

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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3 dollars

a copy

中英周刊

THE JOINT DECLARATION OF THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE AT TEHERAN

德黑蘭三強會議聯合聲明

TEHERAN, Monday (Dec. 7)—The assurance of increasing attacks on Germany, the guarantee of the certainty of victory and the promise of a just and lasting peace are contained in the Allied Declaration now issued here following the meeting of Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

"We, the President of the U.S.A., the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union have met these four days past in this capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

"We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in war and in the peace

史達林元帥，羅斯福總統及英首相邱吉爾先生會議完畢之後，三同盟國在德黑蘭發表聯合宣言，保證加強對德攻勢，確信勝利之必然，並同意戰後樹立公正與永久之和平。

「吾人——美國總統，大不列顛首相，及蘇聯總理於過去四日曾在吾人盟邦之首都德黑蘭會談，並已形成及確定吾人之共同政策。

「吾人已表示決心，即吾人之國家，在戰時及戰後之和平時

that will follow. As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces.

"We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have reached guarantees that victory will be ours. And as to peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace.

"We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

"With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the co-oper-

期，將一致合作。關於戰事，吾人之軍事參謀人員，業已參加圓桌討論，並已商定摧毀德國武力之計劃。

「對於未來自東西南三方面所發動之軍事行動範圍與時間，吾人已獲得完全一致之協議。吾人成立之共同諒解，保證勝利必將屬於吾人。關於戰後之和平，吾人確信吾人之協合一致將產生永久和平。

「吾人充分認識吾人及一切聯合國家樹立和平之最高責任，此種和平將獲得全世界絕大多數民衆之擁護，並在未來若干世代中，杜絕戰爭禍患與恐怖。

吾人與吾人之外交顧問，曾檢討未來之問題。吾人將力求一

ation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations,

"No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies on land, their U-boats at sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing. From these friendly conferences, we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences

"We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose. Signed at Teheran the First day of December, 1943.—Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill."

切夫小國家與吾人合作，並積極參加吾人之活動；只須其人民一若吾人之人民，專心致力於消滅暴政與奴役，壓迫與偏執。彼等如願加入民主國之世界集團，則吾人甚表歡迎。

『世上無任何力量能阻止吾人從陸上摧毀德國之陸軍，在海面毀滅其潛艇，自空中破壞其軍需工廠。吾人之攻擊將必毫不留情且日益猛烈。吾人從若干次友好之會議中，滿懷信心以瞻望未來之一日，屆時世界全體人民，將不受暴政之勳染，並能依其不同之志願與其各有之良心，享受自由之生命。

『吾人懷希望與決心而來，在事實上，精神上，與志趣上成爲良友而去。羅斯福，史達林，蘇吉爾簽字，一九四三年十二月一日於德黑蘭。

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Great Britain is one of the most important commercial countries in the world. Britain buys more goods than it sells; its imports exceed its exports.

Its chief imports are raw materials and foodstuffs; wool from Australia, tea from India and Ceylon, cotton, petroleum and tobacco from the United States, wine and fruit from France, Italy, Spain, and the Colonies.

One of the most extensive industries in England is the textile industry; immense quantities of cotton and woollen goods and artificial silk are produced and exported. English leather goods are also in great demand in other countries.

Great Britain is also noted for coal, and for iron and steel goods, and it supplies many countries with certain classes of machinery. Another leading industry in this country is shipbuilding, and the motor industry is very flourishing.

As it is not a great agricultural country, England has to obtain its food supplies largely from abroad. Our best customers are India, China, the United States of America, Germany, France, and the British Dominions.

Conversation

I should like to speak to Mr. Johnson, if he's disengaged.

He's busy at present, what name please?

This is my card. I wonder if you would mind taking it in.

