

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

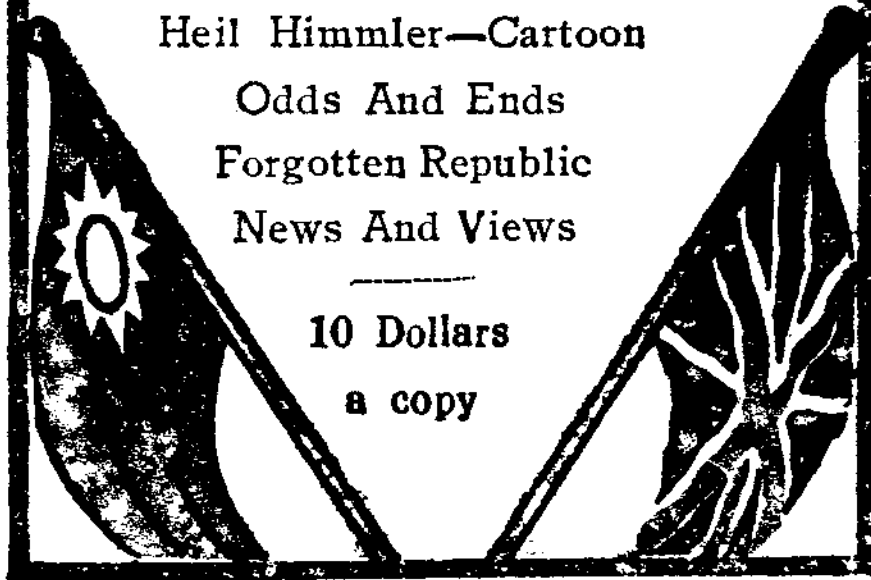
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## CONTENTS

Life of Gautama Buddha  
Sea Power and Victory  
Exercises In English No.40  
Notes & Answers On Exercise No.39  
Heil Himmler—Cartoon  
Odds And Ends  
Forgotten Republic  
News And Views

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# THE LIFE OF GAUTAMA BUDDHA

By H.C. WELLS

(Cont'd from the last issue)

## 高塔馬釋迦傳 (續前期)

The Indian mind has always been disposed to believe that power and knowledge may be obtained by extreme asceticism, by fasting, a sleeplessness, and self-torment, and these ideas Gautama now put to test. He betook himself with five disciple companions to the jungle and there he gave himself up to fasting and terrible penances. His fame spread, like the sound of a great bell hung in the canopy of the skies. But it brought him no sense of truth achieved. One day he was walking up and down, trying to think in spite of his enfeebled state. Suddenly he felt unconcerned. When he recovered, the preposterousness of these semi-magical ways to wisdom was plain to him.

He horrified his companions by demanding ordinary food and refusing to continue his mortifications. He had realised that whatever truth a man may reach is reached best by a nourished brain in a healthy body. Such

印度人的性格往往傾向於相信由極端制慾，絕食，不眠，和自苦可以得著權力與智識，現在高塔馬就把這些觀念拿來試驗。他帶着五位弟子跑到叢林裏去，在那兒他實行絕食，實行其他可怕的苦修。他的聲譽，「彷彿是天幕下懸掛的洪鐘聲音」，傳到各處。但是聲譽儘管大，他並沒有覺得已往得到了真理。有一天他在林中走來走去，身體雖然衰弱，他還是努力思考。忽然間，他失了知覺。當他蘇醒過來的時候，他就明白了用這些半神秘的方法去求智識是不合理的。

他索取通常的食物，並拒絕繼續清苦修行，他這一着倒把門弟子嚇壞了。他已經悟要得到任何真理最好是靠健康的身體與健全的頭腦。這樣的想

## 2 THE STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

his conception was absolutely foreign to the ideas of the land and age. His disciples deserted him, and went off in a melancholy state to Benares. Gautama wandered alone.

When the mind grapples with a great and intricate problem, it makes its advances step by step, with but little realisation of the gains it has made, until suddenly, with an effect of abrupt illuminations, it realises its victory. So it happened to Gautama. He had seated himself under a great tree by the side of a river to eat, when this sense of clear vision came to him. It seemed to him that he saw life plain. He is said to have sat all day and all night in profound thought, and then he rose up to impart his vision to the world.

