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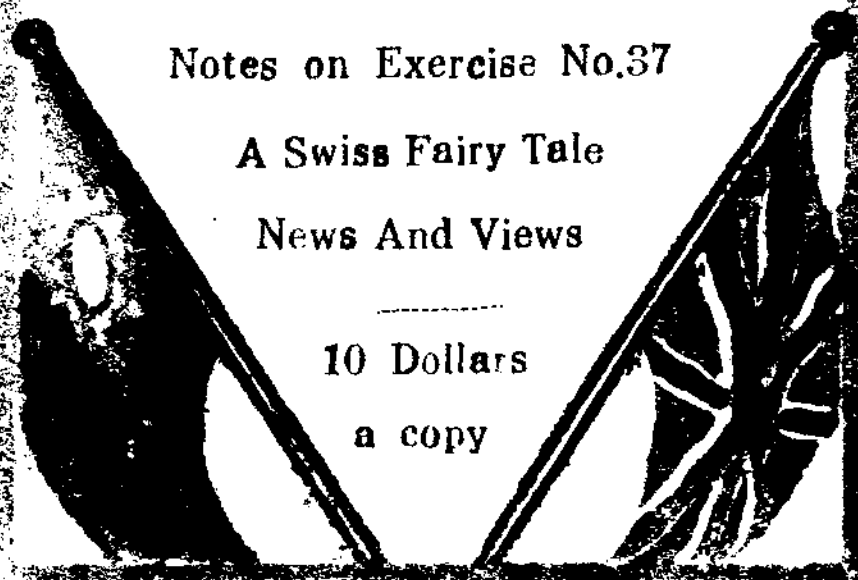
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中英
周刊

A "STRANGE" JAPANESE

CONFESSION

異哉日本的自白

In answering to an interpellation made by Yūsuke Tsurumi while the Japanese Diet was in session in September, Premier Koiso made the following confession:

"Japan's present policy towards Greater East Asia will be continued. The people of Chosen (Korea) and Taiwan (Formosa) are of the same blood, therefore we regard them as being the same as our own people. I would say that it is strange that there has been no discussion to the present day regarding the granting of the rights of political participation to the people of Taiwan and Chosen, who have contributed so much, military and industrially. We shall make

九月間日本議會開會的時
候，首相小磯答覆（名議員）
鶴見佑輔的質問，曾作以下的
自白：

「目前日本對大東亞的政
策還要繼續推行。朝鮮與台灣
的人民血統相同，因此我們也
把他們當作自己的人民看待。
朝鮮和台灣的人民在軍事上及
工業上貢獻很大；截至現在爲
止，我們還沒有談到給予他們
參加政治的權利，我倒要說道
是很奇怪的。我們對於這個問
題以後再仔細研究。」

a thorough study of this problem in the future."

Korea (whose ultimate freedom and independence were pledged by the Cairo Conference) has been Japan's subject territory since its forcible and fraudulent annexation in 1910. Japan controls Korea today by force and an efficient spy system. Besides her military forces in Korea, Japan has maintained there a large police force of over 21,000, supplemented by an auxiliary body of 200,000 men. While the Governor-General rules by decrees, the police empowered with judicial powers can fine, flog, and imprison any Korean without trial.

No political association is permitted and even social groups are strictly under

高麗(她的最後的自由與獨立，開羅會議業已予以保證)自一九一〇年被日本用武力及詐術兼併以來就變為日本的領土。日本現在還是用武力和嚴密的偵探網控制高麗。除了駐高麗的軍隊以外，日本還在那兒維持二萬一千人以上的警察隊，和二萬人的輔助隊。高麗總督以命令的方式統治一切，而警察有司法權，可以刑罰，鞭撻，和幽禁任何高麗人民。

高麗人民不得有政治團體，那怕是社會團體也在嚴密的

watch. To suppress every manifestation of national consciousness, the Japanese have restricted the use of the Korean language. Japanese is made the official language and only the Japanese version of Korean history may be taught. Even in peace time, press and mail are under strict censorship. There is little religious freedom. Koreans are forced to worship at Shinto shrines and to adopt Japanese names. As the former Governor-General Saito characteristically put it, the Japanese colonial policy is "to make the Koreans think and feel like the rest of us Japanese."