LONDON IN BATTLE DRESS

By Colin McDonald

(Continued from No. 33)

We are also constantly in Europe where bread is tightening up the ration is not rationed, but most of food, clothes, and other goods are rationed in fuel in order to save labour, and order to save shipping space. After living in Szechwan, I miss the eggs, oranges and ships are of vital importance for, without them we cannot mount our great offensive against our enemies in their own countries. England is the only country and active

NOTES

1. 商業與工業. 2. 經商的國家. 3. 貨物. 4. 進口貨超過出口貨. 5. 原料. 6. 食物. 7. 澳洲. 8. 錫蘭島. 9. 石油.
10. 煙草. 11. 殖民地. 12. 英國最大的工業. 13. 紡織工業.
14. 羊毛的. 15. 人造絲. 16. 革製品. 17. 植樹. 18. 機械.
19. 汽車工業. 20. 發達. 21. 顧客. 22. 自治領. 23. 假如你有空暇.
24. 名片. 25. 我不知道你可否把這名片遞進去. 26. 我有一個提議請你考慮 (直譯為交給你).
27. 公司, 商行. 28. 阿得路德威 (直譯的首府).
29. 船艙的蓋. 30. 船艙的蓋.
31. 船艙的蓋. 32. 船艙的蓋.
33. 我們在這方面的生意. 34. 條件如何? 35. we would.
36. 伊德. 37. 由你們經手. 38. 關於那一點我們將成立諒解.
39. 你待. 40. 所料一切貨物之裝船. 41. 規定價格. 42. 電話費.
43. 及水脚. 44. 在沒. 45. 打電. 46. 中央線5510號. 47. 指接電話線的小姐. 48. 有希望的.
49. 立刻. 50. 你五分鐘之內就.

Compared with China England is only a small island not bigger than one of your provinces. We are doing everything we can, therefore, to increase our food production,⁵⁶ and many people are now growing their own vegetables after office hours⁵⁷ in their back gardens or in special plots made out of waste ground.⁵⁸

When you want new clothes in England you must give up coupons⁵⁹ for them. As you do not get many coupons, this means a big saving of think nothing of wearing labour and material. The people of London like the people of Chungking, old clothes now,⁶⁰ if it will help to defeat the Axis powers.⁶¹

Fuel is just as strictly rationed in England now as it is in China, because every drop of gasoline⁶² used in the war effort has to be brought across the sea. People are even asked to save water, not because it is scarce, but because it requires fuel to pump it⁶³ in the big cities.

In order to save fuel, the number of buses, trains⁶⁴ and motor-cars⁶⁵ has been drastically cut down,⁶⁶ and I have often seen buses in London just as crowded in the rush hours⁶⁶ as the buses in Chungking, while long queues⁶⁷ wait their turn in the streets.

Train services have also been curtailed⁶⁸ all over the country. This is to release rolling stock⁶⁹ for troops and war material as well as to save fuel. During the blitz the train services in England carried on, like the Canton-Hankow Railway,⁷⁰ regardless of the bombs showered down by enemy planes.⁷¹

Salvage⁷² plays an important part⁷³ in saving shipping space. Thousands of tons of waste paper,⁷⁴ outworn machinery,⁷⁵ old rubber, steel from blitzed buildings⁷⁶ and scrap⁷⁷ of every kind are collected each month for making into munitions.⁷⁸ More than 1,000,000 tons of

Great British Writers

CHARLES DICKENS

Born 1812—Died 1870

K. What do you know of Dickens' early days?

L. He became a 'child worker' in a factory,² and 'earned six shillings a week.'³ Later he became an 'office boy.'⁴

K. When was he recognised⁵ as a 'master of fiction'?

L. With the publication⁷ of the "Pickwick Papers."⁸

K. What is the subject-matter⁹ of the "Papers?"

iron has already been recovered from 'park railings'¹⁰ alone.

