

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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# ANGLO-U.S. UNITY: MAJOR FACTOR IN WORLD AFFAIRS

英美一致為世界大局之主要因素

“One of the most notable and potentially most important developments of this war has been the close harmony and cooperation in all fields between the United States and British Empire”, says the New York Times.

“Beginning long before America was actually involved in fighting, it has blossomed and ripened into full fruit today and is one of the major factors in world affairs. The nations of the British Empire, from the British Isles to India, from Canada to Australia are even more conscious of this than America itself; for they have been longer in the war than we, and, in a sense, they see perhaps more of the real American

紐約太晤士報說：「這次戰爭最顯著而特別重要的發展之一是美國與英帝國在各方面的和諧與合作。」

遠在美國實際參戰以前，此種和諧與合作即已開花，現在業已結果，而成為世界大局中主要因素之一。英帝國之各邦，從英倫三島到印度，從加拿大到澳洲，對於這一層比美國還要明白，因為他們參戰的時間比我們的久點。從一種意義上說來，他們對美國的戰爭努力比一般在國內的

war effort than the average American at home.

But millions of American fighting men, stationed in British possessions throughout the world or fighting their battles in distant lands side by side with their British Empire comrades under combined command, are fully aware of it. This close harmony was commented on by American correspondents who toured American Air Service Command stations in Great Britain. They say that virtually all the British Isles and Northern Ireland has become a vast aircraft carrier containing the largest pool of military air power ever assembled.

“The British Empire furnish bases and supplies to the United States and primarily in its own defence of course, but its importance to the defence of the United States is not diminished thereby. The fact that there

美國人。也許還看得更清楚。

但是駐紮在全世界的英國戰士或在遼遠的地方與英國同胞在聯合指揮之下並肩作戰的百萬美國戰士對於此種的和諧與合作的精神是充分明白的。美國記者巡視過在英國的美國空軍指揮站之後，曾對於這種親密的和諧加以評論。他們說，實際上，全部英倫三島及北愛爾蘭已經變成了廣大的航空母艦，包容有史以來空軍最大的集合。

英帝國把基地與供應品給美國，自然主要的也是為本身的防禦，但是對於美國防禦底重要決不因此減低。對於主權，付款，

was no bickering about sovereignty or payment or priority or command or control such as has troubled alliances in the past, and that in these bases American and British units have been forged into what amounts to one single army is a taken of that deep understanding between them that surpasses any normal alliance. It is a factor which henceforth all nations must count and, if properly utilized, it is a happy augury for the future.

“New weight is being given to the words of Prime Minister Churchill in his last address to the American Congress when he said that if the British and Americans could continue to work together heart and hand, as they did in North Africa, there was hardly anything they could not do either in the field of war or in the no less tangled problems of peace.”

優先權，指揮權，統制等等歷來盟國間麻煩的問題毫無爭執，而且這些基地上英美軍隊融為一體，此種事實正表示超過任何一般同盟間之深切了解。此一因素日後世界萬邦俱應牢記，如運用得當，即未來福利的朕兆。

邱吉爾首相在他對美國國會最後一次的演說中曾經說過，如其英國人與美國人能夠繼續戮力同心，如他們在北非所表現的一樣，那就無論在戰爭範圍內或在戰後煩麻的和平問題上，他們沒有什麼做不通的事了；首相的話現在看來是更可重視的。

## MY GRANDFATHER

*William Davies (1872-1941)*

My grandfather was an old mariner.<sup>1</sup> He would never admit<sup>2</sup> that engineers,<sup>3</sup> firemen<sup>4</sup> and stokers<sup>5</sup> were sailors, although they went to sea and called themselves by that proud name. He always said that the wind and not fire was the care<sup>6</sup> of the true mariner. He had no interest in anything except the weather, and his chief conversation in anything was the doings<sup>7</sup> of the wind. My grandfather's opinion of man, woman and child that came into the house and could not answer as to which way a wind blew, was not very high.

