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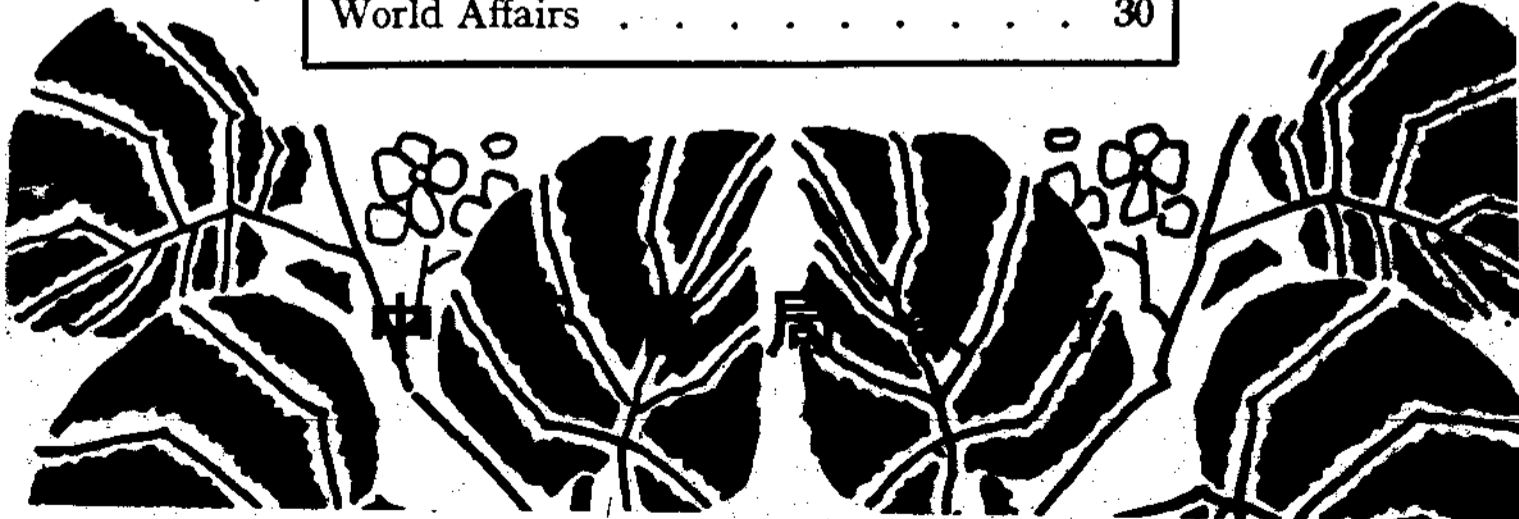
錢歌川主編

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戰時邊疆 的故事

大公報記者徐 盈著

定價一元八角

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

中華書局出版

特0423(85,2.)

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羅斯福

·新中華雜誌社編·定價一元八角·

小民族，受軸心國的侵略，臨到了空前的危機，幸而有一位偉大的政治家，領導美國參戰，以人力物力接濟民主國家，挽回了這個危局；他並且聯合世界上幾十個國家，奠定了世界和平的基礎。這位人類救星、和平使者是誰呢？就是已故的美國總統羅斯福先生。本書即為紀念羅氏而輯，內容有專文十六篇，及傳略、語錄、遺囑全文等，書中並有插圖二十幅，而許馬托夫夫人於羅氏臨終前所寫之未完成畫像，尤為珍貴。讀此非特可知羅氏一生之豐功偉業，且可明瞭二次大戰之經過。

在第二次世界大戰中，
全世界的民主國家和弱

中華書局出版

特0415(85,1.)

UNITED NATIONS TO FORM COMMISSION ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The three countries *in possession of¹ atomic secrets—the United States, Britain and Canada—have decided to *set up,² at the earliest possible date, a Commission³ to consider the future employment⁴ of *atomic energy.⁵ The Commission, which will be constituted by the United Nations, will make recommendations⁶ on the most effective means⁷ of entirely eliminating⁸ the use of atomic energy for *destructive purposes⁹ and its widest use for industrial and humanitarian¹⁰ purposes.

The President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Prime Minister of Canada have issued the following statement:

1. We recognise that the application of recent scientific discoveries to methods of practice of war has placed *at the disposal of¹¹ mankind means of destruction hitherto unknown, against which there can be *no adequate military defence,¹² and in the employment of which no single nation can, in fact, have a monopoly.¹³

2. We desire to emphasise that the responsibility for devising means to ensure that new discoveries should be used *for the benefit of mankind,¹⁴ *instead of as a means of destruction,¹⁵ rests not on our nations alone, but upon the whole civilised world. Nevertheless the progress we have made in the development and use of atomic energy demands that we *take the initiative¹⁶ in the matter and we have accordingly met together to consider the possibility of international action: (A) To prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes, (B) To promote the use of recent and future advances in scientific knowledge, particularly in the utilisation¹⁷ of atomic energy for peaceful and humanitarian ends.¹⁸

3. We are aware that the only complete protection for the civilised world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war. No system of safeguards¹⁹ that can be devised will, in itself, provide an effective guarantee²⁰ against the production of atomic weapons by a nation *bent on²¹

1. 所有. 2. 組織. 3. 委員會. 4. 使用. 5. 原子能. 6. 推荐. 7. 方法.
8. 根絕. 9. 破壞的目的. 10. 人道主義的. 11. 自由處分. 12. 沒有充分的
軍事上的防禦. 13. 獨占. 14. 爲人類的福利. 15. 而不作爲破壞的手段(工
具). 16. 率先; 先制. 17. 利用. 18. 目的. 19. 防禦. 20. 保證. 21. 專注.

aggression, particularly since military exploitation²² of atomic energy depends in a large part upon the same methods and processes as be required for industrial uses. Nor can we ignore the possibility of the development of other weapons or new methods of warfare, which may constitute as great a threat to civilisation as the military use of atomic energy.

4. Representing as we do the three countries which possess the knowledge essential to use atomic energy, we declare our willingness as the first contribution²³ to proceed with the exchange of fundamental scientific information and the interchange²⁴ of scientists and *scientific literature²⁵ for peaceful ends with any nation that fully reciprocates.²⁶

5. We believe the fruits²⁷ of scientific research²⁸ should be made available²⁹ to all nations, and freedom of investigation and free interchange of ideas are essential to the progress of knowledge. In pursuance³⁰ of this policy, basic scientific information essential to the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes has already been made available to the world. It is our intention that all further information of this character that may become available from time to time, should be similarly treated. We trust other nations will adopt the same policy, creating an atmosphere of *reciprocal confidence.³¹

6. We have considered the question of disclosure³² of detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy. Military exploitation of atomic energy depends in a large part upon the same method and processes required in industrial uses. We are not convinced that the spreading of specialised information regarding the practical application of atomic energy before it is possible to devise effective reciprocal and enforceable safeguards, acceptable to all nations, would contribute to a *constructive solution³³ of the problem of the atomic bomb. *On the contrary³⁴ we think it might have the opposite effect. We are, however, prepared to share on a reciprocal basis, with others of the United Nations, detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy as soon as effective enforceable safeguards against its use for destructive purposes can be devised.

22. 利用; 開發. 23. 貢獻. 24. 交換. 25. 科學書. 26. 往返. 27. 結果. 28. 研究. 29. 有用. 30. 追求. 31. 互相信用. 32. 公開. 33. 積極的解決. 34. 反之.

7. *In order to³⁵ attain the most effective means of entirely eliminating the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and producing its widest use for industrial and humanitarian purposes, we are of the opinion that, at the earliest practicable date, a Commission should be set up under the United Nations to prepare recommendations for *submission to³⁶ the organisation. The Commission should be instructed to proceed *with the utmost despatch³⁷ and should be authorised to submit recommendations *from time to time³⁸ dealing with separate phases³⁹ of its work. In particular the Commission should make specific proposals:

- a. For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends:
- b. For the control of atomic energy to the extent to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes:
- c. For elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other *major weapons⁴⁰ adaptable to *mass production:⁴¹
- d. For effective safeguards, inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards⁴² of *violation and evasions.⁴³

8. The work of the Commission should proceed by separate states, successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken. Specially it is considered that the Commission might well devote its attention, first, to a wide exchange of scientists and scientific information and, as a second stage, to the development of full knowledge concerning *natural resources⁴⁴ and *raw materials.⁴⁵

9. Faced with the terrible realities of the science of destruction, every nation will realise more urgently than before the *overwhelming need⁴⁶ to maintain rule of law among nations and to banish the *scourge of war⁴⁷ from the earth. This can only be brought about by giving wholehearted support to the United Nations Organisation and by extending its authority, thus creating conditions of mutual trust.

