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X-RAYS FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE

By JANE STAFFORD

Front-line weapon against tuberculosis¹ is the *X-ray² machine. In the half century since the discovery of X-rays, *medical scientists³ have developed many ways of treating the *white plague⁴, from *rest cures⁵ in a sanatorium⁶ to *chest operations⁷ and streptomycin⁸, the chemical from a mold.

But before the patient can be cured, he must be found—and this is not always easy. Contrary to popular impression, the patient with tuberculosis does not always present the appearance of a gaunt⁹, feverish¹⁰ person with terrible cough and bloody sputum¹¹. In fact, the cough, the hemorrhages¹² and similar spectacular symptoms¹³ usually do not appear until the disease has gone on for some time.

Very early stages of the disease, however, *can be detected by X-ray pictures of the chest¹⁴.

Medical authorities now hope that with *the latest technological developments¹⁵ and the increasing use of the chest X-ray, they will be able *to wipe out¹⁶ a disease that is killing more than tens of thousands annually. So *health agencies¹⁷ throughout the world are assembling their forces for one of the greatest battles in history—a war to the death against tuberculosis.

Day-to-day developments in the big battle ahead are being reported in the press as *mobile chest X-ray units¹⁸ move into

1. 肺結核病. 2. X光. 3. 醫學家. 4. =tuberculosis, 肺病. 5. 休養治療法. 6. 療養院. 7. 胸部手術法. 8. streptomycin [ˌstreptəˈmaɪsɪn], 鏈黴素. 9. gaunt [ɡɔːnt], 瘦削的. 10. 熱病的, 發熱的. 11. sputum [ˈspjuːtəm], 痰, 唾. 12. hemorrhages [ˈhemərɪdʒɪz], 流血. 13. 病徵. 14. 能由胸部 X 光照片檢出. 15. 最新的技術發展. 16. 掃除. 17. 衛生機關. 18. 流動的 X 光照胸隊.

various localities to make available to the populace¹ the inexpensive, simple chest X-ray. Although the X-ray itself was discovered some 52 years ago, it wasn't until recent years that the inexpensive methods were developed to a point where it was possible to bring this simple health check to every man, woman and child.

The pioneer *mass chest X-ray service² in the world was the rapid method of using *paper film³ in roll form. Advantages of this system are its high speed, allowing more than 150 persons *to be X-rayed⁴ per hour, the low *overall cost⁵ of the full-size 14 × 17-inch radiographs⁶, and the high diagnostic⁷ quality and accuracy of the film.

In recent years further developments in chest X-ray equipment have produced mobile units—using 14 × 17 paper, and 35-mm. and 70-mm. films—that can be moved into any place, any time, for the purpose of providing a person with a chest X-ray that takes only a matter of seconds.

For the person to be X-rayed by this *‘‘case-finding’’⁸ process the entire operation is as simple as the taking of a snapshot⁹ with an ordinary *box camera¹⁰. The person to be X-rayed steps in front of the X-ray unit where he is shown the proper stance¹¹ and position by a trained technician and in less than two seconds his X-ray has been ‘‘shot’’¹². These X-rays are then processed and interpreted by a physician.

*Tubercle bacilli¹³, germs¹⁴ which measure only 1/500 of an inch in length, are the cause of tuberculosis. In many cases of early tuberculosis the tubercle bacilli are not present in the sputum but the X-ray will show their ‘‘suspected’’ existence in the chest. Early diagnosis¹⁵ is especially important because the treatment of

1. 平民, 庶民. 2. 大衆 X 光照胸事業. 3. 紙質照相軟片. 4. 被照 X 光. 5. 全部費用. 6. X 光攝取之相片. 7. 診斷的. 8. 決定病案的. 9. 快照. 10. 箱形照相機. 11. 姿勢. 12. =taken. 13. 肺癆桿菌. 14. 微生物. 15. 診斷.

this disease consists in developing the forces of resistance and the sooner the doctor and the patient know of the presence of this germ the better able they are to fight the disease.

After serving its important part in diagnosis, X-ray continues to be of major aid to the doctor as he treats the disease. Before X-ray was put to use, knowledge of what happened in the lungs during tuberculosis infection had to be based mostly on what could be seen in *post-mortem examinations¹. The X-ray makes it easier for the physician to understand the disease in its early stages, watch its *progression or regression², and adjust treatment accordingly.

When the X-ray picture of the chest shows a shadow over the lung, the doctor will want to make further tests before a final diagnosis. If the X-ray was taken with small size film, a second X-ray with the large 14 × 17 diagnostic film will be taken. The small films are used for screening³, that is to distinguish between those with no shadow on the lungs and those with shadows that might mean tuberculosis.

A shadow on the lungs might be due, for example, to cancer⁴ of the lungs. On the large film the X-ray specialist, called radiologist, can usually distinguish between these two diseases. Some *fungus infection⁵ of the lungs can also cause shadows in the X-ray picture.

After the large film has been studied, the doctor will make further tests to corroborate⁶ the diagnosis. Sputum, fluid washed out of the stomach and urine⁷ will be examined to see whether tuberculosis germs are present in any of these fluids. A *blood sedimentation test⁸ will also be made. The rate at which the red blood cells settle when the blood stands in a tube will show a toxic⁹ condition, if such is present.

1. 屍體檢驗. 2. 進展和回退 (的情形). 3. 篩取 (的功用). 4. 毒瘤. 5. 菌類感染. 6. 證實. 7. 尿. 8. 血液沉澱試驗. 9. 有毒的.

Once the doctor is convinced that the patient has tuberculosis, he will undoubtedly advise that the patient go to a sanatorium for a rest cure, as it is called. Treatment of tuberculosis, until the discovery of streptomycin, was based on rest. The patient stays in bed, cutting down bodily and mental activities and exertion to an absolute minimum.

The object of the rest is to give the body a chance to concentrate all its forces on fighting the tuberculosis. Even now that streptomycin's anti-TB germ action has been discovered, many doctors will still order absolute rest for the patient.

Besides rest in bed for the body, doctors may advise procedure to put the infected lung at rest. The commonest way of doing this is by pneumothorax¹. This consists in *injecting air into the pleural cavity², that is, the space between the lungs and the chest wall. The injection is made painless by a small amount of *local anesthetic³.

Normally the lungs, contracting and expanding 25,000 times daily throughout life, fill the space between them and the chest wall. But when air is put into this space, the rather elastic lung collapses and remains in a *collapsed resting position⁴. Both lungs may be partially collapsed. Refills are necessary at intervals to replace the air, which is absorbed. In some cases of tuberculosis, the doctor may decide to cut the *phrenic nerve⁵ so as to paralyze⁶ one side of the diaphragm⁷. The diaphragm is then pushed up by the organs beneath it, and compresses the diseased lung.

