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## 本刊啓事一

本刊創刊號初版叁千冊，發行不及旬日，掃數售罄。各界抱向隅者甚衆，紛紛來函要求再版。現爲酬答各界盛意起見，決再版伍百冊，五月上旬即可出書。願補購者請速向上海甘世東路一八五號藝文印刷局接洽。

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## 本刊啓事二

本刊歡迎直接訂閱。凡屬公共團體，訂閱在二十份以上者，酌打折扣，以示優待。再者，本刊雖係每月一日發行，實則在發行日期之前一星期，即已印製完竣。直接定戶享有先觀爲快之權利。

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## 本刊啓事三

本刊創刊號之「第一次懸賞徵譯」，因各界紛紛來函要求展期，改於本刊第四期（七月號）揭曉。應徵譯稿限於廿八年五月三十一日截止，本外埠概以郵戳爲憑，務請注意。

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● 英國保守黨內閣對於共產主義，一向是深惡痛絕的。我們可以說，英國政府數年來對外政策（尤其是對於歐洲）的舉棋莫定，始終是受了這種心理的影響。『恐蘇病』既然不能消除，對於德意軸心遂不惜加以放任和縱容了。然而，在保守黨執政之下，英國共產主義發展的情形是怎樣呢？共產黨和工黨的關係又是怎樣呢？我們從這篇『共產主義在英國』裏，可以尋出了正確的答案。

● 羅斯福總統今日在美國——甚至在全世界——的地位，可以說是顯赫一時了。然而他在行政方面的措施，果然是沒有可以非議的地方嗎？這篇『羅斯福的美中不足』對於羅總統政務的各方面，都下了精到的批評；而總結一句，認為羅氏是『一個虔誠的人道教徒』而不是一個政治家。的確可以說是鞭辟入裏之作。

● 『返老還童術』是一篇含有科學意味的文章。這裏所談到的『器官的替代』，我想任何人都能對牠發生興趣的。

● 『一位美國人幫助意大利改進體育』談到這位美國教練，應用音樂的原理，來訓練意大利選手，也是很有興趣的作品。

● 關於『傳記』一類的兩篇文章：第一篇是關於菲律賓未來的大總統曼紐爾奎松氏，第二篇是關於名震全球的坎拿大學生五姊妹。

● 本期所刊『電影』類的文章，仍是『文化的氣壓計』，除了敘述法、意、蘇聯三國的影界近況以外，還附帶的述及『印度人』和現代著名音樂家多斯加尼尼氏的。

● 本期所刊『小說』類的文章是『第四根鐵釘』。這是一個古代神話。耶穌釘死在十字架上面，為甚麼祇有三根釘子？高加索游牧民為什麼往來還從無常處？姑妄言之，姑妄聽之，因為牠本來是『神』話啊！

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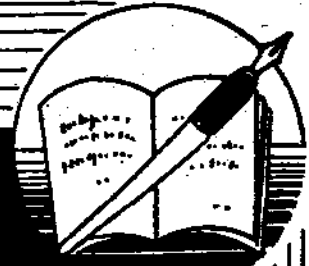
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# Communism in Great Britain

## 共產主義在英國

By John Stuchey

The Communist Party in Great Britain today has about 15,000 adult members, plus 4,000 or 5,000 members in the Young Communist League, — a little less than 20,000 in all. This membership is far too small to enable the Communist Party to play the part in British public life which it would like to play. But the party does play a much larger role than would at first seem possible for a group numerically so small.

Persons unfamiliar with the nature and structure of Communist parties often misunderstand the significance of the size of their memberships. I have often heard people in Great Britain declare, for example, that because the Communist Party has but 20,000 members, there are only 20,000 supporters of Communism in Great Britain.

The fact is, however, that the membership of the Communist Party represents not the number of persons who support Communism as an idea or the Communist Party as an organization, but the number of persons who engage in active and, in many cases, in full time work for the cause. Ever since 1902, when Lenin founded what became the first Communist Party, this has been the distinguishing feature of these organizations. They have never attempted to attract a membership of millions of persons who would be willing to vote for the Communist program, but to do no more.

朱基俊譯

英國共產黨現今約有成年黨員一萬五千人，加上四五千個共產主義青年團團員，一共就差不多有二萬人。這個黨員數目實在太少了，使共產黨不能如願地登上英國公眾生活的舞臺。但共產黨確扮成一個很重要的角色，這種角色往往不是人數如此稀少的團體所能勝任的。

不熟悉共產黨的本質和組織的人們，往往會不明瞭他們黨員數量的深長的意義。例如，我時常聽到英國人士說「英國祇有二萬個共產主義的擁護者，因為英國共產黨祇有二萬個黨員。」

然而事實上，共產黨黨員人數，並不代表着擁護共產主義或共產黨的人數，而僅代表着從事實際活動，和常常以全部時間致力共產主義運動的人數。自一九〇二年列寧創立第一個共產黨的前身以來，這個特點已成為國際共產黨的特徵。他們從來不想從無數或單投票贊成共產主義綱領而不作更進一步工作的人們中，拉一個黨員。

It is impossible to say with any approach to accuracy just how many supporters of Communism there are in Great Britain at present. The last general election, held in 1935, offers some clues to the question. The Communist Party put only two candidates in the field at that election; in every other constituency it supported the Labor candidates. In each of the two constituencies in which Communists ran, the party polled some 13,000 votes; and one of their candidates was elected.

Now there are just over 600 constituencies in Great Britain. Hence, if Communist candidates had been placed in the field in each of the 600 constituencies, and if they had done as well as the two candidates who actually ran, the Communist Party would have polled a national vote of 7,800,000. But this is far too high a figure, of course; naturally the Communist Party chose to run its two candidates in constituencies where their chances were especially good. Figure it any way you like, it remains clear that the number of persons in Great Britain prepared to support the Communist program must be numbered in millions rather than in thousands.

All these estimates are, in one respect, somewhat unreal, however. For the Communist Party in Great Britain does not consider itself to be an isolated political organization working in opposition to all the other political organizations of the country. Rather, the leaders of the British Communist Party are convinced that the fortunes of their organization are

要想精確地說出現今英國的共產主義擁護者究有多少，簡直是不可能的。但一九三五年舉行的上屆總選，却可為這個問題找出若干端倪。在那次總選中，共產黨推派兩個候選人，在其他選區中，牠都擁護工黨候選人。在這兩個共產黨推舉候選人的選區中，共產黨每區都獲得一萬三千張左右的選舉票；結果兩個候選人中有一人當選了。

現在英國有六千個以上的選區。因此假如共產黨在這六千個選區中每區都推舉出一個候選人，而且他都能和上述兩個候選人那樣努力的話，那共產黨將在全國獲得七百八十萬票。這個數字自然是高得太過份了；因為共產黨當然從他們獲選可能性最大的選區中，推舉出這兩個候選人的。但隨便你如何計算，英國的準備擁護共產黨政綱的人數，顯然一定是幾百萬而不是幾千。

然而在某一點上，所有這些估計是略有幾分不真實的。因為英國共產黨並不視爲一個處於全國其他政黨的對立地位上的孤立的政黨。甚者，英國共產黨的領袖們深信，他們的運命是不變地和整個英國的勞工運動的命運聯繫在一起的。假如英國的勞工運動在牠的悠久而艱苦的戰爭中得以進展，則英國共產



irrevocably tied up with the fortunes of the entire British labor movement. If the British labor movement goes forward in its long and heavy struggle, then the British Communist Party cannot fail to participate in its successes.

The British labor movement is to-day the most interesting social phenomenon open to the study of Americans. For the American labor movement appears to be emerging from an embryonic stage and to enter a period of rapid development and struggle analogous to the period through which the British labor movement has been passing during the past forty years.

Three distinct types of working class organizations have characterized all European labor movements, including the British. Each was built up by the working masses themselves, in instinctive response to the pressure exercised upon wage-earners by organized society. These three types of organization are: the trade-union movement, the cooperative movement and the working-class political parties. In Britain, each of these three great divisions are highly developed. The trade union movement numbers about five million wage-earners. The cooperative movement has about eight million members. At a general election the British Labor Party usually manages to poll eight or nine million votes.

The British Communist Party is attempting to imbue this vast but loosely jointed movement with a sense of coherence and direction. It is attempting to do this by seeking to make the millions of British

黨亦不能分享牠的成功。

英國的勞工運動，在今日是公開給美國人士研究的最有趣味的社會現象，因為美國的勞工運動，好像是從堅強時期脫穎而出之後，立刻就進入於類似英國勞工運動在過去四十年中所經歷的那種的急劇發展和鬥爭的時期。

三種顯著的工人階級團體的形式，可代表歐洲的一切的勞工運動，英國的勞工運動也包括在內。每種形式都是由勞工大眾自己在對有組織的社會所加於這些工銀勞動者身上的壓力，發生本能的反抗時，建立起來的。這三種組織的形式是：職工聯盟運動，合作運動和勞工階級的政黨。在英國，這三大支派都很發達。加入職工聯盟的約有五百萬個工銀勞動者。合作運動約有八百萬個成員。在總選時，英國工黨通常都能把握着八九百萬張選舉票。

英國共產黨企圖以合理的、合乎潮流的思想，灌注入這龐大而散漫的運動中去。牠設法使無數英國職工聯盟會員、合作運動者和工黨黨員明瞭這同一基本

trade unionists, cooperators and Labor Party members see the situation in the same basic terms. It is attempting to make them see politics as the expression of the struggle of themselves and their fellow workers for tolerable conditions of life, to see politics as a struggle which workers are compelled to wage in any case, but which they can wage effectively only if they become conscious of its nature and its implications.

Many individuals, especially among the leadership of the Labor Party, bitterly resent any attempt that is made to help the working masses become conscious of their own activities as part of a great world-wide struggle. Hence the efforts of the Communist Party are bitterly resented and rigorously fought by many important members of the Labor Party. The Communist Party's repeated applications for affiliation with the Labor Party have never been accepted. Individual members of the Communist Party are even prevented from becoming members of the local Labor Parties.

But Communist Party members cannot be prevented from belonging to trade unions. Indeed, Communists take a very active part in the work of many unions. A distinguished member of the Communist Party, Arthur Horner, for example, is the leader of the South Wales Miners Union at present.

The picture which I have drawn of the extent and solidity of the British Labor Movement may be misleading. The movement is large and solid, but it is not in a healthy condition. It is making little or

條件的情勢。牠想使他們視政治這個名詞為他們本身和其他工友們爭取水平線以上的生活條件的用語，使他們視政治為工人們無論如何不得不作的鬭爭，但此鬭爭祇有在他們認識了牠的本質及其含義之後，纔能有效。

許多人士，尤其是許多工黨領袖，對於促使工人階級覺悟到他們自己的活動為普及全世界的大鬭爭的一部份的企圖，都非常憤怒。因此，共產黨的努力，受到許多工黨重要分子的嫉惡和苛責。共產黨幾次三番申請和工黨合併，都被拒絕。甚至不准共產黨黨員加入工黨的各地支都。

但任何力量都無法阻止共產黨黨員參加職工聯盟。共產黨在許多職工聯盟的工作中，的確非常活躍。例如：著名共產黨員霍爾納，就是現今南威爾斯礦工聯盟的領袖。

我所描寫的英國勞工運動的廣袤和堅實，或會使人發生誤會。這運動是龐大而堅實的，但牠卻不健全。在牠的選舉力量上，牠沒有什麼收穫，或竟一無所

no gain in its voting strength. Some, though by no means all, of its Labor Parties are in a state of disorganization and decay. There is both faction and apathy among certain sections of its members.

The Communist Party of Great Britain preaches that these distressing symptoms have come about because the leaders of the Labor movement have not been guided by any consistent policy in recent years. The policy of the Labor Party, and particularly of the great trade unions which finance and thus control it, has been one of tacit and concealed cooperation with the National Government. True, the Labor Party has occasionally criticized and voted against the National Government in Parliament. But the movement has not taken any steps which would help defeat the world policy of the National Government under the leadership of MacDonalld, Baldwin and Chamberlain.

During the comparatively long period of economic recovery which Britain has been enjoying since 1932, the trade unions have exerted only gentle pressure to obtain wage increases for their members. Prices, as usual, have risen during the upward surge of the business cycle, and wages have also moved up somewhat. But there has been notably little real push behind the efforts of even the most powerful trade unions to obtain substantial benefits for their members.

The political leaders of British labor Major Clement R. Atlee, Herbert Morrison, Dr. Hugh Dalton and their colleagues

獲。若干（雖不是全部）工黨支部的組織非常紊亂而且腐敗。在某幾部份黨員中，內訌也有，對黨的冷漠也有。

英國共產黨宣傳着說，這些不幸的景象是由於近幾年來勞工運動的領袖們沒有追隨着一貫的政策而發生的。工黨的政策，尤其是資助並統轄這一個運動的職工大聯盟的政策，幾年來都是和英國統一內閣相默契。真的，工黨在會議中，對於統一內閣固常加以抨擊並投反對票。但勞工運動却從未採取任何步驟以推翻麥唐納、鮑爾溫 and 張伯倫所領導的統一內閣的世界政策。

自一九三二年以來，英國在享有較長的經濟復興時期中，各職工聯盟僅行使過輕微的壓力，為牠的會員們爭取工資的增加。在商業週期的高漲浪潮中，一切物價照例都漲高了，而工資照例也略會增加。這些最有力量的職工聯盟，為其會員爭取物質利益的努力，顯然於事無補。

英國勞工的政治領袖們——阿特里少校、摩里遜、達爾頓博士和他們的同僚們——對於某一行動，曾

—have steadfastly and even violently opposed the one course of action which could have endangered the position of the National Government. That course would have been for the Labor Party to join the Liberal Party, the Communist Party and many other groups such as the League of Nations Union, the International Peace Campaign, the Council of Action (an organization led by Lloyd George and strong among the Free Church Non-Conformist elements) for powerful and concerted opposition to the National Government, particularly in its last phase under Chamberlain. The British Communist Party has, for its part, strongly urged the Labor Party leaders to join the Liberals and every other political organization which was willing to oppose the pro-Fascist policy of Chamberlain.

Thus the Communist Party, which is supposed to be too radical for British labor leaders to have anything to do with, has urged a policy of collaboration with liberals and other middle-of-the road elements—a policy which these same Labor leaders profess to disdain as too cautious and conservative!

How much influence has the Communist Party and so-called Marxist ideas in Great Britain today? Until the outbreak of the world economic crisis in 1929, Britain—save for America—was the nation least affected by Marxist ideas. By the third decade of the twentieth century Marxist thought had become, though often in a most adulterated and distorted form, a part of the mental life of continental Europe.

加以堅定而猛烈地反對，因為牠足以危害英國統一內閣的地位。這個行動就是使工黨與自由黨、共產黨、以及如國際職工聯盟、國際和平運動，行動會議（勞合喬治領導之下的團體，在獨立教會非國教徒中有很強的勢力）等其他團體相聯絡，而予統一內閣以同心協力的有力反抗，特別是在統一內閣最後一個階段張伯倫執政時期。英國共產黨站在自己的立場上，竭力慫恿工黨領袖們與自由黨以及其他一切亟欲反對張伯倫的偏袒法西斯主義政策的政治團體相聯絡。

起初被人們認為英國勞工領袖們的和牠發生關係是過於急進的共產黨，到現在竟竭力主張這種和自由黨以及其他中間份子合作的政策——這些勞工領袖們現已自認，輕視這一個政策，因為牠是太謹慎太保守了。

共產黨和所謂馬克斯主義，現今在英國究有多大勢力呢？直至一九二九年世界經濟危機發生為止，除了美國以外，英國是全世界受馬克思主義影響最少的國家。在一九二一年至一九三〇年中，馬克思主義的思想，雖然常被極度的攙雜和歪曲，已經成為歐洲大陸的精神生活的一部份。但英國却逃過了這個思想

But Britain escaped. So far as the universities were concerned, Marx and Engels might never have written a line.

About 1916, however, a very small group of men and women, many of whom had been active in the pre-war effervescence of the British working-class movement, began to awaken to the importance of the ideas of Marx, Engels and, above all, of Lenin. This group of whom Palme Dutt, Emil Burns and Page Arnot are representative, did not have more than a dozen members. Today the members of this group are responsible for much of the thinking which determines the policies of the British Communist Party; but for ten years they remained completely isolated from the culture of the rest of the English intelligensia.

With the coming of the 1929 crisis, however, the picture changed very sharply. The significance of Marx' analysis of the operation of a capitalist economy suddenly became apparent to a wide section of the British intellectual world. In the universities a considerable number of undergraduates began to demand that they should hear something about this doctrine, which seemed to explain the facts of the economic crisis which surrounded them.

There was a good deal of immaturity and even absurdity in this sudden conversion to the Marxist point of view of relatively large numbers of people, many of them very young. Yet, as the years have passed, a solid corps of writers, artists, medical men, teachers, lawyers, and above all, scientists have mastered the Marxist system of

的影響。僅就大學而論，馬克思和昂格斯的著作都是白寫的。

但在一九一六年左右，曾有極少數的一羣士女們，開始覺察了馬克思、昂格斯、尤其是列寧的思想的重要性，這羣人中有許多是在戰前英國勞工運動澎湃時代非常活躍的。這一羣人數尚不滿一打，牠的代表者是杜特、朋斯和阿爾諾特。現在這個集團的成員，已成為決定英國共產黨政策的大部份思想的淵源。但他們在整整十年中，完全獨立於英國智識階級的文化之外。

然而由於一九二九年危機的到來，情勢大大地改變了。資本主義經濟機構之馬克思分析法的具有重要性，突然為大部份英國智識階級所明瞭。大學裏的許多學生開始要求說，他們應該聽些關於這個主義的東西，這個主義看來很能解釋環繞在他們四周的經濟危機的事實。

這相當衆多的人士——有許多非常年輕——的突然轉變到馬克思主義的觀點，確有許多幼稚甚至可笑的地方。但是隨着歲月的荏苒，已有一個充實的著作家、藝術家、醫藥家、教師、律師、尤其是科學家的隊伍，在那裏研究馬克思思想的體系了。兩個著名的

ideas. Two distinguished young scientists, Professors Bernal and J. B. S. Haldane, have made themselves into first-rate exponents of the philosophy of scientific socialism.

It was freely prophesied that the "craze" for Marxism among university undergraduates during the 1931—33 period would disappear as soon as the acute phase of the economic crisis had been overcome; these young men, it was suggested, would "regain their sanity." Nothing of the sort has happened. Solid groups of young men, who have made it their business to give serious study to Marxism, as well as to their own academic work, have continued to exist in the British universities, especially Oxford and Cambridge. Today their influence is probably stronger than it ever was.

The most striking development in the field of political education is afforded by the establishment and growth of an organization called the Left Book Club. I must warn the reader that I am closely connected with this organization, being one of the three persons who select the book. Hence he must discount some of my enthusiasm for it.

