

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE, BRITISH EMBASSY, CHUNGKING.

Vol. I No. 29

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DECLARATION OF FOUR NATIONS ON GENERAL SECURITY

中英美蘇關於普遍安全之宣言

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China: united in their determination in accordance with the Declaration by the United Nations of January 1st, 1942, and subsequent declarations, to continue hostilities against the Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender; conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression; recognizing the necessity of insuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of

美英蘇中政府，依據一九

四二年元旦聯合國宣言，及其

後各項宣言所共同決定，各向

其現在與作戰之軸心國家進行

戰事，直至此種國家無條件投

降而屈服為止之決心；且鑒於

為其本身及其聯合之民族，對

於侵略之威脅，謀得解放所負

之責任；並認定由戰爭至和平

，其過程必須迅速而有秩序；

且為樹立並維持國際和平及安

establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's humanity and economic resources for armaments; jointly declare

1. That their united action pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the

全，俾全世界人類及資源用於武備方面者可達最低限度起見

，特此聯合宣言：

(1) 彼等為進行與其各個敵人作戰所約定之共同行動，將使繼續，以從事於組織及維持和平與安全。

(2) 彼等之中，凡與一共同敵人作戰者，對於一切有關該敵人投降及解除武裝之事項，均將採取共同行動。

(3) 彼等對於敵人違反投降條件之行為，將採取一切必要之方策。

(4) 彼等承認有於最早可能之日期成立一普遍國際組織之必要，以一切愛好和平國

principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

國家主權平等之原則為根據，此

種國家，不拘大小，均可為

會員，以維持國際和平與安全

5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the reestablishing of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

(5) 在重建法律與秩序並

成立普遍安全制度之前，為維

持國際和平與安全起見，彼等

得彼此會商，並於必要時與其

聯合國國家會商，以代表國際

社會採取共同行動。

6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except to complement the purpose envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.

(6) 彼等在戰爭終止以後

，除非為實現此宣言之目的，

並經共同會商後，不得在他國

領土內使用其武力。

Life and Letters

THE UNDERGRADUATE'S FIRST DAY AT OXFORD

By C.A. Strauss

To-day the freshmen¹ come to Oxford, their cheeks holding tongues² that would like to prophesy³ three years of whoopee,⁴ the time of their lives, and the conquest of the world.⁵

The apply for their rooms⁶ at the College lodge,⁷ where they last handed in their names when up for exams.⁸

How foreboding⁹ then! How benign¹¹ and pleasant now! They are anxious to see what rooms they have for their first year. Is it on the ground floor,¹² where one's friends may conveniently¹³ drop in¹⁴ for a chat¹⁵ and a drink? Or on the top of a staircase? Waiting to receive and attend are the kindly

7. That they will confer and cooperate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the post-war period.

(Signed) V. Molotov

Cordell Hull

Anthony Eden

Foo Ping-sheung

(7) 彼等將彼此並與他聯合國家會商並合作，使戰後軍

備之規定，獲得一實際可能之一般協定。

簽字者：莫洛托夫，赫爾，艾登，傅秉常，一九四三年十月卅

日。

scouts,¹⁶ whose jobs have been handed down for generations.

Also awaiting the freshman's attention are many impressive-looking communications¹⁷ from tradesmen, libraries, newsagents,¹⁸ barbers, and a myriad¹⁹ other folk who wish to call his attention²⁰ to the particular goods²¹ or services they have to offer.

Unpacking,²² he arranges his prints and photos,²³ while his scout offers a second-hand gown²⁴ for sale. The more ragged it is (disguising his freshness), the more valuable.²⁵

Dinner in hall is the first big event. There the dons²⁶ dine at high table, and except when scholars sit together, the freshmen must all keep to the lower end, where the God of Shyness has surely visited them. Some express it by a kind of defiance,²⁷ laughing and throwing bread about boister-

ously. Those who were at the same school clan together for protection, like a tribe in new territories.

Others find a conversationalist²⁸ near by and disguise their embarrassment²⁹ by clever talk. Then there are the few who sit silent and confused,³⁰ listening to the buzz³¹ and staring at the lights.