Despite rationing and the shortage of many classes of goods which have become scarce since the war started,

people 'seem to get along pretty'¹⁰ well in England. They are ready, like the people of China, 'to make any sacrifices which will help us to overthrow our common enemies.'¹¹ — The End —

NOTES

50. 加緊食物、衣服及燃料的分配。 51. 船隻的容量。 52. 裝備。
 53. 掛念着。 54. 豐富。 55. 限制的價錢。 56. 食物生產。 57.
 公餘之暇。 58. 從荒地開拓出來的特殊地帶。 59. 計口投物券。 60.
 現在着舊衣倒滿不在乎。 61. 軸心國。 62. 每滴汽油。 63. 打水。
 64. 火車。 65. 已火減少。 66. 擁擠的時候。 67. ●長長的站班（
 候車）。 68. 減少。 69. 騰出車輛。 70. 粵漢鐵路。 71. 不管做
 操彈如雨下。 72. 節約運動。 73. 盡一分重要的力量。 74. 廢紙。
 75. 用壞了的機器。 76. 被炸的建築物。 77. 屠物。 78. 軍火。
 79. 公司的關係。 80. 似乎過得很好。 81. 不惜任何犧牲，以打倒
 我們的共同敵人。

L. The work relates the comic incidents¹¹ in the lives of an old bachelor, his three friends, and a servant, Sam Weller.

K. What work is considered to be Dickens' masterpiece?¹³

L. "David Copperfield,"¹⁴ a long novel in the form of an autobiography.¹⁵ It relates the early struggles of a literary man.¹⁶

K. Describe the contents¹⁷ of several of his novels.

L. "Oliver Twist,"¹⁸ a story of the miserable life¹⁹ of an orphan boy, reared in the workhouse.²⁰ "Martin Chuzzlewit," pictures of American life.²¹ "Old Curiosity Shop," tale of a gambler,²³ and his grandchild, Little Nell. "Dombey & Son," story of a merchant intensely interested in business.²⁴ "Little Dorrit," tale of life in a debtor's²⁵ prison. "A Tale of Two Cities" deals with²⁶ the horrors of the French Revolution.²⁷ "Nicholas Nickleby," pictures of the horrors of the Deatheboys Hall.²⁸ "Bleak House," miseries of a law suit.²⁹ "Hard Times," tales of a strike.³⁰ "Barnaby Rudge," story of the riots³¹ of 1780.

