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錢歌川主編

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我國文字，雖云一字一義，實則因語調關係，往往有聯兩字而表一意者，是之謂聯縣字。結合後之聯縣字，與未結合前之單字，意義上儘多出入，專識單字未必遂能合兩單字而得一聯縣字之意義；加之因時因地而各字之音讀往往有通轉假借，意義尤極不易明瞭，故識單字未必即可謂識聯縣字。單字字典自「說文解字」以來，直至本局所出之「中華大字典」止，已可謂逐步趨於詳備；至「聯縣字典」之作，則古人雖有作者，絕不足以應讀者之需求。衡山符宇激先生定一，本其所學，以三十年之專力，著成此書。爲書凡四百萬言，蒐羅之宏富，解釋之精詳，可謂前無古人，實爲讀書治學者必備之書。五年前曾在北京自行刊布，不脛而走，遍於黃河流域，現由本局印行。

WHAT'S WRONG WITH RELIGION

Prof. Albert Einstein

During the youthful period of mankind's spiritual evolution, human fantasy¹ created gods *in man's own image² who, by the operations of their will, were supposed to determine, or *at any rate³ to influence, the phenomenal⁴ world. Man sought to alter the disposition⁵ of these gods *in his own favour⁶ *by means of⁷ magic⁸ and prayer.⁹

The idea of God in the religions taught at present is a sublimation¹⁰ of that old conception of the gods. Its anthropomorphic¹¹ character is shown, for example, by the fact that men appeal to the *Divine Being¹² in prayers and *plead for¹³ the fulfilment of their wishes.

Nobody, certainly, will deny that the idea of the existence of an omnipotent,¹⁴ *just and omni-beneficent personal God¹⁵ is able to accord¹⁶ man solace, help and guidance; also, *by virtue of¹⁷ its simplicity the concept is accessible¹⁸ to the most undeveloped mind.

But, *on the other hand,¹⁹ there are decisive weaknesses attached to *this idea in itself,²⁰ which have been painfully felt since the beginning of history.

1. fantasy [ˈfæntəsi], 幻想, 想像. 2. 如人類自己的形像. 3. 無論如何.
4. phenomenal [fɪˈnɒmɪnəl], 自然現象的. 5. disposition [ˌdɪspəˈzɪʃən], 意向, 安排, 備置. 6. 依其自己的利益. 7. 藉藉. 8. magic [ˈmædʒɪk], 幻術.
9. prayer [praɪə], 祈禱. 10. sublimation [ˌsʌbliˈmeɪʃən], 昇華. 11. anthropomorphic [ˌænθrəˈpɒmɔːfɪk], 神人同形的. 12. 上帝神靈. 13. 懇求. 14. omnipotent [ɒmˈnɪpətənt], 全能的. 15. 正直的和全善的擬人的神. 16. 賜與.
17. 靠了, 憑了. 18. 可近的, 可親的. 19. 反之, 在別方面說來. 20. 此種思想的本身.

*For example,¹ if this Being² is omnipotent, then every occurrence, including every human action, every human thought, and every human feeling and aspiration³ is also His work; how is it possible to think of holding men responsible for their deeds and thoughts before such an *Almighty Being?⁴

In giving out punishment and rewards, He would to a certain extent be passing *judgment on Himself.⁵ How can this be combined with the goodness and righteousness ascribed to Him.

The main source of the present-day conflicts between the spheres of religion and of science lies in this concept of a personal God. It is the aim of science to establish general rules which determine the *reciprocal connexion⁶ of objects and events in time and space.

For these rules, or laws of Nature, absolutely *general validity⁷ is required—not proven.⁸ It is mainly a programme, and faith in the possibility of its accomplishment in principle is only founded on partial successes. But scarcely any one could be found who would deny these partial successes and ascribe them to human self-deception.⁹

*To be sure,¹⁰ *when the number of factors coming into play in a phenomenological complex is too large,¹¹ scientific method in most cases fails us. One need only think of the weather, in which case prediction¹² even for a few days ahead is impossible.

1. 舉例言之. 2. 上帝, 神靈. 3. aspiration [ˌæspə'reɪʃən], 希望, 抱負.
4. 萬能的神靈. 5. 對神靈本身的裁判. 6. 相互的關聯. 7. 普遍正確, 全般有效.
8. proven [ˈpru:vən], 已證明的. 9. 自欺. 10. 當然. 11. 當影響於現象學上錯綜現象之因素為數過多的時候.
12. prediction [pri'dɪkʃən], 預告.

To be sure, the doctrine of a personal God interfering with natural events could never be *refuted*,¹ in the real sense, by science, for this doctrine can always *take refuge in² those domains in which scientific knowledge has not yet been able to *set foot.³

But such ~~behaviour~~ on the part of the representatives of religion would not only be unworthy but also fatal. For a doctrine which is able to maintain itself not in clear light but only in the dark will *of necessity⁴ lose its effect on mankind, with incalculable harm to human progress.

In their struggle for the ethical⁵ good, teachers of religion must have the stature⁶ to *give up⁷ the doctrine of a personal God, that is give up that source of fear and hope which in the past placed such vast⁸ power in the hands of priests.

In their labours they will have to *avail themselves of⁹ those forces which are capable of cultivating the good, the true, and the beautiful in humanity itself.* This is, to be sure, a more difficult but an incomparably more worthy task. After religious teachers accomplish the refining process indicated, they will surely recognize with joy that true religion has been ennobled and made more profound by scientific knowledge.

The further the spiritual evolution of mankind advances, the more certain it seems to me that the path to *genuine religion¹⁰ does not lie through the fear of life, and the fear of death, and blind faith, but through *striving after rational knowledge.¹¹

In this sense, I believe that the priest must become a teacher if he wishes to *do justice to¹² his lofty educational mission.

1. *refuted* [ri/'fju:tɪd], 駁斥, 證明為偽. 2. 以...為掩護. 3. 踏足, 涉足. 4. 必然. 5. *ethical* ['eθɪkəl], 倫理的. 6. *stature* ['stætʃə], 身材高度 (此處喻為魄力). 7. 放棄. 8. 巨大的. 9. 使他們自己利用. 10. 純淨的宗教. 11. 追求理性的智識. 12. 對...公平處理、主持公道.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

二十七位英國工黨議員寄給中國人民的賀年信

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

31st December, 1946.

We, socialist members of the British House of Commons, and friends of the Chinese people, at the beginning of this new year in our calendar, send to the people of China our greetings. We rejoice that the long struggle, waged for years by the Chinese alone, against the Japanese has by the valour¹ of Allied arms been ended and a selfish, cruel and treacherous foe overcome.

We sincerely trust that the internal troubles in your great country may soon be resolved and that China will be started on a road to prosperity and happiness.

We hope that the Founder's policy of political, economic and agrarian² reform will be the object

我們，英國衆議院的社會主義議員和中國人民的朋友，在這新年開始的時候，敬向中國人民致意。中國單獨支持的一次長期戰爭，已因盟軍的勇武協助而告結束，自私、殘酷、險詐的敵人終於被征服，我們深為欣慰。

我們真誠的相信，在你們偉大國家以內的爭執不久就可以解決，中國立即踏上繁榮與快樂的大道。

我們希望你們建國者所主張的政治大計和經濟及農村改造方針

1. Valour ['vælə], 勇。 2. agrarian [ə'grɜəriən], 土地均分的

of all those interested and engaged in public affairs. The smiling face, the happy laugh, the full rice-bowl, are what we hope to see when we next visit China.

