

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE. BRITISH EMBASSY. CHUNGKING.

Vol. I No. 58

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THE EARLY LIFE OF LEO TOLSTOY

Lord Ponsoby (1871-)

託爾斯泰的早期生活

Tolstoy, one of the greatest novelists and the greatest thinkers of the nineteenth century, was a Russian.

His father, Count Nicholas Tolstoy, and his mother, Princess Marie Volkonsky, were both aristocrats, whose ancestors had been well known and important people for some generations.

Yasnaya Polyana (which means "Bright Glade"), where Leo Tolstoy was born, belonged to his mother. It was a very pretty place, and consisted of a large wooden house surrounded by woods and avenues of lime-trees; there were a river and four lakes and a lot of property belonging to it.

託爾斯泰，十九世紀一位最偉大的小說家與思想家，是俄國人。

他的父親，尼古拉斯託爾斯太伯爵，他的母親，瑪利法爾託斯基公主，兩位都是貴族；數代以來，他們的遠祖俱是知名之士，重要的人物。

託爾斯泰生在耶斯娜耶頗利亞那（這地名的命意是光明的林中空地）。這地方是歸他母親所有的。非常優美，一座大木頭蓋的房子，四週是樹林和菩提樹成蔭的大道，鄰近有一條河，四個湖，和很多的財產。

Tolstoy's mother died when he was a year and a half old, so he could not remember her; but all he heard about her made him love her memory. He tells us that she appeared to him as "a creature so elevated, fine, and spiritual," that often, during his struggles to be good and overcome temptation, he prayed to her soul for help

and that such prayer always did. She seems to have been a gifted and delightful woman, speaking five languages and playing the piano exceptionally well. She had a gift for telling stories too. At balls, it is said, her young girl friends would leave the dance and gather together in a dark room to hear her tell a story, for the Princess had to have the room darkened or she felt shy.

In character, Tolstoy's mother was hot-tempered, yet self-controlled. She

託爾斯泰一歲半的時候他的母親就死了，因此，他回憶不起他的一切；但是他所聽到人家講她的事情使他愛她的英靈。他告訴我們說的在他看來，他的母親是一位極高尚，優雅，富於靈感的人物，在他奮鬥向上，與誘惑決戰時，常常祈禱母親在天之靈來援助他，而這樣的祈禱的確發生了效果。她似乎是一位天才卓越，性格和悅的女人，會說五國的語言，彈得一手極好的鋼琴，而且有講故事的本領。據說，有跳舞會的時候，她的年青的女朋友不去參加跳舞，而喜歡圍集在一間黑屋子裏聽她講故事，這位公主要把屋子弄黑才講故事，否則她倒害羞。

就性格而論，託爾斯泰的母

was generous and hardly ever condemned anybody, and she was very truthful. Her son Leo inherited many of her qualities.

Tolstoy lost his father when he was nine years old, but he remembered him quite well, and writes of him as a good, conscientious man, who spent his life looking after his estate, not very cleverly, but who was especially humane and kind for those days, as he never beat his serfs and was considered lacking in firmness. He was, however, an independent-minded man, who refused to bow down before the will of the Russian government: indeed, he refused always to serve under it. Tolstoy had great love and admiration of his father, but nothing like the feeling he had for the memory of his mother.

Tolstoy and his three brothers and a sister were brought up at Yasnaya Pol-

親很急躁，但頗能自制。她為人慷慨，極少責備人家，而且極其誠實。她的兒子承受了她的許多美德。

託爾斯泰九歲喪父，關於父親，他記得很清楚，據他的記載，他父親是一位賢良方正的人，畢生管理產業，可是並不十分得法；在當時他算是特別仁慈，因為他從沒有毆打過農奴，有的人以為他不夠剛強。然而他有獨立的精神，對俄國政府，從不卑躬屈節：的確，他是拒絕不在政府底下服務。託爾斯泰很敬愛父親，但是他對母親的感情是遠過對於父親的。

託爾斯泰和三個兄弟一個姊妹都是在耶斯娜耶利亞那長大

yana by a distant relation, whom they called Aunt Tatiana. She was rather a remarkable character and Leo was devoted to her. He tells us she greatly helped to form his character. Writing about her, he says: "Aunt Tatiana had the greatest influence on my life. From earliest childhood she taught me the spiritual delight of love. She taught me this joy not by words, but by her whole being; she filled me with love. I saw, I felt how she enjoyed loving, and I understood the joy of love. This was the first thing. Secondly, she taught me the delights of an unhurried, quiet life."