35. 爲要. 36. 付諸. 37. 極其迅速地. 38. 時時. 39. 方面. 40. 主要的武器.
41. 大量生產. 42. 危害. 43. 侵犯和閃避. 44. 自然的資源.
45. 原料. 46. 非常的需要. 47. 戰禍.

THE BEAUTIFUL SUIT

BY H. G. WELLS

美 麗 的 新 衣

錢 歌 川 譯 註

There was once a little man whose mother made him a beautiful suit of clothes. It was green and gold, and woven so that I cannot describe how delicate and fine it was, and there was a tie of orange fluffiness¹ that tied up under his chin. And the buttons in their newness shone like stars. He was proud and pleased by his suit *beyond measure,² and stood before the long looking-glass³ when first he *put it on,⁴ so astonished and delighted with it that he could hardly turn himself away.

He wanted to wear it everywhere, and show it to all sorts of people. He thought over all the places he had ever visited, and all the scenes he had ever heard described, and tried to imagine what the feel of it would be if he were to go now to those scenes and places wearing his shining suit, and he wanted to go out forthwith into the long grass and the hot sunshine of the meadow

有一次有一個小人，他母親給他做了一套美麗的新衣。那是金碧輝煌的，織得那般細緻，使我無法描寫，還有一個橙黃色的絨毛領帶，結在他的頰下。衣上的新扣子，亮得和一顆顆的明星似的。他得了這套衣裳，驕傲和高興得無以復加，當他第一次穿上的時候，站在穿衣鏡前一看使他驚喜得差不多不能離開那鏡子。

他要穿上這件衣到所有的地方去，讓各種各樣的人都看見。他想到他從前所到過的一切地方，以及他所聽見別人講過的一切場面，而試為想像如果他現在穿了這件光彩奪目的衣，到那些場面和地方去，他會感覺到怎樣的愉快呀。他想穿着這件衣，走出到那牧場中的深草和烈日裏面去。

1. 絨毛. 2. 無限. 3. 穿衣鏡. 4. 穿上那件新衣.

wearing it. Just to wear it! But his mother told him "No." She told him he must *take great care of⁵ his suit, for never would he have another nearly so fine; he must save⁶ it and save it, and only wear it *on rare and great occasions.⁷ It was his wedding-suit,⁸ she said. And she took the buttons and twisted them up with *tissue paper⁹ for fear their bright newness should be tarnished,¹⁰ and she tacked little guards¹¹ over the cuffs and elbows, and wherever the suit was most likely to come to harm. He hated and resisted these things, but what could he do? And at last her warnings and persuasions had effect, and he consented to take off his beautiful suit and fold it into its proper creases,¹² and put it away. It was almost as though he gave it up again. But he was always thinking of wearing it, and of the supreme occasions when some day it might be worn without the guards, without the tissue paper on the buttons, utterly and delightfully, never caring,¹³ beautiful beyond measure.

只是爲要穿一下這件新衣！但是他母親說「不行。」她要他特別愛惜他的新衣，因爲他再得不到一件衣有這樣漂亮的了；他一定要好好的留着它，只能在稀有的盛會時穿穿。她還告訴他說，他將來結婚的時候要穿的，也就是這套衣裳。於是她把這衣上的扣子，都用薄紙裹起來，因爲怕失去那新的光澤，她又把那些袖口和兩肘，以及衣上其他最容易損傷的地方，都釘上一小塊塊的布片來包着。她兒子却討厭而反對她這樣辦，但他有什麼辦法來阻止他母親呢？最後，母親的警告和勸說發生效果了，他同意了把那件美麗的衣裳脫下來，照原來的摺印摺好，把它收起來了。這差不多好像他再把它放棄了似的。但是他常常想要穿那件衣，常常想到那些崇高的時會，那時他可以穿那件新衣，完全去掉那些保護的小布片，和包裹扣子的紙，不必擔心這樣那樣，一身愉快地，漂亮得無以復加。

5. 特別當心. 6. 節用. 7. 在極少的偉大場合. 8. 結婚服. 9. 薄紙.
10. 變色; 銹壞. 11. 保護的包布. 12. 摺痕. 13. 操心.

One night, when he was dreaming of it *after his habit,¹⁴ he dreamt he took the tissue paper from one of the buttons, and found its brightness a little faded, and that distressed him mightily in his dream. He polished the poor faded button and polished it, and, *if anything,¹⁵ it grew duller. He woke up and lay awake, thinking of the brightness slightly dulled, and wondering how he would feel if perhaps when the great occasion (whatever it might be) should arrive, one button should chance to be ever so little short of its first glittering freshness, and for days and days that thought remained with him distressingly. And when next his mother let him wear his suit, he was tempted and nearly gave way to the temptation just to *fumble off¹⁶ a bit of tissue paper and see if indeed the buttons were keeping as bright as ever.

He went trimly along on his way to church, full of this wild desire. For you must know his mother did, with repeated and careful warnings, let him wear his suit *at times,¹⁷ on Sundays, for example, *to and fro¹⁸ from church, when there was no threatening of rain, no dust blowing,

有天晚上，當他照例地做着穿新衣的夢的時候，他夢見他從一顆扣子上拿去那重薄紙，便發現那光澤有點暗淡了，而這個在他的夢中使他很感苦痛。他把那顆暗淡的扣子擦了又擦，而結果那顆扣子，却愈來愈暗淡了。他驚醒過來，睜開眼睛睡在牀上，想到那種微變暗淡的光澤，而不曉得他將作何感想，如果真的一個盛會（不問是那一種）到來的話，而他新衣上的一顆扣子却竟至偶然失去了一點新的光芒。這思想竟留在他的心上使他爲之苦悶多日。在第二次他母親允許他穿那件新衣的時候，他便想要，而且幾乎不禁要去拿開一張薄紙，看看那些扣子是不是還光亮如前。

他穿着那件新衣一路很當心地向教堂走去，心中充滿着各種奇怪的願望。因爲你必得明白，他母親雖一再吩咐他要穿得當心一點，就有時，例如在禮拜天，確會讓他穿了那件新衣來回禮拜堂，只要那時天色沒有雨意，灰塵吹得不高，或是沒有什麼別的弄壞

14. 照例. 15. 如果有什麼結果的話. 16. 扯開. 17. 有時. 18. 往返.

nor anything to injure it, with its buttons covered and its protections tacked upon it, and a sunshade¹⁹ in his hand to shadow it if there seemed too strong a sunlight for its colours. And always, after such occasions, he brushed it over and folded it exquisitely as she had taught him, and put it away again.

Now *all these restrictions his mother set to²⁰ the wearing of his suit he obeyed, always he obeyed them, until one strange night he woke up and saw the moonlight shining outside his window. It seemed to him the moonlight was not common moonlight nor the night a common night, and for a while he lay quite drowsily,²¹ with his odd persuasion in his mind. Thought joined on to thought like things that whisper warmly in the shadows. Then he sat up in his little bed suddenly very alert, with his heart beating very fast, and a quiver in his body from top to toe. He had *made up his mind.²² He knew that now he was going to wear his suit as it should be worn. He had no doubt in the matter. He was afraid, terribly afraid, but glad, glad.

