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# 大 學 用 書

## 教育行政

劉

眞 著

定價九元四角

本書內容一方面注重原理原則的闡述，一方面致力實際問題的探討。對於教育行政各種問題的論述，皆以建國理想與現行國策為最高指導原則；同時根據行政三聯制將一般業務分為計劃執行和考核三部分加以論列使教育行政本身構成一個完整的系統，書中關於教育人員與經費方面論述特詳。最後著者並根據實際經驗，提出公文處理事務管理與財物處理三大問題，加以討論以之作爲師範學院教本或教育行政人員參攷之用極爲適宜。

## 人的科學

周太玄譯

定價七元五角

本書特別注重心靈活動，乃與一般生物學不同之處。全書將近代科學對於人之知識觀念，提要鉤玄爲極圓融匯通之論述。而於如何運用科學精神與方法，以改造人的本身尤三致意，誠不愧爲世紀名作譯筆亦忠實暢達極便瀏覽，不僅爲專攻生物學者之重要參考書，且爲一般人士之新奇讀物也。

(上列兩書均照定價一百六十倍在滬發售外埠另加運費)

中 華 書 局 出 版

滬華 0047 (全)

# DON'T COUNT CHINA OUT

by A. C. Wedemeyer

CHINA is on the way to a unity, a strength and an efficiency that will \*make her on aggressive and dependable ally.<sup>1</sup> A hard, toilsome way, still thick with obstacles, but the climb is steady. In the final decisive stages of the war, when we will need a continental force to \*close with<sup>2</sup> the enemy, I have the \*deep conviction<sup>3</sup> that Chinese armies can be counted on for valuable contributions to the common effort.

These predictions<sup>4</sup> have a firmer base than hope or optimism. Today the Chinese military establishment and the American military establishment, the Chinese government and the American embassy in Chungking, are a team<sup>5</sup> pledged to teamwork.<sup>6</sup> Chiang Kai-shek is keeping that pledge, for in our daily contact I have yet to \*meet with<sup>7</sup> a failure in complete co-operation; a strong man, \*rigid in many respects,<sup>8</sup> but owning an open mind and the courage to buck<sup>9</sup> tradition.

With his full consent and backing, the Chinese army is in process of reorganization, a \*new merit system<sup>10</sup> is putting competent officials in \*key places,<sup>11</sup> and the ancient supply service is being overhauled.<sup>12</sup> Thanks to Donald Nelson and other American experts, China has a \*War Production Board,<sup>13</sup> and order is being brought out of a wellnigh<sup>14</sup> incredible chaos. "Squeeze,"<sup>15</sup> long regarded as a perfectly \*legitimate practice,<sup>16</sup> now meets with severe punishment, and bureaucracy<sup>17</sup> is also feeling the Generalissimo's heavy hand. He has dismissed 19,000 employees from the \*conscription service<sup>18</sup> and

1. 使她成爲一個取攻勢而可靠的盟友。 2. 肉搏。 3. 深信。 4. 預言。  
5. 組。 6. 協同工作。 7. 遭遇。 8. 在各方面都嚴正。 9. 頗強地反對。  
10. 薪創功績制度。 11. 要津。 12. 點檢; 再檢查。 13. 戰時生產局。 14. 幾乎。  
15. 榨油; 不正當賺錢。 16. 合法的習慣。 17. 官吏; 官僚政治。 18. 兵役。

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## CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

has \*cut the number of offices in half.<sup>1</sup>

Much has been told and printed about how China's war lords have taken our shipments of arms and munitions, and hidden them away in caves and cellars for their own use in the expected \*civil conflicts<sup>2</sup> of the \*postwar period.<sup>3</sup>

I myself know of no such practices, and the Generalissimo, white with anger, has repeatedly told me that the charges are false.

In any event, all \*Lend-Lease material<sup>4</sup> that comes into the Chinese theater<sup>5</sup> today is under my direct control and supervision, and I decide every detail with respect to \*priorities and allocations.<sup>6</sup> Not only does this \*guard against misappropriation,<sup>7</sup> but it permits a balanced distribution of supplies to all the forces in the field.

In my position, I cannot, of course, discuss China's political conditions, but I can say that when the Japanese threatened the \*vital area<sup>8</sup> between \*Kweiyang and Kunming,<sup>9</sup> I requested a release of troops from the so-called "blockading army of the North,<sup>10</sup>" supposed to number 150,000. The Generalissimo, without discussion, authorized me to take as many as I needed. I decided on 60,000 men as the number that could be flown down from Sian.<sup>11</sup> They were regarded as the pick<sup>12</sup> of Chinese fighting men, but medical examination eliminated some 28,000 of that number.

These men stopped the Japanese drive toward Chungking<sup>13</sup> and they, reinforced by the \*United States trained troops<sup>14</sup> from Burma,<sup>15</sup> have been responsible for driving the Japs

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1. 裁撤了一半機關。 2. 內爭。 3. 戰後的時期。 4. 美國租借法案的物資。 5. 戰區。 6. 優先和分配。 7. 國防濫用。 8. 重要的地域。 9. 貴陽和昆明。 10. 北方封鎖軍(指胡宗南的部隊)。 11. 西安。 12. 精華。 13. 重慶。 14. 美國訓練的軍隊。 15. 緬甸。

toward the South China coast and "severing the Jap-held rail line" to "Indo-China and Thailand."<sup>2</sup>

Do not understand me as saying that China's problems have been solved. Far from it. Progress is bound to be slow—heartbreakingly<sup>3</sup> slow "in all likelihood"<sup>4</sup>—and there is the chance that conditions may get worse before they get better. You don't change a country over from medievalism<sup>5</sup> in a few years, and war-torn<sup>6</sup> years "at that."<sup>7</sup> China started from miles behind scratch<sup>8</sup> and, in spite of advances, is still behind scratch. But the "people have the *spirit*, and their leadership has the *will*."<sup>9</sup>

Proof is afforded by the record. A pacific,<sup>10</sup> totally unprepared nation has stood up against a powerful enemy for more than seven years, pitting<sup>11</sup> inadequate and obsolete equipment against modern armies, and enduring horrors of devastation. And throughout that same period of "sack and massacre,"<sup>12</sup> the Generalissimo has never once "given ear to"<sup>13</sup> the "peace offers"<sup>14</sup> that the Japanese have made with increasing regularity.

These facts, unhappily, have been obscured by the failure of most Americans to view China realistically. In the beginning, there was an outburst of sentimentalism<sup>15</sup> that ignored obvious facts, and a chorus of overpraise that bred a lot of extravagant expectations.

Then, as a result of Japanese victories, came a tendency to minimize<sup>16</sup> and disperse China's war effort. During a brief visit home, my first in a year, I have both read and heard

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1. 切斷了日本人佔據的鐵路線。 2. 越南和泰國。 3. 令人傷心地。 4. 大致。 5. 中古時代的辦法。 6. 被戰爭摧毀的。 7. 加之。 8. 賽跑的起跑線。 9. 人民有精神，領袖有意志。 10. 和平的。 11. 使對抗。 12. 搶奪與殺戮。 13. 聽取；接受。 14. 和議。 15. 感情衝動。

## CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

that the Chinese are not fighting, that they have never really fought, and lack the heart to fight. Reports of pitched battles are sometimes dismissed as \*shadow boxing.<sup>1</sup>

We should remember that it was only in 1928 that Chiang Kai-shek defeated the \*war lords<sup>2</sup> of the North, giving him his chance for the unification<sup>3</sup> and regeneration<sup>4</sup> of China, and it was in 1937 that the Japanese invaded in overwhelming force; a space of less than ten years in which to substitute a modern, democratic form of government for centuries of \*Manchu despotism.<sup>5</sup> Even that short span<sup>6</sup> was not without interruption, for the Japanese occupied Manchuria in 1931, and poured down through the Great Wall into Chahar<sup>7</sup> in 1935.

China's four hundred and fifty millions, moreover, were spread out across a vast stretch of territory, divided by differences in languages and dialects, and an almost utter lack of \*means of communication<sup>8</sup> and travel. In 1928, there were less than 2,500 miles of railroad, and the highways were purely coastal, the interior having only mud roads, lanes and trails.<sup>9</sup> Handicrafts<sup>10</sup> constituted the bulk of industry, and the absence of mechanical transport doomed the greater part of the population to \*animal drudgeries<sup>11</sup>. No man ever faced a more \*herculean task.<sup>12</sup>

The Generalissimo himself would \*be the last to<sup>13</sup> claim 100 per cent success, but there *was* accomplishment. He set up a central government that restored some degree of

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1. 繪影拳鬥 (觀拳鬥者只見幕上之影)。 2. 軍閥。 3. 統一。 4. 刷新。  
5. 滿清的專制獨裁。 6. 僅少的間隔；短少的時間。 7. 察哈爾。 8. 交通  
工具。 9. 荒野的小路。 10. 手工業。 11. 牛馬走, 像動物一般的勞役。  
12. 巨大的工作。 13. 決不。

law and order; he called a congress that drafted a "democratic constitution";<sup>1</sup> he launched comprehensive programs in connection with railway and highway building, education, "sanitation and public health."<sup>2</sup> In addition he nationalized many natural resources<sup>3</sup> and planned the development of China's heavy industries.

There is no doubt in my mind that the extent and progress of the program led the Japanese to decide on invasion and total war. China's moves toward unification and modernization made Tokyo afraid to wait. Unfortunately, Chiang Kai-shek had not been able to do two things "at once."<sup>4</sup> Having poured energy and public funds into reconstruction, he made the national defense a secondary consideration.

The Chinese navy, at the time of invasion, consisted of six cruisers<sup>5</sup> that were little more than "training ships,"<sup>6</sup> and some fifty gunboats without firepower. Some 250 fighter planes, mostly "old models,"<sup>7</sup> and a handful of trainers made up his "air force."<sup>8</sup> The army, while numbering around 2,000,000, lacked "officer personnel schooled in modern combat,"<sup>9</sup> and was critically weak in "heavy artillery"<sup>10</sup> and "mechanized equipment."<sup>11</sup>

Aside from being inadequately armed, the troops were poorly clothed and half fed. Wearing only thin cotton uniforms in bitter weather, soldiers tramped through snow in bare feet. Under an antiquated system of supply, the regular rice ration was supposed to be supplemented from money supplied to division commanders. Some put it in their pockets, but even when honest, the commander had no system for

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1. 民主的憲法。 2. 療養院與公共衛生。 3. 資源。 4. 同時。 5. 巡洋艦  
6. 訓練船。 7. 舊式的。 8. 空軍。 9. 學過現代戰術的將官。 10. 重砲。  
11. 機械化的配備。

the collection and distribution of foodstuffs.<sup>1</sup> Often supplies were miles removed from troop concentrations, and there were only \*human carriers.<sup>2</sup> These are some of the conditions that made successful resistance impossible, and to this day I marvel that the Chinese managed to do as well as they did. Do you see now what I mean by saying that China started from miles behind scratch?

Of all \*the thousand and one<sup>3</sup> difficulties that have had to be overcome, production must be placed at the top of the list. Not that the Chinese lack resourcefulness,<sup>4</sup> ingenuity<sup>5</sup> and industriousness.<sup>6</sup> The great trouble was the \*utter absence of organization,<sup>7</sup> as we understand the word. Having no transport or means of communication \*had much to do with it.<sup>8</sup> but a principal cause was the \*highly individualized nature<sup>9</sup> of the Chinese. Their entire economy, for countless years, has been built around the family, and even when industry went out of the home into the factory, it stayed clannish<sup>10</sup> and individualistic.

Donald Nelson has changed that, or perhaps it is better to say he has made a start. The War Production Board, by sweeping reforms, has greatly increased China's industrial output.<sup>11</sup> At the time of the invasion, some 600 factories were moved away from the coast, a job involving the transport of 120,000 tons of goods and machinery,<sup>12</sup> and journeys of hundreds of miles. Today there are more than 1,500 privately owned industrial plants in the caves and hills of the interior, and a number of odd units of heavy industry

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1. 食糧。 2. 人力去挑運。 3. 無數的(極言其多)。 4. 智謀。 5. 巧藝。  
6. 勤勵。 7. 完全缺乏組織。 8. 也很有關係。 9. 很為個人着想的劣性。  
10. 一姓的。 11. 出產。



under the direct control of the "National Resources Commission."<sup>1</sup>

Much of the production is still primitive, "judged by our standards,"<sup>2</sup> but amazing in view of the handicaps. I have seen small vessels made out of salvaged steel plate, and steam engines constructed from what we would regard as scrap.<sup>3</sup> In one town, there is a "textile mill"<sup>4</sup> that carries on in a three-mile stretch of "bombproof tunnels";<sup>5</sup> and other factories, either underground or cleverly camouflaged, turn out electrical equipment, chemicals and munitions. Even vegetable oils are processed in such manner as to produce an acceptable substitute for gasoline and "Diesel oil,"<sup>6</sup>

Modern methods and modern machinery, now being provided by the War Production Board, are bound to show increasingly good results.

Another forward step is the correction of disorganization and confusions in the Supply Service. "Yu Fei Peng,"<sup>7</sup> an honest and able civil servant, is now top man, thanks to the merit system recently installed by the Generalissimo. He has had our American experts make a thorough survey of the whole commissary situation, and on the basis of their report, a ration has been worked out in an effort to give each soldier a balanced and reasonably sufficient diet.

The heart of the system is an improved method of collection and warehousing. The plan provides that instead of having foodstuffs commandeered, farmers are now paid for everything bought, and storage depots have been built at key points. At that, the supply picture, as a whole, is still far from rosy.<sup>8</sup>

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1. 資源委員會。 2. 照美國的标准看來。 3. 廢鐵。 4. 紡織廠。 5. 炸彈炸不進的地道。 6. 內燃機用的油。 7. 俞飛鵬。 8. 樂觀。

The railroad situation is bad, the main highways are not as good as our rural roads, and tracks remain a headache. At last count, there were only 6,000 in all Free China, and the newest of them was three years old.

