

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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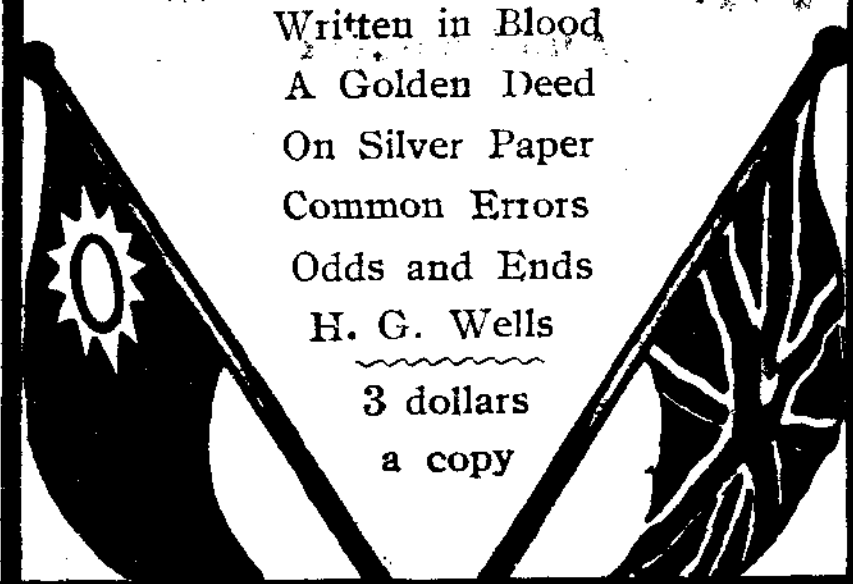
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Odds and Ends

H. G. Wells

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中英週刊

ROOSEVELT ON THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION AGREEMENT

羅斯福總統論救濟善後協定

Broadcasting from Washington today (Nov. 10) on the occasion of the signing of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement, President Roosevelt said: "Here, in the White House, seated about a table in this historic room, are representatives of 44 nations—the United Nations and those associated with them. The people of these 44 nations include 80 per cent of the human race now united by common devotion to the cause of civilisation and by common determination to build our future world of decency, security and peace.

"Representatives of these 44 nations have just signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. This agency will help

羅斯福總統於簽訂救濟善後協定時，在華盛頓發表廣播演說稱：「聯合國今日圍集於白宮中富有歷史意味室中之議席上者為聯合國及與彼等協和之國家——共四十四國之代表。此四十四國之人民佔全人類總數百分之八十，目前因共同致力拯救文明，並共同決心建立未來正當，安全，與和平底世界而聯合一致。

「此四十四國代表頃已簽訂協定，創立聯合國救濟善後總署。此項機構將從一九四二年元

to put into practical effect some of the high purposes that were set out in the declaration of the United Nations on January 1, 1942.

“The agreement which we have all just signed is based on a preamble in which the United Nations declare that they are ‘determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area, the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes, and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services.’

“That is the preamble of the agreement which has just been signed here to-

月一號，聯合國宣言中所披露之高尚目的得以實現。

「頃聞所簽訂之協定係根據聯合國在序文中所宣稱者：即彼等「決心於任何區域獲得解放後，立即解除該區人民之痛苦，與以衣食住方面之協助，並助其預防瘟疫，恢復健康；至於俘虜及流亡之重歸故里，急需之農工生產之復活及各種重要服務之恢復，亦將加以準備與部署。」

「此即今日在此所簽訂協定之序文。所有聯合國家一致同意

day. All of the United Nations agree to co-operate and share in the work of providing each nation according to its own individual resources—relief and help in the rehabilitation of the victims of German and Japanese barbarism.

“It is hard for us to grasp the magnitude of the needs of the occupied countries. The Germans and the Japanese have carried on their campaigns of plunder and destruction with one purpose in mind: that in all lands they occupy, there shall be left only a generation of half-men—under-nourished, crushed in body and spirit, without strength or incentive to hope—ready, in fact to be enslaved and used as beast of burden by the self-styled master races.

“We have acted together with the other United Nations in harnessing our raw materials, our production and our other resources to

，依照各國之資源，分別擔任工作，以從事救濟並援助被德日野蠻主義所犧牲國家之復興。

『淪陷國家需要之鉅大吾人

不易摸捉。德日軍人勵行劫掠與

破壞其目的在使彼等佔領地區之

人民僅具半人形——營養不足，

身心交困，無毅力無希望——準

備在事實上被自命為主子之種族

所奴役，以負擔牛馬工作。……

『吾人曾與其他聯合國家共

同行動，配備吾人之原料，生產

defeat the common enemy. We have worked together with the United Nations in full agreement and action in fighting on land, on sea and in the air. We are now about to take an additional step in combined actions which are necessary to win the war and to build the foundations for a secure peace.