He got out of his bed and stood for a moment by the window

他衣服的東西。不過扣子上包的紙還是不解開，袖口等處幫上的布也不拆掉，並且要他拿着一把遮陽傘，以防烈日把衣上的顏色晒褪。而每次在這樣的時會穿過之後，他便要如他母親所教他的，仔細地把那件新衣裳刷乾淨摺好，再把它收拾起來。

關於穿他這件新衣，他母親給他的一切限制，他都服從了，而且一向是服從的，直到一天奇怪的晚上，他從夢中醒來，看見窗外月明如洗。他覺得那種月光好像不是平常的月光，那個夜晚也不像平常的夜晚，他懷着這種奇異的想頭如夢如幻地躺在牀上睡了一陣。接二連三的各種奇想，就像在陰暗中的熱烈的私語。於是他突然很敏捷地在他的小牀上坐將起來，心裏跳得很厲害，周身都在發抖。他已經下着決心了。他知道他現在是穿那新衣的時候了。他對於這事毫無疑義。他怕，非常的怕，但是又高興。

他從牀上爬起來，站在窗前望了一陣月明如洗的花園，他想到

19. 遮陽傘. 20. 她母親所定下的種種限制. 21. 欲睡地. 22. 決心.

looking at the moonshine-flooded garden, and trembling at the thing he meant to do. The air was full of a minute²³ clamour of crickets and murmurings, of the infinitesimal²⁴ shoutings of little living things. He went very gently across the creaking boards, for fear that he might wake the sleeping house, to the big dark clothes-press²⁵ wherein his beautiful suit lay folded, and he took it out garment by garment, and softly and very eagerly tore off its tissue-paper covering and its tacked protections until there it was, perfect and delightful as he had seen it when first his mother had given it to him—a long time it seemed ago. Not a button had tarnished, not a thread had faded on *this dear suit of his;²⁶ he was glad enough for weeping as in a noiseless hurry he put it on. And then back he went, soft and quick, to the window that looked out upon the garden, and stood there for a minute, shining in the moonlight, with his buttons twinkling²⁷ like stars, before he got out on the sill,²⁸ and, making as little of a rustling as he could, clambered down to the garden path below. He stood before his mother's

他要做的事而爲之戰慄。空氣中充滿着蟋蟀的細聲喧噪和各種各樣的極小的蟲聲。他因爲怕鬧醒屋子裏睡着了的人，很小心地踏過那叫響的地板，走到那放着他的摺好的衣的大黑衣櫥前，一件一件地把他那套新衣取出來，輕輕地而又熱烈地扯掉扣子上裏的薄紙，和袖口等處的幫布，直到如他母親第一次給他看的時候一樣，完美無瑕，十分可愛。他第一次看見，到現在好像是很久了。在他這套寶愛的衣上，一顆扣子也沒有暗淡，一絲也沒有褪色。當他悄悄地很快把那衣裳穿上的時候，他喜歡得流出眼淚來了。於是他既輕又快地回到對着花園的窗前，在那裏站了一會，浴在月光之中，他衣上的扣子閃爍如明星一般，隨即他便從窗口中跳了出去，盡量地不弄出一點聲音來，就這樣走下到花園中的路上去了。他站在他母親住的屋子前

23. 細微的. 24. 極小的. 25. 衣櫥. 26. 他這一件寶愛的衣服. 27. 閃爍. 28. 窗台.

house, and it was white and nearly as plain as by day, with every window-blind²⁹ but his own shut like an eye that sleeps. The trees cast still shadows like intricate black lace upon the wall.

The garden in the moonlight was very different from the garden by day; moonshine was tangled in the hedges and stretched in phantom³⁰ cobwebs from spray to spray. Every flower was gleaming white or crimson black, and the air was aquiver with the thridding³¹ of small crickets and nightingales singing unseen in the depths of the trees.

There was no darkness in the world, but only warm, mysterious shadows, and all the leaves and spikes were edged and lined with iridescent jewels of dew. The night was warmer than any night had ever been, the heavens by some miracle at once vaster and nearer, and, in spite of the great ivory-tinted³² moon that ruled the world, the sky was full of stars.

The little man did not shout nor sing for all his infinite gladness. He stood for a time like one awe-stricken, and then, with a queer small cry and holding out his arms, he ran out as if he

面，四圍月白風清，有如白晝，除了他自己的臥室中的窗子而外，所有的窗戶都緊閉着，好像睡着了的眼睛一樣。樹木在牆上投射着寂靜的影子，好像錯雜的黑花邊。

月夜的花園是和白天的花園很不同的；月光照在籬笆上，使樹枝現出修長的影子，交織綜錯，有如蛛網。每一朵花都是雪亮或絳紅的，小蟋蟀在跳來跳去，夜鶯深藏在樹枝中不斷地在吟唱，空氣爲之顫動。

世界上已無一點黑暗，而只有一些溫暖，神祕的陰影，所有的葉上，穗上，都滿結着接串的露珠。那天晚上比以前無論那天晚上都要溫暖，由於一種奇蹟，使長天看去更要廣汎，同時更近了，雖則那時一輪明月，統治天下，依舊有滿天的星斗。

那個小人雖有無限的快樂，但他並沒有叫出來，也沒有歌唱一下。他像一個受了驚的人一樣，呆立了一會沒有動，然後帶着一聲輕輕的怪叫，伸出他的兩臂，向

29. 窗帘. 30. 幻影. 31. 穿路而過

32. 象牙色的.

would embrace³³ at once the whole round immensity of the world. He did not follow the neat set paths that cut the garden squarely, but thrust across the beds and through the wet, tall, scented herbs, through the night-stock³⁴ and the nicotine³⁵ and the clusters of shantom white mallow flowers and through the thickets of southernwood³⁶ and lavender,³⁷ and knee-deep across a wide space of mignonette.³⁸ He came to the great hedge, and he thrust his way through it; and though the thorns of the brambles³⁹ scored him deeply and tore threads from his wonderful suit, and though burrs⁴⁰ and goose-grass⁴¹ and havers⁴² caught and clung to him, he did not care. He did not care, for he knew it was all part of the wearing for which he had longed. "I am glad I put on my suit," he said; "I am glad I wore my suit."

Beyond the hedge he came to the duck-pond,⁴³ or at least to what was the duck-pond by day. But by night it was a great bowl of silver moonshine all noisy with singing frogs, of wonderful silver moonshine twisted and clotted

前跑過去，儼然是要立刻去抱住那碩大無明的整個的地球。他並沒有循着園中清潔整齊直路走去，而是橫過花壇，突破濕的高長的香草，突破各種花叢和樹叢，以及齊膝的木犀草的曠地。他終於走到那大籬笆前來了，但他仍然不顧一切的衝過去，披荆斬棘，新衣上的絲被扯破，衣服被絆住，他也毫不介意。他不介意，因為他知道這正是他期望已久來穿這件新衣的時會。[我穿上了我這件衣，我很感到快慰，]他說；[我很高興我穿了這件衣。]

越過籬笆之後，他便來到了那養鴨池邊，或是至少，在白天是用來養鴨的池邊。但是到了夜裏，那便是一個充滿銀光的大盆，其

33. 擁抱. 34. 薔薇科之植物. 35. 煙草. 36. 青蒿. 37. 刺文極爾香草.
38. 木犀草. 39. 荆棘. 40. —bur 皮上有芒刺之果實 (如板栗等). 41. 豬殃殃 (植物名). 42. 燕麥; 雀麥. 43. 小池; 養鴨池.

with strange patternings, and the little man ran down into its waters⁴⁴ between the thin black rushes,⁴⁵ knee-deep and waist-deep and to his shoulders, smiting the water to black and shining wavelets⁴⁶ with either hand, swaying and shivering wavelets, amidst which the stars were netted in the tangled reflections of the brooding⁴⁷ trees upon the bank. He waded until he swam, and so he crossed the pond and came out upon the other side, trailing, as it seemed to him, not duckweed,⁴⁸ but very silver in long, clinging, dripping masses. And up he went through the transfigured⁴⁹ tangles of the willow-herb⁵⁰ and the uncut seeding grasses of the farther bank. He came glad and breathless into the high-road. "I am glad," he said, "beyond measure, that I had clothes that fitted this occasion."

