

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE. BRITISH EMBASSY. CHUNGKING.



War and Social Revolution  
in Britain  
The Schoolmaster  
Exercise in English No. 35  
Notes on Exercise No. 34  
and Answers to It's Questions  
Anecdotes  
The Dr. Speaking  
the Truth  
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# WAR AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

## 戰爭與英國的社會革命

“This war has been the completion of what amounts to a social revolution in Britain,” writes the well-known economist Robert Boothby, M. P., in the Daily Mail. “To attempt to undo the major results of that revolution would be both foolish and impracticable. Tremendous social changes have taken place in this country during the past five years.

“First of all full employment has been achieved. The effect of this upon the social welfare of the community as a whole can hardly be overestimated. Next there has been a gigantic redistribution of wealth. Taxation has been imposed and maintained at

「在英國，這次戰爭眼見着完成了相當於社會革命的工作」

，著名的經濟學家兼國會議員拉柏第布斯貝在每日郵報上寫道，

「要想把這種社會革命底主要結果取消，那就既愚笨而且事實上辦不到。在過去五年間英國發生了極大的社會變化。

「第一，所有能工作的人民全體都就了業。這件事所加於整個社會福利底效果是決不會被過分估計的。其次，財富的重行分

an unprecedented level. At one end of the scale direct taxation has reached a height which is steadily and remorselessly removing the capital accumulations of those who before the war were counted rich. At the other end, the range of direct taxation has been extended despite the fact that the vast majority of wage earners are paying income tax.

"Despite this, the aggregate savings of the community as a whole are colossal.

"Another change which is bound to have tremendous and largely unforeseen repercussions is the complete emancipation of women.

"Next we come to the general standard of nutrition and, therefore, health. In spite of the reduction of imports this has been raised to a much higher level than that which prevailed before the war. How? By

派也有了驚人的成績。賦稅直接空前的稅率繼續徵收。在一方面，直接稅已達到了一個高度，逐漸而無情地把戰前的富人底資本積集動搖了。在另一方面儘管大多數工資階級的人們繳納所得稅，直接稅也推廣到他們身上。

儘管如此，整個社會的儲蓄總數還是很龐大的。

另一個變遷是婦女底完全解放，這件事必然要生驚人而沒有預料到的反響的。

「其次，我們要談到營養一般標準，也就是健康。進口的食物雖然減少，營養水準却比戰前高得多。這是怎樣辦到的呢？

# MR. TRIGG, OUR SCHOOLMASTER

William Henry Hudson

**W**e had been settled some months in our new home, and I was just about half-way through my sixth year, when one morning at breakfast we children were informed to our utter dismay

that we could no longer be permitted to run absolutely wild; that a schoolmaster had been engaged who would live in the house and would have us in the schoolroom during the morning and part

the deliberate policy of the Ministry of Food which was originally designed to ensure there should be an adequate supply of essential foodstuffs available for all classes at prices they could afford to pay.

這裏歸功於糧食部的詳明的政策，起初，這種政策目的不過是保證主要的食物有適當的供應，各階級的人們都能買得起，買得到。

“Then there is Beveridge's plan. We can take it there will be an all-in insurance for all (thus abolishing the sharp distinction hitherto drawn between the class that is insured and that which is not) and also a family allowance, which will be the first change upon national resources.”

再其次，選貝福利氏底計劃（社會保險計劃）•我們可以相信將來會做到為大眾福利的大家保險（因此打消歷來的保險者與非保險者的明顯的區別），和實行家屬津貼，這一層對於國家寶財將是最重要的改變」•

of the afternoon.

Our hearts were heavy in us that day, while we waited apprehensively for the appearance of the man who would exercise such a tremendous power over us and would stand between us and our parents, especially our mother, who had ever been our shield and refuge from all pains and troubles. Up till now they had acted on the principle that children were best left to themselves, that the more liberty they had the better it was for them. Now it almost looked as if they were turning against us; but we knew that it could not be so—we knew that every slightest pain or grief that touched us was felt more keenly by our mother than by ourselves, and we were compelled to believe her when she told us that she, too, lamented the restraint that would be put upon us, but knew that it would be for our ultimate

good.