K. What are his most popular Christmas books?

L. "Christmas Carol,"³² "Cricket on the Hearth,"³³ and "Dr. Marigold."

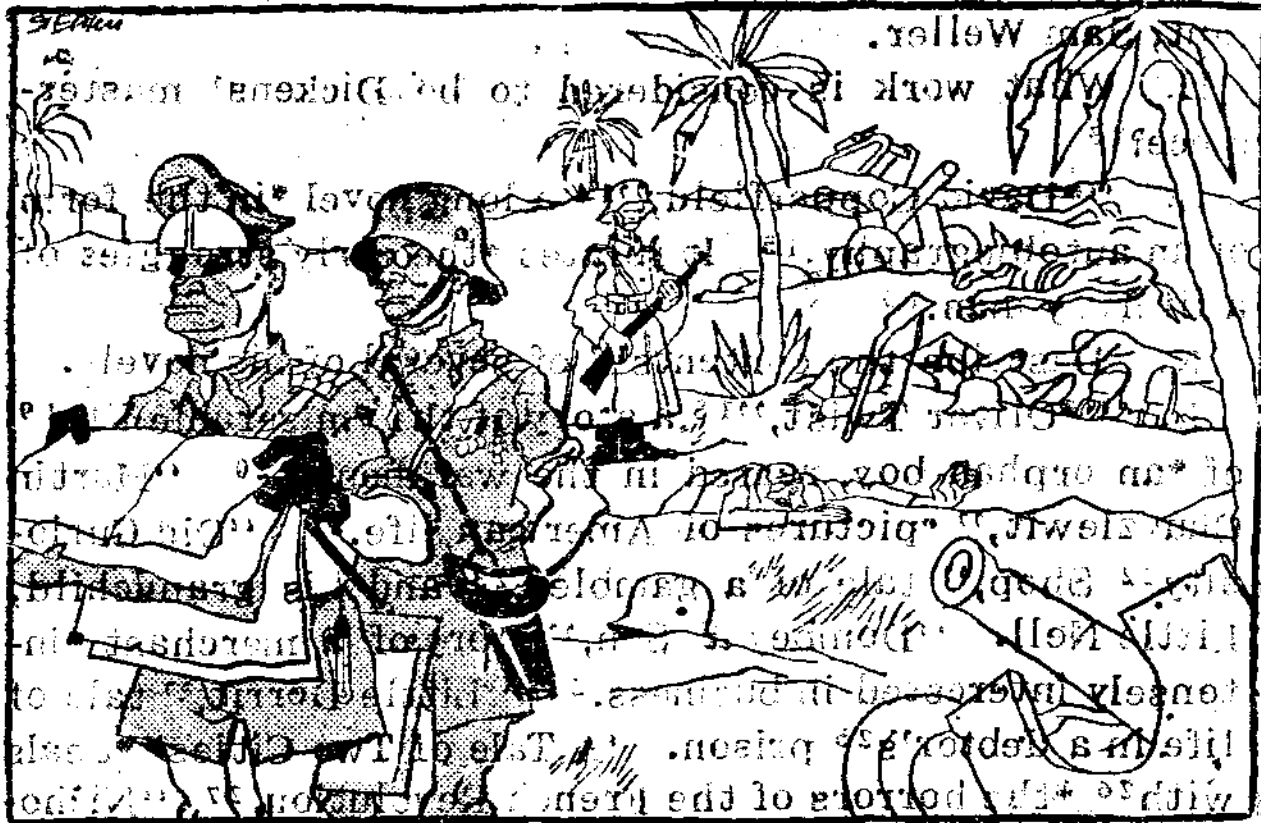
K. What are the names of some of his immortal characters?³⁵

L. Mr. Pecksniff and Mrs. Gamp in "Martin Chuzzlewit." Sydney Carton in "A Tale of Two Cities." Sam Weller and Stiggins in "Pickwick Papers." Mr. Micawber in "David Copperfield" and Squeers in "Nicholas Nickleby."³⁶

K. What characterises Dickens' novels?³⁶

L. Drollery,³⁷ pathos,³⁸ inimitable³⁹ description of characters, and war against social wrongs.⁴⁰ The humour⁴¹ is pure, ironic,⁴² and sparkling.⁴³

「畢竟我們今天得到一些土地。」
 「可還不夠埋葬我們的死者。」



After all we have gained territory today.
 But hardly so much as to bury our dead.

NOTE

- 1. 童工
- 2. 工廠
- 3. 每週得六先令
- 4. (公事房之) 侍者
- 5. 公認爲
- 6. 小說大家
- 7. 出版
- 8. 醫藥威克雜誌
- 9. 國村
- 10. 講述
- 11. 滑稽事件
- 12. 未婚者
- 13. 傑作
- 14. 林(琴甫先生)譯爲「塊肉餘生記」
- 15. 自傳體的長篇小說
- 16. 一位文人早年的奮鬥(史)
- 17. 內容
- 18. (林譯爲) 賤史
- 19. 不幸的生涯
- 20. 貧民養育院裏的一位英兒
- 21. 美國生活的描
- 22. 古義
- 23. 賭徒
- 24. 對生活特別感興趣
- 25. 負債者
- 26. 談論
- 27. 法國革命時期的
- 28. 約克郡的一季候
- 29. 領事
- 30. 工
- 31. 暴動
- 32. 歌
- 33. 蟋蟀
- 34. 火爐
- 35. 不朽的人物
- 36. 送更司的小說表現什麼特色
- 37. 債務
- 38. 模測
- 39. 不能懷傲的
- 40. 社會的罪惡
- 41. 幽默
- 42. 諷刺
- 43. 續發的

Words Liable To Be Confused

In English there are a great number of words that give difficulty not only to foreign students but also to the English themselves. The spelling and meaning of them are best understood by a careful study of illustrative examples together with their practice in the formation of sentences.