He did not need the information,<sup>8</sup> but he was never satisfied if others did not show the same interest. If they did not, he judged them to be "of small account"<sup>9</sup> and "took no trouble to entertain them."<sup>10</sup> Any kind of answer will do, for the old man would then speak according

to a compass.<sup>11</sup> If he got up early in the morning—which he nearly always did—he never sat down to breakfast until he had told us all, which way the wind blew, although I cannot remember my grandmother "show the least concern."<sup>12</sup> When night came no one could go out of the house for even a minute and come back in, back door or front, without being asked, "Is everything made fast?"<sup>13</sup> If the maidservant<sup>14</sup> went out to the back with rubbish,<sup>15</sup> she was always asked on her return if she had made everything fast. No sooner would my grandfather see us all preparing for bed, then he would stand in the middle of the kitchen—a big, red faced, bearded old man—and roar, at no one in particular, "Is everything made fast?" The maidservant would always answer

for the back door, saying, "I have bolted<sup>16</sup> the back door, Captain<sup>17</sup> Davies." But in spite of these words my grandfather was always the last to go to bed, and he was to be heard trying all the locks, bolts<sup>18</sup> and latches<sup>19</sup> for some time after we had all gone upstairs.

Other people locked their doors and fastened their windows at night for one reason only—to keep out thieves. But that old sea captain knew the power of a strong wind, and feared no other house-breaker<sup>20</sup> at night. One morning my grandmother said he heard in the night someone finger-ing at the front door, and the maidservant heard also. But when my grandfather was told of this he wanted to know what else it could be but the wind. On this occasion<sup>21</sup> he loudly expressed his disgust<sup>22</sup> at being "surrounded by a parcel<sup>23</sup> of women that could not tell

the difference between the wind and a thief."

My own "wandering blood"<sup>24</sup> comes from my seafaring grandfather, who, after he had left the sea and settled on shore, still governed the house by a ship's rules. I was quite young at the time of his death, but I remember it well. I had been left in the room to watch him, with orders,<sup>25</sup> which I did not understand, to call for help if anything happened. A small fire was burning in the grate<sup>26</sup>—a proof that the old sea captain was "far gone,"<sup>27</sup> or he would not have had a coal fire in a bed-room. This fire made the room look cheerful, and I never had one thought of death. Moreover, I had a very interesting book of wild adventure, which I was about half-way through, and eager to continue to the end. Being deeply interested in this book I could not say whether my grandfather called once

or twice, all I know is that I was suddenly made aware of his voice, and remembered that I had to call for help if anything happened. Taking the book with me I went to his bedside and leaned over him. His face, which had always been so red, was not quite pale.

He looked hard at me for a long time, but said nothing. I was just about to return to my seat at the fire, when he began to mutter<sup>28</sup> indistinctly.<sup>29</sup> But, in spite of his difficulty, his last word was quite clear—it was the word "fast". Of course, I know at once that he was then asking if everything was made fast, so I nodded 'Yes.' Seeing him how looking satisfied I lost no time in returning to my book. But I could not have been reading very long when I heard a struggle in the bed. This sound made me "tremble with fear,"<sup>30</sup> for I thought my grandfather had gone mad

and was about to rise and attack me. Waiting for a little time, to see if he succeeded in rising, when I intended to run out of the room. I felt a great relief<sup>31</sup> to see him at last lying quiet, again, and to hear him "breathing hard."<sup>32</sup> But soon after this I became more frightened than ever, for he was now taking very long breaths, which I did not know the meaning of.

At last these breaths became so very long that I felt it impossible to remain in the room, for I expected something to happen, although his feet made no motion at all. However, I sat still in the room for a while longer, but had now forgotten all about my book. While my mind was in this state, not knowing whether to stay or go, I heard a sound—I had never heard its like before—coming from my grandfather's bed; a sound that frigh-



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ened me more than heavy breathing—it was a rattle<sup>33</sup> in the old-man's throat. In less than half a minute after bearing this I was down in

the presence of my grandmother and her comforters.<sup>34</sup> As soon as they saw my face they all knew that something had happened.

