

STUDENTS SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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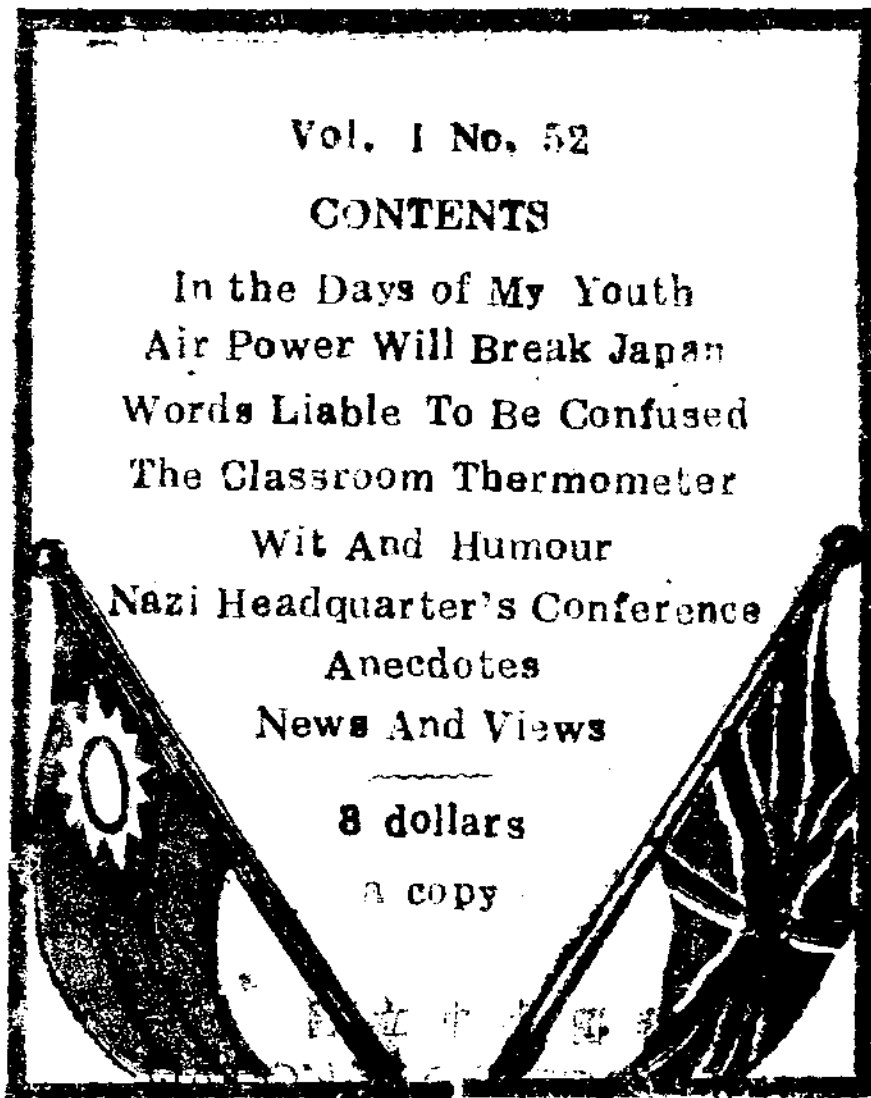
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LIFE & LETTERS

IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH

By A. A. Milne

(Continued From The Last Issue)

我的幼年時代

Back at Westgate, Father and Mother were getting anxious. Three months had gone by, and I had earned five pounds. What could be done about it? Only one thing. He wrote to Harmsworth.

The first news which I got of this was the enclosure in one of Father's letters of Harmsworth's reply. Unsuspecting I read: "Dear J.V. Very well, I will see your boy for you. Tell him to ring up my secretary and make an appointment." I felt that at least Father should have consulted me first.

Well, it was too late now. I had to go. I was shown into the Great Man's room. I sat down nervously, he

當時住在西門的父母很爲我焦急。三個月過去了，我賣文的收入只有五鎊錢。他有什麼辦法？他只有寫信哈姆斯威士。

關於這件事我的最初的消息是由父親信內附來哈姆斯威士的覆信。我坦白地談它：「親愛的某某，我要看看令郎。告訴他打電話給我的秘書，約期見面。」

我覺得父親至少事前應該同我商量一番。

可是現在太遲了來不及商量。我得去會他。我被引進了這位

spoke to me. He said that he was going to send me along to two of his editors. "I have been careful," he said, "not to let them know that your father is one of my oldest and greatest friends, because I want you to make your own way. So now it's up to you." A page boy was summoned, and I was led away.