After coffee the freshers³⁴ gather in little groups to chat and smoke round the fire. Soon the college representatives³⁵ come round, suave³⁶ and flattering,³⁷ or full of beer and friendliness, to canvass³⁸ for rowing, rigger,³⁷ athletics, clubs, political or otherwise,⁴⁰ and debating societies. The subscription⁴¹ is small, the reward⁴² great. What is he to play? Which of the French, Spanish, German, and Hindustani societies is he to join? A little of each, or avoid the lot and stick to books? (To be continued)

SENSE AND COMMON SENSE

A SHEET OF NEWSPAPER

"I don't know where all this paper comes from," said mother one day as she was tidying up the kitchen.

"You may not believe it," said father, "but the newspaper I am reading was made along with others, of course, from a tree."

"Really?" I exclaimed.

"Yes," he replied. "We make furniture, as you know, from the trees that give us hard wood, but millions of soft-wood trees are grown for the paper-makers. In

NOTES

- 1. 大學肄業生. 2. 牛津大學. 3. 大學新生. 4. (心裏高興) 暗地吐舌. 5. 預示三年的愉快生活. 6. 譬喻之辭, 有誇耀遠大之意. 7. 申請要房間. 8. 宿舍. 9. =when they were up for examinations. 10. 預示凶兆 (意謂投考沒有把握而言). 11. 吉祥的, 快速的. 12. 一層樓. 13. 方便地. 14. 偶然拜訪. 15. 閒談. 16. 工友. 17. 通知, 書簡. 18. 發賣報紙 (雜誌) 者. 19. 無雙的. 20. 請他注意. 21. 特別特貨品. 22. 包開 (包裹, 衣箱等). 23. 畫片與照相. 24. 舊的長服 (大學生所着者). 25. 越破舊越有價值. 26. 導師. 27. 以一種挑戰的態度表現害羞的神情. 28. 喧嘩聲. 29. 在同一學校的集在一起 (牛津大學學院甚多, 此處 school 即指學院也). 30. 好談話者. 31. 掩飾他們的窘狀. 32. 惶恐. 33. (飯堂內) 低微鐘聲之聲. 34. =freshmen. 35. 代表. 36. 和藹的. 37. 奉承的. 38. 遊說, 運動. 39. =Rugby football. (可將球帶往後方或拋踢至後方, 而佔有足球之球員, 敵方球員可截住之者). 40. 俱樂部, 政治的或其他部門的. 41. 捐款. 42. 報酬. 43. 印度土語中主要之語言.

Russia and Canada³ and Newfoundland⁴ thousands of men are employed in cutting down trees, sawing⁵ them into logs⁶ and then grinding⁷ down these logs into pulp⁷ ready for paper-making.

"Sometimes this wood-pulp is made into paper before it is brought into this country, but some of it is made into paper after it arrives. One day you may happen to pass a newspaper office⁸ and see the paper being taken into the works⁹ in huge rolls.

"I used to work as a boy in a paper mill¹¹ where brown paper was made," father went on. "It was my job to fill up a large vat¹² (or tub) with all kinds of old rags and waste paper.¹³ In this vat they were thoroughly cleaned and then after that they were ground down into pulp and boiled in another vat, with chemicals¹⁴ added to colour the mixture. Three or four days afterwards the pulp was spread out in flat troughs¹⁵ and allowed to dry and set.¹⁶ Then it was rolled out into sheet ready for those who wanted to buy it."

"I think I should like to work in a paper mill," I said.

"Well," said father, "there is a very nice factory¹⁷ not far away from here where they make the very best paper from a grass called Esparto grass that comes from Spain."¹⁸

N O T E S

1. 整理.
2. 傢具.
3. 加拿大.
4. 紐芬蘭(英屬地, 在北美洲).
5. 鋸.
6. 木頭.
7. 紙原料, 紙餅, 紙漿.
8. 報館.
9. 機器中之轉動部分.
10. 捲.
11. 紙廠.
12. 大桶.
13. 爛布與廢紙.
14. 化學藥品.
15. 槽.
16. 做成定形.
17. 工廠.
18. 西班牙.