He went on to Benares and there he sought out and won back his lost disciples to his new teaching. In the King's Deer Park at Benares they built themselves huts and set up a sort of school to which came many who were seeking after wisdom.

The starting-point of his teaching was his own quest-

法是當時當地的觀念中所絕對沒有的。門徒遺棄了他，他們心情抑鬱的跑到聖城貝拿爾斯去了。高塔馬只好獨自漫遊。

人的心靈努力解決一個大複雜的問題的時候，它的進展是一步一步來的，不容易覺得已有的成就，久而久之，一旦豁然貫通，它才明瞭了它的勝利。高塔馬的情形亦復如此。他坐在河邊一棵大樹下吃飯，突然間，他看見清晰的靈覺。他彷彿把人生了解得很明白。據說，他坐着沉思默想了整天整夜，然後他起來把他所見的靈覺傳給世上。

他跑到貝拿爾斯城，找着了門徒，贏得了他們對於他的新教義的信仰。

他的教義的出發點就是他自己幸運的青年時代的疑問，「爲什麼我不完全快樂？」這是

ion as a fortunate young man, "Why am I not completely happy?" It was an introspective question. It was a question very different in quality from the frank and self-forgetful externalised curiosity with which Thales and Heraclitus were attacking the problems of the universe, or the equally self-forgetful burthen of moral obligation that the culminating prophets were imposing upon the Hebrew mind. The Indian teacher did not forget self, he concentrated upon self and sought to destroy it. All suffering he taught was due to the greedy desires of the individual. Until man has conquered his personal cravings his life is trouble and his end sorrow. There were three principal forms that the craving for life took and they were all evil. The first was the desire of the appetites, greed and all forms of sensuousness, the second was the desire for a personal and egotistic immortality, the third was the craving for personal success, worldliness, avarice and the like. All these forms of desire had to be overcome to escape from the distresses and chagrins of life. When they were

一個內省的問題。這個問題，在性質上，同古希臘哲學家塞里斯和黑銳克李特斯研究宇宙問題的坦白忘我的客觀求智的精神大不相同，與這些卓越的先知強加於希臘人心的忘我的道德義務的負擔也大不相同。這位印度大師沒有忘却自我，他集精會神於自我，而設法毀滅他。照他的教訓，一切苦難都是由於個人的貪慾。一個人除非克服了自己的欲望，他的生活定是苦惱，他的歸結定是憂愁。生之欲求有三個主要的方式，統統是惡毒的。第一是口腹之慾，貪求，和其他各式各樣的色慾；第二是要求個人的和小我的不朽的慾望；第三是要求成功，利祿逸樂，貧吝等底欲求。要解脫生命底困苦與煩惱，就得先克服這一切的慾望。這些慾望克服了，自我完

overcome, when self had vanished altogether, then serenity of soul, Nirvana, the highest good was attained.

This was the gist of his teaching, a very subtle and metaphysical teaching indeed, not nearly so easy to understand as the Greek injunction to see and know fearlessly and rightly, and the Hebrew command to hear God and accomplish righteousness. It was a teaching much beyond the understanding of even Gautama's immediate disciples, and it is no wonder that so soon as his personal influence was withdrawn it became corrupted and coarsened.

Yet there remained a substantial gain in the world. If Nirvana was too high and subtle for most men's imaginations, they could at least grasp something of the intention of what Gautama called the Noble Path in life. In this there was an insistence upon mental uprightness, upon right aims and speech, bright conduct and honest livelihood. There was a quickening of the conscience and an appeal to generous and self-forgetful ends.

全消滅了，然後就達到了最高的「善」，靈魂底寧靜，涅槃。

這就是他教訓的要義，的確是很玄妙的教訓，不如希臘的教訓吩咐人勇敢正直地觀察與了解那麼容易懂，也不如希伯來的教訓教人敬畏上帝，立身公正那麼公平易近人。這種教訓連高塔瑪的親弟子都還不了解，無怪乎他個人勢力一旦過去之後，他的教義就變為腐化而粗鄙的了。

