

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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旬刊

LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN

蒙巴頓勳爵

The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Commander for South-East Asia is a happy choice; it is further proof of the Prime Minister's and Government's determination to place young men in the most responsible positions. And although only 45, Lord Louis has already had a glamorous and exciting life.

Dark and extremely handsome, with gay engaging charm, pleasant and simple manners, his elusive charm and friendliness have always ensured his popularity.

As a boy, he was liked at Osborne and Dartmouth, later in London and latterly as head of Combined Operations, he inspired and fascinated all who came in contact with him.

路易蒙巴頓勳爵被任命為東南亞盟軍總司令是一個適當的舉措：這更證明了首相和政府把少壯分子任最負責的位置的決心。雖然只有四十五歲，路易勳爵的生涯已經夠動人而富有魔力。

黑黑的面貌，十分漂亮，有青春的迷人之美，和愉快而純樸的風度，他一種不可摸捉的魔力和懇切的態度保證了他的聲譽。

兒童時代，在亞斯本及多茅思（海軍學校）的時候，就得人家的喜歡；後來在倫敦和新近擔任聯合作戰司令的時候，凡是同他接觸的人沒不有受他的感勵和吸引的。

Indeed his whole life in this somewhat sordid age stands out as a glorious adventure....At 13, he was a naval cadet, at 16 midshipman; and ever since, his rise in the Navy has been steady, even spectacular.

It can be said that the sea is in his blood, for his father, Admiral of the Fleet Marquess of Milford Haven, who married a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was the First Sea Lord at the beginning of the last war. And for 30 years now his naval career has been Lord Louis' life.

The world knows his heroic exploits at the Battle of Matapan and at Crete; of his great leadership in the "Kelly" and the "Javelin." But it hears little of his routine years serving at sea in the days of peace.

Apart from his long experience which sharpened his abilities, Lord Louis has a private life of interest

在這個不相干的時代中，他的整個生涯的確確表現得像一件光榮的奇蹟。十三歲他當海軍學生，十六歲任軍艦練習生；從此以後，他在海軍中的陞遷是正常的，甚至於是驚人的。

我們可以說，他的血液裏面有海的成分，因為他的父親是上一次歐戰發生時的海軍上將，而且是海軍元帥，密爾福港的第一代侯爵，討過維多利亞女皇的孫女兒做太太。一直到現在卅年的光景，海軍生涯便是路易勳爵的一生經歷。

全世界知道他在馬他那戰役及在克里特戰役的豐功偉蹟，也知道他任克勒號及加弗林號艦長的時代偉大的領袖材能。但是很少聽說過在承平時他海上服務的日常生活。

除了鍛鍊才能的悠久的經驗以外，路易勳爵的私生活頗饒興

LIFE AND LETTERS

ON SILVER PAPER

E. V. Lucas

(Continued from the last issue)

And I am equally ignorant as to the origin²¹ of

thousands of other things which I fancy²² I ought

and romance. Known to his intimate friends as "Dickie," he has always been one of the most popular members of the Royal Family.

趣而且有傳奇意味。在知交當中，他以「狄克」的小名著稱，在皇室當中，他是最負聲譽者之一。

For many years he was a constant companion of the then Prince of Wales and his brothers, and accompanied the heir to the Throne on his triumphal Empire tours. India still and will remember how he came with the Prince in 1921 in the "Renown" and the favourable impression he made. Later he visited Japan. Thus the Far East and the enemy are known to him.

有許多年他是當時威爾斯親王和他的兄弟們的日常友伴，他陪太子在帝國各處遊歷過。一九二一年他陪太子乘名譽號軍艦到印度，留下良好的印象，這件事印度現在記着，以後還不至於忘記的。後來他訪問過日本。因此他知道遠東和敵人。

(To be continued)

(下頁續完)