First to Mr. Arthur Mee, who, it seemed, and succeeded Mr. Philip Gibbs. He told me that if I cared to send in contributions to The Daily Mail I could address them to him personally. I was in no mood to realise that this was a valuable concession; I felt that it just let me where I was before. We passed on to the next editor. I have forgotten his name, but have a memory of shirt-sleeves and a half-smoked cigar. He was responsible for some twenty "comics," boys' papers and what not. Humor-

大人物的屋子裏。我神情不安地坐下來，他同我說話。他說要打發我到他的兩位編輯那裏去。「我很小心的」，他說，「不讓他們知道令尊是我多年的知交，因為我要你自己打出碼頭來。現在全靠你自己了。」他招呼一位侍者把我領走。

第一位見到的是米亞瑟先生，他好像是接了菲力卜吉百斯的手主編文藝。他對我說，如其我有意投稿到每日郵報我可以把文章直接寄給他。我當時並不知道這是很大的便利。我只覺得一切如故，毫無進展。我們去見了一位編輯。我忘記他的大名。但是記得他沒有穿上衣，口銜一枝抽了一半的雪茄煙。他主持約摸二

ous writers, he assured me with his feet up, were in demand, but I must realize that his public did not want anything subtle or refined. 'Funny stories about policemen, y'know what I mean, umbrellas, knockabout, that sort of thing.' I assured him that I knew what he meant.

At home I sat grimly down and began to write a funny story about a policeman; not subtle, not refined. Knockabout. I wrote four hundred words, stopped read them through, and with a sigh of happiness tore them into pieces. I was back on my own again; making, as Harmsworth said, my own way.

Then I wrote what I thought was a funny dialogue about Hackenschmidt and Madrali, those famous wrestlers. I had, in Act, seen them wrestle; had paid four pounds ten for a seat; had arrived sixteen seconds

一種滑稽畫報，兒童刊物及其他
• 兩脚翹起來，他告訴我，幽默的作者需要很大，但是我應當知道他的讀衆並不要什麼精巧或細緻的東西。「關於警察的有趣故事，我想你知道我的意思，雨傘，小遊艇，以及這一類的，」我確實告訴他我懂他的意思。

回到家裏我嚴肅地坐下來開始寫一篇關於警察的有趣故事，不精巧也不細緻。小遊艇，我寫完四百字，停住筆，從頭讀一遍，高興地歎口氣，把稿子撕得粉碎。我又回到原來的我了；誠如哈姆斯威士所說，替自己打碼頭。

然後我寫了一篇自認為有趣的對話，嚇肯希米特與馬茄里；兩位有名的爭力家的對話。的確我見過他們爭力，花了四鎊

late, and thus missed the first bout of fifteen seconds, but saw the whole of the second bout of a minute and a half. An expensive evening, to which some paper ought to contribute. The editor of The St. James's Gazette refused to; so did the editor of The Westminster; so did every other editor in London. I dropped the dialogue sadly in the waste-paper basket. Life for a moment seemed very difficult. Suddenly I remembered that there was a paper called Punch which paid a few shillings for articles. I pulled my dialogue out of the waste-paper basket, dusted it, and sent it to Punch. Punch printed it. Punch sent me a cheque for £2 5s.

All was well again. I had proved that I could earn a living by writing. I would be editor of Punch one day. I was the happiest man in London.