儘管如此，高塔瑪的教義對世界的貢獻還是很大。如對涅槃的陳義太高，太玄妙，超乎一般人想像之上，他們至少能相當理解高塔瑪所說「人生高潔的路徑」底意義。「人生高潔的路徑」要求心靈的正直，目的正當，言語正當，品行端方，生活誠懇，它要求良心領活，一切行事以慷慨忘我爲目的。

## \*SEA POWER AND VICTORY

By ARTHUR BRYANT

So long as armies and the heavy goods<sup>2</sup> which armies use need the \*sea's surface<sup>3</sup> for crossing, the sea, command<sup>4</sup> of that surface will remain the most important single factor<sup>5</sup> in \*global war.<sup>6</sup> Three quarters of the world's surface is sea. And it can only be crossed by armies protected<sup>7</sup> by sea power. That is the lesson both of history and of this war.

What is the history of this war? In terms<sup>7</sup> of sea power a comparatively simple one. In 1940 a single great military power \*over-ran the Continent of Europe.<sup>8</sup> By midsummer of that year there was nothing to \*oppose Hitler's will<sup>9</sup> from one end of Europe to the other. On land—for the Russian Army was not then ready—there seemed nothing strong enough to hold<sup>10</sup> him in the whole world.

But fortunately the world did not consist only of land. There was a lot of sea in it. And Britain and her sympathizer<sup>11</sup> America commanded

the seas. So before he could go any further Hitler had to \*knock Britain out.<sup>12</sup> That, like Napoleon<sup>13</sup> a century-and-a-half before, he tried to do by invasion.

But between him and his object were the ships and men of the \*Royal Navy.<sup>14</sup> Yet Hitler had an advantage that Napoleon had not. He had the Luftwaffe.<sup>15</sup> And with the aerodromes<sup>16</sup> of France and Belgium<sup>17</sup> in his possession, he reckoned<sup>18</sup> it would be \*child's play<sup>19</sup> to \*put such a weight of aircraft over the Channel<sup>20</sup> that nothing British would be able to float in it and anything German—Rhineland<sup>21</sup> barges<sup>22</sup> and the like—would be able to pour the panzers<sup>23</sup> into England \*with complete impunity.<sup>24</sup> The Channel in other words would be bridged.<sup>25</sup>

Hitler was wrong. The \*R. A. F.<sup>26</sup> did not let the Luftwaffe get command of the Channel. That was the \*Battle of Britain.<sup>27</sup> Ask yourself a simple question. What would have happened,

even if we had won the Battle of Britain, if the Channel had suddenly dried up? \*Nothing we could have done,<sup>28</sup> \*in our then state of weakness,<sup>29</sup> could have prevented the Panzers from \*flooding over England.<sup>30</sup>

That was the beginning-- Hitler, stopped by the R.A.F. and the Navy, had failed to invade. What did he do? He did just what Napoleon did \*in the same position.<sup>31</sup> He said, "Very well. The world is round. I'll break out of Europe southwards and eastwards into Africa and Asia and present England and her American sympathizers with a solid \*Axis bloc<sup>32</sup> from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the \*North Cape<sup>33</sup> to the \*Cape of Good Hope."<sup>34</sup>

And \*but for<sup>35</sup> one circumstance<sup>36</sup> he would have

done so. That circumstance was British sea power. \*Strained though it was,<sup>37</sup> \*deprived of<sup>38</sup> friendly bases<sup>39</sup> and allies by the \*fall of France,<sup>40</sup> grievously\* threatened by the U-boat<sup>41</sup> and the Condors<sup>42</sup> and the Italian power in the Mediterranean,<sup>43</sup> the Royal Navy with the help of the R.A.F. and the Army, kept a ring of salt water round Hitler's conquered Europe and shut him in.

"Wherever there was water to float a ship," said Napoleon, "or man could sail, I was \*sure to find you in the way."<sup>44</sup> And Hitler found us in the way too. Gibraltar,<sup>45</sup> Malta,<sup>46</sup> Alexandria<sup>47</sup>—the \*triple pillars of our Mediterranean strategy held.<sup>48</sup> And so by the summer of 1941, Hitler was left with only one way to break out of

Europe--eastwards across the great territorial land<sup>50</sup> of Russia. That was the way Napoleon also had chosen when we had barred<sup>49</sup> every other. And no one—not even Napoleon—has succeeded in doing that.