The lung collapse from pneumothorax is temporary. If the doctor thinks the lung should be permanently collapsed the operation called thoracoplasty⁸ may be performed. This consists in

1. pneumothorax [ˌnjuːmɒˈθɔːræks], 人工氣胸療法. 2. 注射空氣進入肋膜腔部. 3. 局部麻醉劑. 4. 萎縮的停止的位置. 5. 橫膈膜神經. 6. 使麻痺. 7. (胸腹間之)橫膈膜. 8. (一種除去肺腫的手術).

removing the ribs so as to allow the chest wall over the diseased area of the lung to fall in and collapse the lung permanently.

Streptomycin, penicillin's ally in the fight against germ diseases, is being used more and more in treatment of tuberculosis. This chemical from a mold in the earth has saved lives and shortened the course of the disease. It is not a *cure-all¹.

Its action is to check the tuberculosis germs, thus giving the body's natural defensive forces a chance to overcome the germs completely. Rest in bed and other forms of treatment may be needed along with streptomycin.

1. 萬用藥.

MODERN DO'S AND DON'TS FOR MEN

Don't wear your hair so long that people have to think twice as to whether you are a man.

Don't use colored nail polish or wear fantastic rings. People might mistake you for a flower.

Don't remain sitting in the bus or train while a woman old enough to be your mother stands. Prove she's wrong, and that you're a gentleman.

Don't smoke a foul pipe in the smoking car even if it is a smoker. There are limits.

Don't strain your eyes reading the newspaper of the man opposite you in the train, even if you haven't got a penny.

—Anna De Sylva

QUIZ

1. Who owns love letters?
2. How did "bungalow" originate?
3. Why are naval cadets called "midshipmen"?
4. Why is a holiday called a red letter day?
5. Why is "V" used for "U" in inscriptions?

(Please turn to answers on page 16)

A CUP OF COFFEE

By IVAN CANKAR

杯 咖 啡

梁 發 三 譯 註

During my life I have often grieved¹ someone I dearly loved. It is my belief that this is like the sin against *the Holy Ghost², which "shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come."

The memory of it may remain asleep for many years, almost forgotten *in the whirl and turmoil of everyday life³. Then, *all of a sudden⁴— it may be in the midst of a scene of gaiety, or, *in the dead of night⁵ during a terrible dream— it awakes, to weigh heavily on the soul, to burn and torment as if it had only been committed a moment before.

Other memories can be *blotted out⁶ by good deeds, holy thoughts, and deep repentance, but this— never. It remains always a *dark blot⁷ on the soul. How gladly would man salve⁸ his conscience, would try to belittle the offence....

有生以來我時常使得一些我極親愛的人傷心。我相信這和觸犯神靈的罪惡一樣，不論在今世還是在來生，都決不會被饒恕的。

許多年來這件事的記憶一直都沒有想起過了，而且在這擾攘不安的日常生活中簡直就把它忘却乾淨了。然而，驟然之間——在某一個快樂的情景當中，或是在深夜裏某一個惡夢當中——這記憶泛起來了，使心靈感到沉重的壓抑、焦灼和痛苦，就如同剛在片刻之前才犯下這個罪惡似的。

別的痛苦的記憶都能够以善的行爲、清明之念、和深的懺悔去把它們消除，惟有這個——永不能够。它將永遠是一個靈魂上的污點。人們原是多麼願意去使良心安適，去使罪戾減輕的啊.....

1. 傷人的心。 2. 聖靈，神靈。 3. 熙熙攘攘騷亂不安的日常生活中。 4. 突然。 5. 深夜，三更半夜。 6. 掩蓋，除去，緩掉。 7. 污漬，污點。 8. 安撫，治療。

"It was not quite as bad as all that.... It is your over-sensitiveness that has magnified a small fault into a sin.... Why, it was merely a trifle¹, which happens many times a day between sunrise and sunset...." But this is only false comfort, for he knows perfectly well, and also feels bitterly, that he is only deluding² himself. The offence remains the same, whether committed seldom or often, once or a thousand times.

The heart is not *a penal Book of Law³, distinguishing between offences⁴ and crimes⁵, between killing⁶ and murder⁷. It acknowledges that the hero destroys with the sword, but so does the traitor with a look, and the first is pardoned rather than the last.

Neither is the heart like the Church Catechism⁸, which separates sins into small and great, into mortal and venial⁹. The heart is a righteous, incorruptible Judge which sentences and condemns the secret impulse, barely recognized; the swift glance which nobody sees, the fleeting unexpressed thought; and it even judges the way of walking, knocking at the door, or

「事情不見得那麼壞....都是你自己過於敏感才把一個小小的過失看大成爲一個罪惡了.....不錯呀，這僅僅是一個每天在日出日落之間都要發生好幾回的瑣事...」但這徒然是聊以自慰，因爲他完全明白而又痛苦地感到那只是在欺騙着自己。不論那罪惡是少得犯還是常常犯，犯過一千次或者只是犯過一次，都同樣是爲罪惡。

人的心並不是刑罰的法典：去辨明干犯和罪惡、殺人和謀殺。它承認英雄以劍殺人，也同樣承認叛賊以一視害人，但寧可原諒前者而不原諒後者。

人的心也不像教堂的教義問答書：把罪惡分爲大罪和小罪，分爲終身之罪和可赦之罪。人的心是一個正直無偏的法官，就是人家不知道的的祕密的衝動；沒有人看見的迅速的一瞥；沒有表示出來的遽然一現的思想，它也要加以判罪和譴責；甚至它對行路、敲門、飲茶的姿態都要評

1. (不足計論的) 瑣事. 2. 欺騙. 3. 刑罰的法典. 4. 干犯, 觸怒. 5. 罪行, 罪惡. 6. 殺傷. 7. 殺謀. 8. catechism ['kætɪkɪzəm], 宗教問答書. 9. 可赦的.

drinking tea. It is a searching Judge, who *probes into¹ the innermost recesses of our being.

Not all sins, and certainly not the weightiest, are contained in the Catechism. Were our heart to act as Confessor², what a long and terrible confession it would have to hear.

Sins which can be confessed in words, and cleansed by repentance, may find forgiveness, but those never admitted, never mentioned, will remain like nebulous³, unformed shapes to burden our souls to the end of our life. These are the sins which man only admits to himself when he lies awake at night, staring into the darkness, and feeling as if the ceiling were about to crush down upon him.