4. THE STUDENT'S SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

to know. Looking round the room, my eyes alight on one thing after another. *Colour printing,²³ for example—how would one set about that? An ordinary *printing press²⁴. I could see myself laboriously²⁵ building up, with some rude success; but how do they take a *Royal Academy²⁶ picture, such as that on the wall above me, and translate²⁷ it into *mechanical reproduction?²⁸ *I have no notion beyond the vaguest.²⁹ I know that photography³⁰ comes in, and that three colours provide all the necessary tints and gradations;³¹ but how, I know not. And glass? What is the first step in the making of glass—that *most mysterious of all substances:³² a great sheet of hard nothingness³³ through which

at this moment I watch *a regiment of soldiers³⁴ marching by? Could Robinson Crusoe have had glass? *I feel convinced³⁵ that he could not. Pens and ink, yes; and some substitute³⁶ for paper (so long as it was not silver paper), yes; but never glass. Even such an ordinary matter as soap *baffles me.³⁷ I know that *fat goes to its making,³⁸ but I know also that, normally, fat rubbed on the hands makes them not clean but *peculiarly beastly.³⁹ How, then, does soap get its *cleansing properties?⁴⁰ I have no notion. And I am considered by those who meet me as not wholly an un instructed man.

I look through my pockets. Money—yes, *one could make some kind of an attempt at money, if one could get metal.⁴¹ A pencil?—yes, that is just black lead cut into a strip and enclosed in wood: easy. A knife?—not so simple, but obviously

possible, because all castaways⁴² make things to cut with. Even, however, if I could not make these things, I know where they are made, and more or less how they are made. There are books to tell me this. What no book knows anything about is silver paper. Not even those friends of the ignorant, the Encyclopedists,⁴³ help me. Their books lie before me, but all their million pages are silent as to silver paper; or if they do mention it, they carefully abstain from associating the information either with "paper" or "silver."⁴⁴

Did I, I ask myself, merely go to the wrong school, or are all schools equally taciturn⁴⁵ about this kind of thing? There should be special classes⁴⁶ for potential⁴⁷ castaways. In fact,

all education that does not fit scholars to be, one day, marooned,⁴⁸ is defective:⁴⁹ I would go as far as to say that. The height of mountains, the intricacies⁵⁰ of algebra, the length of rivers, the dates of kings, matter nothing.⁵¹ But it does matter that one should know something about the ordinary daily things of life, their constituents⁵² and manufacture. Suppose the Government appointed me—to be the companion of some gentle inquisitive⁵³ barbarian visiting these shores—a nice kind of idiot⁵⁴—I should look when he began to fire his questions⁵⁵ at me! And silver paper is precisely the kind of glittering attractive stuff with which he would begin.

— The End —

NOTES

21. 起源. 22. 料想, 以為. 23. 彩色印刷. 24. 印刷機.
25. 辛苦地. 26. 皇家學院. 27. 變為. 28. 機器製成的副本.
29. 除了極模糊的印象以外我一無所知. 30. 攝影術. 31. 淺淡.

Great British Writers

George Bernard Shaw

Born 1856

C. In what three branches of literature does Shaw excel?¹

D. In journalism,² essay, and playwriting.³

C. At what age did he leave his native Ireland⁴ for London?⁵

D. At the age of twenty.

C. What did he do in London?

D. He became an art critic.⁶

C. Do you know that he wrote some of his plays in shorthand,⁷ while riding on the tops of omnibuses?⁸

D. I have heard so.

C. Is he a Socialist?⁹

D. Yes, but only a moderate⁹ one.

C. What is his most remarkable faculty?¹⁰

D. The faculty of keen criticism.

C. Is Shaw a prolific¹¹ writer?

D. Yes. He writes on a great variety of subjects.¹²

His thoughts are analysed and discussed by writers, critics, and readers throughout the world.

32. 一種物質中最神祕的一種。 33. 不存在（玻璃透明望之如不存在）。 34. 一團兵。 35. 我深信。 36. 代用品。 37. 使我不了解。 38. 脂肪為肥皂製造必要的成分。 39. 特別不愉快。 40. 使別的東西清潔的特性。 41. 假如有金屬任何人可以嘗試製造。 42. 船破遭難流離於無人為伴之人。 43. 百科全書編纂者。 44. 不把關於 paper 或 silver 的知識聯在一起。 45. 級數。 46. 特別班。 47. 可能的。 48. 流在孤島。 49. 不完全的。 50. 複雜。 51. 不關重要。 52. 成分。 53. 好問的，好研究的。 54. 白癡。 55. 發問。

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH NO. XVI

1. Explain the sense of the verbs Cut, Fall:—

1. He is very cut up about his wife's death.
2. He took off his hat to her, but she cut him dead.
3. His father cut him off with a shilling.
4. Whenever I tried to speak he kept on cutting in.
5. I want to cut out a new dress this afternoon.