WIT AND HUMOUR

A commercial traveller¹ visiting Sheffield², became friendly with a clerk in his hotel³, and the two frequently regaled each other with jokes and riddles.⁴ One day the clerk called the traveller over and said: "Here's a good riddle for you. My father and mother had a child, but it wasn't my brother and it wasn't my sister. Who was it?"

"I don't know. Who was it?" asked the traveller.

"It was me."

The traveller was much amused, and upon his return home he tried the joke on one of his friends.

"Look here,"⁵ he said, "I heard a jolly good riddle⁶ in Yorkshire.⁷ I'll tell it to you. My mother and father had a child and it wasn't my brother and it wasn't my sister. Who was it? Give it up."

"Yes, I give it up."

"Ha! Ha! It was the bally old⁸ hotel-clerk in Sheffield."

The small boy had to be bribed to take his twice-daily dose of cod liver oil.⁹ A penny was put in a money-box each time he took it.

When the bottle¹¹ was finished his father solemnly¹² opened the saving-box¹³ and counted the contents.¹⁴

"One-and-tenpence,"¹⁵ he said. "Ah, just the price of another bottle of cod liver oil."¹⁶

"Haven't you ever met a girl you cared for?"¹⁷

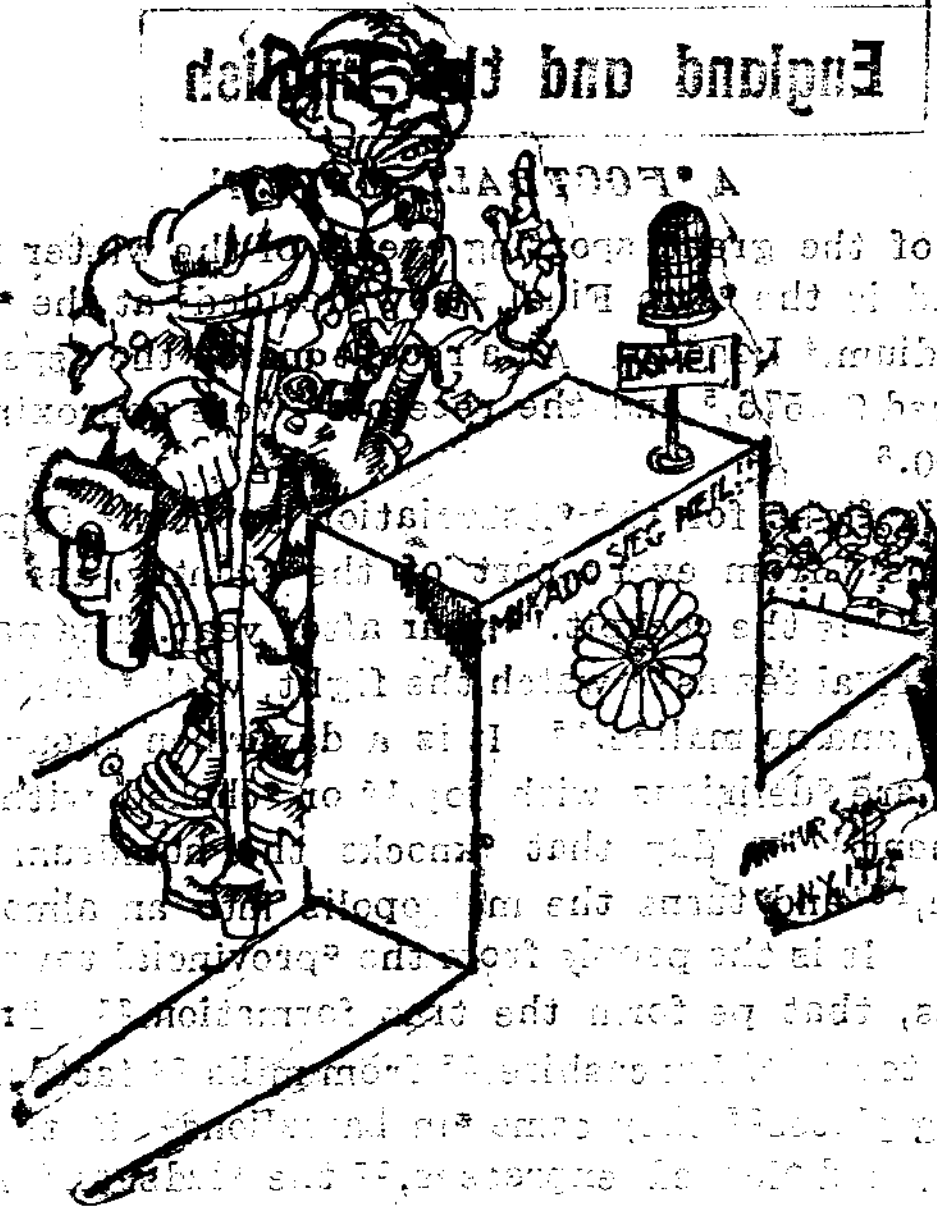
"Only recently, it was love at first sight."¹⁸