“In defeat and in victory, the United Nations have never deviated from their adherence to the basic principles of freedom, tolerance, independence and security.

“Tomorrow the U.N.R.R.A. begins its first conference—and takes the first bold steps toward a practicable, workable realisation of freedom from want. The forces of the United Nations march forward and the peoples of the United Nations march forward with them.”

，及其資源以擊敗共同之敵人。

吾人曾與其他聯合國家同心協力

，在海陸空三方面從事戰爭。吾

人今日在為致勝及奠定共同之和

平基礎之聯合行動上，更進一步

「無論在勝利或失敗時，聯

合國家從未放棄自由，寬容，獨

立，與安全之基本原則。

「明日聯合國救濟善後總署

舉行首次會議，為切實達到「免

於貧乏之自由」之理想，採取首

要的勇敢步驟。聯合國之軍隊

前進，聯合國之人民亦與之

進。

ON SILVER PAPER

E. V. Lucas

Opening a new box of cigarettes this morning, I came upon the usual piece of silver paper. But I did not as usual disregard it, but held it in my hand, examining it in a kind of wonder for some minutes, and asking myself why such beautiful stuff should be at the disposal of tobacconists in such profusion, how it was made, how it could be so cheap, and so forth. And I then shed some dozens of years from my shoulders by wrapping a penny in it and, by infinite smoothings with the back of a finger-nail, transmuting that coin into a lustrous half-crown—as I used to do when the world was young and silver paper a treasured rarity. And, having finished playing with it, I came back to the question, How are most things made? and so to a state of

stupor, occasioned by the realisation of my abysmal ignorance. For I have no notion how silver paper is made, and I am sufficiently hold and sceptical to doubt too if the Robinson Crusoe could have made it, to save his life.

What would one first look for if one were told to make some silver paper? Obviously not paper, for there is no paper about it; and obviously not silver, for if silver came into its preparation, tobacconists and chocolate manufacturers could not throw it about as they do. Thus it is borne in upon me, and I recognise the verity with profound sadness, that, heir of the ages as I am, I am as ignorant of the making of silver paper as though I were a South Sea savage. Not only am I at a loss as to its

GREAT BRITISH WRITERS

HERBERT GEORGE WELLS

Born 1866

- B. In what branch¹ of education did Wells specialise?²
 C. In the scientific branch.
 B. Is he a Socialist?³
 C. Yes, but *not an extreme one.⁴
 B. Which of his works is considered the best?
 C. One entitled,⁵ "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."
 B. With what does the subject-matter⁶ deal?
 C. It *deals with⁷ the effects⁸ of the Great War, on an English *family of the middle class.⁹
 B. In which work does Wells attack the study of *classical languages?¹⁰

Preparation, but also as to what kind of people make it; where their factories are; what they call themselves. It may be a by-product¹⁵ of something else; it may be a business¹⁶ alone. Boys at

Eton²⁰ may be the sons of silver-paper makers or they may not. I don't know, nor do I know whether they would mention the source of their fathers' wealth or conceal it. (To be continued)

N O T E S

1. 偶然發現。 2. 不理會。 3. 經商大量地任意使用。 4. 用指甲背反髮場平使之光滑。 5. 把那個銅（即便十）變為有光澤的價值二先令半之銀幣（一面印有皇冠）。 6. 寶貴的珍品。 7. 昏迷的狀態。 8. 由覺悟我自己萬分愚昧所引起的（abyamal, 似深淵的）。 9. 錢紙即何啟的我是毫無所知。 10. 曾經的。 11. 魯濱遜漂流記中之主人翁。 12. 斷然地。 13. 如其它的製造中有銀的成分。 14. 朱古律糖的製造者。 15. 淵源不忘。 16. 事實，真相。 17. 茫然。 18. 副產品。 19. 實業。 20. 英國著名之公立學校學生多富貴子弟。

- C. In "Joan and Peter."
 B. What is his favourite subject?
 C. Zoology.¹² In fact all natural sciences appeal to him.¹³
 E. Have you read "Kipps"?
 C. Yes. It is a humorous description¹⁴ of the ups and downs¹⁵ of a draper's apprentice.¹⁶
 B. What book describes the domestic and business worries¹⁷ of a small tradesman?¹⁸
 C. A work entitled, "The History of Mr. Polly."
 B. What two subjects predominate¹⁹ in all Wells' writings?
 C. Natural sciences and sociology.²⁰
 B. What is sociology?
 C. It is the science which treats of the nature and development of society²¹ and social institutions.²²
 B. Can you name three other books written by Wells?
 C. "Marriage," "The Invisible²³ Man," and "The Time Machine."²⁴
 B. To what class did the Wells family belong?
 C. To the lower middle class.²⁵

