

STUDENTS' 367 SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE, BRITISH EMBASSY CHUNGKING.

Vol. I No. 3

English Words and American Meanings

Every day English Idiomatic Phrases

The Remarkable Phenomenon of

Mr. Churchill

The Ballad of the German

Soldier's Bride

Tea in the Restaurant

Your Honourable Face

Tales of the Rabbis

Literary Contest

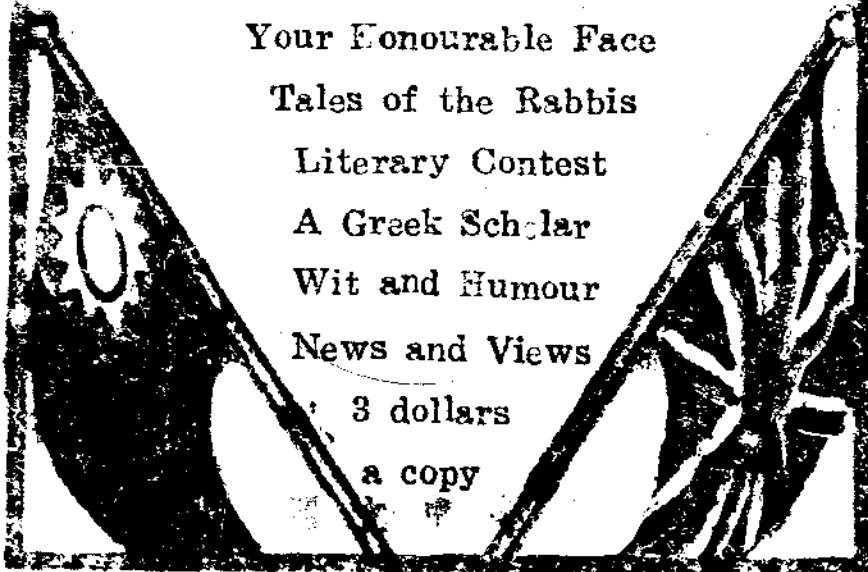
A Greek Scholar

Wit and Humour

News and Views

3 dollars

a copy



中
英
圖
刊

MR. CHURCHILL

By Dorothy Thompson

邱吉爾

HOPE for a renaissance of Britain arises from contemplation of the figure of Mr. Churchill. The oldest of the Allied statesmen, he appears to be the youngest. For he has the chief characteristic of youth, which is elasticity. The face of his youngest grandson is still remarkably like his own. No statesman has inherited such a difficult situation. Called to the leadership of the nation in its most desperate moment, after years in which the gravest domestic and imperial problems had been postponed, while England lived in a kind of frozen suspension between a great past and an unborn future, Mr. Churchill had to deal not only with an almost lost war, but with an Empire threatened by disintegration, and an internal social situation demanding radical reform.

想到邱吉爾這個人物，英國復興的希望便油然而生。他雖是同盟國中政治家的最年老者，倒似乎是最年青的。因為他有青年的主要特色——伸縮性。他的最小的孫子的面貌仍然是非常像他自己的。沒有一個政治家承受過如此艱難的時局。邱吉爾先生要應付的不僅僅是一個差不多失敗了的戰爭，還有一個瀕於崩潰的帝國，和一個需要根本改革的國內社會局勢。

His tasks were, first, to create a strong home front; second, to strengthen the ties binding the Empire; third, to find allies.

He could not undertake these things step-by-step. He had to do them all at once. And he had not to lose the war. When Mr. Churchill took the leadership, it was not a question of winning the war; it was a question of not losing it.

Mr. Churchill has had to be the director of a three-ring circus. None of the three performances has been perfect. But all three rings have been kept going. His leadership created the most homogeneous and courageous Britain which the world has seen in many decades; the Empire still stands; and the alliance is world-wide, and of the most profound political as well as military significance.