"Why don't you marry her?"

"I took a second look."¹⁹

England and the British

「康條說：戰才爭開始」



Tojo: "The War Is Just Beginning"

NOTES

1. 出門先擦生膏者
2. 英國地名
3. 旅館的職員
4. 往地
5. 開玩笑並猜謎以取樂
6. 看罷
7. 約克郡
8. 非常老的
9. 賄賂他每日服他肝油兩次
10. 每次服藥的時候即在藥瓶內放一便士
11. 指一瓶魚肝油
12. 郵票地
13. 備蓄盒(即撲滿)
14. 數裏面的錢
15. 一先令十便士
16. 拾修買另瓶魚肝油
17. 心愛
18. 一見傾心
19. 我再看了一眼

England and the English

A FOOTBALL MATCH

One of the great sporting events of the winter in England is the Cup Final, now decided at the Wembley Stadium, London. At a recent match the spectators numbered 92,576, and the receipts were approximately £23,400.

This fight for the Association Football Cup draws partisans from every part of the country, and the metropolis is the cockpit, year after year. The partisans of the rival teams watch the fight, with frank enthusiasm and no malice. It is a day when thousands of people are delirious with joy, or choked with disappointment; a day that knocks the humdrum out of London, and turns the metropolis into an almost gay city. It is the people from the provincial towns and villages, that perform the transformation. From the drab towns of Lancashire, from mills, factories, and mining places they come in battalions in the night. In long and loaded expresses, the lads and lasses descend on London before the dawn.

A comforting spring sun shines warmly, on tier upon tier of packed and palpitating humanity. The smoke of of ten thousand pipes and cigarettes goes lazily up and up, into the balmy air. The arena itself is not virgin green. It is true, but green enough to show up in vivid contrast the scarlet uniforms of the magnificent band of the Irish Guards. Through the long hours of waiting the crowd sings lustily. From Tipperary, they

FICTITIOUS CHARACTERS IN ENGLISH

英文中虛構的人物

A certain number of figures in the vast field of English tradition and letters (傳統與文學) have attained to such fame that their names at once conjure up certain characteristics (令人想像出某種特色). The following list cannot claim to be comprehensive (概括的), but it certainly contains no name unfamiliar to the general reader.

switch³⁹ to "Pack up your Troubles,"⁴⁰ and "Land of Hope and Glory."⁴¹ A tiny cheer breaks in a far corner of the stands.⁴² A thousand tongues take it up, and then ten thousand more. The players are coming out. Quickly they scurry⁴³ to positions after the usual preliminaries.⁴⁴ The referee⁴⁵ blows a whistle. The great struggle begins. It is a day to remember, this match on the classic turf⁴⁶ of Wembley.

N O T E S

1. 足球比賽。
2. 最後的獎杯。
3. 決定。
4. 溫伯雷競技場。
5. 觀眾人數有九萬二千五百七十六位。
6. 收入。
7. 約計。
8. 二萬三千四百鎊。
9. 除守門員外一概不得用手或臂者。
10. 有黨派心者(此處指偏袒某球隊者)。
11. 京都。
12. 鬥雞場。
13. 競爭的球隊。
14. 坦白的熱忱。
15. 惡意。
16. 喜極若狂。
17. 因失望而悶氣。
18. 打破倫敦之沉悶。
19. 歡樂之城。
20. 外省的鄉鎮。
21. 改變。
22. 黃灰色的。
23. 郎卡郡。
24. 製造廠。
25. 開鑿的地方。
26. 成隊的。
27. 滿載的快車。
28. 少男少女。
29. 下車。
30. 層上加層密集而浮動的人羣。
31. 溫和的。
32. M 競技場。
33. 純絲。
34. 鮮明的對照。
35. 猩紅的制服。
36. 壯麗的愛爾蘭近衛隊(英皇近衛步兵之一種)。
37. 雄健地。
38. 1914年英皇遠征軍所愛唱之軍歌。
39. 轉到。
40. 歌名。
41. 看台。
42. 疾走。
43. 準備。
44. 裁判員。
45. 第一等的草坪(球場)。

Types, 典型.