In its technical details, the Left Book Club is similar to American book clubs, such as the Book of the Month Club and the Literary Guild. We of the Left Book triumvirate select each month one book which is sent in a specially printed edition to all members of the Club. They obtain this book for half a crown, or about sixty cents. The book is always full-length and is published simultaneously through or-

青年科學家，培那爾教授和海爾頓教授已成為第一流的『科學的社會主義哲學』的典型人物了。

當時人們武斷地臆測道，經濟危機的嚴重階段一渡過，那些大學生在一九三一至三三年間對馬克思主義的『狂熱』，立刻就會消失，同時他們將立刻『恢復他們的清明的神志』。但始終沒有那樣的事情發生。堅實的青年羣衆——他們鑽研於馬克思主義，宛如他們的大學功課一樣——仍然繼續存在於英國的各所大學裏，尤其是牛津和劍橋兩大學。現在他們的勢力或者較過去還要強。

一個叫做『左翼書報社』的建立及其長成，使政治教育方面有了驚人的發展。我必須告訴讀者，我是和這個團體有密切關係的，我是選擇書籍的三個人中的一個，因此讀者必須把我的熱忱稍打折扣。

在技術方面，這『左翼書報社』很和一切的美國書報社像每月書報社、文字協會等相似。我們——左翼書報社的三巨頭——每月選出一本書來，以特印版本送給所有的社員。他們付出兩個半先令即六角左右的美金，作為此書的代價。這種書都是整部而未加刪節的，由普通出版家發賣，價目約在美金兩元至四元之間。

dinary publishing channels at a price the equivalent of two to four dollars.

The Left Book Club has been in existence for only two and a half years, but it already has a membership of more than 50,000. Moreover, there have grown up quite spontaneously, and by the desire of the members themselves, no less than a thousand groups which meet regularly in almost every town and in many villages throughout Britain to discuss the book published by the Club that month, or some cognate subject. These 50,000 members of the Left Book Club are for the most part persons who are active in one or another phase of the labor movement. They are members of local labor parties, of trade unions, or of cooperative societies. Hence the Book Club cannot in the end fail to be of great significance, if these key members of the labor movement become imbued with a unifying and illuminating political philosophy.

I—and I believe most of the Englishmen of the Left, whether we call ourselves Liberals, Labor men, Socialists or Communists—find ourselves opposing the present National Government of Chamberlain principally because it is hostile to the Soviet Union and to the popular forces on which the Spanish Government is based, and because it is extremely friendly to the Fascist regimes.

A most paradoxical political situation has thus arisen. The traditional guardians of the British Empire—the Conservative Party and the great British capitalists—have worked themselves up into such an hysterical

左翼書報社成立迄今，僅兩年半之久，但已有社員五萬人以上。難有進者，牠的發展完全出於自然而然。由於社員自己的求知慾，常有千數的社員團體定期地在全英國的各城市和許多村鎮上開會，討論左翼書報社在該月出版的書籍或同類的問題。這五萬個左翼書報社的社員，大部份是活躍於英國勞工運動的各階段的人們。他們都是各地工黨支部、職工聯盟或合作社的成員。因此，假如這些勞工運動的幹部深深印着一種統一而簡明的政治哲學的話，左翼書報社終不會沒有重大的意義的。

我——同時我相信英國的大部份左翼份子，不論我們稱自己為自由黨員、工黨黨員、社會主義者或是共產黨員——覺得我們的所以反對現在張伯倫的統一內閣，主要的足因為牠仇視蘇聯，仇視西班牙政府所憑藉的民衆勢力，同時因為牠和法西斯政權極為友善。

一種最荒謬的政治情勢已應運而生。英帝國的傳統的衛兵——保守黨和英國大資本家——已使自己陷於對於全世界的民衆勢力的極度恐怖之中，並已對法

fear of popular forces throughout the world, and have developed such a dotting admiration for Fascism, that they seem perfectly willing to run the risk of leaving themselves and their empire at the mercy of Hitler. We of the Left, on the other hand, who are traditionally the opponents of British imperialism and all its works, find ourselves constrained to warn our rulers of what they are doing, to urge them to refrain from putting themselves wholly in the hands of Hitler, and to do as he likes.

I myself am convinced that in the end Marxist ideas and principles must become dominant, simply because they are true. Right now self-deception, half truths and downright lies seem to rule the world more completely than ever before. Yet the lie cannot conquer because the lie is, in the ultimate analysis, contradictory. Communities such as Fascist Germany, which are completely under the domination of false ideas, and communities such as Great Britain, which are less completely but yet predominantly under the influence of ideas only less false, must fail.

But the comfort of this thought is, to my mind, somewhat colder than is usually admitted. Truth is mighty and will prevail in the long run. But as John Maynard Keynes once remarked: "In the long run we shall all be dead." The lie will destroy itself by its self-contradictions; but it may also destroy us and civilization as we know it. To make the maximum number of people understand what is happening in the world remains the one job worth doing in our time and generation. (From *Current History* Jan. 1939.)

西斯主義發生了一種溺愛，以致彷彿極願冒天下之大不韙，把他們本身和他們的帝國聽憑希特勒的處置。在另一方面，我們這批世代為帝國主義及其一切孽續的對頭的左翼份子，卻覺得不得不對我們的統治者所做的事情加以警告，勸喻他們不要把他們自己完全置於希特勒的掌中，任其為所欲為。

我相信馬克思主義的思想和原則，最後必能佔得優勢，祇因為牠們都是正確可靠。今日是自欺之言、半真理和全然的謊話，似較過去更能統治着世界。但謊話決不能戰勝一切，因為經了分析的結果，謊話是自相矛盾的。完全在謬誤思想之下的國家（像德國），和雖不完全在謬誤思想統治之下、但大部份在謬誤得稍為差些的思想影響之下的國家（像英國），結果一定是要失敗的。

但上面這個信念給予我的慰藉，略較常人為冷淡。真理是偉大的，並且必能在他日佔得優勢。但梅那德凱尼斯曾一度說過：『長此以往，吾儕將無噍類。』謊話固將為自身的內部矛盾所毀滅，但牠亦能毀滅我們和我們的文化。這是我們所能料到的。如何使多數的人們明瞭現在世界上的時勢，是我們這時代、我們這代人所值得做的一件事情。



## What's Wrong with Roosevelt

### 羅斯福的美中不足

By Bruce Barton

嚴安孚譯

He had been an extravagant governor of New York. But no one questioned his courage, nor his genuine sympathy for the underdog. He burst upon the nation like a shining knight with magic in his voice and smile.

Franklin Roosevelt was pretty much all right on March 4, 1933. Terrified and desperate people bent their ears to the radio to hear him proclaim: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." The Almighty had raised up for America again a Man in her hour of need.

Partaking of his faith and energy, Congress leaped from one constructive act to another. Securities moved up; business lifted its head; people began to go back to work. Though there is much to question in those first three years, I believe that history will find even more to praise.

It may be that history will put its finger on a certain definite date as the time when things began to be wrong with Roosevelt—April 18, 1936. On that day died Colonel Louis McHenry Howe.

Louis Howe, a sickly, shrunken, gnome-like creature, affixed himself to young Roosevelt away back in the New York legislature, and from that time forth, the two were never separated. There was deep affection on both sides. And more important, there was plain speaking. Only Louis Howe could pound the desk with his

他曾當過揮霍浪費的紐約州長。但沒有一個人懷疑於他的勇氣和他對於失業人羣的真誠之同情。他登臺執政，一鳴驚人，猶如一個神光四射的武士，聲音容貌間，含有不可思議的魔力。

佛蘭克林羅斯福在一九三三年三月四日的時候，果然很不錯。在恐慌與掙扎中的人民，傾耳細聽他在無線電中宣言所說的：『我們所有唯一的恐懼，就是恐懼的本身。』萬能的上帝，又替美國在危急的當口，產生出了一位神人來了。

國會分受了他的信念和能力，把一條條的建設法令，迅速地予以通過。證券升漲了；貿易好轉了；人民又找到工作了。雖然在他的最初三年任期內，有許多可以非議的地方，但我相信歷史對於他，是褒多於貶的。

也許歷史的手指，會指出一個正確的日期，就是羅斯福開始錯誤的時候——一九三六年四月十八日。那天，魯易斯麥克亨利霍和上校去世了。

魯易斯霍和，一個體弱多病、畏縮不振、像侏儒樣的人物，當初在紐約的立法機關裏，一直追隨着壯健的羅斯福，從那時起，他們兩個人，從來沒有分離過。他們雙方都有深切的感情。而尤其更重要的，是他們的推誠相見，肺腑直言。祇有魯易斯霍和敢用他

little fist, crying: "Can't you get this through your thick Dutch skull?" He was the voice of conscience and experience. He was the Number One NO man. He died, and there has been no other. The political strategy of the first three years of Roosevelt was consummate; almost all the major political mistakes have happened since the little Colonel passed.

Something seems to happen to the human mind when its owner is endowed with unlimited power and lives daily in an atmosphere of acquiescence. Nero was a bright young man, pupil of Seneca and white hope of Rome. A few years of the "yes, yes" chorus and he became a raging tyrant. Andrew Jackson reached a point where he was always right, and any man who dared to question it was undermining the foundations of the Republic. Theodore Roosevelt came to regard any critic of himself not as a personal opponent but as a traitor to the country.

People fear power, and the first thing wrong with Franklin Roosevelt is that he has too much. He has not given back to Congress any of the powers he asked for temporarily under the plea of "emergency" nor has he ever admitted publicly any mistake. He has so little confidence in his own cabinet that it seems to play almost no part in the formation of his policies. The craving for power is a disease that grows. It is growing in Mr. Roosevelt.

If he had chosen to use his second term to revise and solidify the legislation of the first, most of his troubles, and ours, would have been avoided. But he suffers, as one of his oldest and dearest friends remarked,

的小拳頭，擊着桌子，高聲喊道：『你這笨厚的腦袋，難道不能明白這一點嗎？』他是良心與經驗的呼聲。他是第一號不肯墮聲附和的人。他死了，第二個這樣的人還沒有。羅斯福在最初三年任期內的政治戰略是完美的；差不多一切政治上重要的錯誤，都是在這位小上校去世以後纔發生的。

當一個人賦有無限的權力而每日生活於受人奉承的氛圍中的時候，他的思想，似乎就會發生變化。尼祿本是一個活潑有為的青年，是辛尼加的學生，羅馬光明的希望。在『唯唯，諾諾』的合奏中過了幾年，他就變為一個暴躁易怒的暴君。安特留傑克生達到了絕對無過的地位，任何人敢非議他的，就是危害美國的國本。梯奧道爾羅斯福把任何批評他的人，認為不是他個人的反對者，而是國家的通敵賣國者。

一般人懼怕權力，而佛蘭克林羅斯福的第一個毛病，就是他的權力太多了。他以『緊急』時期為藉口，向國會所暫時取得的多項權力，從沒有一項曾交還與國會過；他也從未公開自認任何錯誤。他對於他自己的國務院，很少信任，所以國務院對於他的種種政策的構成，幾乎好像沒有關係一般。貪圖權力是一種日見增長的病症。羅斯福先生正患着這一種病症。

如果他肯決定利用他第二次任期來修正及鞏固他第一次任期內的立法，那末他的煩惱，以及我們的煩惱，大半都可以避免了。但他所害的，正是他的最老最親近的朋友之一所說的，是一種『不可救藥的思想

from an "incurable volatility of mind." It is not in him to rest and modify and revise. This is the common fault of reformers. History shows that most of them have failed as administrators.

We have had now five and a half years of new ideas, new experiments, new laws, and an expenditure of 45 billions. To expect that any one of our major problems should have been solved would, perhaps, be asking too much. But surely there should have been more emphasis on administration, some willingness to modify, amend and improve. Mr. Roosevelt impatiently brushes aside those who criticize his methods. Yet the method is often even more vital than the objective. As things stand today, what New Deal method is really working well?

The agricultural program? The surpluses are greater than ever and the Department of Agriculture has to ask each session of Congress for another huge appropriation.

Social Security? The ideal is universally acclaimed, but the huge reserve fund is a costly hoax. The tax on payrolls is a business load, contributing definitely to further unemployment. Yet no suggestion improving the act has emanated from the White House.

For three years there has been a growing demand that the Wagner Labor Relations Act be amended and made more fair. But there is no Administration response.

The Securities and Exchange Act, sound in principle, has proved so rigid as to handicap new investment. No perfecting amendments are proposed.

揮發症。』他不是一個懸崖勒馬知過必改的人。這是革命者的通病。歷史顯示着：這種人大多數不能做成功的行政者。

我們自有新計劃，新實驗，新法律，以及四百五十億的支出以來，已有五年半了。欲盼望我們的任何一個重要問題之已獲得解決，恐怕還是過分的要求。但無論如何，行政方面，當然早已應該有更多的注重，和一些變更、補正、和改良的決心。羅斯福先生不耐煩地把那些對於他的方法有所批評的人，一概予以掃除。然而事情的程序往往被認為比事情的目的更加重要。照眼前的情形而論，請問新政的方法，那一件是真正做得好的？

說農業計劃罷？農產過剩，較前更多。國會每次會議，農業部總是請求再來一筆巨大的撥款。

說社會的安定罷？這個理想固然令人一致歡呼，但是巨大的準備基金，簡直是漫天討價的惡作劇。薪工單的抽稅，是一種商業上的負擔，實足以使失業問題更加嚴重。然而白宮裏從沒有發來改良此項法令的提議。

三年來，對於改良惠格納勞工關係法令而使其更為公正的要求，逐漸迫切。但政府方面並沒有回音。

證券與匯兌法令，在原則上雖屬完善，已證明太嚴格，以致阻礙了新的投資。並沒有人提出完善的修正案。

The business recovery in the United States, up to the spring of 1937, was less, proportionately, than in any of the other leading countries; the decline since March, 1937, has been sharper and more costly here than anywhere else.

The Administration entered office with an estimated fifteen million out of work. After more than five years of deficit and debt, the pump priming relief costs are at an all-time high; and the unemployed are still thirteen million.

Perhaps relief is the best summation of the President's strength and weakness; of his enthusiasm for humanitarian ideals and his seeming lack of interest in sound administration. In nearly six years, no real survey of the problem has been made; no coordination of national, state and local effort attained.

Multiply the chaos of relief administration and you have a picture of Washington: bureaus are piled on bureaus; departments overlap; commissions pull in opposite directions; dozens of agencies are sending questionnaires to harassed business men, and issuing conflicting instructions having the force of law. It will take at least ten years for administration to catch up with the legislation already enacted. Yet any suggestion that the President might now give the country a rest from more laws and devote some energy to amending present statutes and making them work is branded as Toryism.

We come now to a curious and very serious something that is wrong with Roosevelt. I refer to the process of rationali-

美國的商业復興，截至一九三七年的春季，比例上低於任何別的大國。自一九三七年三月以來的衰落，已較任何別處更形尖銳化，而更形消費。

現政府成立之初，失業人民的估計有一千五百萬人。經過五年以上的虧空與舉債之後，『唧筒政策』的失業救濟費，始終佔着高的數字；而失業的人民，至今仍有一千三百萬人。

也許救濟失業一事，就可以充分說明羅總統政事方面的瑕瑜互見，以及他對於人道主義的熱心和對於健全行政的稍欠認識。在近乎六年之中，對於這問題未曾有過正確的調查；未曾做到全國、全州與當地的努力合作。

把救濟行政的混亂乘積起來，你就得到一幅華盛頓的縮影；局下面還有局；部下面還有部；各委員會背道而馳；幾十個管理處，把一張張的問答表，攪擾不清的送到商人那裏，並發出前後矛盾而各有法律強制力的訓令。欲使行政和已制定的立法並駕齊驅，至少尚需時十年。但是如果有人建議，請總統現在不必再訂立更多的法律，而把一部份的精力用之於修正現有的法令而使其能實行，則此種建議即被斥為保守主義。

我們現在談到羅斯福的一個奇怪而很嚴重的錯誤。我所說的就是他思想中間對於舉債一事所抱的理論

zation that has gone on in his mind in respect to the debt. Back in 1932, no man in America denounced extravagant spending, high taxes and debt more than did Franklin Roosevelt. Consistently he held up the balanced budget as an ideal to be attained.

To day the members of the little inner circle of the New Deal dismiss the mounting debt with a wave of the hand. They argue seriously that, since the expenditures are for public works and the maintenance of popular morale, the Administration has not been in the red at all, but actually in the black.

When a nation begins to deceive itself about its finances, when its rulers have managed to convince themselves that a deficit is not a deficit, then look out. Unless all history lies, we are in for trouble. Mr. Roosevelt knows history. He should know how dangerous is his present state of mind.

There is evident in him and his associates a distressing growth of that malady that may be termed the "intolerance of the well-doer." Nobody can be quite so intolerant, no one can so cheerfully and earnestly sow such seeds of violent hate, as he who is completely convinced of his own self-righteousness. He often attains the highly satisfying belief that the purity of his motives justifies any means.

This is painfully evident in the New Deal. Upon what foundations does its pure temple rest? Upon political machines as malodorous as the country has ever known: on Pendergast in Kansas City, on Haque in

的變化。回溯到一九三二年，在美國國內指斥浪費、重稅與舉債最烈的，莫過於佛蘭克令羅斯福。他擁護平衡的預算表，作為一種須待做到的理想。

今日之下，新政的內部的大員，對於高築如山的債務，舉手一揮，不加審究。他們嚴重地申辯，以為這種支出既然是為了公眾的幸福與維持人民的風氣，則政府並未曾有什麼虧負，而實際上却是盈餘的。

當一個國家對於財政方面開始自欺的時候，當它的統治者設法使他們自信虧空非為虧空的時候，那末你留心着罷。除非歷史都是說謊，不然，我們是在危險中了。羅斯福是熟悉歷史的。他應當知道，他現有的這種思想，是多麼危險啊。

他和他的同僚中，顯然生長着一種不幸的病，這種病可稱之為『行善者的專制』。沒有一個人能像他那樣專制，沒有一個人能像他那樣高興地誠懇地撒播這樣的引人毒恨的種子，因為他完全自以為是。他時常得到那種極度自滿的信念，以為他的動機的純潔，足以使一切手段都成為合理。

這種情形，不幸在新政裏是很明顯的。它的純潔的神殿，安放在什麼基礎上呢？在全國所知的臭名遠播的政治制裁機關有：甘薩斯市的沛特格斯脫，傑賽

Jersey City, on Kelly-Nash in Chicago, on the rebuilt Huey Long machine in Louisiana. Worse than these is its own political malpractice in the allocation of relief funds according to its own election needs. All of this the President tolerates, being apparently persuaded that the nobility of his aims gives ample absolution.