The high-road ran *straight as an arrow flies,⁵¹ straight into the deep-blue pit of sky beneath the moon, a white and shining road between the singing nightingales, and along it he went, running now and leaping, and now walking and rejoicing, in the clothes his mother had made for him with

中蛙鼓喧闐，月色錯雜，那小人竟從稀疏黑色的蘆葦之間，跑下水去，水深沒膝，漸走漸深，由膝而腰，由腰而至齊頸，他用兩手把水打擊出許多黑白的漣漪，向四圍波動起伏，岸上樹木錯雜的反影，就在那種漣漪之中，網羅着點點的繁星。他在淺處涉水走去，到池中央便游泳着，直泅到池的彼岸，他拖曳着的，他好像覺得不是水藻，而是長條大塊的白銀，圍着他身上，點點直滴。他走上岸去，突破彼岸上的未刈的草叢，而很高興地，無聲無息地達到了那大路上。「我在這恰當的時會中，穿上了這套新衣，真使我有無限的快樂，」他說。

那大路毫無彎轉地一直過去，直達月下深藍色的天淵。那是一條白亮的大路，夜鶯在兩旁歌唱，他便沿着這條路走去，時而跑，時而跳，時而停下來慢慢地走，滿懷快樂，穿着他母親痛愛他而不辭

44. 水波. 45. 燈心草; 蘆葦. 46. 漣漪; 小波. 47. 覆蔭的. 48. 水藻.
49. 變了形的. 50. 柳蘭. 51. 和矢射一般直.

tireless, loving hands. The road was deep in dust, but that for him was only soft whiteness; and as he went a great dim moth came fluttering round his wet and shimmering and hastening figure. At first he did not heed⁵² the moth, and then he waved his hands at it, and made a sort of dance with it as it circled round his head. "Soft moth!" he cried, "dear moth! And wonderful night, wonderful night of the world! Do you think my clothes are beautiful, dear moth? As beautiful as your scales⁵³ and all this silver vesture of the earth and sky?"

And the moth circled closer and closer until at last its velvet wings just brushed his lips....

And next morning they found him dead, with his neck broken, in the bottom of the stone pit, with his beautiful clothes a little bloody, and foul and stained with the duckweed from the pond. But his face was a face of such happiness that, *had you seen it,⁵⁴ you would have understood indeed how that he had died happy, never knowing that cool and streaming silver for the duckweed in the pond.

勞瘁地替他縫的這件新衣。那路上灰塵盈尺，但那對於他不過是些細軟的白粉；當他向前走去的時候，一隻大的半明不暗的飛蛾，踟躕地跳到他那濕潤閃光的，疾行的身邊來。最初他沒有注意到那飛蛾，等他看見的時候，他便向它揮手，當它環繞着他的頭部低飛的時候，他竟做着一種跳舞的姿勢，和它同舞起來。「溫柔的飛蛾！」他叫道，「親愛的飛蛾！奇異的夜，界上的奇世異的夜！親愛的飛蛾，你覺得我的衣服美麗嗎？是不是像你的衣服，集上人間之美于這一件銀裳一般的美麗呢？」

那飛蛾愈來愈近地繞着他飛，直到最近它那天鵝絨的翼翅，掠到他的嘴唇.....

第二天早上，人們發見他死在一個石坑的底下，頸子跌斷了，他那件美麗的衣服上微染血跡，滿身都被池中的水藻所污漬。但是他的面上却滿現喜色，你要看見了，你也將懂得他確是死得很快樂的，決不曉得那種冷而流淌的白銀是池中的水藻。

52. 注意. 53. 被服 (如魚之鱗). 54. —if you had seen it.

BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

DELIA. Silly mother! of course it is.

黛莉啊。媽你真傻！這當然是一件平常的事情。

BELINDA (*relieved*). I'm so glad you think so too.

白琳達(放下心來)。我真高興你也這樣想。

DELIA. Have you been very lonely without me?

黛莉啊。你是不是寂寞，當我不在家的時候？

BELINDA. Very.

白琳達。寂寞透了。

DELIA (*holding up a finger*). The truth, mummy!

黛莉啊(翹起一個指頭來)。你說的是真話吧！

BELINDA. I've missed you horribly, DELIA. (*Primly*) The absence of *female companionship¹ of the requisite²—

白琳達。黛莉啊，我够想你的了。(嚴肅的樣子)一個少不得的女伴離開了我——

DELIA. Are you really all alone?

黛莉啊。你真的老是一個人嗎？

BELINDA (*smiling mysteriously*). Well, not always, of course.

白琳達(神祕的笑着)。哦，當然不常是一個人。

DELIA (*excitedly, as she slips off the table*). Mummy, I believe you're being bad again.

黛莉啊(她變得興奮起來了，當她從桌子上溜下來的時候)。媽，我相信你又變壞了。

BELINDA. Really, darling, you forget that I'm old enough to be—in fact, am—your mother

白琳達。真的嗎，乖孩子，你忘了我的歲數够大了，做——實際上也確是，你的媽媽啊。

DELIA (*nodding her head*). You are being bad.

黛莉啊(點頭)。你確是變壞了。

1. 女的伴侶(指黛莉啊)。 2. 必要的; 不可少的。

BELINDA (*rising with dignity and drawing herself up to her full height*). My child, that is *not the way to³—Oh I say, what *a lot⁴ taller I am than you!

白琳達 (嚴肅的站起來, 儘量伸長了她的身子). 這是不應該的, 來批評——哦, 我說. 你看我比你高多少!

DELIA. And prettier.

黛莉啊. 也漂亮得多.

BELINDA (*fluttering⁵ her eyelids*). Oh, do you think so? (*Firmly*) Don't be silly, child.

白琳達 (眼皮幌着). 哦, 你這樣覺得嗎? (穩定一點) 別說傻話, 孩子.

DELIA (*holding up a finger*). Now tell me all that's been happening here at once.

黛莉啊 (翹起一個指頭). 現在好好的告訴我, 這兒所發生的一切事情, 快點, 媽.

BELINDA (*with a sigh*). And I was just going to ask you how you were getting on with your French.

白琳達 (吐了一口氣). 我倒正要問你, 你的法文學得怎樣了.

DELIA. Bother French! You've been having a much more interesting time than I have, so you've got to tell.

黛莉啊. 別管那討厭的法文! 你過的日子比我有趣多了, 所以你得先說.

BELINDA (*with a happy sigh*). O-oh! (*She sinks back into her chair.*)

白琳達 (快樂的吐着氣). 哦! 哦! (她埋身在躺椅裏).

DELIA. Is it like the Count at Scarborough?

黛莉啊. 那是不是和斯加坡羅的那位伯爵一樣呢?

BELINDA (*surprised and pained*). My darling, what do you mean?

白琳達 (驚異而痛苦). 乖孩子, 你是什麼意思啊?

DELIA. Don't you remember the Count who kept *proposing to⁶ you at Scarborough? I do.

黛莉啊. 你不記得在斯加坡羅那位伯爵繼續不斷地向你求婚的事嗎? 我倒還記得.

BELINDA (*reproachfully*). Dear one, you were the merest child, paddling⁷ about on the beach and digging⁸ castles.

白琳達 (責備的神氣). 可愛的, 你那時不過是一個乳臭未乾的孩子, 在海邊的沙灘上去跳跳蹦蹦, 堆沙築宮殿啊.

DELIA (*smiling to herself*). I was old enough to notice the Count.

黛莉啊 (自己笑着). 我的歲數也够大去注意那伯爵的行動了.

BELINDA (*sadly*). And I'd bought her a perfectly new spade! How one deceives oneself!

白琳達 (愁像). 我曾給他買了一把嶄新的鏟子! 一個人怎樣的欺騙了自己啊!

3. 不是....的辦法. 4. 許多. 5. 跳動. 6. 求婚. 7. 順膝而行. 8. 挖洞 (沙土)

DELIA. And then there was the M.P.⁹ who proposed at Windermere.
黛莉啊。後來在溫得米有一個國會議員也向你求婚過的。

BELINDA. Yes, dear, but it wasn't seconded¹⁰—I mean he never got very far with it.

白琳達。對了，親愛的，但是他的求婚並沒有得到附議——我的意思是說他永遠沒有能再進一步。

DELIA. And the artist in Wales.

黛莉啊。還有威爾斯的那個藝術家。

BELINDA. Darling child, what a memory you have. No wonder your teacher are pleased with you.

白琳達。親愛的孩子，你真好記性。怪不得你的先生們都喜歡你。

DELIA (*settling herself comfortably*). Now tell me all about this one.
黛莉啊 (把自己弄得舒服了一點)。現在我要你告訴我關於現在這個人的一切。

BELINDA (*mEEKly*). Which one?

白琳達 (溫柔樣)。哪一個人呢？

DELIA (*excitedly*). Oh, are there lots?¹¹

黛莉啊 (興奮貌)。哦，難道有好幾個嗎？

BELINDA (*severely*). Only two.