C. Why does he write long prefaces¹³ to his plays?
D. Because they are more widely read than acted on the stage.¹⁴

C. Name some of Shaw's famous plays.

D. "St. Joan," "Man and Superman," "Pygmalion," and "Fanny's First Play."

C. What is the subject-matter¹⁵ of "Pygmalion"?

D. It deals with a London flower girl,¹⁶ who became an aristocratic lady¹⁷ after studying phonetics¹⁸ for several months.

C. What is Shaw's outlook on life?¹⁹

D. "The true joy in life," he says, "is in being used for a purpose recognised by yourself as a mighty one²⁰ the being thoroughly worn out²¹ before you are thrown on the scrap heap."²²

NOTES

1. 擅長. 2. 新聞文學. 3. 戲劇寫作. 4. 故鄉愛爾蘭. 5. 藝術評論家. 6. 速記. 7. 公共汽車上層(英國公共汽車分上下兩層). 8. 社會主義. 9. 溫和的. 10. 最特殊的才能. 11. 多產的. 12. 他寫作涉及許多不同的問題. 13. 序. 14. 在舞台上表演. 15. 題材. 16. 賣花女郎. 17. 貴族婦女. 18. 語音學. 19. 對於人生的見解. 20. 你自認爲偉大的目的. 21. 精疲力竭的. 22. 鐵屑堆(此處借喻).

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6. He is cut-out for a lawyer.
7. If you are in a hurry, I'll show you a short cut.
8. His jokes always fall flat.
9. I fell in with an old friend yesterday.
10. They have fallen out again.
11. He has fallen in love again.
12. Owing to the rain, our plans fell through.
13. I fell in with all his suggestions.
14. He fell ill, and had to have a complete rest.
15. I fell asleep as soon as my head touched the pillow.

2. Insert the prepositions:—

1. He cured him—the disease.
2. He deals—hardware goods.
3. He defended his master—danger.
4. She is independent—her parents.
5. I depend—you to help me.
6. He died of pneumonia.
7. My opinions always differ—yours.
8. I am very disappointed—him.
9. I hope you are not disappointed—the present I gave you.
10. I drink—your health.

3. Use these words in sentences:—

ever fare seldom never fee
often off plenty enjoy

4. Make a list of the rooms and furniture in a house.

A Simple Story

WHY THE SEA IS SALT

Long, long ago there were two brothers, of whom one was rich and the other was poor. One *Christmas Eve¹ the poor brother had no food in his house, and so he went to his brother and asked him for something to eat. "If you will do what I ask," said the rich brother, "I will give you a ham."²

The poor man promised at once.

"There it is," said the rich man, throwing the ham at his brother. "Now be off to *the end of the world,³ and never come back."

"I must *keep my promise,⁴ I suppose," said the poor man. He took the ham and started. He walked the whole day, and came at twilight⁵ to a splendid⁶ house. "This must be the place," thought he.

Just then an old woodcut-

ter⁷ came up, who told him that he had indeed come to the right place. "Now when you go in," added he, "they will all want to buy your ham. But do not sell it, unless you get for it the handmill⁸ that stands behind the door. When you come out I will show you how to start it and stop it."

When he went in it happened as the old man had said. All the people crowded round him and tried to buy the ham, and at last he exchanged it for the handmill. When he came out, the old woodcutter showed him how to work⁹ it.

The poor man went home to his wife. She grumbled¹⁰ at him for bringing no food, but he put the mill on the table, and made it grind lights,¹¹ and a table-cloth,¹² and food, and ale,¹³ and all

sorts of good things for Christmas.

His rich brother heard what had happened, and tried to buy the mill. "In the end¹⁴ the poor man sold it him for "three hundred pounds."¹⁵ He was to keep it till the end of the summer, and after that his rich brother was to have it.

The poor man kept it, and made himself rich with the things it ground¹⁶ out. When harvest came, he took it to his rich brother and showed him how to start it, but took good care not to show him how to stop it grinding.

The rich man took it into his house, and at supper time he put it on the table and told it to grind some food.

