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ON HUMOUR

(IT BELONGS TO THE WORLD AND TO EVERY AGE)

By Desmond MacCarthy

(Continued from the previous article)

論 幽 默

What about China? Here I was influenced by another motive: during the war are doing our best in all sorts of ways to understand a little better the national character of our allies. I was delighted to find how very much at home I felt with the Chinese sense of humour, and I am confident that if I repeat some of the stories, some maybe almost as old as the jokes of Diogenes, you will feel the same. By the bye, Chinese wit, to my mind, is admirably reflected in their proverb "a red-nosed man may be a teetoller, but no-one will think he is" and in "If fortune smiles, who doesn't; if fortune doesn't, who does?"

中國如何？這兒，我要談中國的幽默，還有另一個理由：在戰爭的時候，我們正在多方面極力對同盟國民族的品性做多了解一點的工夫。發現我對於中國的幽默感十分親切我是愉快的，而且相信，假如我說出幾個故事，有的或許如台阿幾尼的談諧一樣古老，你也要和我地同樣的感想。在我看來，中國的機智在他們格言裏奇妙地反映出來：「一個精紅鼻子的人或者是戒酒的，但沒有人相信他是的，」；「如其命運向你微笑，誰不跟着笑；如其時運不濟，誰笑。」

Here is one about a doctor. From the earliest days mankind has enjoyed jokes about their physicians. Once upon a time a Chinese doctor had so shamefully mismanaged a case that he was seized and tied up by the bereaved family. In the night, however, he managed to free himself and to escape by swimming across a river. When he got home, he found his son, a young medical student, poring over his books. "Don't be in such a hurry with your books," said his father, "the first and most important thing is to learn how to swim."

Among the Turks I was again delighted to find a sense of humour which chimed with our own. Among the Turkish national heroes is a famous jester. He is greatly beloved. He was certainly a little crazy. His name was Nazir Eddin. In the stories told of him

這兒有一個關於醫生的故事。從遠古以來，人們就喜歡聽苦醫生的諧謔。有一次，一位中國醫生因為很可恥地診死了一個病人，被死人的家屬抓着綁起來了。可是在晚上，他設法解脫束縛，游泳過河逃走了。回到家的時候，他看見他的兒子，一位少年醫科學生，正在看醫書。「別忙着讀書，」他父親說，「第一重要的事是學會游泳。」

發現土耳其人的幽默感與我們的頗為一致，我又覺得愉快。土耳其的民族英雄裏有一位著名談諧家，大為民衆所寵愛。他雖然有點瘋瘋癲癲，他的名字叫做納濟爾愛丁。在關於他的故事裏

he is spoken of as Hoja Ef-fendi, or more simply and affectionately as The Hodja.

One day a man coming from the country brought the Hodja a hare, so the Hodja asked him to supper and gave him some soup. A week later the man came again. The Hodja at first pretended not to recognise him, but when the man said, "don't you remember, I am the man who brought you the hare," the Hodja again invited him to supper. Some days later, a number of men came around. "Who may you be?" asked the Hodja. "We," they said, "are the neighbours of the man who brought you the hare." After a little hesitation the Hodja asked them also to stay and partake a dish of soup. A week passed, and one evening quite a little crowd appeared at his door saying they were the neighbours of the neighbours of the man who

他被稱為愛丁先生老師，或更簡單而親切地稱為老師。

一天一個人從鄉下帶來一隻野兔送給老師。老師就留他晚餐，請他喝了點湯。一週後那人又來了。起初老師假裝不認識他，但是那人說，你難道不記得我就是送野兔子給你的人嗎？於是老師又邀他晚餐。幾天以後，來了一羣人。「你們是誰？」，老師問道。他們答道，「我們是送野兔給你那人的鄰居。略略遲疑之後老師也留他們，請他們喝了一碗湯。一星期過去了，黃昏時候，結結實實一羣人到他門口，自稱，他們是送野兔給你那人的鄰

brought the hare. "Well," said the Hodja, "I am sure you are very welcome," and he left them sitting round the table. Presently he appeared with a huge jar of pure water. "What is that," they cried. "It is the water of the water of the hare soup," said the Hodja, "that's what it is!"