Japan forced Formosa from China as a consequence of the Sino-Japanese war of 1895. Its restoration to China after Japan's defeat by the

監視之下，為壓迫民族意識的表現起見，日本人限制使用高麗語文。日文被採用為正式文字，學校教授高麗歷史僅限於日本的譯本。即在承平時候，報紙和郵件的檢查也異常嚴密。信教自由也極少。高麗人被違背神道教，並採用日本姓名。正如前朝鮮總督齋藤所特別說明的，日本的殖民政策是「使高麗人的思想，感覺和其餘的日本人的—樣。」

一九一八年（甲午年）中日戰爭的結果，日本從中國手裏奪取了台灣。開羅會議已保證了盟軍擊敗日本之後把台

Allies, was pledged at the Cairo conference. After nearly 50 years of occupation, the Japanese have failed to win over the 5,500,000 Chinese who make the great bulk of the population. The Formosan Chinese have remained closely in touch with China's Fukien Province, from which their ancestors mostly originated and whose dialect they speak.

Of the 150,000 equally dissatisfied aborigines, notable among them being the "head-hunters"—100,000 of them have never been subdued, and they are capable of wreaking the most terrible vengeance on their Japanese oppressors. Japanese colonization of the island with its own people has lamentably failed, the Japanese population numbering 800,000.

海歸還中國。日本人佔領台灣

將近五十年，但是並沒有得到

五百五十萬中國人的歡心，這

許多中國人佔全台灣人口的大

部分。台灣的中國人同福建省

保持了親切的關係，他們的祖

先夫多是福建人，而且他們還

說福建方言。

對日本統治同樣地不滿意

的土著有十五萬人，一最著名

的部族謂印緞番人，其中

有十萬人自始至今就沒有被日

本人征服過。他們能夠壓迫的

日本人採取最慘酷的報復手段

。日本向台灣落居的政策也失

敗得可憐，日本在台灣的人民

總數不過三十萬而已。

THE APPLE TREE

By Katharine Mansfield

There were two orchards belonging to the old house. One that we called the "wild" orchard¹ lay beyond the vegetable garden; it was planted with bitter cherries² and damsons³ and transparent yellow plums.⁴ For some reason⁵ it lay under a cloud,⁶ we never played there; we did not even trouble to pick up the fallen fruit; and there, every Monday morning, to the round open space in the middle, the servant girl⁷ and the washerwoman⁸ carried the wet linen.⁹ Grandmother's nightdresses,¹⁰ Father's striped shirts,¹¹ the hired man's cotton trousers¹² and the servant girl's "dreadfully vulgar"¹³ salmon-pink¹⁴ flannellette drawers,¹⁵ jigged¹⁵

and slapped¹⁶ in horrid familiarity.¹⁷

But the other orchard, far away and hidden from the house, lay at the foot of a little hill and stretched right over to the edge of the paddocks¹⁸—to the clumps¹⁹ of wattles²⁰ bobbing²¹ yellow in the bright and blue gums²² with their streaming²³ sickle-shaped²⁴ leaves. There, under the fruit tree, the grass grew so thick and coarse that it tangled and knotted in your shoes as you walked, and even on the hottest day it was damp to touch when you stooped and parted it this way and that looking for windfalls²⁵—the apples marked with a bird's beak,²⁶ the

big bruised²⁷ pears, the quinces,²⁸ so good to eat with a pinch²⁹ of salt, but so delicious to smell that you could not bite for sniffing³⁰.....

One year the orchard had its Forbidden Tree. It was an apple discovered by Father and a friend during an after-dinner prow³¹ on Sunday afternoon.

"*Great Scott!"³² said the friend, *lighting upon it with every appearance of admiring astonishment.³³ "Isn't that a --?" And *a rich, splendid name settled³⁴ like an unknown bird upon the little tree.

"Yes, I believe it is," said Father lightly. He knew nothing whatever about the names of fruit trees.