"I have never stolen nor killed, neither have I *committed adultery⁴ My soul is clean!"

Liar! Did you not look with indifference⁵ on the face of hungry man when you passed him, peeling⁶ your apple? This is worse than stealing, killing, or committing adultery. A murderer who stops to caress a weeping child on his way to execution will be forgiven sooner than you, you clean soul!

判。它是一個搜尋到底的判官。要徹查到我們精神最內所在。

並不是所有的罪惡都包含在教義問答書裏，那些最重大的罪惡尤其未被包括在內。假如我們的心就是聽取人們懺悔的牧師，那麼它要聽多麼長串而可怕的懺悔之語呵。

可以用語言來懺悔而又由懺悔可以消除的罪惡，也許能得到寬恕，但那些自己沒有承認也沒有為人說起過的罪惡，却始終隱約模糊的在使我們的心靈一生受着痛苦。這些罪惡往往只是當人們深夜醒着臥在床上凝望着黑暗中覺得天花板好像要塌下來壓碎他的時候，才會對自己承認的罪惡。

「我從來不曾偷竊、殺人，也沒有犯過通姦....我的靈魂是潔淨的！」

好個說謊話的人呀！難道你沒有當着一個饑餓者的面前，手裏剝着你的蘋果皮無動於衷的走過去嗎？這比偷竊、殺人、通姦還要罪惡得多：一個殺人犯能够在被押赴刑場的路上停下來愛撫一個哭泣的孩子便要比你先得到寬赦，你這潔淨的靈魂呀！

(下期續完)

1. 徹查, 細察. 2. 聽取人家懺悔的牧師. 3. 星雲狀的, 混亂不清的. 4. 通姦. 5. 漠不關心. 6. 剝去果皮.

THE MIST

霧

By MAO TUN (茅盾)

DONE INTO ENGLISH BY TUNG SINAN (董犀南)

霧遮沒了正對着後窗的一帶
山峯。

我還不知道這些山峯叫什麼名
兒。我來此的第一夜就看見那最
高的一座山的頂巔像鑽石裝成的
寶冠似的燈火。那時我的房裏還
沒有電燈，每晚上在暗中默坐，凝
望這半空的一片光明，使我記起
了兒時所讀的童話。實在的呢，
這排列得很整齊的依稀分爲三層
的火球，襯着黑魘魘的山峯的背
景，無論如何，是會引起非人間的
縹渺的思想的。

但在白天看來，卻就平凡得很。
並排的五六個山峯，差不多高低，
就只最西的一峯戴着一簇房子，

The troop of peaks just opposite
my back window is being im-
merged in the mist.

I do not yet know what these
peaks are called. The first night
I came here I found the lights on
the summit of the highest peak
like a coronet made up of diamonds.
As my room was then not yet
furnished with electric lights, I
had to sit in meditation and gaze
at this sea of light in the mid-sky,
which reminded me of the fairy
tales I had read in my childhood.
Indeed, these clusters of fire vague-
ly divided into three rows in good
order in bold relief against the
pitch-dark peaks in the background
are bound to give rise to unearthly,
ethereal fancies.

During the day-time, however,
they look quite commonplace. The
five or six peaks standing in a line
do not vary much in height. With
the exception of the one at the
west end capped with a clump of

其餘的僅只有樹；中間最大的一
峯竟還有濯濯地一大塊，像是癩
子頭上的瘡疤。

現在那照例的晨霧把什麼都遮
沒了；就是稍遠的電線桿也躲得
毫無影踪。

漸漸地太陽光從濃霧中鑽出來
了。那也是可憐的太陽呢！光是
那樣的淡弱。隨後牠也躲開，讓
白茫茫的濃霧吞噬了一切，包圍
了大地。

我詛咒這抹煞一切的霧！

我自然也討厭寒風和冰雪。但
和霧比較起來，我是寧願後者呵！
寒風和冰雪的天氣能夠殺人，但
也刺激人們活動起來奮鬥。霧，
霧呀，只使你苦悶，使你頹唐懶

houses all of them are dotted only
with trees; the biggest one among
them even has an immense scrap
of land as bald as a scar on a
scald head.

Now as is usual, everything is
immersed in the morning mist;
even the lamp-posts at a little
distance are hidden without a trace
visible.

Gradually the sun's rays are
peeping out of the thick mist. But
even then how pitiable the sun is!
so faint and feeble are its rays.
And then the sun has shrunk away
too, leaving everything swallowed
up by the vast, white, thick mist
and the good earth wholly enve-
loped in it.

I curse the mist that brushes
away everything!

Of course, I hate the cold wind
and the ice and the snow too. But
when they are compared with the
mist I would prefer the former to
the latter. A day of cold wind
and ice and snow may chill one to
death, but it may also goad one
into active struggle. The mist,
O mist!—it can only make you
feel melancholy and dejected and

珊，像陷在爛泥淖中，滿心想掙扎，可是無從着力呢！

傍午的時候，霧變成了牛毛雨，像簾子似的老是掛在窗前。兩三丈以外，便只見一片烟雲——依然遮抹一切，只不是霧樣的罷了。沒有風。門前池中的殘荷梗時時忽然急劇地動搖起來，接着便有紅鯉魚的活潑潑的跳躍劃破了死一樣平靜的水面。

我不知道紅鯉魚的軌外行動是不是爲了不堪沉悶的壓迫？在我呢，既然沒有呆呆的太陽，便寧願有疾風大雨，很不耐這愁霧的後身的牛毛雨老是像簾子一樣掛在窗前。

listless as if you had fallen into a quagmire, longing for struggle with all your heart and soul, but unable to gain a footing for the exercise of your valor!

Towards noon the mist has transformed itself into a drizzling rain like a curtain all the time hanging before my window. A few yards away you can see nothing but a cloud of haze——still screening everything, only not in a way as the mist did. Not a breath of air. But from time to time the stumps of the lotus stalks in the pond before the door will, all of a sudden, sway about swiftly and then the reddish carps will be seen springing upward quite nimbly and rend the death-like surface of the smooth and still water.

I wonder if the unsubmitive action of the reddish carps is a protest against depression. For my part, give me a glorious sun or blasts and pours. Really I can never bring myself to get patient with this drizzling rain, the incarnation of the sad mist, hanging all the time like a curtain before my window.

