

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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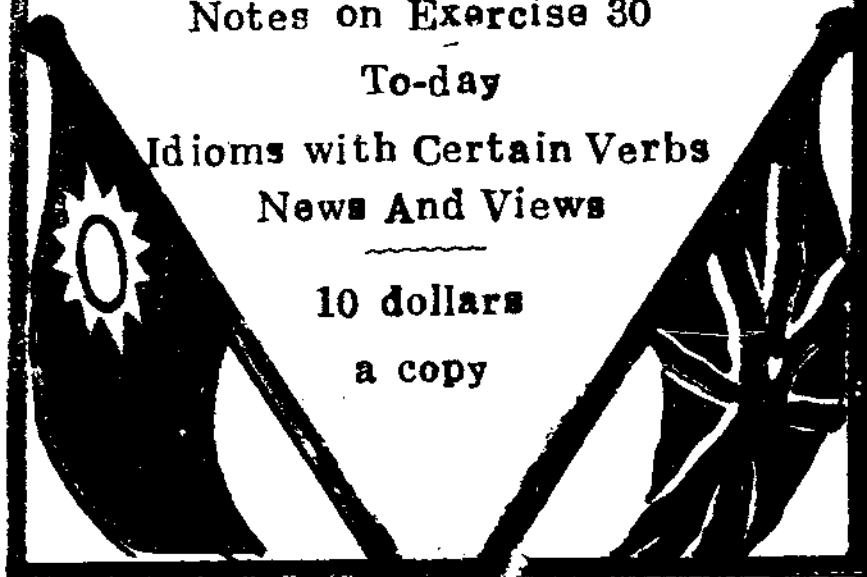
To-day

Idioms with Certain Verbs

News And Views

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a copy



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刊

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE ON THE DOUBLE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

邱吉爾先生七七紀念日祝詞

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter)

—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a message to President Chiang Kai-shek today, said: "On this day when China embarks on the eighth year of her fight for freedom I send to you, Mr. President, and to the Chinese people whose spirit you personify my best wishes and those of all my countrymen.

"In the West the past 12 months have seen the overthrow of one of the three members of the Tripartite Pact. In the East, we have subjected our common enemy to steady pressure though we have not yet been

邱吉爾先生本日電蔣主席云

：當貴國為自由作戰進入第八年度之際，鄙人謹向閣下及閣下所領導而充分表現其精神之中國人民，致個人及全英國人民最上之祝賀。

「西方在過去十二個月中，

已見三國同盟中之一國崩潰。在東方吾人已逐漸以壓力加諸吾人之共同敵人，雖然因其他方面之需要，吾人未能予中國盟友以吾

able, with other calls upon our strength, to bring to our Chinese ally the assistance we could wish. But when victory in the West is won we shall fulfil our pledge to bring our whole weight to bear on Japan, an enemy whose barbaric conduct fills the hearts of my countrymen with detestation.

"Your people, who have endured so much with such steadfast courage, will meet with its reward in the destruction of Japan. When that day dawns China, for so many years delivered to carnage and destruction, will once again be able to play her part as a leader of the world."

President Chiang's Reply to the Message says: "Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the message you sent me on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of our war of resistance. The glorious achievements

人所能希望之援助。唯一且吾人

在西方獲勝，吾人即將履行以全

力加諸日本之保證，敵人野蠻之

行為已使敵國人民之胸懷充滿不

可和解之憤恨。

英國人民既以堅毅英勇之精

神忍受各種困難，則所得報酬必

將為日本之摧毀。當是日來臨時

，多年來遭受屠殺及破壞之貴國

，必能再度盡其世界領導者一份

子之職責也。」

蔣主席復邱吉爾先生電云..

「敵國抗戰七年紀念日，辱承賜

書，無任感荷。三軸心國家之一

of the British and other Allied peoples during the past twelve months, which have resulted in the overthrow of one of the three members of tripartite Pact and are reaching a climax with the launching of the present successful attack on Hitler's European Fortress, have filled us with deep admiration and heightened our hopes for an early victory. The dauntless courage and steadfast efforts with which your people have passed through the dark days in the early stages of the war are at last bringing about the doom of the Axis aggressors. China in this eighth year of her fight for freedom will redouble her efforts not only in carrying on the war against the forces of evil but also in paving the way for the building of a new world of justice, peace and freedom."