十先令買了座位；遲到了十六秒鐘，因此第一次十五秒鐘的爭力我沒有看見，但是第二次一分三十秒的角力我全部看到了。這一晚所賣頗多，我得找一家報紙付這一筆代價。聖詹姆士日報拒絕了我，西敏寺報也不接受我的投稿，每個倫敦的編輯都不接受我。我很慘然的把那篇對話扔到字紙簍裏去。一時頗想生存之不易。猛然間我記起有一種報紙叫做笨拙，一篇稿子可得幾先令。如斯從字紙簍裏把那篇對話拿出來，拍拍灰塵送到笨拙去。笨拙把它登了出來。寄我一張二鎊五先令的支票。

一切好轉了。我證明了靠寫作可以過活。有朝一日我要當笨拙的編輯。我是倫敦最幸福的人了。

'AIR POWER' WILL BREAK JAPAN'S BACK

"The speed with which the Japanese in Central and South Pacific are rolled back in the next six months³ will determine the length of the war in the Far East," cables the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at General MacArthur's Headquarters.⁵ "The Japanese homeland⁶ may be under attack by land-based aircraft⁷ within eight months the Allied although some observes⁸ put the time at 18 months. It can be seen that the Allied objective⁹ is the China coast for it is only from there—that a large-scale offensive aimed at the annihilation of Japan's military might can be mounted.¹⁰

"The co-ordination of Allied efforts¹¹ which has already paid dividends¹² at Truk¹³ and Palau Islands¹⁴ will permit a combined drive towards the China

coast.¹⁵ This much is clear: the Combined Chiefs of Staff have perfected the machinery of co-ordination.¹⁶

"There is no longer three distinct Allied battle areas¹⁷—the South, South-West and Central Pacific. The Pacific if one Allied battle-front¹⁸ with the mobility of forces which one front implies.¹⁹ As General MacArthur advances up New Guinea and beyond²⁰ he will remove the cushion protecting Japan's Central Pacific islands.²¹ Thrusts²² by the American Fleet across the Central Pacific will make the task easier. The powerful British fleet in the Indian Ocean has aggravated Tokyo's troubles²³ by hampering dispositions of enemy naval forces and their already overtaxed Air Arm.²⁴

"Pressure²⁵ by the Allies

against Japan in Burma will help both the American Navy and General MacArthur, for, although the Japanese are now *staging an offensive against Admiral Mountbatten²⁶ they must *dispose their air and land forces²⁷ to meet the drives²⁸ from the south-east and east.

“*To ignore these major threats²⁹ would be to *repudiate one of the cardinal rules of war.³⁰ Allied *air strength will play a decisive

part³¹ in the months ahead; it will break the back of Jaapan.

“Japan's necessity for defending her homeland with big air forces is spelling³² her undoing.³³ She has had to disperse³⁴ the rest of her aircraft over the wide area of the Pacific. Events are proving that even with the inevitable shortening of the Japanese line³⁵ the enemy has not enough aircraft to go around.”

NOTES

1. 空軍。 2. 脊背。 3. 在將來六個月內，日本在中太平洋及南太平洋潰退之速度。 4. 決定遠東戰局之久暫。 5. 每日電訊報駐麥克阿瑟將軍總部特派員電稱。 6. 日本本土。 7. 從陸上基地起飛的飛機。 8. 觀察家。 9. 同盟國的目標。 10. 才能進行以有消滅日本武力為目的的大規模攻勢。 11. 同盟軍的協同努力。 12. 有所收穫「直顯為付紅利」。 13. 土魯克。 14. 帛琉羣島。 15. 使盟軍得向中國海岸發動聯合攻勢。 16. 聯合參謀本部已完成協同的機構。 17. 戰區。 18. 盟軍的一個戰場。 19. 軍隊調動之便利等於一個戰場。 20. 進抵並越過新幾尼亞。 21. 消除保衛中太平洋日本島嶼之屏障。 22. 突圍。 23. 增加東條的焦慮。 24. 予敵方海軍及久已疲於奔命的空軍以重大打擊，使其難於支離。 25. 壓力。 26. 對蒙巴頓上將發動攻勢。 27. 支離陸空軍力。 28. 攻勢。 29. 忽略這種種主要的威脅。 30. 放棄作戰的重要兵法。 31. 空軍將佔決定的地位。 32. 表示說明。 33. 失敗，敗績。 34. 分散。 35. 日本戰線之必然縮短。

PROVERBS PARAPHRASED

(Continued from the last issue)

21. He laughs best who laughs last.—Do not boast till sure of victory.
22. Half a loaf is better than no bread.—Small wages are better than none.
23. Hunger is the best cure.—Those in need are easily satisfied.
24. He that pays the piper calls the tune.—We have a right to choose what we pay for.
25. It's a long lane that has no turning.—Every trouble has an end.
26. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.—Some profit by the misfortune of others.
27. Love of money is the root of all evil.—Love of money causes much evil.
28. Let sleeping dogs lie.—Do not refer to unpleasant events of the past.
29. Love me, love my dog.—If you love me, you will like all that belongs to me.
30. Make hay while the sun shines.—Work while you have the chance.
31. Money makes the mare go.—Money is a very useful thing.
32. Necessity knows no law.—One should not be blamed for doing what is necessary.
33. Nothing venture nothing win.—If afraid to take risks, you cannot succeed.
34. One good turn deserves another.—Kind acts should be rewarded with kind acts.