In the following list the editor is trying to give only the words mostly liable to be confused by Chinese students.

1). **About, Almost.**

About means more or less than.

Ex. He is about five years old (He may be more or less than five).

Almost implies a negation. It means nearly, but not quite, and conveys the idea of failure or falling short.

Ex. John almost succeeded in winning the race.

2). **Accident, Incident.**

An **accident** is something that is unexpected, and happens by chance; it often has the idea of misfortune, as:

Ex. 1. A railway accident occurred yesterday, resulting in the loss of many lives.

2. I met him by accident (unexpectedly).

An **incident** is an event of minor importance. As an adjective it means liable to happen.

Ex. 1. There are some interesting incidents on the journey.

2. Hardships are incident to the life of an explorer.

3). **According to** means agreeing with, or implies a reference to the opinion of someone.

Ex. 1. **According to what you said, Paris must be a very beautiful city.**

2. **According to some philosophers, the aim in life is the pursuit of happiness.**

In accordance with means in agreement with.

Ex. 1. **They have acted in accordance with my instructions.**

4). **Affect. Effect.**

To affect is a verb meaning (1) to excite the feelings, generally feelings of sympathy or sorrow, (2) to influence, (3) to pretend.

Ex. 1. He was much affected by the stories of starving children.

2. The amount of rain affects the growth of crops.

3. She affected sympathy, but in fact she was indifferent.

Effect may be a verb or a noun.

As a verb it means to obtain a result.

Ex. 1. He effected his escape from prison by disguising himself.

2. He effected a cure by simple remedies.

As a noun it means result.

Ex. 1. The effect of your conduct is to disgust your friends.

2. What will be the effect of your decision.

NEW AND VIEWS

1. Chinese And British Leaders' Exchange Greetings

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek have exchanged messages on the

anniversary of the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Mr. Churchill's reply to the Chinese President said: "I am confident that as a result of the decisions of the conference which has just taken place, the efforts of our

5). Antiquated, Antique.

Antiquated means out of date, **antique** signifies that which has long been ancient, but of which some specimens or traces still exist.

try to improve our relations with the United States and other countries will bear good fruit.

Ex. 1. As the law is antiquated I care a fig for it.

I have no doubt that our

Ex. 2. This vase was made in Sung Dynasty. It is a real antique.

size and position of our

6). Attempt, Endeavour.

We **attempt** when we put forth a little more effort than when we try to accomplish anything; we **endeavour** when we put forth still more determined effort.

The difference between

Ex. 1. This is a difficult problem, but I am attempting to solve it.

of the difference between

Ex. 2. She made the attempt again and again without success.

of the difference between

Ex. 3. He is endeavouring to win the prize.

of the difference between

Ex. 4. China is making every endeavour to win the final victory.

of the difference between

two peoples and those of the United States and our other Allies will bear good fruit."

President Chiang's message said: "Although our two countries have been sailing through very rough seas during the past two years we have already succeeded in turning the tide of war."

"I have no doubt that the friendly relations long existing between our two countries have been greatly strengthened as a result of our recent conference in North Africa."

2. The Difference Be-

tween Two World Wars

"The Daily Herald, in an editorial, draws attention to the fact that the present war has already lasted longer than the first war. "But we have," the newspaper says, as we had not in 1914-18, a Far Eastern war on our hands.

"The British Commonwealth and the United States have in this war to fight Japan and Germany at the same time. It is a gigantic task, but it is being accomplished. The past 12 months have seen the tide turn.

"In Russia and Africa the German offensives have been stopped and rolled back."