，已因一年來英國人民及其他盟

邦人民光榮之成就而崩潰，此項

成就，由於盟軍已開始摧毀希特

勒之歐洲堡壘，現正達其最高峯

，吾人欽佩之餘，益信最後勝利

必不在遠。貴國人民在戰爭初期

危急關頭所表現之英勇精神與堅

定努力，現正促成軸心侵略者之

最後命運。中國值茲抗戰第八年

開始之日，願加倍努力，繼續吾

人對抗戰惡勢力之戰鬥，並對於

建立正義，和平，與自由的新世

界之工作有所貢獻也。』

Japan's Key Cities As Targets of Bombing

The report that the Japanese Government has ordered the evacuation of all civilians³ from key cities in Japan suggests⁴ that Tokio⁵ is already making preparations⁶ for the great air offensive⁷ which Mr. Churchill⁸ promised when he spoke of "laying the cities and other military centres of Japan in ashes."⁸

Q: Are not Japanese industries¹⁰ now so spread out into Manchuria¹¹ and even North China that aerial bombardment¹² would have to be both heavy and widespread to do any real harm?

A: It is true that Japan has developed iron and steel making in Manchuria, but the manufacture of armaments¹³ is still mainly concentrated¹⁴ in a comparatively few areas¹⁵ in three of Japan's four main islands, Honshu,¹⁶ Shikoku¹⁷ and Kyu-

shu.¹⁸ For example, the Yawata works,¹⁹ on the north coast of Kyushu produce more than half Japan's steel, which makes them more important than the whole of the Ruhr valley²⁰ in Germany.

Q: In Germany we have concentrated mainly on certain well defined types of target—shipyards,²¹ railways and aircraft plants.²² Can we do the same thing in Japan?

A: Yes; in fact at first the concentration can be even greater. Unlike Germany, Japan is fighting a purely overseas war,²³ That means that all the supplies²⁴ to her armies must move in ships. Consequently the destruction of shipping, ports,²⁵ shipbuilding yards and naval bases²⁶ are of first importance.

Q: Are not Japan's ports

and naval centres very scattered?

A: Not as much as one might suppose. In 1938 Japan had 17 firms²⁷ with 69 berths²⁸ and 48 docks²⁹ capable of building seagoing ships. That number may have been increased, but the main activity is around *Kobe, Osaka, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Okayama³⁰ and Tokio. The three main naval bases are at *Yokosuko, Sasebo and Kure.³¹ At each of these places there are arsenals,³² marine corps³³ and *air forces.³⁴ Outlying *naval stations³⁵ are at Maizuru,³⁶ Ominato,³⁷ *Port Arthur,³⁸ *Maiko in Formosa,³⁹ and *Cupnkai in Korea.⁴⁰

Q: But merely to prevent Japan sending men and war material overseas will not cause her defeat. What about the destruction⁴¹ of Japan's own defences?

A: Well, this would mean the dislocation⁴² of *inter-

nal transport,⁴³ the *disruption of power supplies⁴⁴ and the destruction of heavy industry. A glance at a map of Japan will show that apart from coastal⁴⁵ shipping, the *main lines of communication⁴⁶ are railways; *road traffic,⁴⁷ unless great changes have been made very recently, has been little developed.

Since all the main islands of Japan are mountainous, railways are forced to follow certain well defined and limited routes. There are comparatively few alternative⁴⁸ routes, so that the destruction of certain important junctions⁴⁹ would have effects unparalleled even in Germany.

Q: What do you think is the finest target in Japan?

A: Perhaps the finest target in Japan is Kobe. Its harbour is the key shipping point from which troops, equipment and supplies are sent overseas. The city has

excellent railway connections with Western, Central and Eastern Japan, and its coastal shipping trade is heavy. Raids here would cut the main land route between Tokio and the eastern manufacturing districts and the western ports and Korea. The Japs have boasted that to defeat Allied submarines⁵⁰ they can build an all-rail route from southern Korea to Singapore.⁵¹ That route would be useless under aerial bombardment.