SENSE & COMMONSENSE

The Classroom Thermometer

It was jolly² cold this morning at school: the temperature³ was only 36 degrees by the Fahrenheit scale which we use. Tom Jones, who takes the temperature readings daily⁴ from our classroom thermometer and makes a record of them,⁵ told teacher that, so far⁶ it was the coldest morning this year.

Our classroom thermometer hangs on the wall⁷ near the window. It consists of a

glass tube⁸ with a bulb⁹ at the bottom and it contains a pink-coloured liquid.¹⁰ This glass tube is mounted¹¹ on a piece of wood which bears a scale with numbers¹² running from 20 to 120. The liquid in the tube (which is alcohol)¹³ has been coloured so that it may be easily seen. When the weather is very cold, the liquid contracts¹⁴ (or gets smaller in bulk), and falls to a lower level¹⁵ in the tube. It falls to the 32 degrees

-
35. Out of sight, out of mind.—When friends are absent we are apt to forget them.
36. One man's meat is another man's poison.—All have not the same taste.
37. One swallow does not make a summer.—You cannot judge by one sign.
38. Possession is nine points of the law.—Long possession is some proof of ownership.
39. Slow and sure is best.—Steady work is best.
40. Still waters run deep.—A silent man may be very crafty.



NAZI HEADQUARTER CONFERENCE.
 Der Fuehrer (aside): I wonder who is going to stab me in the back.

納粹總部會議
 希特勒（旁白）：我亟想知道誰要刺我的背。

Words Liable To Be Confused

(Continued from No. 50)

48. Scatter, spread, etc.

To scatter means to throw, send or place a number of separate bodies in different directions.

mark¹⁶ when it is freezing.¹⁷ On a very hot day the liquid expands¹⁸ and may stand at as high a level as 85, or even 90 degrees. When water boils, its temperature is 212 degrees, but our classroom thermometer would not measure so high a temperature as that.

Quicksilver¹⁹ (or, as it is more properly called, mercury) is used in the more expensive²⁰ thermometers. When I was ill the doctor used what he called his "cli-

nical thermometer²¹ to see what the temperature of my blood was. Clinical thermometers contain mercury. Usually the blood has a temperature of about 98 degrees, but when a person has a fever²² it may rise to over 100 degrees. The doctor took my temperature daily while I was ill, and did not leave off visiting me²³ till my temperature fell back to normal again!²⁴ It was really my illness that made me interested in temperature.

N O T E S

1. 寒暑表. 2. =very. 3. 溫度. 4. 每日看溫度的度數. 5. 把度數記載下來. 6. 迄今. 7. 掛在牆上. 8. 玻璃管. 9. 球. 10. 淡紅顏色的液體. 11. 鑲嵌. 12. 有刻了數字的尺度. 13. 酒精. 14. 縮. 15. 降到較低的程度. 16. 三十二度的記號. 17. 結冰. 18. 擴張. 19. 水銀. 20. 較貴的. 21. 體溫表. 22. 發熱. 23. 停止看我. 24. 回復常態.

- Ex. 1. To scatter seeds.
2. The enemy were scattered.
3. The village consisted of scattered houses.

To *spread* means to cover a certain area with a given substance.

- Ex. i. To spread butter on bread.
2. To spread cloth on a table.
3. The fire spread rapidly.

It also has a figurative use, as:

To spread news; the news spread.

The feeling of indignation spread abroad, or: widespread indignation was felt.

Note the uses of *to dispersed*, meaning to scatter by force, or (intransitively) to go in different directions.

- Ex. 1. The police dispersed the crowd with their sabres.
2. The assembly was dispersed.

49. Sick, ill.

Ill being originally an adverb (like well), cannot be used before a noun, nor can it be used as a noun in the sense of sick people.