- John Bull.**—The typical Englishman (牛約翰, 典型的英國人).
- Uncle Sam.**—Generic term for Americans, (撒姆叔叔, 美國人之通稱).
- Tommy Atkins.**—The English soldier, 英國兵.
- Jack Tar.**—The English sailor, 英國水兵.
- Paddy.**—Generic name for an Irishman, 愛爾蘭人之通稱.
- Jock.**—Generic name for a Scot, 蘇格蘭人之通稱.
- Taffy.**—Generic name for a Welshman, 威爾士人之通稱.
- Darby and Joan.**—an aged and devoted couple, 一對忠實的老年夫婦.

Legendary, 稗史的.

- Santa Claus.**—Father Christmas, who fills children's stockings with presents on Christmas Eve, 聖誕老人, 於聖誕節前夜, 置各種贈品於兒童之襪內.
- Robin Hood (The Outlaw), Maid Marian (His Wife), and His Merry-men.**—Celebrated in many ballads, in Shakespeare, and in Walter Scott, 英夕歌謠及莎士比亞及司各德作品中所稱頌的草澤英雄洛賓胡德夫婦和他的夥伴.
- King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.**—The chief heroes of old British legend, very famous in literature, 古時英國稗史之主要英雄, 在文學上頗有名.

Popular, 通俗的.

- Puck, or Robin Goodfellow.**—A good-humoured spirit of mischief, 良善的但好惡作劇的小鬼.
- Queen Mab.**—Queen of the fairies, 羣仙之女皇.
- Old Nick.**—The Devil, 惡魔.
- Peeping Tom.**—An over-curious person, 過分好奇的人.
- Paul Pry.**—An interfering person, 好管閒事的人.

(To be continued)

SOME COMMON ERRORS

The Noun

1. Neglect of the rule of agreement of the subject and its verb.
Incorrect: We was speaking about you.
Correct: We were speaking about you.
Incorrect: The speed of the cars are remarkable.
Correct: The speed of the cars is remarkable.
2. Confusion of the singular and the plural.
Incorrect: The news are alarming.
Correct: The news is alarming.
Incorrect: Mathematics are a difficult subject.
Correct: Mathematics is a difficult subject.
3. Misuse of the possessive.
Incorrect: The desk's top is smooth.
Correct: The top of the desk is smooth.
Incorrect: That is the King's of England's palace.
Correct: That is the King of England's palace.

The Pronoun

4. The relative pronoun separated too far from its antecedent.
Incorrect: I was awakened by the bird in its cage which began to sing.
Correct: I was awakened by the bird which began to sing in its cage.
5. Wrong choice of the relative pronoun.
Incorrect: That is the man which I saw.
Correct: That is the man whom I saw.
Incorrect: He is such a man that I am.
Correct: He is such a man as I am.

6. Misuse of "and" with the relative pronoun.
Incorrect: She was a woman of strong character and who had always had her own way.
Correct: She was a woman who had always had her own way and who hated opposition.
7. The use of the plural instead of the singular with those pronouns which must take the singular.
Incorrect: Nobody in their senses would do that.
Correct: Nobody in his (or her) senses would do that.
Incorrect: Everyone should do their best.
Correct: Everyone should do his or her best.
8. Lack of agreement between the relative pronoun and its antecedent.
Incorrect: This is one of the best books that has ever appeared.
Correct: This is one of the best books that have ever appeared.
9. The use of "who" for "whom" and vice versa.
Incorrect: That is the man who I spoke to.
Correct: That is the man whom I spoke to.
Incorrect: They asked me whom I thought was the thief.
Correct: They asked me who I thought was the thief.