To meet the lack of mechanical transport, the Chinese have built up what they call "stage lines."<sup>1</sup> But for the pluck<sup>2</sup> behind them, they would be laughed at by the most backward American community. Rafts,<sup>3</sup> junks and carts are pulled by men and animals—horses, mules, donkeys, camels. Where no roads or waterways are available but only rough trails human carriers are used, packing as much as 90 pounds per man, and covering 20 miles a day.

It is in connection with the military establishment, however, that the greatest reforms are foreseen. Through the centuries, for instance, Chinese armies have been drawn from the peasantry,<sup>4</sup> and herded into uniform at the point of bayonets. Military service was scorned by the better classes, and honor was for the scholars. Now China has a Selective Service Act much like our own, and an Educated Youth Corps of 100,000 drawn from China's elite<sup>5</sup> is nearly ready for the field. Chiang Kai-shek's son and the sons of high officials are in uniform, sharing dangers and hardships side by side with soldiers of the cooler class. I have asked the Generalissimo several times to let me have his son for "staff duty"<sup>6</sup> but he refused to take him away from combat.

I cannot speak too highly of General "Chen Cheng,"<sup>7</sup> the new Minister of War. A competent soldier and a capable administrator,<sup>8</sup> his honesty is proved by the fact that he

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1. 驛站線。 2. 勇氣。 3. 筏。 4. 農民。 5. 優秀分子。 6. 入幕作事  
7. 陳誠。 8. 行政長官。

has nothing but his army pay after long years of military service.

Another good man is 'Yu Ta Whi' promoted to be Assistant Minister of War by reason of his brilliant record as 'Chief of Ordnance';<sup>2</sup> a Harvard man, by the way, where he won the scholarship that sent him to Germany for military study.

These two are doing a great job with the Generalissimo's backing. It used to be that a soldier received about \$1.50 a month, out of which he had to pay for his rations. Today he gets \$30 a month and his food and clothing are furnished by the government. Medical care was not even a promise a few years ago, but now there are field and base hospitals, training schools for nurses, and 'blood banks.'

One of the fundamental reforms is what we call the "cannibalization"<sup>4</sup> of the army. This means a concentration on fitness rather than size, and emphasis on quality rather than quantity. For example, we will take three divisions, say, 'weed out'<sup>5</sup> the 'unfits and misfits,'<sup>6</sup> and form one effective, well-equipped and well-trained division. That is an achievement, for the old-style army had a pathetic faith in the value of numbers.

Officer personnel is now being turned out by three schools in operation under American direction, one for artillery, one for infantry and the third a 'General Staff College' for advanced instruction. Americans, scattered all through the army, are teaching the techniques of modern warfare, and the results are already apparent.

<sup>7</sup>The Chinese American Composite Wing,<sup>8</sup> General Chen-

1. 俞大維 2. 軍需署署長 3. 血庫 4. 淘汰精選 5. 除去 6. 不適任者與不適合者 7. 參謀大學 8. 中美混合航空隊

nault's "baby," holds a lot of promise. Trained in India by American officers, the youngsters fly back over the Hump<sup>1</sup> for combat duty, and filter into the Chinese air force that is in process of building. Language differences are not the obstacles that might be imagined, for it is common to hear a Texas<sup>2</sup> voice drawling "kai-shih-sheh-chi,"<sup>3</sup> which means "Commence firing," and have a Cantonese<sup>4</sup> call back, "Okay."<sup>5</sup>

A fine lot, and recklessly brave, especially where their precious planes are concerned, you just can't make them "bail out,"<sup>6</sup> and all take the most desperate chances to save a ship, knowing the difficulty of getting a replacement. Not long since I heard of a case where the main fuel tank had been shot away, leaving the gas tanks empty and, on top of this, one engine was dead and the other choking. American officers ordered the pilot to jump, but he hung on and finally made a landing that saved the plane.

From what I have seen with my own eyes, I have no hesitation in saying that the Chinese have fought, are fighting, and will keep on until Japan's complete defeat. Adequately armed and trained, properly fed and well officered, they make as good soldiers as any in the world. This is not my own unsupported judgment. Ask General Dan Sultan, who has had 75,000 of them with him in the Burmese jungles.

It is untrue that the first three battles of Changsha<sup>7</sup> were sham<sup>8</sup> affairs, the Japanese advancing only to gather the crops, and then retreating. In each of the battles as I have studied them, the Generalissimo followed much the same pattern. Road wrecking immobilized the enemy's mechanized

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1. 喜馬拉雅山的駝峯。 2. 美國州名。 3. 開始射擊。 4. 廣東人。 5. = O.K. 6. (以降落傘)自飛機跳出。 7. 長沙。 8. 假的。

units, while mines, planted under heavy aircraft fire, prevent Jap warships and auxiliary vessels from coming up the rivers. Then, instead of offering frontal resistance, the Chinese withdrew, and under cover of intense retreating action, shifted strong forces to the Japanese "flanks and rear."<sup>1</sup> After "sucking in"<sup>2</sup> the enemy, they attacked and won decisive victories.

I think the Chinese a great people with a bone-deep love of country, and an intense ambition to take their place in the family of nations. In China today there is the upswing of a new, modern spirit, and plain evidence of a determination to cast off the medievalism imposed by centuries of Manchu rule. And I have come to esteem the Generalissimo as a great leader, a real patriot and an inspiring, unifying force.

Proof of it, to my mind, is furnished by the fact that when the opposition is asked to name a man for his post, in event of deposition,<sup>3</sup> all disavow<sup>4</sup> any thought of replacing him. From my conversations with him, I know that he counts the days until a congress, elected by the whole people, can frame democratic laws for democratic government.

With such a people and such a leader, how can China be counted out?

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1. 側面與後面。 2. 詐騙。 3. 廢位；免職。 4. 否認。

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**"Is Kissing Safe?"** is the question now laughingly being debated by United States university students.

That kissing spreads germs is the idea suggested by a questionnaire which is being answered at leading educational institutions.

Typical answer is:

"I kiss so hard, I kill germs."

# THE DANCING PARTNER

By Jerome K. Jerome

舞 伴

錢歌川譯註

"This story," began Macshaughnessy, "comes from Furtwangen, a small town in the 'Black Forest.'<sup>1</sup> There lived there a very wonderful old fellow named Nicholas Geibel. His business was the making of mechanical toys, at which work he had acquired an almost European reputation. He made rabbits that would emerge from the heart of a cabbage, flop their ears, smooth their whiskers, and disappear again; cats that would wash their faces, and mew so naturally that dogs would mistake them for real cats, and fly at them; dolls, with gramophones<sup>2</sup> concealed within them, that would raise their hats and say, 'Good morning; how do you do?' and some that would even sing<sup>3</sup> a song.

"But he was something more than a mere mechanic;<sup>3</sup> he was an artist. His work was with him a hobby,<sup>4</sup>

「這個故事，」馬克蕭納西開始說，「是從黑林中的一個小城佛莊根那地方來的。那裏住着一個奇異的老人，名字叫作尼古拉·解伯爾。他的事業就是製造機器玩具，在那工作上，他獲得了一個幾乎傳遍全歐的名聲。他做的兔兒，可以從一顆包白菜的心中鑽出來，搖搖耳朵，抹抹鬚鬚，又消失了；他的貓兒，可以自己洗臉，而叫得那般自然，使狗子都要認爲它是活貓，而向它追過去；他做的洋囡囡，裏面藏得有留聲機，能說了帽子說，「拿早：您好嗎？」有的甚至還可唱個歌。

「但是他却不僅是個工匠而已；他還是個藝術家。他的工作對於他是一種嗜好。

1. 黑林(德文爲Schwarzwald), 德國Baden及Württemberg一帶的山嶺地帶, 著名的避暑地, 以其樹木陰翳得名。2. 留聲機。3. 工匠。4. 嗜好。

almost a passion.<sup>1</sup> His shop was filled with all manner of strange things that never would, or could, be sold——things he had made for the pure love of making them. He had contrived<sup>2</sup> a mechanical donkey that would trot<sup>3</sup> for two hours by means of stored electricity, and trot, too, much faster than the live article,<sup>4</sup> and with less need for exertion<sup>5</sup> on the part of<sup>6</sup> the driver; a bird that would shoot up into the air,<sup>7</sup> fly round and round in a circle, and drop to earth at the exact spot from where it started; a skeleton that, supported by an upright iron bar, would dance a hornpipe;<sup>8</sup> a life-size,<sup>9</sup> lady doll that could play the fiddle; and a gentleman with a hollow inside who could smoke a pipe and drink more lager beer,<sup>10</sup> than any three average German students put together, which is saying much.

“Indeed, it was the belief of the town that old Gelbel could make a man capable of doing everything that a respectable man need want to do. One day he made a man who

好，幾乎達到熱愛的程度。他店裏充滿了從來沒有人發賣過的各種各樣的東西——那些東西是完全由於他喜歡做而做出來的。他設計造了一匹驢子，可以由其身上貯藏的電，一直跑兩個鐘頭，而且跑起來比活的驢子還要快些，並且騎的人也沒有那樣的吃力。他做的鳥兒，可以直衝雲霄，在空中飛行幾匝，再落下到正是它所起飛的那個地點上來。他做的人體，由一根直立的鐵條支着，可以跳一種單人舞；他做的和活人一樣大的女洋囡囡，可以拉提琴，他做的腹內空空的紳士，可以吸烟斗比任何三個普通的德國學生還要喝得更多的啤酒，而且很會說話。

「真的，全城的人都相信，老解伯爾能夠做出一個人可以做一個上等人所需要做的一切的事。有一天他做了一個人，那人做的事却太

1. 熱望，極其愛好。 2. 設計，發明。 3. 疾馳，跑。 4. 活的驢子。 5. 出力。 6. 一方面。 7. 直衝雲霄，高飛入雲。 8. 一種活潑的單人舞（水手們常跳的）。 9. 活人一樣大小。 10. 德國啤酒。

did too much, and it 'came about' in this way:

"Young Doctor Follen had a baby, and the baby had a birthday. Its first birthday put Doctor Follen's household into somewhat of a flurry,<sup>2</sup> but on the occasion of its second birthday, Mrs Doctor Follen gave a ball<sup>3</sup> in honour of the event. Old Geibel and his daughter Olga were among the guests.

"During the afternoon of the next day some three or four of Olga's bosom friends,<sup>5</sup> who had also been present at the ball, 'dropped in to have a chat<sup>6</sup> about it. They naturally fell to discussing the men, and to criticising their dancing. Old Geibel was in the room, but he appeared to be absorbed in<sup>7</sup> his newspaper, and the girls took no notice of him,

"There seem to be fewer men who can dance at every ball you go to,' said one of the girls.

"Yes, and don't the ones who can, 'give themselves airs,<sup>8</sup>' said another; 'they make quite a favour of asking you.'

過火了，那事情是這樣發生的：

「年青的福倫醫生有了一個孩子，那孩子有了一個生日。他第一個生日使福倫醫生全家弄得手忙腳亂，但是在他第二次生日的時候，福倫醫生的夫人，竟爲他開了一個跳舞會，以事慶祝。老解伯爾和他的女兒娥嘉都被邀請爲座上之賓。

「在那第二天的下午，娥嘉的三四個頂好的朋友，都會參加了那跳舞會的，特來到娥嘉這裏，談談那跳舞會的事。他們自然而然地談到與會的那些男子，批評着他們的跳舞。老解伯爾也在那房間裏，但他却做着專心致志在看報的樣子，所以那些小姐們都沒有注意他。

「你每次參加跳舞會，好像很少有幾個男子能跳舞的，」其中有一位小姐說。

「可不是嗎，而那些能跳的又不出來跳，故意裝作『不起的那種神氣。』另外一個說：『他們來找你們跳舞，好像是很大的恩惠。』」

1. 發生。 2. 慌忙，騷動，興奮。 3. 跳舞會。 4. 慶祝。 5. 好朋友，心腹之交。 6. 到 Olga's 家裏來閒談。 7. 好像專心在。 8. 裝腔作勢。



“‘And how stupidly they talk,’ added a third. ‘They always say exactly the same things: “How charming you are looking to-night.” “Do you often go to Vienna? Oh, you should, it’s delightful.” “What a charming dress you have on.” “What a warm day it has been.” “Do you like Wagner?” I do wish they’d think of something new.’”

“‘Oh, I never mind how they talk,’ said a fourth. ‘If a man dances well he may be a fool \*for all I care’<sup>2</sup>

“‘He generally is,’ \*slipped in<sup>3</sup> a thin girl, rather spitefully.<sup>4</sup>

“‘I go to a ball to dance,’ continued the previous speaker, not noticing the interruption. ‘All I ask of a partner is that he shall hold me firmly, take me round steadily, and not get tired before I do.’”

“‘A \*clockwork figure<sup>5</sup> would be the thing for you,’ said the girl who had interrupted.

“‘Bravo!’ cried one of the others, clapping her hands, ‘what a capital idea!’

“‘What’s a capital idea?’ they asked.