NOTES

1. 海員. 2. 承認. 3. 司機人. 4. 丈夫. 5. 撥火者. 6. 所關心之事. 7. 舉動. 8. 消息, 新聞. 9. 無足輕重. 10. 不願費神款待他們. 11. 羅盤. 12. 表示絲毫之關心. 13. 什麼東西都麻痺了嗎?. 14. 女僕. 15. 垃圾. 16. 扣住. 17. 船主. 18. 門扣. 19. 門門. 20. 入室行劫者. 21. 時會. 22. 厭惡. 23. 一羣. 24. 漫遊的性格. 25. 命令. 26. 爐架. 27. 病重. 28. 含糊說出. 29. 不清楚. 30. 怕得發抖. 31. 安慰. 32. 呼吸困難. 33. 危響. 34. 安慰者.



**A Conversation****•LEARNED RABBITS!**

•A party of scholars<sup>2</sup> were going out one day in the holidays to catch rabbits. Among them was one who was •singularly devoid of the quality known as common sense,<sup>3</sup> so the others asked him not to talk for fear he should scare<sup>4</sup> the rabbits. But he •no sooner caught sight of a number of rabbits than he called out.<sup>5</sup> “Ecce multi cuniculi,” which in English means, “Behold many rabbits.”<sup>6</sup> Of course the rabbits ran off to their holes, and the sportsmen<sup>7</sup> were disappointed. They remonstrated<sup>8</sup> with their noisy friend, but he innocently answered, “Whoever would have thought that rabbits could understand Latin?”<sup>9</sup>

★   ★   ★   ★   ★

**•ONE TOO MANY FOR HIM!**

◀ schoolboy who had been working a good deal at arithmetic, came home one summer for his holidays.

One evening there were two •roast pigeons<sup>11</sup> on the dinner table; and the boy, who thought himself very smart,<sup>12</sup> said to his father, “I can prove to you by arithmetic that those two pigeons are three.” “Oh!” said his father •“how do you manage that?”<sup>13</sup> “Well, this is one, and that is two; and one and two make three.”

“How very clever!” exclaimed his father. “Then you mother shall have first, I’ll eat the second, and you can have the third.”

**NOTES**

1. 有學問的兔子。 2. 一羣學者。 3. 異常缺乏常識。 4. 驚嚇。  
5. 一經看見一羣兔子他即刻喊道。 6. 看許多兔子。 7. 獵人。 8.

Notes on Exercise 26 and Answers to Its Questions

1. 1. To take back: to unsay, 取消.  
 2. To take back: to return, 歸還.  
 3. To take down: to transcribe, 記錄.  
 4. To take off: to start a flight, 起飛.  
 5. To take in: to make smaller, 改小.  
 6. To take for: to suppose to be, 以爲.  
 7. To take to: to like, 喜歡, 好.  
 8. To take up: to commence, 開始.  
 9. To take care: to be careful, 小心.  
 10. To take: to cost, 費.
2. 1. to. 2. with. 3. to. 4. for. 5. of.  
 6. of. 7. of, for. 8. for, in. 9. against. 10. about.
3. drunk—sober, rough—smooth, sharp—dull, dry—wet,  
 dull—clever, heavy—light, reliable—unreliable, flat  
 —uneven, superior—inferior, cheerful—mournful.
4. 1. Keep calm! 鎮靜點!  
 2. He was very much frightened, 他很害怕.  
 3. He is a clear-thinking man, 他是一位頭腦清楚的人.  
 4. He lost his presence of mind, 他方寸已亂.  
 5. He is quite experienced at the job, 他對此項工作  
 經驗豐富.  
 6. We may feel encouraged from the recent news in  
 the Pacific, 最近太平洋的消息頗使我們興奮.
- 
- 抗議. 9. 拉丁文. 10. 比他更狡猾. 11. 烤鴿子. 12. 聰敏.  
 13. 你怎樣辦的.