Our thoughts are continually with you. We believe that the future destiny of the world lies in the Far East and that in this destiny China will play a vital part.

May the coming year be one of steady progress along the road we have mentioned and may the relationship between our two great nations be ever of the best.

Your friends,

D. R. Rees-Williams	W. R. Williams
R. H. S. Crossman	Roland Hamilton
R. R. Stokes	Walter. H. Ayles
K. Liliacus	Mabel Ridealgh
J. H. Hudson	Cyril W. Dumbleton
Ellis Smith	Edith. A. Wills
T. C. Skeffington-Lodge	Joseph Reeves
Tom scolian	Harold Davies
Donald Bruce	John Rankin
Benn W. Levy	Caroline S. Ganley
Reginald Sorensen	Ernest Kinghorn
Michael Foot	Frederick W. Skinnard
Faringdon	William Warbey
H. W. Wallace	

將成爲所有對政治有興趣和參加政治的人們的共同目標。我們希望在下次拜訪中國的時候，會看到喜悅的面容，快樂的笑聲，和滿滿的飯碗。

我們在不斷的想念着你們。我們相信世界將來的命運決定於遠東，而在這決定中，中國會扮演一個重要的角色。

希望來年將順着我們上面提出的道路不斷前進，並且希望我們兩大國的關係友善到永久。

你們的朋友，

李斯威廉	威廉
克羅斯曼	哈彌爾頓
斯托克斯	艾爾斯
李立亞卡斯	李第爾支
哈德森	丹普里頓
史密斯	韋爾斯
斯基夫頓·洛治	李威新
斯考蘭	達威新
布魯斯	勞金
萊威	高萊
索林森	金好恩
弗特	斯金那德
法林登	華貝
華萊斯	同 啓

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

DAVID GARNETT

b. 1892

*David Garnett¹ is something special in the contemporary British literary scene. Like *Aldous Huxley,² he began life hedged³ about with famous relations. His grandfather was the eminent Richard Garnett, head⁴ of the British Museum Library, as *his*⁵ father had been before him. Richard Garnett was also a poet, and amongst many other books he wrote a collection of tales, *The Twilight of the Gods*, which still survives. The elder son of this poet was Edward, who *in his turn⁶ became an *influential figure⁷ as a critic and publisher's reader. He had a genius for discovering new talent, and encouraging it. Hardly one of the better known writers of the period from 1890 to 1920 does not owe him a debt of gratitude. Conrad,⁸ Galsworthy,⁹ W. H. Hudson,¹⁰ H. W. Davies,¹¹ D. H. Lawrence¹² are a few examples. *In addition,¹³ he did much toward introducing Russian writers to English readers. His wife Constance¹⁴ was his medium in this matter, for she is the translator of Tolstoi,¹⁵ Turgenev,¹⁶ Dostoevski,¹⁷ Tchekov.¹⁸ Garnett spent his life trying to impose upon English novelists a sense of form in the art of fiction.

1. David Garnett [/'deivid 'gɑ:ni:t]. 2. Aldous Huxley [/'ɔ:ldəs 'hʌksli] (1894-) 英作家. 3. hedged [hedʒd], 圍繞, 保護. 4. 館長. 5. (指 Richard Garnett 的). 6. 輪到他. 7. 有力的人物. 8. Joseph Conrad [/'dʒɔ:zɪf 'kɒnrəd], (1857-1924) 英小說家. 9. John Galsworthy [dʒɒn 'gɔ:lzwə:ði], (1867-1933) 英戲劇家及小說家. 10. W. H. Hudson [/'hʌdsn], (1841-1922) 英小說家. 11. W. H. Davies [/'deivɪs], (1871-1940) 英詩人. 12. D. H. Lawrence [/'lɔ:rəns], (1885-1930) 英小說家及詩人. 13. 尤有進者. 14. Constance [/'kɒnstəns]. 15. 托爾斯泰, (1828-1910) 俄小說家. 16. 屠格涅夫, (1818-1883) 俄小說家. 17. 陀思妥耶夫斯基, (1821-1881) 俄小說家. 18. 契可夫, (1860-1904) 俄小說家及戲劇家.

The infant David played amongst the feet of the eminent. This premature acquaintance with the world of writers made him turn, at first, to science. He trained as a botanist, and he still remains a great gardener. His knowledge of nature is intimate and realistic. In appearance he looks like a healthy farmer who has just seen a great vision which has made him speechless. In conversation he has that charm which is possessed by all the Garnetts.

It was not long before the family tradition, and inherited gifts, overcame David Garnett's first bid for an independent career in another line of country. He began to write—but he wrote with a difference. His work had a simplicity that harked¹ back over a century of romanticism and sought affinities² with the prose style of Defoe.³ This vehicle suited his close, microscopic *point of view.⁴ His first book was a text-book on the art of the kitchen-garden! Then came the biological fantasy, **Lady into Fox*,⁵ a tale whose plot⁶ *savoured of Ovid,⁷ or a mediæval legend. A young wife is turned⁸ into a vixen,⁹ and her husband still cohabits¹⁰ with her, while waiting in terror for the rest of this cruel destiny *to work itself out.¹¹ The end is desperately tragic. Garnett has a queer gift for such agonies.¹² In a way that is almost demure,¹³ so expert is his understatement,¹⁴ he can rend¹⁵ the heart of the reader. A good example of this is the scene in **The Sailor's Return*,¹⁶ where a little half-caste child is stoned by the children of the village where the sailor has retired with his coloured wife. But Garnett has an even more intense imagination for bizarre¹⁷

1. 歸聽. 2. affinities [ə'finitiz], 姻親. 3. Daniel Defoe ['dænjəl də'fou], (1659-1731) 英作家, 魯濱遜漂流記作者. 4. 觀點. 5. 氏之著作, 一九二二年出版. 6. 情節. 7. 帶有 Ovid 的風味 (Ovid 爲羅馬古詩人). 8. =changed. 9. vixen ['viksn], 雌狐. 10. 同居. 11. 由它自己去完結. 12. agonies ['æɡəniz], 大痛苦. 13. demure [di'mjuə], 莊嚴. 14. 未完全表明之詞. 15. rend [rend], 撕裂. 16. 氏之著作, 一九二五年出版. 17. bizarre [bi'zɑ:], 半野蠻的, 奇僻的, 幻想的.

incident and detail; as in **Go She Must*,¹ where an old vicar² *goes mad³ and turns his house into a bird sanctuary,⁴ wrenching out the windows to give access⁵ to his darlings. And in that little masterpiece, **The Grass-hoppers Come*,⁶ there is a scene in the desert where the airman, beside his fallen machine, is horrified by *a plague of locusts⁷ which settles round him. He starts up his engine, so that the propeller shall kill at least a few million of the assailants.⁸ As Garnett describes it, the scene is amazing. One hears the papery rustle of the falling insects; one sees the scarred hands of the airman; one aches with his thirst. Garnett combines a passion for flying with one for fishing. It is a characteristic blend⁹ of opposites. It might serve as a symbol for the combination of his quiet, deliberately simplified prose style, with the strangeness, wildness, sometimes inhuman cruelty of his subject matter. His outlook seems to be that of a creature of the wilds, or of a visitor from Mars,¹⁰ rather than that of a domestic human. A cold poetry, a keen science, are his materials; and he uses them by means of a monotonous prose whose whole art is the avoidance of art. There is nothing quite like his work in English letters.