「而他們談起話來，多麼沒有趣味呀。」第三個補充着說。「他們老是說着完全相同的話：『今晚 顯得 多麼可愛呀。』『你常到維也納去嗎？啊，你真應該去玩，那很够味的。』『你穿的衣服多麼漂亮呀。』『今天天氣很溫暖呀。』『你喜歡瓦格納嗎？』我真希望他們能想出幾句新鮮一點的話來說。」

「『啊，我從來不介意他們說些什麼，』第四個說。「只要一個男子跳舞跳得好，他就是一個傻子，我也不在乎。」

「『那樣的人大概都是一個傻子，』一個清瘦的女郎插嘴說，頗有一點輕薄的口吻。

「『我到一個跳舞會也跳跳舞，』不顧有人打岔，那以前說着話的人仍繼續說下去。「我所要求的舞伴，只是要他緊緊的抱着我，很穩當地帶着我旋轉，而不至在我感到疲倦以前，他就疲倦了。」

「『一個像時鐘的一樣動作的人，也許正合你的口味，』那曾經打岔的女郎說。

「『好呀！』其餘的女郎中有一個這樣叫出來，同時拍着她的手，『想得真妙！』

「『什麼想得妙？』她們一齊問。

1. 德國的名作曲家. 2. 我不在乎, 我不介意. 3. 插嘴. 4. 怨恨地, 憎惡地. 5. 像鐘錶機器一樣動作有常的人.

“‘Why, a clockwork dancer, or, better still, one that would go by electricity and never ‘run down’!”

“The girls took up the idea with an enthusiasm.

“‘Oh, what a lovely partner he would make,’ said one; ‘he would never kick you, or tread your toes.’”

“‘Or tear your dress,’ said another.

“‘Or get out of step.’”

“‘Or get giddy and lean on you.’”

“‘And he would never want to mop his face with his handkerchief. I do hate to see a man do that after every dance.’”

“‘And wouldn’t want to spend the whole evening in the supper room.’”

“‘Why, with a gramophone inside him to grind out all the stock remarks, you would not be able to tell him from a real man,’ said the girl who had first suggested the idea.

“‘Oh, yes, you would,’ said the thin girl, ‘he would be ~~as~~ much nicer.’”

“Old Geibel had laid down his paper, and was listening with both his ears. On one of the girls glancing in

「是啊，一個動作有常的跳舞者，或者，更好一點，一個可以用電運轉的人，永遠不會支持不住的。」

「那些小姐們對於這種問題想得很是熱心。」

「「啊，他一定可以做一個多麼可愛的舞伴呀，」有一個說；「他決不會踢你，或是踩你的腳的。」

「「或是扯破你的衣裳的，」另外一個說。」

「「或是有亂步伐的。」

「「或是跳得昏眩了，而靠在你身上。」

「「而他永不會用他的手絹來揩他的面孔的。我真討厭看見一個男子每在跳舞一次之後就要那樣做。」

「「而他也不會要把整個的晚上，花在餐廳裏。」

「「那末只消在他身上裝一個留聲機，以便讓他發出所有的現成話語，你便不會曉得他不是一個活人，」那第一個提出這意思的女郎說。」

「「啊，是呀，你會的，」那精瘦的女郎說，「他只有比活人更好些的。」

「老解伯爾已經把他的報紙放下來了，很注意的在聽她們說話。當一位小姐向他這方面望了一下的時候，他

1. 衰弱不支。

his direction, however, he hurriedly hid himself again behind it.

"After the girls were gone, he went into his workshop, where Olga heard him walking up and down, and every now and then chuckling to himself; and that night he talked to her a good deal about dancing and dancing men—asked what they usually said and—what dances were most popular—what steps were gone through, with many other questions bearing on the subject.<sup>2</sup>

"Then for a couple of<sup>3</sup> weeks he kept much to his factory, and was very thoughtful and busy, though prone at unexpected moments to<sup>4</sup> break into a quiet low laugh, as if enjoying a joke that nobody else knew of.

"A month later another ball took place in Furtwangen. On this occasion it was given by old Wenzel, the wealthy timber merchant, to celebrate his niece's betrothal, and Geibel and his daughter were again among the invited.

"When the hour arrived to set out, Olga sought her father. Not

馬上又拿起報紙來遮住了他自己。」

「等到那些小姐都走了以後，他便走進他自己的工作室去了，娥嘉聽見他在那裏裏走上走下，而時時自己想起好笑；那天晚上他和他的女兒談了許多關於跳舞和跳舞的男子的事——問他們經常說些什麼和做些什麼——什麼跳舞是最流行的——什麼步子已經過時，以及許多和那個題目有關係的問題。

「於是兩個禮拜，他大部分都躲在他的工廠裏，而是很思索很忙碌的，雖然偶然常要破口輕笑一兩聲，宛然是在欣賞着一個誰也不曉得的笑話。

「一個月之後，在佛莊根那個地方，又舉行了另外一個跳舞會。這一次是那富有的木材商人老溫哲爾爲着慶祝他姪女的訂婚而舉辦的，解伯爾父女又被邀請。

「當她身赴會的時候到臨，娥嘉却找不着她的父親

1. 閉口而笑。 2. 與那題目有關的。 3. 兩個。 4. Prone to 常要。

finding him in the house, she tapped at the door of his workshop. He appeared 'in his shirt-sleeves,' looking hot but radiant.

"Don't wait for me," he said; 'you go on, I'll follow you. I've got something to finish.'

"As she turned to obey he called after her, 'tell them I'm going to bring a young man with me——such a nice young man, and an excellent dancer. All the girls will like him.' Then he laughed and closed the door.

"Her father generally kept his doings secret from everybody, but she had a pretty shrewd<sup>2</sup> suspicion of what he had been planning, and so, to a certain extent, was able to prepare the guests for what was coming. Anticipation ran high, and the arrival of the famous mechanist<sup>3</sup> was eagerly awaited.

"At length the sound of wheels was heard outside, followed by a great commotion<sup>4</sup> in the passage, and old Wenzel himself, his jolly face red with excitement and suppressed laughter, burst into the

了。在房子裏面既找不到，她竟去敲他工廠的門，他穿着襯衫走出來，看去很熱但面放紅光。

「『不要等我』他說；『你先去，我隨後來，我有點東西非完成不可。』」

「當她轉身預備走的時候，他却叫了她轉去說，『告訴他們我會帶一個青年同來——那樣一個漂亮的青年，而他又是一個最好的跳舞家。所有的小姐們都會喜歡他的。』於是他笑着把門關上了。

「她父親對於自己的工作通常是嚴守秘密，不告訴任何人的，可事對於父親所計劃中的事，都能有一種很伶俐的猜度，所以她能夠到某程度為止告訴那些客人有什麼東西要來。大家的預想都達到最高潮，而都很熱烈地期待着那著名大匠的到來，

「終於聽到外面的車聲了，跟着走廊上一陣喧鬧。

於是老溫哲爾，他那高興的面孔由興奮和抑住的笑聲脹

1. 脫去上衣，僅着襯衫。 2. 伶俐的。 3. 機械師。 4. 騷動。

room and announced in stentorian tones:

"Herr<sup>2</sup> Geibel—and a friend!"

"Here Geibel and his 'friend' entered, greeted with snouts of laughter and applause, and advanced to the centre of the room.

"Allow me, ladies and gentlemen" said Herr Geibel, "to introduce you to my friend, Lieutenant<sup>3</sup> Fritz. Fritz, my dear fellow, bow to the ladies and gentlemen."

"Geibel placed his hand encouragingly on Fritz's shoulder, and the lieutenant bowed low, accompanying the action with a harsh clicking noise in his throat, unpleasantly suggestive of a death rattle.<sup>4</sup> But that was only a detail.

"He walks a little stiffly (old Geibel took his arm and 'walked him' forward a few steps. He certainly did walk stiffly), but then, walking is not his forte.<sup>5</sup> He is essentially a dancing man. I have only been able to teach him the waltz as yet,<sup>6</sup> but at that he is faultless. Come, which of you ladies may I introduce him to as a partner? He keeps perfect

得通紅，親自擠進室內來高聲地宣佈說：

「「解伯爾先生——和一個朋友。」

「解伯爾先生和他的「朋友」進來了，人們以大笑和喝采歡迎着他們，他們直走到房間的中央去了。

「「諸位，請讓我，」解伯爾先生說，「把我的朋友胡理茲中尉，介紹給你們。胡理茲，我親愛的朋友，向諸位先生和太太行一個禮吧。」

「解伯爾很鼓勵地用手拍拍胡理茲的肩於是那中尉便低低地行了一禮、在那樣做的時候，他喉嚨裏發出一種的答的響聲好像一個人臨死時的響聲，令人聽了很不愉快。不過這只是些細微末節吧了。

「「他走路有點不大自然，（老解伯爾拿着他的手臂，帶他向前走了幾步。胡誠然走得不大自然），「不過走路並不是他的特長。他主要的是一個跳舞家。我還只教會他跳圓舞，不過在跳那種舞的時候，他是一點毛病也沒有的。試試吧讓我把他作一個舞伴介紹給你們中間那位小姐跳一回吧？他保持着一定的時間；他決不會跳得疲倦的；他不會踢你或是踩着你的衣裳的；他會

1. 大聲的, 高聲的. 2. 德文的「先生」  
5. 長處, 優點. 6. 至今.

3. 中尉, 副官. 4. 使他走.

time; he never gets tired; he won't kick you or tread on your dress; he will hold you as firmly as you like, and go as quickly or as slowly as you please; he never gets giddy; and he is full of conversation. Come, speak up for yourself, my boy.

"The old gentleman twisted one of the buttons at the back of his coat, and immediately Fritz opened his mouth, and in thin tones that appeared to proceed from the back of his head, remarked suddenly, 'May I have the pleasure?' and then shut his mouth again with a snap.

"That Lieutenant Fritz had made a strong impression on the company, yet none of the girls seemed inclined to dance with him. They looked askance<sup>1</sup> at his waxen face, with its staring eyes and fixed smile, and sniggered.<sup>2</sup> At last old Geibel came to the girl who had conceived the idea.

"It is your own suggestion, carried out to the letter," said Geibel, "an electric dancer. You owe it to the gentleman to give him a trial."

"She was a bright, saucy<sup>3</sup> little

如你所願一般緊緊地擁抱著你，而跳快或是跳慢也可以完全如你的意思；他決不會感着昏眩；而且他又能夠說個不停。來吧我的朋友，你自己來說吧。」

「那老先生把那青年的上衣背後一粒扣子捺了一下，立刻胡理茲便開口了，用那好容易從背上達到他的頭部來的微弱的聲音，他突然說，「我可得到這位小姐賞光嗎？」隨即突然一下又閉住了他的口。

「那位胡理茲中尉給了座上賓客一個很強烈的印象是無疑的，不過那些小姐們好像沒有一個想要和他跳舞的。她們都懷疑地望着他那目不轉睛微笑不變的蠟黃的面孔，而為之悚然。最後老解伯爾走到那位這種想頭的那位小姐跟前。

「這是你自己建議，一字不差的實行了的，」解伯爾說，「一個電力跳舞家。你要實現你的理想全靠你給這位紳士試跳一回。」

「她是一個伶俐而頑皮的

1. 傾於, 想要。 2. 懷疑。 3. 發抖, 踏空。 4. 精確地。 5. 頑皮的。

girl, 'fond of' a frolic.<sup>2</sup> Her host added his entreaties, and she consented.

"Herr Geibel fixed the figure to her. Its right arm was screwed round her waist, and held her firmly; its delicately jointed left hand was made to fasten it self upon her right. The old toymaker showed her how to regulate its speed, and how to stop it, and release herself.

"It will take you round in a complete circle," he explained; "be careful that no one knocks against you," and alters its course."

"The music struck up. Old Geibel put the current in motion, and Annette and her strange partner began to dance.

"For a while everyone stood watching them. The figure performed its purpose admirably, keeping perfect time and step, and holding its little partner tight clasped in an unyielding<sup>4</sup> embrace, it revolved steadily, pouring forth at the same time a constant flow of squeaky<sup>5</sup> conversation, broken by brief intervals of grinding silence."

小姑娘，很歡嬉戲的。她的主人幫着來請求，於是她同意了。

「解伯爵先生把那機器人裝好了。把右手旋好來摟着她的腰，緊緊的抱着他。它那靈活的左手便弄得好好地摟着她的右手。那位老玩具師告訴她怎樣調節速度，怎樣停止它，和怎樣解放她自己。

「『它可以帶你繞圓一周的環舞』，他解釋說；『不過你要當心不要讓別人碰着你，而改變他的行程。』

「音樂響起來了。老解伯爵把電流撥動起來了。於是安南特和她那奇異的舞伴便開始跳起來了。

「一時每個人都站住望着他們。那機器人令人很滿意地執行着它的任務。保持着一定的時間和步伐，以一種不大柔順的擁抱緊緊地摟着它小小的舞伴，很穩重地旋轉着，同時每隔幾分鐘吐出一種尖叫的談話，而在這短暫的沉默中，仍然聽到一些軋軋的機器聲。

1. 喜歡. 2. 嬉戲. 3. 當心不要讓別人碰到你. 4. 不柔順的. 5. 軋軋的; 作尖叫聲的. 6. 沉默中仍有軋軋的機器聲.

“How charming you are looking to-night,” he remarked in his thin, far-away voice. “What a lovely day it has been! Do you like dancing? How well our steps agree. You will give me another, won’t you? Oh, don’t be so cruel. What a charming dress you have on. Isn’t walking delightful? I could go on dancing for ever—with you. Have you had supper?”

“As she grew more familiar with this uncanny<sup>1</sup> creature, the girl’s nerve-ends wore off,<sup>2</sup> and she entered into the fun of the thing.

“Oh, he’s just lovely,” she cried, laughing. “I could go on dancing with him all my life.”

“Couple after couple now joined them, and soon all the dancers in the room were whirling round behind them. Nicholas Geibel stood looking on, beaming with childish delight at his success.

“Old Wenzel approached him, and whispered something in his ear. Geibel laughed and nodded, and the two \*worked their way quietly toward<sup>3</sup> the door.