NOTES

1. 部, 門. 2. 專攻. 3. 社會主義者. 4. 不是極端的社會主義者. 5. 名爲. 6. 主旨; 題材. 7. 談論, 議論. 8. 影響. 9. 中等家庭. 10. 指拉丁文與希臘文. 11. 愛好的科目. 12. 動物學. 13. 一切自然科學他都愛好. 14. 幽默的描述. 15. 盛衰, 窮通得失. 16. 布商的學徒. 17. 煩惱, 憂慮. 18. 商人. 19. 佔優勢. 20. 社會學. 21. 討論社會性質及其發展. 22. 社會制度. 23. 看不見的. 24. 機器. 25. 中下等家庭.

A Simple Story

A GOLDEN DEED

Nearly three hundred years ago there was war between the men of Sweden² and the men of Denmark.³

After one of the battles, a Dane⁴ who was wounded,⁵ was about to go to have his wounds dressed.⁶ He was weary and thirsty. He took his wooden bottle from his belt and lifted it to his lips.

Suddenly he heard a cry, and put the bottle down again. Near him lay a Swede⁷ who was badly wounded.

The Dane went to him, raised his head, and put the bottle to his lips saying: "Thy need is greater than mine."⁸

The Swede returned evil for good by shooting the good Dane in the shoulder.

The Dane sat up as the bullet¹⁰ stung¹¹ his shoulder: "Rascal,"¹² he cried, "I was going to be kind to you, but you tried to murder me in return!¹³ Now I will punish you. I would have given you the *whole* bottle, but now you shall have only *half*." Drinking off half himself, he gave the rest to the Swede.

Someone told the King of Denmark about this fine man. The King sent for him¹⁴ and asked: "Why did you spare¹⁵ the life of such a rascal?"

"Sire,"¹⁶ said the good fellow, "I could never kill a wounded enemy."

"Thou art worthy to be a noble,"¹⁷ the King said, and made him one at once. He gave him as his coat-of-arms¹⁸ a wooden bottle pierced with an arrow.

Adapted from **A Book of Golden Deeds**

by CHALLOTTE M. YONGE.

SOME COMMON ERRORS

(Continued from No. 29)

The Verb

13. Confusion of "past" (noun, adjective or preposition) and "passed" (verb).
 Incorrect: I have past my examination.
 Correct: I have passed my examination.
14. The nominative used after "let".
 Incorrect: Let Mary and I do the work.
 Correct: Let Mary and me do the work.
15. The objective used after the verb "to be".
 Incorrect: It was her who spoke.
 Correct: It was she who spoke.
16. The use of the future tense for the present.
 Incorrect: He will come when he will be asked.
 Correct: He will come when he is asked.
17. Confusion in the use of "lie" and "lay"; "rise" and "raise."
 Incorrect: He is not very well, so he is laying own.
 Correct: He is not very well, so he is lying own.
 Incorrect: The hen has lain an egg.
 Correct: The hen has laid an egg.
 Incorrect: He rose the stone as much as he could with the hatchet.

N O T E S

1. 良善的行爲。 2. 瑞典。 3. 丹麥。 4. 丹麥人。 5. 受傷。
 6. 敷藥裏傷。 7. 瑞典人。 8. 你的需要比我的大。 9. 以怨報德。
 10. 子彈。 11. 刺痛。 12. 流氓。 13. 謀殺我以為報。 14. 找
 他來。 15. 饒恕。 16. 陛下。 17. 貴族。 18. 紋章

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Correct: He raised the stone as much as he could
(with the hatchet.)

18. Confusion in the use of the compound tenses.

Incorrect: I never have, and never shall do such a thing.

Correct: I never have done and never shall do such a thing.

19. The use of a misrelated participle.

Incorrect: Being a wet morning I decided to stay at home.

Correct: The morning being wet, I decided to stay at home.

20. Confusion of the gerund and the present participle.

Incorrect: What is the use of me learning English.

Correct: What is the use of my learning English?

The Adverb

21. The misplacing of "only."

Incorrect: I only read twenty pages of the book.

Correct: I read only twenty pages of the book.

22. The misplacing of adverbs of time, such as "never,"

"sometimes," "often," "always."

Incorrect: I never have spoken to him.

Correct: I have never spoken to him.

23. The use of a double negative.

Incorrect: I cannot do no more.

Correct: I cannot do any more.