1. 氏之著作, 一九二七年出版. 2. vicar [ˈvɪkə], 教區牧師. 3. 發狂, 發瘋.
4. sanctuary [ˈsæŋktjuəri], 避難所. 5. access [əkˈses], 通路. 6. 氏之著作, 一九三一年出版. 7. 一羣蝗蟲的禍患, (locusts [ˈlɒkəsts], 蝗). 8. assailants [əˈseɪlənts], 攻擊者. 9. blend [blend], 混和. 10. mars (mɑːz), 火星.

QUIZ

1. What is Scotland Yard?
2. Do cows sweat?
3. Where are the highest tides in the world?
4. Why is New York called Gotham?
5. Can mules reproduce their kind?

(Answers will be found on page 28)

WOMAN'S HONOR

(A Comedy in One Act)

BY SUSAN GLASPELL

女人的榮譽——(續)

(獨幕喜劇)

梁發三譯註

SHIELDED ONE. No! You shall not!

[Quite *taken aback,¹ the men stand looking at her. She has breeding, poise²—obviously she has stepped out of a world where women are shielded. She maintains a front³ of her usual composure, but there is an intensity—an excitement—which indicates she is feeling some big new thing. Lawyer looks from her to the Prisoner, who is staring at the Woman.]

受掩護的女人。不能夠！你決不能夠！

[律師和囚犯吃了一驚，站着看她。她有教養、風度，——顯然她曾從一個受人掩護的婦女世界中步了出來。她保持一種平時沈靜自若的面部。但有一種緊張——一種激動——表示她正感觸着一件什麼新的大事件。律師看看她，又轉眼望到囚犯身上。囚犯正注視着那女人。]

LAWYER. [To Woman.] Oh—you've come?

律師。[對女人。] 呵——你來了？

SHIELDED ONE. [Firmly, but with emotion.] I have come.

受掩護的女人。[堅決而又充滿情感地。] 我來了。

PRISONER. I don't understand.

囚犯。我不明白這是什麼一回事。

1. 吃驚。 2. poise [poiz], 姿態 (特指一個人頭部姿勢所給人的印象而言)。
3. 額，面 (一個人的正面)。

LAWYER. You were not willing to let him die?

律師。你不願意讓他死，是嗎？

SHIELDED ONE. No.

受掩護的女人。是的。

LAWYER. Good. This young man——[*He pauses, embarrassed, for it does not seem a thing to say to this lady*] was with you on the night of October 25?

律師。很好。這個青年——[他停一停，有點難色，因為這話像是對這女人說不出口的。] 十月二十五日夜間和你在一塊的，是嗎？

SHIELDED ONE. Yes.

受掩護的女人。正是。

PRISONER. Why, no I wasn't.

囚犯。怎麼，不是呀，我並沒和她在一塊。

LAWYER. There is no use, Gordon, in trying to keep the lady from doing what she has apparently determined to do.

律師。戈登，你想阻住這女人使她不做她已決定了要做的事，是沒有用處的。

SHIELDED ONE. No. You cannot keep me from doing what I have determined to do.

受掩護的女人。不能，你不能够阻住我做我所決定要做的事。

LAWYER. For my part, I respect you for it. Then you are prepared to testify that on the night of October 25 Gordon Wallace was with you from twelve o'clock midnight till eight next morning?

律師。在我來說，我尊敬你這毅然決然的行爲。然則你是預備來證明十月二十五日夜間從十二點到翌晨八點戈登華萊士是和你在一塊的？

SHIELDED ONE. [*A little faltering, yet fervent.*] Yes.

受掩護的女人。[有點遲疑而仍熱切地。] 是的。

LAWYER. Was with you——continuously?

律師。和你在一塊——一直繼續和你在一塊？

SHIELDED ONE. Yes.

受掩護的女人。是的。

LAWYER. Your name is——?

律師。大名是——？

[*He takes out his note-book.*

[他拿出他的記事本子。]

PRISONER. [*In distress.*] Don't give him your name! He'll use it! I tell you this is all a mistake. I don't know this lady. I never saw her before. [*To the Woman.*] You mustn't do this!

囚犯。[痛苦狀。] 不要把名字告訴他呀! 他要利用你的名字呀! 我告訴你這完全是一個錯誤。我並不認識這個女人。我以前從沒有見過她。

[向女人。] 你一定不要這樣做!

SHIELDED ONE. [*Proudly, and with relief.*] I have done it!

受掩護的女人。[驕傲而又感到寬慰地。] 我已做了!

LAWYER. And as I said, madam, I greatly respect you for doing it. You are, if I may say so, unlike most of your sex. Now—your name?

律師。我已說過，太太，我很敬佩你毅然的做它。如果我這樣說不冒失的話：你和大多數的女人兩樣。現在——大名是?

SHIELDED ONE. [*This is not easy for her.*] Mrs Oscar Duncan.

受掩護的女人。[這對她有點為難。] 奧斯加杜根太太。

LAWYER. And Mrs Duncan you live at——? [*A noise in the hall.*

I fear some one is coming in. Will you just step in here?

[*He shows her into the room at the left.*

They hear the corridor door open and turn. A woman is coming in—rather plump,¹ middle-aged—a pleasant, motherly looking woman. She looks from the Prisoner, moves to get a better look at the young man, who becomes nervous under this scrutiny; then she seems to have it straight in her mind, nods pleasantly.

律師。杜根太太，你住在——? [大廳裏一陣鬧聲。] 我恐怕有誰來了。請你踏進這裏來吧。

[他引她入左面一扇門。他們聽得通走廊那扇門打開轉動。一個女人走將進來——中年，體胖——一個愉快而帶母性的女人。她看看囚犯，並走前去對這青年看得更清楚一點。青年對這女人的審視感覺侷促不安；然後女的便好像心裏對這個有數，愉快地點點頭。

1. plump [plʌmp]. (婦女，頰部等) 肥胖的，飽滿的

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF CHINESE POETRY

英譯韻文舉隅一(續)

水滸第十五回吳用智取生辰綱，載有山歌一首：

赤日炎炎似火，燒野田禾稻半枯焦。

農夫心內如湯煮，公子王孫把扇搖。

或謂水滸之思想，即在此數句之中。¹ 余嘗對讀賽珍珠 (Pearl Buck) 之譯文，以爲其頗得自然之趣。請玩味之：

The sun burns with a fiery hand.

The rice is scorched on the dry land.

The farmer's hearts are hot with grief.

But idle princes must be fanned.

—*All Men Are Brothers*, p. 260.

再言辭賦；陶淵明之歸去來辭，有 H. A. Giles、平海關、林語堂諸氏之譯作，獨林譯用韻，較爲和諧。茲錄四句爲例：

舟遙遙以輕颺，風飄飄而吹衣。

問征夫以前路，恨晨光之熹微。

Lightly floats and drifts the boat, and gently flows and flaps
my gown. I inquire the road of a wayfarer, and sulk at the
dimness of the dawn.