But none of this could have been done, if Mr. Churchill himself had not shown enormous intellectual elasticity. The extent to which the "Old Tory" of nearly seventy-one years has cast off his own past, and turned his face squarely toward the future, is one of the miracles

他的工作第一是創造堅強的國內陣線，第二是加強帝國內部的關係，第三是尋求盟友。

他不能一步一步的做這些事情，他得同時一起做。而且他不能任戰事失敗。當邱吉爾先生出任領袖時，問題不是打勝仗，問 是不要打敗仗。

邱吉爾先生不得不做三個場面馬戲班的指導者。三個場面的表演還沒有一個達到了完美的程度。但是三個場面保持着繼續進行。他的領導創造了幾十年來世界始見到的最和諧而又最勇敢的英國；大英帝國仍然站住了；同盟普遍到全世界，而且具有最深的政治與軍事的意義。

但是這些事一件也不會做成，如果邱吉爾先生不曾表現非常廣大的智力伸縮性。這位將近七十一歲的老保守黨員拋棄了他自己的過去，而轉過頭來正視着未來，那種程度，是

of these times. No one with a scrap of artistic sensibility can fail to be moved and impressed.

It is a supreme rule for every statesman not to leave his country in a dangerous moment, for his position may be endangered in his absence. Mr. Churchill disregarded the rule. Mr. Churchill has asked himself: At what point on this globe must the critical decision of this moment be taken—and here he has gone.....

He travels, but without an umbrella, and returns, promising not too much. Chamberlain went to Berchtesgaden and the last man in the street felt the humiliation. Churchill goes to Russia, and we read the remarkable statement by Mr. Churchill himself, that the discussion was "comradely."

Mr. Churchill has always been criticised by the left. But when the history of our country is written, I am sure that Mr. Churchill will be recognized as one of the moving forces of the age, having contributed more to its evolution and even revolution than all the progressive doctrinaires.

現代奇跡之一。任何人只要有稍許藝術的敏感便不會不受感動。

在危難的時會每個政治家不離開他的國家是一個最高的原則，因為他一離開，他的地位也許要受危害。邱吉爾先生却不顧這個原則。邱吉爾先生問過他自己：這時候嚴重的問題應該在地球上那一個地點決定——而他就到那兒去。

他旅行，可是不帶雨傘，他回來，也不作過多的諾言。張伯倫到伯齊特斯格登去了，民衆沒有一個不覺得受辱了。邱吉爾到俄國去。我們讀到他自己的申明，說這次會商是有「同志」意味的。

邱吉爾先生常受左派人指摘。但是我確信，將來寫英國史的時候，邱吉爾先生會被認為當代動力之一，對於當代的演進，甚至於革命，比一切進步的理論家所貢獻的還更多。

THE BALLAD OF THE GERMAN
SOLDIER'S BRIDE

And what did he send you, my *bonny lass,¹
From the old, old town of Prague?²
From Prague he sent me the *ribboned shoes.³
For my dancing toes, the ribboned shoes,
From the old, old town of Prague.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Oslo⁴ over the sea?
From Oslo he sent me a *fur-lined hood,⁵
So soft and so good, my fur-lined hood,
From Oslo over the sea.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the riches of Amsterdam?⁶
From Amsterdam he sent me a bonnet,⁷
With gold thread upon it, a fine starched⁸ bonnet,
From the riches of Amsterdam.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Brussels⁹ in Flanders¹⁰ so red?
From Brussels he sent me the *shimmering lace,¹¹
To *set off¹² my face, the shimmering lace,
From Brussels in Flanders so red.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Paris, the *city of light?¹³
From Paris he sent me a silken dress,
A *dreaming caress,¹⁴ ah! silken dress!
From Paris, the city of light.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the deep, deep Russian snow?
From Russia he sent me my *widow's weeds,¹⁵
For the funeral feast, my widow's weeds,
From the deep, deep Russian snow,
My widow's weeds, from the deep, Russian snow.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH IDIOMATIC PHRASES