"Great Scott!" said the friend again: "They're wonderful apples. Nothing like 'em"³⁵ -- and you're going to have a *tip-top crop.³⁶ Marvellous³⁷ apples! *You can't beat 'em"³⁸

"No, they're very fine---very fine," said Father carelessly; but looking up the tree with new and lively interest.

"They're rare---they're very rare. Hardly ever see 'em in England nowadays," said the visitor and *set a zeal on Father's delight.³⁹ For Father was a self-made man and the price he had to pay for everything was so huge and so painful that nothing rang so sweet to him as to hear his purchase

praised. He was young and sensitive⁴⁰ still. He still wondered whether in the deepest sense he got his money's worth. He still had hours when he walked up and down in the moonlight, half deciding to "chuck this confounded rushing to the office every day"---and clear out---"clear out once and for all."⁴² And now to discover that he'd⁴³ a valuable apple tree thrown in with the orchard---an apple tree that his friend positively envied.

"Don't touch that three. Do you hear me, children!" said he, bland⁴⁴ and firm; and when the guest had gone, with quite another voice and manner:

"If I catch either of you touching those apples you shall not only go to bed---you shall each have *a good sound whipping!"⁴⁵ Which merely added to its magnificence.⁴⁶

(To be cont'd)

NOTES

1. 果園、 2. 櫻桃、 3. 紫李(植)、 4. 透明的、 4. 梅子、
6. 不受人重視、 7. 洗衣婦、 8. 襯衣類、 9. 廢衣、 10. 條子襯衫、
11. 雇工的棉褲、 12. 係不可辭的、 13. 淡黃夾紅色的、
14. 棉織法郎絨的襯褲、 15. 上下移動、 16. 拍、
17. 毫無顧忌的使人討厭、 18. 牧場、 19. 林、叢、 20. 一種亞拉曼亞謨樹、
21. 上下飄動、 22. 樹脂、 23. 飄揚的、
24. 鐮刀形的、 25. 吹落之果實、 26. 啄、 27. 有傷痕的、
28. 棍棒、 29. 些少、 30. 嗅、 31. 徘徊、 32. 天呀(驚歎詞)、
33. 無意中發現這株蘋果樹，顯出不勝驚異羨慕的樣子、
34. 一個富麗堂皇的名字加於…… 35. them 的簡寫、 36. 頂好的收穫、
37. 驚人的，非常的、 38. 你不能打倒它們(意即沒有比它們再好的蘋果)、
39. 證實父親的愉快是不錯的、 40. 敏覺成的、 41. 拋棄每日急急忙忙公事房的討厭的生涯、
42. 永遠離開、 43. he had 的縮寫、 44. 和藹的、
45. 結實挨一頓打、 46. 這種告誡只增加了蘋果樹的卓越價值。

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH No. 38

I. Make sentences to show the difference between:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|
| rain | cell | brake |
| stationary | reign | sell |
| adapt | stationery | rein |
| advise | adopt | |
| aloud | advice | |
| bare | allowed | |
| break | bear | |

II. Correct the following sentences:-

1. Hardly he had done so, than he regretted it.
2. It is them not us who have done it.
3. Each of the sisters recited their verses beautifully.
4. We could not help but assist them.
5. I have much pleasure to learn them French.
6. You have less opportunities to do so than me.
7. Every man and every woman who thinks clearly are bound to give their support.
8. We would like to know all what has happened.

III. Give the principal parts of these verbs:-

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| sweep | grind | shine | slide | light |
| leave | lay | wear | lie | treas |

IV. Explain the following idioms:-

1. Spick and span.
2. To make ends meet.
3. To get the better of someone.
4. To leave someone in the lurch.
5. To make amends.
6. To wash one's dirty linen in public.

NOTES ON EXERCISE 37 AND ANSWERS TO ITS QUESTIONS

1. SENTENCE FORMATION:

1. She has sewn a shirt for me.
2. One must sow before one can reap.
3. The nurse is looking after more than ten patients.
4. We are enduring wartime hardships with smiling patience.
5. The murderer was hanged.
6. She was shy and hung down her head.

2. INSERTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS:

1. Will you forgive me for interrupting you in your work?
2. That noise sets my teeth on edge.
3. Out of sight, out of mind.
4. I have booked two tickets for the theatre.
5. I came up the stairs on tiptoe.
6. The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west.
7. I am always tired at the end of the day.
8. I turned my back on him.

3. ABSTRACT NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES:

manhood kingdom slavery prudence womanhood heroism
infancy sweetness theft ownership

4. EXPLANATION OF IDIOMS:

1. To make a beginning, break through reserve or stiffness, 開始, 打破沉寂或僵局。
2. To exaggerate, 誇張。
3. To approach a subject slowly, 旁敲側擊。
4. To be dismissed from service, 被撤職。
5. From bad to worse, 每况愈下。
6. To speak plainly or bluntly, 直言, 不客氣地說。
7. Up to the standard, 合格。

A SWISS FAIRY TALE

THE SPIRIT OF WISDOM

By Roger Duvoisin

In a certain *little town in French Switzerland¹ things were going very badly. The communal² forest was fast becoming bare of trees, and the communal chest³ bare of money. The people found the taxes too high, and complained that they got nothing in return. It was a sad state of affairs. The Council⁴ scratched their heads over the council table, and finally came to the conclusion⁵ that such a *desperate situation required a desperate remedy.⁶ After much discussion a remedy was *hit-upon.⁷ Perhaps it was a good one, perhaps not, but *in any case⁸ they actually made a decision,⁹ and the Council

*repaired to¹⁰ the village inn to congratulate¹¹ themselves over glasses of wine.

And what was the decision?

It was this: The next town was as *well run¹² as this town was poorly run. Surely the Council in that next town must be *made up of¹³ very wise men. Undoubtedly it would be a good thing to ask their advice. They might even be induced¹⁴ to *part with¹⁵ some of their wisdom. Was not that a good idea? The Council thought so.

The next day they departed,¹⁶ the Mayor¹⁷ carrying an empty bag under

his arm, followed by his Councilmen and the Clerk.

It was hot, and the grass bordering the side of the winding road was covered with dust, but still it was a fine day.

Nobu had come by the time the Council entered the Town Hall of the next town. The Clerk there bade them be seated.

"Pray, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, to what good fortune do we owe the great honour of your visit?"

The Mayor cleared his throat and explained.

"Mr. Clerk, the whole world knows and admires the administration of your town. You must indeed be wise men. And we have come to seek your advice, and beg you to spare us some of your wisdom. We greatly need it. See, I have brought a bag for it. The Mayor here hopefully unfolded the bag.

The Clerk was also quick-witted. The empty bag gave him an idea.

"Gentlemen," he said, smiling and rubbing his hands together, "we are proud

of your request, and shall do our best to help you. If you will give me your bag, it will take but a moment to put the Spirit of Wisdom into it.

The Clerk ran into the garden behind the Town Hall. Making sure that he was not seen, he managed to detach a large wasp's nest which hung from the pear tree. He put it in the bag and carefully tied the strings.

"Mr. Mayor," he said, as he re-entered, "I think I have what you want. Here is the Spirit of Wisdom, in the bag. Keep it carefully until you reach your town. Do not be disturbed if it seems to move, or makes humming, buzzing sounds. That will be a good sign—a sign that the Spirit is very much alive. When you get home go into your Council Room. Close the door and all the shutters. Then shake the bag and open it. I can assure you, gentlemen, that almost at once you will feel the effect."

"Mr. Clerk," said the Mayor, rising from his chair, "we thank you from the bottom of our hearts!"

With *light feet³¹ the Council started home. The Mayor tied the bag to his blue umbrella, and carried it over his shoulder. He was proud to bear this *precious and historic burden.³²

The wasps soon began to stir and buzz inside the bag.

It was music to the Council's ears.

"Hear it?" asked the delighted Mayor. Ah! What a good little Spirit we have here."

"Lively as a kitten!"³³ said the President.