—*A Nun of Taishan and Other Translations*,
p. 249; *Gems from Chinese Literature*, p. 3.

C. D. L. G. Clark 嘗譯蘇賦，茲引一例：

桂棹兮蘭橈，擊空明兮沂流光。

渺渺兮予懷，望美人兮天一方。(赤壁賦)

With cinamon boat and orchid oars,

We pierce the moonbeams, ascending the stream of light.

Impenetrable are my inmost thoughts.

Beautiful maidens of old, in what corner of the heavens do
ye dwell?

—*The Prose Poetry of Su Tung-p'o*, p. 127.

1. 陳澧秀水滸傳序。

小詞可舉蔣坦秋鐙鎖憶爲例：

是誰多事種芭蕉？早也瀟瀟，晚也瀟瀟！

* * * *

是君心事太無聊！種了芭蕉，又怨芭蕉！

What busy body planted this sapling?

Morning tapping,

Evening tapping!

* * * *

It's you who're lonesome, fretting!

Banana getting,

Banana regretting!

——林語堂譯 *Gems from Chinese Literature*, p. 61.

原文全篇用蕭韻，譯文以 ing [iq] 承之，頗能傳神。

世亦有以韻文譯散文者，如道德經一書，吳經熊大部分用自由詩 (free verse; *vers libres*) 譯之，¹ 實屬難能可貴。茲自七十一章引一段爲例：

人之生也柔弱，其死也堅強。萬物草木之生也柔弱，其死也枯槁。

When a man is living, he is soft and supple.

When a man is dead, he becomes hard and rigid.

When a plant is living, it is soft and delicate.

When it is dead, it becomes withered and dry.

——Laotsū's *The TAO and Its Virtue*.

英語因有重音之關係，讀之抑揚頓挫，甚爲悅耳。大詩人 Sir Philip Sidney 有言讚之曰：

Our tongue is most fit to honor

Poesy, and to be honored by poesy.

——*The Dejection of Poesy* 1595.

余讀林語堂所譯名著，益信此說；試引蘭亭集序數句爲例：

是日也，天朗氣清，惠風和暢。

To-day the sky is clear, the air is fresh, and the kind breeze is mild.

——*Gems from Chinese Literature*, p. 9.

1. 道德經有一部分亦爲韻文。

譯文用抑揚格，而未見斧鑿之跡，此所以可貴也。

翻譯至於詩歌，登峯造極矣。詩本抒情，而情緒難傳也；詩重意境，而境界難繪也；詩貴吟詠，而韻律難播也；詩富暗示，而餘意難蓄也；詩有規格，而體製難襲也：今欲保持原作之真之善之美，凜乎其難矣。當代文藝家 George More 謂：“Verse cannot be translated into verse;”¹ 小泉八雲 (Lafcadio Hearn) 以為韻文不妨譯為散文，² 莫不持之有故，特未可一概而論耳。茲先言體製。Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?—1400) 世稱英詩之鼻祖，其長詩坎城故事 (*Canterbury Tales*) 用 heroic couplet，五步一行，抑揚相協，前後押韻；此種體裁，原本意詩。又其所謂 rime royal，七行一節，乃仿意人 Guillaume de Machault 之詩體者也。莎士比亞擅長商籟 (sonnet)，已有梁宗岱之漢譯；按此十四行詩，亦非新調，乃 Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503?—1542) 自意傳入。與 Wyatt 齊名之 Surrey 伯爵 (1517—1547)，因譯 Virgil 之 *Aeneid*，首創無韻詩 (bland verse)。又如佛家之偈 (gāthā)，本梵詩也。可知仿襲體製，非不可能；特以中英語系之殊，音訓之異，依樣直譯，困難重重。故詩詞曲三者，雖各有精神面目，一旦譯成英文，除行數之多寡外，殆無由識別。賦之可貴，莫非侈麗之辭，錚錚之聲；譯文亦難盡其奧妙。林語堂嘗勸英詩人仿詩曲而創新體，頗具卓識，但莫若請翻譯家多多嘗試；茲引其言，以供參考：

It is interesting to note here that rhythm as understood in Chinese dramatic poetry and in Chinese music is different from the regular rhythm in Western poetry and music. There is no reason why the two fundamental meters of twos and threes should not be used in some kind of regular combination in English poetry. This has been done with great success in the Sung *ts'u* and Yüan dramas, producing a more modulated rhythm than the straight use of twos and threes throughout the line. This idea is worth experiment by some qualified English poets.

—*My Country and My People*, p. 265.

1. 參閱 *The Observer* of 9th June, 1918. 2. 詳見 *Great Translators* 一文。

昔 Chapman 譯荷馬之史詩 *Iliad* 與 *Odessey*, 詩人 Keats 讀之, 不覺手之舞之, 足之蹈之, 蓋其音韻鏗鏘, 頗能陶醉心靈也。就原則言, 譯詩自宜用韻。H. A. Giles 之譯 *Gems of Chinese Literature Verse*, 於此慘淡經營, 用力尤勤; 其中若詩經將仲子 (*A Male Light-of-Love*), 孟浩然宿業師山房待丁大不至 (*Waiting*), 趙嘏江樓望舊 (*Where Are They?*) 諸首, 且已被之樂譜, 可以和琴而歌矣。此書雖往往不拘細節, 頗能傳其神韻; 衆推爲漢詩之標準譯本, 非偶然也。散文家 L. Strachey 嘗撰書評, 揄揚備至。茲錄二句, 藉見一斑:

It is a faint and curious tone which reaches us, reechoed so sympathetical by Professor Giles's gracious art, from those far-off, unfamiliar voices of singers long since dead.....The lyrics in our anthology, so similar, so faultless, so compact of art, remind me of some collection of Greek statues, where the masters of many generations have multiplied in their eternal marbles the unaltering lovelines of the athlete.

—*Characters and Commentaries.*

其他譯本, 以用自由詩居多。如 Waley 之 *170 Chinese Poems*, 以每一重讀音節 (stressed syllable) 代一漢字, 抑揚上下, 亦可以低徊纏綿。又其 *More Poems from the Chinese*, 亦筆力毫勁, 足以副其譯思之所至; 某批評家有言贊之曰:

The beauty with which these poems are inlaid is fundamentally a wise beauty, and the wisdom is as much in the shape of Mr. Waley's as that of China.

余嘗撰我國韻文之西譯,¹ 對於英德法各種譯文, 均有簡略之介紹, 可參閱也。 (Concluded)

1. 載于 *文風新四號*。

TURMOIL

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

動搖——(續)

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

陸三爺慢慢地扯着他的長鬚子，少停，又接着說：

「新派那些話頭，就是那婚姻自由，讓男女自擇，倒還有幾分道理。姑娘自己擇婿，古人先我行之，本來也不失爲藝林佳話，名士風流！」

「然而也不可一概而論。」錢學究沈吟着說，「如果竈婢厮養也要講起自由來，那就簡直成了淫風了。」

兩個老頭兒正談着，陸慕游帶了胡國光和王榮昌闖進來。

陸慕游一見他父親和錢學究在這裏，不免有些侷促不安，但既已進來，又不好轉身便走，勉強上前，招呼着胡王二人過來見了。

Lu San-tieh pulled his long beard for a while, and continued:

“The new way, that is to say, a free marriage, which lets them choose for themselves, is rather reasonable. It is not only in these days that girls get their men for themselves; there are many striking episodes arising out of matrimonial adventures in old literature.”