**EXERCISES IN ENGLISH NO. 27****1. Explain the sense of the verb Turn.**

1. At what time did you turn in last night?
2. If you can't pay your rent you'll be turned out.
3. It looks dull now, but it may turn out fine later on.
4. My offer was turned down.
5. He always turn up half an hour later.
6. I am so worried that I don't know which way to turn.
7. He turned round and saw me.
8. I can't find my pencil, but I suppose it will turn up sooner or later.

**2. Insert the prepositions:—**

1. The customs officials are always—the alert.
2. I walked round the shop—the look out—a bargain.
3. You can always distinguish Frenchwomen—English-women—their dress.
4. Never ask a favour—an enemy.
5. Say nothing—a person—his back that you dare not repeat—his face.
6. You are making fun—me.
7. —the circumstances you had better not go.
8. Never attempt to live—your means.
9. It is very bad—you to eat so quickly.
10. I am no good—tennis.

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without using the word "want":—**

1. It wants five minutes to the hour.
2. He has lived in want all his life.
3. That wants careful attention.

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▷ODDS AND ENDS◁  
▷△△△△△△△△△△▷

Here are \*several little tips<sup>1</sup> to \*managing directors<sup>2</sup> and any others who are too busy to take any \*physical exercise.<sup>3</sup>

- (1) Whenever you walk, walk quickly and \*take long strides.<sup>4</sup>
- (2) When you rise from your \*office chair,<sup>5</sup> rise without using your hands.
- (3) When you stand up, \*stand erect.<sup>6</sup> Stand straight, with your shoulders back.
- (4) Whenever you think of it, \*take several long breaths.<sup>7</sup>
- (5) When you pick up anything from the floor, stoop without bending your knees.

★   ★   ★   ★   ★

\*Professor Daniel Jones, head of the Department of Phonetics in University College, London,<sup>8</sup> said at the college recently that the word "Fish" could be spelled "Ghoti."

- 4. I want you to help me.
- 5. He is not wanting in intelligence.
- 6. As long as I live you shall want for noting.

4. Explain the following idioms:—
- 1. He is pig-headed.
  - 2. He is swollen-headed.
  - 3. He is thick-headed.
  - 4. To lend a hand.
  - 5. To put one's best foot forward.
  - 6. The apple of one's eye.

According to present standards<sup>9</sup> "gh" was the sound of "f" in "rough"; the letter "o" in "women" sounded like "i", and "ti" in "nation" was like the last two letters in "fish."

A great many words had superfluous letters,<sup>10</sup> such as "have" and "give," he added.

We must find a letter or group of letters to represent each sound and stick to<sup>11</sup> them. It was possible to write English phonetically<sup>12</sup> with thirty letters—twenty-four consonants and six vowels.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We had long known that married people live longer on the average than unmarried;<sup>13</sup> but we didn't know how much longer until the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company<sup>14</sup> recently published some figures on the subject,<sup>15</sup> based on researches<sup>16</sup> among a specimen population group<sup>17</sup>—New York State's<sup>18</sup> 6,000,000 persons outside New York City.<sup>19</sup>

The most striking fact<sup>20</sup> dug up<sup>21</sup> by the Metropolitan in this research is that between the ages of thirty and forty-four, a married man's chance of staying alive is just about twice the chance of a single man. Among women in the same age bracket,<sup>22</sup> wives' chances are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times those of unmarried women.