The Adjective

10. Neglect of agreement of the noun and its adjective.
Incorrect: I don't like these sort of books.
Correct: I don't like this sort of books (or these sorts of books).
11. Wrong use of the comparative and the superlative.
Incorrect: This is the best of the two students.
Correct: This is the better of the two students.
12. The wrong use of "first."
Incorrect: The three first pages of the book were torn out.
Correct: The first three pages of the book were torn out. (To be continued)

NEW AND VIEWS

1. *Pope Expresses Admiration For President Chiang*

In an audience granted to Mr. Hsieh Shou-kang, Chinese Minister to the Vatican, on October 30, the Pope expressed great admiration for the leadership of President Chiang Kai-shek in China's war of resistance.

President Chiang, the Pope was quoted to have said, is not only the saviour of China but also one of the great leaders of the world.

The supreme Pontiff also expressed gratification with the policy of the Chinese Government toward Catholics in China and the cordial relations existing between China and the Vatican.

2. *Germans Know They Are Beaten*

Press correspondents who greeted the first batch of British prisoners of war repatriated from Germany unanimously report that the most important news brought back is that the

Germans know they are beaten. Scarcely less important are their stories of industrial difficulties in Germany and the daily increase in the privations which the people are suffering.

3. *Germany Lags In Blood Transfusion Technique*

Germany is at least a year behind Britain in blood transfusion methods, writes a reporter of the London Star after interviewing a member of the British Medical Research Council.

As late as the Libyan campaign the Germans were relying on whole blood, and only quite recently did they begin to use dry blood in the field. It was in 1939 that Britain first made use of dried human blood. A year later the Medical Research Council, working with the Ministry of Health's Regional Transfusion Service and the Army Blood Transfusion Service, set up drying plants. By 1942, 26,000 bottles of dried blood

were prepared by the Council's plant alone and today the output has risen to 3,500 bottles a week.

4. "British Farmers' Success In Tremendous Job"

Three representatives of American farmers who, as guests of the British Government, made a tour of English farming counties to get first-hand information on Britain's agricultural war effort, have issued a statement in which they declare that on their return to America they will urge U.S. farm organizations to confer with the National Farmers Union in England and Wales

and with other farm organizations with the purpose of convening an international conference.

The three farmers say that the object of this conference would be to draw immediate attention to agricultural policy both during and after the war. They add that the farmers of Britain have done a "tremendous job in taking land in the condition it was at the beginning of the war and bringing it up to its present state of productivity."

Both Britain and America, they concluded, owed a deep debt of gratitude to British farmers and farm workers.

1. 羅馬教皇欽慕蔣主席 2. 謁見 3. 蕭壽庭先生 4. 駐梵帝國的中國公使 5. 提勸 6. 中國的救星 7. 羅馬教皇 8. 對中國政府待中國的天主教徒的政策表示滿意 9. 親切的關係 10. 新聞通訊員 11. 歡迎 12. 從德國送還的第三批英國俘虜 13. 一致報告 14. 他們失敗了 15. 大受害者 16. 德國工業上的困難 17. 人民的困苦逐日增加 18. 在輸血技術方面德國落後 19. 倫敦明星報 20. 醫藥 21. 英國醫藥研究會會員 22. 直到利比亞之戰 23. 依舊 24. 在戰場上使用乾血 25. 利用乾了的人血 26. 衛生部的地方輸血處 27. 節製輸血處 28. 設立提煉乾血廠 29. 庶類 30. 英國農民偉大工作的成就 31. 三位美國農民代表 32. 在英國農業郡周遊一遭 33. 得到英國農業在戰爭中的直接情報 34. 發表一評述 35. 他們將鼓勵美國各農場組織與英國及威爾士農民聯合會及其他農場組織舉行會商 36. 目的在英美國際會議的召開 37. 會議的目的在提出對農業政策的直接注意 38. 英國農民做了一件偉大的工作 39. 把土地在戰爭開始時的精利，發展到現在的生產情形 40. 結論：英國和美國，對於英國農民及從事農場工作者，非常感激。

FOUR PERIODICALS
Published by the Press Attache's Office,
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 印刷者：
 僑光印書館