Finally, it may be noted that the discovery of the so-called "mandate" in national election returns is one of the things seriously wrong. You, a voter, have lost your savings by the failure of a bank, or your home has been foreclosed; you are properly resentful. With millions of others, you roll up an electoral landslide. Behold, then, something happens that was never mentioned in the campaign. The President makes a frontal attack on the Supreme Court. Or he cuts the gold content of the dollar, or tells the people of Georgia to elect Mr. Camp. And when you protest, he brands you as a "reactionary" and reminds you of his "mandate." He has assumed the liberty of interpreting your vote as wholesale permission to act in any and all matters exactly as he may please.

Judging by the record of six years, I believe Mr. Roosevelt will be remembered as a sincere humanitarian, as a man of courage when the nation had almost lost its courage, as the inaugurator of immense reforms and the awakener of the national conscience. Also as one who started many things and finished few; who stepping out of the White House after eight years of unremitting legislation, left to his successor the herculean task of revising his reforms and making them work;

市的海牙，芝加哥的開利喜，魯納西安那的改善換新的徵郎制裁機關。比這種更糟的非法行為是：救濟的基金的分派，依照自行規定的需要而定。羅總統對於這一切，都予以寬容，他顯然以為他的目的的高尚，能得到充分的原宥。

最後可加以注意的，在全國選舉報告書裏，有所謂『委爛』的新發現，這是嚴重的錯誤之一。你，一個投票人，已因一家銀行的倒閉而損失了你的儲蓄金，或你的房屋抵押與人而被拒絕取贖；那末你是當然的要懷恨在心。你會同其他數百萬同等遭遇的人，來推動一個選舉上的異動，於是，看哪，就有一件在選舉運動裏從未有過的事情發生了。總統向最高法院作正面攻擊。或者他截短金元鈔幣的準備金，或叫喬及亞的人民選舉開姆浦先生。當你反對的時候，他就指斥你是一個『反動派』，而關照你注意他的『委爛』。他自作主張，把你的投票權解釋成爲他一意孤行的許可狀。

以六個年頭的成績來推斷，我相信羅斯福先生將被記念爲一個虔誠的人道發徒，一個在民族幾乎失掉了勇氣的時候的有勇氣的人，一個大量改革的創造者，和一個喚醒民族良知的人。但同時他亦將被認爲是一個發動很多而完成很少的人；他經過不斷立法的八年後，從白宮裏走出來，把修正他的改革方案而使其能實行的巨大工作留給他的繼任者；而更棘手的難題，是怎樣激起一個愛國與犧牲的精神，足以使人民願

and the even more challenging problem of how to arouse a spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice sufficient to make people willing to tighten up their belts and pull the country out of the financial bog into which extravagant economics had plunged it.

No living man can ever conduct the office of the Presidency in the way Franklin Roosevelt has attempted to do it. There are something like seventy departments, bureaus and commissions whose officials have the right and duty to report to the White House. No chief executive of any business tries to deal directly with more than a dozen subordinates.

The next President should return promptly to Congress the powers taken from it under the plea of "emergency" in 1933. And Congress should be held responsible for the inception, as well as the passage, of legislation. Our country can never reach its full productive capacity if the brains and energies of its citizens are subordinated to the shifting dictates of ever-increasing bureaucracy. The bureaus and commissions should be curtailed, coordinated and simplified as Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 promised they would be.

In other words, the next President will have the dull, thankless job of management. It will be his difficult task to convince a people, gorged with promises and experiments, that the only way to work out a hard situation is by hard work.

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意放出全身氣力，把被浪費所陷的國家，從經濟竭蹶的泥沼中拖起來。

現代簡直沒有一個人，會像佛蘭克林羅斯福那樣的執行總統職務。所有部、局、會等差不多有七十處之多，這些官員，都有向白宮報告一切的權利和義務。隨便一個機關的領袖，都不敢和十二個以上的屬員公然為敵。

下一任的總統，應當趕快把一九三三年以『緊急時期』為藉口所取得的權力，交還與國會。而國會對於立法一事，非但應當負責通過，並且應當負責草擬。如果公民的腦筋與精力一直附從於有增無減的中央集權的更替變易的獨裁之下，那末我們的國家，永不能達到十足的生產額。局與會，應當予以裁減，調整而使之簡單化，一如羅斯福在一九三二年所應許的那樣。

換言之，下一任的總統，將有乾燥乏味、吃力不討好的處理工作。他的艱難的任務，是如何使那些已經飽嘗許諾與實驗的民衆，有一種覺悟，就是：在一個困苦情形中，祇有理頭苦幹才是唯一的出路。

# New Organs for Old

## 返老還童術

By David H. Keller

南登山譯

Since the advent of the experimental laboratory as a means of solving medical problems, one of these problems has caused the greatest amount of interest: *If one organ of the human body is hopelessly diseased, can it be removed and replaced by a healthy organ?*

There was a time when the average expectancy of human life was 35 years; now it is estimated that the average man and woman reaching adult life, can expect to live to be at least 60 or 65 years of age. Death, when it does occur, very often results from the rapid failure of one vital organ. The rest of the body may be in excellent health, but the one damaged organ causes death of the entire body. If, however, this diseased part of the body could be replaced by a healthy part from another body, then the individual might live for many more years.

While it is of the greatest importance to the individual whether he dies early or late in life, in the majority of persons the prolongation of his or her life is not of any vital necessity to the race. One of the factors in our present serious economic situation is the fact that there are, at the present time, more elderly persons than society can provide for. Relatively few people achieve financial independence at the age of 40 years; and those who have to work for their living are finding it harder and harder to secure positions after that age.

自從科學的實驗方法被應用以解決醫學問題以後，其中有一個問題，已經引起很大的興趣。就是人體上某個器官，發生了不可醫救的病症，是否可以用另外一個健全的器官去移換和替代它呢？

有一個時期，人類平均所期望的壽命，祇有三十五歲。據現在的估計，達到成年的男女，至少可以希望活到六十歲或者六十五歲。死亡之發生，多由於某個主要器官，迅速地衰廢，失其機能。身體的其餘各部，也許是健康非常；但是那個毀壞了的器官，却會促使整個身體滅亡。這樣說起來，假使身體上某個有病的部份，可以用別人身上健康的部份來代替，那末，個人的生命也許可以多活若干年。

死得早，或者死得遲，對於個人固然很重要；但在衆多的人羣中，他或她的壽命之延長，對於種族並沒有重大的需要。在我們目前的經濟危機中，其中的因素之一，就是現今的老年人太多，使社會難於供養。縱然不是絕對的，但很少有人能夠在四十歲時，獲得經濟的獨立；同時在四十歲以後，必須工作謀生的人，也感覺到獲得一枝之棲，是逐漸地困難了。因此我們感覺到老年撫卹金的需要，與日俱進。領取撫卹金的年齡，普通都要到七十歲，現在有幾州（譬如加



Thus we find the increasing need of old age pensions, and while the age for these used to be 70, we now find in some states (such as California) a proposal to provide in some way for all dependent persons over 50.

But there are rare individuals who are of vital importance to the world. That does not mean to imply that the world can not get along after their death, but it can not get along quite as well as if they had continued to live. Many men over seventy can contribute a great deal to the world, if they can live actively for another 20 years. This fact must be considered in all consideration of the replacement of vital organs in future scientific medicine. Even if this technique becomes a successful part of medicine, it will of necessity be available only to the few instead of to the many. This will be caused partly by the limited supply of replacement organs, and partly by economic conditions which will have to determine the worth of the individual's contributions to society before it starts to prolong his life.

*What has been accomplished so far?* In a way not very much and from another viewpoint a great deal. In Russia the head of one dog has been placed on another dog, and that head acted for a few hours in a partly normal manner. That is, the eyes opened and shut and the tongue and mouth went through the movements of eating. Similar work has been done with the replacement of the legs of dogs. Dr. Carrel and Col. Lindbergh have been working on a machine to provide mechani-

尼福里亞州)已有一種計劃,擬以某種方法,供養所有五十歲以上而不能獨立的老人。

但是有一些人,對於世界人類的關係頗為重大。這不是說,他們死去以後,世界人類就不能生活下去,但至少沒有他們繼續活着下去那樣好。有許多七十歲以上的人,假使他們能夠再活二十年,對於世界將有更多的貢獻。將來科學化的醫學,在考慮替換人體主要器官的時候,一定要考慮到這一點。然而,即使這種技術在醫學上研究成功以後,祇能實用於少數人,而不能普及於多數人。一部份的原因是由於替代器官的供給有限,一部份的原因是由於經濟的條件;所以在延長某人生命以前,一定先要決定他個人貢獻於社會的價值是怎樣。

替換人體的技術,一直到現在有些什麼成就呢?在某一方面的眼光看去,成就並不多;用另外一種眼光去看,所成就的却不少。在俄國,一隻狗的頭放在另外一隻狗的頭上,可以動作數小時;其動態有一部份是正常的,那就是眼睛可以睜閉,舌和口可以做吃的動作。換狗腿的工作,也曾經同樣地試驗過。卡尼爾博士和林白上校,曾經試用一種機器,以機械方式,流通人造血;同時他們似乎還能夠使某種器官(腎

cal circulation with artificial blood, and they seem to have been able to keep some organs (such as kidneys) functioning for some time when removed from the body of the animal. A few glands have been grafted into a body, circulation established through the "graft" and these glands have functioned for a year or more before their final atrophy (withering away). Skin grafting is by no means new.

The difficulties so far have been: first, obtaining satisfactory, healthy parts of the human body; and second, keeping them alive and functioning till they are needed. The third difficulty is their union to the new body in such a way that perfect circulatory (blood vessel) and nervous connections are secured and maintained. When the cornea (front window) of the eye, a piece of skin, or a gland is transplanted, Nature is expected to provide for the new circulation. Now Dame Nature is a surgeon, but almost always a poor one. She has to be aided by the human surgeon and usually (so far) the results have not been satisfactory. Skin grafting is a slow and often discouraging process. The grafted gland dies, the new fragment inserted into the broken bone often fails to live, and becomes simply a "foreign" and irritating body. So the great problem that confronts scientists is the establishing at once of a normal circulation instead of waiting for Dame Nature to form a new blood supply by manufacturing new blood vessels.

Primarily, we are faced with the need of a proper source of supply of organs or parts of the body for use. Obviously the bodies of those dying of old age or some

如腎)從動物身上拿出來以後,繼續發生作用一些時候。有幾種腺,已經可以接到人體裏面去;血液照常可以在這種『接腺』流通循環,這種『接腺』在沒有衰萎之前,可以動作一年有餘。接皮是一點也不新奇的。

當前的困難:第一是要獲得滿意而健康的人體上的某些部份。第二要使它們不死,繼續動作,一直到需要它們的時候。第三個困難,是要使它們和新的身體合而為一,保持完善的循環作用(血管)和神經的聯繫。當眼睛的角膜或一塊皮或一根腺被移接之後,很希望『自然的力量』來供給新的循環作用。『自然的力量』固然是一位外科醫師,但總是不很高明,她一定要靠人類外科醫師的幫忙,結果成績往往不能美滿。接皮的手續是遲緩而常使人沮喪的。接進去的腺死了;破壞的骨頭裏,所嵌入的新碎屑,常不能活着,而成爲身體上『化外』的,引起刺激的一部。所以科學家所遭遇到的大問題,是怎樣能夠立刻就創建循環作用,去製造新血管以供給新血液,不必再等待『自然的力量』了。

我們最初感到必要的,是替代器官或其他各部的妥善的來源。顯而易見的,行將就木的老人和染患嚴重疾病(譬如毒瘤,或者花柳病)的人體,是不能用

serious disease (such as cancer or syphilis) cannot be used. We cannot pour new wine safely into old bottles. Some persons have flirted with the idea that the bodies of criminals executed for their crimes could be divided and used for replacement purposes; but the average criminal is far from being a desirable source of supply. There is one source that may be used in the future, and that is the bodies of young healthy persons who have died from a sudden and violent accident such as an automobile collision; it is said this is done now in Russia. If one hundred thousand young persons would take routine health examinations and then sign papers giving their bodies (in case of such accidental death) to a central laboratory, in a short time this laboratory would have all the material it could take care of.

For the organs, once removed from the body, would have to be kept alive till needed for replacement purposes. If the artificial circulation now being worked on by Lindbergh and Carrell becomes finally a workable part of medical science, then this can be done. Another plan proposed is to keep the organs frozen at a very low temperature till needed; as done with eggs, fresh vegetables, etc, at the present time. At present, two things can be said in regard to this problem of preservation of organs till needed: first, it has to be acknowledged that up to now no satisfactory method of doing this has been discovered. Second, it seems reasonable to believe that in the next 25 years a satisfactory method will be evolved. Of course, with organs that are not vital to life, the solution can

的。我們不能把新鮮的酒，灌到一隻陳舊的瓶裏去。有些人常為某種念頭所惑，以為執行死刑的罪犯的身體，可以分解下來，作為替代的用處；可是一般的罪犯，並不是理想中的來源。將來有一種來源，很可以利用，那就是身體強健的青年，慘遭不測而死於非命的，譬如被汽車撞死等情；聽說這種法子，在俄國已經實行了。假使有十萬個青年，慣常地舉行體格檢查，簽訂志願書：萬一慘遭非命，願意把他們的身體送到一個中心的試驗所去。那末在極短的時間以內，這個試驗所一定可以得到所有的材料，而小心地加以保存着。

從人體上取下來的器官，一定要保持它不死，以備替代時之用。假如林白和卡尼爾所試驗的人工循環作用，居然成為醫學上可以實用的方法，那末，這一點就可以辦到了。另外還有人提議一種方法，把器官放在極低的溫度中，使它冰凍不腐，到需要時才拿出來，就像現在貯藏雞蛋、蔬菜等物一樣。在目前關於保藏器官的問題，有兩點可以說：第一，大家都承認，一直到現在，還沒有發現出來一個保藏器官的滿意的方法。第二，我們似乎有理由可以相信，在未來的二十五年以內，會發現一個滿意的辦法。當然，與生命無重大關係的器官，臨時向旁人購買或者得旁人的捐贈，便可解決了。最近有人發表報告稱，有一個盲童的眼睛，可以重放光明，祇要把另一個角膜接在這

always be made in an emergency by purchase or donation. Recently a statement was made that sight could be restored to a boy by the grafting of another cornea on his eye; at once, an elderly man stated his willingness to donate his cornea to make sight possible for the youth. And if a wealthy man who needed a gland could have one from another man placed in his body, then there is no doubt that some man would be found willing to sell the desired organ. But this cannot be done, except under most unusual circumstances, when an organ vital to life is concerned.

For the sake of argument, let us suppose that two parts of the problem are solved. Let us imagine an available source of supply from the bodies of those meeting sudden and accidental deaths, and also a perfected means of keeping the parts alive till they are needed. This would be an advance towards a final solution, but the most difficult part remains; that is the *successful transplantation of the organ into the new body*, by such adequate surgery that it will remain alive and start its normal functioning in its new home. Will this ever be done? If it is, then surgery will have to learn new methods of operation. It may not be impossible but at least it will be very difficult and will only be accomplished by many operations of the trial-and-error method.

There is one organ that fits in very well with such an experiment; that is the male reproductive gland. It has a blood supply that is easily accessible to the surgeon; its location makes work on it easier than on many other organs. A transplantation

眼睛上就行了；當時就有一個老人，表示願意捐贈他的角膜使青年大重睹天日。同時假使一個富人，需要一根別人身上的腺，結果取之於別人，接到他的身上去，那末毫無可疑的，總有人肯出賣某種所需要的器官的。可是在需要某種性命攸關的器官時，除非具有特殊的情形，這種方法是辦不到的。

爲了要繼續討論的關係，我們不妨假定這個問題的兩部份已經獲得解決。假定慘遭不測死於非命的人體可以利用，再假定保藏的方法，業臻完善，這對於最後的解決，已經更近了一步。可是還存在着一個困難的問題，那就是把器官移植到新的身體裏去時的效果。如何以適當的外科手術保持它生存不死，在新的環境內，開始其正常的作用。這一層會辦到嗎？假使可以，那末外科醫生一定還要研究新的手術。這也許不是不可能的，不過很不容易，至少要經過若干次的嘗試，若干次的失敗，才可以成功。

有一種器官，很適合於用這種試驗方法，那就是男性生殖腺。生殖腺血液的供給，外科醫術很容易辦得到；它的地位，也使工作的進行，比較其他許多器官容易。腎的移植，是格外的容易；去找一個壯健康

operation would be far easier than with the kidney, and there would be no insurmountable difficulties in obtaining a fresh and healthy organ for transplanting. The normal man has two, yet can live normally with one; and, no doubt, many men at this time would be glad to sell one for an adequate financial consideration.

Let us imagine a wealthy young man, healthy in every way who is in love and engaged to be married. He suffers from accident which completely destroys his reproductive glands, but in no other way injures him. At present he may marry, but cannot hope to perpetuate his family. He may avoid the symptoms of glandular deficiency by taking large doses of endocrine preparations, but he can never hope to be completely normal. The future is a dark one, bound to influence his personality and even produce insanity. Many such persons have destroyed themselves rather than face life under such conditions. But, very soon in the future, science may say to him: "Why not buy two healthy glands, from two different men, carefully examined and well selected? Then have these organs transplanted into your body. We have performed such an operation rather successfully on a thousand animals, and a large number of them have been able to reproduce after the operation."

There is no doubt as to what the injured man would say; he would be willing to take the chance of success. Even the hope of success would restore his personality to nearly normal. It would be expensive, but he would be willing to pay price for the restoration of his manhood.

他的腎來移植，也不是不可克服的困難。平常人都有兩個腎，但一個腎也可以照常生存，所以在這個時候毫無問題；一定有許多人很願意售出一個，以期獲得相當的代價。

我們姑假定有一位富有的少年，身體的各方面都很健康。他和人發生戀愛，行將結婚了。不幸遭了意外，他的生殖腺全部毀壞，但旁的部份並未受有傷害。現在他仍舊可以結婚，但是不能希望去延續他的家族。他可以投服多量的調治內分泌的藥劑，以避免生殖腺的上的缺陷，然而他絕不能希望恢復常態。他的前途非常黑暗，勢必影響到他的性格，甚至於發狂。因而許多人寧願自殺，而不願在這種情形之下苟活着。可是不久的將來，科學會對他說：『爲何不向不同的兩個人身上，購買兩條腺，仔細地檢驗，慎重地選擇一下呢？然後再把這些腺移植到你的身上來。我們曾經用這種手術試驗過千百個動物，都是頗有效果的；並且在動過手術之後，大多數的動物仍舊可以生殖呢！』

受了傷害的人所要說的話，不問可知。他不肯放過『復原』的機會，希望恢復他正常的性格。這當然是很花費金錢的，不過他一定願意付出代價，希望恢復他的人格。富有的婦女，也很容易發生同樣的情形，雖然說，移植生殖腺以使她們生育子女的成功的

A similar situation might easily arise with a rich woman; though the chance of satisfactorily transplanting the gland so that she could become a mother would be far less.