MODEL SENTENCES

張 其 春 輯

PASSIVE VOICE

- 10.01 The world *is* still *deceived* with ornament. —*Shakespeare.*
- 10.02 The world *is* *satisfied* with words. Few appreciate the things beneath. —*Pascal.*
- 10.03 The fame of classical authors *is* originally *made*, and it *is* *maintained*, by a passionate few. —*Bennett.*
- 10.04 What things soever ye shall bind on earth *shall be bound* in heaven: and what things soever ye shall loose on earth *shall be loosed* in heaven. —*Bible.*
- 10.11 Real knowledge, like everything else of value, *is not to be obtained* easily, it *must be worked for, studied for, thought for*, and, more than all, *must be prayed for*. —*T. Arnold.*
- 10.12 Men who *have been* systematically *smoked at* for four years turn into ripe scholars. —*Leacock.*
- 10.21 Matilde *was married* very young to a Neapolitan nobleman of the first quality, and found herself a widow and a mother at the age of fifteen. —*Goldsmith.*
- 10.31 Collégé men, *it is said*, and often *said* with truth, come out undisciplined, untrained, unfitted for what they are about to undertake. —*W. Wilson.*

COMPARISON

- 11.01 Love *is strong as* death; jealousy *is cruel as* the grave. —*Bible.*

- II.02 A gentleman is *as simple as* he is forcible, and *as brief as* he is decisive. —Newman.
- II.11 Then as for active exercise, she could ride on horseback *as well as any* man in his kingdom. —Hawthorne.
- II.12 You see in him, madam, *as complete a villain as ever* disgraced humanity¹. —Goldsmith.
- II.13 Nora: I believe that before all else I am a human being, just *as much as* you are—or at least that I should try to become one. —Ibsen.
- II.14 She is no doubt *as clean as she can afford* to be; but compared to the ladies she is very dirty. —Bernard Shaw.
- II.15 The old folks made me welcome; they were *as kind as kind could be*. —Woolson.
- II.16 He is, *as completely as a man can be*, in harmony with Nature. —Huxley.
- II.17 Yes, marriage helps a doctor. It stamps him respectful, and many will not consult a doctor unless they know that he is a married man; but white hair will help him quite *as much*. —Max O'Rell.
- II.21 In my mind, one *may as well* not know a thing at all, *as* know it but imperfectly. —Chesterfield.
- II.22 You *might as well* take the black spots out of the moon *as* try to get at that nest. —T. Hughes.
- II.23 You *might as well* advise me to give up my fortune, *as* my argument. —Goldsmith.
- II.31 I *would as soon* live at the galleys *as* live with Madam Gambourge. —Thackeray.

(Continued on page 30)

1. See 20.42.

ON TALKIE ENGLISH

美國電影英語

第五. 關於飲酒和禁酒等

我們看那些犯罪的影片，其中說到酒 (wine, liquor) 的俗語層出不窮，實值得我們研究一番。

代表酒的俗語有 corpse reviver, fire water, hooch, booze, eye-opener, swag, ganned heat, giggle water, guzzle 等。near beer 是指只有普通一半酒精的淡啤酒，soft drinks 則是指全然不包含酒精的蘇達水之類。pocket pistol 是說攜帶用的小瓶威士忌酒。

說喝醉了酒的俗語便更多了，如 boozed, big head, D. and D. (drunk and disorderly), shellacked, snooted 都是的，soaker 是說 drunkard (醉漢)。所謂 night-bomber 是指白天睡覺，夜晚便赴酒場痛飲的男子，也常指那些好酒的空軍。

酒場是 saloon, 出入酒場的人便是 saloon loafer. 酒場的俗語為 dive, 下等酒場或 bar, 則稱為 groggery, 祕密賣酒的地方為 speakeasy.

普通英文說禁止賣酒的法令為 law prohibiting sale of liquor, 但美國只消說一個 prohibition, 那意思便充分表示出來了。因此禁酒法為 prohibition law, 而禁酒主義者則為 prohibitionist, 因禁酒為美國憲法第十八條修正條例所規定，所以又可名為 Eighteenth Amendment. 又因係議員 Volstead 的提案，所以又稱 Volstead Act. 因禁酒令是第一次大戰後頒佈的，所以稱好酒，即戰前陳酒為 It's the pre-war stuff.

取締禁酒法的官吏為 collar-smeller.

反對禁酒者叫作 anti-prohibitionist. 略而稱 anti 也行。禁止賣酒的事叫作 go dry, 允許賣酒的事便是 go wet, 所以 dry 和 wet 二字，常在會話中用於喝酒的那種含義。

I am on the water-wagon since my father's death 意為父親死後滴酒不嘗。to be on the water-wagon 便有戒酒之意。The city is wide open. 公開賣酒。He's all wet. 他完全喝醉了。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 5

1. The ownership of a love letter or any other letter belongs to the sender. By sending a love letter, the writer parts with his right to possession, extending to the recipient of the letter the right to read and keep it for his or her enduring memory and sentiments.
But only the writer of a letter can make it public. After a man's death, not even his wife can commercialize his love letters to her. Love letters belong to lovers and are not assets in the hands of the executor or administrator. All these rules, however, are subject to a well-defined exception: namely, that the recipient of the letters **may justifiably** use or publish them in a suit at law.
2. This word is an English corruption of Hindustani *bangla* (often pronounced *bang-a-la* by the natives), literally meaning "of or belonging to Bengal", one of the provinces of British India. The bungalow was originally the type of house most frequently occupied by Europeans in the interior of Malaysia and the name suggests that these first bungalows resembled houses common in Bengal. In India a bungalow is a one-story, lightly built cottage, with a pyramidal, thatched roof and an extensive veranda.
3. This term originated in the British Navy more than two centuries ago. It arose from the fact that young men who were going through a course of training to become officers were assigned quarters *amidships* on the lower deck. Thus *midshipman* came to be applied in the British Navy to cadets or line and executive officers of the lowest grade. When the American colonies first organized their navy the British practice was followed in respect to this as well as other ranks. The cadets in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis are still called midshipmen.
4. In early prayerbooks and church almanacs the saints' days and religious festivals were printed in red ink, a practice that probably originated in the calendar of days in the Book of Common Prayer. Some prayerbooks are still printed in this style and many secular calendars have the Sundays and holidays indicated by red letters or figures. From this custom *red letter day* acquired its present meaning—any day or holiday that we look forward to with pleasure or back to because of some important event or benefit. The ancient Romans marked auspicious days on the calendar with chalk and unauspicious days with charcoal. From this custom *black-letter day* became associated

with bad luck. A date remembered with regret is still sometimes referred to as a *black-letter day*. In *King John* Shakespeare says:

What hath this day deserved? What hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set
Among the high tides in the calendar?