Once, on returning a cauldron which he had borrowed from a brazier, the Hodja accidentally left in it a small iron pot for making coffee. "What is this?" said the Hodja, "it looks as though the cauldron had a child." "In that case," said the brazier, with a chuckle, "it belongs to me." And he kept it. The Hodja said nothing and went home. A few days later he borrowed the cauldron again, and this time he did not return it. At last, the owner losing patience went round to get it. "I want my cauldron," he said as

居的鄰居。「很好」，老師說，「我很歡迎你們，」於是請他們圍着桌子坐下。馬上他拿出一大淨盞水。「那是什麼？」他們叫道。「這是兔子湯裏面水的水，」老師說，「那就是它！」

有一次，送還從銅匠借來的一口大鍋，老師發覺無意間他留下了一個煮咖啡的小盞子在裏面。「這是什麼？」老師說，「大鍋好像有了孩子。」既然如此，「銅匠咯咯地笑着說，「咖啡盞子當然歸我。」他就把盞子留下。老師一聲不響回家去了。幾天之後他再把大鍋借去，這次，他不還了。最後，銅匠忍不住走來索回原物。老師一開門他即刻就說，（我要我的鍋。）「啊喲！」銅匠，」老師回答說，「消息不

No Respite For Japan From Burma Jungles To Mid-Pacific Lagoons³

★ In an editorial entitled "The Eastern War," the "Daily Telegraph" writes: "Over the thousands of miles from the mountain jungles of Upper Burma to the lagoons in the mid-Pacific, Allied forces maintain their attacks on Japanese positions."⁷

"No important part of the hemisphere of fronts over which Japan's air and sea strength and army have been stretched out to defend is allowed respite to obtain reinforcements and supplies. Recent communiques from Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters show

soon as the Hodja opened the door. "Oh! brazier," the Hodja answered, "I have bad news. Alas! Your cauldron is dead." "What? What do you mean? How can a cauldron die?" "Well, if you believed that it could bear a child, you can also believe that it can die!" said the Hodja and slammed the door.

Well, so much for the humour of our friends the Turks and of our Allies the Greeks and Chinese.

好，嗚呼哀哉，你的大鍋死了。

「什麼？什麼話？鍋那裏會死

？「喂。你相信它會生孩子，你

就也可以相信它會死呀！」老師

一面說，一面把門砰然關起來了

•

好罷，關於我們的朋友土耳

其人和盟友希臘人中國人的幽默

已經記了不少了。

that the Japanese are fighting hard for Burma but are in difficulties from air attacks and the landings of the Fourteenth Army behind their lines.¹⁴

"These operations¹⁵ are not on a great scale¹⁶ and they are subject to a time limit imposed by the breaking of the Monsoon¹⁷ probably some six weeks hence. Nevertheless, we may reasonably¹⁸ hope they will succeed in driving the Japanese from a sufficient area in North Burma to ensure¹⁹ that air and land routes from Assam to China²⁰ are beyond the range of Japanese fighter aircraft.²¹

"War with Japan is a war for bases.²² Not the strength of the Japanese forces but distance is the defence on which Tokyo's warlords ultimately rely.²³ Some important islands in the south have already been recaptured;²⁴ others are on the eve of falling into Allied

hands.²⁵ Japan cannot cling much longer to Madang, main base in New Guinea.²⁶ Rabaul,²⁷ in New Britain,²⁸ still more valuable, has been pounded to ruins.²⁹ Allied troops are overrunning Manus, largest island in the Admiralty group.³⁰

In a little more than three months these South Pacific operations have destroyed 891 Japanese aircraft at an Allied cost of 98.³¹ It is certain that Japan's air strength was being hopelessly outnumbered by United States production before such a rate of attrition began to take effect.³² What has been happening in the southern islands has been repeatedly throughout the equatorial groups³³—the Gilberts,³⁴ Marshalls,³⁵ Carolines.³⁶

"Japanese aircraft on atoll and lagoon bases sacrificed themselves in vain.³⁷ The Japanese fleet avoided contact with American task

forces.³³ "Key positions" without which the Japanese Navy cannot effectively operate in the Central Pacific have been taken at small cost.

"These bases are some 1,500 miles from Tokyo, but ocean distances between Tokyo and Pearl Harbour

have already have halved and may soon "shrink again."³⁴ Ultimately the Japanese fleet must be ordered out to fight with the knowledge that it has neither aircraft nor ships "to match the Allied forces"³⁵ and that it has lost the war before the battle begins.