That is one aspect of what England was able to do

with sea power. She ringed<sup>51</sup> the aggressor's conquered Europe with salt water and held him there as in a cage until the \*reviving forces of liberty<sup>52</sup> were strong enough to enter that cage and throttle<sup>53</sup> him. Russia by the magnificent resistance of her armies completed the ring.

## NOTES

1. 海權 · 2. 貨物 (此處指軍火之類) · 3. 海面 · 4. 支配 ·
5. 因素 · 6. 全球戰爭 · 7. 名詞 · 8. 蹂躪歐洲大陸 · 9. 反對希特勒的意志 · 10. 抑制, 約束 · 11. 同情者 · 12. 打倒不列顛 · 13. 拿破侖一世 · 14. 英國皇家海軍 · 15. 德國空軍 · 16. 飛機場 · 17. 比利時 · 18. 料想, 以爲 · 19. 掩護 · 20. 把大量的飛機飛渡英倫海峽 · 21. 萊茵區 (萊茵河以西的德國) · 22. 駁船 · 23. 裝甲部隊 · 24. 自己毫無損失 · 25. 搭橋開路 · 26. Royal Air Force, 英國皇家空軍 · 27. 不列顛之戰 · 28. = We could have done nothing. 29. 在當時我們的國力虛弱情形之下 · 30. 潮湧般侵入英國 · 31. 同樣的情況之下 · 32. 軸心集團 · 33. 北角 (歐洲最北處) · 34. 好望角 (非洲最南部) · 35. = were it not for, 若非 · 36. 情勢 · 37. Though it (navy) was strained (緊張) · 38. 刺探了 · 39. 基地 · 40. 法國之失敗 · 41. 被德國潛水艇嚴重地威脅了 · 42. 飛機 (此字原意爲鷹, 此處借用) · 43. 地中海 · 44. 一定發現你在妨礙人家 · 35. 直布羅陀海峽 · 46. 馬爾他島 · 47. 亞力山大城 (在北非) · 48. 我們在中海上的三大戰略柱石守住了 · 49. 攔阻 · 50. 領土 · 51. 圍繞 · 52. 復活的自由底武力 · 53. 悶死 ·



EXERCISES IN ENGLISH No.40

1. Make sentences with the Words:-

older elder invent discover remember  
remind fly flow apparent obvious

2. Turn into indirect speech:-

1. "Yesterday," he said, "I arrived in England."
2. The pupil said, "I have not done any home-work."
3. The doctor said, "You may have to stay in bed for a week."
4. The child asked, "Can you tell me the time?"
5. The customer said, "These apples will not last till to-morrow."
6. He said, "She will be here in half an hour if she is not late."
7. He asked, "Have you a light?"
8. She said, "Will you come and have tea with me to-day?"

3. Give the opposite of the following:-

manual legible courageous immediately  
eligible understand majority ordinary  
profound fortunate

4. Explain the following idioms:-

1. To blow one's own trumpet.
2. To hold one's one.
3. To be in someone's good books.
4. To leave someone out in the cold.
5. A Jack of all trades.
6. As cool as a cucumber.
7. To be at a loose end.
8. To call someone over the coals.

## NOTES ON EXERCISE 39 AND ANSWERS TO ITS QUESTIONS

### 1. Sentence Formation:

1. He laid the book on the table.
2. Lie down and have a good rest!
3. You can hardly get water in a desert!
4. I like pudding for dessert.
5. How many times do we breathe in a minute?
6. He is out of breath with running.
7. My book is quite different from yours.
8. Nobody is indifferent to his own welfare!
9. He likes to bathe in cold water.
10. I am going to take a cold bath.

### 2. Corrections:

1. I was looking for, and thinking about, my old friend!
2. They insisted upon my coming.
3. He, as well as his friend, is at the theatre.
4. I wish you to remind me kindly when I make that mistake again.
5. What are you doing? I am only reading the paper.
6. It is worth living on such a lovely day.
7. Neither he nor his brother has been here long.
8. They arrived only two weeks ago.