5. The use of V for U in inscriptions is a survival of a custom that began when V and U were merely different forms of the same letter. There is no U in the Latin alphabet. The earlier of the two forms was V. At first U was a cursive or rounded form of V and was in no way distinguished from it. Gradually, however, U became differentiated from V and acquired a distinct sound of its own, although for centuries thereafter V was preferred to U as the capital initial form. The fact that we still call W, which is composed of two V's, double-U harks back to the time when these letters were as identical. English dictionaries did not give V and U separate alphabetical positions until about 1800. The United States Fine Arts Commission says V is regarded as more artistic than U and lends itself more readily to the chisel of the sculptor, and for that reason is still widely used in inscriptions on monuments and buildings as well as on coins. It is not, however, generally used where the U sound predominates. For instance, it would be regarded as bad taste to use the V form in UNITED STATES, while it is frequently used in PVBLIC LIBRARY and IN GOD WE TRVST. When V is used for U it is technically known as the Manuscript U. In 1940, under the caption of OVR CVRIOVS CVSTOM, the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* printed the following satire on the practice of using V for U in inscriptions:

Pvblc bvlldings are bvilt for the pvblic, not jvst for the limited number of vnvsvl persons, who are not confvsed by the cvstom of svbstitvting the letter V for the rovnd-based letter in the inscriptions scvptvred above entrances.

Most of vs, if we wovld bvt admit the trvth, are pvzzled, at ovr first casval glance, to vnderstand them. We mvst scrvtinize them carefvllv to be svre whether a strvctvre is a mvsevm or whether we have vnvvittingly started thrvugh the door of a cvstoms hovse.

Perhaps it's easier to cvt the straight lines of a V than to carve the cvrves of the less cvltvred letter, bvt we covld endvre it if, on fvtvre construction of chvrches, vniversity stadivms, covrt hovses and other pvblc bvlldings, the Vnited States avthorities and those of States, covnties, and mvnicipalities wovld retvrm to the vse of the letter pronovnced "yov".

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON ENGLISH

GRAMMAR

文法雜拾

NONE 的用法

關於 none 後面的動詞，到底是應該用單數，還是用複數，一般文法書上無確實的規定，普通多用 none are，但因此字係 one 的結合字，照道理上似乎又應該用 none is 才對。就如 Dryden 的名句：

None but the brave deserves the fair. —Alexander's Feast.
(惟有英雄才配得美人)

又如 Byron 的

There is society, where none intrudes. —Childe Harold, IV,
Clxxviii (有誰也不能闖入的社會)。

都是把 none 作為單數，後面用的動詞加 s 的，但 Fowler 對於 Dryden 之句所作註解，則說：「none 在此雖用作單數，但普通是應作為複數的。原來雖為 not one 之義，但從 Chaucer 時代起即作為複數用了」。

果然在 *Vicar of Wakefield* 一書中，到處都是把 none 作複數用的，茲就書中所用，略舉二三例如下：

None but those who are unworthy protection condescend to solicit it. —Ch. XX. (惟有不值得受保護的人們反而希冀得到保護)。

There are none but good people there. —Ch. xxviii (在那裏的都是好人)。

I looked and saw that none were wanting. —Ch. xxviii. (我看去知道誰也不感缺乏)。

To declaim on the temporal advantages they enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. —Ch. xxix. (說到他們所享受的現世的利益，却只是反復說着誰也不能相信，誰也不能實行)。

但是在別的書上，甚至文法書上，也常有將 *none* 和單數動詞並用的，例如：

None of these phrases is accepted at present. —Greenough and Kittredge: *Words and their ways*, p.56. (這些成語在今天一句也不通用了)。

Indeed with the exception of weariness and a few bruises, *none of us was* the worse for the terrible adventure. —R. Haggard, *She*, Ch. v. (那可怕的冒險的結果，除了疲憊和一點小傷而外，我們誰也沒有受到什麼大的危險)。

Your General may hammer until he is weary, and there *is none* to open for him. —Stevenson, *New Arabian Nights, Rajah's Diamond*. (你的將軍可以鎚打至倦，但還是沒有人替他打開的)。

在 Krüger 的 *Englische Syntax* 一書中，也有這樣的句子：

Of all the crimes ever committed by Englishmen *None is* so hideous as this. (在英國人所犯的罪惡之中沒有比這更可怕的)。

但作為複數的例子，多得不成比較，現擇其要分別舉出如下：

I. 後接 *of* + 複數名詞或代名詞者：

None of us seem to have thought the Alps would be visible without profane exertion in climbing hills. —Ruskin, *Praeterita* (登山而不費褻瀆神聖那般的努力，似乎我們誰也不相信可以看見亞爾卑斯山的)。

None of our actions end with doing them. —Gladstone. (我們的行為並不因作此而終結)。

To your father and to your mother, at least, I know that *none of them are* unfamiliar. —Doyle, *Micah Clarke*, p.I. (對於你的父親，對於你的母親，這也經習見不鮮了)。

2. 在 *there are (were, etc.)* 之次者：

There are none in this land that *know* me. —Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Ch. iv. (在這國境裏沒有一個人認識我的)。

Are there none in your land who can see without eyes and hear without ears? —R. Haggard, *She*, Ch. vii. (在貴國何嘗有沒有眼睛能看，沒有耳朵能聽的人呢?)。

There were none of her letters among this set. —Mrs Gaskell, *Cranford*, Ch. v. (在這一年中她的信一封也沒有).

There be none of Beauty's daughters,
With a magic like thee. —Byron *Palgrave's Golden Treasury*,
clxxi.) (雖是美神的女兒, 也沒有你這般的魔力).

3 單獨用的:

None sing so wildly well.

As the angel Israfael. —Poe, *Israfael*. (像天使伊斯拉菲兒那般狂歌善唱的人沒有).

Here, *none* loved or *were* wedded save those who had spiritual sympathies. —Corelli, *Romance of two Worlds*. Ch. x.

(在這裏除了那些有靈感的人以外, 誰也不相愛, 誰也不結婚).

如上三種中以第一種“none of + 複數名詞或代名詞”的形式用的最多, 第二種伴有 *there* 的, 雖在今日也常見有作為單數用的, 即“*there is (was, etc.) none*”的形式.

試檢閱 *New English Dictionary*, 也是認為用作複數有 *no persons* 之義為今日 *commoner usage*, 但說用作單數時則等於 *no one*. 這字可用於人, 亦可用於物. 以 *none* 作為複數的用法, 來源已久, 在 *Middle English* 的初期, 即 1200 的時候, 就已經有那種用例了. 但 *Shakespeare* 和 *Bible* 上, 却大抵都是用作單數的, *Milton* 則用作複數, 例如:

In at this gate *none* pass.