NOTES

1. 休憩.
2. 緬甸叢林.
3. 中太平洋上的礁湖(珊瑚島包圍之湖).
4. 在標題為遠東戰爭的一篇社論上.
5. 每日電訊報.
6. 北緬山地叢林地帶.
7. 同盟軍維持對日本陣地的攻勢.
8. 範圍.
9. 戰線, 戰場.
10. 援軍.
11. 供應品.
12. 公報.
13. 蒙巴頓勳爵的總司令部.
14. 英國十四軍在他們防線後面登陸.
15. 作戰行動.
16. 大規模.
17. 受雨季爆發的時間限制所支配.
18. 合理地.
19. 擔保.
20. 自阿羅漢省過中國之空中及陸地路線.
21. 超過日本戰鬥機的範圍.
22. 爭取基地之戰.
23. 東京軍閥最後所依靠的防禦是距離而不是日軍的力量.
24. 克服.
25. 快要落到盟軍手中.
26. 適當, 新幾尼亞的主要基地.
27. 拉布爾.
28. 新不列顛.
29. 炸成廢墟.
30. 海軍羣島.
31. 擊毀日本飛機891架而盟機只損失98架.
32. 在此種消耗率未發生效力以前, 美國飛機生產力已超過日本空軍力量遠甚.
33. 沿赤道一帶之海島.
34. 吉爾貝特.
35. 馬紹爾.
36. 加羅林.
37. 徒然犧牲自己.
38. 避免與美國作戰艦隊接觸.
39. 重要據點.
40. 再縮短.
41. 抵擋盟國軍隊.

"HOW CAN I CONCENTRATE!"



我何能集精會神！

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

ENGLISH MONEY. AT THE BANK

If you are *going abroad,¹ you'll² want to know something about foreign money and banks, and *that sort of thing.³ English money, for instance, is very strange until you *get used to it,⁴ especially if you've⁵ been used to a *decimal system.⁶ There are two *copper coins,⁷ the half-penny⁸ and the penny: *don't bother your head about farthings,⁹ of which there are four in a penny. Then there are four silver coins; the sixpence, the shilling, the two shilling piece, and the half-crown, *worth two shillings and sixpence.¹⁰ I don't suppose you'll often *come across¹¹ a "threepenny bit"¹² in London and I don't think there are many five shilling pieces

about, either.¹³ Then there's a ten shilling note,¹⁴ and a pound note in common use, and for larger sums, there are five pound notes, ten pound notes, and so on. There is very little gold *in circulation,¹⁵ but you may occasionally¹⁶ see a sovereign¹⁷ or a half-sovereign. Remember that there are twelve pence in a shilling and twenty shillings in a pound. If a *reel of cotton¹⁸ costs fourpence, you put for pence, that is to say, four separate pennies, on the counter.¹⁹ But it doesn't cost "four pennies,"—it costs "fourpence"; it's what we call a "fourpenny" reel. Similarly you say two pence, threepence, and so on.

Conversation

Can you change some money for me, please?

Certainly, what is it?

I have some French francs,²⁰ some German marks²¹ and a few Dutch florins.²² What are the rates of exchange?

The franc is 120, the mark 20 and the guilder²³ 12 to the pound.

Well, I leave the calculation²⁴ to you; here is the money.

Very good—the francs are worth £48.²⁵ 14. 2 (forty-eight pounds, fourteen, and twopence), the marks exactly £9 (nine pounds), and the florins £1. 3. 4. (one pound, three, and fourpence) That makes £58. 17. 6. (fifty-eight pounds, seventeen, and sixpence) in all.

How would you like it, sir?

Can you let me have some five pound notes?

*With pleasure,²⁶ here are ten five pound notes, eight pound notes, and the rest in silver. How will that do?

I wonder if you'd²⁷ let me have the sixpence in coppers....

Thank you. Can I *open an account²⁸ here?

Not in this part of the office; you must go to the bank, downstairs, where the Manager²⁹ will *arrange it for you.³⁰

I'm *very much obliged to you.³¹

Not at all....

I want to open an account, please.

A “*deposit” account or a “current” account?³²

Well, I want to be able to pay for things by cheque.³³

Then you want a “current” account. How much money do you want placed *to your credit?³⁴

Here's £200 (two hundred pounds). I think that ought to last me for some time.

Words Liabie To Be Confused

(Continued from the No. 46)

37. Ingenuous, ingenious.

Ingenious means clever, skilful; ingenuous, open, frank, artless.

Ex. 1. The ingenious boy made a radio set for himself.

2. I was amused by the child's ingenuous remarks.

38. Intelligent, intellectual.

Intelligent means having or showing (usually a high degree of) understanding; intellectual means requiring the exercise of intellect.