白琳達 (嚴重貌)。只有兩個。

DELIA. Two! You abandoned woman!

黛莉啊。兩個！你這放縱的女人！

BELINDA. It's something *in the air,¹² darling. I've never been in Devonshire in April before.

白琳達。這是些捉摸不定的事情啊，親愛的。以前在四月裏我從來沒有到帝王穴來過。

DELIA. Is it really serious this time?

黛莉啊。是不是這次情形很嚴重呢？

BELINDA (*pained*). I wish you wouldn't say *this time*, DELIA. It sounds so unromantic. If you'd only put it into French—**cette fois*¹³—it sounds so much better. *Cette fois* (*Parentally*). When one's daughter has just returned from an expensive schooling in Paris, one likes to feel¹⁴—

白琳達 (痛苦貌)。我希望你不要說什麼「這一次」，黛莉啊，這聽去怪不「羅曼蒂克」的。假如你把這話說成法文 *Cette fois*，就好聽多了。*Cette fois* (慈愛貌)。當一人的女兒從巴黎的一個貴學校剛剛回來時，她很想能感到——

DELIA. What I meant, dear, was, am I to have a stepfather at last?
黛莉啊。親愛的，我的意思是說，我是不是終久會有一個繼父呢？

9. = Member of Parliament 國會議員。 10. 贊助；贊同。 11. 許多。 12. 不確定。 13. = this time. 14. 可作「一點法國氣味」解。

BELINDA. Now you're being* *too* French,¹⁵ darling.

白琳達. 乖孩子, 這樣說來你真有點太法國式了.

DELIA. Why, do you still think father may be alive?

黛莉啊. 爲什麼呢? 難道你還以爲父親尚在人間嗎?

BELINDA. Why not? It's only eighteen years since he left us, and he was quite a young man then.

白琳達. 爲什麼不呢? 他離開我們時不過才十八年, 那時他還是一個年輕人.

DELIA. Yes, but surely you'd have heard from him in all those years, if he'd been alive?

黛莉啊. 是的, 但是在這許多年內, 他一定有信給你的, 若果他還活着的話.

BELINDA. Well, he hasn't heard from *me*, and I'm still alive.

白琳達. 不過我也沒有信給他, 而我還是活着的啊.

DELIA (*looking earnestly at her mother*). I shall never understand it.

黛莉啊 (迫切的看着她母親). 我永遠也不明白這樣的事.

BELINDA. Understand what?

白琳達. 不明白什麼事?

DELIA. Were you as heavenly¹⁶ when you were young as you are now?

黛莉啊. 你是不是也像現在這樣天仙一般, 當你年輕的時候?

BELINDA (*rapturously*). Oh, I was sweet!

白琳達 (狂喜貌). 哦, 我那時真嬌美可愛!

DELIA. And yet he left you after only six months.

黛莉啊. 而這樣他竟會在你們結婚之後, 僅僅六個月就離開你去了.

BELINDA (*rather crossly*¹⁷). I wish you wouldn't keep on saying he left me. I left him too.

白琳達 (含怒). 我希望你不要老是說他離開了我. 同時我也離開了他呀.

DELIA. Why?

黛莉啊. 那話怎麼說?

BELINDA (*smiling to herself*). Well, you see, he was quite certain he knew how to manage women, and I was quite certain I knew how to manage men (*Thoughtfully*). If only one of us had been certain, it would have been all right.

白琳達 (自笑). 你瞧, 那是爲了從前他覺得他很有把握怎樣去對付女人, 而我也覺得我很有把握怎樣去對付男子 (思索貌). 其實假若我們兩人中間只要有一個人是真有把握的話, 那麼事情就不會弄糟了.

DELIA (*seriously*). What really happened, mummy? I'm grown up now, so I think you ought to tell me.

黛莉啊 (嚴重貌). 媽, 事情到底是怎樣發生的呢? 我現在已經長大了, 我覺得你應該告訴我.

15. 太法國化了. 16. 極美的; 秀麗的. 17. 發脾氣.

BELINDA (*thoughtfully*). That was about all, you know.....except for his beard.

白琳達 (思索貌). 我所說過的就差不多可以包括一切了, 你知道.....除了關於他的鬍子的事.

DELIA. Had he a beard? How funny!

黛莉啊. 他有鬍子嗎? 多滑稽啊!

BELINDA. Yes, dear, it was; but he never would see it. He took it quite seriously.

白琳達. 是呀, 乖孩子, 真够滑稽, 但是他却從來不覺得這是滑稽的, 他視為很嚴重的事.

DELIA. And did you say dramatically, "If you really loved me, you'd take it off"?

黛莉啊. 那麼你是不是像演戲似的對他說, 「假若你真的愛我的話, 你就會把這些鬍子剃掉嗎」?

BELINDA (*apologetically*). I'm afraid I did, darling.

白琳達 (抱歉貌). 親愛的, 我想我是那樣說過的.

DELIA. And what did he say?

黛莉啊. 他說了什麼呢?

BELINDA. He said—very rudely¹⁸—that, if I loved him, I'd *do my hair¹⁹ in a different way.

白琳達. 他說——很魯莽地——他說假若我愛他的話, 我應該把我的頭髮梳成別的一種派頭.

DELIA. How ridiculous!

黛莉啊. 多麼可笑啊!

BELINDA (*touching her hair*). Of course, I didn't do it like this then.

(*With a sigh*). I suppose we never ought to have married, really.

白琳達 (摸她的頭髮). 當然我那個時候的頭髮, 並不像現在這樣梳的. (嘆了一口氣). 我覺得我們兩個人根本不應該結婚的, 的確.

DELIA. Why did you?

黛莉啊. 那你為什麼要和他結婚呢?

BELINDA. Mother rather wanted it (*Solemnly*). DELIA, never get married because your mother—Oh, I forgot; *I'm* your mother.

白琳達. 是我的母親要這樣 (嚴肅貌). 黛莉啊, 你永遠不要爲了你的母親而結婚——哦, 我忘了, 我就是你的母親.

DELIA. And I don't want a better one...And so you left each other?

黛莉啊. 我並不希望能有比你再好的一個母親.....後來你和父親就是那樣分手了嗎?

BELINDA. Yes.

白琳達. 就是那樣分手了.

18. 無禮地. 19. 結髮.

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

LEARN TO READ A ROADSIDE AS ONE READS A BOOK

Every summer when I go into the country I am more impressed¹ with the need of *developing the educational side² of *simple nature.³ It is not health alone that is to be sought in the country; it is knowledge, or *mental training,⁴ as well as training for the limbs and lungs. You cannot *"read a roadside"⁵ while spinning⁶ past it in an automobile, though even so you may get from it impressions of beauty and stimulations⁷ to *closer acquaintance⁸ that will bring you back. How often have I seen an *automobile party⁹ sitting at lunch¹⁰ on the ground in a pleasant shady place by the side of a *talking brook,¹¹ and how rarely have I found a single member of such a party who noticed the kinds of trees that surrounded them, or cared¹² by what names they were called; who *paid the slightest attention¹³ to the species¹⁴ of grass, shrubs,¹⁵ or wild flowers; who knew whether the soil was loam,¹⁶ clay,¹⁷ or sand; who listened to the chat¹⁸ of the brooks; or who had any perception¹⁹ of the fact that they were encamped²⁰ amidst the homes of thousands of little inhabitants²¹ of the earth, whose curious forms are very interesting as soon as you notice them, and whose activities must surely have some importance in the universe.

—Garrett P. Serviss.

1. 感動. 2. 發展教育的方面. 3. 素樸的自然. 4. 精神的訓練. 5. 細讀一個路旁(的事物). 6. 疾行. 7. 鼓舞. 8. 更密切的認識. 9. 乘汽車出遊的團體. 10. 午餐. 11. 潺潺的溪流. 12. 留心. 13. 稍微注意. 14. 種類. 15. 灌木. 16. 沃土. 17. 泥土; 黏土. 18. 唱歌. 19. 知覺力. 20. 紮營. 21. 住戶.