“But surely it can't be commended on the whole,” replied Chien Hsüeh-chiu thoughtfully; “if kitchenmaids and pages are going to be free in their loves, that will certainly cause a spirit of dissipation.”

Lu Mu-yu with his two friends came in while the two old men were talking.

Seeing his father with a guest, Lu Mu-yu felt quite uneasy, but once he had entered the room, he could not go back, he had to go into the presence of his father and present his two friends.

陸三爺看見胡國光一臉奸猾，王榮昌滿身俗氣，心裏老不大快；但又見陸慕游站在一處，到底是溫雅韶秀得多，卻也暗暗自慰。他忽然想起一件事，看着兒子說：

「早上，周時達差人送了個條子來，是給你的；雪兒拏給我看，內中就有什麼會，什麼委員，究竟你近來在外邊幹些什麼事呢？」

陸慕游不防父親忽然查問起他的事來，頗有些惶恐了，只得支吾着回答：

「那也無非是地方上公益，父親只管放心！」又指着胡王二人說，「此刻和這兩位朋友來，也爲的那件事。既然時達已經有字條來，我且去看一看。」

陸三爺點了點頭，乘這機會，陸慕游就招呼胡王二人走了出來，逕到他自己的屋子裏去。剩下陸三爺和錢學究繼續他們的懷舊的感慨。他們三個穿過一座假山的時侯，陸慕游說：

Lu San-tieh was greatly displeased when he saw Hu Kuo-kwang with his cunning expression and Wang Jung-chang with his vulgar person. Only Lu Mu-yu, his son, quite aloof from them, suggested a well and gently bred young man, and this comforted the old man. He had a sudden thought and greeted his son.

“Chou Shi-ta sent a note to you this morning; your sister showed it me, and I found mention of associations and committees in it. What are you doing outside lately?”

Being questioned on his affairs by his father unexpectedly, Lu Mu-yu's mind was perturbed.

“Nothing except for the public benefit of the district; you will please not worry about it, father,” said the son smoothly, and then he indicated his companions, “I'm here with these friends also on that business. Shi-ta has already sent a note here, so I'm afraid I must go and see it.”

The father nodded, Lu Mu-yu took advantage of this opportunity and showed his friends to his own room, leaving Lu San-tieh and Chien Hsüeh-chiu to continue their sentimental reminiscences. When the three had crossed an artificial rocky knoll, Lu Mu-yu began:

「周時達是家嚴的門生，現在做縣黨部的常務委員，是有些地位的；國光兄的事，我們也可以託他。」

但是經過鄭重研究之後，似乎又應該先去拜訪縣黨部的商民部長方羅蘭，相機行事；周時達那邊，不妨稍緩，因為周時達素來膽小，怕是非，未必肯擔當，他這常務委員亦沒有勢力；而況縣黨部一定把胡案交給商民部核辦，正是方羅蘭職權內事。

「方羅蘭和我們也是世交，方老伯在日，和家嚴極好，羅蘭的夫人，陸梅麗女士，常來和舍妹談天。老方對我也很客氣。」

“Chou Shi-ta, who is one of my father's disciples, has a position, as he is now one of the acting committee of the town headquarters of the party. We can ask for his help in Kuo-kwang's trouble.”

But after a careful consultation, they felt they should first call on Fang Lo-lan, the head of the tradesmen's department of the town headquarters of the party, and take further steps according to circumstances. It was better to leave the interview with Chou Shi-ta till later on, because this man was rather a coward and dared not face trouble, and he had no power, though he was an acting member of the committee. It went without saying that the town headquarters of the party must put Hu's case to the tradesmen's department to settle; it was just the thing to come within the official authority of Fang Lo-lan.

“Our families have been friends for generations. Fang's father when alive was a very good friend of my father's; and Fang's wife, Lu Mei-li, always comes here to gossip with my sister. Fang himself is very polite to me.”

陸慕游這幾句話，加重了應該先找方羅蘭的力量，事情就這麼決定下來，並且立即進行。陸慕游知道明天上午，縣黨部有常務會議，胡案是一定提出來的。他們三個人隨即上街。王榮昌對於「如何處治劣紳」一問題始終未得要領，滿臉愁容的自回店裏去了。胡國光現在倒很心安，一路上他專心揣摩如何對方羅蘭談判，他自覺得很有把握似的。

既和陸府有舊，方氏當然也是世家，但住宅並沒陸府那樣寬大，也不像陸府那樣充滿了感傷的古香古色。剛進了門，胡國光就看見一個勤務兵模樣的漢子攔住了去路。

These words of Lu Mu-yu had weight enough to decide them upon going first to Fang Lo-lan. It was agreed and done at once, because Lu Mu-yu knew there would be an ordinary meeting next morning in the town headquarters of the party, and Hu's case should be brought forward without fail. They left Lu's place and went out again. Wang Jung-chang went back to his shop by himself in a sorry plight, without solving the question of how they punished the debased gentry. Hu Kuo-kwang, who was now rather at ease, was absorbed in planning on his way how to engage in conversation with Fang Lo-lan, but it seemed that he could manage it well.

The Fangs must also have been one of the high families, since they were old friends of the Lu's, but their residence was smaller and its colouring less evocative of the sentiment of ancient things than that of Lu. No sooner had they entered the house than Hu Kuo-kwang saw a man like an unarmed but uniformed official attendant barring their entrance.

『會方部長。』陸慕游昂然說。

『在不家。』是簡短的回答，那漢子光着眼只管打量胡國光。

『那麼太太總該在家。給我去通報：要見太太。』

忽然聚豐酒館前朱民生女伴的豔影，很模糊的在胡國光眼前一閃。胡國光想，方太太大概就是這麼一個耀眼的女子吧。

那漢子又看了胡國光一眼，這纔往裏邊走。陸慕游招呼着胡國光，也跟了進去。轉過了磚砌的垂花門，一座小客廳現出在眼前；廳前是一個極清潔的小院子，靠南蹲着一個花壇，蠟梅和南天竹的鮮明色彩，渲染得滿院子裏富麗而又溫馨。

"We want to see Mr. Fang, the head of the tradesmen's department," said Lu Mu-yu, throwing out his chest.

"He's not in," was the short answer. The attendant looked at Hu Kuo-kwang with piercing eyes.

"Then, I think, madame would be in. Go and inform Madame Fang that we want to see her."

The beautiful figure of Chu Mingsen's companion seen before the Chü Feng restaurant flashed suddenly though not clearly upon Hu Kuo-kwang, and he thought that Madame Fang would probably be a shining girl of that sort.

The attendant stared at Hu Kuo-kwang again and then went in. Lu Mu-yu signed to his friend and followed him. When they passed through the doorway built with bricks in patterns, a small drawing room came into sight, with a clean little garden in front of it. In the garden there was a flower bed in the south corner, near which the allspices and the cotoneasters with their bright colour made the whole garden rich and fragrant.