- Ex. 1. He is ill. I feel.
2. I feel ill.
3. He visits the sick.
4. A sick man.

Note—*Ill* is used as an adverb in the meaning of badly (an ill-written letter); and as a noun in the sense of evil, misfortune (the flesh as heir to many ills.)

50. Sin, Crime.

A *sin* is an offence against the moral law, a crime or breach of human law.

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- Ex. 1. She has many sins on her conscience.
2. He has committed the crime of stealing.

51. Sorry, angry.

Sorry means full of grief, regret, or repentance.

- Ex. 1. I am sorry you have been ill so.
2. Sorry I am late.
3. I am sorry for what I have done.
4. I feel sorry for your misfortune.

Angry means annoyed, enraged, full of anger.

- Ex. 1. I was very much angry with the man for demanding so much money.
2. I was so angry that I struck him.
3. He gets angry if he is contradicted.

52. To steal, to rob.

These two verbs, though similar in meaning, are differently used. *To steal* has as its direct object the thing which is taken by the thief, as:

A thief stole my watch.

To rob has as its direct object the person (or thing) from whom (or which) the stolen article is taken, as:

- Ex. 1. A thief robbed me of my watch.
2. My house was robbed yesterday.

Compare:

- Ex. 1. I was robbed.
2. My watch was stolen.
3. The highwayman robbed the traveller of his purse.
4. The highwayman stole a purse from the traveller.

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WIT AND HUMOUR
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A reproof¹ tactfully conveyed² was suggested when Lord Kitchener³ visited an out-of-the-way district⁴ in India where a new fort⁵ had been erected.⁶ He was astonished to find that it was commanded⁷ by a hill close by.

"I congratulate⁸ you, colonel,"⁹ said Kitchener to the officer who had selected the site.¹⁰ "It's a capital fort.¹¹ And how soon do you begin to remove the hill?"

... ..

A friend of mine went into a chemist's shop¹² to buy something to check¹³ his advancing influenza.¹⁴ He had to wait some minutes before being served.

Eventually¹⁵ the assistant handed him his bottle. "I'm sorry you've had to wait," she said. "Nearly all the staff are away with 'flu.'"¹⁶

... ..

Medico:¹⁷ "Ask the accident victim¹⁸ what his name is so we can notify¹⁹ his family."

Nurse²⁰ (a few minutes later): "He says his family knows his name."

... ..

During a performance²¹ of modern music in New York, a member of the audience²² jumped into the orchestra²³ and started to create a disturbance.²⁴ He was ejected²⁵ and the original disturbance was resumed.

... ..

Australia²⁷ had an eloquent²⁸ and witty²⁹ tailor, who became not only an M.P.³⁰ but a Minister of the Crown.³¹

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. *The Case For Basic English*

Dr. T.H. Robinson of University College, Cardiff,² who spoke on Basic English before the *English Association* in *Alliance Hall, Westminster,³ said at the end that the 4,000 words of his address⁴ were in basic.

Professor Robinson added that most attacks on Basic seemed based on the idea that it was necessarily bad English. That was *a long way from fact.*⁵ *The range of languages was limited,⁶ but so was the range of thought. If rightly used Basic would not only be valu-

To him a new Governor³² made this *maladroit remark.³³

"I hear, Mr. Jones, you were once a tailor."

"Yes, *my lord,³⁴ I was."

"And how are you engaged now?"

"*Taking your Excellency's measure!"³⁵

N O T E S

1. 聽實。 2. 巧妙地傳達。 3. 青吉納勳爵，英國陸軍元帥及陸軍大臣 [1850-1910]。 4. 偏僻地方。 5. 優美。 6. 建立。 7. 俯瞰。 8. 慶賀。 9. 上校。 10. 選擇地址。 11. 絕妙的。 12. 藥劑師的舖子。 13. 阻止，醫治。 14. 加劇的重傷風。 15. 最後。 16. 幾乎全體店員都因重傷風不在舖子裏。 flu=influenza 的簡寫。 17. 醫生。 18. 遭遇意外而受傷者。 19. 通知。 20. 看護。 21. 演奏。 22. 聽衆。 23. 管弦樂隊。 24. 引起騷擾。 25. 驅逐出場。 26. 原來的騷擾又開始了。 27. 澳洲。 28. 有辯才的。 29. 善談的。 30. =member of Parliament, 議員。 31. 皇家大臣。 32. 總督。 33. 笨拙的批評。 34. 閣下。 35. 量尺寸，又作量人之才識及性情解。

able as an 'international language' but would become for great numbers in different countries a 'starting point' from which they could go on to a much more complete knowledge of English.