I believe that final success in organ transplantation will have to be reached in very slow stages of development. Some one organ, which promises most success, will have to be tediously experimented with. Finally the surgeon will learn to perform such a transplantation operation with a large degree of success. The experience learned, the new techniques acquired, will aid the surgical world to work with some other organ. Meantime, sources of material and keeping material will be slowly discovered. One by one, various parts of the body will be made adaptable for transplantation. It will take time. The combined lives of many investigators may be necessary; on the other hand, some simple discovery may rapidly revolutionize surgical progress.

Two final questions can be asked:

First, *can it be hoped that in the future all parts of the body can be transplanted?* This is a difficult question to even attempt to answer. The problem seems relatively easy with such organ as the reproductive glands, thyroid and even the kidney. The liver and lungs will offer far more difficulty and, when it comes to the brain and the heart, even the most optimistic dreamer seems to be faced with one answer—*impossible!* But it must be remembered that things once thought impossible are now simply accepted as

會，是比較地少得多。

我相信達到移植器官最後成功的階段，其發展恐怕是很遲緩的。某種器官的移植，已經頗有成功希望了，再繼續試驗下去，則將感覺到厭煩。到最後，外科醫生將研究實習具有極大成就的移植手術。他們所得到的經驗和所得到的新技術，都將幫助外科醫界，從事於其他器官的移植。在這個當兒，材料的來源和保藏材料的方法，會慢慢地發現。身體的各部，逐一都可適宜於移植。這件事是很需要一些時候的。必須聯合許多發明家畢生的精力才行。從另一方面來說，某種簡單的發現，會使外科醫術的進步發生迅速的變化。

現在可以提出最後的兩個問題：

第一，將來人體的所有各部是否都有能移植的希望呢？這是一個困難的問題，簡直不能答覆。移植生殖腺，盾狀軟骨，甚而至於腎，似乎是比較容易。肝和肺就困難多多了。談到腦和心，恐怕連最樂觀的幻想者，也會碰到一個答案——不可能！不過大家要知道，從前認為不可能的事，現在都被當作平常的事實了；譬如：汽車、飛機、無線電、以及其他多種的日常應用的電氣。五十年前，這些東西，都是在夢想之中。所以我們現在可以簡截了當地說，在將來的時

ordinary facts; for example, the automobile, airplane, radio, and the other multiple everyday uses of electricity. Fifty years ago, these things were only dreamed of. So it can simply be stated that nothing is incapable of accomplishment in the future.

Second: Will the individual be any better off or any happier if organ transplantation is possible? Would a man be satisfied to continue life with another man's heart or brain? That presents problems that only the psychologist of the future can answer. Even in regard to transplanted reproductive organs, there are psychological and sociological difficulties. For example, if a woman could become a mother by having the glands of another woman transplanted into her body would she feel that the resulting child was really her child or the child of another woman? If a normal woman married a man who had another man's glands, would either of them obtain full satisfaction in the parentage of the resulting children? And, obviously, a man who had another man's brain in his skull would not in any way be the same individual that he had been with his own brain. That would offer a set of problems entirely different from those arising from the transplantation of a heart or a kidney, which is a mechanical device.

We have repeatedly stated that advances in scientific knowledge, while they have prolonged life and made it more comfortable, have not necessarily made the individual any happier. Others have thought differently, and have maintained that life is

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候，沒有一件事是不能成功的。

第二，假使移植器官是可能的話，個人的身體會更好而更快樂嗎？一個人利用別人的心腦活下去，他會滿意嗎？這兒所提出的問題，祇有將來的心理學家能夠答覆。縱然是移植生殖腺的問題，但也有心理學上和社會學上的困難。比方說，假使一個女人，因為移植別個女人的生殖腺而成爲母親，她對於生養出來的孩子，感覺到是她自己的真兒子呢？還是感覺到這是別個女人的孩子呢？又假使一個常態的女子，嫁了一個移植別人生殖腺的男人，他們倆做了那孩子的父母時，會得到充分的滿意嗎？同時，這是很明顯的，一個人把旁人的腦經放在他的腦殼裏，無論怎樣決不是從前具有自己腦經的那個人了。這兒又發生許多的問題，和移植心腎的醫學方法所引起的問題，大不相同了。

我們已經一再地說過，科學知識的進步，雖能延長人類的壽命，並使人們格外地舒服，但不一定能增加個人的快樂。有許多人却具有不同的見解，他們堅持着說，現在個人的生活，比較從前快樂得多了。但

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## An American Helps Italy Over the Hurdles

一位美國人幫助意大利改進體育

By Jerome Beaty

南登山譯

America takes victory or defeat in the Olympic games rather calmly. Not so the Italians, who suffer tortures when they "make a bad figure" before the world. Mussolini has been miserable for years over the Italians' athletic showing. In all the eleven Olympics, of the several hundred track and field events, Italy has won just four.

Finally Il Duce took desperate measures. He searched the world for a champion-maker. In Los Angeles, he found the man who had developed a dozen world record holders, and now Boyd Comstock tall, gaunt Californian, at 51 is teaching hundreds of thousands of Italian boys and girls to run, jump, hurdle and toss weights. From among them he must produce winners for Benito at the 1940 Olympics.

A few years ago, military drill and regimentation were the foundations of Italy's official exercise. Hurdle races were exhibitions of teamwork—six racers would go over the hurdles in unison, keep step as they ran, breast the tape in a straight line. Italy's idea of an exciting javelin contest was for ten men to run to the line, throw their javelins simultaneously, and make them fall close together. That may have produced strong youngsters, but it developed no winning team for the Olympics.

美國對於奧林匹克運動會的成敗，常處以泰然自若的態度。意大利人就不然了，他們在世人衆目睽睽之下，『得分很少』的時候，心裏常是悶悶不樂。墨索里尼爲了意大利的運動成績，愁苦了多年。在過去十一次奧林匹克大會，幾百種田徑賽中，意大利祇贏了四種。

最後這位黑衣宰相，想盡種種方法，在世界各處尋找訓練選手的人材。在洛杉磯他找到一位專家，曾經訓練出十二個保持世界記錄的選手。現在這位五十一歲，長而瘦的加里福利亞人氏，鮑艾谷姆斯道克，正在意大利教練成千成萬的青年男女，學習跑、跳、跳欄、擲重。從這批人中間，他一定能夠替墨氏在一九四〇年奧林匹克大會中，成就幾個優勝的選手。

幾年以前，意大利官方規定的運動，是以軍隊訓練和集團行動爲基礎。跳欄比賽，祇是合作表演——六個比賽的人，跳欄的動作要一致，步伐要整齊，最後到終點觸線的時候，還要在一條直線上。意大利式的標槍比賽，是十個人跑到一條線上，同時投出標槍，標槍落地時還要緊靠在一處。這樣很可以成就許多強壯的青年，但是不能造成奧林匹克運動會中的勁旅。



When Comstock arrived on the job, the year before the 1936 Olympics, the records indicated that the best Italy had ever done in nearly every event wouldn't be good enough to make even the semi-finals. But he trained the squad of 40 that was selected for him and at Berlin won 32½ points as compared with Italy's 13 points at Los Angeles in 1932.

Comstock used to be a champion performer himself—a pole vaulter and high hurdler—and he has written more authoritative books on track athletics than any other coach, many of them “ghosted” for famous athletes. He has coached victorious teams at the University of Southern California, Yale, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Charlek Paddock, Frank Wykoff, Fred Kelly and Earl Thomson were among his charges. His four-man University of Southern California team won the Penn Relays in 1914—his greatest coaching achievement.

When he arrived in Italy, Comstock couldn't speak Italian, and even with an interpreter he didn't seem to get anywhere. After a bit, he discovered that the interpreter had ideas of his own about coaching and was revising Comstock's instructions freely. But a new interpreter didn't help much. The American system of coaching was adapted to long-legged hurdlers and jumpers, to huge weight throwers. These Italian athletes were rather small, nervous, and quick. Because they lacked great strength, instinctively they would pause before they made a supreme effort, such as leaping or throwing or starting a sprint. That cost just enough momentum to make

谷姆斯道克開始工作的時候，正是一九三六年奧林匹克運動會之前一年。意大利本國的記錄，表明各項運動的最優選手的成績還不夠去參加世界運動會的複賽。然而四十名挑選過的選手，經他一番訓練之後，竟然在柏林獲得三十二又二分之一分，較之一九三二年在洛杉磯的十三分強得多了。

谷姆斯道克本人，也是一位運動能手，——撐桿跳高和高欄——同時他又著了更多的徑賽權威著作，『迷惑』了許多著名的運動員，這是任何教練所不及的。他曾在南加州大學，雅魯大學，以及洛杉磯運動員俱樂部，練成得勝的田徑賽隊。查勒拔道克，弗蘭克韋訶夫，弗里得凱萊，湯姆生伯爵，都是他一手造成的。南加州大學的四人田徑隊，在一九一四年勝了潘里萊隊，就是他最大的教練成績。

谷姆斯道克剛到意大利的時候，不會講意大利話，同時連一個繙譯也似乎找不到。後來他又發覺到繙譯員，在教練方面，有他自己的成見，時常隨便地更改谷姆斯道克的指導。重找一個繙譯員，也是無濟於事的。美國教練的方法，適宜於長腿的跳欄、跳高、跳遠的選手和投擲重磅鉛球鐵餅的選手；而意大利的運動員，都是身材短小，神經質，並且過於躁急。因為他們沒有強大的力氣，自然而然地在使勁跳躍、投擲、或者短跑發腳以前，要停頓一會兒，那正是區別勝利者和失敗者的因素。

the difference between a winner and a loser.

The problem was how to take advantage of their natural speed, teach them timing, get them to produce a smooth and constantly increasing flow of power. Comstock noticed that they habitually sang when they relaxed to put on their sweaters or trot to the showers. He solved his problem by harnessing the Italian love of music.

He realized, for instance, that a shot putter whose style is correct taps out with his feet a definite rhythm, which ends with a fortissimo climax as he hurls the shot. The good hurdler drum with his feet as smoothly as though he were following a metronome—"ta-ta-ta tum, ta-ta-ta tum!" Comstock taught his young men tunes as well as form. The tunes were individual, in the mind, and the athlete, after learning them, sang them to himself as he performed—like a tap dancer practicing without music.

Comstock had weight throwers stand with their backs to a good hammer thrower and listen instead of look. They would memorize the tune played by the hammer thrower's feet as made the turns and the final heave. Then they would try to play that same tune, in the same rhythm, with their own feet as they made a throw.

By writing on the ground with a stick one half-note and three eighth-notes to indicate the timing, Comstock helped 184-pound Giorgio Oberweger to increase his discus throw from 46 to 49½ meters and finish close behind the 1936 Olympic winner, who weighed 250 pounds.

問題就是如何利用他們天生的敏捷，教他們按時合拍，使他們順利不斷地增長體力。谷姆斯道克注意到，當他們懶於穿上汗衫，跑去洗浴的時候，總是常常唱歌，於是就想法駕馭意大利人愛好音樂的天性，才解決了這個問題。

舉例來講：他覺察到鉛球選手的姿勢是正確的，可是他腳部的動作，不合節拍，在最後的一拍，應用強大的力氣，蹬足投出。優良的跳欄選手兩腳的起落，要能按照節拍器，（唱歌時節制音拍的儀器——譯者）——「噠！噠！噠！咚，噠！噠！噠！咚，」谷姆斯道克一面教他們的節拍，一面還教他們的姿勢。節拍的訓練，是個別的，是在心裏面的。運動員學會以後，在練習的時候，就自己替自己按計節拍，正像練習彈跳舞的人，在沒有音樂的時候，自己替自己按拍子一樣。

谷姆斯道克常叫投擲鉛球的選手，背面站在投擲鐵鎚能手的旁邊，不用眼睛看，祇用耳朵聽。他們要記着投擲鐵鎚者腳部節拍的變換，以及最後的投擲。那末在他們自己投擲的時候，兩腳的動作也會按照着同樣的音拍，同樣的節奏。

谷姆斯道克用手杖在地上指畫二分之一拍，和八分之三拍，表示時間，結果他幫助體重一百八十四磅的俄白韋格增加投擲鐵餅的距離，從四十六米突增加到四十九又二分之一米突，最後成績，和一九三六年奧林匹克優勝者的記錄相近，那人體重二百五十磅。

Soldiers, stevedores, and the Volga boatmen tire less easily when they move to music. Everyone knows that; few know why. It is because movement to musical rhythm gives you more speed and strength because it makes you keep your power flowing smoothly. Without rhythm, you alternately lunge and relax, lunge and relax, and this wastes power, like a motorcar that stops and starts, stops and starts.

Comstock learned to say in Italian, "Easy does it—not force, but speed and style." The Italians caught on at once.

Comstock had to break down the Italian awe of records. Years of defeat had given them an inferiority complex, and when he would tell a good athlete, "In a couple of years, you'll break the record," the boy would sulk. He thought Comstock was making fun of him. But now his men and women have smashed nearly all the old Italian marks.

Likewise, he had to teach them to finish even when they were hopelessly licked, and to congratulate the winner. That doesn't make sense to them, but since Comstock has explained it is the custom, they scrupulously follow it. Most of them smoke too much and drink a good deal of wine, and don't like to make sacrifices to keep in training, but they're learning.

Italy has an organization of 8,000,000 boys and girls from four to twenty years of age in a government body similar to our Scouts. There is also an "after work" organization to encourage working people to play games in the evening. Directing these activities are more than 300 Italian

士兵、碼頭上的搬夫、伏爾加船夫，按着音調而動作的時候，體力就不容易疲乏。這是大家都知道，但沒有人知道是什麼道理。實在因為按着音樂的節拍而動作，可以給予你更大的速度，和更多的氣力；使你的體力，保持着平滑而不斷地增長。沒有節拍，你就一會兒緊張，一會兒弛懈，一會兒緊張，一會兒弛懈，體力的消耗，正像摩托卡忽停忽開，忽停忽開一樣。

谷姆斯道克已學會意大利語了，『要定心去學習——並不全靠氣力，但要考究敏捷和姿勢。』意大利青年馬上就做到了。

谷姆斯道克不得不減低意大利人對於運動記錄的敬畏心。歷年的失敗，使意大利人類喪失望。當谷姆斯道克對一位運動能手說：『兩年之後，你就可以打破記錄了，』他一定很憤怒，以為谷姆斯道克是拿他開頑笑；可是現在這些男女選手，差不多已經粉碎了意大利往年的分數。

還有，對於那些中途受了挫折、毫無優勝希望的運動員，谷姆斯道克仍然命令他們跑到終點，並且向優勝者祝賀。他們覺得這是毫無意義的；但經谷姆斯道克解釋說，這是普通的習慣，他們也就虛心聽從了。他們大多數是吸烟太多，飲酒太多，並且不肯為操練而犧牲一切，他們只是研究學習。

意大利政府機關中，有一種組織，包含八百萬個從四歲到二十歲的男女孩子，正和我國（指美國——譯者）的童子軍一樣。他們也有『業餘』組織，鼓勵人民在夜晚的時候，從事於運動。有三百多名意大利教練，負責指導這類活動。他們都漸漸地受了谷姆斯

coaches who are gradually coming under Comstock's influence and passing his system on. The government keeps records of more than 10,000 boys and girls who are under Comstock or Comstock-trained men. The last report showed that 92 percent had improved.

Marchese Luigi Ridolfi, president of the Federation of Light Athletics, takes motion pictures of the best athletes in action, and keeps charts showing improvements. Recently he gathered 35 representatives of the federation together and told them that Comstock was all right and that the Italians would deliver the goods in the next Olympics. He had charts to prove it.

If they don't, Comstock can't fall back on the old alibi American college coaches use—"I'm not training my men to win; I'm building character."

Il Duce will take care of the character-building, in Italy. (From *Reader's Digest* Vol. 34, No. 201.)

道克的薰陶，推行他的方法。根據政府的記錄，計有一萬以上的男女，是在谷姆斯道克本人、或者谷姆斯道克所訓成的人員的指導之下。最近報告說，他們之中的百分之九十二已有改進了。

劉吉尼多菲侯爵，是溫和運動聯合會會長，他開映電影，表演最優秀運動員的動作，並繪製圖表，表示進步的情況。最近他召集了該會的三十五個代表，對他們說，谷姆斯道克是對的，下次奧林匹克大會時，意大利一定能一顯身手，有貨色拿出來給人看。他有圖表可以證明。

縱然他們不能表現成績，谷姆斯道克也不能倚藉從前那些美國大學教練所常用的遁詞，——「我不是訓練他們獲得勝利，我是替他們養成品格。」

意國宰相在意大利，將注意於品格的養成。

## New Organs for Old

(Continued from Page 93)

(承接九十三頁)

greatly more pleasant to the individual than it formerly was. But, unless society is certain that organ transplantation will actually be worth while, then the years of experiment necessary to perfect it will be wasted. But mankind has always accepted the challenge of the unknown and the impossible and, no doubt, the value of such work will not be considered until after its accomplishment has been attained.

是，除非社會全體都確信：移植器官是很值得一會事，否則試驗了多少年代的時光，簡直是白費了。不過人類常常在和不可知、不可能的事物鏖戰，所以這種試驗工作的價值，一直要使它得到最後成功之時，纔會為人所重視，那是無疑義的。

# Manuel Quezon

曼納爾奎松

By John Gunther

嚴安孚譯

Elastic, electric Manuel Quezon is a sort of Beau Brummel among dictators. An extraordinarily engaging little man, his prankishness, the rakish tilt of his hat, the elegance of his establishment, his love of pleasure as well as power, combine to indicate a lighthearted playboy among statesmen. He loves good food and good clothes; he is a truly great poker player, and one of the world's best ballroom dancers.

But Mr. Quezon, the first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, is a great deal more than a playboy. He is also one of the world's hardest-boiled practical politicians, and he loves his country and his career. The history of the Philippines in the 20th century and the biography of Manuel Quezon are indissolubly one.

Don Manuel Luis Quezon Antonioy Molina was born 60 years ago in a small town on the island of Luzon. His father was a Filipino schoolmaster; his mother, who also taught school, was partly Spanish. Young Quezon was a bright lad, but lazy. As a schoolboy his nickname was *gulerato*—bluffer. The family had to pinch to send him to college and law school, where his studies were interrupted by the revolution against Spain in 1898.