(To be continued)

小啓：本期擬續完之“Love's Greatest Reward”一文，因篇幅所限，改由下期刊出。

COLLOQUIAL SLANGS AND IDIOMS

俚俗用語例解

B

Back number; A: a person whose habits and views are out of date. 落伍的人。

“It is time the old man retired. He may have been a good business man once but he's *a back number* now. We need young blood in the organization.”

“那老人真應該退休了。他也許曾經是一個很有辦事才幹的人，可是現在落伍了。在我們的組織中需要年輕精幹的人。”

Back seat; A: to retire to an unimportant position. 退居末座，佔不重要的位置。

“New men have been elected so the old directors must take *a back seat* now.”

“新人物已遴選出來，那些老的總裁們現在必得退居末座。”

Bacon; To bring home the: to bring back the prize. 奪得錦標而歸。

“I see you are going to the Oratorical Contest. Be sure to *bring home the bacon*. We'll have a party when you get back.”

“我知道你要去參加演說競賽，希望你一定奪得錦標回來。你轉來時我們將開會歡迎。”

Bad form: contrary to etiquette. 失禮，不禮貌。

“It is *bad form* to wave your hand at a lady. You should always raise your hat.”

“向一個婦女揮手是不禮貌的。你隨時都應該脫帽。”

Bag; In the: a certainty. 確實，如囊中取物。

“Well, did you get him to agree with your terms?”

“Oh yes, it's *in the bag*. It's not in black and white yet but his secretary informed me privately that the papers will be drawn up tomorrow morning.”

“那末，你是不是使他同意了你的條件呢？”

“啊，當心，那已經確定了。雖然還沒有見諸文字，但他的秘書私下告訴我，合同明晨就可以弄好。”

Bag and baggage: to evict a person or a body of people together with all their belongings. 將一個人連同其所有物全部逐出。

“A scoundrel like him should be thrown out of the community, *bag and baggage*.”

“像他這樣的壞蛋應當斬草除根地逐出我們的社會。”

Ball; To get on the: to take immediate action or to be steadfastly on one's job. 立刻從事，馬上着手。

“He'll have to *get on the ball* soon if he expects to pass the examination.”

“如果他想考取，他得立刻從事準備應考。”

Ball rolling; To keep the: to keep a conversation or anything going. 使談話或某事繼續不斷。

“She is certainly an excellent hostess. She *kept the ball rolling* the whole afternoon and everyone was in good humor.”

“她真是一個頂括括女主人。整個的下午她都滔滔不絕，使每個客人都高興得很。”

Battle; Half the: any factor or characteristic that helps to guarantee success. 可保證成功的因素或特點。

“It's a difficult exam., but not only is he a good student but always prepares thoroughly. That's *half the battle*.”

“這是一個很困難的考試，但他不僅一個優秀學生，而且又準備得很澈底。所以那已經可操左券了。”

Bear-garden; A: a condition of disorder, or untidiness. 混亂狀態，吵鬧，不潔。

“Why can't you children keep quiet? You are turning the house into a perfect *bear-garden*.”

“你們孩子們不能安靜點嗎？你們把這房子簡直弄得天翻地覆了。”

“After several rounds of drinks they all got up and started singing and dancing. You can imagine what a *bear-garden* it was.”

“酒過數巡之後，他們都站起來開始歌舞。你可以想像那鬧得像個什麼樣子。”

Beat about the bush; To: to waste time talking about unimportant matters instead of coming to the point. 兜圈子說話，不直截了當地說。

“I'm in a hurry this morning. I wish you would tell me just what you want without *beating about the bush*.”

“今天早上我很忙。我希望你把想告訴我的話，直截了當地說出，不要兜圈子。”

Bed and lie on it; To make one's: to pay the penalty for one's mistakes or neglect. 自作自受。

“It's too late to do anything for him now. He has *made his own bed and must lie on it*.”

“現在已經太遲了，不能替他解脫了。——他自作自受。”

Bee in one's bonnet; To have a: to be a crank on some subject... 作幻想，想得天花亂墜。

“He has a *bee in his bonnet* about his son's career. Whether his son likes it or not doesn't concern him at all.”

“他對於他兒子的前程想得天花亂墜。至於他兒子是不是喜歡那個他却一點不管。”

Beef; One with a: with a complaint. 不平。

“Why is he getting so hot under the collar?”

“Well, he has a *beef* against his company. He thinks he's not being a fair deal.”

“他為什麼會那樣忿怒的？”

“哎，他對於他的公司頗抱不平。他覺得他們沒有給他以公平的待遇。”

Behind the 8th ball; To be: to be under constant pressure. 時感壓迫，燕巢幕上。

“I'm *behind the 8th ball*. My employer told me that I don't give him a more efficient service I'll get the air.”

“我現在簡直等於燕巢幕上。我的老闆對我說如果我不給他工作得更有效率，他便不要我了。”

Belt; To hit below the: to act unfairly, to take unfair advantage. 以不正當的方法加害，給以不公平的打擊。

"Have you heard that old Wang was dismissed just because he had once been arrested for some trifling matter?"

"Really? Poor fellow, that's *hitting a fellow below the belt*."

"你聽說老王被開除了嗎。就是因為他曾以小故被逮捕了一次的關係。"

"真的嗎？可憐的人，那是打擊人家太不公平了。"

Birds with one stone; To kill two: to accomplish two objects at the same time, or with one effort. 一箭雙鵰，一舉兩得。

"I'm going to talk business with him this afternoon at the golf course. He wants golf and I want business, so we'll be *killing two birds with one stone*."

"我今天下午要在那高爾夫球場和他說生意。他要打球，我要說生意，所以我們一舉兩得。"

Bitch; A: a complaint. 不平。

"He has *a bitch* against the company and is going to see the manager about it."

"他對於公司頗抱不平，而打算去看經理談論這個。"

Bite off more than one can chew; To: to try to do something beyond one's strength or power, to undertake more than one can carry out. 接收力不能勝任的事，貪多不能消受。

"He has three jobs and he is giving up two of them. He finds that he *has bitten off more than he can chew*."

"他有三個事情，而他預備放棄兩個。他覺得他做不了那麼多。"

Blanket; A wet: a pessimist, one who always looks on the worst side of things, a gloomy, melancholy fellow. 悲觀者，憂鬱的人，老是憤憤不平的人。

"Why is he never invited to parties?"

"Well, he is a regular *wet blanket*. He simply makes others uncomfortable and depressed."

"別人爲什麼從來不請他赴會？"

"哎，他是一個經常的悲觀論者。他簡直使別人不舒服和喪氣。"

(also used of someone who is always complaining, or of one in authority who makes those under him uncomfortable by his unreasonable demands, or exactions.) (To be continued)

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

II. LOCAL "AT"

I. "AT" OF CONTACT

It was past twelve when we **arrived at** Shanghai station.

From the meaning of *Aim* or *Direction* comes that of *Arrival at a Place*, or *Contact or Contiguity with a Point*, in which sense *At* is used after a few Intransitive Verbs.