His aunt used to welcome all sorts of pilgrims to Yasnaya, beggars and monks and nuns, people despised by the rest of the world, so that Leo was brought up in a strange, almost medieval atmosphere—an at-

的，照顧他們的是一位遠親，他們稱呼爲大第婀娜姑姑。她是相當了不起的人物，託爾斯泰愛戴她。他告訴我們。他的人格之養成得力於姑姑的幫助不少。論到這位姑姑，他寫道，「大第婀娜姑姑對於我的一生有極大的影響。從孩提時代起她就啓發我領略愛底精神的愉快。這不是以言辭來教導我這種愉快，她以身作則，使我充滿了「愛」。我知道，我「覺得」她如何欣賞「愛人」，因此，我懂得了愛底愉快。這是第一件事。第二，她還教了我領略從容平靜的生涯底樂趣。」

他的姑姑常歡迎各種遊客到耶斯娜耶來：乞丐，僧尼，和世俗所鄙視的人們。因此，理阿是在一種奇異的，差不多是中世紀底氣氛中長大的——這種氣氛是

mosphere that was religious, poetical, simple, and very far from worldly. We find Tolstoy after a long life of varied experiences returning to the habits and beliefs of his youth, and to a life of humility and simple living.

Tolstoy had the greatest admiration for his eldest Brother, Nicholas, who, he always said, was a much greater man than himself; but he died before he had time to show what he was capable of. This brother invented a game called "Ant Brothers." He told Leo and his two brothers of six and seven that he possessed a secret, and when it was known, all men would become happy; there would be no more disease, no trouble, and no one would be angry with any one else; all would love one another and become "ant brothers." The game consisted of sitting under chair-

宗教的，靈性的，純樸而不同於流俗的。我們發現託爾斯泰於飽經世故之及，恢復他少年時代的習慣與信仰，過着謙遜簡樸的生活，這並不是偶然的。

託爾斯泰最欽佩他的大哥尼古拉斯。他常說大哥比他偉大得多；可惜他早死了，沒有時間表現他的抱負。這位哥哥創造了一種遊戲，叫做「螞蟻兄弟」。他告訴託爾斯泰，同一位六歲，一位七歲的弟弟，說他有一個秘訣，這秘訣公開之後，全人類都會快樂；世界上不再有疾病，煩惱，誰也不會同誰生氣；大家從此相愛，變成「螞蟻兄弟」。做這遊戲的時候，各人坐在椅子下面，椅子週圍擺着箱子，用手帕子

surrounded by boxes, screening themselves from view with handkerchief, and cuddling against one another in the dark. Tolstoy says: "The 'ant brotherhood' was revealed to us, but not the chief secret: the way for all men to cease suffering any misfortune, to leave off quarrelling and being angry, and be continuously happy: this secret Nicholas said he had written on a green stick and buried by the road at the edge of a certain ravine, at which spot (since my body must be buried somewhere) I have asked to be buried in memory of Nicholas."

Writing when he was over seventy, Tolstoy says: "The ideal of ant-brothers lovingly clinging to one another, though not under two arm-chairs curtained by handkerchiefs, but of all mankind under the wide dome of heaven, has remained the same for me. As I then

遮蓋視線，彼此在暗中擠在一起

。託爾斯泰說，「螞蟻底友愛」我們明白了，但是沒有了解那主要的祕訣：如何使人類不再受苦難，不爭吵，不生氣，而永遠快樂。據尼古拉斯說，他把這祕訣記在一根綠色的棍子上，棍子埋了一個山峽邊上的路底下。為紀念尼古拉斯起見我會要求死後葬在這個地方（因為我的屍體總得埋在一個地方）。

七十歲以後，託爾斯泰寫道，「螞蟻兄弟彼此親愛地偎倚，雖然不在椅子下面，用手帕遮起來，而是全人類集在廣大的天穹之下，這理想，在我看來，始終沒有變更。當時我既然相信有一根小小綠色的棍子，上面載得有

believed that there existed a little green stick, whereon was written the message which could destroy all evil in men and give them universal welfare, so I now believe that such truth exists, and will be revealed to men and will give them all its promises.”

Tolstoy's early childhood was on the whole very happy, in spite of his far-seeing, sensitive, and rather morbid nature. At times he was certainly miserable, but, on the other hand, he had an immense power of enjoyment, and loved games and horses and dogs and the country itself, and his affections were very strong.