And on that very afternoon the feared man arrived, Mr. Trig by name, an Englishman, a short, stoutish almost fat little man, with grey hair, clean-shaved sun-burnt face, a crooked nose which had been broken or was born so, a clever mobile mouth, and blue-grey eyes with a humorous twinkle in them and crow's-feet at the corners. Only to us youngsters, we soon discovered, that humorous face and the twinkling eyes were capable of a terrible sternness. He was loved, I think, by adults generally, and regarded with feelings of an opposite nature by children. For he was a schoolmaster who hated and despised teaching as much as children in the wild hated to be taught. He followed teaching because his work was excessively irksome to him, yet he had to do something for a living, and

this was the easiest thing he could find to do. How such a man ever came to be so far from home in a half-civilized country<sup>19</sup> was a mystery,<sup>20</sup> but there he was, a bachelor<sup>21</sup> and homeless man after twenty, or thirty years on the pampas,<sup>22</sup> with little or no money in his pocket, and no belongings<sup>23</sup> except his horse—he never owned more than one at a time—and its cumbrous<sup>24</sup> native saddle,<sup>25</sup> and the saddle-bags in which he kept his wardrobe<sup>26</sup> and whatever he possessed besides. He didn't own a box. On his horse, with his saddle-bags behind him, he would journey about the land, visiting all the English, Scotch, and Irish settlers,<sup>26</sup> who were mostly sheep-farmers, but religi-

ously<sup>27</sup> avoiding the houses of the natives. With the natives he could not affiliate,<sup>28</sup> and not properly knowing and incapable of understanding them he regarded them with secret dislike and suspicion.<sup>29</sup> And by and by he would find a house where there were children old enough to be taught their letters, and Mr. Trigg would be hired by the month, like a shepherd or cowherd, to teach them, living with the family. He would go on very well for a time, his failings,<sup>30</sup> being condoned<sup>31</sup> for the sake of the little ones; but by and by there would be a failing out, and Mr. Trigg would saddle his horse, buckle on the saddle-bags, and ride forth over the wide plain in quest of a new home.

(To be continued)

### NOTES

1. 告知.
2. 驚恐.
3. 不再許我過那放蕩的生活.
3. 聘請.
5. 沉重.
6. 恐懼地.
7. 出現.
8. 對我們行施絕大的權力.
9. 保護者.
10. 患難時所倚靠之人.
11. 照原則行事.
12. 惋惜.
13. 束縛.
14. 爲我們終久的好處.
15. 肥大的.
16. 蕩得干干淨淨的.
17. 彎彎的鼻子.
18. 可動的.
19. 滑稽的閃光.
20. 眼



"We are going to lose der war, der Doktor is speaking der truth."

(我們要吃敗仗，博士說的是真話。)

- 角起縐紋形如烏鴉之爪。 21. 可怕的嚴肅。 22. 成人。 23. 孩子們以性質相反的情感看待他(意即恨他)。
- 24. 輕視。 25. 從事教學。 26. 特別討厭。 27. 生活。 28. 半開化的國家。 29. 不可解之事。
- 30. 單身漢。 31. 南美洲 Amazon-河畔之諸大草原。 32. 財產。 33. 笨重的。 34. 本地做的馬鞍。 35. 衣服。 36. 移民。
- 37. 干 檉 檉 地。 38. 結交。 39. 暗中厭惡懷疑。 40. 吻點。 41. 寬起。

## ANECDOTES

### A Worm And A Stick

A philosopher once asked the question: "How long will it take a worm to crawl up a stick ten inches high, if it crawls three inches in the day, and slips down two inches in the night?" Everyone being asked the question replied: "If it crawls three inches in the day and slips back two in the night, it follows that it crawls at the rate of one inch a day. It must, therefore, take ten days to reach the top."

"You are all wrong," said the philosopher. "How can that be?" replied his friends; "if it crawls at the rate of one inch a day, it must take ten days to crawl ten inches." "If it crawls at the rate of one inch a day," said the philosopher, "how far will it have crawled on the seventh day?" "It will have crawled seven inches," said

they. "In that case," replied the philosopher, "it will crawl the remaining three inches on the next day; can you then deny that it will take seven and a half days to reach the top?"

### Achilles and a Tortoise

An ancient philosopher once said to his pupils: "I will prove to you, that if Achilles and a tortoise had a race, and the tortoise were to start ten yards in front and if we suppose that Achilles could walk ten yards, while the tortoise crawled one yard, yet Achilles would never overtake the tortoise." "How can that be?" said they.