The vigilance here placed, but such as come.

Well known from Heaven. —*Paradise Lost*, iv, 579. (惟有從天國來的熟人, 才可以通過衛兵走進這個門).

在 *Bible* 中的例為:

And all king Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold,.....*none* were of silver. —I Kings, x, 21. (所羅門王所用的酒盃都是金的,沒有銀的):

None that go unto her return again, neither take *they* hold of the paths of life. —*Proverbs*, ii, 19 (到她那裏去的人沒有一個轉來的, 他們還未踏上生命之途).

讀者也許還記得, 本誌前登過的 *Barrie* 著 *The Twelve Pound Look* 一劇中, 有 *There were none* in our set. 一句, 是把 *none* 作為複數用的.

(Continued)

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN
 TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動 搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『你歡喜這首詩麼？你猜猜，是誰做的？』孫舞陽說，此時她站在方羅蘭的肩後，她的口氣噴射在方羅蘭的頸間，雖然是那麼輕微，在方羅蘭却感覺到比罡風還利害，他的心顫動了。

『是你做的，好詩！』方羅蘭說，並沒敢回過臉去。

『嘻，我做不出那樣的好詩，你看，這幾句話，人人心裏都有，卻是人人嘴裏說不出，做不到。我是喜歡牠。寫着玩的。』

『好詩！但假使是你做的，便更見其好！』方羅蘭說着，仍舊走到窗前的椅子上坐了。屋內只有一對小窗，窗外的四面不通的院子

“Do you like the poem? Just guess, who made it?” asked Sun Wu-yang, who stood behind Fang Lo-lan, and whose breath played lightly on Fang’s neck; light though it was, Fang Lo-lan felt it as strong as a gust of wind, and his heart trembled.

“It is written by you. A very good poem!” said Fang Lo-lan without daring to turn round.

“No, how could I make such a good poem? You see, these words everybody has in their mind, but not in their mouth nor under their pen. I like it. I just wrote it out for fun.”

“A good poem. But if it were written by you, it would be so much the better,” said Fang Lo-lan, going back to the chair near the window. It was the only window in the room, and outside the window there was a walled garden

又不過方丈之廣，距窗五六尺，便是一堵盤滿了木香花的牆，所以這狹長的小室內就只有三分之一是光線明亮的。現在方羅蘭正背着光亮向坐，看到站在光線較暗處的孫舞陽，穿了一身淺色的衣裙，凝眸而立，飄飄然猶如夢中神女，令人起一種超肉感的陶醉，除非是她的半袒露的雪白的頸胸，和微微震動的胸前的乳房，可以說是誘惑的。方羅蘭惘然想起外邊的話言，他更加不信那些謠言有半分的真實性。他近來確是一天強一天的崇拜孫舞陽，一切站在反對方面的言論和觀察，他都無條件否認；他對於這位女性，愈體認愈發見出許多好處。她的活潑天真已經是可愛了，而她的不勝幽怨似的極剝那可是常有的靜默，更其使他心醉。她和孫舞陽相對閒談的時候，常不免內心的擾動，但他能夠隨時鎮定下去。他對於自己的丈夫責任的極強烈

a space about four or five yards square; opposite the window was a wall covered with magnolia, so that this small oblong room had only one-third of its whole space in the light. Now Fang Lo-lan was sitting with his back towards the light, and saw Sun Wu-yang standing in the shade, wearing a light coloured coat and skirt, with remote eyes like a goddess in dreams. But for the attraction of her bared shoulders and abundant breasts, she would have caused an intoxication of supersensual feeling. Fang Lo-lan thought of the general rumours regretfully, and believed there was not the slightest reality in them. His worship for Sun Wu-yang surely became intenser day by day, and he refused to believe unconditionally all the gossiping and hints unfavourable to her. The longer he knew her, the more he discovered her merits. Her liveliness and innocence had already won his favour and now her wistful, instant but frequent silences intoxicated him much more. He could not help being disturbed when he talked and sat

的自覺心，使他不能再向孫舞陽走進一步。因此他堅信太太的冷淡絕不能是針對孫舞陽的；並且近來他的下意識的傾向已經成了每逢在太太處感得了冷冷而發生煩悶時，便到孫舞陽跟前來療治，你可以說孫舞陽已經實際上成了方羅蘭的安慰者，但這個觀念並不會顯現在他的意識上。他只是不自覺的反覆做着而已。

所以即使現在方羅蘭留在孫舞陽的房裏有兩小時之久，直到天快黑時，方才回去，你很可以保證他們不過是隨便談談而已，決沒有意外的事兒。

但也許確是留得太久了的緣故，方羅蘭感覺到走出孫舞陽的房間時，接受了幾個人的可疑的一目光的一瞥。這自然多半是婦協內的小職員以及女僕之流。但其中一個可注意的，便是著名的忠厚的劉小姐。

face to face with Sun Wu-yang, but he always suppressed it. The strongest consciousness of his responsibility as a husband stopped him from advancing another step, so he was confirmed in his belief that his wife's coldness was absolutely not owing to Sun Wu-yang, though he had a tendency to come to Sun Wu-yang for treatment after he was worried by his wife's coldness. Sun Wu-yang had become his actual comfort, but this idea did not reveal itself to his mind; he was repeating it unconsciously.

So nothing beyond expectation could have happened except an ordinary talk between Fang Lo-lan and Sun Wu-yang, though they stayed in the latter's room for more than two hours.

It was probably because he stayed there too long that Fang Lo-lan did receive suspicious glances from the people in the offices when he came out of Sun Wu-yang's room. The people, of course, were the subordinate clerks and maid-servants. One of them was rather noticeable — that was the celebrated faithful Miss Liu.

(To be continued)

A GLOSSARY OF FAULTY DICTION

U

Ugly.—Colloquial for bad-tempered: That's a bad-tempered (not *ugly*) horse.

Unbeknown, unbeknownst.—Wrong for unknown: This happened unknown (not *unbeknown* or *unbeknownst*) to me.

Unique.—The word means "the only one of its kind", not *odd* or *unusual*. To say *very unique* is absurd.

United States.—Ordinarily preceded by *the*.—The United States raised a large army. The U.S.A. is fighting against Japan.

Up.—Do not needlessly insert after such verbs as *end, rest, settle, open, shoot*.

Used to could.—A vulgarism for *used to be able*, or *once could*: I used to be able (not *used to could*) to play that, but now I have forgotten it.