The ~~Filipinos~~—about 14,000,000 of them—are an easygoing people, but they

能屈能伸若有電力的曼納爾奎松，是獨裁者中一位具有花花公子典型的人物。他是一個非常惹人愛慕的身材短小的人，他那考究的修飾，斜在一邊的帽子，陳設都麗的家庭，對於娛樂一如權勢的愛好，交織成在政治家中小夥子的表影。他愛吃好的食物，愛穿好的衣服；他是一位真正會賭撲克牌的能手，也是世界最優等跳舞家之一。

但是這位身為菲律賓自治領地第一任大總統的奎松先生，到底比一個小夥子強得多了。他也是世界最優等的實際政治學者之一，他愛他的國家與他的事業。二十世紀的菲律賓歷史和曼納爾奎松的傳記，是不能分解的二位一體。

奎松於六十年前，生在呂宋島上的一個小鎮裏。他的父親是菲律賓的一個小學校長；他的母親，也是當教員的，帶有西班牙的血統。青年時代的奎松，是一個活潑伶俐的孩子，可是性情很懶惰。在學校裏，他有一個外號——紙老虎。他的家庭裏竭力擲節開銷，纔能把他送進大學與法學院。但他的學業在一八九八年反對西班牙的革命爆發時，暫告中止。

菲律賓人——共約一千四百萬——是一個優游自

rose against Spanish oppression under the patriot Aguinaldo and were fighting a successful revolution when the Spanish-American War broke out. America attacked Spain in Philippine waters, promising to help the revolutionaries. Then America, victorious, took the islands over; Aguinaldo continued his revolt against the United States until he was captured in 1901.

Young Manuel Quezon joined Aguinaldo and fought the Americans. He was furious at the United States when the rebellion collapsed and for years refused to learn English. He established a successful law practice in one of the provinces, then gave up his job, at which he was earning \$500 a month, to accept a position as local prosecuting attorney at \$75. He got a national reputation almost immediately by daring to prosecute a prominent American lawyer for fraud; it was almost unheard of in 1904 for a young Filipino to attack a foreigner. In 1908, when he was 30, he became floor leader of the Filipino Assembly and the leader of the islands.

For the next 25 years Quezon campaigned stubbornly and warily for independence, eight years as Resident Commissioner in Washington, and after that as President of the Philippine Senate. Two things helped him cardinally: the anti-imperialist sentiment in the United States, which favored liberation; and the American and Cuban sugar lobby, which wanted the islands freed so that a tariff could be levied on competing Philippine sugar. But Quezon knew that complete independence—too soon—might wreck the islands

得的民族，但他們在志士阿甘南道的領導之下，起來反抗西班牙的壓迫；當西班牙和美國的戰爭爆發的時候，他們的革命戰爭，正打得很順利。美國應許幫助這些革命軍，遂在菲律賓的領海內襲擊西班牙。後來美國戰勝了之後，竟把菲律賓羣島接收過來；於是阿甘南道繼而反抗美國，直至一九〇一年被俘時為止。

年青的奎松，加入阿甘南道一起，與美國人爭鬥。革命失敗之後，他非常憎恨美國，有好幾年不肯學習英語。他本來是在某一份省份裏，組織一個法律事務所，成績很好，每月可以賺得五百元；後來他放棄了這個職業，而去充任一個月薪七十五元的當地控訟代表人。他一上臺，就大胆地對一個有名的美國律師控以誹謗罪，因而獲得了全國皆知的聲譽。在一九〇四年的時代，一個年青的菲律賓人，胆敢攻擊一個外國人，這差不多是前所未聞的事情。一九〇八年，他年方三十，就榮任菲律賓人議事會領袖的發言人，及菲律賓羣島的領袖。

在以後的二十五年中，奎松頭強而小心翼翼地，推進菲島獨立運動；充任華盛頓的菲人居留民團主任八年，其後又任菲律賓參議院議長。有二件事給他以重要的幫助：美國的反對帝國主義的情緒，這是有利於菲律賓的解放的；還有美國與古巴的白糖議案運動，需要菲律賓羣島獲得自由，方可以對於爭售的菲律賓糖徵稅。但是奎松知道，過于急速的完全獨立或將破壞菲律賓羣島的經濟；他不得不繼續着謀劃一個迂曲的中庸之道。他對於華盛頓，始終以遁詞支吾，運

economically; he had continually to plot a sinuous middle course. He dodged back and forth to Washington, lobbying effectively. Finally, in 1934, came the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which tentatively, at least, won the fight. The Philippines became an autonomous commonwealth, with complete independence promised in 1946, and Quezon was elected its first president.

At 60, Quezon still lives hard, working a long and restless day. Usually he is up at dawn, and he likes to entertain at breakfast. He is almost startlingly informal; often he receives visitors in polo shirt open at the neck, but woe to anyone who abuses this informality by insulting the dignity of his position. Swift and stinging rebuke came to the American who, at a party, slapped him on the shoulder with a gay "Hi Manuel!"

Two or three times a week he makes a surprise inspection of a police station, prison, tobacco factory, or a government department; if all is not in order, the feathers fly. He likes to listen to grievances. Sometimes he eats lunch with workmen out in the yard.

When a political offender is arrested, which isn't very often, Quezon usually talks to him himself. One prisoner, arrested for making bombs, was the driver of a buffalo cart, earning 15 cents a day. "No wonder you are a bomb-thrower," Quezon said. "No one can live on 15 cents a day." And he released the man.

He likes to do things quickly. He got General Douglas MacArthur, former United States Chief of Staff, to come to

動得很有成效。最後在一九三四年泰定斯麥克杜斐法令來了。這個法令至少在試驗方面，是勝利了。於是菲律賓便成爲自治領地，並得在一九四六年完全獨立，而奎松也就被選爲第一任大總統了。

奎松現年六十歲，生活仍然辛勤，每日工作時間甚長，少有休息。通常他黎明即起，並喜在早晨時接見賓客。他的不拘儀式，幾乎令人驚奇。他時常穿了馬球襯衫，袒開了頸領，出來見客；但如果有人妄用這種隨便的習慣，去冒犯他的地位的尊嚴，那末這個人便倒霉了。有一個美國人，在宴會裏，拍着他的肩上愉快地招呼他道：「喂！曼納爾！」當場就受他聲色疾厲的叱責。

他每星期總有二三次出其不意的去視察一個警察所，監獄，香烟廠，或政府機關；如果看見有不合的地方，他就要發怒起來。他喜歡聽人申訴冤曲。有時候他和工人們一起，坐在院子裏吃午飯。

當一個政治犯被捕的時候——那是不大常有的事——奎松常常親自去同他談話。有一個罪犯，因製造炸彈而被捕的，是一個駕牛車的車夫，每天掙一角五分錢。『無怪你要做一個擲炸彈的人了，』奎松說。『沒有一個人能靠着一角五分錢一天可以過活。』他就把那個人釋放了。

他喜歡做事迅速。他和前美國參謀長陶格拉斯麥

Manila as his military adviser in five minutes of talk. He said to MacArthur, "I want your answer to just one question: Are the islands defensible?" MacArthur said "Yes," and Quezon offered him the post.

A superb politician, he knows all the approaches. Once a group of legislators weren't doing the work he expected of them. He announced, "I won't fire you, but if your job isn't finished by next Monday, I'll write a letter to the newspapers under my own name denouncing you as incompetent." The job was done by Monday.

He has learned more than one lesson from the politics of the United States. His political pilgrimages, with a huge entourage, have taken him all over the world, and nothing is lacking to make the journeyings impressive. He is a junketeer par excellence, and his expense accounts are wonderful to behold.

Stories to the contrary notwithstanding, Quezon is not particularly rich. His salary is only \$15,000 a year, and he was always an easy spender. When he needs money he asks for it from his political supporters, and it is instantly forthcoming.

His wife, whom he adores, and who has considerable influence over him, is his first cousin. She is a pretty and cultivated woman, and a devout Roman Catholic. When they were in Mexico in 1937, she told him that perhaps she ought not to go to church, since that might embarrass his conversations with President Cardenas; Quezon replied that she could blankety-blank well go to church any time and anywhere she chose.

克亞搭爾將軍談話五分鐘，就委任他為軍事顧問。他對麥克亞搭爾說道：『我祇要你回答一個問題：菲律賓羣島是可以守衛的嗎？』麥克亞搭爾說道：『可以的，』於是奎松就委任他了。

他是一位卓越的政治學者，他知道一切對付人的手腕。有一次，一班立法委員並沒有在做着他所期望的工作。他說：『我不要來辭職你們。但是到了下星期一，如果你們的工作還沒有做成，那末我將用我自己的姓名，寫信去在報上發表，斥責你們的不稱職。』果然到了星期一，那件工作便告成了。

他從美國的政治學所學得的教訓，不止一件。他帶着一大羣扈從的政治巡禮，已使他遍歷全世界；凡足以使其旅程能動人的一切，無不具備。他是一個極講究請客的人，他的費用賬目，真是奇妙得可觀呢。

雖然有相反的傳說，但奎松實在並不富有。他的年俸祇有一萬五千元，而他總是揮金如土，當他經濟拮据的時候，他去向幾個政治上擁護他的人商量，款項馬上就會送來。

他的妻子原是他的表姊妹，是為他所崇拜的人，對於他頗有勢力。她是一個才貌兼備的婦人，並且是一個虔誠的天主教徒。一九三七年當他們在墨西哥的時候，她對他說，她似乎不應該到教堂裏去，因為這事也許會影響到他和卡滕那斯總統的談話。奎松回答說，隨便她歡喜在什麼時候，什麼地方，儘可以到教堂裏去。



Quezon is the best orator in the islands in any of three languages, English, Spanish, or Tagalog—his native dialect. His agile features make him an excellent actor. His considerable charm, his patriotism, his executive capacity, curious combination of American aggressive practicality and Latin suppleness in negotiation, all contributed to his career. But his knack of getting along well with both rich and poor is probably his most valuable characteristic. The masses adore him, because he gives them something. The rich eat out of his hand because he guarantees their survival. By using both he has built up an irresistible machine. Dozens of friends who helped him in the early days have been rewarded with jobs or pensions.

And now, having devoted his whole life to Philippine independence, Quezon isn't sure he wants it; the Filipinos, after 40 years of agitation, are increasingly alarmed that they are going to get—what they desired.

Until 1946 the United States retains certain rights in the islands, and is responsible for their defense. American law controls matters of tariff, immigration, debt currency, and foreign trade. After 1946 all this is cut off. The country becomes the Philippine Republic, and swims—or sinks—alone.

Seventy-two percent of Philippine trade is with the United States; 60 percent of it sugar. Beginning in 1940, the Filipinos will be charged a 5 percent export tax on sugar, rising 5 percent per year until a full tax of 25 percent is reached in 1946. No one at this moment can calculate the effect of this arrangement.

奎松是菲律賓羣島最好的演說家，不論用三種言語中那一種來講，英語、西班牙語、或塔加爾語——他的本土方言。他的活潑靈敏的相貌，使他成爲一個優等的演員。他的廣大的吸引力，他的愛國心，他的辦事的才幹，他在談判時的美國式進取的實用主義與拉可式韌性主義的融爲一爐，在在都有助於他的事業。他對於富人和貧人，都能相處甚得，這種本領大概可算是他的最有價值的特點。一般的平民崇拜他，因爲他對於他們有所賜與。有錢的人們依靠着他而吃飯，因爲他保障他們的生存。利用着這兩個階級的人民，他就造成了一個不可抗拒的機構。早年幫助過他的數十個朋友，都已得到了職位或恩俸的酬報。

現在，奎松一生的努力已貢獻在菲律賓的獨立運動上面，他還不能確定是否需要這個獨立；而菲律賓人，經過四十年的運動之後，正驚喜他們將達到他們所希望的目標。

在一九四六年未到之前，美國在菲島仍保留若干權利，並負責保衛牠們。目下菲島一切關於稅則、移民、公債流通、及國外貿易等事，都由美國法律統制。到了一九四六年之後，這些就都取消了。這一個國家就要變成菲律賓共和國，而游沉盛衰，由其自理。

菲律賓貿易的百分之七十二，是和美國來往；其中百分之六十是白糖。自一九四〇年起，菲律賓人將被征百分之五的白糖出口稅，以後每年增稅百分之五，直到一九四六年增至百分之二十五爲止。目下沒有一個人能預算這一個辦法的效果。

Very many in the islands have genuine fear of Japan. They think that if America goes, Japan will come in. Quezon said last July that Japan was willing after 1946 to adhere to an agreement neutralizing the islands. Yet it would be an insult to Mr. Quezon's active intelligence to suggest that he does not know that Japan is hungry for just the sort of loot the riches of the Philippines, including very large gold deposits, provide. There is a close-knit and powerful Japanese colony in Davao, perhaps 15,000 in all, growing hemp—and possibly trouble.

General MacArthur and the Filipino general staff believe firmly that the Philippines could defend themselves. They say that air power would not be effective against the islands, and that an infantry invasion is hardly possible. The Filipino army is training 40,000 recruits a year, and is turning into an excellent fighting force. But the islands have little of the industrial equipment upon which modern war depends. It can hardly have a navy capable of keeping Japan's fleet away. A war would be a disaster.

Politically the Philippines are now an advanced democracy, at least in theory; economically they are still in the feudal age. Spain left an ugly heritage. Industry is largely in the hands of a few Spanish aristocrats; the land is held largely by great landowners or by the Church. The peasants starve.

Quezon has begun cautiously a program of breaking up the big estates. He promises much. But he is roughly in the same position President Roosevelt would

島上有很多人，對於日本懷着一顆真正恐懼的心。他們以為如果美國去了，日本將要進來的。去年七月間，奎松曾說，在一九四六年之後，日本是願意遵守使菲律賓羣島中立的協定的。但是日本現正垂涎着像菲律賓富源（包括很大的金藏）所能供給的財物。如果說奎松對於這一點也見不到，那未免是對於他的才智的一種侮辱了。在達沃地方，有一個團結緊密而很有力量的日本殖民地，恐怕一共有一萬五千人，他們種植大麻——也許在種植亂因。

麥克亞瑟將軍和菲律賓的參謀部，深信該島力能自衛。他們說，空軍的力量，對於菲島不會發生效力，而步兵侵略，幾為不可能之事。菲律賓的陸軍，每年訓練新兵四萬名，已成為優良之勁旅。但島上對於近代戰爭所依靠的工業設備，具備很少。足能抵禦日本艦隊的海軍，簡直可以說沒有。戰事一來，不啻大禍臨頭。

從政治上講，菲律賓現在是一個前進的民主國家，至少在原則上如此；而從經濟方面說來，牠們還是處於封建時代。西班牙留下一個可怕的遺產。實業大半在少數西班牙貴族的手中；土地大半為幾個大地主和教堂所有。農民都在饑餓線上掙扎着。

奎松曾經慎重地開始一種解散大地產的計劃。他應許了許多事情。但他所處的地位，要和羅斯福總統

face if, attacking Wall Street, he knew that 70 percent of his majority were Wall Street men. Quezon knows that to make a real revolution he must destroy feudalism—that is, the Church. This he can do only by destroying himself too.

Opposition to Quezon is feeble; his popularity is enormous. In the last election he won every seat. There is not a single opposition deputy. Indeed, even those who oppose him regard him as the father of the country; they simply complain that he has created a bureaucratic dictatorship; that he controls all branches of government and the army; that he is afraid of the big landowners; that his economic program is too slow.

Quezon was profoundly impressed by Roosevelt in 1937; he returned to announce a "Social Justice" program for the islands. He said the government's duty was to force the distribution of wealth so that the rich would be less rich and the poor less poor. He inaugurated a minimum wage for government employees (50 cents a day), and set about a new tax program. He believes in the right of private property, but he also believes that the government has the privilege of curbing the right of private property "if and when the public good demands it."

Thus Quezon at 60. Perhaps a tongue is in that roguish cheek. The next few years will tell.

(From *Reader's Digest*, Vol. 34, No. 202.)

差不多，如果羅斯福總統知道他所攻擊的華爾街人，要佔到替他投票大多數中的百分之七十。奎松知道要做真正的革命，他必須毀滅封建制度——就是教堂，但他祇有連他自己也毀滅掉，才能做到這事。

奎松的反對黨的勢力很薄弱；他擁有極大的民心。在上一次選舉裏，他贏得了全體的擁護。反對派的代表，一個也沒有。其實，即使是反對他的人，也認為他是這個國家的國父；他們不過抱怨他的建立自治政體的獨裁制度，他的統制政府的所有各部與軍隊，他的懼怕一班大地主，他的經濟計劃進行太慢。

奎松在一九三七年謁見羅斯福的時候，深為感服；他歸國後，就為菲律賓羣島宣佈一個『社會正義』計劃。他說，政府的職分是要強迫財富的分派，務使富者不要太富，貧者不要太貧。他首創一個政府人員最低限度的薪工（每天五角），並開始一個新的賦稅計劃。他相信私有財產的權利，但他也相信『如遇公眾利益需要的時候』，政府有約束私有財產權的特權。

行年六十的奎松，就是這樣的一個人。也許他的如簧之舌，言不由衷。這在今後數年內，就會知道了。

## Infant Industry: The Quintuplets

離奇的發財事業：孿生五姊妹

By Merriel Denison

CALLANDER, ONTARIO, is now the summer crossroads of America. From early morning till long after dark, cars roll through the small village at the rate of one a minute, bearing eager sightseers bound for the world's wonder children. The cavalcade numbers 3000 people on an average week day, and on week-ends, upward of 8000—70 percent from the United States.

Evidence of the Quints' economic influence is seen on every Ontario highway leading to the north country. Accommodation is often at a premium in towns 150 miles away, and even the lordly Royal York in Toronto, the largest hotel in the British Empire, and the equally regal Chateau Laurier in Ottawa feel the quickening pull of the Quints. According to the conservative reckoning of the Dominion Government's Travel Bureau, the five little charmers attract between 20 and 25 million dollars of U. S. tourist money yearly, and hence are one of Canada's most important businesses.

Callander was an all but abandoned lumber town at the time of the Quintuplets' birth, four years ago. There was a small country hotel, a general store, a garage or two, and a scattering of houses. Four of the town's lumber mills had burned down; the remaining one was closed. In the surrounding township 800 people were on relief, and taxes were thousands of dollars in arrears.