### 3. Words With Prefixes:

extraordinary, extraterritorial; withdraw, withstand;  
mislead, misinformation; illegal, illiterate; unhappy,  
uncertain; outflow, outgo; involuntary, invulnerable;  
displeasure, dishonest

### 4. Explanation Of Idioms:

1. To commit oneself irrevocably to a course, 破斧沉舟地去幹。
2. To take a story with some allowance, 不完全相信。
3. To be filled with hope, 充滿殺心。
4. Worn out like a ghost, 骨瘦如柴。
5. a trite joke, 平庸的笑話。



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## •A FORGOTTEN REPUBLIC

As the \*Allied Armies<sup>2</sup> move north up the \*Italian peninsula<sup>3</sup> they will traverse,<sup>4</sup> en route to the Po Valley,<sup>5</sup> an \*autonomous State<sup>6</sup> \*that has not made peace with Germany since it declared war on the Reich in 1915.<sup>7</sup> This is the independent Republic of \*San Marino.<sup>8</sup> \*The plenipotentiaries at Versailles forgot to invite its signature.<sup>9</sup>

**Smallest State in Europe** (only \*23 square miles),<sup>10</sup> San Marino has always made its \*own political decisions,<sup>11</sup> disregarding<sup>12</sup> the Italian State. It was the only place in the Italian kingdom, except the Vatican,<sup>13</sup> where Fascism<sup>14</sup> was rare. Receiving its independence in the \*Middle Ages,<sup>15</sup> San Marino had this confirmed by the Pope<sup>16</sup> in 1631.

It has an army of about 80 men—\*frontier guards<sup>17</sup>

and \*customs officials.<sup>18</sup> It is governed<sup>19</sup> by 60 \*elected members<sup>20</sup> \*forming a Great Council,<sup>21</sup> two of whom act as \*Captains Regent.<sup>22</sup> The \*total population<sup>23</sup> of the Republic is 10,000, of whom about 2,000 live in the capital, San Marino, perched<sup>24</sup> high on top of rocky land. Its main trade is agriculture, growing raisins,<sup>25</sup> oranges, and manufacturing macaroni.<sup>26</sup>

San Marino's poverty, however, was proverbial<sup>27</sup> the Great Council \*made ample use<sup>28</sup> of the vanity<sup>29</sup> of rich foreigners by giving \*high-sounding titles<sup>30</sup> and other honours<sup>31</sup> to \*benefit the State coffers.<sup>32</sup> Best known of all these \*financial transactions<sup>33</sup> is the story of an American girl who visited San Marino with the intention of becoming a \*baroness<sup>34</sup>

countess.<sup>34</sup> She made a deal<sup>35</sup> with the Great Council to pay for the \*installation of a drinking water supply line<sup>36</sup> (San Marino got its drinking

water until the 19<sup>th</sup> of Avells), and in return<sup>37</sup> received the high title of "Principessa di Aque Viva" ("Princess of the Living Water").<sup>38</sup> qu iltron even

NOTES

1. 一個被人們忘記了的共和國,
2. 盟軍,
3. 義大利半島
4. 通過,
5. 在到波河流域的路上,
6. 自治的國家,
7. 再
8. 聖馬利諾,
9. 凡爾賽和會的各國特命全權大使忘了邀她簽名,
10. 二十
11. 自己的政治決議,
12. 不理會,
13. 梵蒂
14. 法西斯主義,
15. 中世紀
16. 選舉出
17. 邊防軍
18. 稅吏
19. 統治
20. 選舉出
21. 組成一個大會議,
22. 縣政長官,
23. 人口總
24. 棲居,
25. 葡萄乾,
26. 通心粉,
27. 盡人皆知的,
28. 夫大地利用,
29. 虛榮心,
30. 誇大的頭銜,
31. 榮譽,
32. 加惠圖庫,
33. 金錢交易,
34. 女僕或女侍
35. 買賣, 交易,
36. 裝置飲水供給線,
37. 報答,
38. 活水

ODDS AND ENDS

As a \*sample of Basic English, a \*penny White Paper<sup>1</sup> has been issued giving the \*Basic version of the Atlantic Charter<sup>2</sup> against the original.<sup>3</sup> Thus we have in the original, "First, their countries seek no aggrandisement,<sup>4</sup> \*territorial or other,<sup>5</sup> beside which the Basic reads, "First, their countries will do nothing to make themselves stronger by taking more land or increasing their power in any other way."