Eye

- An eye for an eye:** revenge, 報復.
 What you want is not justice, but an eye for an eye.
- To give (or have) an eye to:** to attend to, 留心, 注意.
 Certainly I will give an eye to the job for you.
- To have one's eye on:** to want, desire, 要, 想得.
 I have had an eye on that picture for some time now.
- To have an eye for:** to be judge of, 能判斷.
 He has a quick eye for mistakes. An artist should have an eye for colour.
- To keep an eye on;** to watch over, 照顧.
 You should keep an eye on the baby.
- To make eyes or cast sheep's eyes at;** to look at lovingly, 送秋波, 使迷眼.
 I saw you making eyes at the girl.
- To see eye to eye;** to agree with, 意見相合.
 The brothers always quarrelled; they never could see eye to eye.
- To see with half an eye:** to understand at a glance, 一目瞭然.
 Anyone can see with half an eye that you are in love with her.
- Up to the (or one's) eyes in (work, debt, etc.):** deeply engaged, 深入, 十分.
 He is up to the eyes in debt.
- With an eye to:** with an object to, 懷某種目的.
 He married a rich wife with an eye to her fortune.

Notes (上接第四頁)

1. 美麗的少女.
2. 布拉格(捷克京都).
3. 有絲帶的鞋子.
4. 奧斯羅(挪威京都).
5. 襯皮裏的頭巾.
6. 阿姆斯特丹(荷蘭京都).
7. 女帽.
8. 漿硬的.
9. 布魯塞爾(比利時京都).
10. 法蘭德斯(歐洲地名, 現在分屬於荷, 比, 法三國. 一九四〇年法國屈服以前, 同盟軍曾大敗於此; so red 指死傷甚夥, 流血成河也).
11. 發閃光的花邊.
12. 配襯.
13. 不夜之城.
14. 夢中的愛撫.
15. 寡婦的喪服.

England and English

Tea In The Restaurant

I often have my tea in a restaurant¹ or café.² I like to see the crowd of people coming and going, to hear the sound of their voices and laughter, and to listen to the music of the orchestra.³

Here we are in "Lyons' Corner House"⁴ in Tottenham Court Road.⁵ It is very crowded, but we get a seat at a table for two, and now we are ready for tea. The waitress, very smart in her black dress, white cap and apron, is here with the menu⁶ in her hand.

"I want a pot of tea for two,⁷ rolls⁸ and butter, and some pastries,⁹ please."

"Yes, sir, Indian or China tea?"¹⁰

"China, please."

In a few minutes she is back again with a tray.¹¹ On it there are cups and saucers,¹² spoons and plates,¹³ knives and forks, a pot of tea, and jugs of hot water and milk.¹⁴

I pour out the tea, my

friend has his cup, I have mine. He has two lumps of sugar and plenty of milk. I have tea without sugar or milk. He has strong tea, but I prefer mine weak.

Here are the rolls, the pats of butter,¹⁵ and the pastries. The rolls are fresh and have crisp brown crusts,¹⁶ but the inside is soft and white. The pastries are very good; there are cream cakes¹⁷ and sponge cakes,¹⁸ small fruit tarts¹⁹ and jam roll.²⁰

"That is a very nice tea," I say to my friend,

"Yes," he says, "but it is time to go now."

"waitress, give me our bill,²¹ please."

"Yes, sir; pay at the desk on the way out."

The waitress is very quick and pleasant, I put twopence under my plate as a tip²² for her; my friend puts twopence under his plate, too.

Notes

1. 餐館. 2. 咖啡店. 3. 管絃樂. 4. 倫敦著名的餐館名.
5. 倫敦市中心大街之一. 6. 菜單. 7. 兩人用的一盞茶. 8. 麵

To Hell With Your Honourable Face—

Just Look at Mine!



誰管你的什麼鬼臉—

你只看着我的吧!

- 包捲. 9. 糕餅類. 10. 紅茶或綠茶. 11. 茶盤. 12. 茶碟. 13. 較大之碟. 14. 開水與牛奶罐子. 15. 牛油小塊. 16. 鬆脆的褐色麵包皮. 17. 乳酪糕. 18. 鬆糕. 19. 水菓餡子的點心. 20. 菓醬蛋糕捲. 21. 賬單. 22. 小賬.