2. 'Penicillin: Enemy of Skin Disease'

'Although the remarkable drug² Penicillin is 'not yet available for general use,' careful investigation⁴ is gradually indicating its value and limitations,'⁵ writes the 'medical correspondent of the London Times.'⁶

Skin diseases particularly 'seem readily amenable.'⁷ 'Chronic infection⁸ of the 'beard region of the face' 'clears up'¹⁰ readily with 'Penicillin ointment'¹¹ in a manner described by experts¹² as 'unobtainable by any other means.'¹³ Impetigo¹⁴ clears up more quickly than with other applications¹⁵ and 'dramatic improvement'¹⁶ is also recorded for other types of chronic skin diseases.

3. 'Inflation' Scotched² in Britain

The 'well-known' economist, 'Norman Crump,' writing on the success of the 'London War Savings Week,' says the 'ultimate objective of the savings campaign⁵ is the 'mopping-up of surplus purchasing power⁶ and 'the prevention of inflation with its attendant unrest.'⁷

One or two figures show the complete success of the campaign, he adds. Taking 'current gross national income⁸ as £9,000,000,000—this being a very rough guess, the 'first charge⁹ on this is £3,000,000,000 which the nation is finding in taxation.'¹⁰ On top of this comes the 'approximate annual national savings'¹¹ of £1,000,000,000 or perhaps £2,000,000,000, in very 'round figures'¹² the nation is handling¹³ more than 55 per cent. of the income to the Government and keeping only 45 per cent. to live on.

It can be truly said that inflation has been scotched. Britain's economic and social affairs are running evenly and *it is of enormous and to the maintenance of war production.¹⁴

4. *Radio *Research

Scientists on Verge of Tremendous Discoveries²

Sir Lawrence Bragg, Professor of *Experimental Physics³ at the *Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge;⁴ says that war experience has revealed that it will presently

be possible for sailors⁵ and airmen⁶ to see a hundred miles ahead.

He said recently in an interview: "There are adventures⁷ and discoveries *in the realm of physical science,⁸ in the *structure of the world and, indeed, of the whole universe⁹ awaiting us just round the corner. Some of them, especially *in the field of radio,¹⁰ are so startling¹¹ that even those who have made a life-long study of these problems are overawed."¹²

N O T E S

1. 1. 基本英語的問題. 2. 英譯威爾斯號名. 3. 英語研究會. 4. 西敏司特區內的同盟廳. 5. 講演詞. 6. 與事實極不相符. 7. 語言的範圍有限. 8. 國際語. 9. 起點, 初步.

2. 1. 百病悉靈, 皮膚病之敵. 2. 藥. 3. 倘不能應一般之用. 4. 研究. 5. 缺陷. 6. 倫敦太晤士報醫藥記者. 7. 似乎最容易治療. 8. 慢性的傳染病. 9. 頰部. 10. 痊愈. 11. 百病悉靈膏. 12. 專家. 13. 處別種方法得不濟的. 14. 小膿泡疹. 15. 膏藥. 16. 驚人的進步.

3. 1. 通貨膨脹. 2. 制止. 3. 著名的經濟學家. 4. 倫敦戰時節約會. 5. 節約運動之最後目的. 6. 吸收過剩的購買力. 7. 防阻通貨膨脹及隨其發生之社會不安. 8. 本年度國家收入之種數. 9. 第一筆款. 10. 租稅. 11. 每年國民的國庫約計. 12. 整圓數字. 13. 處理變與. 14. 對於維持軍事生產其功甚偉.

4. 1. 無線電研究. 2. 英國科學家即將有驚人之發明. 3. 實驗的物理. 4. 劍橋「英國大學城」坎芬立斯實驗所. 5. 水兵. 6. 飛行員. 7. 奇事. 8. 自然科學的範圍與. 9. 地球以及整個宇宙之構造. 10. 無線電之範圍內. 11. 驚人的. 12. 嚇倒.

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