「『今晚七你顯得多麼可愛呀，』他用一種遙遠的微弱的聲音說。「今天天氣真好呀。你歡喜跳舞嗎？我們兩人的步調多麼一致呀。你肯和我再跳一回嗎？啊，不要那樣殘忍吧。你穿的衣裳多麼漂亮呀。跳舞不是很有趣嗎？我可以永遠的跳下去——和你。你吃過晚飯了嗎？」

「當她對於這神祕的人物混得更熟習了的時候，她也就不那樣神經靈敏了，她已經在那東西本身上發生興趣了。

「『啊，他真是可愛，』她笑着叫出來了，「我是可以終身和他繼續跳下去的。」

「一對一對地都跟着他們跳起來，隨即廳內所有的跳舞者都跟在他們後面旋轉着。尼古拉，解伯爾站在一邊望着，對於他的成功，面上現出一種孩子似的高興。

「老溫打爾走近他面前去，在他耳邊細聲說了兩句話。解伯爾笑着點頭了，於是這兩個人一變不響地從人叢中擠出來向着門邊走出去了。

1. 神祕的，怪誕的。 2. 消逝。 3. 靜默地逐漸走近。



“‘This is the young people’s house to-night,’ said Wenzel, so soon as they were outside; ‘you and I will have a quiet pipe and a glass of hock,<sup>1</sup> over in the counting-house.’<sup>2</sup>”

“Meanwhile the dancing grew more fast and furber. Little Annette loosened the screw regulating her partner’s rate of progress, and the figure flew round with her swifter and swifter. Couple after couple dropped out exhausted, but they only went the faster, till at length they remained dancing alone.

“Madder and madder became the waltz. The music lagged behind<sup>3</sup>; the musicians, ‘unable to keep pace,<sup>4</sup> ceased, and sat staring. The younger guests applauded, but the older faces began to grow anxious.

“‘Hadn’t you better stop, dear,’ said one of the women, ‘you’ll make yourself so tired.’

“But Annette did not answer.

“‘I believe she’s fainted,<sup>5</sup>’ cried out a girl who had caught sight of her face as it was swept by.

“One of the men sprang forward and clutched at the figure, but its

「『今天晚上是年青人的世界，』剛一走出跳舞廳，溫哲爾就這樣說：「你和我只宜在那櫃房裏去靜靜地抽一袋烟，喝一盃酒。」

「同時室內的跳舞愈來愈快，也愈熱烈了。小安芮特把螺絲旋鬆了一點，調整了一下她那舞伴的進展的速率，於是那機器人抱着她如飛一般地愈舞愈快了。其他的舞客一對一對的都跳得精疲力竭地停下來了，而他們兩個却只是跳得更加快了，直到最後只剩下他們兩個在廳子裏跳着。

「那圓舞愈來愈狂了。音樂都趕不上，而落後了。那些樂師們因為不能與之並駕齊驅，只好不奏了，而停下來坐在那裏望着。年輕的客人們只顧喝采，但那年老一點的面孔上都開始顯露出不安之色來。

「『親愛的你頂好不要跳了吧，』有一個女人說，「你會把你自己弄得太累的呀。」

「但安芮特並沒有回答。

「『我相信他已經昏暈過去了，』有一位女郎當他們掠過的時候，看到了她的面孔，便這樣叫出來。

「有一個男子便跳向前去，想抓住那機器人，但是

1. 德國製的白葡萄酒。 2. 櫃房。 3. 落後了。 4. 不能趕上。 5. 昏暈。

impetus<sup>1</sup> threw him down on to the floor, where its steel-cased feet laid bare his cheek.<sup>2</sup> The thing evidently did not intend to part with its prize easily.

“Had anyone<sup>3</sup> retained a cool head, the figure, one cannot help thinking, might easily have been stopped. Two or three men acting in concert<sup>4</sup> might have lifted it bodily off the floor, or have jammed<sup>5</sup> it into a corner. But few human heads are capable of remaining cool under excitement. Those who are not present think how stupid must have been those who were; those who are reflect afterwards how simple it would have been to do this, that, or the other,<sup>6</sup> if only they had thought of it at the time.

“The women grew hysterical. The men shouted contradictory directions to one another. Two of them made a bungling<sup>7</sup> rush at the figure, which had the result of forcing it out of its orbit<sup>8</sup> in the centre of the room, and sending it crashing against the walls and furniture. A stream of

它的動力把~~他~~一打打在地板上，它那裝甲的腳踐踏在他臉上。那東西顯然地是不願意輕易地和它的捕獲物分離。

「如果有人保持着一個冷靜的頭腦，我們會覺得，他也很容易把那機器人停止下來的。只要有兩三個男子協力去幹，也很可能個地把那機器人從地板上舉起來或是趕到一個角落上。但是這時大家都慌了，沒有一個人能保持冷靜的頭腦。那些沒有在場的人，都覺得當時在場的人，太愚蠢了；那些在場的人，事後回想起來，都覺得隨便怎樣做都很簡單，如果當時想起了的話。

「那些婦女們都變得發神經病了。男子們亂叫矛盾地嚷叫着。有兩個男子拙劣地衝向那機器人去，結果算是勉強在屋子中央把它趕出了軌道，而使之撞着牆壁和傢俱。有一條血水從那女郎

1. 動力。 2. 機器人裝有鋼鐵的腳踐踏到他的臉上 (lay bare. 暴露/明示)。 3. 如果有人。 4. 同着。 5. 擠入。 6. 這個那個，種種的事。 7. 拙劣的。 8. 軌道。

blood showed itself down the girl's white frock, and followed her along the floor. The affair was becoming horrible. The women rushed screaming from the room. The men followed them.

"One sensible suggestion was made: 'Find Geibel—fetch Geibel.'"

"No one had noticed him leave the room, no one knew where he was. A party went in search of him. The others, too unnerved to go back into the ballroom, crowded outside the door and listened. They could hear the steady whir of the wheels upon the polished floor as the thing spun round and round; the dull thud<sup>1</sup> as every now and again it dashed itself and its burden against some opposing object and ricocheted<sup>2</sup> off in a new direction.

"And everlastingly it talked in that thin ghostly voice, repeating over and over the same formula: 'How charming you are looking tonight. What a lovely day it has been. Oh, don't be so cruel. I could go on dancing for ever—with you. Have you had supper?'"

的白色衣襟上流下來。這滴流到地板上。那事情變得很可怕了。婦女們怕得尖叫地從廳內跳出來。男子們也跟著他們朝外跑。

「這時才有人提出一個男達的意見：『找解伯爾——把解伯爾找來。』」

「沒有一個人注意到他離開舞廳的，沒有一個人知道他的所在。有一部份人尋找他去了。其餘的人都衰弱得不能回到那舞廳裏去，只好蜷集在門口聽着。他們可以聽到鐵輪在光滑的地板上急旋的聲音，它不斷地在旋轉着，時時把它自己和它的負荷衝向什麼障礙物上，或是在向着一個新的方向跳躍過去，流發出那種重擊的聲音。

「而不斷地它還用那鬼氣森森的細聲說話，一再地反覆着那同樣的公式：『你今天晚上顯得多麼可愛呀。今天天氣真好呀。啊，你不要太殘忍了。我可以永遠跳下去的——和你。你吃過晚飯了嗎？』」

1. 重擊的聲音。 2. 飛躍，彈跳。

Of course they sought for Geibel everywhere but "where he was." They looked in every room in the house, then they rushed off "in a body" to his own place, and spent precious minutes in waking up his deaf old housekeeper. At last it occurred to one of the party that Wenzel was missing also, and then the idea of the counting-house across the yard presented itself to them, and there they found him.

"He rose up very pale, and followed them; and he and old Wenzel "forced their way through the crowd" of guests gathered outside, and entered the room, and locked the door behind them.

"From within there came the muffled<sup>1</sup> sound of low voices and quick steps, followed by a confused scuffling<sup>2</sup> noise, then silence, then the low voices again.

"After a time the door opened, and those near it pressed forward to enter, but old Wenzel's broad shoulder "barred the way."<sup>3</sup>

"I want you—and you, Bekler," he said, addressing a couple of the

「當然他們去找解伯爾，什麼地方都找到了，只差沒有到他所在的地方去。他們在屋子裏每間房子都去看過了，既找不着他便大家又一同向解伯爾自己的家裏去，花了許多寶貴的時候，才把他那又聾又老的管家叫醒。最後，他們中間忽然有一個想到，溫哲爾也不見了，於是才想到院子那邊的櫃房，算是在那裏他們才把他找到了。

「他面色蒼白地站起身來跟着他們去；於是他和老溫哲爾從蟻集在門外的客人叢中擠過去，走進廳內，然後把門鎖上了。

「室內傳出那細聲話語和急步來往的悶塞的聲音，跟着一陣混亂扭鬥的聲音，便一下寂靜下來了，隨着又有一些低聲的說話。

「過了一會房門打開了，那些靠近門邊的人，都想擠進去，但是老溫哲爾的肩膀擋住了他們的路。

「我要你來一下——還有你，伯克勒，」他向着兩

1. 只差沒有到他所在的地方去。 2. 團體地。 3. 由人羣中擠過去。 4. 悶塞的，悶住的。 5. 扭駁，亂鬥。 6. 攔住了路。

elder men. His voice was calm, but his face was deadly white. 'The rest of you, please go——get the women away as quickly as you can.'

"From that day old Nicholas Geibel confined himself to<sup>1</sup> the making of mechanical rabbits, and cats that mewed and washed their faces."

個老年人說。他的聲音很鎮靜，但是他的面孔却是死一般的蒼白。「你們其餘的人，就請回去吧——趕快把那些太太小姐們弄開去。」

『從那天起尼古拉·解伯爾便限制了他自己只做機器兔兒，可以叫，可以洗臉的貓兒了。』

1. 限制。

*(Continued from page 28)*

It is no very uncommon thing in the world to meet with 'men of probity;<sup>1</sup> there are likewise a great many 'men of honour<sup>2</sup> to be found: 'men of courage,<sup>3</sup> 'men of sense,<sup>4</sup> and 'men of letters<sup>5</sup> are frequent. But a true fine gentleman is what one seldom sees. He is properly a compound of the various good qualities that embellish<sup>6</sup> mankind. As the great poet animates<sup>7</sup> all the different parts of learning by the force of his genius, and irradiates<sup>8</sup> all the compass<sup>9</sup> of his knowledge by the lustre and brightness of his imagination; so all the great and solid perfections of life appear in the finished gentleman with a beautiful gloss<sup>10</sup> and varnish;<sup>11</sup> every thing he says or does is accompanied with a manner, or rather a charm,<sup>12</sup> that draws the admiration and good-will of every beholder.

——R. Steele

1. 正直的人。 2. 高貴的人。 3. 勇敢的人。 4. 機敏的人；有常識的人。  
5. 文人。 6. 裝飾；潤色。 7. 興以生氣。 8. 使之發光。 9. 範圍。 10. 光澤。  
11. 外飾。 12. 魔力。

## PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

### The Fine Gentleman

When I view<sup>1</sup> the fine gentleman \*with regard to<sup>2</sup> his manners, methinks<sup>3</sup> I see him modest without bashfulness, frank and affable<sup>4</sup> without impertinence, obliging and complaisant without servility, cheerful and in good-humour without noise. These amiable qualities are not easily obtained; neither are there many men that have a genius to excel this way. A finished<sup>5</sup> gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great characters<sup>6</sup> in life. Besides the natural endowments<sup>7</sup> with which this distinguished man is to be born, he must run through a \*long series of education.<sup>8</sup> Before he \*makes his appearance<sup>9</sup> and \*shines in the world,<sup>10</sup> he must be \*principled in religion,<sup>11</sup> instructed in all the \*moral virtues,<sup>12</sup> and led through the whole course of the polite arts and sciences. He should be no stranger \*to courts and to camps;<sup>13</sup> he must travel to \*open his mind,<sup>14</sup> to \*enlarge his views,<sup>15</sup> to learn the policies and interests of \*foreign states,<sup>16</sup> as well as to fashion and polish himself, and to \*get clear of<sup>17</sup> \*national prejudices;<sup>18</sup> of which every country \*has its share.<sup>19</sup> To all these more essential improvements, he must not forget to add the fashionable ornaments of life, such as are the languages and the bodily exercises most \*in vogue;<sup>20</sup> neither would I have him think even dress itself beneath his notice.

*(Continued on page 27)*

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1. 觀察。 2. 關於。 3. 我想(古文)。 4. 和藹可親的。 5. 上品的。 6. 性格。 7. 賦與。 8. 由小學直到大學畢業。 9. 出世。 10. 露頭角。 11. 在宗教上有節操。 12. 倫理上的德行。 13. 朝野。 14. 開心境。 15. 廣見識。 16. 外國。 17. 摒除。 18. 國家的偏見。 19. 有分。 20. 時髦的。

## THEY CAN "SEE" WITHOUT EYES

*by Arlinz Britton Boucher & John Leo T'ehan*

The young soldier was walking across a field on which he had never been before. Suddenly he turned to his companion with a question, "Isn't there a small house about thirty-five feet away to the right?" There was a small house, about that distance away, to the right. The soldier who had asked the question was totally blind.

The Army had taken him, twenty-two years old, from the "teller's cage"<sup>1</sup> of a small Midwestern bank and trained him as a paratrooper.<sup>2</sup> Ten minutes after he landed behind the German lines<sup>3</sup> in Normandy, he was blinded by machine-gun fire. The eye surgeons are accomplishing miracles in this war, but there are cases they cannot cure. The young paratrooper was one of them.

The Army is training its permanently blinded veterans<sup>4</sup> to use a kind of second sight—the age-old sixth sense of the blind, called "facial vision,"<sup>5</sup> or "sound perception."<sup>6</sup> The paratrooper, faster than most to learn its technique, had had only two sessions<sup>7</sup> of the training when, walking through the field he had never been in before, he "saw" the little house to the right.