The philosopher replied: "While Achilles is walking ten yards the tortoise has gone one yard, and so is one yard in front. While Achilles is walking ten yard, the tortoise advances the tenth



Notes on Exercise 34 and Answers to Its Questions

1. Sentence Formation:

1. All but the loyal have disappeared.
2. The murderer is still at large.
3. Don't take it amiss if he fails to appear.
4. He is very keen on mathematics.
5. He shouted at the top of his voice.
6. Success or failure is all the same to him.
7. Your writing is as good as his.
8. According to his report the situation is not bad.

2. Insertions of Prepositions:

1. I am not anxious on his account.
2. They are sending some things on approval.
3. They are sending them, cash on delivery.
4. I have no sympathy with people of that sort.
5. He is on his way, and will arrive in due course.

of a yard, and while Achilles is walking the tenth of a yard, the tortoise advances the hundredth part of a yard. This process<sup>12</sup> can continue for ever, and though Achil-

les is always getting nearer and nearer to the tortoise, yet he never overtakes it."

Do you think that the philosopher was right?

N O T E S

1. 哲學家. 2. (蚯蚓, 毛虫等)之虫. 3. 爬. 4. 退下. 5. 是故... 6. 古代希臘之英雄. 7. 龜. 8. 競賽. 9. 碼. 10. 趕上. 11. 進展. 12. 過程.

## Exercises in English No. 35

### 1. Make sentences with:—

1. In recognition of.
2. By leaps and bounds.
3. To remind.
4. In time.
5. To get into touch with.
6. To think.
7. To believe.
8. To trust.

### 2. Insert the prepositions:—

1. He is always getting—debt.
2. This will come in very useful—her.
3. I shouldn't like her to come—any harm.
4. They soon came—blows.
5. The cost of the house came—nearly five thousand pounds.

- 
6. He is standing by the table.
  7. I hate making a fool of myself in public.

### 3. Opposites:

punishment—reward    abundant—scanty    private  
—public    glorious—gloomy    wise—foolish  
fearless—frightened    patience—impatience    perfect  
—imperfect    loyal—unfaithful    patriotic—traitor

### 4. Explanation of Idioms:

1. Let well alone, 莫惹他.
2. To offer good things to one incapable of appreciating them, 以貴重物品給與不知真價之人.
3. To meet, not evade, difficulty, 不怕困難.
4. To give one a burdensome possession, 累人之贈品.
5. To buy a thing without seeing it or knowing its value, 亂買, 瞎買.
6. To keep in with both sides, 兩面討好.

THE STUDENT'S SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

THE CHANGING WORLD  
New Opportunities For World Co-Operation<sup>1</sup>

By  
Philip Brown

**ANNOUNCER:** 'The Changing World—New Opportunities for World Co-operation.'

**PHILIP BROWN:** There are three very important inventions we haven't looked at yet in this series<sup>2</sup>—here's the first of them. Radio.<sup>3</sup> We're used now to turning it on as easily as the 'cold water tap.'<sup>4</sup> But I want you to listen rather carefully this afternoon

6. I spoke to him—the telephone this morning.

7. Your voice sounds quite different—the 'phone.

8. I heard him—the wireless.

9. I made the arrangements—telephone.

10. My sister wants to go—the stage and be a 'great actress.

3. Form adjectives from:—

hope	grace	fear	child	woman
might	worth	fame	tire	talk

4. Explain the following idioms:—

1. To keep the wolf from the door.

2. To chew the cud.

3. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

4. To make a bee-line for a place.

5. To build castles in Spain.

6. To take French leave.

and see if you can discover some of the more important uses of it.

Radio was first used just before the last war to enable ships at sea to get in touch with coastguards<sup>5</sup> and \*harbour and port authorities on land.<sup>6</sup> You can see how important \*"wireless"<sup>7</sup> communication<sup>8</sup> is on a moving ship. Nowadays it isn't<sup>9</sup> only ships near the shore that can be helped, but those \*lost in mid-ocean.<sup>5</sup>

And radio can have a great effect on the way people think. All through the war people in the countries now \*occupied by Germany<sup>9</sup> have listened secretly to the broadcasts in their own language from London. On D-Day<sup>10</sup> the people of France heard \*General Eisenhower<sup>11</sup> and \*General de Gaulle,<sup>12</sup> but there are times when people in occupied countries hear a \*different sort of message.<sup>13</sup> Here's one.