Literary Contest No. I

I. Correct the following: (24)%

1. What a schoolboy learns and is taught him is not always the same thing.
2. H. G. Wells writes with vigour that no one else has written before him.
3. The new plan is intended to be carried out next week.
4. It took him a great deal of trouble to finish the drawing.
5. I am sorry to say my mother enjoys ill health.
6. The weather is so bad, that I shall not be surprised if it does not rain presently.
7. The river flows between the old and new city.
8. The condition of the house I had just bought is much better than yours.

II. Unscramble the following and give a proper Chinese equivalent to each of the expressions: (30)%

1. Take they all sword sword that the shall with perish the.
2. Hard sack an upright is it stand for empty to.
3. Drink water to horse make lead you can can't but him you a.
4. The best of men then, and now relished by nonsense is a little.
5. Constant mind is but a virtuous nothing.

III. Translate the following passages into Chinese: (46)%

One of the pleasantest things in the world is going on a journey: but I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room; but out of doors, nature is company enough for me. I am never less alone than when alone.

The soul of a journey is liberty, perfect liberty, to think, feel, do, just as one pleases. We go a journey

STUDY OF ENGLISH

ENGLISH WORDS AND AMERICAN MEANINGS

Pronunciation and accent apart, there are words which mean one thing in England and another thing in America. Exactly by what processes these differences were reached is beyond tracing, and doesn't matter; here, for the lighter education of the reader, are a few homely and everyday specimens.

ENGLISH	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT
Bank-clerk, 銀行小職員	Teller
Braces, 鈎帶	Suspenders
Biscuits (unsweetened), 餅乾	Crackers
Biscuits (unsweetened), 小形 之糕餅	Cookies
Cabaret, 一種咖啡店或飲食店 (有舞唱等以娛客)	Floor show
Cinema, 電影	Movies
Floor-polish, 地蠟	Paraffin
Lift, 升降機	Elevator
Luggage, 行李	Baggage
Main road, 大路	Highway
Pants, 短褲	Shorts
Pavement, 人行路	Sidewalk
Paraffin, 石油	Kerosine
Petrol, 汽油	Gasoline, or gas
Postman, 郵差	Letter-carrier
Sweets, 糖果	Candies
Sweets (a course), 飯後之 甜食	Dessert
Street, 街道	Pavement
Suspenders, 吊襪帶	Garters
Shop-assistant, 店員	Clerk
Season-ticket, 長期票	Commutation-ticket
Trousers, 褲子	Pants
Treacle, 糖漿	Molasses
Tube (train), 地道車	Subway

ANECDOTES

TALES OF THE RABBIS¹

Travelling in a strange country, Rabbi Akiba took with him a donkey, a rooster² and a lamp. He *sought shelter in a village,³ but was refused.

*“Everything is for the best,”⁴ said he, and went into the forest and prepared to spend the night. But the wind extinguished⁵ the lamp when he tried to light it. Nevertheless, he cheerfully said, “Everything is for the best.” When he awoke, he found his rooster and his donkey had been eaten by wild beasts.

Next day he found that an enemy had passed through the forest, attacked the village and captured it.

Had he obtained lodging there, he would have been captured, or had the donkey brayed⁶ or the rooster crowed or had his lamp burned, he would have been *taken captive⁷ and put to death.

He gave thanks that he had been denied shelter, that he had been without his light

and that he had lost his donkey and rooster, because all this *strengthened his conviction⁸ that one *should not complain.⁹

* * * *

*“Wisdom’s bell in an ugly shell!”¹⁰ exclaimed a Roman princess, upon seeing Rabbi Joshua a hunchback,¹¹ passing along the road.

The Rabbi stopped. “May I ask,” he inquired of her, “in what kind of containers¹² thy father keeps his choicest wines?”

“My father stores his wines in earthen jars,” she replied.

“Why should not one so wealthy keep his wine in golden jars?” the Rabbi then asked.

The princess, thinking this an excellent idea, had her slaves pour the wine out of the earthen containers into golden ones, but it was not long before the wine became sour and not fit for drinking. *Having sent for the Rabbi,¹³ she upbraided¹⁴

him for the bad advice which she claimed he had given her.