The mill began to grind. It filled the dishes and the tubs,¹⁷ and covered the floor with food. The rich man had to open the door, and soon his garden was full of food. He ran as fast as he

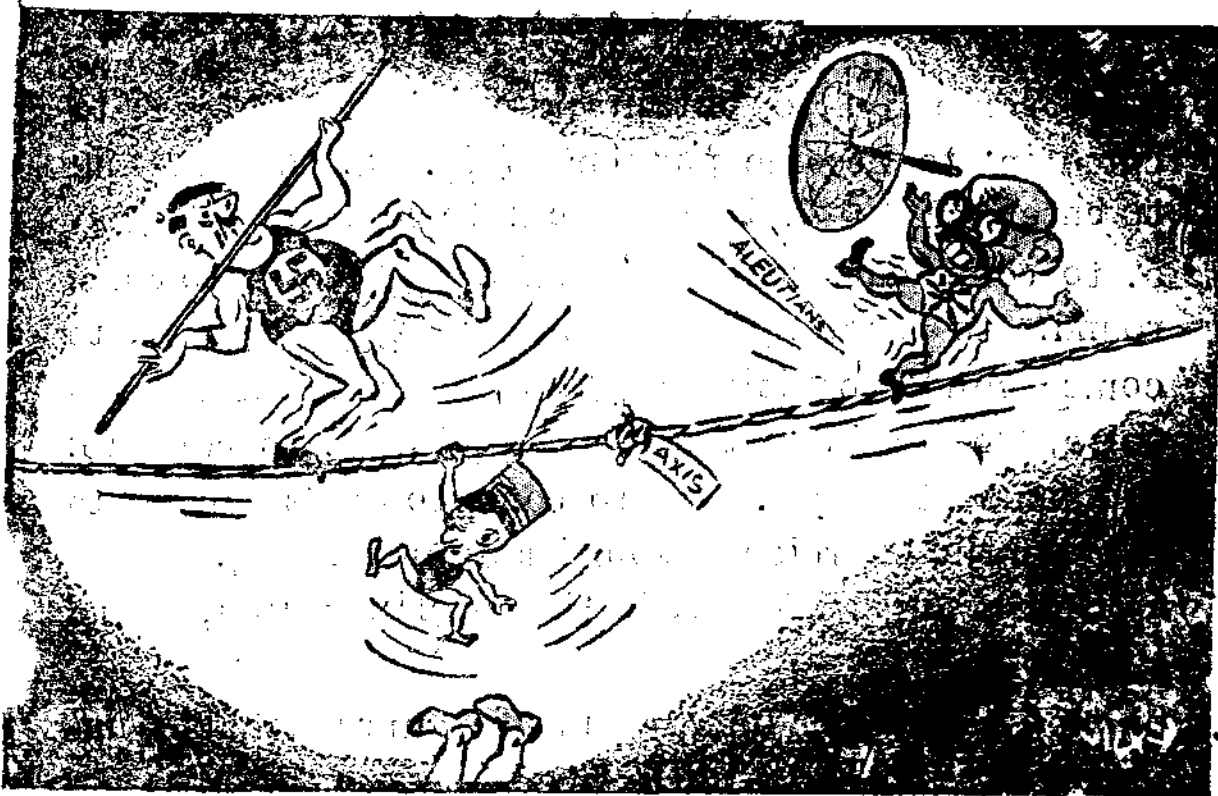
could to his brother and begged him to come and take the mill away. "If it grinds for another hour, the whole village will be hidden in things to eat and drink," he exclaimed.

The poor brother stopped the mill and took it home again. There he made it grind enough money for him to buy a farm. His house stood by the sea-shore, and one day a "ship's captain"¹⁸ came to see him and heard about the mill. Then he went away.

During the night, when it was dark, he returned and stole the mill. He put it in his ship, and then he thought that he would like to have a "cargo of salt,"¹⁹ to trade with foreign lands. At that time all the water in the sea was fresh.

He told the mill to grind salt, and it ground with all its might. When the captain had a shipful of salt he wanted to stop the mill, but

東條在一九四二年一月二十日說：「日本，德國，和意大利能以這樣穩定的步代前進，真是奇觀。」



"It is a wonderful sight how Japan, Germany and Italy are going ahead with sure steps" Tojo, Jan 20th, 1942.

he had forgotten how to do so. The mill went on grinding as fast as ever, and the heaps of salt grew larger and larger, till at last the ship sank to the bottom of

the sea. There the mill stands to this very day, grinding, and that is why the sea is salt.