**GERMAN RADIO VOICE:** Achtung!<sup>14</sup> Achtung! \*Witnesses of the shooting of S. S. Leader Schwartz<sup>15</sup> \*who do not come forward with information will be executed.<sup>16</sup> \*Martial law<sup>17</sup> is declared. Places of amusement will close. Curfew<sup>18</sup> has been imposed from five in the evening until five in the morning; any persons found in the streets without a pass<sup>19</sup> will be shot. Anyone not stopping when ordered to by the \*armed patrols<sup>20</sup> will be shot instantly.

PHILIP BROWN: But this sort of thing can be very friendly. There's the Radio Doctor's advice to you, for example. And then there's the News. Four times a day we expect to be given \*carefully checked and up-to-the-minute information.<sup>21</sup>

You can think of many examples of radio bringing people in different countries together. Two way messages between people serving with the Forces overseas and their wives and children and relatives at home. In the \*most lonely and remote corners of the world<sup>22</sup> broadcasts are heard at the same time as we hear them in England. Broadcasts such as this made on 14th July 1940.

*(Recording<sup>23</sup> by the Prime Minister 14.7.1940)*

PRIME MINISTER: Let us think rather of the future. Today is the fourteen of July, the \*national festival of France.<sup>24</sup> A year ago in Paris I watched the \*stately parade<sup>25</sup> down the \*Champs Elysées<sup>26</sup> of the French Army and the French Empire. Who could foresee what the course of a year would bring? Who can foresee what the course of other years will bring? Faith is given to us, as a help and comfort<sup>27</sup> when we \*stand in awe before the unfurling scroll of human destiny.<sup>27</sup> And I proclaim<sup>28</sup> my faith that some of us will live to see a

fourteenth of July when a "liberated France" will once again stand forward as the "champion of the freedom and the rights of man."<sup>30</sup>

PHILIP BROWN: The great men of the day—statesmen, scientists, inventors, travellers, preachers, musicians and actors come right into every home with the twiddling<sup>31</sup> of a knob.<sup>32</sup> "Recording equipment"<sup>33</sup> and "radio engineering"<sup>34</sup> make it possible for everyone to hear the "Coronation service"<sup>35</sup> in "Westminster Abbey,"<sup>36</sup> or the hum of the engine and the noise of the flake<sup>37</sup> from a bomber flying over Berlin. Anyone who wants to can hear history being made from day to day.

That can help to bind us all together—any experience that we all have together can do that.

(To be continued)

N O T E S

1. 世界合作的新機會。
2. 這一套(廣播)。
3. 無線電。
4. 冷水管龍頭。
5. 海岸警察。
6. 海濱和口岸上的當局。
7. 無線電通信。
8. 在海洋中失事。
9. 被德佔領的。
10. 即 Day of Deliverance, 解放日, 指盟軍在歐洲登陸之日即, 六月六號。
11. 艾森豪威爾將軍。
12. 戴高樂將軍。
13. 另外一種消息。
14. 注意。
15. 參眼看見特務首領奧瓦茲被狙擊者 (S.S.—Special, Service)。
16. 不前來報告消息者就要被處決。
17. 戒嚴令。
18. 熄燈令。
19. 通行證。
20. 武裝巡邏隊。
21. 仔細校正的最後消息。
22. 世界上最寂寞遠處的角落裏。
23. 留音。
24. 法國的國慶日。
25. 莊嚴的軍隊遊行。
26. 巴黎之公共遊樂場(自圍圍圍繞之通衢)。
27. 在展開的人類命運之冊頁前面肅然佇立。
28. 宣佈。
29. 解放了的孩

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### 1. Churchill in Canada

Mr. Churchill is now in Canada for his 'forthcoming talks' with President Roosevelt.

A correspondent cables<sup>2</sup> from Quebec:<sup>3</sup> 'Indications are multiplying that an all-out war against Japan,<sup>4</sup> with 'crushing aerial bombardment<sup>5</sup> of Japanese cities, will be the 'primary object of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference.<sup>6</sup>

The 'British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden,<sup>7</sup> speaking in Warwickshire<sup>8</sup> tonight, said: "Apart from our German enemies, we have the Japanese to 'deal with.'<sup>9</sup> We 'have scores of our own to settle with them<sup>10</sup> and we mean to 'play to the full

of our part<sup>11</sup> in bringing them to defeat. They have 'over-run vast territories<sup>12</sup> which formed part of the British Commonwealth and Empire, and we are determined as with Germany, to see that our victory is utterly complete."<sup>13</sup>