It has been a year of victory and great progress towards the goal. And that, though on a smaller scale, is true also of the Far East. There, too, the initiative has passed to the United Nations."

"The past year has been the Allies' turn from the defensive to the offensive."

The coming year will see the offensive develop into a grand assault."

3. Burning Berlin Is An

Omen For Tokyo

LONDON, Dec. 9—"Realization of their criminal folly must be dawning upon

Japan's war lords. This realization may be coming less from the shock of reverses than from the catastrophic events in Europe," comments the Sydney Morning Herald.

"The glare of burning Berlin illuminates the path which Japan is destined to tread. In the German disasters in the West the Japanese can perceive a rapid approach of the day when the Western Allies will at last be free to turn their undivided attention to the Pacific.

4. Eden Receives Chinese Mission

Members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission were received at the Foreign Office this afternoon (Dec. 13) by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.

Speaking earlier at a Mansion House luncheon to the Mission the Lord Mayor,

Sir Frank Newson Smith, said China would welcome the participation of foreign capital and enterprise in the restoration of her economy and he was sure the city of London would not be found wanting in co-operation when the time came.

Doctor Wang Shih-chieh, leader of the Mission, in reply expressed appreciation of this assurance of London's co-operation.

"In her industrialization and economic rehabilitation China will need both capital and technical assistance from Britain and her other Western Allies," he said. "Following the abolition of extraterritoriality, China decided to remove all restrictions relating to foreign investments. The way is now clear for full and equal partnership in the economic field."

5. Preliminaries Of Pacific Offensive Over, Says Knox

Colonel Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary, told his Press conference on Dec. 16: The preliminaries of fighting a major Pacific offensive are

out of the way and we are getting ready to drive home some hard blows. He added that Allied nibbling operations had resulted in important units of the Japanese Fleet being destroyed piecemeal and heavy air losses.

NOTES

- 1. 1. 交換祝詞. 2. 互相致詞. 3. 太平洋戰爭爆發之週年紀念. 4. 才舉行過的會議(指開羅會議)的決議案. 5. 努力. 6. 將產生良好結果. 7. 經過驚濤駭浪. 8. 轉變戰爭之遺流. 9. 如強.
- 2. 1. 每日先驅報(英國工黨機關報). 2. 社論. 3. 喚起注意. 4. 遠東戰爭. 5. 英國聯邦. 6. 鉅額的工作. 7. 攻勢. 8. 逐回. 9. (勝利的)目標. 10. 雖然範圍較小. 11. 主動業已轉到聯合國(手中). 12. 由守勢轉到攻勢. 13. 偉大的攻擊.
- 3. 1. 預兆. 2. 日本軍閥勢必漸漸覺悟他們犯罪的惡行. 3. 吃敗仗的打擊. 4. 災害的事件. 5. 悉得泥(澳洲地名)晨光先驅報. 6. 燃燒中的柏林的火線照耀着日本命定的須踐踏的路線. 7. 大災大難. 8. 集中的注意力.
- 4. 1. (英外相)艾登歡迎中國訪英團. 2. 外交部. 3. 在倫敦市長官邸的午餐. 4. 倫敦市長. 5. 參加. 6. 外交. 7. 經濟. 8. 經濟底恢復. 9. 缺少無有. 10. 合作. 11. 團長王世杰博士施政詞中, 對倫敦合作之保證, 發示歡慰. 12. 工業化. 13. 經濟復興. 14. 技術的幫助. 15. 治外法權之廢除. 16. 取消外人投資底一切限制.
- 5. 1. 太平洋的攻勢序幕業已過去. 2. 美國海軍部長諾克斯上校. 3. 新聞記者招待會. 4. 我們正準備予敵人以澈底的嚴重打擊. 5. 同盟軍初步作戰業已將日本海軍重要部隊加以三壞並予空軍以重大損失.

FOUR PERIODICALS

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