One of the things which worried him as a child was his own looks: he thought himself so plain. He says in his autobiographical novel "Childhood": "I imagined there could be no happiness on earth for a man with so broad a nose, such thick lips, and such small grey eyes as mine. I

秘訣如何才可掃除人類底一切罪惡，而賦與他們普遍的幸福，所以現在我還相信這個真理存在，有朝一日要給人們明瞭，並給他們它所許諾的一切。」

託爾斯泰底童年時代大體上是很快樂的，雖然他的本性很敏感，相當有病態，而常顧慮未來。有時候，他的確很愁苦，但是，另一方面，享樂的能力頗強，愛運動，騎馬，馳狗，和鄉村生活；而且他的感情很強烈。

在童年時代有一件事使他苦惱的是他自己的容貌；他覺得自己長的太不漂亮。在自傳體的小說，「童年時代」裏，他說，「我懸想，一個人生在世上，如我這樣的，鼻子這麼闊，嘴唇這麼



SO WHAT, LITTLE MAN?

你怎樣辦。渺小的人？（四面楚歌中之希魔）

asked God to perform a miracle and change me into a handsome boy...? He tried to improve his appearance by clipping his eyebrows, with most disastrous result, as of course he was uglier and unhappier than ever. (To be continued)

厚，灰色眼睛這麼小，他是決沒有幸福的。我祈求上帝施點奇蹟，把我變成一位美少年……為增加漂亮起見，他修剪眉毛，結果甚為狼狽，因為，當然的，他更醜了，更不快樂了。

Exercises in English No. XXVI

1. Explain the sense of the verb. **Take:**
 1. I take back everything I said against him.
 2. I took the books back to the library.
 3. All his speeches were taken down in shorthand.
 4. The plane will take off at 10 a.m.
 5. The dress needs taking in at the waist.
 6. He took you for a foreigner.
 7. When his wife died he took to drink.
 8. He has taken up photography as a hobby.
 9. Take care, the knife is very sharp.
 10. It will take me about an hour to finish it.

2. Insert the prepositions:
 1. My pen is much superior—yours.
 2. Can you supply me—all I need?
 3. They surrendered—the enemy.
 4. Thank you—inviting me.
 5. I suspect him—having taken it.
 6. I am thinking—getting a new wireless.
 7. I am tired—waiting—her.
 8. I shall vote—him—the next election.
 9. I warned him—doing that.
 10. I am so worried—my sister who is seriously ill.

3. Give the opposite of:

drunk	rough	sharp	dry	dull
heavy	reliable	flat	superior	cheerful

4. Explain the following idioms:
 1. Keep your hair on!
 2. His hair stood on end.

PROVERBS PARAPHRASED

(Continued from the last issue)

41. Strike while the iron is hot.—This is the best time to do it.
 42. Forbidden fruit is sweet.—People like forbidden pleasures.
 43. The pot is calling the kettle black.—A person blames another for fault he too has.
 44. The devil is not so black as he is painted.—Even evil men have some good in them.
 45. There is no picture without a shadow.—No one is sinless.
 46. There is no fool like an old fool.—An old fool is less capable of improvement than a young one.
 47. Two heads are better than one.—To seek advice from another is better than acting on one's own.
 48. The more haste the less speed.—The more haste, the less chance of success.
 49. There are as many good fish in the sea as ever were caught.—Don't be afraid of scarcity.
 50. The wages of sin is death.—One has to pay for one's sins.
-

3. He has a good head on his shoulders.
4. He lost his head.
5. He is an old hand at the job.
6. We may take heart from the recent war news in the Pacific.

Notes on Exercise 25 and Answers to Its Questions

- 1.**
1. To take to: to like, 喜歡.
 2. To take in: to receive, 接受.
 3. To take for: to suppose to be, 以為是.
 4. To take in: to deceive, 騙.
 5. To take up: to commence, 開始.
 6. To take over: to assume the ownership, 接管.
 7. To take after: to resemble, 像.
 8. To take off: to start a flight, 起飛.
 9. To take off: to imitate, 模倣.
 10. To take in: to receive, 招待.