At its recently established Old Farms "Convalescent Hospital"<sup>8</sup> in Avon, Connecticut, the Army is giving the first scientific instruction in the use of facial vision ever attempted, though actually some measure of facial vision has been known to and practiced by the blind for hundreds of years, and

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1. 出納室. 2. 傘兵. 3. 戰線. 4. 老兵. 5. 側面視力. 6. 聲音知覺.  
7. 學期. 8. 病後靜養院.

nearly everybody has had the experience of walking in the dark and sensing the presence of some obstacle just before colliding with it.

Facial vision, "aural obstacle perception" or sound perception, as it is variously called, is accomplished not with mirrors but with echoes, and has been the subject of scientific investigation and experiment for years. Last August the training of blinded men was begun at Avon under the direction of Dr. Jacob Levine, consulting psychologist.<sup>2</sup> The object of the training is to teach the blinded soldiers to walk unaided without fear of "bumping into" obstacles.

A former research fellow at Harvard University, Doctor Levine first began to investigate sound perception after watching "bats in flight."<sup>4</sup> Two scientists in a neighboring laboratory, Drs. Donald Griffin and Robert Galambos, were studying the way in which bats, so traditionally weak-sighted that they have occasioned the simile<sup>5</sup> "as blind as a bat," could fly through a maze<sup>6</sup> of hanging wires in the laboratory without bumping into them, even when their eyes were mechanically blinded.

In his avoidance of obstacles, the scientists decided, must be due to hearing. But the bats made no detectible sound as they flew. However, a high-frequency analyzer,<sup>7</sup> which amplifies sounds inaudible to the human ear, was used. Then a wild cacophony<sup>8</sup> of high shrill notes, each less than a sound in length, was heard. These bat cries are supersonic<sup>9</sup>—that is, they have a frequency of 50,000 vibrations per second, which is considerably beyond the range of human ears.

1. 聽感的障礙物知覺作用。 2. 心理學家。 3. 碰到。 4. 在飛的蝙蝠。  
5. 比喻。 6. 錯綜。 7. 極光鏡中觀察極光之器具。 8. 聲音不調。 9. 超傳聲音。



The sound waves sent off by the bats' cries were reflected back from the hanging wires and guided the bats, whose hearing is very acute, away from them. This highly developed sound perception was further demonstrated when the bats were hindered from sounding their cry and when their ears were blocked. On both occasions, they flew clumsily and unwillingly, frequently colliding with the wires. Here, in a sense, was a phenomenon parallel to radar,<sup>1</sup> the science of location through electronic waves.

Since the bat's sound perception is present, though to a lesser degree, in man, it could, Doctor Levine argued, be trained, with highly practical results for the blind. Already these results are amazing scientists.

In the chapel building at Avon, the blind youths in uniform sit quietly, "watching" Dick, a blind comrade, as he walks slowly down the aisle<sup>2</sup> toward a movable screen at the far end. In his hand he holds a small noise-making snapper,<sup>3</sup> which he clicks as he advances steadily.

Suddenly, he stops.

"I can feel the screen, right in front of me," he calls.

"How far away is it?" asks the doctor.

"I should say---about fifteen feet," Dick replies. An instructor measures the distance. Just fifteen feet.

"But he is blind like me, isn't he?" asks Bob, a new trainee<sup>4</sup>—the word for a blind soldier.

"Totally blind," says the instructor.

"Then how can he possibly tell where the screen is?" Bob demands.

Overhearing his question, Dick answers, "It's easy. Just try."

1. 雷達 (無線電偵察器)。 2. 教堂中座位間的通路。 3. 捉住發響器。  
4. 受訓練者。

Bob draws back timidly. "I couldn't," he begins.

"Come on, try. Here's the snapper."

Hesitantly, Bob starts up the aisle. When he is about a yard from the screen he cries out excitedly, "Why, there's something there! I can feel it right ahead!"

"How can you tell?" Dick repeats Bob's earlier question.

"It feels as if something were coming toward me," Bob answers. "Like some kind of pressure hitting me in the face."

"You've got it all right, Bob," the instructor approves. "What makes you aware of that screen, although you can't see it, is really sound reflection. The sound waves sent off by your snapper and the tread of your feet are reflected from the screen or any surface like a wall or a tree, and they come back, warning you of their presence by striking you on the forehead like a light pressure. After you've developed this facial vision a bit, you'll find it's a constant protection."

Training in facial vision begins almost immediately after the trainees arrive, usually lasts an hour a day, and continues until the man has developed it to his maximum capacity, which generally takes about a month. Although many are totally blind, some have an awareness of light and dark.

Several training techniques are used. Some men, instead of walking toward the screen, pull it to them with cords, calling out when they perceive it. Or the screen may be pushed toward them from different directions, and they determine from which side it is approaching. Others get sound reflection from clapping their hands or snapping their fingers. Most men find their facial vision sharpest at night, when there is less noise—a distracting element. The worst enemy to this sense is snow, often called "the blind man's

fog," because it deadens the sound waves.

Since facial vision is the first step toward self-reliance, the men follow its development enthusiastically. With its arrival, self-confidence usually reappears and the man is prepared to continue the complex program of readjustment at Avon.

Before going to Avon, each man has already received the finest medical care from the nation's leading eye specialists. One man's eyes had been examined by more than 200 doctors before he was finally pronounced incurably blind. Every war-blinded officer and enlisted man in the United States Army and Air Forces will pass through this hospital before his discharge.<sup>3</sup> At present, there are about 100 of these men in new lines arrive from week to week, others are nearing the end of their training, some have already been discharged. The hospital has a total capacity of 200.

The idea of a new and practical approach to the readjustment of the blind soldier, based on psychological understanding and scientific training, was first announced in January of last year by President Roosevelt and Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk. In a joint directive, they declared that the Army would establish a special social adjustment center to restore the blind veterans' poise and fit them for satisfactory employment after discharge. As director of this new center, the Army chose Colonel Thorne, a top-flight ophthalmologist and former flight surgeon. To him they entrusted the selection of a site, the working out of all problems of administration and training, and the final passing on each man's readjustment before he goes home.

A major factor in all readjustment from military to civil-

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1. 自立。 2. 國內的訓練專家。 3. 醫院。 4. 飛行醫官。

ian life is the psychological," the colonel points out. "But this adjustment seems impossible to the blind soldier, whose basic sense of security has been snatched from him with the loss of his sight. Starting him with facial vision, we try here to "bridge the gap" by finding out what he likes to do, what he is able to do, then fit him to do it."

Bob's case shows how this works out. Arriving in Hartford by train, he and his companions are met by an equal number of orientors,<sup>2</sup> one of whom is assigned to each trainee.

As the soldier gets off the train, his orientor takes away his cane.

"What are you doing that for?" Bob asks. "I need my cane."

"Not any more," orientor says kindly. "We don't use them at Avon, and in a few days you'll be getting around so easily a cane would just be "in your way."<sup>3</sup> This is Bob's first meeting with the man who will be his constant companion as long as he needs him. It is also his first idea of what the hospital can do for him.

Bob is reluctant to begin training. He would prefer to stay in his own room—a bedroom where he has complete privacy, and a chance to brood.<sup>4</sup> Instead, the orientor suggests they walk around to get an idea of the place. He does not take Bob's arm, merely walks beside him, guiding him with his voice. As they walk, the backs of their hands just touch. If Bob wants any help, he merely puts his hand on his companion's arm.

No artificial aids are given—from rope fences to dogs. The idea is to make the soldier so independent in familiar surroundings that he no longer needs such help. In unfamiliar

1. 彌補這個缺憾。 2. 定方位者。 3. 障礙。 4. 沉思默想。

or crowded locations, such as a downtown street, he uses a white cane. After he is discharged, he may apply for a Seeing Eye dog, if he feels he needs one.

The trainee's first unaided walk is to the "mess hall" and back, about 200 yards. Since it is near lunchtime, he is interested in locating the mess hall. He is instructed to "learn" the way through his other senses; "At no time" is he allowed to pace or count his steps, once the accepted method of orienting the blind. Instead, he notices the feel of the walk against his feet, the difference between pavement, grass and cinder path. He becomes of how the muscles in his legs feel after walking several feet or fifty yards, how they feel in climbing or descending stairs. He is then able to judge how far he has gone and "what sort of terrain he is covering."<sup>3</sup> Again he walks the distance, now feeling every landmark carefully with his hand and feet—a boulder,<sup>4</sup> a tree, the corner of a building, "a flight of steps."<sup>5</sup> At a turn in the walk, he feels the wind in his face, recognizes an open space here, Later he notices the warmth of the sun on his face—they have passed the shadow of the building; when they can hear the clatter of dishes, he knows they are near the mess hall again.

Soon he has learned the way so thoroughly that he has no need to grope.<sup>6</sup> He walks firmly, head erect, shoulders back, with an easy stride. Watching him, you would not guess that he is blind.

Now that his reorientation<sup>7</sup> is progressing, he is ready for the series of psychological and manual tests which will reveal his abilities and preferences. Hidden abilities are found, as

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1. 食堂. 2. 隨即. 3. 他走過的是怎樣一種土地. 4. 圓石. 5. 石級或樓梯. 6. 摸索. 7. 再起; 再定方位.

in the case of the trainee who had always been an unsuccessful Jack-of-all-trades,<sup>1</sup> but whose tests revealed great manual dexterity.<sup>2</sup> Under the plan worked out with a score of manufacturing companies in Connecticut, he was soon given the "work test," a chance to operate a complex machine in a near-by factory. To his own surprise and the foreman's,<sup>3</sup> he broke previous records for speed and efficiency of operation. He proved such a good worker that the head of the plant has asked him to come back as a permanent employee after his discharge.

Connecticut industrialists, a bit reluctant at first, are enthusiastic about the trainees. "Give me more of your men," demands one manufacturer. "They're better than some of my regulars—conscientious, efficient, and not distracted by passing females. And they don't have accidents." The men do many jobs—grinding, milling, inspecting, threading, drilling. They are apt at inspection; their sensitive fingers detect "minute flaws" which a casual eye might miss. As indicated, their accident record is negligible, because they have learned to be cautious before they even start work. Before the work test, they get preliminary classroom instruction at Avon, on small work sent in by the plants. One large classroom looks like an autorepair shop, with a car whose engine the men take down and reassemble.

Courses in farming—dairy, poultry and vegetable—are popular with many who plan to run<sup>5</sup> their own farms later. They gain first-hand experience on near-by farms, handling cattle and poultry, planting and harvesting vegetables, with special agricultural tools. One trainee has already secured a

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1. 萬能的人. 2. 手的靈巧. 3. 工頭的. 4. 細緻的瑕疵. 5. 經營.

job on a large Western ranch<sup>1</sup> where he will learn to "run his own."

During their first days here, the trainees avoid Braille,<sup>2</sup> traditionally associated with blindness. But on learning that bulletins are posted in Braille, and that it is useful for taking notes, writing shopping lists or addresses, they decide to study it. All the men use Braille watches.

Behind all the courses is the idea, which the trainees quickly adopt, that with training and confidence there is little a blind man cannot do—Massage, newspaper work, stenography<sup>3</sup>—using dictating machines—prove the trainees as capable as the sighted. Courses in public speaking, psychology and handwriting "booster poise."<sup>4</sup> Current events<sup>5</sup> are popular, for the war still interests the men keenly. Many of the trainees find an emotional outlet in music.

Toward their blindness the men show an attitude of acceptance. They are not bitter, nor do they regard themselves as heroes. Among themselves, they refer to their handicap casually, "What's the matter—are you blind?" Or "Give me carrots for lunch; they're good for the sight." But the men are sensitive to an unintelligent attitude in others. They abhor pity. One man grew profane<sup>6</sup> when a well-meaning but misguided visitor took his arm. According to Lieutenant Jameson, "No matter how well a man readjusts at Avon, everything can be ruined if the home folks don't understand. Sometimes things are made too easy for him or his family won't let him do things which he is perfectly able to do. Just stand by, and help only when he asks you. Don't watch him apprehensively, expecting him to bump into things. His

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1. (美國西部的)農場。 2. 法人 Louis Braille (1806-1852) 創制之盲人所用點字法。 3. 速記術。 4. 支持平衡。 5. 時事。 6. 凡俗。

facial vision will usually save him, and after one or two jars<sup>1</sup> he will learn what to avoid better than you could teach him. On the other hand, helpfulness should not "taper off"<sup>2</sup> into indifference or impatience. He'll sense that and resent it."

Efforts are made by the Army to promote better understanding by families and friends through frequent visits, and discussion of what the men are learning and what may be expected of them afterward.

When the men are ready to leave, their readjustment accomplished, each trainee receives a certificate of adjustment signed by Colonel Thorne. "This indicates," the colonel says, "that the man is fully equipped to get along on his own, with just a minimum of well-placed help. Armed with the self-confidence of his facial vision and special training, he stands on the threshold of life again. Of course it's up to him, but it is also up to the community<sup>3</sup>—employers, family and friends—to provide him with opportunities for using what he has learned here.

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1.衝突. 2.逐漸尖削. 3.公眾.

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### Industrial Plan For China

The Foreign Economic Administration recently finished preliminary work on a master outline for the future industrialization of China. Prepared at the request of the Chinese, the plan as yet is only general in scope. PEA experts suggest that China concentrate on improving transportation, diversifying agriculture, building small and efficient industries, and developing resources and businesses that can take over Far East markets formerly held by the Japs. A group of important Chinese will leave for Europe and the U.S. soon to study industrial organization.



# PRACTICAL ENGLISH

## Business Letters

### (1) Letter of Order.

8, King's Street,  
Glasgow.  
21st May, 1940.

To Messrs. Burton & Co.

Dear Sirs,

I shall be obliged if you will send me the goods named in the enclosed order. I enclose a postal order for 10s., which will cover the price of the goods and the postage.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.