QUIZ

1. How does a dove differ from a pigeon?
2. What was the Wicked Bible?
3. How can birds fly higher without flapping their wings?
4. What does "savvy" mean?
5. Why is ounce abbreviated oz.?
6. Did Darwin believe that man descended from monkeys?
7. Can salamanders live in fire?
8. How did "Philadelphia lawyer" originate?
9. Do all animals drink water? _____
10. Where and by whom was coffee first used?

(Answers will be found on page 21)

20 CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

OSCAR WILDE

1856-1900

The difference between the European and the English estimates¹ of Wilde's work is only one of the *comic things² which marked that man's unhappy life. Abroad,³ Byron and Wilde are two of the *outstanding figures⁴ in English literature. In England, the work of both has been damned⁵ by the *perversions of character⁶ that drove both men into exile.⁷ In spite of that, each has been the *figurehead of a movement;⁸ Byron of a great movement, Wilde of a petty one.

Here is not the place to discuss Wilde's life. Sufficient to say that he ruined that life by allowing vanity and an unrealistic defiance⁹ to *challenge the public opinion¹⁰ that had been outraged by his conduct. He might have saved himself; but he preferred to pose as a martyr.¹¹ This craving for the centre of the stage marked a self-consciousness¹² which he had cultivated all his life, and *elevated to a fine art.¹³ There has hardly been a more discomforting¹⁴ writer in English literature. Even when he was a broken¹⁵ man, *cast out¹⁶ by society and driven into exile after his disgrace, the book which he wrote, **De Profundis*,¹⁷ still gives the lie to its title. It is still animated¹⁸ by that self-consciousness which shows the author in a pose of self-pity rather than sincere remorse and humility.

This characteristic,¹⁹ however, was not entirely due to the man. The times in which he lived *had much to do with it.²⁰ Born in 1856 in Ireland, he matured through a period when industrialism was making the British public more and more philistine.²¹

1. 估價. 2. 喜劇的作品. 3. 在海外. 4. 特出的人物. 5. 罵倒; 酷評.
6. 性格的墮落. 7. 流亡. 8. 一種運動的首領. 9. 反抗. 10. 向輿論挑戰.
11. 殉道者. 12. 自覺. 13. 提高到一種藝術. 14. 煩悶的; 苦痛的. 15. 落魄的.
16. 被逐出. 17. 自深處出. 即其獄中記. 18. 鼓舞. 19. 特色. 20. 與此大有關係.
21. 俗物.

Commercial success was *debasing our standards of culture²² and stereotyping²³ our moral values. Art *could not stand the strain²⁴ imposed by the first essays in machine mass-production.²⁵ It was an age of ugliness in almost *every sphere of life.²⁶ In various ways, writers rebelled.²⁷ Walter Pater and John Addington Symonds pointed one way, the aesthetic,²⁸ which feverishly set out to *divorce art from life.²⁹ Oscar Wilde was their disciple,³⁰ and he carried their principles to an extravagant practice. His natural gift as a writer and conversationalist made him so successful that he became a *spoiled darling.³¹ His *art for art's sake³² crusade,³³ with its **fin de siecle*³⁴ theories that elevated dilettantism³⁵ into a virtue, was not unfairly derided³⁶ in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera *Patience*. The core³⁷ of that movement, however, was more dangerous than it seemed, and the public instinctively reacted in a way that made Wilde look like a *butterfly on the wheel,³⁸ with the result that there had been a backrush³⁹ of sentimental feeling about him and his work. He preached that art is a greater discipline than morality; a dangerous form of pseudomysticism,⁴⁰ leading to such disorders in society as we are cursed with to-day.

But in Wilde's time, and in his career, it remained merely picturesque, until he put his foot through the picture and touched reality. Then he was destroyed.

His work survives, however. I believe this is due to three qualities which it possesses; brilliant wit, a sense of the theatre, and an Irish shrewdness.⁴¹

His wit has become a legend. Examples of it remain pressed in books, flowers of yesteryear;⁴² like them, a ghost of itself, with the fragrance and the colour only hinted at. The shrewdness underlying that wit emerged also in his criticism of life and letters, which was penetrating rather than profound. For he had not much sustaining power. What self-conscious person has? This

22. 降低了文化標準。 23. 使固定。 24. 不堪其苦。 25. 大量生產。 26. 在人生的各方面。 27. 反抗。 28. 美學的。 29. 使藝術與人生分家。 30. 弟子。 31. 被慣壞的愛兒。 32. 為藝術的藝術。 33. 十字軍。 34. 世紀末。 35. 愛好文藝。 36. 嘲弄。 37. 核心。 38. 活動的，輕浮者。 39. 急退。 40. 偽神秘主義。 41. 敏捷。 42. 去年。

affected his style as a playwright, making the points scored⁴³ by him **mots d'esprit*⁴⁴ rather than **mots de situation*.⁴⁵ In his finest comedy for the stage, however, he blended⁴⁶ the two so perfectly that the play, *The Importance of being Earnest*, is worthy of being compared with the plays of Congreve and Goldsmith. But it loses in the comparison. Once again the self-consciousness and insincerity show through.⁴⁷ In one of his poems he has a line, a highly artificed line, which confesses, or **purports to*⁴⁸ confess, that "I have found the lover's **crown of myrtle*⁴⁹ better than the poet's crown of bays".⁵⁰ One feels that no sooner had the curtain fallen after this utterance, than the actor tossed both crowns into the wings⁵¹ with a gesture of petulance.⁵² Yet even so, he put those words into practice, and **courted disaster*.⁵³

43. 得到. 44. = words of spirit 才智橫溢的名句. 45. = words of situation 適應劇情的名句. 46. 混合. 47. 貫徹始終. 48. 意在. 49. 雁來紅冠. 50. 月桂冠. 51. 側屋. 52. 乖戾易怒. 53. 求得了災禍.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 18

1. *Dove* and *pigeon* are practically synonymous, both being applied to members of the family *Columbidae*, which includes the domestic pigeon. *Pigeon* is a somewhat broader term than *dove* and is applied in a general way to all the member of the family in question. In ordinary usage *dove* is applied to the smaller species to distinguish them from the larger ones more commonly called pigeons. Some of the smaller species are specifically called doves, such as turtle doves, mourning doves and ground doves.
2. An edition of the authorized version of the Bible printed in London in 1631 by two men named Barker and Lucas was known as the Wicked Bible because the word *not* was

inadvertently left out of the Seventh Commandment (*Exodus 20:14*), making it read, "Thou shalt commit adultery." Archbishop Laud ordered every copy of the edition destroyed and fined the printers £300. Several copies, however, escaped the public executioner and are now very valuable.

3. Some birds, such as condors, buzzards, hawks, gulls and albatrosses, can ascend to great heights and soar about for hours without any apparent motion of their wings. They are able to do this by taking advantage of minor air currents through imperceptible movements of different parts of the body. The principal is similar to that by which a kite or glider is flown. A bird which is flying forward and upward against the wind without flapping its wings is in effect riding on an ascending current of air.
4. *Savvy* or *savvey* is an American corruption of Spanish *sabe*, a form of the verb *saber*, meaning to know. "Do you savvy?" is equivalent to Spanish? *Sabe Usted?* Both mean, "Do you know?" *Savvy* was originally acquired from the Mexicans by early ranchers in the Southwest who spelled and pronounced the word *savvy* rather than *sabe* because in Spanish *b* and *v* are pronounced almost alike and in many words are used interchangeably. When employed as a noun *savvy* means understanding, mental grasp or knowledge of affairs. Of course it is slang in all sense.
5. The Oxford dictionary regards it as a fifteenth-century abbreviation of *onza*, Italian for *ounce*, and adds that "in manuscript forms of abbreviation the *z* had the lengthened form, its tail being usually carried in a circle under, round, and over the *o*, so as to form the line of contraction over the word."
6. Contrary to a common notion, Charles Darwin did not believe that the human race descended directly from any species of monkey or other animals now in existence; but he did believe that man and the anthropoid apes descended from a common ancient ancestor and that this common progenitor was apelike and would be properly classified as an ape or monkey by a naturalist.