### 2. Red Army Enters Bulgaria<sup>1</sup>

Sofia<sup>2</sup> Radio tonight (Sept. 6) confirmed<sup>3</sup> the report that the Bulgarian Government has declared war on Germany. A Government proclamation<sup>4</sup> welcomed the Red Army and announced the dismissal<sup>5</sup> of a number of 'provincial governors.<sup>6</sup> The proclamation ordered that no resistance be offered the 'Soviet advance<sup>7</sup> which, it said, 'should be facilitated.<sup>8</sup>

- 圖. 30. 自由與人權的鬥士. 31. 旋弄, 捻. 32. 收音機上之球形  
 鐘手. 33. 收音的裝飾. 34. 無線電工程. 35. (英王)加冕禮.  
 36. 西敏寺(倫敦大禮拜堂). 37. 碎片.

Moscow Radio tonight broadcast a statement to the effect that the Soviet Government now deemed it possible to consider the Bulgarian Government's request for the opening of negotiations for an armistice.<sup>10</sup>

### 3. 'A Terrible Picture', Say Germans

"The world has a different aspect for Germany now," says a German war reporter in a despatch quoted by the German Newsagency on August 28. "The Soviets are coming always nearer. German divisions are being thrown against them but still have to retreat. Entire regiments are perishing. Endless quantities of material are sinking into the mud. There are not enough pilots, not enough guns, not enough tanks. In Italy, the British are marching, marching, and bringing up an incredible number of guns and pilots. In northern France our counter-attacks

fail. British bombers are roaring unceasingly across Germany to smash our cities. All this has to be said with such cold words, because it is the truth. It is a terrible picture."

### 4. 'Gloom In Diet'

Allied attacks are increasing daily and the possibility of landings on the mainland cannot be ruled out. General Koiso, the Japanese Premier, told the Diet today. (Sept. 7).

General Koiso described the situation as "critical," said he would keep the people fully informed about the situation in order to increase their sense of "joint responsibility" in the conflict, and called for a greater working effort from every Japanese.

Admiral Yonai, the Navy Minister, who spoke after General Koiso said that Japanese losses were not to be under-estimated.

It was altogether a gloomy session of the Diet.



5. 'R.A.F.' Coming East To Smash Japan

As the war against Germany draws to a climax, Britain is planning to transfer a substantial part of her air might to Asia to help bring the war against Japan to a speedy end, writes the Sunday Dispatch.

The tactical and strategical schemes of the R.A.F. which played such a big part in knocking out Italy and Germany will probably be re-employed on a similar scale and possibly under the guidance of the same Air Marshals.

NOTES

1. 未來的會談. 2. 打海軍. 3. 魁北克(在加拿大). 4. 盟軍對日作戰之勢增加. 5. 摧毀性的空中襲擊. 6. 羅邱會議之主要目的. 7. 英國外交大臣, 艾登先生. 8. 瓦威克郡(英國). 9. 對付. 10. 有舊怨要同他清算. 11. 竭盡責備. 12. 蹂躪廣大之領土.

2. 1. 保加利亞. 2. 保京蘇菲爾. 3. 證實. 4. 宣言. 5. 省長. 6. 蘇俄的進展. 7. 予以便利. 8. 申明之大. 9. 開始休戰談判.

3. 1. 局面, 形勢. 2. 軍事通信員. 3. 德國新聞社所引用的消息. 4. 碎軍. 5. 退却. 6. 圍, 聯隊. 7. 消息. 8. 飛行. 9. 難於相信的數目. 10. 反攻. 11. 不停地. 12. 摧毀.

4. 1. 日本議會中之熱雲慘劇. 2. 在本土登陸之可能並不能抹殺. 3. 日本首相小磯將軍. 4. 險惡. 5. 增加在戰鬥中共同負責之意. 6. 米內海軍上將. 7. 海軍部長. 8. 暗淡的會期.

5. 1. Royal Air Force(英國皇家空軍)之縮寫. 2. 澤西島. 3. 轉移一大部分的空軍到亞洲來. 4. 以便迅速結束對日戰爭. 5. 星期快報. 6. 戰術與戰略的計劃. 7. 擊敗. 8. 重行使用. 9. 差不多一樣的規模. 10. 空軍上將.

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