- 2.**
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. of. | 2. for. |
| 3. by. | 4. at. |
| 5. for. | 6. for. |
| 7. to. | 8. from. |
| 9. to. | 10. to. |

- 3.** The comparisons are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Poor. | 2. Old. |
| 3. Fresh. | 4. Dead. |
| 5. Poker. | 6. Calm. |
| 7. Heavy. | 8. Lark. |
| 9. Mad. | 10. True. |

- 4.**
1. To watch over, 注視, 留心.
 2. To make a bad mistake, 犯大錯
 3. To know a thing thoroughly, 深知, 熟悉.
 4. Completely and thoughtlessly in love, 迷戀.
 5. To interfere, 管閑事, 干涉人家.
 6. To look dismally and unhappy, 現不豫之色.

England and the English

SEEING LONDON

It has been said that the best way to see London is from the "top of a bus." Let us suppose that we are at "Victoria (Station)," and let us take the bus to "Charing Cross." The fare for this ride is only a penny, and we can see many interesting things on the way.

Here, on our right, is the "Army and Navy Stores," and a little farther, on the same side, we catch a glimpse of the campanile of the new "Roman Catholic Cathedral of Westminster."

Here, facing a large hospital, is "Westminster Abbey," which perhaps commands more "veneration and respect" than any other English building, because so many of the greatest Englishmen are buried here, such as Darwin "the scientist, Dickens" the novelist, Gladstone, the

statesman, and Tennyson" the poet. There is also a "Poet's Corner" here which contains monuments to all our poets from Chaucer onwards. But some of our greatest men are not buried here; and Wellington, who lies in "St. Paul's."

Just across the way from the Abbey, standing on the banks of the "river Thames," are the "Houses of Parliament," which may be visited on Fridays if Parliament is not sitting. There is actually only one building, but it is called "The Houses" because it is divided into "two chambers"—the Commons, who represent the people, and the Lords, who represent the aristocracy, most of whom are large landowners, though the title and privileges of a peer (which are hereditary) are

sometimes bestowed³¹ on distinguished³² persons for their services³³ to the nation, as in the cases of *Lord Nelson, the great admiral,³⁴ *Lord Tennyson³⁵ the great poet, and *Lord Kelvin³⁶ the great scientist.

The bishops³⁷ of the *Established Church³⁸ also sit in latter chamber, without the consent³⁹ of which no Bill⁴⁰ can become law unless *it is only exclusively dealing with the receipt and expenditure of public money.⁴¹ The members of the Government are paid for their services. Those not in office and *those in opposition⁴² receive £ 600 *per annum⁴³ for their services.

The big clock-tower⁴⁴ is always known as "Big Ben." Just beyond it is Westminster Bridge, and on the other side of the river, opposite the Houses of Parliament, is St. Thomas' Hospital, which *attends,⁴⁵ free of cost, to thousands of suffering inva-

lids⁴⁶ every year.

Here we turn to the left down Whitehall, which is so called from the former *royal palace⁴⁷ of Whitehall which is half-way down the street. Here you see the offices of the *Board of Trade,⁴⁸ the *War Office,⁴⁹ and many other important departments⁵⁰ of the Government. On your left is Downing Street, which contains the *official residence of the Prime Minister.⁵¹

Another minute and we are in *Trafalgar Square,⁵² from the centre of which rises a tall *column to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson,⁵³ surrounded by four *colossal lions.⁵⁴ There are also many statues⁵⁵ here and some fountains, behind which is the *National Gallery,⁵⁶ which contains masterpieces by the painters of every school.

Having passed the side of the Square we are at Charing Cross, where we alight,

NEWS AND VIEWS

I. *Four Fundamentals For Postwar World Order*

"We must begin without delay to build a world order in which all people unite to pursue their common interests." That introductory sentence is the keynote of a report entitled "International Postwar Settlement" issued by the National Exe-

cutive Committee of the Labour Party. The report says that any postwar settlement should seek:—(1) to prevent war in the future both by removing its causes and organizing in advance collective and preventive action against forms of aggression, (2) to make sure, none the less, that if war should again be forced upon