G.R. Collons

### (2) Letter of Acknowledgment.

THE PLANDOME BAZAAR.  
18 Everett Avenue,  
Altoona, Penna.  
October 15, 1930.

Mr. Benjamin Raymond,  
Spoffensourg,  
Penna.

Dear Mr. Raymond:

Thank you for your order of October twelfth, accompanied by a money order for twelve dollars (\$12).

We have this day shipped the goods, securely boxed, by American Railway Express, and we hope they will reach you promptly and in satisfactory condition. If you do not find them "strictly as ordered" or as you expected them to be, please notify us at once and we shall hasten to make such adjustments as you request.

You may be interested, we think, in our recently issued catalogue supplement, and we are enclosing it for your perusal. You will find some unusual offerings in athletic goods on pages twenty to twenty-five. This supplement, you will notice, is furnished with crelets for the purpose of easy attachment to our general catalogue from which your recent order was made out.

Very truly yours,

THE PLANDENE BAZAAR

p. p. Charles Cassidy

(3) Letter of Application.

4, Clarendon Terrace,  
Chiswick, W.

1st June, 1939.

Messrs. Hollis Bros.

Dear Sirs,

I understand that the post of Head Clerk in your office is vacant, and beg to offer myself as a candidate for the situation.

I have had five years' experience as Clerk in the firm of Messrs. Henderson and Co., and did my work to their entire satisfaction, as the accompanying letters and testimonials will show.

My sole reason for leaving my present post is that I wish to obtain higher employment, for which there is no opening at present in the firm with whom I am working.

Hoping that you will favourably consider my application.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

W.D.Jones

(4) Letter of Sale.

Excelsior Stationery Co.  
New York  
May 25, 1939

Mr. John T. Burke  
24 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Burke:

You wouldn't think of throwing away your fountain pen simply because the ink is exhausted.

Then why throw away your worn duplicating machine ribbons? We can re-ink them as well as you can fill your fountain pen.

If you will examine one of your apparently worthless you will find that the fabric is scarcely worn at all. We take these, treat them with our special process, refill them with ink and return them to you practically new ribbons and for only one-half the cost.

Read the enclosed folder—it explains our proposition fully. But a trial will convince you. And the sooner you send them the more you'll save.

Why not pack them up, put on the enclosed shipping label and send them along right now?

Yours very truly,

George I. Hatch

Manager

(5) Letter of Inquiry.

Akron, Ohio  
January 8, 1940

Messrs. Crane and Henry  
814 Hampton St.  
Bridgeport, Conn.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me full information, covering particularly quality, durability, and price, regarding the various kinds of letter paper manufactured by your firm? I am particularly interested in a heavy-weight cream-colored paper recently sold by you in a large order to Mr. John R. Martin, of Columbus, Ohio. If you have any special offer to make on this paper in large quantities, I may find it possible to purchase a considerable amount.

Very truly yours,  
Evelyn Winterburn  
(Mrs. Robert H.)

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## QUIZ

1. What is Greenwich Time?
2. When was tea first brought to Europe?
3. What does "Safety First" mean?
4. Who introduced blank verse into English poetry?
5. Why do we lose the sense of smell when we have a cold?
6. Can you name the five Great Lakes in the U.S.A.?
7. Which is the "dog-letter"?
8. When was the Eiffel Tower built and how high is it?
9. What do you call the new technique one of our fliers described as "You aim the first bomb at the bottom of the ship right at the waterline as you come up to the ship from the side. Then you just let a string of bombs walk right up the side of the ship and over it. It's not so good for the ship"?
10. Distinguish between a copyright and a patent.

(Answers will be found on page 59)

## COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW

### 彩色漫談

錢 歌 川

彩虹七色，混合而成白晝，其中無黑色，故 Dr. Johnson 謂黑為夜色，是單獨地和白日相對的。虹的彩色，實為七種基本色，但每色皆有濃淡明暗之分，同一顏色 (colour)，可分出無數的 shades 來。英文所謂 hue 是指暗色或淡色，至於 tint，則係指帶一點那樣的色澤 (tinge) 而言，例如說 red with a blue tint，意即帶藍色，普通又可說 bluish red.

Black 除了為夜之色而外，又為煤炭，煤烟之色，有時又以 jet, pitch, raven 來形容黑色。黑色為悲哀的顏色，所以在西方成為喪服之色。寡婦穿的喪服，英文叫作 widow's weeds，係全身漆黑。又黑為罪之色，所以英文說 black deeds 或 crime of blackest dye，而所謂 atrocity (殘暴) 的 atro- 也是 black 的意思。邪道的魔術，叫作 black art 即 necromancy.

The monks looked black. (和尚們的臉色很可怕)。

—Browning: *Fra Lippo Lippi*

所以這樣的 black 是令人嫌惡的 (forbidding)。

White 是雪，乳，象牙的色。

Upon a lowly Ass more white than snow,  
Yet she whiter.

—Spenser: *Fairy Queen*

(騎在一匹比雪還白的矮小的白馬上，可是她更要白些。)

白又是歡喜之色，白圭一般的純潔無瑕之色，所以在西方，一生只穿一次的新嫁娘的結婚禮服 (bridal gown)，只限於白色。西方的風習和我們的不同，我們以白為喪服，是空白的意思，他們以白為婚服，是取其純潔。不存心欺騙的，無害的謊言，叫作 white lie. White 是 black 的反對，有時也成為紅的對照，所以有紅色恐怖 (red terrorism) 和白色恐怖 (white terrorism) 的說法，以紅為白的對照，正是中國的傳統。

The White Terror, the rule of reactionaries.——*Daily Herald*. (白色恐怖，反動主動者的統治)

同一筆法，還有 White Bolshevism 及 whitemail 等等字眼。所謂 whitemail 是由勒索和敲詐的 blackmail 一字仿造出來的，意即如我國水滸上的俠義大盜，取人不義之財，而濟善良。1912 年時流行的 “white hope” 是期待白人的選手，可以破當時天下無敵的黑人拳鬥選手 Jack Johnson，而產生出來的成語。

The ‘white hope’ of the Anti-Bolshevists.——*Observer*.

(反布爾雪維支的虛白的希望)。

意即面上塗一重白色的屑淺之物，正如 whitewash 之有 specious (金玉其表的，似是而非的) 之感一樣。

To blanch and varnish her deformities.

——Milton

(她醜陋的地方塗上白色以作掩飾。)

又 whitel sepulchre (白塚) 中之 whitel 一字，用法與 gilt (鍍金) 相同。

Red 為虹的最上部的顏色，也就是血色，或紅寶石 (ruby) 的顏色。Vermilion 是純赤，crimson 是傾於紫色的紅色，scarlet 則稍含黃色。

It was a fine morning, and the sun lighted up to a scarlet glow, the crimson jacket she wore,……

——Hardy.

(那是一個晴天早上的事，她穿的深紅色的上衣，被太陽照得現出一種猩紅色的光彩，……)

淡紅色有 rose, pink, coral 等。紅色之成為革命之色，是起源於法國大革命時要使用的紅旗及 Phrygia 帽 (bonnet rouge) 而在十七世紀時，英國海軍開始戰鬥要用的信號，也是舉的紅旗。總之，紅色是令人聯想到鬥爭、險危等不穩的顏色。Orange 是 chromatic flame (彩色的火燄) 色，Orange, melon, salmon, flesh 這樣慢慢地淡下來。

Yellow 是卑怯者的形容詞；美國俚語常愛以 yellow 代 coward 黃色又令人聯想到死體的 cadaverous (如屍的灰白色的) 的嫌惡的顏色。Sallow 是 sickly 的顏色，所以疾病中以黃疸病 (jaundice) 最使人嫌忌。Ochre 是黃土色，略帶紅色。

Green 是綠寶石 (emerald) 的顏色，蔥蘢的樹色，apple-green 則包含了多量的黃，所以成爲淺黃色。Green 是一種青春之色，用時又是未成熟之色，帶有 gullibility (可欺) 的意味，所以生手叫作 greenhorn。Green 有時又可表示嫉妬，所以 jealousy 的別名叫作 green-eyed monster。

有名的 Lincoln green 是往時 Lincoln 地方染的鮮綠色的材料的顏色。

Blue 是天色，水色，碧眼兒的眼色。又是許多花的顏色。

The geranium is a pure divine (or human) blue.

—W.H. Hudson

(天竺葵的顏色是靈魂住宿的人目的純藍色。)

英國海軍服爲藍色，英文說 Navy blue，或譯作海軍藍。所以 bluejacket 代表水兵。Blue 又指憂鬱 (blue-devils)，我們可以說 She looks a bit blue to-night (今晚她稍有憂色)。因爲從前的幾位女文人愛穿藍襪子，所以 bluestocking 竟成爲女學者的代名詞，而 blue women 也是說有學問的婦女。但 a blue talk 却是猥褻之談。

Sapphire 是一種透明的青玉，所以常用以形容滄海。Lapis lazuli (琉璃) 也是青寶石，所以和有着天之意的 azure 同源。Indigo Indian (dye) 藍是 deep blue，也可以形容夜色。我國所謂「青出於藍，而勝於藍」，意爲弟子勝過老師，英文却無此種讚詞，惟較之尤甚之意，則可譯作 out-Herod Herod 或 out-Hamlet Hamlet。英文 Blue 一字，令人有高貴之想，如 bluest blood，即指 noblest family 而言。Blue ribbon 有最榮譽之意，因而是 Garter 勳章之綵的顏色。

Violet 是虹最下部的顏色，中文對於這種英國詩人最愛的小花，叫作紫羅蘭，實爲紫藍和青藍之間的一種顏色。Purple 是

一個富於彈性的名詞，大致為牡丹色，與其說紫，實近於紅。

The pale purple even  
Melts around thy flight;

—Shelley: *To a Skylark*

(淡紅色的黃昏溶化在你飛翔之中)

美國現今的 royal purple, 由黑(10)紅(17)青(73)的百分率而合成, 古代的 Tyrian purple 以及英文聖經中譯的 purple, 實為 crimson 之意。Lilac 紫藤花色, 淡一點的叫作 mauve, 即 mallow (葵花) 色, 更淡的有 lavender 及 heliotrope.

He believed the prominent note of it (Miss Durward's costume) to be purple, or as some would say, lilac, and others mauve.

—Conrad O'Riordan: *In London*

(他相信德瓦得小姐所穿的衣裳的主調是紫色, 有人說紫丁香花顏色, 又有人說是藍紫色。)

Brown 是褐色, 茶色, 棕色, 其濃為者 dark brown, chocolate, coffee, 其淡者為 dun, drab, unbleached, tawny, buff 等。Maroon 為 brownish crimson, 即褐紅色, 栗色。Terra-cotta 為紅磚色, 即焦土之色。Russet 係同一系統之色, 為赤褐色, 入冬的蘋果, 即係這種顏色。馬的毛色有 chestnut, bay, sorrel, roan, 都是赤褐色即栗色。Auburn 是 golden brown, 西洋女人的頭髮, 常用此字形容。Tan 為 yellowish brown 即黃褐的皮色。

Grey (美國拼作 gray) 是灰色 (ashen), 又是鉛色 (leadén, livid), 而 dark grey 則帶青 (bluish). Silver grey, dove grey, pearl grey, café-au-lait 都是灰色系統的色澤。原來 greys 是冷色, 若帶黃或紅色時則變成溫色了。

Love is a fire. But whether it is going to warm your heart or burn down your house, you never can tell.



## IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

by B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

### AT A RESTAURANT

( 在餐館中 )

*Freem.* This is a much bigger place than I thought. I see they've (got) a grill room,

我真沒有想到這地方有這樣大。我看見他們還有一個烤炙食品室。

*Chang.* Yes, and an oyster bar. Shall we have a dozen natives<sup>1</sup> to begin with?... Will you have thick or clear soup? I shall try the *bisque*; they say it's extra-good here. You'd better follow my example.

是的，還有一個牡蠣食室。我們先來一打本地牡蠣開始吧？—你要濃湯還是清湯？我要試試秘斯湯；他們說這裏這種湯做得特別好，你頂好也照我一樣叫這個。

*Freem.* Very good! I'll have the same as you. I'm quite "in your hands"<sup>3</sup>—Have you ever tried to open oysters yourself?

好極了！我叫你一樣的。我完全由你領導，……你會試過自己割牡蠣麼？

*Chang.* ...Here, waiter! I wish you'd hurry up with those oysters.

……喂，夥計！催催我們定的牡蠣。

*Waiter.* No, sir, I haven't forgotten (about) them... The *bisque's* off.<sup>4</sup>

是，先生，我沒有忘記你們定的菜……那秘斯湯沒有了。

*Freem.* It's a good thing we're not pressed for time; I hate

1. 即 oysters cultivated in England. 在英國本地養的牡蠣。 2. 一種濃湯。 3. 隨你領導。 4. 即 off the menu 賣完了。

having to hurry over dinner. (To waiter.) Is the water  
iced? (To Chang.) Yes, thanks, I'd rather have just  
plain water.

好在我們時間不寬：我最不喜歡匆匆忙忙來吃飯。(對夥計)  
這水是冰過的嗎？……(對張)是，謝謝，我只要白開水就  
行了。

Chang. Oh, no! have some of this claret<sup>1</sup> with me; they're  
rather noted here for their light wines... That's funny  
what's become of my pencil, I wonder? I feel sure I  
had it with me; it must've dropped out of my pocket.  
啊，別是這樣，陪我喝點紅葡萄酒吧；此地是以談酒出名的……  
真奇怪！我的鉛筆那裏去了？我記得清清楚楚是帶出來的；  
這一定是從我口袋裏掉了。

Freen. What a pity!  
真可惜！

Chang. Oh, it's no great loss! I felt sure (or I knew) I  
shouldn't be able to keep it long... Suppose we finish  
up this bottle and have another?... I should leave those  
grapes alone; they're all skin and pips. This pear's  
nice and juicy, though... Who was it nodded to you  
just now?