"I did not advise thee," he returned. "I merely asked why thy father did not keep his finest wines in golden vessels. I hope that plain containers are best suited for storing fine wine. The same is true of wisdom. Remember this the next time thou art tempted to say 'Wisdom's bell in an ugly shell' and *judge not a man by his outward appearance."¹⁵

* * * *

A stranger once called at the home of Rabbi Jeoshua and asked for a night's lodging. The Rabbi kindly took him in, gave him food and then *escorted him up to the roof,¹⁶ where he made a comfortable bed for him.

(In those days the roof was commonly used as a room.) The kind but wise Rabbi then removed the step-ladder¹⁷ that led to the roof.

The stranger arose after the household¹⁸ was asleep, gathered up everything of value and wrapped his loot¹⁹ in a bundle. Attempting to descend from the roof and escape, he fell and injured himself painfully. The Rabbi, aroused by the noise of the fall, came out and found him.

"You ingrate!"²⁰ he exclaimed. "Is this what you do to people who befriend²¹ you?"

"But, Rabbi," replied the stranger, "I did not suspect that a *person of your station²² would remove the ladder."

* * * *

Notes

1. 法師, 夫子 (猶太法學博士之尊稱).
2. 雄鷄.
3. 在村中覓住宿.
4. 卽塞翁失馬焉知非福之意.
5. 滅熄.
6. 驢鳴.
7. 被俘.
8. 加強信念.
9. 不應怨天尤人.
10. 智慧之鐘藏於醜陋的外壳中!
11. 駝背者.
12. 容器.
13. 遣人請法師來.
14. 譴責.
15. 不以貌取人.
16. 送他上頂樓.
17. 活梯.
18. 同住一家之人.
19. 贓物.
20. 忘恩負義之徒.
21. 照顧.
22. 你這樣身分的人.

WIT AND HUMOUR

THE third-rate *touring company¹ was acting, under some difficulties, *The Merchant Venice² in a small county theatre.

"Give me my *pound of flesh,"³ demanded Shylock,⁴ endeavouring to *cope with⁵ his somewhat *unruly false whiskers.⁶

Back from the gallery⁷ came the retort:

"Where's your *ration book?"⁸

* * * * *

The professors of a certain college met to consider an *act of misdemeanour⁹ *on the part of one of the students.¹⁰ One professor insisted upon punishment, saying: "God has given us eyes."

"Yes," said one of his colleagues with a kindlier nature, "and eyelids."

* * * * *

A bachelor invited a married friend round to his flat.¹¹ It was certainly a very cosy place, and the guest eyed¹² it enviously.

"You've done yourself very well here, *old man,"¹³ he said to his host. "I only wish I could afford a place like this."

"Yes," replied his *single friend,¹⁴ "you married men may have *better halves,¹⁵ but we bachelors very often have better quarters."¹⁶

* * * * *

"I can't understand why I didn't get that job."

"What did the office manager ask you?"

"He asked me if my punctuation¹⁷ was good."

"And what did you say?"

"I'd never been late for work in my life."

* * * * *

"Are you fond of Hogg's¹⁸ Tales?" said a rather verdant¹⁹ lady to a shepherd.

"Yes, I like 'em²⁰ roasted, with salt on 'em," was the response.

Passages For Dictation

A GREEK SCHOLAR

ONCE upon a time there was a powerful Persian king who, in spite of his lowly birth, wished to act so that no one could suspect his humble origin.

Having heard of the sagacity of a certain Greek whom he had imprisoned, he sent for him and asked him his opinion of a beautiful horse he had received as a present from one of his subjects. Pleased with the clever replies the Greek had made, he gave him a loaf of bread as a reward.

A second time the king sent for him because he wished to learn the value of some precious stones he had just received. The Greek's replies and the reasons he was able to give were again so admirable that the king gave him two loaves.

As he could learn nothing of his own birth, he sent for the learned man a third time and desired to know whose son he was. The Greek, after some hesitation, dared to reply that he must have been a baker's son, for, had he been a king's son, he would have given cities instead of loaves as a reward for such services.

“No, but I mean have you read Hogg's Tales?”

“No,” said the bumpkin,²¹ “my hogs are all white or black; I don't think there is a red one among 'em.”