24. Confusion in the use of "less" and "fewer."

Incorrect: There were less than twenty students present.

Correct: There were fewer than twenty students present.

用 血 寫 的 一 個 字



Written in Blood

{ SENSE AND COMMONSENSE }

A BOTTLE OF IODINE¹

My friend Tom fell down in the playground this morning and cut his knee. My teacher took him into school at once, washed the wound² and put some iodine on it. Tom felt a smart³ when the iodine was applied⁴ (or put on), but he **did not mind**,⁵ because he knew that teacher was doing what was best for him.

"Why do you put iodine on a cut, Miss Brown?" asked.

"Because it is such a good antiseptic,"⁶ she replied.

"An antiseptic, you know, **destroys the germs**⁷ that are likely to cause a wound to fester⁸ (or get worse).

"As a matter of fact," continued teacher, "this is not pure iodine which I have used. That would be much too strong. What the chemist⁹ sells for **first-aid purposes**¹⁰ is a **tincture of iodine**;¹¹ look, you will see these words on the bottle. A tincture of iodine consists of a small quantity of pure iodine dissolved¹² in a larger quantity of some liquid."¹³

"What is iodine?" asked Tom.

"It is a dark brown solid stuff¹⁴ which was first obtained from the ashes of burnt seaweed,"¹⁵ replied the teacher. "It is still obtained from these ashes (or from **kelp**, as it is called). But other means of getting it have also been found in recent years. A certain amount of iodine, though very little indeed, is necessary in our food. For instance, it is added to the drinking water in Switzerland,¹⁶ because if this is not done many people get a disease called goitre,¹⁷ which shows itself in as swelling¹⁸ of the neck. You can also buy in the shops what is called **iodised salt**,¹⁹ which is ordinary salt with a minute quantity of iodine added.

"Just be careful, Master Tom," added teacher, when she had bandaged²⁰ Tom's knee, "and don't fall like that again."

▷▽▽▽▽▽▽▽▽▽▷
▷ **ODDS AND ENDS** ▷
▷△△△△△△△△△△▷

As the R. A. F.¹ expands² so does its vocabulary.³ Here are some more phrases for the collector⁴ of *unusual idioms:⁵

If you are so unfortunate as to be *crossed in love⁶ or to receive a severe reprimand⁷ from a *senior officer,⁸ then the proper way to describe your state is to say that “*you have been shot down in flames.”

When the *experts who forecast the weather report¹⁰ “*Future outlook unsettled”¹¹ the pilots¹² prefer to call the outlook simply “Ropey.”

The new American soldier has a name for the new forms of warfare, according to a glossary¹³ compiled¹⁴ in New York. It includes the following examples:

Stockade¹⁵—*balloon barrage;¹⁶ face muffler¹⁷—*gas mask;¹⁸ umbrella—parachute;¹⁹ *walkie talkie²⁰—*portable radio equipment;²¹ noodle²² palace—*commanding officer's headquarters;²³ *sugar report²⁴—letter from a girl friend.

A statistician²⁵ recently compiled figures showing that of the 60,000,000 people who die in Germany, less than one hundred are more than a century²⁶ old. The same authority reports 146 centenarians²⁷ in England, and 213 in France. On the whole, it would seem that where life is less strenuous²⁸ longevity²⁹ increases.

N O T E S

1. 擴。 2. 創傷。 3. 刺痛。 4. 敷上。 5. 不介意。 6. 防
衛。 7. 毀滅細菌。 8. 化膿，腐爛。 9. 藥劑師。 10. 救急之
用。 11. 啤酒。 12. 溶解。 13. 液體。 14. 材料。 15. 海濱。
16. 瑞士國。 17. 毀壞。 18. 腫。 19. 電化。 20. 傳以繼
帶。

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. *General Carton De Wiart's Mission'

*Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister,² told the *House of Commons³ on November 11 that General Carton de Wiart will *act as his personal representative⁴ with President Chiang Kai-shek and *would also be under Lord Louis Mountbatten's orders⁵ as *principal Liaison Officer at Chungking.⁶

Mr. Churchill said he hoped this additional contact between him and President Chiang Kai-shek would be helping in promoting close relations between them. "It has been *cordially welcomed⁷ by the President," Mr. Churchill added.

2. Germans Lose Sixty U-boats' In Three Months

A *joint statement⁸ issued on November 9 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill

The most astonishing figures come from the troublesome³⁰ and turbulent³¹ *Balkan peninsula,³² where one centenarian exists to every 1,000 people.

If we want to stimulate³³ the important organs, the intestines,³⁴ the kidneys,³⁵ the skin, and the lungs, we can do so very simply by drinking plenty of plain water.