V

Very.—Do not use it to modify a past participle unless the past participle has become an adjective, having lost its verbal force: I am very tired. He was very drunk. The seating accommodation was very limited. But, we were much (or very much) surprised at your attitude. I am much (or very much) concerned about it. I was much (or very much) pleased with your letter.

Via.—Confine the use of *via* to description of geographical routes. Do not use it to mean simply "by": Send the package by (not *via*) insured parcel post.

W

Want.—Want in (out, up, down) is dialectic: The dog wants to come in (not *wants in*). The baby wishes to be taken up (not *wants up*). *Want to* is not to be used in the sense of should, had better: You should (not *want to*) keep in good physical condition.

Was had.—Awkward and provincial. Use the active voice: Everyone had a pleasant time (not *A pleasant time was had by all*).

Way.—Not to be used for away, especially in such expressions as *way back, way off*: Away (not *way*) down the street.

Ways.—Not to be used for *way* in referring to distance. Avoid especially quite a ways: A little way (not *ways*). The house stands some distance (not *quite a ways*) from the road.

What.—Not to be used for *that* after *but*. (See *but what*).

When.—Not to be used for *that*: It was in the evening that the fun began (not *It was evening when the fun began*).

Where.—Not to be used for *that* in such a sentence as "I see in the paper that (not *where*) our team lost the game." *Where at* is vulgar: Where is he? (not *Where is he at?*).

Which.—Do not use *which* for *who* or *that* in referring to persons: The friends who (not *which*) had loved him in his boyhood were still faithful to him.

Who.—Do not use it unnecessarily for *which* or *that* in referring to animals or things. Do not use the possessive form *whose* for *of which* unless the sentence is so turned as practically to require the substitution.

Win out.—Not used in formal writing or speaking. Say *win, succeed*.

Without.—Do not use this word for *unless*. *Without* is usually a preposition, and, as such, it must have an object. It cannot serve as a subordinate conjunction. "I will not go without you"; "I will not go unless you go."

Witness.—Pompous for see. When used of seeing, not an event, but an object, it is positively incorrect.

Woods.—The singular form should ordinarily be preferred: This is a pretty wood (not *woods*).

Worst kind, worst way, worst kind of a way.—Vulgar for *very much, exceedingly, greatly*.

Would have.—Not to be used for *had* in *if* clauses: If you had (not *would have*) spoken plainly, trouble would have been saved.

Wouldn't, wouldn't have.—Provincial for *don't, didn't*: I don't (not *wouldn't*) wish any more. It's a wonder you didn't (not *wouldn't have seen*) see him.

Would of.—A vulgarism for *would have*.

Write-up.—Newspaper slang for *report*.

Y

You was.—Incorrect for *you were*, which is both singular and plural.

Yourself.—Intensive or reflexive; do not use when the personal pronoun would suffice: You (not *yourself*) and your family must come.

Doing things by halves is worthless, because it may be the other half that counts.

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

俚 俗 用 語 例 解

P—(續)

Poison: to be extremely disliked. 最恨的。

“To him we are *poison*.”

我們是他最恨的。

Polish off; To: to finish off food completely or to be victorious in combat. 把食物全部吃光; 爭鬥獲勝。

“We *polished off* the food in no time.”

我們立刻就吃光了。

“He is sure to *polish off* his opponent in four rounds easy.”

他四回合就把他的敵手打敗了。

Possum; To play: pretend to be ignorant. 裝做不曉得。

“I am sure he knows more about the crime than he professes to know. He's *playing possum*, and we've got to make him talk. He's the best evidence we have.”

我相信他比他所供的要知道得多些。他裝做不曉得，我們非使他說出不可。他是我們最好的證據。

Pound of flesh: the exact amount agreed upon, including the smallest item. 金錢上計較得很。

“It's just like him to insist on his *pound of flesh*. He never considers the human side in a business transaction.”

他正是那樣的人，你借他一個銅板都要還的。他從來不講人情，只顧到他的買賣。

Pow-wow; A: a conference 會議。

Syn: a confab.

Press the button; To: to make a definite beginning. 打開台, 開端.

"You're our spokesman. You *press the button* and we'll do the rest."

你是我們的發言人。你打個開台, 以後就由我們來辦。

Pull the strings; To: to control an affair from behind the scenes. 幕後操縱.

"There's someone *pulling the strings*, and I'd give my right hand to find out who he is."

有人在幕後操縱, 我一定要把那人找出來看到底是誰。

Put-in; A: one's business, affair. 事情.

"It's none of my *put-in*. That's his lookout."

這不關我的事, 他得注意。

A GOOD PERFORMANCE

Tolstoy told Isabel Habgard, who has translated many of his books, a good story of one of his ancestors, an army officer, who was an excellent mimic. One day he was impersonating the Emperor Paul to a group of his friends, when Paul himself entered and for some moments looked on, unperceived, at the antics of the young man. Tolstoy finally turned, and beholding the emperor, bowed his head and was silent. "Go on, sir," said Paul; "continue the performance." The young man hesitated a moment and then, folding his arms and imitating every gesture and intonation of his sovereign, he said: "Tolstoy, you deserve to be degraded, but I remember the thoughtlessness of youth, and you are pardoned." The czar smiling, said, "Well, be it so."

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

III. "FOR" OF PURPOSE AFTER VERBS

(13) Object of Search or Quest

All men **seek for** happiness.

Verbs of *Search* or *Quest* govern *For* of purpose:—

- (a) **To seek for:**—I have *sought for* information, but in vain.
- (b) **To search for:**—I have vainly *searched for* the papers.
- (c) **To look for:**—What are you *looking for*?
- (d) **To look out for:**—He is *looking out for* an opening.
- (e) **To hunt for:**—I have been *hunting for* you all over the house.
- (f) **To feel for:**—I *felt* in my cocket *for* my purse.
- (g) **To grope for:**—I *groped for* the door in the dark.
- (h) **To fish for:**—I do not *fish for* compliments.
- (i) **To drag for:**—The body has been *dragged for* to no purpose.
- (j) **To cast about for:**—There is nothing for it but to *cast about for* the scent.

Etc.

etc.

Note 1:—The verb *to seek* is used transitively, especially before the names of persons, times and places.

I went **to seek** the man.

I **seek** every opportunity to practise English.

She leaves the beach in haste and **seeks** her lonely home.

Note 2:—The verb *to search* is used transitively with a person or a place as object.

To search { a person
a place } for something.

They **searched** the house for papers relating to the plot.
The officer **searched** the **ship** for stowaways.