Nine words of ordinary English to twenty-two of Basic

(English pronunciation is) full of examples. In Kent there is a town called Gillingham, in which the first "G" is soft. In Dorset there is a town with exactly the same name where the first "G" is hard. Except the vowels

Many of my friends were under the impression that I wrote my \*humorous nothings<sup>1</sup> in \*idle moments<sup>2</sup> when the \*weary I was unable to perform the \*serious labours<sup>3</sup> of the economist.<sup>4</sup> My own experience was exactly the other way.

The writing of \*solid<sup>18</sup> instructive stuff,<sup>19</sup> \*fortified by facts and figures,<sup>21</sup> is easy enough. There is no trouble in writing a \*scientific treatise<sup>24</sup> on the \*folk-lore of Central China,<sup>23</sup> or a \*statistical inquiry<sup>24</sup> into the \*declining population of Prince Edward Island.<sup>25</sup> But to write something out of one's own mind, worth reading for its own sake, is an \*arduous<sup>26</sup> contrivance<sup>26</sup> only to be achieved in \*fortunate moments<sup>27</sup>. -- The late Stephen Leacock.

★ ★ ★ ★

A man who \*eats liberally<sup>28</sup> ought to \*make up the weight lost by labour in twentyfour hours.<sup>29</sup> If he loses weight, this shows that

the labour has been excessive;<sup>30</sup> if his weight increases he has not been doing his \*maximum amount of work.<sup>31</sup>

Experiments show that a man wastes energy during the first five minutes of work.

Monday's labour is the worst and Tuesday's the best, in the week, an interesting effect of the Sunday's rest.

★ ★ ★ ★

A \*self-lighting cigarette<sup>32</sup> which ignites<sup>33</sup> when scratched<sup>34</sup> on a striking surface,<sup>35</sup> recently patented,<sup>36</sup> is an improvement<sup>37</sup> over previous self-lighters.<sup>38</sup> It is claimed that the \*striking tip<sup>39</sup> will not fly off, does not lengthen<sup>40</sup> the cigarette, and creates no \*noxious odours.<sup>41</sup>

### NOTES

1. 基本英語的標本、
2. 值一便士之白皮報告書、
3. 太平洋憲章之基本英語譯本、
4. 原文、
5. 擴充、
6. 領土的或其他的、
7. 缺陷、
8. 美國東南部郡名、
9. 軟音，例如 juage 的 g、
10. 英國南部之郡名、
11. 硬音，例如 good 的 g、
12. 有這一個印象、
13. 幽默的、
14. 無關重要的閒談、
15. 夜間的時候、
16. 疲倦的頭腦、
17. 嚴肅的工作、
18. 經濟學家、
19. 我自己的經驗適得其反、
20. 結實的，有教訓的材料、
21. 被事實與數字加強力量、
22. 科學論文、
23. 中國中部的民俗學、
24. 統計的研究、
25. 愛德華親王島（加拿大東部）人口之衰落、
26. 費力的設計、
27. 寶貴的時候、
28. 吃得多、
29. 賠補二十四小時內因工作而損失的體重、
30. 過分、
31. 最大限度的工作、
32. 自燃的紙煙、
33. 燃燒、
34. 擦、
35. 刮擦的一面、
36. 專利、
37. 改進、
38. 自動打火機、
39. 刮擦的尖頭、
40. 加長、
41. 討厭的味道。

## NEWS AND VIEWS

## 1 Churchill Predicts No Early Ending Of War

Moving the second reading of a Bill prolonging the existence of the present British Parliament for a further 12 months in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill said he could not predict, still less guarantee, the end of the German war before the end of spring, or even the summer. He said he could not place any dependence on political uprisings in Germany.<sup>6</sup>

Turning to the war in the Far East,<sup>7</sup> the Prime Minister stated there were no military grounds for thinking that it would take a shorter period than 18 months after the destruction of Hitler for the final destruction<sup>9</sup> of the Japanese will or capacity to fight.<sup>10</sup>

## 2 Pacific And European War Compared<sup>1</sup>

London commentators<sup>2</sup> make the following points with regard to the American landings in Philippines.<sup>3</sup> They remark that they are comparable in a general way with the first Sicilian assault;<sup>4</sup> they hammer<sup>5</sup> at the outer ring of the main Japanese defences.<sup>6</sup>

But one physical characteristic<sup>7</sup> of the Pacific must be borne in mind<sup>8</sup> here. The immensity of distances<sup>9</sup> is sharply brought out when one compares the mileages<sup>10</sup> separating Sicily from the heart of the European Fortress<sup>11</sup> with that separating the Philippines from Tokyo.