章克穆譯

翁搭力鄂省加蘭台爾鎮現在變成美洲的消夏的鬧市了。從大清早到深黃昏，車子行經過這個小村落，約莫每分鐘可有一輛，載着專為見到這幾週舉世目為奇觀的孩子而來的殷情的遊客們。通常一個週日的裏頭，乘馬而來的，計有三千人數；至於週末，便超過八千人以上，——其中百分之七十，乃是從美國來的。

孿生五姊妹經濟勢力的證明，可從翁搭力鄂省每條直通北地的大路上看得出來的。相距一百五十哩的市鎮上的逆旅設備，常有供不應求之勢；即是托龍都市上貴族化的皇族約克家族館，（大不列顛帝國領域內頂大的旅館），以及鄂泰華市上同樣豪華的綠麗葉宮堡旅館，也感覺到這孿生五姊妹激動人的引力。依據加拿大殖民地政府旅行局可靠的計算，這五位小玲瓏，每年從美國旅客的錢袋裏，吸收二千萬至二千五百萬的金圓，因此堪稱加拿大頂頂重要事業中之一。

四年前，孿生五姊妹降生的時候，加蘭台爾充其量不過是一個冷落的出產木料市鎮。其時有一家小小的鄉村旅舍，一個雜貨舖子，一兩處汽車行，和一帶疏散的住屋。市鎮中的鋸木廠，有四家被毀於火；餘下的一家，也關上了門。市鎮四周的居民中，有八百個人，靠振濟過活；拖欠的捐稅，有好幾千個金圓。

Today taxes are paid up and the only persons on relief are those unemployable because of age or sickness. Callander's hotels now have accommodations for 1500. Along the once empty highway from North Bay, more than four miles of tourist cabins have sprung up. Transcontinental express trains now stop, without flagging, at the station which has replaced the former box car. A parcel of land that changed hands in 1933 at \$200 is now quoted at \$5000.

Compared with the money the Quintuplets have made for others—hotel keepers, merchants, transportation companies—their own earnings seem modest. Officially, their gross take has so far been over \$750,000. Of this sum, \$600,000 is invested in Provincial and Dominion Bonds. They pay their own living expenses, contribute \$300 a month to the support of their parents, and are sending three of their brothers and sisters to school.

Not including the lawyers retained from time to time to prevent the unauthorized use of their names, there are 14 people on their payroll: two nurses, three policemen, two maids, a teacher, a housekeeper and a cook; the kindly Dr. Dafoe, whose monthly fee remains, at his own insistence, \$200; the Quints' business manager, the secretary-treasurer of the Board of Guardians, and Dr. Dafoe's secretary. The total costs of caring for the five girls are running about \$2000 in excess of the \$20,000 income from their investments.

如今捐稅都完納了；靠振濟度日的，不過是那些因年邁或疾病而不堪任事的人。加蘭台爾華上旅館，現在有足數供應一千五百人的逆旅設備。沿着從北海灣通來的大路上，以前一度成爲廢墟，目下已經建起四哩多長的小旅舍了。橫貫大陸的特快火車，現在無庸去打旗號，還在站上停靠，這個站替代了從前的方盒形車廂。在一九三三年二百金圓就可成交的一塊地，現在估價五千金圓了。

學生五姊妹本身得到的進款，和她們替別種事業——旅客，商人，和運輸公司——所賺的錢比較起來，似乎不爲過份。照公布賬目看，直到此刻爲止，她們總共收入在七十五萬金圓以上。這筆款子中的六十萬金圓已被用來投資於地方政府和殖民地政府公債。她們還要付去自己的生活費，供給她們父母的生活費每月三百金圓，並且送她們的哥哥姐姐中的三個上學校去。

除了時時聘請律師以防止冒用她們的名號以外，她們的支款單上共有十四個人名：兩個保姆，三個巡警，兩個女僕，一個教師，一個管家，一個廚役，還有仁厚的戴福醫師，（依他本人要求，月費二百金圓），學生五姊妹的事務員，監護理事會的文牘兼會計一，和戴福醫師的私人祕書。用以管理這五個少女的總共支出，大約要超過二千金圓；這筆款子，乃是從她們投資生利而得的二萬金圓裏提出來的。

Their largest source of revenue has been the movies. Their first picture, *The Country doctor*, brought them \$50,000, and the same company has paid \$250,000 for rights to make three more pictures. They receive \$10,000 a year from newsreel rights, and many thousands from the use of still pictures in magazines and newspapers in every country in the world.

Another big source of revenue has been advertising. The five sisters have endorsed corn syrup, cod liver oil, a disinfectant, diapers, milk products, toys and children's clothes. One contract in the soap and dentifrice field will bring them \$55,000 over a three-year period, and their public approval of a well-known breakfast food made them \$25,000. Their advertising revenues are much less than they might have been had not their guardians steadfastly refused to endorse any product not actually used by the children.

The Quints' finances have caused dramatic conflicts between those interested in their welfare and those anxious to exploit their earning powers. Three days after the babies were born the bewildered father, papa Dionne signed a contract with one Ivan Spear to permit their exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair. This amazing contract had no time limit and included every conceivable right of exploitation. But it did have a provision that the babies could not be moved without the consent of Dr. Dafoe.

A storm of disapproval broke round Dionne's head as soon as these terms were known. Falling back on the saving clause, he repudiated the agreement. Spear sued

她們進款的最大來源，便是電影。她們的第一張影片『鄉村醫師』，帶給她們五萬金圓的收入；這家公司，還交付一筆廿五萬金圓的款子，預定了另攝三張片子的權利。她們從新聞片版稅上，每年收到一萬個金圓，從世界各國雜誌報章裏照像的採用上，也收到好幾千個金圓。

另外一大筆收入的來源，就是廣告。這五位姊妹曾為米粉糖漿，鱈魚肝油，消毒劑，細紋花巾，牛奶製品，玩具和兒童服裝等物證明其品質。一個肥皂和牙膏的契約，三年期內帶給她們五萬五千個金圓；她們對一種著名早點的贊許，掙了二萬五千個金圓。倘使她們的監護人，對於兒童所不應用的任何物件的證明，並不堅決拒絕，從這兒所得的可能收入，比她們實際從廣告得來的收入，可以大得多了。

學生五姊妹的財源，曾造成了關懷她們幸福的人士和渴求利用她們生財力量之徒兩者之間劇烈的衝突。這幾個嬰兒降生三天之後，那位昏朦的父親迪奧南，和一個名叫伊凡司蔽牙的簽了一個合同，允許把她們放在芝加哥寰球商場中展覽。這個令人驚愕的合同，並無時間上限制，並且包含每種可想像到的財權的利用。不過上邊却載有一條，講明不得戴福醫師之特許，這幾個嬰兒是不得攜走的。

這些條款一傳出去，一場非難的風浪，便在迪奧南四周爆發。他就追溯到備註的一款上，否認了這個合同。司蔽牙控告與這案件有關的人士，要求賠償一

all those connected with the incident for \$1,000,000, but the suit was dismissed in Federal District Court. To protect the babies and Papa Dionne himself from the threat of equally dangerous commitments, Dr. Dafce, with the help of others, induced Dionne and his wife to agree to a temporary guardianship which removed the children entirely from their parents' control.

From that time on a feud raged between the successive boards of guardians and numerous individuals who have hoped to secure the Quints' earnings for themselves. As a result the Provincial Government has replaced the temporary guardianship with a permanent one making the five children wards of the King until their 18th birthday.

The feud led also to two well-planned attempts to kidnap the children and remove them from the jurisdiction of the Ontario courts. Today their health and safety make it necessary for them to live in what is virtually a concentration camp—guarded by special police and a heavy wire fence.

Perhaps the most curious of the battles to profit from the Quints was the prolonged legal struggle between two manufacturers of corn syrup. The first meal served the infants was a 7-20 mixture of cow's milk and water with a few drops of rum and corn syrup. When the news was made known, the president of the St. Lawrence Starch Company in Canada shipped a case of their Beehive Syrup to Callander. Then advertisements appeared proclaiming that Beehive Corn Syrup had been the first food to pass the babies' lips. Beehive's sales immediately skyrocketed.

百萬個金圓的損失；可是這個狀子，終於遭到聯邦政府地方分院的駁斥。爲防止這幾個嬰兒和迪奧南爸爸本人，不再受同樣危險約束的恐嚇起見，戴福醫師，得其他多數人之助，勸誘迪奧南和他的妻子贊同一種暫時監護權，使這幾個孩子完全脫離她們父母的管束。

從那時以後，續任的監護理事會和許多圖謀學生五姊妹的進益以肥己的人們之間，仇恨便越結越深。結果，地方政府取消暫時監護權，而代以永久監護權，將這五個孩子，成爲英皇治下的受保護人，直到她們十八足歲爲止。

這個仇恨，還惹起了兩種計劃周密的陰謀，想誘拐這幾個孩子，使她們不受翁搭力鄂法院司法權的管轄。如今，爲她們的健康和安全起見，她們等須居住於一個名實相副的營地之內，有特種巡警和繁密的鐵絲網保護着。

想從學生五姊妹身上圖利的許多爭鬪中，頂奇特的一樁，大概是兩家米粉糖漿製造廠的長時期競爭。這幾個幼童誕生後的第一頓食物，便是七與二十之比的牛奶和水的混合物，外加幾滴果子酒和米粉糖漿。這消息傳出去之後，加拿大聖勞倫司澱粉公司的總經理，就由輪船裝運一箱自製的蜂巢牌糖漿到加蘭台爾鎮去。於是廣告出現了，宣稱蜂巢牌米粉糖漿即是這幾個嬰孩第一次的食物。蜂巢牌的銷路便突飛猛進了。

The Canada Starch Company, whose Crown Brand Syrup had previously been the best seller, quickly sued the Beehive people for \$150,000 damages. Their contention was that there had been a can of Crown Syrup in the Dionne house during the fivefold birth—and not Beehive. The case wound through the courts for many months before judgment was given to the defendant, Beehive, on the evidence of the nurse who had served the meal.

The Quintuplets' \$600,000 nest egg would be considerably larger but for the horror their guardians, and Canadians generally, have of what they call "vulgar ballyhoo." This attitude explains the guardians' insistence on advertising dignity and their refusal to permit their charges to enter into the farcical game of endorsements as played on this side of the line.

Around Callander there are none of the more gaudy manifestations of showmanship sometimes found in this country. Arriving there, one feels that Ontario is prepared to admit the existence of the Quintuplets, but nothing more. No large billboard or Neon sign proclaims their nearness. Instead, there is a neat roadside route marker which points east and states simply: "The Dionne Quintuplets."

Obviously there is an effort to preserve an atmosphere less reminiscent of the Midway—an effort to give the little girls every possible opportunity to live normal lives. The hordes who travel hundreds of miles for a brief glimpse at them through a wire screen are not even charged an admission fee. But the crowds are gaily oblivious of this restraint. These noisy friendly thousands with their holiday air,

向以銷售皇冕牌糖漿居首位著稱的加拿大澱粉公司，立時控告蜂巢牌出品人，要求賠償十五萬金圓的損失。他們的理由是：當這一胎五學生呱呱墮地的時候，迪奧南家裏曾有一個皇冕牌糖漿罐頭，並不是蜂巢牌的。這樁案件在法院裏遷延了好幾個月，才判決出來被告方面——蜂巢牌出品人得勝，因為有了飼食的保障作證。

如果監護人和一般加拿大人士沒有一種他們所謂『惡俗玩意兒』的恐怖的話，學生五姊妹六十萬金圓的貯積金，或許會大大增加。這種態度，可以用來解釋為什麼監護人堅持着廣告的尊嚴性，為什麼他們拒絕簽認凡屬於這一方面的品質證明的有趣的遊戲。

加蘭台爾市郊的四週，找不到在這國土所偶爾見到的更夸耀的展覽標號。一到那兒，便感到翁塔力鄂省僅為容許這學生五姊妹的存在而設的，除此以外，再無別的了。沒有巨大的廣告牌或霓虹燈的招牌，宣告她們就在近頭。反之，祇有一塊簡淨的路邊指示牌，指向東面，僅載着『迪奧南家的學生五姊妹』字樣。

顯然的，那兒是儘力減少展覽會的色彩的——儘力使這幾位小姑娘有享受正常生活的機會。跋涉數百哩而來，僅能從紗幕裏瞥見她們的觀眾，是不但僅僅繳納入場費而已；而他們歡欣得忘記了這個阻力。這些喧鬧而可親的羣衆，帶着假期內的氣派，吃着腸詰肉，又在貨攤上購買毫無想像意味的紀念物，（據說



eating hot dogs and buying the unimaginative souvenirs in the booths (Papa Dionne is believed to be clearing well over \$25,000 a year from his stand alone), are out to enjoy themselves, and nothing on earth could dampen their enthusiasm.

Twice a day the waiting crowds in Calander form a long queue, four abreast. Slowly they move toward the Quints' place of exhibition which accommodates about 200 persons at a time. They walk through a covered passageway from which they can see, but cannot be seen by, the children at play. The girls' exuberant good spirits, their charm and flawless grooming, their rollicking enjoyment of life, give one an increased respect for Dr. Dafoe and his associates; theirs has been a really magnificent achievement.

But one wonders how long the innumerable compromises can work. The public wants to see the children and will insist, in increasing numbers, on seeing them as long as there is the remotest chance of doing so. It appears that eventually either the children and the family will have to be placed in some kind of national preserve, entirely isolated from the public, or the Quintuplets will have to be accepted for what they are—a five-girl amusement industry whose lives will consist of an alternate routine of public appearances and expensively bought privacy.

(From *Reader's Digest* Vol. 33, No. 200)

迪奧南爸爸從他的貨攤上每年淨得二萬五千以上的金圓)，他們是爲及時行樂而出來的，世界上沒有東西可以拚止他們的熱情。

一天兩次，加蘭台爾算上行候着的羣衆，四人一列的排成一長隊。他們緩緩地渡向孿生五姊妹的展覽地點，那兒每次容許二百個左右的人進去。他們走過一個廊廡，從這兒可以見到這幾個孩子正在遊戲，但觀衆並不爲這些孩子們見到。這幾位少女的飽滿的豐采，她們的媚力和白璧無瑕的修飾，她們的遊嬉的享樂，使人增加對於戴福醫師和其同事的景仰，因爲他們的功績實在是偉大的。

然而，我們疑慮這許多種過渡辦法究會支持到多麼長久。大衆想要看一看這幾個孩子，而且，祇要有些微可以看到她們的機會，大衆總要看她們，人數將更見增加。這樣弄下去的結果：或是這幾個孩子和她們的家庭會設置在國家保養之下，和大衆完全隔絕；或是孿生五姊妹必然要接受目前的狀況——一種五少女的娛樂事業。她們將來的生活，將由『公共展覽』和『巨資獨購』兩者迭相交替的路線所組合而成的。

### 更正

本刊創刊號第41頁第24行 "Once for several weeks he used for a bookmark a \$1500 check from the Rockefeller Foundation. Then he lost the book." 應譯作『有一次，他把從洛克斐祿基金方面得來的一張一千五百元支票當作書籤，過了幾個星期，連書都失落了』。同頁第32行 "He doesn't believe in wasting mental energy on such games as bridge and chess." 應譯作『他不贊成把腦力消耗在紙牌、棋子等類遊戲上面。』第50頁第12行 "In the late Twenties" 應譯作『在二十年代的末期』。

## Cultural Barometer

### 文化的氣壓計

By V. F. Calverton

Last month I devoted a large part of this department to the French cinema, which I praised as the best in the world today. Since then a new film has made its appearance which reveals another aspect of the French film industry. This film, *Ballerina* deals with entirely different material from French films discussed earlier.

*Ballerina*, as its title suggests, is concerned with the ballet, its central motivation revolving about the problems, difficulties, conflicts, and jealousies which live within that thespian world. Those struggles alone would be enough to satisfy most American producers and directors. But not so with the French! *Ballerina* achieves its significance through something more subtle than the customary loves and hates, frustrations and futilities, of the ballet world. Its significance resides in its amazing revelation of child psychology: the psychology of girls from eight to fourteen years of age who study to be ballet dancers, their sub-adolescent fixations and hostilities, their exaggerated affections and fears, their fetishistic concern for glamorous trifles, their idolatry of motion, their idealization of rhythm and gesture.

The heroine, a little girl of twelve, is as unforgettable as Shirley Temple and Freddy Bartholomew are forgettable. Unlike them, however, this girl is extraordinarily unpre-

朱基俊譯

上月我把這一欄的大部份篇幅都放在法國電影的檢討上，我把法國電影譽為現今世上最佳的電影。其後又出現了一張新片，此片啓示出法國電影業的另一方面。此片叫做『舞妓』，牠的題材和前次所討論的法國片完全不同。

『舞妓』一片正如牠的片名所示，是講歌舞團事情片子；牠的主旨在於表演伶界中潛藏着的各種問題、逆境、鬭爭和嫉妒。對於大部份美國的製片商和導演，單單那些鬭爭或許已能使他們完全滿意。但對於法國人却不能！使『舞妓』具有偉大的意義的，是一些較歌舞界中的慣常的愛憎、挫折和白費苦心等更為微妙的東西。牠的重大的意義在於兒童心理的驚人的啓發：牠啓示了八歲到十四歲的女孩子們的心理。這些女孩子們學習着要作歌女，他們學習着歌女們的幼年期的固執脾氣和熱心，言過其實的愛情和恐懼，對於動人的小物品的拜物教的觀念，偶像崇拜的行動，以及節奏和姿勢的理想化。

此片的女主角，一個十二歲的女孩子，使人永遠不會忘記，不像秀蘭鄧波兒和弗勤迪巴沙洛繆那樣使人看了會忘的。然而這女孩子不像秀蘭她們那樣，她

possessing; she wins your interest, understanding, and sympathy by her acting and not by her looks. Her hands alone, inimitably sensitive and rhythmic, are more intensely and compellingly alive than are all the smiles and simpers of the Hollywood child protagonists. Her face, homelier than that of a ghetto-starved waif, is magnificent in its homeliness. The very extensivity of her nose, which would have made Cyrano de Bergerac envious, lends possibilities to her face which prettier features would have denied. The French director chose this girl because she possessed, in feature and actorial potentiality, those qualities which were necessary to make the film an esthetic success. Had he chosen—as most Hollywood directors would have done—a sweet, sympathetic, touching face that would have won sympathy by virtue of its charm, the cinema would have been a failure.