7. In ancient times it was commonly believed that certain small Old World amphibians resembling lizards and newts and known as salamanders possessed bodies invulnerable to fire and heat. Literature contains numerous allusions to the salamander's ability to breathe flames and live in the fire unharmed. The creature, so it was said, not only endured the flames without being burned but extinguished them like ice. This story, which is now regarded as a fable, was universally believed in the time of Aristotle, who referred to it without questioning its authenticity. Even at the present time one not infrequently meets with persons who believe that the body of the salamander is protected from fire in a peculiar manner.
8. This phrase, in the sense of a shrewd, sagacious, and long-headed lawyer, originated at a time when the Philadelphia bar was distinguished for its learning, acuteness and professional skill. "It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure it out," "smart as a Philadelphia lawyer," "it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" and similar sayings were common on both sides of the Atlantic more than a century ago.
9. All large animals probably drink some water, although a few naturalists believe that the gemsbuck or gemsbok, a beautifully marked antelope-like animal round in South Africa, drinks no water whatever and obtains all the moisture it requires from the succulent plants on which it feeds.
10. The early history of coffee as a beverage is obscure. Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, is regarded as the original home of the coffee tree itself. The tree is indigenous to many parts of Africa and even at the present time large virgin forests of coffee trees of the indigenous variety are found in Ethiopia. In some cases the outer fringes of these forests of wild coffee are worked by the natives, but for the most part the berries fall to the ground each year and are wasted. It is said that the coffee tree was originally found by Arab travelers in the Ethiopian province of Kafa about 1,000 years ago and that seeds were taken to Yemen in Arabia, whence the custom of using coffee as a beverage gradually spread throughout the rest of the world.

DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

幻 滅

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

章女士醒來時，已是十點多了。這天是陰天，房裏光線很暗，倒也不顯得時候不早。因為東方明跟軍隊出發去了，她和王女士同住人家一個大廂樓，她和王女士已經成了好朋友。昨夜她們談到一點鐘方才上牀，興奮的神經又使她在枕頭上轉輾了兩小時許方纔睡着；此時她口裏發膩，頭部脹而且昏。自從到漢口的兩個多月裏，她幾乎每夜是十二點以後上牀，睡眠失時，反正已成了習慣，但今天那麼疲倦，卻是少有的。她懊喪地躺着，歸咎於昨夜的談話太刺激。

When Ching woke in the morning it was already past ten. It was a dull day, and the room looked so dark that it did not seem so late. Tunfang had already started with the army, and left Wang living with Ching in an upstairs room of a family. They had become good friends, and talked till one o'clock the previous night. Her excited nerves kept her awake more than two hours after she had gone to bed. And now she felt her tongue parched and her head splitting and stupefied. In the past two months since she came to Hankow she had gone to bed after twelve nearly every night. She was accustomed to sit up late, but had never been so tired as to-day. She lounged on a couch despondently and thought it was through their talking too excitedly the night before.

街上人聲很熱鬧。一隊一隊的軍樂聲，從各方傳來；咦，那轟然的聲音是喊口號！靜女士瞿然一驚，不知從那里來的精神，她一骨碌翻起身來，披了件衣服，跑到窗前看時，見西首十字街頭正走過一隊兵，頸間都掛着紅藍白三色的「犧牲帶」，槍口上插着各色小紙旗，一個皮綁腿的少年，站在正前進的隊伍旁邊，揚高了手，領導着喊口號。靜知道這一隊兵立刻就要出發到前線去了。兵隊的前進行伍，隔斷了十字街的向東西的交通，這邊，已經壓積了一大堆的旗幟——各色各樣人民團體的旗號，寫口號的小紙旗，青天白日滿地紅旗；幾個寫着墨黑大字的白竹布大橫幅，很侷促地夾在旗陣中，也看不清是什麼字句。旗

The voices and noises were clamorous in the street. Music from military bands was to be heard in every direction. An uproar arose; the shouting of current catch-words! Ching was a little frightened and suddenly became energetic as she rose quickly from her bed, threw on some clothes, and ran to the window, from which she saw an army passing along the crossroads on the right. A so-called 'sacrifice band,' a red, blue and white tri-colour, on their shoulders, and some motley pennons in the muzzles of the rifles. A young man wearing leather gaiters stood beside the troops and raised his hand, leading the united shouts of the soldiers. Ching guessed that the company was going to leave for the front at once. The marching army checked the side traffic at the crossroads, where they were piling numbers of pennons and banners, flags of different associations of the people, paper pennons with catch-words on them, the Blue Sky and White Sun flag and the full Ensign with the red ground; and me so long strips of white cloth bearing big characters, stretched between the bannerstuffs. What was written could not be clearly read. Myriads of human heads were moving

陣下面，萬頭攢動，一陣陣的口號聲，時時騰空而上。

靜女士看了二三分鐘，回身來忙倒水洗臉。失眠的疲乏，早已被口號呼聲趕跑了。她猛看見桌上有一張紙，是王女士留的字條：

「不來驚破你的好夢。我先走了。專渡各界代表的差輪在江漢關一碼頭。十一點鐘開。

詩。九時二十分。」

十分鐘後，靜女士已坐在車上，向一碼頭去了。她要趕上那差輪；昨夜她和王女士說好，同到南湖去參加第二期北伐誓師典禮。

到一碼頭時，江岸上一簇一簇全是旗幟；這些都是等候輪渡的各團體民衆。江漢關的大鐘正報十點三刻。喊口號的聲音，江潮般的捲來。海關碼頭那條路上，已經放了步哨。正對海關，一個

under the banners and flags; the roar of the shouting rose to the sky.

After looking at them for two or three minutes, Ching turned back to the washstand. Her fatigue from sleeplessness had already been driven away by the tumult. She suddenly found there was a note on the table; it was a message left by Wang:

I didn't want to break your sweet dream, so I went first. The official ferry boat for the representatives of all circles to cross the river is leaving the First Wharf at the Customs at eleven.

Wang, 20 past nine.

Ten minutes later Ching was in a ricksha bound for the First Wharf. She wanted to catch the official ferry boat. She had arranged with Wang the night before to go with her to the South Lake to join the second ceremony of addressing an army for the northern expedition.

When she got there she saw there were forests of flags and banners on the riverside. These were borne by the people of different associations who were awaiting the ferry boat. The big clock on the Customs House was just showing a quarter to eleven. The shouting sounded like storm-waves. The main street leading

大彩牌樓，二丈多長紅布的橫額寫着斗大的白字。幾個泥面的小孩子，鑽在人堆裏，拾那些拋落在地上的傳單。碼頭邊並肩挨得緊緊地，泊着大小不等的七八條過江小輪，最後的一條幾乎是泊在江心；都掛着「青天白日滿地紅」。黏在碼頭邊的，是一隻小兵艦，像被擠苦的胖子，不住地吱——吱——吱的喘氣。幾個黃制服的「衛士」，提着盒子礮，在艦上踱方步。

一切印像——每一口號的呼喊，每一旗角的飄拂，每一傳單的飛揚，都含着無限的鼓舞。靜女士感動到落了眼淚來。她匆匆地通過碼頭，又越過二三條並肩靠着的小輪，纔看見一條船的「差輪」旗邊拖下一條長方白布，彷彿寫着「各團體」等字。船的甲板上已經站滿了人。她剛走近船舷，一個女子從人叢裏擠出來迎着她招呼。

to the wharf was set with sentries. Opposite the Customs House was a big florid arch on which a ten-yard roll of red cloth ran from right to left, displaying huge Chinese characters in white. A few gutter-snipes wriggled into the crowds to pick up the dropped handbills. More than half a dozen different sized steamers were anchored close to the quay and the outermost one was very nearly in the fairway. On these steamers a new national flag, the Blue Sky and White Sun on the red ground, was hoisted. The vessel close to the quay was a little gunboat. She panted ceaselessly like a fat person squashed in a throng. Some yellow uniformed armed guards were pacing the decks of the gunboat.

All impressions—every shout, every flutter of the flags or banners and every flying handbill, gave her infinite excitement. She was so much impressed that she shed tears. She hurried through the wharf and crossed a few steamers anchored side by side, then she saw a steamer on service, as her banner showed, with a pendant white cloth showing some words indicating different associations. Her deck was full of people. As soon as she stepped on the deck, a girl jostled her way out of the crowd and hailed her.

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

The Noun

d. Genitive ending omitted.