Compare:—

{ They **searched for** the man, but in vain.
They **searched** him, but nothing was found on him.

Note 3:—The verb *to look* is used as a colloquial substitute for the verbs *to seek* or *to search*. Compare:—

To search for } anything missing.
To look for }
To seek for } anything one wants.
To look out for }

“*To look (out) for*” is also used in the sense of expectation:—

(a) **To look for:**—I am daily *looking for* his arrival.
(b) **To look out for:**—When the horizon is dark, *look out for* a squall.

Note 4:—After verbs of *going* and *coming*, the Infinitive of Purpose (*to seek for, to search for*) gives place to the phrases “*in search of*”, “*in quest of*”. Compare:—

{ We **searched for** the missing men.
We went **in search of** the missing men.
{ He is **seeking for** employment.
He has come **in quest of** employment.

Note 5:—The words *to seek, search, etc.*, may also be followed *after* of pursuit.

Chinese goods are much **sought after** in foreign countries.
The alchemists spent their lives **in a vain search after** the
philosopher's stone.

Some people seek for happiness like the absent-minded
woman, who **hunted after** her child on her back.

Note 6:—The verb *to look* is also followed by *after*, but with a
different meaning. Compare:—

- (a) **To look for:**—Have you *looked for* the papers.
(b) **To look after:**—Who *looks after* the children?

MODEL SENTENCES—Comparison

(Continued from page 13)

- II.41 *Is there upon earth, a gem so precious as the human soul?*
—Goldsmith.
- II.42 *But there's nothing half so sweet in life*
As love's young dream. —Mora.
- II.51 *The great use of a school education is not so much to teach*
you things as to teach you the art of learning; so that you
may apply that art in after life for yourselves, on any
matter to which you choose to turn your mind.
—Kinsley.
- II.52 *What Dr Arnold said of boys is equally true of men—that*
the difference between one boy and another consists not so
much in talent as in energy. —Smiles.
- II.61 *If you knew who I was, you would not so much as speak*
to me. —Stevenson.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Czech Communists Press Benes To Accept 12 Ministers' Resignations

*Dr Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia¹, told a delegation of workers here in Prague on February 21 that *Klement Gottwald, Czechoslovakia's Communist Prime Minister², would be head of the new Government to be formed as a result of the present *Cabinet crisis³.

He would never accept anything resembling a Cabinet of civil servants. The new Government would be a parliamentary one, and neither the Communists nor any other parliamentary group must be excluded.

He appealed to the political parties to cooperate.

The deputation had called to inform the President of a resolution passed by a *mass meeting⁴ in the square outside Prague's old *town hall⁵ asking him to accept the resignation of the 12 *right-wing Ministers⁶ who resigned February 20 and demanding "a Gottwald Government without reactionary Ministers".

The meeting heard Mr Gottwald *accuse the three right-wing parties whose Ministers resigned of⁷ breaking constitutional rules and conspiring to prevent the Communist Minister of the Interior from investigating an alleged plot⁸ for an *armed coup⁹.

The three parties are Dr Benes' own *Czech Socialist Party¹⁰, *the People's Party¹¹ and *the Slovak Democratic Party¹².

Military Alliance Of West Europe In Fortnight Seen

*Diplomatic quarters¹³ predicted that Great Britain, France and *the Benelux countries¹⁴ would sign a military and economic alliance¹⁵ within two weeks.

Western Europe appeared to be consolidating its position against further advances of Communism. It was reported that

1. 捷克總統貝奈斯. 2. 捷克共產黨首相高德華. 3. 內閣危機. 4. 羣衆大會. 5. 市政廳. 6. 右翼的部長. 7. accuse...of..., 控告(某人)以(某罪). 8. 陰謀. 9. 武裝之政變. 10. 捷克社會黨. 11. 人民黨. 12. 斯洛伐克民主黨. 13. 外交界. 14. (荷、比、盧、三個國家). 15. 同盟.

Belgium¹ and Holland² were acting to keep control over Communist activity within their borders. The powerful *Dutch Labor Party³ termed *Netherlands Communists⁴ a *fifth column⁵ and warned against further cooperation.

U.S., Britain, France Open Secret Formal Conference On Germany

The United States, Britain and France opened secret formal talks on Germany February 23, and agreed *to give priority to a discussion of Germany's place in the Marshall Plan⁶.

As the talks began, the British Foreign Office *made public⁷ a note rejecting the Soviet Union's protest against the conference. The note said that Britain is determined to talk over all *Big Four disagreements⁸ "in order that the peaceful recovery of Germany and Europe may not be prejudiced⁹."

Representatives of the three powers sent an invitation to *the Benelux countries¹⁰ to join the conference when issues¹¹ concerned them and adopted an agenda¹² in which economic problems are paramount¹³.

The Big Three's experts on Germany will provide the latest figures on Germany's place in the Marshall Plan.

Conference circles expected these statistics *to play an important part in the meeting¹⁴ of the 16 Marshall Plan nations later in March.

There is a definite indication that the three powers and the Benelux nations *will take advantage of the meeting to discuss the East-West split on Germany¹⁵ and exchange opinions *with a view to¹⁶ *drawing up¹⁷ future *alternative policies¹⁸ should the split be permanent¹⁹.

1. 比利時. 2. 荷蘭. 3. 荷蘭勞工黨. 4. 荷蘭共產黨. 5. 第五縱隊.
6. 優先討論德國在馬爾計劃中之地位. 7. 公佈, 發表. 8. 四強之異見. 9. 損傷, 損害. 10. (荷、比、盧、三個國家). 11. 問題. 12. 議事程序. 13. 至高無上.
14. 在會議中極佔重要. 15. 將利用會議討論德國之東西分裂. 16. 目的在...
17. 草成, 擬就. 18. 變通之政策. 19. 永久的.

Claim 5,000,000 Communists In Satellite Areas

There are now 5,000,000 Communists in *Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Albania¹, *the Moscow Radio Commentator² Romanov said in a broadcast on the night of February 22.

Before the war, the Communist parties of these countries had about 160,000 members, he said.

The commentator gave the membership of the French Communist Party as about 1,000,000, compared with 300,000 before the war, of the Italian party as 2,283,000 as compared with 15,000 before the war, and of the Chinese Party as about 2,700,000 as compared with 600,000 before the war.

1. 南斯拉夫、波蘭、保加利亞、捷克、匈牙利、羅馬尼亞、阿爾巴尼亞。 2. 莫斯科廣播評論員。

*本誌概不交換 (一三七一二)

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銀行人員手冊……全套十冊

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