There are few pictures in which a crime is committed and in which you feel a definite sympathy for the criminal. The girl in this picture, because of her adoration for one ballet dancer whom she thinks of as her godmother, opens a trap-door through which a rival dancer falls and has her career thus destroyed. The crime, however understandable, is horrible and uncondonable. What this girl does in *Ballerina* is to make the horrible and uncondonable crime not only understandable but forgivable. To do that requires acting of the highest order. She meets the test; and this makes the film one of the most significant of the season. No Hollywood child actor could have done the job, because they are

是非常不嫵媚的；她的所以獲得你的愛好、理解和同情，全靠她的演技而不靠她的面貌。單以她那隻摹擬不來的機敏而有旋律的手，就要比好萊塢童星的微笑和假作的笑容，活潑得更為深刻、更為使人讚賞些。她的面貌比較一個受盡漂泊凍餒的流浪兒的面貌還要不揚，但就因為面貌的不揚而偉大。她那闊大的鼻子，或許西拉諾也要自嘆弗及，使她的臉龐加添了些稍美麗的人們所不贊同的力量。法國導演的所以要選擇這個女孩子，是因為她在面貌姿態和演劇的潛在能力上具有許多特質，那些特質是使影成片為美學上的成功傑作所必需的。假如他選擇了——一如大多數好萊塢導演所為——一個甜蜜的、使人憐愛的動人的臉龐，那或許會靠着牠的魔力而獲得人們的贊賞，但這影片或許會成為一張失敗的影片。

影片有犯罪行為，而使你對罪犯發生同情心，這是不大有的。在這張影片中，這女孩子因為崇拜着一個她心目中認為她的教母的舞女，而使一個和她競爭的舞女失足而從此毀壞了她的前程。這件罪惡雖然是可以理解的，但却是可怕而不可恕的。這女孩子在『舞妓』中所負的使命，是要使可怕而不可恕的罪惡，不僅成為可以理解的，而且更成為可恕的。要達成這個使命，是需要最高級的演劇藝術。她的試驗獲得了成功；並使此片成為本季最有意義的一張影片。好萊塢的童星，沒有能擔當這個任務的，因為人們沒有教她們演劇的藝術，而祇教她們扮得美麗，演得甜蜜，

not taught to act but to look pretty, act sweet, be nice, or courageous or boy-scoutish, or what you will. To act an unsympathetic role and make it sympathetic is something which they are never able to do, which explains why child actors in Hollywood are so hopeless—not only Shirley Temple, Bobbie Breen, Freddy Bartholomew and Company, but also the irrepressible and inexecrable Mickey Rooney!

The one Hollywood exception which deserves praise because of its very singularity is that of Bonita Granville, who gave such a splendid child performance in the film production of *These Three* (movie version of *The Children's Hour*).

#### Hollywood Deserts the Duce

Several years ago, Mussolini sent his eldest son, Vittorio, to Hollywood to study how American films are made. The Duce was eager to build up a successful film industry in Italy. To the amazement of the young man as well as his father, a large section of the film colony boycotted him, refused to give him any advice or assistance whatsoever, and it was not long before he returned to Italy without having been able to gather the knowledge and experience he sought. Ever since then the Mussolini government has been hostile to American films.

Recently that hostility assumed an anti-Semitic character, with attacks upon Eddie Cantor, the Marx Brothers, the Ritz Brothers, and Charlie Chaplin, all of whom Italian critics condemned as Jews, therefore a bad influence in the film industry.

演得悅目或勇敢或演得像童子軍那樣或是投觀衆所好。去擔任一個不惹人歡喜的角色而演得使人歡喜，是她們永遠做不到的事情。這可用以說明好萊塢童星所以毫無希望的原由——不僅秀蘭鄧波兒，寶貝勃林，弗勒迪巴沙洛繆和康丕耐如此，即不可一世和百看不厭的密甘魯男亦何獨不然！

好萊塢童星的唯一的例外——由於非常的獨出性，他當得起大衆的讚賞——是鮑尼泰格郎維；他在『三個傢伙』（即『孩子們的時間』的電影譯名）中，演出了一個十分燦爛的童星劇。

#### 好萊塢擯棄了墨沙里尼首相

數年前，墨沙里尼派他的大兒子維多里奧到好萊塢去研究美國片的攝製法。這位首相熱烈地從事於建立一個有成效的意大利電影工業。但這青年人和他父親都驚愕得很，因為這影城的大部份公司和人士都抵制他，拒絕給他任何指導或幫助。他不久就回到了意大利，絲毫得不着他所企求的智識和經驗。從此以後，墨沙里尼的政府就對美國影片加以敵視。

最近，那敵對的態度採取一種反猶太的手法，不斷地攻擊着愛迪康泰、馬克思兄弟、列茲兄弟和卓別麟，意大利的評論界都把他們判定為猶太人，因此就認為是電影事業中的一種惡勢力。然而，在這個攻擊

The battle, however, is more economic than racial in character. American films are obviously so much superior to Italian films (which are the worst in Europe) that Italian producers find themselves unable to compete. These anti-Semitic, anti-American attacks are motivated by a desire to defend and protect the home industry, which, heaven knows, needs protection to survive.

Now we discover that Hollywood has decided to play a positive role instead of a negative one. Beginning with the new year a number of American motion-picture representatives agree not to sell their films to the Italian market. Bad as Italian cinemas are, Mussolini is determined to make his populace suffer through them. Mussolini's Hollywood, situated on the outskirts of Rome, is a *papier-mache* affair which glitters rather than glows, and possesses an efficiency equivalent to that of a Mexican engineer. Nevertheless, he is insistent upon playing-up Italian films no matter how bad, and playing-down foreign films no matter how good.

The Minister of Propaganda declared, for instance, that all children's pictures must become educational, "exalting Italian heroism, especially military heroism, the Italian race, and Italy's past and present history." Stories and illustrations of a foreign character are "ordered suppressed."

It is to such extremes that European nationalism drives culture these days, reducing it to the status of a pawn of politics. Already it has brought us to the

的性質上，經濟成份是多於種族成份的。美國影片顯然遠較意大利影片為佳（意大利影片是歐洲最劣等的影片），致使意大利製片商自知無力與美國片競爭。這些反猶太、反美的攻擊的出發點，在於企求保衛國內工業；天曉得，意大利的國內工業是要靠保護才能苟延殘喘的。

現在我們發現到，好萊塢已決定不做被動者而要作主動者了。從今年新年起，若干美國影業代表已議定不把他們的影片售於意大利市場。意大利影片糟到那種樣子，但墨沙里尼却決意教他的人們忍受牠們。墨沙里尼的好萊塢，位於羅馬郊外，完全是一只繡花枕頭，外表上非常輝耀奪目而內部却毫無生氣，牠的工作效能等於墨西哥工程師的工作效能。雖然如此，但他對於無論壞到任何程度的意大利影片，總是加以揄揚；無論好到如何程度的外國影片，總是加以貶抑。

例如，意大利的宣傳部長稱，一切兒童的影片，必須成為教育片，『崇揚意大利的英雄主義（特別是軍事上的英雄主義）、意大利民族、以及意大利過去和現在的歷史』。外國性質的故事和畫片是『奉令禁止的』。

歐洲國家主義今日的驅逐文化，甚至到了如此極端的地步：把文化化成政治上賭博的狀態。這國家主義早已把我們帶到了野蠻的境域。

threshold of barbarism.

### Stalin Stifles Creativity

Totalitarianism, wherever found, has similar characteristics. In Soviet Russia it is no less severe and annihilating in its political demands than in Italy and Germany. Bertram Wolfe, well-known radical critic and collaborator with Diego Rivera on several books, declared in *Workers Age* (one of the best leftist papers published in this country):

"The history of Soviet art and letters is full of examples for the working class of how not to treat its artists and writers and the artists and writers of other classes that it may inherit along with the society it takes over. In the early twenties, the futurists and abstract artists got brief factional control. Then the academicians were permitted to hound the abstract artists out of Russia or out of painting. With the ultra-left political line after 1928 came the dictatorship of the R.A.A.P.; this was dissolved in 1932 and its leaders, once faithful tools of Stalinism, were purged, some of them physically, a few years later. Since 1928, exhibitions have been increasingly filled with scenes showing Stalin winning great military battles (it was necessary to paint out the memory of Trotsky's role in the creation and leadership of the Red Army with scenes showing Lenin eagerly seeking advice from Stalin and leaning upon him, and it was necessary to paint out the memory of Lenin's dying warning to the party that his "best disciple" must be removed or the party would be wrecked): with ugly, insincere, badly executed

### 斯大林窒息了創作力

任何地方的全能主義都有着相似的特性。對於政治上的要求，蘇聯的嚴厲性和絕滅性並不比意大利和德國為少。曾和迪戈列凡拉合著過幾本書的著名的急進批評家賽爾屈拉姆伏爾夫，在『工人時代』（美國最左傾的報紙）上說：

『蘇聯藝術史和文學史中，充滿着工人階級的如何如何不使牠的藝術家文學家和其他階級的藝術家文學家受到牠所因襲的社會的待遇。在二十年代的初期，僅有未來主義者和空想的藝術家稍受到黨的統制。稍後，學院派得到官方的允許，把空想的藝術家們逐出蘇聯或逐出繪畫界。隨著一九二八年後的過於左傾的政治路線的到來，出現了R. A. A. P.的獨裁。這個團體於一九三二年被解散，數年後，曾為斯太林的忠實工具的牠的領袖們被開除了黨籍，有幾個還被處以死刑。一九二八年以後影片的演出中，用無數人所畫的難看的、不確實的、畫得很壞的斯太林的畫像，來表示斯太林獲得偉大的軍事戰爭的勝利的場面，一天天地多起來（必須描寫繪出託洛茨基在建立和領導紅軍時的往事，並參插着許多表示列寧熱烈徵求斯太林的意見並倚重他的場面。同時必須描繪出列寧臨終時對黨的警告，必須把他的『得意門生』排除掉，否則黨會崩潰的）。畫像的作風，隨着每次的黨的路線的轉換而改變：一九三四年以前，斯太林的姿態一直是

portraits of Stalin by the thousands. The very style of depiction changed with each twist and turn of the party line: till 1934 Stalin was always stern, unsmiling, standing alone in heroic pose, the man of steel; then he began to appear as a benevolent patriarch, patting heads, kissing children, seated in the bosom of his family, smiling fixedly at all and sundry, the great humanitarian. It was at that moment that he began the purge!"

An even greater tragedy is that the same executionary policy is applied in the field of science, where astronomers, biologists, chemists have been jailed and shot because their scientific beliefs conflicted with those entertained by Stalin and his reigning clique. But the tragedy doesn't stop even there. As Sidney Hook points out in his recent article, *Science and the New Obscurantism*, all scientists who have been "taken in" by the Stalin regime adopt attitudes and cling to contentions which are utterly unsound and unscientific and pathetically indefensible.

All this means that good scientists, good artists, good men in Soviet Russia today, and in all the Communist parties which are extensions of the Soviet political machine, are being driven in one of three directions: to silence, to jail, or to intellectual prostitution.

#### The Indian Walks Again

A few weeks ago the manuscript of a play, *Metamora*, was discovered by Dr. Wallace A. Goates. Written by John Augustus Stone it represents a milestone in American drama. Not significant as a play

堅定、沒有笑容、英雄般獨立着的姿態，是一個鋼鐵鑄成的人。此後他開始表現為一個仁慈的家長，拍拍小孩子的頭，吻吻小孩子們，處在家庭的懷抱中，不動地對着一切事物微笑着，他是一個偉大的博愛主義者。就在這個時候，他開始了清黨運動。』

比這更大的悲劇是，這同一的政策同時又施行於科學的領域；在科學領域中，因為他們的科學信念和斯大林及其親信者相抵觸，已有許多天文學家、生物學家、化學家被錮禁起來或塗鴉掉了。但這悲劇尚不至此而止呢！一如雪迪尼霍克在其最近的論文『科學與新愚民政策』中所示，被斯大林政權所『御用』的科學家們，是採取並固執着那些完全不健全的、非科學的、同時又可憐地難以辯護的態度和論辯。

這一切，就是說現今蘇聯和作為蘇聯政治機構之廣袤的共產黨中，一切優秀科學家、優秀藝術家、和優秀人士，正在被逼上三條路的任何一條上去：滅絕，監禁，或智識的濫用。

#### 印度人又出現了

數星期前，谷特博士發見了『變形記』劇本的原稿。這部劇本是史東所寫的，是美國戲劇的里程碑。牠的偉大的意義，並不在於戲劇上，而在於社會的內

it is significant in terms of social content, and national challenge. Barrett Clark, distinguished drama critic, stated that the discovery of *Metamora* is "one of the most important historical additions to American drama that has ever been made."

*Metamora* is an Indian play which won a \$500 award in the middle of the last century from Edwin Forrest, the famous actor and producer. Like many other plays of that time it was typical in that it aimed to get away from European, and especially English, things and root itself in American realities. Already the Indian had become acceptable material for drama. More than that, he was beginning, even then, to develop into a legend. Rousseau had idolized and idealized "the noble savage." Philip Freneau had extolled the Indian as a man of the earth, with all the virtues and energies and powers of the earth. Chateaubriand had hazarded thousands of miles of sea, and equal thousands of land, to see these Indians, "the noble savages", these holy men of the forest.

By the time Stone wrote his drama, the Indian was no longer a challenge to white supremacy. He was a beaten race. The sentimentalists had begun to feel sorry for him, as sentimentalists always do after they are sure that an enemy is beaten. Longfellow wrote about him in his *Hic-wathaepic*. Cooper exalted him into a legendary hero in his *Leather Stocking Tales*. More obscure writers lauded his courage, bravery, and stoicism.

*Metamora* introduced into our drama what Freneau and Longfellow introduced

容和民族的挑戰上。著名的戲劇批評家克拉克說：『變形記』的發現，是『歷來美國戲劇史上最重要的增補之一。』

『變形記』是一齣印度劇本，在十九世紀中葉，曾從著名演員和製片者福雷斯特那裏，獲得過五百金元的獎金。和當時的許多劇本一樣，牠的特點是在於力求排除歐洲的——尤其是英國的——色彩，而使其植根於美國的現實主義之中。印度人早已成爲戲劇上面可用的題材。自從『變形記』產生之後，印度人不僅成爲戲劇上面可用的題材，而且已進一步成爲一種神史了。盧騷曾把『這高貴的野蠻人』偶像化、理想化。弗萊諾曾頌揚印度人爲具有地上所有一切美德、能力和權力的人類。夏多勃里安曾冒了數千哩海程和數千哩陸程的危險，來瞻仰這些印度人，『這高貴的野蠻人』，這些森林中的聖徒。

史東寫他的劇本的時候，印度人已不再向白種人的霸權挑戰了。他已是一個被征服的民族。一般感傷主義者的人們，已開始爲他感傷了；這些感傷主義者的人們，在判定一個敵人是已經被征服了之後，往往如此。朗弗洛曾在他的史詩『希亞華茶』中寫述過他。柯柏曾在他的『皮襪記』中，尊之爲神史中的英雄。更多的無名作者，都褒揚他的膽識、勇敢和堅忍克苦的精神。

『變形記』把弗萊諾和朗弗洛介紹進我們詩歌中



into our poetry and Cooper into our fiction. After *Metamora*, Indian plays multiplied, but in our century it has been the cinema rather than the theatre which has perpetuated the Indian theme.

### The Eternal Toscanini

That Arturo Toscanini is, everything considered, the greatest musician of our time is no longer contested. Some years back, it was customary to compare Stokowski with Toscanini, sometimes with Bruno Walter. But today such discussions have ceased. Toscanini is no longer comparable. He is incomparable. His work with the NBC orchestra gives the final touch to a great career. No other conductor has achieved such amazing innovations of interpretation, such miraculous revisions and re-emphases of tonal and rhythmic quality. If he fails at times with the Russians, as he did a few weeks ago with the *Pathétique*, he never fails with the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Spanish, or the Italians.

There has been considerable recent discussion in England about Toscanini, the best of it by Ernest Newman, who is the leading musical critic of our day. It is odd that the best musical critic of this generation should come from the most unmusical of all countries, England. Mr. Newman is not only superb as a critic of music as it is written, played, and performed; he is also a mind that delves with eagerness into the problem of music as a social reality. He tries to understand, study, and analyze music as a whole, in terms of the civilization which gave it birth, meaning, and significance. America has produced

的東西，和柯柏介紹進我們的小說中的東西，都介紹進我們的戲劇裏。在『變形記』之後，印度的戲劇就增殖起來；但在本世紀中，使印度的題材永垂不朽的，是電影而不是舞台劇。

### 千古不朽的多斯加尼尼

無論怎樣講，多斯加尼尼的成爲我們這時代中的最偉大的音樂家，已不復有人在那裏爭辯了。數年前，人們慣於把斯託考夫斯基和多斯加尼尼作爲比較，有時則和華爾透相比較。但現在這種討論已經終止。多斯加尼尼已無可比擬的了。他是無敵的了。他的作品和NBC樂隊已在一件偉大的事業上，加上了最後的一個筆觸。沒有一個樂隊指揮者，曾經成就這樣的革新見解，這樣不可思議的音調和旋律性質的修正和音階的再度強調。即使他的處理俄國樂曲偶有失敗，像數星期前處理『悲涼樂曲』時那樣，但他的處理德國樂曲、斯堪的納維亞樂曲、西班牙樂曲和意大利樂曲，却永遠不會失敗的。

英國最近有堪以注意的關於多斯加尼尼的評論，其中最好的是紐曼的評論。紐曼是現代主要的音樂批評家。這是夠奇怪的，現代最優越的音樂批評家，是來自最不懂音樂的國家——英國。紐曼先生不但在音樂的作曲和演奏上，是一個出類拔萃的批評家，而且他還是一個把音樂當作一種社會的現實，而加以苦心研究的人。他企圖在文化（文化產生音樂，並賦以意義與重要性）的範圍之內，去理解研究並分析整個音樂。美國除了吉爾曼先生和西格博斯特先生之外，沒有產生過那樣高級的批評家。不幸的，西格博斯特先

no critics of that order with the exception of Mr. Lawrence Gilman and Mr. E. Siegmeister. Unfortunately, Mr. Siegmeister has written little, but what he has written has been first-rate in terms of social content. Besides Mr. Newman, there is, to be sure, Rutland Boughton, whose work on Bach and his time is one of the best musical analyses of our generation.

But let us turn back to what Mr. Newman said about Toscanini in the *London Times*: "What fascinates some of us where Toscanini is concerned is the fact that there is never any question of his 'Beethoven', his 'Wagner', or any of that nonsense. We get just Beethoven's Beethoven or Wagner's Wagner, and that is enough for us; for we find that when the score is played as it is written we perceive a hundred things in it that were not perceptible before. To play a score like that of the *Ninth Symphony* or the *Meistersinger* just as it is written, however, implies a knowledge of *everything* in the score, which few conductors seem to possess. At a Toscanini performance we hear a thousand things which we had never heard before. This merely means that we hear the whole score—because Toscanini really knows the whole score, down to the minutest accent or dot, and believes that if the composer put this or that down in his score it was because it meant something to him in the total texture."

I can think of no compliment greater than that which could be paid to a musician or any one more accurate wherein Toscanini is concerned.