## 3 German Prisoners Now Total 637,000

Since the first Allied landings<sup>2</sup> on the beaches of Normandy,<sup>3</sup> more than

637,000 German officers and men have been taken prisoner.<sup>4</sup>

It is estimated<sup>5</sup> that this is a greater number than the strength of the German forces at present facing the Allies<sup>6</sup> all along the Western Front.<sup>7</sup>

#### 4 Two More British Scientists Are Now In China

The staff of the Sino-British Science Co-operation Bureau,<sup>1</sup> working now for nearly two years under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Needham,<sup>2</sup> F.R.S.,<sup>3</sup> has been joined in the last few weeks by Dr. Laurence Picken and Dr. Gordon Sanders, both from Britain.

A Zoologist<sup>4</sup> and biophysicist,<sup>5</sup> Dr. Picken is a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge,<sup>6</sup> and is on the staff of the Cambridge

University Zoological Laboratory.<sup>7</sup>

Dr. Picken has been interested in the Chinese language since his student days.

He is also a musician.<sup>8</sup> He hopes, while in China, to study Chinese classical music<sup>9</sup> and to collect Chinese folk songs<sup>9</sup> and musical instruments.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Sanders is a doctor of medicine<sup>12</sup> and science of the Universities of London and Oxford.

An authority<sup>13</sup> on the subject<sup>14</sup> of penicillin,<sup>15</sup> he comes from the medical research staff of the School of Pathology at Oxford,<sup>16</sup> and took part in the pioneer research work in penicillin.<sup>17</sup>

The main point of Dr. Sanders' visit to China is to



16 THE STUDENTS SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

obtain full details of the  
 \*medical aspects<sup>18</sup> of the  
 new work of the Science Co-operation  
 Bureau, and to advise on  
 the best ways in which the  
 \*British Council activities<sup>19</sup>  
 can be \*extended in the  
 \*medical field.<sup>20</sup>

Both he and Dr. Picken  
 expect to be in China about  
 twelve months and to visit  
 centres<sup>21</sup> where scientific and  
 medical research is being

of which is in China to

Western Front

NOTES

1. 邱吉爾預測戰事不得早結束， 2. 動議， 3. 延長  
 目前英國議會任期議案之二讀， 4. 下議院， 5. 更  
 難擔保， 6. 依賴德國的政治叛亂， 7. 遠東之戰， 8. 軍事  
 理由， 9. 最後的毀滅， 10. 日本作戰的意志與能力。

2. 1. 太平洋與歐洲戰事之比較， 2. 倫敦評論家， 3.  
 關於英國軍在菲律賓登陸做下列各點之批評， 4. 西  
 西里之攻擊（西西里為義大利最大之島）， 5. 打擊， 6. 日  
 本主要防線之內圍， 7. 自然界的特點， 8. 記在心上， 9.  
 這關之詭計， 10. 哩稱， 11. 歐洲堡壘。

3. 1. 總計， 2. 盟軍登陸， 3. 諾曼第海岸， 4. 被俘，  
 5. 估計， 6. 抵禦盟軍， 7. 西線。

4. 1. 中英科學合作館的人員， 2. 在尼得漢博士領導之  
 下， 3. Fellow of Royal society 之籍憲（皇家學會  
 員）， 4. 動物學家， 5. 生物物理學家， 6. 劍橋大學基督學  
 院研究員， 7. 劍橋大學動物試驗室， 8. 音樂學家， 9. 古  
 典的音樂， 10. 民歌， 11. 樂器， 12. 醫學， 13. 權威，  
 14. （研究之）問題或科目， 15. 班尼西林（最近發明之名  
 藥）， 16. 牛津大學病理院醫藥研究部， 17. 關研究班尼  
 西林研究工作之先鋒， 18. 醫藥方面， 19. 英國文化協會之  
 活動， 20. 推廣到醫藥界， 21. 中心。

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