NOTES

1. 公共汽車上層.
2. 維多利亞火車站.
3. 倫敦市中心區大橋名.
4. 車費.
5. 軍用大商店.
6. 瞥見.
7. 鐘塔.
8. 羅馬天主教西敏士大廳堂.
9. 西敏士.
10. 尊敬與重視.
11. 達爾文 (1809-82).
12. 送更司 (1813-70).
13. 格蘭斯頓 (1809-98).
14. 但尼生 (1809-92).
15. 紀念物.
16. 詩人喬叟 (1340?-1400).
17. 莎士比亞故居.
18. 威靈頓公爵 (1769-1852).
19. 聖保羅禮拜寺.
20. 泰晤士河.
21. 議院.
22. 開會.
23. 兩院.
24. 下議院.
25. 貴族院.
26. 貴族.
27. 尊號.
28. 權利.
29. 貴族.
30. 世襲的.
31. 給予.
32. 有名的.
33. 勳勞.
34. 納爾遜勳爵, 海軍大將 (1758-1805).
35. 但尼生勳爵.
36. 克蘭文勳爵 (1824-1907).
37. 主教.
38. 國教.
39. 同意.
40. 議案.
41. 完全關於國庫收支的議案.
42. 反對派議員.
43. 每年.
44. 鐘塔.
45. to attend to, 醫治.
46. 病人.
47. 王宮.
48. 貿易部.
49. 陸軍部.
50. 部.
51. 首相官邸.
52. 特發格蘭廣場.
53. 納爾遜紀念柱.
54. 巨額.
55. 彫像.
56. 國立美術館.

us by aggression from any quarter we will be able to crush the aggressor¹³ quickly and completely; (3) to achieve¹⁴ a high and ever-rising level of economic wellbeing¹⁵ in all lands by ending mass unemployment,¹⁶ poverty, malnutrition¹⁷ and by an effective system of social security¹⁸ everywhere, (4) to promote the spread of democracy and political freedom¹⁹ throughout the world;

2. *The Choice Before Neutrals*¹

The intensified efforts² of the Allied Governments³ to stop neutrals from helping Germany, represent their greatly improved war strength,⁴ writes the Star⁵ in an editorial.⁶

They are in a position,⁷ says the paper, to insist on true neutrality,⁸ because of their firm control of the sea. The Allies, too, have trade with these countries and today are in the position to do

without commodities⁹ from neutral states on the fringes of the Hitler's occupied Europe.⁹ The neutrals have to choose the side with whom they prefer to retain friendly relations.

3. *Scientist Warns Public*¹

Sir Edward Appleton, the famous scientist, speaking at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce,² pointed out that within the present century, owing to the impact of so many discoveries in our practical life,³ the general public had become so accustomed to the enjoyment of the fruits of science⁴ that there was great danger lest it should regard the scientist as a servant whose task was solely to produce a succession of discoveries⁵ of immediate use to industry⁶ or directly to individual members of the community.⁷

Yet the fact was, said Sir Edward, that most of these modern developments⁸ had

their origin in purely scientific work⁹ conducted with no thought of utility¹⁰ and that most of this pure research work was of British origin.

4. Britain Witnessing A Potent Renaissance

The *Yorkshire Post's* London correspondent¹ reports the opinion of Mr. Basil Yeaxlee, *Secretary to the Central Advisory Council for Adult Education in the Forces*,² that Britain is witness-

ing³ a renaissance⁴ more wonderful and more potent⁵ than that of the 15th century. Speaking on *Army Education*⁶ at the *Royal Society of Arts*⁷ he said that the common man was awakening to a finer standard of values.

*Compulsory adult education*⁸ had been vindicated,⁹ Mr. Yeaxlee believed. It was estimated¹⁰ that 70 per cent. of the Army¹¹ took part in educational courses.¹¹

NOTES

1. 1. 戰後世界秩序之四原則。 2. 即刻開始。 3. 追求他們共同的利益。 4. 序言的，開始的。 5. 專業。 6. 標題叫做「戰後國際問題之解決」的一個報告。 7. (英國)工黨全國執行委員會發出的。 8. 事先。 9. 集體的與防止性的行動。 10. 各式各樣的侵略。 11. 使確定。 12. 然而。 13. 繼續侵略者。 14. 達到。 15. 經濟福利底水準。 16. 大規模的失業。 17. 營養不良。 18. 社會安全底有效的制度。 19. 促進民主與政治自由之發展。

2. 1. 中立國扶擇。 2. 加强的努力。 3. 同盟國的政府。 4. 表示盟國戰力的大量進展。 5. 明星報(倫敦)。 6. 社論。 7. 能够。 8. 要求真正中立。 9. 物品。 10. 被希特勒佔領的歐洲邊緣上的中立國。

3. 1. 警告一般民衆。 2. 孟哲斯特(英國城名)商會。 3. 由於許多發現在實際生活上之影響。 4. 享受慣了科學之果。 5. 繼續不斷地發現事物。 6. 實業。 7. 社會中之個人。 8. 這些現代的科學發展。 9. 出源於純粹的科學工作。 10. 進行研究的時候並未想到實用。

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