*Norse Folk Tale.²⁰

NOTES

1. 耶穌聖誕前夜。
2. 火腿。
3. 世界盡頭處，天涯地角。
4. 守約，踐言。
5. 黃昏時候。
6. 華麗的。
7. 樵夫。
8. 手磨機。
9. 運用。
10. 埋怨。
11. 燈。
12. 桌布。
13. 麥酒。
14. 結局。
15. 三百鎊。
16. =p. of grind, 磨。
17. 桶。
18. 船主。
19. 二船隻。
20. 北歐的民間故事。

Notes on Exercise XV and Answers to Its Questions

- I. 1. to come by: to obtain possession, 得着. 2. to come in: to become popular, 流行. 3. to come in: to enter, 進來. 4. to come on: to come along, 來吧. 5. to come out: to be published, 出版. 6. to come round: to regain consciousness, 恢復意識. 7. to come round: to visit, 來訪. 8. to come into: to acquire, as an inheritance, 得遺產. 9. to come to: to amount to, 數達. 10. to come to one's senses: to recover the exercise of sound judgment. 明白.
- II. a) Some adjectives with the prefixes "un," and "im":
 unhappy, unwise, untrue, unsafe, unreasonable, unpleasant, etc.
 immature, immoral, immovable, impatient, impure, improper, imprudent, etc.
- b) Some adjectives with the suffixes "less," and "ful":
 hopeless, colourless, useless, pitiless, careless, speechless, etc.
 hopeful, useful, careful, beautiful, harmful, faithful, etc.
- III. 1. for. 2. to. 3. with. 4. of. 5. from. 6. to. 7. on or upon. 8. with. 9. with. 10. to.
- IV. A list of things in the kitchen:
 saucepan, frying-pan, kettle, plate, saucer, dish, teapot, milk-jug, water-jug, sugar-bowl, butter-dish, tray, knife, spoon, fork, tablespoon, teaspoon, cup, glasses, cruet, carving-knife and fork, bread-knife, etc.

SENSE & COMMONSENSE**A LIGHTNING FLASH**

My mother does not like me to stand at the window during a thunderstorm,² though I am always glad of the chance of watching the lightning flash about the sky, especially at night.

Father says that during a thunderstorm electricity³ *passes in great force from the clouds to the earth.⁴ The discharge⁵ is so violent⁶ and so sudden that it may *strike and injure very severely⁷ whatever happens to be in its path. People have been killed while *sheltering under trees⁸ that have attracted⁹ a lightning flash.

Perhaps you have heard of two different kinds of lightning: *forked lightning¹⁰ and *sheet lightning.¹¹ When forked lightning appears you can see the actual path taken by a flash; a crack¹² appears in the sky and seems to *spread rapidly downwards, often at the same time branching out into different directions. Sheet lightning occurs when a cloud is *lit up¹³ by a similar burst¹⁴ which takes a path that is *hidden from direct view.¹⁵

When such a discharge of electricity takes place, what we see happen *takes the form of¹⁶ lightning; what we hear happen takes the form of thunder. But the sound we hear does not travel so swiftly as the light we see, so that we always hear thunder after we see the lightning. The farther off a discharge takes place the longer we have to wait for the thunder.

Architects¹⁷ arrange nowadays for lightning-conductors¹⁸ to be placed on towers¹⁹ and roofs. A lightning-conductor consists of a *pointed metal rod²⁰, down which

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. How Chinese Troops Were Trained In India

"With the *Burma Road¹ closed,"² says, *Daily Mail's correspondent³ with Chinese troops on the *Indo-Burma border.⁴ "We could not get arms to China. So we decided to bring the men to the arms.⁵ Every day for months large *American transport planes⁶ left China for India loaded⁷ with Chinese troops who had been fighting the Japanese for years in their own country.

"On reaching India, the Chinese were taken to an *American camp for training⁸ which lasted a number of months. They were given ample time to *settle down⁹ in their *new surroundings¹⁰ before training began. They were reclothed, re-equipped¹¹ and given a *special diet¹² to *build up war-fatigued bodies.¹³ They were taught to swim and in the latter stages were put through a most *rigorous course of jungle training.¹⁴

the lightning can escape to earth without damaging the *surrounding structure.²¹

Lightning, no doubt, is dangerous, but I like watching it.