啊，那損失不大！我早就曉得我留不久的……我們喝完這一瓶  
再喝一瓶何如？……那些葡萄我不要吃；全是皮和子沒有一點  
肉。但是這梨倒很好，水又多。……剛才對你點頭的那人是誰？

Freen. He's an Oxford man, an old blue<sup>2</sup>. He was going in  
for the Church<sup>3</sup> when I knew him first, but he changed  
his mind and became a solicitor. He was one of the  
first to 'join up'<sup>4</sup> in August, nineteen fourteen.  
他是一個牛津學生，在校時有名的運動健將。我最初遇見他的

1. 紅葡萄酒. 2. 牛津學生，在體育方面代表該大學者. 3. 意即想將來  
入英國教會任事職. 4. 即 to join the army 入伍；從軍.

時候，他正在學神學，不過後來他又改變了主意而做了律師。  
他是第一批從軍的，在一九一四年八月裏。

**Chang.** As a private, you mean?

你是說當一個小兵嗎？

**Freem.** Yes, but he got a commission later on, and then won the M.C.

是的，不過後來他升做了尉官，爾又得了勳章。

**Chang.** What does "M.C." stand for?

M.C. 兩字代表什麼？

**Freem.** "Military Cross." When he first came back he looked an awful wreck. He was as deaf as a post, and only just able to hobble about. His people were in a great state about him.

「陸軍十字勳章」。當他從前線回來的時候，他看上去殘敗不堪。耳朵一點也聽不見。走路也只能勉強跛行。他的家人對他的情形非常耽心。

**Chang.** He still limps a little, I notice. Did he get over his deafness?

我注意到他現在還是有一點兒跛。他耳朵聽已經好了嗎？

**Freem.** Oh, yes! quite, I'm gl'd to say, but it was a long business...The dark girl sitting next him's his sister, 啊，好了！我很高興地說，完全好了，不過却費了很久的時日……坐在他旁邊的那個黑頭髮的女郎是他的妹妹。

**Chang.** She's a very attractive-looking woman, at least, I think so.

她是一個長得漂亮的女人；至少我是這樣覺得。

**Freem.** Yes, I always used to (think so), too, but she's "gone off" lately, I fancy.

是呀，我也常是那樣覺得，不過我覺得她近來却色衰了一點。

**Chang.** And who's the quaint old boy with them?

和他們一道的那個怪男子是誰？

*Freem.* That's their father. He's an R.A.<sup>1</sup>...Oh, while I think of it, I must apologise for not stopping to speak to you yesterday morning; I'm afraid you must have thought it rather odd.

那是他們的父親。他是一個皇家學會的會員……啊，當我想起的時候，我一定要向你道歉，昨天早上沒有和你說話；我跟你一定覺得我有點奇怪。

*Chang.* Not a bit. Why should I?

一點也沒有。爲什麼要覺得你奇怪？

*Freem.* The fact is (or to tell the truth) I'd overslept myself and was hurrying along to the station "for all I was worth."<sup>2</sup>

其實就因爲我睡得太晏了，所以我拼命趕到車站上去搭車。

*Chang.* --Well, it's getting late.

……好吧，現在時間很遲了。

*Freem.* Yes, it's time we were<sup>3</sup> getting back.--Here, waiter! someone's left their<sup>4</sup> umbrella (behind), haven't they?

是呀，我早就應該回去了……啊，夥計！不知道是誰忘記了一把傘在這裏，是不是？

1.即 a Royal Academician. 2.拼命努力地。3.在這種句子中，在 is time 後的動詞用過去式，表示早就應該做了的事。4.因 someone 未指明是男是女，故代名詞只好用 they, their 等。

Tribute to President Chiang.—Mr Churchill told of his first meeting with President Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo. "The Generalissimo", he said, "is a world figure and the main hope and champion of China. Madame Chiang Kai-shek is also a remarkable and fascinating personality who has perfect command of English and has a complete and comprehensive grasp of the world struggle."

## 20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW (b.1856)

蕭 伯 納

by Richard Church

It is, perhaps, an absurdity<sup>1</sup> to introduce Shaw as a British writer. He is "as universal as Tolstoi."<sup>2</sup> Like H. G. Wells,<sup>3</sup> "his fellow field-marshal in the army of ideas,"<sup>4</sup> he is self-educated. He went to work at the age of fifteen, in his native city of Dublin.<sup>5</sup> In 1872, a year later, he came to London with his mother and two sisters. His mother taught music, and Shaw began to teach the English, a task at which he has been unremitting<sup>6</sup> ever since. Fed on "Karl Marx,"<sup>7</sup> and warmed by his early friendship with Sidney Webb,<sup>8</sup> Edward Carpenter<sup>9</sup> and the "Shelleyan enthusiasts led by Henry Salt,"<sup>10</sup> he soon learned to arm himself formidably for the long war against British *laissez-faire*,<sup>11</sup> narrow-mindedness,<sup>12</sup> "vested interests,"<sup>13</sup> flesh-eating, and "general philistinism toward the arts,"<sup>14</sup> the sciences and life as a whole. He went into the fight determined to do "without the aid of Darwinism,"<sup>15</sup> the theory of "natural selection,"<sup>16</sup> and all the mighty armoury<sup>17</sup> gathered under the banner. At the back of his doctrine has always lurked<sup>18</sup> a strain of "temperamental faith"<sup>19</sup> in the efficacy<sup>20</sup> of breed. It is, after all, a

1. 荒謬。2. 如托爾斯泰一般的世界的作家。3. 威爾斯。4. 與他同為思想軍中的總司令。5. 都柏林(愛爾蘭都城)。6. 不懈的; 不停的。7. 馬克思。8. 韋伯。9. 卡彭特。10. 以羅爾特為領導的詩人羣衆的崇拜者。11. 放任。12. 心地窄狹。13. 付與的興趣。14. 對於藝術的一般的俗見。15. 不靠達爾文學說的幫助。16. 自然淘汰。17. 甲冑。18. 潛伏。19. 氣質上的信仰。20. 効力。

gesture of mysticism to call poverty "a crime." Shaw feels that in his blood. His lifelong gesture has been one of extreme fastidiousness;<sup>1</sup> physical, mental and moral. His asceticism<sup>2</sup> may be carbohic<sup>3</sup> rather than Catholic,<sup>4</sup> but it has been no less active and determinant for that. It found a dogma<sup>5</sup> in the writings of Nietzsche,<sup>6</sup> and a technical expression from the plays of Ibsen.<sup>7</sup>

Thus equipped, and so early in life given a direction, Shaw "set out" to put the world to rights. He began with a few novels which were not published. Then he became a professional critic, of art, of music, and finally of drama. His methods were startling, as can be seen from the volumes of his collected studies in the arts, and his two books, "*The Quintessence of Ibsenism*" (1891) and "*The Perfect Wagnerite*,"<sup>10</sup> (1898), in which the stage and music are used as vehicles for him to convey his beliefs, or rather his instincts, towards an "eugenic perfectibility of the human race,"<sup>11</sup> and a purgation<sup>12</sup> from that race of all emotional (especially sexual) aberration.<sup>13</sup>

From precept<sup>14</sup> he turned to practice. The years of moral and social disintegration<sup>15</sup> following the "Boer War"<sup>16</sup> gave him his opportunity. With the aid of the newly-established Stage Society, and afterwards in a more commercial way through the management and production of J. E. Vedraene and Granville Barker, his first plays appeared. "*John Bull's Other Island*,"<sup>17</sup> produced during the first

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1. 吹毛求疵. 2. 禁慾; 苦行. 3. 石炭酸的. 4. 天主教的. 5. 信條.  
6. 尼采(德國哲學家). 7. 易卜生.(挪威劇作家). 8. 開始. 9. 易卜生真髓(書名). 10. 完美的華格納愛好者(書名). 11. 人類完善的優生.  
12. 洗滌. 13. 失誤; 神經錯亂. 14. 教訓. 15. 崩解. 16. 南非戰爭.  
17. 英國的外島(書名)

decade<sup>1</sup> of the century, when the Irish problem was in the front of the "political arena,"<sup>2</sup> carried Shaw from the close world of the intelligentsia<sup>3</sup> to the open one of the general public. He was now famous. That fame has never diminished. He has mocked that public, whipped it with scorn and cold Irish derision,<sup>4</sup> accused it of complacency<sup>5</sup> and stupid sentimentalism,<sup>6</sup> ridiculed its foibles<sup>7</sup> and traditions. But his most savage audacities<sup>8</sup> have never made it lose its temper with him. He has remained an idol, in spite of the fact that much of his teaching has been accepted and "incorporated into the life of the nation."<sup>9</sup> A prophet whose fore-tellings have come true is usually more than ever without honour in his own country, but this is not so with Shaw. He is now one with his own Methuselah,<sup>10</sup> set on such a high pedestal that his once fiery head is snow-white, while the "forked lightning of his wit"<sup>11</sup> has become a sort of "northern light,"<sup>12</sup> serene, remote and no longer effectual. His great work is done, and though he is still living and vigorous, he is already translated to that world of aristocratic spirits, that garden of celestial debate, toward which his eugenic faith has always aspired.

His life-work is enormous. It was crowned in 1925 by the "Nobel Prize for Literature"<sup>13</sup> (He used the money to found the Anglo-Swedish Society). In addition to his indirect political activity, mainly through the "Fabian Society,"<sup>14</sup> he has been an untiring journalist. He is among the greatest public speakers and debaters of our time. The charm of his Irish

1. 十年. 2. 政治舞台. 3. 知識的階級. 4. 嘲笑. 5. 喜悅; 快意.  
6. 傷感. 7. 弱點; 假疵. 8. 大胆; 妄言無人. 9. 混合到國人的生活中去了.  
10. 漸著聲名 (即其 hero 的名字, 譯出聖經, 969 歲纔死的長壽者). (mí'θju:zələ). 11. 閃電的機智. 12. 北極光. 13. 諾伯爾文學獎金.  
14. 費邊社.

voice, the rapier-like<sup>1</sup> speed of his repartee,<sup>2</sup> the laughter and clear logic working simultaneously, combine to give his oratory a power that is already legendary.

But the platform and the soapbox<sup>3</sup> have never been wide enough for his power of debate. He had to carry it over into the theatre, and in so doing he broke into a field that was moribund.<sup>4</sup> Ideas, new, topical yet universal, flooded the stage, and for years the English theatre, so far as it was progressive at all, *was* Shaw.

He brought more than ideas to it, however. Shaw may scoff at fantasy, and the elusive qualities of poetry. But the clarity of his prose style, and the dance and sparkle of his dialogue,<sup>5</sup> are the very voice of poetry. Further, there occur in his plays moments when the argument becomes incandescent,<sup>6</sup> and throws a ray of light into regions of the soul far beyond the comprehension of the logical mind. The "weird agony"<sup>7</sup> of Captain Shotover (in "*Heartbreak House*"<sup>8</sup>), "Julius Caesar"<sup>9</sup> trysting<sup>10</sup> by moonlight between the paws of the Sphinx,<sup>11</sup> "the Devil's Disciple"<sup>12</sup> at the foot of the gallows,<sup>13</sup> these are only three examples of that ultra-mental illumination by which we know Shaw to have been guided all his life, as surely as any genius of religious vocation,<sup>14</sup> or any artist of the most exalted claim to being inspired from without.<sup>15</sup> Shaw, the apostle<sup>16</sup> of clear-minded reasoning, is such by the light of his own rare genius.

1. 長劍一般的。 2. 敏對; 巧答。 3. 肥皂盒。(公開演講者用作講壇的)。  
4. 瀕死的; 臨死的。 5. 對話。 6. 白熱的; 熾烈的。 7. 奇怪的苦悶。 8. 傷心之家(蕭著書名)。 9. 凱撒大帝(蕭著書名)。 10. 約會。 11. 埃及的人面獅身像。 12. 惡魔的弟子(蕭著書名)。 13. 絞架。 14. 天職; 職業。  
15. 外界。 16. 使徒。

Work as if you were to live one hundred years;  
Pray as if you were to die tomorrow.



# DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

靜忽然想起，箱子裏有一個金戒指，是母親給她的，一向因為自己不喜歡那種裝飾品，總沒戴過。她慌忙開了箱子，找出那個戒指來，她像見了最親愛的人，把戒指偎在胸口，像抱着一個孩子似的，輕輕地搖擺她的上半身。

玻璃窗上那個蒼蠅，已經不再言道，也不着急地嚶嚶的叫，此時牠靜靜地爬在窗角，搓着兩隻後腳。

母親的愛的回憶，解除了靜的煩悶的包圍，半小時緊張的神經，此時弛鬆開來。金戒指抱在懷裏，靜女士醉醺醺地回味着母親的慈愛的滋味。半小時前，她覺得社會是極端的黑暗，人間是極端的冷酷，她覺得生活太無意味了；但是現在她覺得溫

Ching suddenly thought of the gold ring given by her mother in the suitcase; she never wore it because she disliked such decorations. She now opened the case at once and found the ring which she pressed to her bosom as if hugging a dear child and swayed her body. She was so pleased that she seemed seeing one of her own people.

The fly on the pane ceased to dart at it, and stopped buzzing, but perched calmly at the corner of the window to rub its hind legs together.