It was late when the Council reached their town. Some peasants were already returning from the fields, the men balancing³⁴ their forks³⁵ and scythes³⁶ over their shoulders, and the women, in black bodies³⁷ and wide sleeves, carrying the lunch-baskets.³⁸

The Mayor and his Council proceeded³⁹ importantly to the Town Hall and the bag was deposited⁴⁰ upon the council table. The doors and shutters were tightly closed. The Council *took their seats.⁴¹

It was a *solemn moment.⁴² The Council fully felt its importance as they waited in silence for the Mayor to untie the bag, which he did, after *shaking it vigorously⁴³ two or three times.

A low, distant murmur, the chant⁴⁴ of Wisdom, was heard. It grew and grew until it became a furious buzzing and the Spirit began to inoculate⁴⁵ its wisdom. It was a burning⁴⁶ inoculation.

"I've got the Spirit on the nose!" shouted the Mayor. "Ouch!"⁴⁷ On the lips; on the neck, too!"

"I have it on the cheeks!" cried the President.

"It stung me on the forehead!" said the Vice-President. "What a lively Spirit!"

"Ouch!" yelled⁴⁸ the Clerk. "It just came in through my chin!"

"And me! *Good heavens!"⁴⁹ shouted a Councilman. "I have it everywhere!" Only when the buzzing and stinging⁵⁰ seemed to lessen did the Council, feeling that the Spirit of Wisdom had penetrated⁵¹ deeply enough, open the shutters.

What a sight! They hardly knew each other! Their faces were red and swollen beyond recognition.⁵² And all around the Council Room and over the table the Spirit of Wisdom was flying and crawling.

"Wasps!" yelled the Council.

"The rascal!"⁵³ It's a joke!"⁵⁴ cried the Mayor.

"We have been cheated!"⁵⁵ wept the president.

But no. They had not been cheated. The neighbouring Clerk would never have believed it, but the Spirit of Wisdom bore its fruit.⁵⁶ The Council learned that to have a well-ordered town, they must count only on themselves.⁵⁷ When they recovered from their pains and swellings (which they hid as best as they could), they went to work as done before: Their town became a model⁵⁸ of good administration.⁵⁹

NOTES

1. 說法國話的瑞士小市鎮 (瑞士境內有的地方操法語有的地方操德語)。
2. 市鎮的。
3. 金庫。
4. 市參事會 (此處指會員)。
5. 結論。
6. 絕望的情況需要拚命的救濟。
7. 發現, 想到。
8. 無論如何。
9. 決定。
10. 去。
11. 慶祝。
12. 管理得好。
13. 組織。
14. 勸誘。
15. 讓與。
16. 起程。
17. 市長。
18. 市鎮廳。
19. 請問。
20. 我們是什麼幸運得蒙大駕光臨。
21. 咳痰, 清掃喉嚨。
22. 把你們的智慧分點給我們。
23. 打開。
24. 機敏的。
25. 引以為榮。
26. 他設法把掛在梨葉樹上的大黃蜂窠拿下來。
27. 會議室。
28. 百葉窗。
29. 效果。
30. 我們從心坎中感謝你。
31. 輕快的步履。
32. 寶貴而有歷史性的負擔。
33. 小貓。
34. 使均衡。
35. 耙。
36. 鐮刀。
37. 婦女之緊身衣。
38. 盛午餐的籃子。
39. 前進。
40. 放下。
41. 就座。
42. 莊嚴的時會。
43. 使勁搖它。
44. 歌曲。
45. 灌輸。
46. 發燒的。
47. 啊哈。
48. 喊叫。
49. 噯呀。
50. 刺。
51. 深入。
52. 腫到使人認辨不出。
53. 流氓。
54. 玩笑。
55. 被欺騙。
56. 發生效果。
57. 只有靠他們自己。
58. 模範。
59. 優良的管理。

NEWS AND VIEWS

British Warships Refitting¹ For War Against Japan

"British ships, *engaged a few weeks ago in the assault on Europe,² are being refitted,³ reports the Evening Standard's naval correspondent.³ He adds: "When they sail again they will be much more airy⁴ and comfortable to live in than they were on 'D' Day.⁵

"They will be ready for the tropics,⁶ and are part of the fine modern British Fleet which, in the words of Mr. Churchill, was 'offered to the United States' for *major operations against Japan⁷ and '*cordially accepted'.⁸

"Tropicalisation⁹ of the vessels involves¹⁰ all types,

from battleships¹¹ to *landing craft.¹² A year's work has been necessary on some of the big ships, and the provision¹³ that has been made to meet tropical conditions is on a larger and more scientific scale than anything we have attempted before.