A famous physician once remarked that if his patients would drink *a pint of water³⁶ on waking and then run round the nearest square³⁷ they wouldn't need to be patients.

NOTES

1. Royal Air Force 之縮寫，英國皇家空軍。
2. 擴張。
3. 字彙。
4. 收集者。
5. 不平常的習語。
6. 失戀。
7. 譴責。
8. 高級軍官。
9. 在火網中墜落。
10. 預報天氣的專家。
11. 未來的陰暗不定。
12. (飛機)駕駛員。
13. 語彙。
14. 相幕。
15. 木柵。
16. 防禦飛機的氣網。
17. 覆面巾。
18. 防毒面具。
19. 降落傘。
20. 及 21. 可攜帶的無線電裝備。
22. 一種卷毛犬。
23. 指揮官的司令部。
24. 如速的報告。
25. 統計學家。
26. (一世紀即百歲)。
27. 百歲老人。
28. 緊張的。
29. 長壽。
30. 多事的。
31. 騷動的。
32. 巴爾幹半島。
33. 刺激。
34. 腸。
35. 腎。
36. 一品特(量名)水。
37. 方場廣場。

says that in the past three months 60 German U-boats were sunk—a total of 150 since May. This record was particularly good because fewer U-boats were at sea at the time.

During this period U-boats suffered greater losses than were inflicted on Allied shipping.³ The total losses of Allied merchant shipping⁴ from all causes in October were the second lowest of any month of the war.

3. *Famine Relief Fund From China Sent To India*

According to a dispatch received in Calcutta,² the first remittance³ of 200,000 rupees⁴ by the India Famine Relief Association of China⁵ has been forwarded⁶ to India. Further contribution⁷ to the fund is being received by the Association, the dispatch added.

4. *Chinese Mission Left For Britain*

A Chinese mission of goodwill left Chungking for Britain on November 18. The Mission goes at the invitation of the British Government² conveyed³ in a letter from Sir Horace Seymour, British Ambassador in China,⁴ to Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs,⁵ in which the Ambassador stated that the British Government felt that such a Mission would deepen⁶ still further the friendly relations which so happily exist between the two peoples and would give the British Government an opportunity of returning the hospitality so generously accorded by the Chinese people to the British Parliamentary Mission⁷ which visited China last year.

Five members make up the Mission. They are: Dr. Wang Shih-chien,⁸ Education Minister⁹ from 1933 to 1937, Minister of Information¹⁰ from 1940 to 1942, Secretary

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-General of the People's Political Council¹¹ for the past five years and *Chief Councillor¹² of President Chiang Kai-shek since 1938; *Mr. Wang Yun-wu, managing director and editor-in-chief of the Commercial Press,¹³ and member of the Chinese People's Political Council; *Mr. Hu Lin, managing-director of the Ta Kung Pao,¹⁴ one of the foremost of Chinese journals,¹⁵ and an active member of the

People's Political Council; *Mr. Han Lih-wu, for 12 years Director of the Board for the Administration of Indemnity Funds Remitted by the British Government;¹⁶ *Mr. Wen Yuan-ning,¹⁷ editor and writer and a *member of the Chinese Legislative Yuan.¹⁸ All the members of the Mission have been to Britain before. Secretary to the Mission is *Mr. Lee Wei-kuo.¹⁹

NOTES

1. 魏亞特將軍之使命。 2. 首相威爾遜。 3. 內閣院。 4. 充任他的個人代表。 5. 並受蒙巴頓勳爵之節制。 6. 駐重慶主要的連絡軍官。 7. 懇切地被歡迎。

2. 1. 潛水艇。 2. 共同宣言。 3. 同盟國船隻所蒙受的(損失)。 4. 商船。

3. 1. 賑災基金。 2. 據加爾加達所得的報告。 3. 第一次匯款。 4. 盧比(印幣名)。 5. 中國印災賑濟會。 6. 寄出。 7. 捐款。

4. 1. 中訪英國。 2. 英國政府之邀請。 3. 致送。 4. 英國駐華大使薛穆爵士。 5. 中國外交部長宋子文博士。 6. 加深。 7. 報答中國人民慷慨給與英國議會訪華團之款待。 8. 王世杰博士。 9. 教育部長。 10. 宣傳部長。 11. 國民參政會秘書長。 12. 主任參事。 13. 王雲五先生，商務印書館總經理兼總編輯。 14. 胡霖先生，大公報總經理。 15. 新聞記者。 16. 杭立武先生，管理中英庚款董事會總幹事。 17. 溫源寧先生。 18. 立法院委員。 19. 李惟果先生。

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