- (a) **To arrive at:**—By both methods, we *arrive at* the same result.
- (b) **To touch at:**—Ships bound for America *touch at* Honolulu.
- (c) **To stop at:** Most ships *stop at* Suez for coal.
etc. *etc.*

Note 1:—The verb *to arrive* properly governs *at*. Compare:—

- { I **arrived at** the station just in time.
- { I **got to** the station just in time.
- { At last we **arrived at** the following conclusion.
- { At last we **came to** the following conclusion.

But when the place is a large one, *in* is used:—

To arrive { **at** a place.
 { **in** a country.
 { **in (or at)** a city.

Compare:—

- { The party has **arrived** { **at** Shanghai.
- { **in** China—~~in~~ Nanking.
- { A telegram says that the party has **arrived at** London.

Note 2:—The verb *to touch* is originally transitive, and is followed by *at* or *on* when used in particular senses. Compare:—

- (a) **To touch:**—The visitors are requested not *to touch* the articles.
- (b) **To touch at:**—The ship does not *touch at* any intermediate port.
- (c) **To touch on:**—I will not dwell on the subject at any length; I will only *touch on* the chief points.

Note 3:—The verb *to stop* may be followed by *at* or *in*, but with different meanings. Compare:—

- (a) **To stop at:** What was the last station we *stopped at*?
- (b) **To stop in:** Are you *stopping in* this house?

Note 4:—Contact with a Point is denoted by *At*; Contact with a Line or a Surface by *on*.

The map *hangs on* the wall.

One country *borders on* another.

2. "AT" OF CONTIGUITY

There is some one *at the door*.

A motion generally results in *contact* or *contiguity*. *At* denotes a Contiguity which is *Intentional*, while *By* denote a Contiguity which is *Accidental*. Compare:—

- { The carriage is *at* the door.
- { There is a tree *by* the door.
- { There is a horse *at* the gate.
- { There is a dog *by* the gate.
- { The servant is *at* the well.
- { There is a willow-tree *by* the well.
- { I was writing *at* my desk.
- { He was standing *by* my desk.
- { The party halted *at* a spring.
- { There was a tree *by* the spring.

At of Contiguity forms the following phrases:—

- (a) **At hand:** My departure is close *at hand*.
 (b) **At one's feet:** He laid all he had *at her feet*.
 (c) **At one's elbow:** He must have some one *at his elbow* to advise him.
 (d) **At one's heels:** The thief ran with the pursuers *at his heels*.
 (e) **At one's fingers' ends:** He has the whole classics *at his fingers ends*.
 (f) **At one's door:**—He laid his failure *at my door*.
 (g) **At one's post:**—The man died *at his post*.
 (h) **At the breast:**—She has a child *at the breast*.
 (i) **At the door:**—The time for departure is *at the door*.
 (j) **At the threshold:**—Russia suffered a defeat *at the very threshold* of the war.
 (k) **Out at elbows:**—He is dressed in shabby clothes *out at elbows*.
 (l) **Down at heels:**—He prowls about with a seedy air, *down at heels*.
 etc. *etc.*

Compare:—

- { A dog follows **at one's heels**.
 { A famine follows **on the heels** of a war.

Note:—It is to this meaning of Intentional Contiguity that the following meanings of *At* are to be traced:—

- (a) **Presence:**—Were you (**present**) **at** the meeting?
 (b) **Occupation:**—The company are now **at table**.

(To be continued)

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 8

1. Scotland Yard is a group of buildings surrounded by a courtyard in London, England. It was long famous as the headquarters of the London police force. The name is derived from an old palace which stood there in the time of Henry II (1154-59 A. D.) and which was the residence of the Scottish kings whenever they visited London. Newton, in his *London in the Olden Time* says: "This property was given by the Saxon King Edgar to Kenneth III, King of Scotland, for his residence, upon his annual visit to London to do homage for his kingdom to the crown of England." Margaret, the Queen of James IV, was the last of the Scottish royal family to reside in the old palace. She took up her residence there after the death of her husband at the battle of Flodden Field. The headquarters of the metropolitan police were moved to New Scotland Yard on the Thames Embankment in 1890, and *New Scotland Yard* is the present designation of the London police headquarters.
2. Cows do sweat. Perspiration in cattle, however, is not so noticeable as in horses and some other animals. In the case of the horse the sweat glands are distributed widely over the skin and the animal sweats freely all over the body. But in the ox sweat glands are less abundant and are most completely developed on the muzzle. Consequently a cow will sweat freely on the end of her nose, while what perspiration appears on her body is usually slight and almost imperceptible.
3. According to the United States Hydrographic Office, the tides in the Bay of Fundy are the highest known. The greatest difference between high and low water is in Minas Basin at Burntcoat Head. Under normal conditions it is 54.5 feet. It is said that owing to local conditions of wind and weather the tide of the Bay of Fundy has been known to reach 60 feet. These high tides are due largely to the configuration of the bay. As a general rule bays which open directly into the sea and which have narrow heads exhibit this phenomenon.
4. The name *Gotham* was applied to New York in 1807 by Washington Irving in *Salmagundi*. It was merely a humorous and satirical allusion to the alleged presumption of New Yorkers who are supposed to pride

themselves upon their wisdom. Gotham is a little village in Nottinghamshire, England. Its inhabitants are proverbial for their stupidity and simplicity. Many stories are told about the *wise men of Gotham*. In the 16th century a book was published entitled *Merrie Tales of the Mad Man of Gotham, gathered together by A. B., of Phisicke Doctour*. The traveler is still shown a bush around which it is said the Gothamites joined hands to shut in a cuckoo. According to another absurd legend, King John once passed through the village with a view of selecting a site for a new palace. The inhabitants were not anxious to be burdened with the expenses of a royal establishment in their community, so they hit upon the scheme of all appearing hopelessly stupid and imbecile. When the king arrived he found everybody occupied in some idiotic pursuit. His Majesty left in disgust, whereupon the wisecracks of the village remarked: "We ween there are more fools pass through Gotham than remain in it."

5. It is surprising how many people think the mule is a distinct species of animal capable of reproduction. The mule is merely a *hybrid* produced by breeding a female horse to a male ass. All male mules, and most of the females, are sterile. There is no authentic record of a jenny mule giving birth to a foal sired by a male mule. Thus mules are incapable of reproducing their kind and it is impossible to raise mules from mules. There are a few authentic cases of female mules giving birth to young when bred to male asses and stallions. For instance, in 1920 L. T. Branham, of Montalba, Texas, reported that a jenny mule in his possession had been bred to a male ass and had given birth to a living foal. This colt, of course, was not a true mule, being three-fourths ass. The jenny owned by Branham was lent to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and in 1925, while in the custody of that institution, she gave birth to a colt as the result of being mated to a stallion. This colt was three-fourths horse. Not only is the male mule sterile in reference to female mules, but there are no cases on record of she-asses or mares giving birth to foals when bred to male mules. When the she-ass gives birth to a foal sired by a stallion the offspring is called a *hinny*, not a mule. The hinny, which is also sterile, resembles the horse more than the mule does.

WORLD AFFAIRS

US Authorities Decide To Withdraw Personnel From Executive Headquarters

A high authoritative source told the *United Press¹ on January 15 that the *Executive Headquarters in Peiping² will be closed during the second half of next month, which will be the signal for the final formal *cracking up³ of China's whole shaky⁴ peace fabric,⁵ from the *three-man military subcommittee⁶ down to all peace agreements.