Notes

1. 旅行劇團。 2. 莎士比亞劇名。 3. 一磅肉。 4. 劇中人物，狠毒之猶太放債者。 5. 對付，對抗。 6. 不受約束的假鬚鬚。
7. 樓廂。 8. 計口授糧簿。 9. 不良的行爲。 10. 一個學生方面。
11. 屋之一層或分住之一組房間。 12. 注視。 13. 老朋友。 14. 單身朋友。 15. 妻又作好的一半解。 16. 寓所(又作四分之一解)。
17. 標點法，此字與 Punctuality (準時) 相近，誤會即因此而起。 18. 十九世紀初斯蘇格蘭詩人，Hogg 與 hog, tales 與 tails 同音。 19. 率真的。 20. them, 代替 tails。 21. 村夫。

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. Plans Made for *'United Nations' University'

WHILE on the continent of Europe, Nazi² oppressors *close down schools and universities,³ exiled professors and educationalists plan to establish a "United Nations" University which will help students from all over the world to *carry on their studies⁴ against an international background where freedom, thought and expression will be assured, ... reports a special correspondent.

An *Executive Committee,⁵ *presided over⁶ by Professor Galer of Poland assisted by the Belgian Professor J. Timmermans as Vice President, is already working in *drawing up plans⁷ which will include a wider use of *scholarship and awards⁸ in order to assist students from overseas who may wish to study in London.

Although the United Nations University will probably not be inaugurated⁹ until after the war when once again *free intercourse between nations¹⁰ has been established, it is fitting that plans for the future should

be made now when so many eminent Allied educationalists are in Britain.

2. Japs Fairly and Squarely Defeated on Guadalcanal¹

"The Japanese have fairly and squarely been defeated on Guadalcanal," writes the Times in an editorial entitled *'Heartening Success.'²

The paper continues: "The news that Japanese *rank and file³ on the Island had lately been *surrendering voluntarily⁴ ... suggests some moral as well as physical attrition⁵ of their resistance. It may be confidently claimed that the campaign in the Solomons⁶ has cost the Japs far more than 16,743 men whose loss in battle or from sickness they admit. To the losses on the island must be added those on board many raked⁷ transports⁷ and fully manned warships sunk in the enemy's persistent but ultimately vain attempts to recover Guadalcanal."

3. The Record¹ of British Submarines.²

Up to November of 1942, British submarines have

sank 300 enemy supply ships, many of them troopships, and damaged fifty more, in the present war, according to Admiral Sir Max Horton, of the submarine service. In addition, they have accounted for eighty-seven German and Italian warships sunk or damaged.

4. Figures Show Superiority

of Allies¹ over the Axis² in the "Production of Steel"

The following table, prepared by Steel Facts, a publication³ of the American Iron and Steel Institute, shows the great superiority of the United Nations over the Axis in the production of steel, the master metal for war:

Steel Capacity for Total war

(In Net Tons)⁴

United Nations

United States	91,000,000*
British Empire.....	20,600,000
Russia	21,800,000 †
Total	133,400,000

* As of Dec. 31, 1942. † Before the invasion by Germany.

Germany	24,700,000
Rest of Continental Europe	29,100,000
Japan	7,200,000
Total	61,000,000

Notes

1. 1. 聯合國大學. 2. 納粹. 3. 關閉學校與大學. 4. 繼續他們的學業. 5. 執行委員會. 6. 當主席. 7. 起草計畫. 8. 學獎金與獎賞. 9. 成立. 10. 國際間交通自由.
2. 1. 瓜島. 2. 令人興奮的成功. 3. 全體士兵. 4. 自願投降. 5. 消耗. 6. 所羅門羣島. 7. 被掃射的運輸艦.
3. 1. 成績. 2. 潛水艇. 3. 海軍上將. 4. 潛艇局. 5. 報告.
4. 1. 同盟國. 2. 軸心國. 3. 鋼的生產. 4. 出版物. 5. 鋼鐵學社. 6. 淨噸量.

重慶市圖書館
內政處
政務部
登記
第九〇二號
中

每册三元

印刷者：僑光印書館
重慶大同路特二十四號