### N O T E S

1. 幾點訥。 2. 管理人員。 3. 運動。 4. 大步。 5. 辦公室的坐椅。 6. 立直。 7. 做幾次長呼吸。 8. 倫敦大學大學學院語音學系主任坦尼瓊斯教授。 9. 發音標準。 10. 多餘的字母。 11. 堅持不變。 12. 依照語音學。 13. 平均計算結婚的人比不結婚的人壽命要長。 14. 都城人壽保險公司。 15. 公佈關於這個問題的數字。 16. 根據調查。 17. 人口試驗區。 18. 紐約州。 17. 紐約城。 20. 驚人的事實。 21. 發現。 22. 年齡的範圍。

◎-----◎  
 : NEW AND VIEWS :  
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**1. Britain Watch On  
Inflation: <sup>1</sup> \*Strict Control  
of Living Costs<sup>2</sup>**

\*Considerable interest has been taken in political circles in Sir John Anderson's warnings<sup>3</sup> about the \*recent risings in wage levels<sup>4</sup> and the effect<sup>5</sup> it must have on the Government policy<sup>6</sup> of \*keeping down<sup>7</sup> the cost of living by subsidising<sup>8</sup> food and other articles, says the political correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.<sup>9</sup>

Last year, he says, the Government paid out £190,000,000 in subsidies<sup>10</sup> compared with £175,000,000 in 1942, £140,000,000 in 1941 and £70,000,000 in 1940. The result has been \*the cost of living was kept at 28 per cent over the prewar level,<sup>11</sup> instead of rising to 50 per cent.

The chancellor<sup>12</sup> will keep the process under strict con-

trol so that there will be no \*sudden or steep rise<sup>13</sup> in food prices and \*other essentials.<sup>14</sup> He indicated<sup>15</sup> that while it has been intended to peg<sup>16</sup> the living cost at between 25 and 30 per cent over the prewar level, it will now be allowed to rise to between 30 and 35 per cent.

**2. They Plan \*Downfall  
of Tojo and Hitler<sup>1</sup>**

\*Allied preparations for a mass assault on Europe<sup>2</sup> and comparable plans to \*knock Japan out<sup>3</sup> of the Pacific \*formed the basis of talks<sup>4</sup> that took place today (May 2) at Downing Street between \*the Empire Prime Ministers.<sup>5</sup>

\*For the time being,<sup>6</sup> says the correspondent, other Prime Ministers are devoting themselves entirely to \*the examination of the immediate conduct of the war<sup>7</sup> and,

with the aid of the Chiefs of staffs,<sup>8</sup> are getting closer insight<sup>9</sup> into the plans that are already laid for the opening of the grand attack on the Continent.<sup>10</sup>

This morning's session<sup>11</sup> was again presided over<sup>12</sup> by Mr. Churchill. It is understood that the subject of closer unity among Commonwealth nations will not be dealt with until the Prime Ministers have completed their military discussions.

### 3. Stalin's Tribute<sup>1</sup> to Russia's Allies<sup>2</sup>

An Order of the Day from Marshal Stalin<sup>3</sup> last night said: "People of our country are meeting on May 1, in the midst of outstanding successes by the Red Army.<sup>4</sup> Since the defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad<sup>5</sup> the Red Army has been conducting an incessant offensive.<sup>6</sup>

"Our great Allies, the United States and Great Britain, are making a considerable contribution<sup>7</sup> to the Red Ar-

my's successes by holding a front in Italy against the Germans<sup>8</sup> and diverting<sup>9</sup> a considerable number of the Germans troops from us. Our Allies are supplying us with very valuable strategic raw material and armaments<sup>10</sup> and are subjecting military objectives<sup>11</sup> in Germany to systematic bombing<sup>12</sup> and thus undermining German military morale."<sup>13</sup>

### 4. British Loan<sup>1</sup> to China

"Two agreements<sup>2</sup> have been signed on May 2, 1944, concerning the loan to China by Great Britain of up to £50,000,000 and concerning provision of lend-lease supplies,"<sup>3</sup> declared Dr. H.H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently<sup>5</sup> Minister of Finance, in a statement issued in Chungking yesterday (May 3).

"The Chinese government," the statement continued, "is glad that these two agreements, which have been un-

der negotiation<sup>6</sup> for some time, have been successfully concluded.