(To be continued)

生著作得很少，但是他的著作都是在社會範圍之內的第一流作品，除紐曼先生之外，的確還有波頓，他的論巴哈及其時代的著作是現代最好的綱領之一。

但現在讓我們回轉頭來，研究研究紐曼先生在倫敦泰晤士報上說到多斯加尼尼的話：『多斯加尼尼使我們若干人士着迷的，是因為他從來沒有說什麼他的悲多汶，他的華格納，或是諸如此類的無意義的東西。我們祇聽到悲多汶的悲多汶，或是華格納的華格納，對於我們已經足夠了；因為我們覺得，當一齣樂曲編好彈奏的時候，我們能以領悟到其中我們以前所不曾知覺的千百種事物和情緒。而『第九交響樂』或是『詩樂會會員』二齣樂曲編好彈奏的時候，確能啓示出樂曲中所有的每種事物的智識，這種智識幾乎沒有一個樂隊隊長能具有的。多斯加尼尼演奏時，我們可以聽到千百樣我們從未聽過的東西。這就是說我們聽到了這樂曲的全部——因為多斯加尼尼確實徹底瞭解這樂曲的全部，以及最小的音符或附點音符。同時他相信作曲者所以把這音符或那音符放在樂曲中，是因為牠代表着作曲者全部結構中的某種思想的緣故。』

我想不出一種對於一個音樂家的更大的恭維，或是比對於多斯加尼尼更為精密的恭維了。

(未完)

# The Fourth Nail

## 第四根鐵釘

By Konrad Bercovici

When the soldiers were given the person of Asa ben Miriam whom the world later called Jesus, that they should execute him, for they said he had talked against the Emperor of Rome, two soldiers were sent out to get four nails with which to crucify him on the wooden cross.

For every man that was to be crucified the soldiers used to get eighty KREITZER to buy nails from some blacksmith. And so when these soldiers were given the eighty KREITZER with which to buy nails, they first tarried at an inn and spent half of that amount drinking the sweet-sour wine that the Greeks then sold in Jerusalem. It was late in afternoon when they bethought themselves of the nails and they had to be back in the barracks by nightfall, for early the following morning was to be the crucifixion of Asa ben Miriam.

So they went out hastily and not altogether sober, and ran to the first blacksmith and said to him loudly, so as to frighten him into doing the work even if there was not enough money to pay for the iron and the labor:

"Man, we want four big nails made right away, to crucify Asa ben Miriam."

The blacksmith was an old man, and he had seen the lovely pale face and the light brown eyes of Asa ben Miriam when he had passed by his shop. A tremor ran

樂天譯

羣衆把阿沙彭麥倫——後來的人們把他稱爲耶穌——交給兵士們執行死刑，他們說，他是犯了誹謗羅馬皇帝的罪；那時有兩個兵士被派出去，購辦四根大鐵釘，以便把他釘死在木製的十字架上面。

凡要釘死一個人，兵士們常可領到八十個小銅錢，到鐵匠那裏去買大鐵釘。因此這兩個兵士在領到購辦大鐵釘的八十個小銅錢以後，先逗留在旅館裏，用一半的錢去買甜酸酒來飲。這種酒在當時是希臘人在耶路撒冷賣的。他們一直飲到下午才想起大鐵釘來。而且他們必須在黃昏時候趕回兵營去，因爲第二天大清早就要把阿沙彭麥倫執行釘死。

所以他們匆匆的跑到街上，酒意還不曾清醒，便尋到了第一個鐵匠，故意的大聲叱喝着；使他不致不依着他們的話去做，即使給他的工錢不夠的話。

『夥計！我們現在需要四根大鐵釘，去釘阿沙彭麥倫。』

這個鐵匠是一個老人。阿沙彭麥倫路過他的店門的時候，他曾看見過麥倫的令人憐憫的蒼白色面孔和

through the body of the blacksmith, as he stepped out from behind the forge at which he had been working, and he said:

"I will not forge nails to crucify Asa ben Miriam."

Then the soldiers put down the forty KREITZER and yelled loudly:

"Here is money to pay for them. Go ahead and make them."

And they held their lances close to the man.

The man raised his arms, stretched his body, looked the soldiers straight in the eyes and said:

"I will not make the nails to crucify Asa ben Miriam."

Then the soldiers ran him through with their lances.

And they went hurriedly to a second blacksmith a little further away. And it was getting on in the afternoon when they arrived there, and they told the blacksmith:

"Make us four nails and we shall pay you forty KREITZER for them."

"I can make you four small nails for that price," the man said.

But the soldiers showed him how large they wanted the nails. Then the man shook his head and said:

"I cannot make them for that price."

But there was an ugly light in the soldiers' eyes.

"Well, if it be your will that I lose money on you. And I have a wife and children, too; I will make them."

活潑的褐色眼珠。這鐵匠從他每日工作的熔鐵爐後面走出來的時候，渾身顫抖着，他說道：

『我不願意熔製去釘麥倫的鐵釘。』

兵士們便把四十個小銅錢扔在面前，大聲的咆哮着說道：

『工錢都在這裏。快點做！』

兵士們拿着長矛逼近着他。

這個鐵匠高舉兩臂，身體彎曲下去，兩隻眼睛直視着兵士們說道：

『我不願意熔製去釘麥倫的鐵釘。』

兵士們使用長矛刺殺了他。

兵士們匆促地跑到附近不遠的第二個鐵匠那裏。他們到時，仍然在下午，便對鐵匠說道：

『替我們做四根鐵釘，我們就付你四十個小銅錢作為代價。』

『這個價錢，我祇能做四根小鐵釘，』鐵匠說。

但兵士們指示給他看，他們所要的鐵釘是多麼大。鐵匠便搖頭說道：

『這個價錢，我做不來。』

但兵士們的眼睛裏，露出兇光來了。

『好的，假使承你照應，我願意賠本為你做。我還有妻兒呀！我願意做。』

"Jew," the soldiers bellowed, "make us the nails and stop talking."

They saw that they had frightened the Jew and they wanted to press the matter.

So the Jew went to the forge and began to work on the nails. And then one of the soldiers leaned forward:

"Make them good and strong, Jew, for we have to crucify Asa ben Miriam."

The hand of the Jew remained poised high with the hammer. And the voice of the man whom the soldiers had killed because he was unwilling to forge nails to crucify Jesus with, called out faintly, as if it were only the phantom of a voice:

"Aria, do not make the nails."

Then Aria dropped the hammer beside the forge.

"I cannot make the nails," he said.

"Make them," the soldiers ordered though they were frightened themselves for they too had heard the voice. Night was falling and they had drunk forty KREITZER of the eighty they had been given.

"I cannot make them," Aria answered.

"Jew, you said you had a wife and children," they pressed, coming nearer to him with their lances.

"I will not forge the nails to crucify Asa ben Miriam," the Jew answered and stretched himself to his full height.

The soldiers ran him through with their lances.

The sun was low behind the hills and

『猶太人，』兵士們咆哮着說：『替我們做鐵釘，別多扯。』

他們曉得他們已把猶太人嚇住了，便想強迫他做。

於是猶太人走到熔鐵爐那旁，開始做鐵釘。有一個兵士便向前說道：

『做得好些硬些，猶太人，因為我們要去釘死阿沙彭麥倫。』

猶太人把手舉得高高平平的。先前不願做鐵釘去釘耶穌而被兵士們殺死的鐵匠的聲音，忽然隱約地喊出來，好像是一種鬼叫。

『亞里阿，不要做這鐵釘。』

亞里阿的鐵鎚，不禁墜落在爐邊。

『我不能做鐵釘，』他說。

『要做的，』兵士們命令着說，雖然他們自己也害怕，因為他們也聽見這種聲音。天快黑了，而且他們已把領來的八十個小銅錢，喝去一半了。

『我不能做這鐵釘』，亞里阿回答道。

『猶太人，你說你有妻兒的呀！』他們逼迫着說，拿着長矛逼近了他。

『我不願意做鐵釘去釘阿沙彭麥倫』，猶太人回答着說，並且挺直了他的身子。

兵士們用他們的長矛刺殺了他。

太陽已經低落在山後了，這些兵士大大的急促起

the soldiers were in great haste. So they ran as far as they could to a third blacksmith, a Syrian. And they went into his shop even while he was getting ready to leave off work for the day. Their lances were still wet with blood when they called to the man:

"Khalil, make us four stout nails, and there are forty KREITZER to pay for them. And be quick about it."

The Syrian looked at the bloody lance and forthwith began to blow his bellows; for he knew what to expect if he should refuse. But he had no sooner begun to forge the first piece of iron than faint and trembling the voices of the two blacksmiths who had been killed by the soldiers, called to him not to make the nails. The man cast his hammer aside. And he was run through with the lances.

The soldiers were terribly frightened. Had they not drunk the other forty KREITZER they might have returned to the barracks and told what had happened. As it was they ran out of the gates of Jerusalem, and thought themselves lucky to meet with a gypsy man who had just pitched his tent and set up his anvil, for he was a blacksmith. And so they went up to him and ordered him to forge four nails. And they put the forty KREITZER down.

The man put the money in his pocket first and then set to work. The soldiers felt much easier, for they had found a man willing to forge the nails they needed. When the gypsy had made ready the first nail they put it in a bag. And when the gypsy had made another nail they put it in

來。因此他們不計路遠，盡力跑到第三個鐵匠敘利亞人那裏。他們到他的店裏的時候，他正將要停工。他們長矛上的血跡還沒有乾，他們對那鐵匠說道：

『卡里，替我們做四根堅硬的鐵釘，這兒有四十個小銅錢作為代價，快點動手做！』

這敘利亞人看着那帶有血跡的長矛，立刻就動起手拉動他的風箱；因為他知道他所遭遇到的光景，假使他表示拒絕的話。但他剛一開始去為第一根鐵釘的時候，以前被兵士們殺死的兩個鐵匠的顫動無力的聲音，馬上叫他不要做釘子。他把鐵錘扔在一旁，因此也就被刺殺。

兵士們害怕得很。假使他沒有把另外的四十個小銅錢喝掉，他們還可以回到兵營裏，報告經過的一切。他們走出耶路撒冷城門，幸而遇到一個高加索游民，剛在張開篷帳，放好鐵砧，因為他是一個鐵匠。他們便走到他那裏，叫他做四根釘子，並且把四十個小銅錢扔下。

這高加索游民先把錢放在他的袋裏，然後開始工作。兵士們覺得非常愉快，因為他們找到一個願意去做他們所需要的釘子的人了。這高加索游民做好第一根釘子，他們便把牠放進口袋裏。這高加索游民做好

the bag. And when the gypsy had made the third nail they put it in the bag. The gypsy began to forge the fourth nail. The soldiers having become more confident the wine having worn off its effect on them, told the gypsy:

"With these nails we will crucify Asa ben Miriam."

They had hardly finished speaking when the voice of the three blacksmiths the soldiers had killed that afternoon began to plead with the gypsy. And the voices were unearthly. The soldiers looked at one another. Night was falling. They ran away before the gypsy had finished forging the last nail.

When the soldiers had run away the gypsy was glad that he had put the forty pieces of copper in his pocket before he had started work. Then he finished the fourth nail. Having finished the nail he waited for it to grow cold before he should put it away among his other things. He poured water upon the hot iron but the water sizzled off and the iron remained as hot and red as it had been before.

The gypsy wondered about that and poured some more water upon it. Night was falling, and the nail was glowing as if the iron had suddenly begun to bleed, and the blood was spurting fire. So he put some more water on it. The water sizzled off and the nail glowed and glowed.

Night had darkened the desert, yet a wide stretch of it was illumined by the glow of that nail. Terrified, trembling, the gypsy packed his tent upon his donkey and fled back into the desert.

第二根釘子，他們便把牠放進口袋裏。這高加索游民做好第三根釘子，他們又把牠放進口袋裏。這高加索游民開始做第四根釘子了。兵士們酒意已經消失，胆子漸漸壯起來了，便告訴這高加索游民道：

『我們要用這些鐵釘去釘死阿沙彭麥倫。』

他們的話還沒有說完，他們下午所殺死的三個鐵匠的聲音，又開始向這高加索游民勸阻。並且這聲音是怪異可怕的。兵士們互相愕視。天已黑了。他們便在這高加索游民沒有做好第四個釘子以前，溜之乎也。

兵士們溜走以後，這高加索游民暗自稱幸，他在動工之前，已把四十個小銅錢藏在袋裏了。於是他把第四根釘子也做好了。這根釘子做好之後，他等候牠的轉涼，纔好和別的東西收拾在一起。他把冷水倒在熱烘烘的鐵上，但冷水祇是噼噼的響，鐵仍然那樣熱那樣紅。

這高加索游民覺得奇怪，再多倒些水在牠的上面。天已黑了，鐵釘在那兒發紅，彷彿這鐵忽然在冒血一樣，並且血裏噴出火來。因此他再多倒上一些水。那水仍是噼噼的響，鐵釘越發的紅了起來。

夜已使沙漠黑暗，但一大部份沙漠被那發紅的鐵釘照得很亮。這高加索游民嚇得發抖，把他的篷帳載在驢子背上，逃回沙漠裏去。

At midnight, when the donkey could no longer stand the pace, the gypsy, tired, harassed, pitched his tent again. But there, when he looked about him, was the glowing nail, although he had left it at the gates of Jerusalem not having dared to pick it up.

Being close to a water well the gypsy carried water the rest of the night trying to darken the glow of the nail. He threw sand on it, and water, but it never ceased sizzling and glowing. So he left the nail on the ground and ran further into the desert.

Deep in the desert, near an Arab village, the gypsy set up his tent. When he turned about the glowing nail was there.

And then something happened that pleased the gypsy. An Arab came and asked him to join and patch the iron hoops of a wheel. Quickly the gypsy took the burning, glowing nail and patched with it the broken joint of the iron hoop. Then he put it on the Arab's wheel and saw with his own eyes how the Arab put the wheel back on the axle and drove off in the opposite direction.

The Arab had hardly gone when the gypsy drove away. He drove the whole day without daring to look around. When his donkey had fallen down from exhaustion he bought himself another donkey and ran further away from the place where he had disposed of the nail.

And after many days still not daring to look round, afraid to open his eyes when night fell, he reached the city of Damascus. There he set up his forge again.

到了夜半的時候，驢子不能再趕路了，這高加索游民又疲倦，又狼狽，再把篷帳張了起來。但他看看他的旁邊，那燒紅了的釘子又在那裏，雖然他不敢拿牠，而把牠扔在耶路撒冷的城門那裏。

這高加索游民走到一個水井的附近，一夜到天亮地把水倒在釘上，想把牠掩熄，他把沙子和水扔在上面，但這釘子仍然不停地嘶嘶作響和發紅。因此他把釘子扔在地面，再向沙漠裏溜走。

這高加索游民跑到沙漠深處的一個阿拉伯人村落附近，把篷帳張了起來。他四面一看，那燒紅的釘子仍然在那裏。

那兒有一些使這高加索游民開心的事情了，一個阿拉伯人來了，要求他幫忙去補一個車輪的鐵箍。這高加索游民趕快拿起這燒紅的釘子，把他補綴在鐵箍上面損壞的關節上，然後，把這關節放在阿拉伯人的車輪上，並且等着這阿拉伯人把車輪裝在車軸的時候，便轉回身騎着驢子溜走了。

這高加索游民溜走了，這阿拉伯人還沒有跑開。這高加索游民趕着驢子跑一整天，不敢左顧右盼。等到他的驢子疲乏得倒下去，他另外僱一條驢子再向前跑，距離他放置鐵釘的地方更遠了。

過了許多天，他一直不敢四顧，到了夜間也不敢睜眼睛，最後到了達麻斯卡斯城，他在那裏又張起篷帳。



On the following day a man brought him the hilt of a sword to repair. The gypsy lit his forge and put the hilt down. Then the hilt began to glow as the nail had glowed. There the nail was, as if pasted on to the hilt. And so the gypsy ran away again.

And that nail always appears in the tents of the descendants of the man who forged the nails for the crucifixion of Asa ben Miriam. And when the nail appears the gypsies run. It is why they move from one place to another. It is why Asa ben Miriam was crucified with only three nails, his two feet being drawn together and one nail piercing both of them. The fourth nail wanders about from one end of the earth to the other.

在第二天，有一個人拿一個劍柄來叫他修理。這高加索游民燃起他的爐子，把劍柄放進去。那曉得這劍柄也燒得像那釘子一樣。釘子也在那裏，彷彿和劍柄黏合在一起，因此這高加索游民又溜開了。

這鐵釘常常在這高加索游民——鑄製去釘阿沙彭麥倫的釘子的鐵匠——的後裔的篷帳裏出現，這鐵釘一出現，這幫高加索游民就溜走。這就是他們往來遷徙的原因。這就是阿沙彭麥倫祇釘了三根鐵釘的原因；他的兩隻腳拖在一起，祇用一根鐵釘釘穿著牠們。第四根鐵釘則在環遊世界。

(From Konrad Bercovici's "Best Short Stories of the World.")

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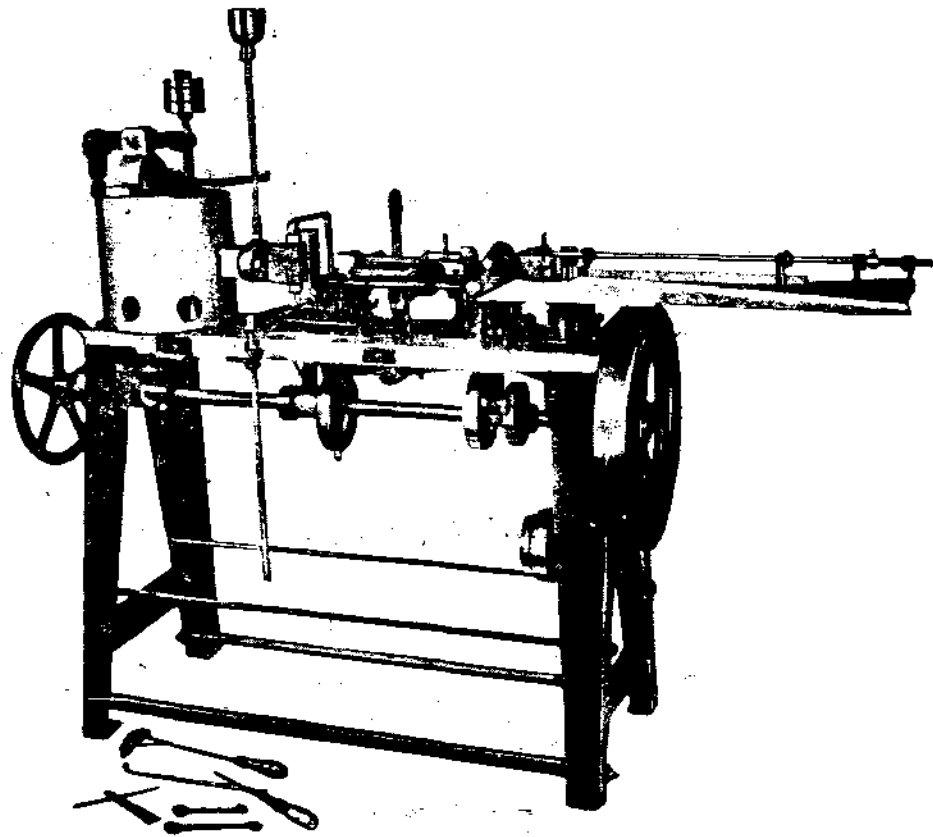
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