Ex. 1. The boy is ignorant, but he seems intelligent.

2. The author of this book must have great intellectual powers.

39. Judicial, judicious.

Judicial means pertaining to a court of law, impartial; judicious means prudent, of sound judgment.

Ex. 1. The judicial hearing began yesterday.

2. A judicial mind looks fairly at both sides of a

NOTES

1. 到外國去. 2. = you will. 3. 那一類的事. 4. 習慣於.
5. = you have. 6. 十進法. 7. 銅幣. 8. 半便士. 9. 至錢
farthings 並不麻煩. 10. 值二先令六便士. 11. 碰見. 12. 值三
便士的小銅幣. 13. 也 (adv. 與否定字並用) 14. = bank-note,
鈔票. 15. 流通, 通行. 15. 偶爾. 17. 英國一鎊金幣. 18. 一
捲棉線. 19. 櫃台. 20. 法郎(法國幣名). 21. 馬克(德國幣名).
22. 荷蘭銀幣. 23. 荷蘭銀幣 (即 florin). 24. 計算. 25. 四
八鎊. 26. 甚願. 27. = you would. 28. 開新戶頭. 29. 經營
30. 為你辦理這件事. 31. 很感激你. 32. 定期存款還是活期存
款. 33. 支票. 34. 作為你的存款.

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dispute.

3. His conduct throughout was most judicious.

40. To listen, to hear.

To listen to implies attention; to hear does not.

Ex. 1. I heard him speaking but was too tired to listen to him.

2. Listen to what I say.

41. To look at, to see.

To see does not imply any mental effort, while to look at implies attention.

Ex. 1. I saw a book on the table, but did not trouble to look at it.

2. Please look at this exercise.

42. Luxuriant, luxurious.

Luxuriant means abundant; luxurious denotes given to luxury.

Ex. 1. What is the reason of this luxuriant growth of so many rare flowers in your garden?

2. I don't think you ought to lead such a luxurious life.

43. To make, to do.

To make means (1) to manufacture, and must be carefully distinguished from to do. "What have you done today?" has not the same meaning as "What have you made today?", the latter means, "What have you manufactured?"

(2) When followed by an infinitive it means to compel, as:

I made him write his exercise again.

The donkey-boy beats his donkey to make it go.

The steam makes the wheels of the engine go round.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X WIT AND HUMOUR X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

A military driver¹ was dashing along at 65 miles per hour² when an MP³ on a motorcycle⁴ had him pulled over.⁵

"Was I going too fast?" the culprit⁶ asked apologetically.⁷

"No," replied the MP, "flying too low."

* * *

The old Duke of Norfolk⁸ was met in the grounds⁹ at Arundel¹⁰ in clothes which would have appeared indigent

It may also be followed by an adjective:

The sun makes the corn ripe.

Literature makes our lives brighter.

14. Mutual, common.

Mutual means a relation between two or more persons or things, and implies that they all are equally concerned in the action of feeling. Common means belong to all, of all, by all. Mutual denotes done, said, felt, etc., by each toward the other.

Ex. 1. A family has mutual affection when each person likes the others and is liked by them.

2. Mutual understanding has smoothed their path in life.

3. The house is the common property of the three sisters.

4. By the common consent of all, Henry was chosen for chairman.

on a gardener.¹¹ "What does it matter?" said he.
"Everyone knows who I am."

But later on he ran into the same friend in Bond
Streets, and was not much better attired: "Oh, I say,
Duke," said the friend reprovingly.¹²

The great nobleman shrugged¹³ his shoulders: "What
does it matter?¹⁴ Nobody knows who I am."

★ ★ ★

German Lieutenant:¹⁵ "The captain needs a man who
possesses a background of culture and science."¹⁶

Pilot¹⁷ Hans Woschke: "I'm just the man for him. I
have bombed schools and universities all over Russia."

★ ★ ★

A popular Norwegian artist,¹⁸ wearing a German
uniform,¹⁹ marched to the centre of the stage,²⁰ faced
the audience²¹ and raised his arm in Nazi fashion.²² A
number of German officers present arose, clicked their
heels²³ and returned the Nazi salute.²⁴ Then, his arm
still extended, the comedian²⁵ said with a smile: "That's
how high my dog jumped yesterday."