This source said American authorities in Nanking had decided to withdraw all American personnel from the Executive Headquarters within the next three weeks, which will be followed by liquidation⁷ of the government and Communist branches of the peace organization *set up by General George C. Marshall⁸ following the conclusion of the Kuomintang-Communist truce⁹ agreement Jan. 10, 1946.

This will mark the end of active United States mediation in China's internal troubles, though *Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart¹⁰ will continue to give any peace service as long as he remains in his post.

Govt Envoy To Yen-an Marking Time

Governor *Chang Chih-chung,¹¹ *Governor of Sinkiang,¹² who has been appointed the *Government's envoy to Yen-an¹³ to present a *new peace proposal,¹⁴ said on January 17 that the date of his departure for the Communist "capital" depends on Yen-an's reply to a *Government notification¹⁵ of his intended trip.

1. 聯合通訊社. 2. 北平(軍事調處)執行總部. 3. 破裂. 4. 薄弱的, 有裂紋的. 5. 組織, 構造. 6. 三人軍事小組. 7. 清結. 8. 馬歇爾將軍所設立者. 9. truce [tru:ts], 休戰, 暫時息戰. 10. 美大使司徒雷登氏. 11. 張治中. 12. 新疆省主席. 13. 政府派赴延安特使. 14. 新和平方案. 15. 政府之通知.

The Government's projected mission was made known to Communist China's leaders through U.S. Ambassador Leighton Stuart in a conference with *Communist liaison officer Wang Ping-nan,¹ who was understood to have immediately transmitted the information to Yen-an.

Governor Chang, discussing his plans with the press, said there is a possibility the Communists may respond by sending delegates back to Nanking to renew negotiations. In that case, he said, he will not go to Yen-an.

The Government envoy refused to disclose even the highlights² of the Government's new proposal. It was explained earlier by *Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei³ that Government quarters felt premature disclosure of the proposed terms might prejudice the chances for success by precipitating "harmful open argument".

Governor Chang indicated that he may be accompanied by another high Government representative if and when he goes to Yen-an. He was asked whether his companion would be *Szechuan Governor Chang Chun⁴ or the *secretary-general of the Peoples Political Council, Shao Li-tze.⁵ Chang refused comment on the question.

China Soon To Receive Jap Dismantled Plants As Reparations Debt

Japan shortly will begin *paying off⁶ her debt of *reparations to China⁷ with the shipment⁸ in the near future, of the first consignment⁹ of dismantled¹⁰ Japanese industrial plants and other equipment which will be used to bolster¹¹ China's *war-ravaged¹² economy, it was officially announced on January 17.

1. 共產黨聯絡員王炳南。 2. 要點, 提要。 3. 中宣部長彭學沛。 4. 四川省主席張羣。 5. 國民參政會秘書長邵力子。 6. 清償。 7. 對中國賠款。 8. 船貨。 9. consignment [kən'sainmənt], 交付。 10. dismantled [dis'məntlɪd], 拆卸的。 11. bolster ['bəʊlstə], 支墊。 12. 為戰爭所蹂躪的。

New Customs Gold Unit Notes Issued By Central Bank

Two kinds of new currency notes,¹ of the denominations² of 250 and 500 *Customs Gold Units,³ respectively have been put into circulation⁴ by the Central Bank of China.

The issuance⁵ of these new notes, it was said, is intended for the recall⁶ of the old notes from circulation and to facilitate⁷ the payment of *cash transactions.⁸

Tientsin Chinese Students Form Anti-U.S. Body

After the recent demonstrations⁹ against the alleged *rape case in Peiping¹⁰ involving a United States Marine, local Chinese students have formed a "society to protest against the stationing and atrocities¹¹ of United States forces in China."

The inaugural¹² meeting *took place¹³ in the students' dormitory¹⁴ of Nan-kai University on January 12. The society is composed of representatives of students from eight universities, colleges and middle schools in Tientsin.

The avowed¹⁵ object of the new body is to "protest against atrocities by United States forces and advocate¹⁶ their withdrawal from China."

Chinese Officer Shot For Theft Of US\$10,000,000

*Captain Liu Nai-yi of the Chinese Navy,¹⁷ *convicted of graft¹⁸ and *sentenced to death¹⁹ by a *court martial,²⁰ was shot²¹ at 10 o'clock a.m. January 16 at the *Heavenly Bridge execution ground.²²

Liu, while a *taking-over official²³ here in Peiping after *V-J Day,²⁴ embezzled²⁵ public funds and property totalling over US\$10,000,000.

1. 鈔票. 2. denominations [di,nɒmɪn'neɪʃəns], (貨幣的) 單位價格.
3. 關金單位. 4. 流通. 5. issuance ['ɪsjuəns], 發行. 6. 召回. 7. 使便利.
8. 錢幣交易. 9. demonstration [,dɛmən'streɪʃən], 示威運動. 10. 北平強姦案.
11. atrocities [ə'trɒsɪtɪz], 暴行, 凶惡. 12. 開幕的, 就任的. 13. 舉行.
14. 宿舍. 15. avowed [ə'vaʊd], 公言的. 16. advocate ['ædvəkeɪt], 主張, 鼓吹.
17. 中國海軍艦長劉乃沂. 18. 定為貪污罪. 19. 判處死刑. 20. 軍事法庭.
21. 槍斃. 22. 天橋刑場. 23. 接收官吏. 24. 盟軍戰勝日本之日.
25. embezzled [ɪm'beɪzld], 侵吞.

The scandal¹ was uncovered by the *Government's Taking-Over Inspection Group to North China² last summer.

Child Without A Stomach Still Lives And Plays

The Children Hospital disclosed a weird³ story of an eight-year-old girl, Peggy Elkerson who has lived since her birth without a stomach.⁴ It is believed to be the third of such case in the medical history of the world and possibly the only one in the United States.

Peggy must eat continually, but otherwise⁵ she is normal, attending school, playing with other children and is not sick or unhappy. Since no food storage is possible, the girl lives on soft diet⁶ to simplify digestion, although she can chew⁷ her food. **She** does not drink milk, but beer.⁸

1. 醜事. 2. 政府華北接收清查團. 3. weird [wiəd], 怪異的. 4. stomach ['stamək], 胃. 5. 除此以外在別的方面. 6. 食品. 7. 咀嚼. 8. 啤酒.

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英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

要學會一國的語言文字，決不是一回轉而易舉的事，尤其是英國的語文，似乎更難精通。中國學生在中學六年，大學四年，一共要學十年英文，但學到大學畢業，學通了的人，似乎並不多。這當然應該歸咎於學校中要學的課程太多，無法專修，而讀書時不求甚解，只顧大體，忽視小節，實爲失敗的主因。編者不揣譾陋，就平日個人研究的心得，分題寫出這許多小冊子，各書均自成段落。茲編印成冊，彙爲叢書。解釋詳盡，例證豐富，使初學者有無師自通之便，已有門徑者有登堂入室之樂，學習英國語文者，均應購備，以爲參考。全部共三十冊，陸續出版，茲將已出者列下：

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