NOTES

1. 電閃. 2. 雷雨. 3. 電. 4. 猛烈地從雲中經過來到地上.
 5. (電之)放射. 6. 兇猛. 7. 嚴重地打擊與傷害. 8. 在樹底下躲藏.
 9. 吸引. 10. 分叉電光. 11. 閃散電光. 12. 爆裂.
 13. 照耀 (lit. light 之過去分詞). 14. 爆炸. 15. 不直接看得見.
 16. 現為, 成爲. 17. 建築師. 18. 避雷針. 19. 塔. 20. 尖的全屬桿.
 21. 週圍的建築.

2. Lack of Trained Crews¹ Will Cost² Nazis U-Boat War³

To what extent Admiral Doenitz, the German Naval Commander-in-Chief⁴ is replacing his losses⁵ can only be a matter for speculation,⁶ writes the Daily Telegraph⁷ commenting⁸ on the U-boat war.

It adds: "In 1939,⁹ the number of U-boats at sea diminished but little yet the decline in efficiency¹⁰ was catastrophic.¹¹ U-boat attacks require elaborate training¹² and high morale.¹³ When the best men had been killed in 1918, Germany could not produce successors.¹⁴

"In the last half-year, 6,000 of the élite¹⁵ among U-boat men have been lost. Here, the end of the U-boat battle is certain."

3. Japan Considered Outside Pale of Civilized Nations¹

"Japan as a nation is considered by the average American to be completely

outside the pale of civilized nations," Dr. George Gallup reported. Commenting on a public opinion survey² which showed that 67% of the American public think we "can get along better" with Germany than Japan after the war—only 8% voted for³ Japan—Dr. Gallup added that adjectives used by those interviewed⁴ to describe the Japanese ranged⁵ from "barbaric,⁶ treacherous⁷ and bestial"⁸ to "unprintable terms."⁹

4. Britain Forging¹ Special Weapons² to Hit Japan

Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production,³ today (Nov. 20) told workers at a North Ireland factory that Britain is forging specialized weapons to attack Japan.

Mr. Lyttleton said, "We are now devoting a large part of our time and intensive study to specialized forms of equipment⁴ which will be necessary to bring

the maximum impact to bear upon Japan.”⁵

5. Shortage of Commodities¹ in Japan Told

•RIO DE JANEIRO,² Nov. 15—Benjamin Kopf, •ex-general manager of the Ford Company in Yokohama³ who spent 18 years in Japan, said “there is much bartering⁴ in Japan and the lower

and middle classes are not getting enough food.”

Kopf reported that “there is a great lack of sugar despite the conquest of the southern islands.”⁵ He said there is also a shortage of rubber and that it requires weeks to obtain a pair of shoes. •Private cars⁶ and taxis⁷ have almost disappeared, he added.

N O T E S

1. 1. (倫敦)每日郵報記者. 2. 印緬邊境. 3. 滇緬公路. 4. 封鎖. 5. 軍火. 6. 美國運輸代辦. 7. 裝載. 8. 美國的訓練營. 9. 安插. 10. 新環境. 11. 重新裝備. 12. 特別的食物. 13. 恢復因戰爭而疲勞的身體. 14. 嚴格森林(戰爭)訓練操縱

2. 1. 經過訓練的水兵. 2. 機掛. 3. 納粹的潛艇. 4. 德國海軍總司令. 5. 補充損失. 6. 猜測. 7. (倫敦)每日電訊. 8. 評論. 9. 減少不多. 10. 效能之低落. 11. 有不幸的結局的. 12. 精密的訓練. 13. 士氣. 14. 不能產生後繼者. 15. 精華.

3. 1. 日本被認為不在文明國之列. 2. 民意測驗. 3. 費波. 4. 會談過的. 5. 從……到. 6. 野蠻的. 7. 奸詐的. 8. 禽獸的. 9. 不能印出來的名詞.

4. 1. 鑄造. 2. 特別武器. 3. 生產部大臣. 4. 特殊化的裝備. 5. 予日本以最高度的打擊.

5. 1. 物品. 2. 巴西京都. 3. 橫濱福特公司前總經理. 4. 物物交易. 5. 雖然征服了南方羣島, 仍非常缺糖. 6. 私人汽車. 7. 街車(汽車).

FOUR PERIODICALS
 Published by the Press Attache's Office,
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英國大使館新聞處出版四大期刊

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