The remembrance of the maternal love wiped out Ching's annoyance. The nervous tension in the past half-hour was relaxed. Caressing the gold ring, she appreciated the affectionate sweetness of her mother. Only half an hour before she had felt that the world was extremely dark human society cold, and life meaningless, but now

暖和光明到底是四處鈞照籠着，生活到底是值得留戀的。不是人人有一個母親麼？不是每一個母親都有像她的母親那樣的深愛麼？就是這母親的愛，溫馨了社會，光明了人生！

現在靜女士轉又責備自己一向太主觀，太是專從壞處着想，專帶了灰色眼觀看人生。她頓然覺得平日被她鄙夷的人們原來不是那麼不足取的；她自悔往日太冷僻太孤傲，以至把一切都看作仇敵。她想起抱素規勸她的話來，覺得句句是知道她的心，知道她的好處，她的缺點的，是體貼她愛惜她的。

於是一根溫暖的發絲，掠過她的心；她覺得全身異樣的軟癱起來；她感覺到一種像是麻醉的味兒。她覺得四周的物件都是異常溫柔的對着她，她不敢舉手，不敢動一動腳，恐怕損傷了牠們；她甚至於不敢深呼吸，恐怕

warmth and light were spreading everywhere and she felt that life was truly worth living. Every one had a mother, and every mother loved her child as hers did. This was maternal love, the warmth of the world and the light of life.

Now Ching turned to blame herself for having been too subjective, for thinking too much of the dark side and looking at life through coloured glasses. She suddenly found those who disgusted her at ordinary times were not so bad as to be worthless. She was contrite that in the past she had been too cold, too aloof, so that she took others for her enemies. She remembered Pao's advice and found every word of it came from perfect understanding. He knew all her merits as well as her defects, and was so sympathetic that he pitied and loved her.

Then a soft warm touch fell on her heart and she felt her whole body become numb and weak as if she were stricken with palsy. She felt all the surrounding things were very fragile and dared not move her hands or feet, fearing that she might break them. She dared not breath

出去的氣會損傷了什麼。呵她實在經驗了新奇的經驗了。

太陽的斜射光線，從西窗透進來，室中溫度似乎加高了。靜還穿著嗶嘰旗袍，頗覺得重沈沈，她下意識地拏一件紗的來換上。當換衣

她看着自己的豐滿的處女身，不覺低低歎了一聲。她又坐着溫理她的幻想。

門上來了輕輕的彈指聲。靜側耳諦聽。彈指聲第二次來了，是一個耳熟的彈指聲。靜很溫柔的站起來，走到門邊，開了門時，首先觸着眼簾的，是血紅的領帶，來者果然是抱素。不知是紅領帶的反映呢，或者別的緣故，靜的臉上倏然浮過一片紅暈。

抱素眼眶邊有一圈黑印，像是夜來失眠。精神微現頹喪。他坐在書桌前的椅子上，看着前天還是安放慧的行軍牀的地方。兩人暫時沒有話。靜的眼光追隨着抱素

breathe deeply, fearing her exhaling might harm them. She was in fact undergoing a novel experience.

The last stray gleams of sunshine were floating in through the western window and made the room very warm. Ching, who was in a serge gown, felt stuffy, so she unconsciously took up a frock made up of Crepe de Chine to change into. She saw her own rich maiden body while changing her clothes, and could not help sighing softly. She fell into a chair and ruminated once more.

A slight tap came on the door. She listened, and it sounded a second time. She knew it well, so she rose silently and went to the door. The first thing that jumped to her eye, when she opened the door was a red necktie. It was Pao. Whether from the red tie or some other reason her face coloured a little.

There were black rings round Pao's eyes, as if he had been sleepless during the night. He appeared to be a little lowspirited. He sat down in front of the table, looking at the empty place where the small portable bed Hui was placed two days before. They did not speak for some

的視線，似乎在尋釋他的思路。

「定慧昨天回家去了。  
靜破例的先提起了話頭。

抱素點頭，沒有話。一定有什麼事使這個人兒煩悶了。靜猜來大概是了爲慧女士。她自以爲有幾分明瞭慧的突然回去的原因了。

「慧這人很剛強，有決斷；她是一個男性的女子。你看是麼？」靜再逼着說。

「她家裏還有什麼人罷？」抱素管自的問。

「慧素來不談他自己家裏的事。我也不喜歡打聽。」靜淡然回答。「你也不知道她的家庭情形麼？」

「她不說，我怎麼知道呢？況且，我和她的交情，更次於你和她。」抱素覺得靜女士的話中有機，急自分辯說。

靜笑了一笑。從心的深處發出來的愉快的笑。不多時前溫柔的幻境，盡有餘勁，她現在看出來一切都是可愛的淡紫色了。

time. Ching's eyes followed Pao's look as if to trace his thoughts.

"Hui went home yesterday," Ching broke the ice.

Pao nodded without speaking. There must be something worrying him Ching guessed it was probably connected with Hui. She thought she knew something about the reason of Hui's sudden return.

"Hui is a person of strong will and decision; she is a manly woman. Don't you think so?" suggested Ching again.

"Are there any people of her family?" asked Pao without taking much notice of the other.

"Hu never speaks of her own family, nor do I like to enquire," replied Ching coldly "You know nothing about her family either?"

"How could I know since she doesn't tell me? Moreover, our friendship is much less than that between you and her." Pao felt there was a sting in Ching's remark, so that he pleaded hastily.

Ching laughed—it was a pleasant laugh out of the depths of her heart. The soft vision of a while ago had still influence on her, and now she found everything was fair and rosy.

## ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 42

1. It is plain that as the Earth spins round, the Sun must appear to rise in the east sooner, the further east we are, and later, the further west we are. So the apparent time, judged by the Sun's rising and setting, is different in different places, according as they are east or west of each other; indeed, midday on one side of the earth is midnight on the other side. It is not a question of north or south, because the earth does not spin in the north-south line, but in the east-west line. So it is necessary to have some agreed place from which to take our time, and the place on which many nations have agreed is Greenwich. For general purposes, as, for instance, events occurring in the sky, they refer to Greenwich time—that is to say, the time reckoned by what the sun seems to do at Greenwich.
2. Early in the seventeenth century, by the Dutch.
3. Safety First is a motto that has been very much used in recent years, and is a tribute to the growing appreciation of the value of human life. It originated as an industrial term, and was used in connection with factory life as a short and convenient way of enjoining on both employers and workpeople the importance of taking every precaution against accident. The term rapidly became so familiar that its use was still further extended, as when a distinguished admiral, speaking of the importance of the British Navy being adequate in size and equipment, summed up the need in the words of the motto "Safety First."
4. The Earl of Surrey, in translating the Aenid, circa 1540.
5. The sense of smell depends upon scented things coming in the air to the lining of our noses, especially certain parts

of the lining of the nose. When we have a cold, this lining, or mucous membrane, of the nose gets swollen, and produces a much greater amount of mucus than usual, as we all can tell by the number of handkerchiefs we have to use in a day. The chief reason why we cannot smell so well when we have a cold is probably that this mucus, constantly pouring out of the lining of the nose and running over it, prevents the scent of things getting to the sensitive part of the nose, and washes away any solid scented particles that there may be in the air.

6. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario.
7. "R", from the sound "r-r-r-r-r" a dog makes in growling.
8. 1889. 984 feet.
9. Skip Lomping.
10. A patent protects an invention; a copyright is the exclusive right to publish a literary or artistic work.

### Pen That Needs Ink Only Once A Year

An English newspaper reports: "A fountain pen which need be filled only once a year is being produced in Britain — but only a small percentage of the pens will be sold on the British market. Others are going to be exported.

"The pen has no nib but a stylographic point—a wire enclosed in a tube which releases ink when pressed. Its barrel holds twelve miles of ink—and it's only the size of an ordinary fountain pen.

"The pen was invented by Miles Aircraft. It was a wartime invention designed for pilots to write at heights where the air pressure is so low that an ordinary fountain pen will explode."

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Victory On Okinawa; Nimitz Wins*

#### *"Stepping Stone" To Japan*

After 82 days of the "bloodiest fighting" of the Pacific war, American forces have won the "battle of Okinawa,"<sup>2</sup> in the "Ryukyus Islands,"<sup>3</sup> 325 miles south of Japan. The end came at last. Except for one small pocket yet to be wiped out, all "organised resistance"<sup>4</sup> has ceased.

Admiral Nimitz announces that the battle cost the Japanese more than 90,000 men killed and 4,000 taken prisoner. American losses were 7,900 killed and missing and 29,500 wounded.

Correspondents report that 85 American ships were sunk or damaged in the battle, but no "major units"<sup>5</sup> "went to the bottom." The Japanese lost three big warships—the battleship *Yamato*<sup>6</sup> and two cruisers.

#### *No Doubts In Tokyo Now*

"Tokyo no longer doubts that the Allies are preparing for an invasion of Japan itself," states an article in the Daily Mail by its correspondent in the Pacific. "The Japanese are expected at any time to make a desperate attempt to get their scattered warships back from "outlying waters"<sup>7</sup> for the ultimate defence of the homeland.

"Kamikaze"<sup>8</sup> (suicide) bombers will be the first line of defence. Guns of the otherwise impotent Japanese warships, acting as advanced shore batteries, will probably be the second line of defence.

"Japanese naval losses have been so great that it is doubtful if she could bring a fleet bigger than a "task force"<sup>9</sup> into any engagement. It would not be surprising, therefore, if Tokyo forces the admirals to cut their already sparse strength around the Malay<sup>11</sup> coast to increase the defences of Japan."

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1. 最烈的血戰。 2. 沖繩之役。 3. 琉球羣島。 4. 有組織的抵抗。  
5. 大兵艦。 6. 沉沒。 7. 太和軍艦(四千五百噸)。 8. 海外; 外國的海洋。  
9. 神風(機), 即自殺飛機。 10. 盟軍的特遣艦隊。 11. 馬來亞。

### *New Zealand Army To Fight Against Japan*

Mr. Walter Nash, Finance Minister and Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, has said that his Government is preparing a small "land force" to fight Japan. The size of this force and the place where it is to be used will be decided by General Sir Bernard Freyburg and the "Chiefs of Staff" in Britain.

### *Japanese Casualties In Philippines*

General MacArthur announces that Japanese casualties<sup>3</sup> in the Philippines<sup>1</sup> total 413,000. These include 9,000 prisoners.

### *B-29s Drop 3,000 Tons Of High Explosives On Honshu*

Super-Fortress bombers, flying from the Mariannas,<sup>5</sup> have struck at Honshu,<sup>6</sup> the main island in the Japanese group, twice in 14 hours.

In the first attack, 500 Super-Fortresses (only five were lost) blasted aircraft factories at Nagoya,<sup>7</sup> Osaka<sup>8</sup> and two other cities. Over 3,000 tons of high-explosives were dropped on "industrial plants."<sup>9</sup> The results of the raid were officially stated to be good to excellent.

Late in the day industrial targets near Nagoya were again raided; the attack was made in medium strength.

### *Tokyo Proclamation*

"The Japanese Government will continue the war with the grimmest determination in the very serious situation caused by the fall of Okinawa," states proclamation<sup>10</sup> issued in Tokyo.<sup>11</sup>

The people are told that an invasion of their homeland is "almost a certainty" and they are "called upon"<sup>12</sup> to fight to the death.

### *United Nations Sign world Charter*

History was made in "San Francisco"<sup>13</sup> on June 26 when

1. 陸上部隊. 2. 參謀部. 3. 死傷. 4. 菲律賓羣島. 5. 馬里安納羣島. 6. 本洲. 7. 名古屋. 8. 大阪. 9. 工業的工廠. 10. 公告. 11. 東京. 12. 要求. 13. 舊金山.



the "United Nations' Charter" for World Security was signed.

"Dr. Wellington Koo" of China was the first to sign. He walked through a semi-circular arch made by the flags of the United Nations to a large circular blue carpet in the middle of which was a round blue table. Dr. Koo sat down at the table, and with a "bamboo brush" painted his signature in ancient "Chinese characters."

He was followed by M. Gromyko, leader of the Russian delegation.<sup>6</sup> Lord Halifax and Viscount Cranborne then signed the Charter for Britain. The Argentine followed, and then the other countries signed in alphabetical order.

Mr. Edward Stettinius, leader of the United States delegation (the hosts<sup>7</sup>), was the last to put his name to the 10,000-word document, and the signing was finished at 3 p.m. (San Francisco time).

President Truman then addressed the Conference.<sup>8</sup> He said: "The Charter of the United Nations which you have just signed is a solid structure on which we can build a better world. History will honour you for it."

It was true, the President went on, that the Charter was only a first step towards peace, but all the same it was a great achievement. It was not the work of any single nation, but the result of the "spirit of give-and-take."<sup>9</sup> The lesson of co-operation of the war had been well applied at San Francisco.

"You have created a great instrument for peace and security and human progress in the world," he said. "It was born out of a world war and we must use it to the honour of those who have died to create it. The job will tax the moral strength and fibre of us all."

President Truman declared that no matter how great the strength of any nation, "it will not have the right of always doing as it pleases. Powerful nations have no right to dominate the world." He warned that attempts might still be made to split the unity of the United Nations which was the most essential feature of the Charter.

The President concluded his address with these words: "Let

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1. 聯合國憲章. 2. 世界安全. 3. 顧維鈞博士. 4. 毛筆. 5. 中國字.  
6. 代表. 7. 主人. 8. 議會. 9. 受授精神.

us not fail to grasp this supreme chance to establish world-wide co-operation and to create an enduring peace under the guidance of God."

### *Super-fortresses Hit Four Japanese Seaports*

Super-fortress bombers have struck another heavy blow at Japan, dropping 3,000 tons of incendiaries<sup>1</sup> on four seaports.<sup>2</sup>

Meanwhile, in Japan itself the fear of invasion increases. The latest of a string of anti-invasion measures is the setting up of an army command specially for the defence of Tokyo.

The decision was reached at a meeting between \*Prime Minister Suzuki<sup>3</sup> and some \*former Premiers.<sup>4</sup> It was also decided to close the Tokyo and Osaka \*stock exchanges.<sup>5</sup>

1. 燃燒彈. 2. 海港. 3. 鈴木首相. 4. 以前的首相. 5. 證券交易所.

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