1. { Incorrect: The hero's death is different from the martyr.
Correct: The hero's death is different from the martyr's.
2. { Incorrect: It is as large as a pin head.
Correct: It is as large as a pin's head.
3. { Incorrect: I bought a shilling worth of sugar.
Correct: I bought a shilling's worth of sugar.
4. { Incorrect: I am going for a mile run in my car.
Correct: I am going for a mile's run in my car.
5. { Incorrect: Call at the stationer on your way home.
Correct: Call at the stationer's on your way home.
6. { Incorrect: She is a teacher of my sister.
Correct: She is a teacher of my sister's.
7. { Incorrect: For mercy sake, give me a bowl of rice.
Correct: For mercy's sake, give me a bowl of rice.

e. Phrase treated as a compound.

1. { Incorrect: He enquired about your state of health.
Correct: He enquired about the state of your health.
2. { Incorrect: He is an undoubted man of genius.
Correct: He is a man of undoubted genius.
3. { Incorrect: She came to the throne in England's height of power.
Correct: She came to the throne in the height of England's power.

4. { Incorrect: Everybody admires Shakepeare's immortal creations of fancy.
 Correct: Everybody admires the immortal creations of Shakespeare's fancy.
5. { Incorrect: His English knowledge is very rich.
 Correct: His knowlege of English is very rich.

f. Same word as both subject and object.

1. { Incorrect: This result I much regretted, and taught me a lesson for the future.
 Correct: This result I much regretted, and it taught me a lesson for the future.
2. { Incorrect: An action which it is easy to blame, but is quite natural.
 Correct: An action which it is easy to blame, but which is quite natural.
3. { Incorrect: What a boy learns and is taught him are not the same thing.
 Correct: What a boy learns and what is taught him are not the same thing.
4. { Incorrect: What I have said is true, and I will not withdraw.
 Correct: What I have said is true, and I will not withdraw it.
5. { Incorrect: He was not though he always passed for, a man of wealth.
 Correct: He always passed for a man of wealth, though he was not one.
6. { Incorrect: He is a man over whom I have no influence, and cannot recommend.
 Correct: He is a man whom I have no influence over, and cannot recommend.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Plan For Army Nationalization

A comprehensive plan for the *nationalization of armies,¹ which will introduce into China what has long been achieved in *other modern countries²—*separation of armies and parties,³ distinct demarcation⁴ between civil and military administrations and *disqualifying servicemen for concurrent civil posts⁵—was proposed by *Young China Party representatives⁶ in the PCC.⁷ The plan was favorably received by all delegations.⁸

Charles De Gaulle Resigns

General Charles de Gaulle has resigned as President of France and his secretary said de Gaulle would *retire forever from political life.⁹

His resignation was announced by Cabinet Director Gaston Palewski, who stated that the decision was "final and irrevocable".¹⁰ The resignation followed three months of disputes with the Communist and Socialist Parties who had demanded a *major reduction¹¹ of the French military forces and a constitution which would *drastically restrict de Gaulle's powers.¹² The Constituent Assembly is expected to meet to elect a new president. De Gaulle himself is expected to leave Paris after a *nation-wide broadcast¹³ to avoid political maneuvering¹⁴ around his person.

Meanwhile, intensive political maneuvers have already been started by major parties in an attempt to reform the present three-party *coalition government¹⁵ with the Communists and Socialists most active.

1. 軍隊國家化。 2. 其他現代國家。 3. 軍與黨分開。 4. 界限。 5. 軍人不許同時管民政。 6. 青年黨的代表。 7. =Political Consultation Conference 政治協商會。 8. 代表。 9. 永遠從政治生活隱退。 10. 不可挽回的。 11. 大量裁減。 12. 非常限制戴高樂之權。 13. 全國性的廣播。 14. 運用。 15. 聯合政府。

MacArthur Orders Arrest of 111 More Japanese Officers

Allied Headquarters ordered the arrest of 111 Japanese officers as war criminal suspects, including six generals, whose names are extremely familiar to Chinese ears. One name among the six arrested that would make Chinese blood boil is Lieut. Gen. *Hisao Tani,¹⁶ former general of the Japanese 6th Division. Tani led the 6th Division into Nanking in 1937 and stained history with the infamous "Rape¹⁷ of Nanking."

Kumazawa's Claims To Japanese Throne Said Legitimate

It is exclusively learned that MacArthur Headquarters officials have instituted claims of the pretender¹⁸ Hiromichi Kumazawa¹⁹ and have satisfied themselves that the 56 year old shopkeeper who lives in dignified poverty in a southern Japanese city is the legitimate heir²⁰ to the throne of Japan, which is now occupied by Hirohito²¹ who descends from usurpers²² of the *northern dynasty.²³

Gen. MacArthur Places 100 Jap War Plants Under Allied Control

A directive²⁴ of General MacArthur's Headquarters placed nearly 100 Japanese aircraft plants, army and navy arsenals²⁵ and war material laboratories under Allied control, thus destroying the last vestige²⁶ of Japan's ability to make war and constituting the first instalment of reparations²⁷ demanded from Japan. The installations seized were considered "first priority material" by the Headquarters as well as by the U. S. Reparations Commission that had recently completed a first hand study of Japan's ability to atone materially for the damages she had caused.

16. 谷壽夫. 17. 強姦. 18. 要求者 (王位的). 19. 熊澤. 20. 後嗣.
21. 裕仁 (現日皇). 22. 篡奪者. 23. 北朝. 24. 訓令. 25. 兵工廠. 26. 遺
塵; 痕跡. 27. 賠償.

250,000 Bales of U. S. Cotton On Way To Shanghai Mills

Two hundred fifty thousand bales²⁸ of American cotton will soon arrive in Shanghai to be turned into cloth in 20 former Japanese cotton mills.

The newly-organized China Textile Development Co. has taken over the mills from the Alien Property Administration and has contracted to do the weaving for the *Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.²⁹

The 20 mills possess a total of 820,000 spindles³⁰ but only about one-third of these are now operating due to a shortage of power, *raw materials³¹ and skilled worker.

Nehru Expresses Hope For Calling Asian Conference

Jawaharlal Nehru,³² commenting on the Government-Communist truce³³ in China told Central News "We all look to China to take the lead in the regeneration³⁴ of Asia," and intimate that the foundation of an *"Asian Federation"³⁵ with China, India, and others participating would help solve numerous problems now confronting Asia.

Nehru expressed that some sort of Asian conference would soon be called and believed "India probably will be the best place for such a conference to meet."

Fighting Breaks Out In Greece

Violent fighting *tantamount to³⁶ a *civil war³⁷ broke out in southern Peloposanesus between the Royalists³⁸ and police supported by the communists. A *martial law³⁹ has been declared in some districts.

Other areas of Greece are calm except for *mass demonstrations⁴⁰ in Athens against the government.

28. 包. 29. 中國善後救濟總署. 30. 錠. 31. 原料. 32. 尼赫魯. 33. 休戰. 34. 更新; 再生. 35. 亞洲同盟; 亞洲團結. 36. 等於. 37. 內戰. 38. 保皇黨. 39. 戒嚴. 40. 羣衆示威.

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新亞細亞學會叢書之一

越南新誌

越南爲法蘭西帝國在東方的「最大倉庫」，號稱「殖民地的珍珠」，它和大英帝國的印度一樣，已成爲法國在亞洲唯一的外府。自二次大戰以來，越南問題更爲世人所注意。越南具有悠長的歷史，它的政治、經濟、文化、軍備、交通、物產、人口、風俗習慣、革命運動、和法國統治越南的「成績」，日本在越南的陰謀詭計，越南民衆對於法、日、泰和中國的態度，中國對越南的關係等，大家都渴望知道。本書之輯，即在解答此項問題。著者生長越南，年來並從事中越邊疆工作，就實際觀察所得資料立論，自與尋常著述不同。凡關心越南問題及熱誠中越兩個民族互助合作運動者，均應備爲參考。

梅公毅著
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新生活實踐之主要目的，在使「衣食住行」等日常律已，尙於「禮義廉恥」之準則，爲大眾實踐。多獲參考，引證資料，俾收實際生活之效。是以章本每章分編，輯潔內容，就實際生活，分爲二十章。比者較各節，凡新生活，尙未有規定，或見諸其他法則者，儘量列入；其尙未規定者，則採諸社會習學訓練教材，用指導學生日常行爲者，獲益匪淺。

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