2 Best Scientific Knowledge Available¹ To Farmers

British scientists will *provide expert agricultural advice,² *free of charge,³ to farmers all over England and Wales.⁴ Under a new plan for *centralising agricultural education⁵ under the *joint direction⁶ of the *Board of Education⁷ and the *Ministry of Agriculture,⁹ the country is to be divided into areas,⁹

each with its own experts, states the agricultural correspondent of the *News Chronicle.¹⁰

These experts will give advice on such problems as *feeding livestock,¹¹ the *improvement of agricultural machinery,¹² animal diseases and *pest control.¹³ In this way farmers will be able to *call on¹⁴ the best scientific knowledge for *dealing with¹⁵ any problem that rises.

3 Wendell Wilkie Dies In New York

Mr. *Wendell Wilkie¹ died in *New York² on Oct. 8. He was the *Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1940.³ He had been ill for some days and was reported on Saturday to be rallying.⁴ In 1943 Mr. Wilkie *under-

took several missions⁵ to foreign countries *on behalf of President Roosevelt.⁶

President Roosevelt *paid this tribute⁷ to the late⁸ Mr. Wendell Wilkie: "The nation will long remember Wendell Wilkie as a forthright⁹ American, earnest, honest and full of *tremendous courage.¹⁰ The country loses a great citizen through his *untimely death."¹¹

4 Indian Division

*Re-Takes Tiddim¹

Tiddim, Japanese stronghold² in Burma,³ *has fallen to the British Fourteenth Army.⁴ Seven months after Fourteenth Army men left it in flames⁵ and marches out on their 150-mile withdrawal⁶ to Manipur,⁷ men of the *Fifth Indian Division⁸ re-entered

this stronghold yesterday. (Oct. 19).

to his Seventeenth Indian division to fight back along the road to Imphal.

Tiddim became one of the main Japanese bases for the assault on India. Key to the mountain roads through the *Chin Hills, it has been in Japanese hands since March 13 this year, when Major-General Cowan gave orders

To re-take Tiddim, Fourteenth Army troops have battled for 31 weeks through the worst of the monsoon in some of the world's worst fighting country.

NOTES

1. 裝修、 2. 數週以前從事於進攻歐洲、 3. 標準晚報海軍通信員、 4. 輕快、 5. D. 代表 D-Day, 解放日(指盟軍在歐洲登陸)、 6. 熱帶、 7. 對日的大規模軍事行動、 8. 誠懇地接受、 9. 熱帶化(裝修適合於熱帶作戰)、 10. 包括、 11. 戰艦、 12. 登陸船隻、 13. 準備、

2. 1. 可用的、 2. 供給有關農業的專家指導、 3. 免費、 4. 威爾斯、 5. 集中農業教育、 6. 公共指導、 7. 教育部、 8. 農業部、 9. 區域、 10. 新聞紀事報、 11. 飼養牲畜、 12. 改良農業機器、 13. 控制毒害、 14. 訪問、 15. 對付、

3. 1. 威爾基、 2. 紐約、 3. 一九四〇共和黨總統候選、 4. 復元、 5. 擔任數次使命、 6. 代表羅斯福總統、 7. 我輩、 8. 已故的、 9. 前進的、 10. 非常的勇敢、 11. 早死、

4. 1. 克復泰第姆、 2. 據點、 3. 緬甸、 4. 陷落於英國第十四軍之手、 5. 焚燒、 6. 撤退、 7. 曼尼坡、 8. 印度軍第五師、 9. 基地、 10. 攻勢、 11. 樂山、 12. 少將、 13. 伊姆法爾、 14. 戰鬥、 15. 雨季、