NOTES

1. 軍車司機.
2. 以每小時六十五英里的速度疾馳.
3. military police (陸軍警察)之縮寫.
4. 馬達腳踏車.
5. 拘捕.
6. 罪犯.
7. 抱歉地.
8. 英格蘭東部州名.
9. 附屬於家宅之田地.
10. 英格蘭市邑名.
11. 穿衣服即使在園丁身上,看起來也是樸素的.
12. 他的朋友以責備的口吻說.
13. 聳肩.
14. 有什麼關係?
15. 陸軍中尉.
16. 上尉需要一位有文化背景的人.
17. 飛機駕駛員.
18. 挪威國的藝術家.
19. 着德國制服.
20. 走到演台的中間.
21. 面對聽衆.
22. 照納粹舉手的樣子舉起他的手臂.
23. 比齊鞋跟,的嗒嗒聲.
24. 報以納粹敬禮.
25. 演喜劇者.

◎-----◎
 :NEW AND VIEWS:
 ◎-----◎

1. Professor Roxby For China

Professor P.M. Roxby, who for 27 years has been 'Liverpool University's Professor of Geography' is to be the 'British Council's principal representative' in China, writes the 'London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.'

Mrs. Roxby, history lecturer at the same university, will go out with her husband when he takes over his duties early next year. It will be his fourth visit; he visited China as a 'travelling fellowship' 30 years ago, in 1921 as a 'member of the China Education Commission' and in 1931 as a member of the 'Institute of Pacific Relations.' Professor Roxby is author of a number of books on China.

The new appointment is part of the British Council's plan to expand its work in China 'in co-operation with the Chinese Government.' It is particularly strong just now in its scientific activities there under the direction of Dr. Joseph Need-

ham.

2. Britain—"Cradle Of Modern Liberties"

'Mexico' has always considered Great Britain as the 'cradle of modern liberties.' Without her 'heroic determination' and 'exemplary resistance' in 1940 under the inspiration of that great Englishman, Mr. Churchill, the 'fate of the Democracies' would be dark indeed', declared President Avila Camacho when he received Mr. Charles Bateman, the 'new British Ambassador to Mexico.'

The President added that the 'British Commonwealth' would be an important factor in strengthening the co-operation between all States.

3. China's Ambassador Congratulates Lady Cripps

'China's Ambassador in Britain, Dr. Wellington Koo,' on learning that the 'United Aid to China Fund' had 'passed the million pounds figures,' wrote thus to 'Lady Cripps,' President of the Fund, 'I wish to congratulate you and all your colla-

borators⁶ on reaching this notable landmark⁶ in your efforts.

"I know this sum⁶ exceeded by far the original target set by your Committee⁷ and the splendid success your Committee has achieved testifies⁸ not only to the magnificent work⁹ you all have done but also to the widespread sympathy and friendly feeling which the British people entertain for China."¹⁰

4. 500,000 British Casualties In Three Years Of War

The United States has so far¹ lost 162,282 men killed, missing² and wounded, says

the "Washington Post," quoting the last official list of U.S. casualties.⁴

"Evidently the American forces have not yet entered the combat³ on a scale in any way comparable to the size of the citizen army we have been building,"⁵ adds the newspaper.

"No recent figures regarding British Empire casualties are available,⁷ but it is known that for the first three years of war, up to September 1942, more than a half a million of the British Empire's soldiers and sailors have been killed, wounded or missing.

NOTES

1. 1. 利物浦大學地理教授. 2. 英國文化協會的主要代表. 3. 孟哲斯特導報倫敦訪員. 4. 遊歷研究費基金. 5. 中國教育委員會會員. 6. 太平洋協會. 7. 任命. 8. 與中國政府合作. 9. 指導.

2. 1. 現代自由之搖籃. 2. 墨西哥. 3. 英勇的決心. 4. 可資模範的抵抗. 5. 感動, 激勵. 6. 民主國之命運. 7. 英國駐墨新任大使. 8. 英國聯邦共和國. 9. 因素.

3. 1. 中國駐英大使, 顧維鈞博士. 2. 聯合救華基金. 3. 超過百萬鎊的數目. 4. 克利斯浦夫人. 5. 合作者, 協助者. 6. 顯著的標目. 7. 超過你們委員會原定的目標. 8. 證明. 9. 偉大的工作. 10. 英國人所懷的對中國廣大的同情及友誼.

4. 1. 迄今. 2. 失蹤. 3. 蘇委頓郵報. 4. 引用英軍官方前次所發表的死傷的名單. 5. 戰爭. 6. 堪與我們所建立的龐大陸軍作任何比較的. 7. 關於英帝軍的死傷人數最近的還沒有.

FOUR PERIODICALS
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