"China deeply appreciates<sup>7</sup> Britain's aid in the war against our <sup>8</sup>common enemy.<sup>8</sup> The great sacrifices made by the British people since 1939, and the growing burden they bear as the war in Europe moves to its climax,<sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup>make China all the more conscious of Britain's practical demonstration of comradeship."<sup>10</sup>

### 5. Heroes in France

The <sup>1</sup>Times reports<sup>1</sup> that details<sup>2</sup> have reached London of one of the <sup>3</sup>most moving and heroic episodes of the struggle which the Maquis (French resistance movement) are waging against German troops.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>4</sup>A small band of patriots took refuge in an old house in the village<sup>4</sup> and their hiding place became known to the enemy. On January of 2, a force of two hundred

Germans and <sup>5</sup>militia men<sup>5</sup> were sent to attack it. A 70-year old shepherd, who <sup>6</sup>learnt of the approach of the enemy,<sup>6</sup> tried to <sup>7</sup>give the alarm<sup>7</sup> and was shot.

The firing, however, was heard and the patriots <sup>8</sup>took up such arms as they had.<sup>8</sup> For nine hours they <sup>9</sup>held the enemy at bay<sup>9</sup> and in that time <sup>10</sup>disposed of<sup>10</sup> between 35 and 40 members of the <sup>11</sup>attacking forces.<sup>11</sup> When one <sup>12</sup>machine-gunner ran out of ammunition,<sup>12</sup> he <sup>13</sup>carried on the fight with his fists.<sup>13</sup>

All fought to the last shot<sup>14</sup> then tried to escape. Only two succeeded. Seven others were forced by the Germans to dig their own graves, then lined up and shot.

Two, already wounded earlier in the fight, were too weak to stand and were supported by their comrades.<sup>15</sup> Together and unflinchingly<sup>15</sup> they met their death.



## NOTES

1. 1. 通貨膨脹. 2. 生活費用之嚴格統制. 3. Sir John Anderson (英財政部長) 之警告已引起政界人士之重視. 4. 最近工資水準之增加. 5. 影響. 6. 政策. 7. 降低. 8. 補足. 9. 每日電訊報之政治記者. 10. 補助金. 11. 維持生活費用較戰前水準高出28%. 12. 財政部長. 13. 驟增. 14. 其他必需品. 15. 指出. 16. 固定.

2. 1. 東條與希特勒之倒台. 2. 聯合國集議攻擊歐洲的準備. 3. 趕出. 4. 為談話之重點. 5. 英王國內之各首相 (包括各自治領之首相). 6. 暫時. 7. 研究最近戰事發展. 8. 各部長官之協功. 9. 認識. 10. 歐陸. 11. 年會. 12. 主持. 13. 英聯邦共和國更趨緊密統一之主題將不會建列除非各自治領之首相已完成他們之軍事商討.

3. 1. 頌詞. 2. 蘇聯的盟友. 3. 史太林元帥之命令. 4. 在紅軍屢獲卓越成功之際. 5. 史太林格勒. 6. 紅軍一直採取繼續之攻勢. 7. 很大的供獻. 8. 在意大利握有一戰場以抗德國. 9. 牽制. 10. 極有價值之戰略上之原料及武器. 11. 軍事目標. 12. 有系統之轟炸. 13. 消滅德軍士氣.

4. 1. 借款. 2. 協定. 3. 關於. 4. 租借法案補充之條款. 5. 同時的. 6. 談判協商. 7. 感謝. 8. 共同敵人. 9. 頂點. 10. 使中國更加意識到英國的友誼的實際表現.

5. 1. 太陽報報告. 2. 詳情. 3. 法國游擊隊反抗德軍的最動人而英雄的故事之一. 4. 一小批愛國志士躲在一個村莊的老房子裏. 5. 義勇軍. 6. 知道敵人快到. 7. 發出警號. 8. 拿起他們所有的武器. 9. 抵禦敵人. 10. 了結. 11. 進攻的軍隊. 12. 後隨槍兵用完了子彈. 13. 用徒手繼續作戰. 14. 同志. 15. 毫不畏縮的.