But Kobe is also important industrially. Here enter imported supplies for the furnaces and mills⁵² of Osaka, twenty miles to the east. Indeed the Kobe-Osaka groups of industries are almost continuous and include such plum targets⁵³ as the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company's⁵⁴ works which turn out⁵⁵ explosives,⁵⁶ the huge Kawasaki dockyard,⁵⁷ the Japan Steel Tube Company,⁵⁸ the largest maker of

tubes and pipes in Asia; the Kobe Steel Works,⁵⁹ the Osaka Iron Works,⁶⁰ and many of the large establishments of the Mitsubishi⁶¹ and Sumitomo⁶² combines—arms kings extraordinary.⁶³ In this area also are many of Japan's aircraft factories and electrical industries.⁶⁴

Q: Surely there are more targets than those you have just mentioned?

A: Yes of course, but remember that one-fifth of the Jap population lives in six cities—Tokio, Osaka, Nagoya,⁶⁵ Kyoto,⁶⁶ Kobe and Yokohama. The electric power, which runs so many of their railways and industrial plants, is generated by hydro-electric stations⁶⁷ concentrated in three districts—Kei-Hin,⁶⁸ around Tokio-Yokohama, Chukyo⁶⁹ near Nagoya, and Kei-Han⁷⁰ near Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. For example, a successful heavy raid on the compact⁷¹ group of power stations south-west

of Nikko² would alone gravely handicap³ the Jap⁴ war machine.⁵

Q: Why have you made no mention of Tokio?

A: You will notice that the places I have so far dealt with are to the south, and west of Tokio—the centres which can be most easily reached by planes flying from, say, China. Of course raiders might also come down from the north in which case Tokio might well be “between two fires.”⁶

Of course Tokio is a vitally important target. Her population of 6,780,000 makes her the third greatest city in the world, after London and New York. United Nations’ bombers in the west will never have a target of such size. Moreover, apart⁷ from the fact that the head-

quarters⁸ of the Japanese Government are legitimate military targets,⁹ Tokio and Yokohama form a vast manufacturing area including shipyards, engineering works, railway shops, and chemical works, to name only a few.

Q: What about the “paper houses”¹⁰ in Japanese cities?

A: The poorer quarters of all Japanese cities are most flimsily¹¹ built and wood and paper are important housing materials. What is worse, however, is the way in which most Japanese factories are situated right in the heart of this “inflammable squalor”¹² and the “combustible nature”¹³ of many of the workshops themselves. That is another special form of headache for the Japanese.

NOTES

1. 主要城市.
2. 轟炸的目標.
3. 日本政府命令平民疏散.
4. 暗示.
5. 東京.
6. 準備.
7. 空中攻勢.
8. 邱吉爾.
9. 把日本城市及其他軍事中心化為灰燼.
10. 工業.
11. 滿洲.
12. 空

Notes on Exercise 30 and Answers to Its Questions

1. Supply the verb Do or Make.—

1. What are you *doing*? Writing a letter.
2. I have nothing to *do* this afternoon.
3. He *makes* a very good speech.
4. A soldier must always *do* his duty.
5. She *makes* the child eat his dinner.
6. I think the train leaves at 9.30, but you had better *make certain*.
7. I will have nothing to *do* with such people.
8. You must *make up* for lost time now.

中轟擊. 13. 軍火製造. 14. 集中. 15. 區域. 16. 本州. 17. 四國. 18. 九州. 19. 凡橋鋼鐵廠. 20. 普爾區. 21. 船塢. 22. 飛機製造廠. 23. 海外作戰. 24. 供應品. 25. 港口. 26. 海軍基地. 27. 公司. 28. 泊船處. 29. 船塢. 30. 神戶, 大板, 神奈川, 長崎, 橫濱, 岡山. 31. 橫濱賀, 佐世堡, 吳. 32. 兵工廠. 33. 海軍陸戰隊. 34. 空軍. 35. 海軍駐防地. 36. 舞鶴港. 37. 大港. 38. 旅順. 39. 台灣的馬公港. 40. 高麗的鎮海港. 41. 毀壞. 42. 破壞. 43. 國內運輸. 44. 破壞電力供應. 45. 沿海的. 46. 主要交通綫. 47. 公路交通. 48. 更替的. 49. 交叉點. 50. 皇國的潛水艇. 51. 從高麗南部到新加坡整個的一條鐵路線. 52. 鍋爐和工廠. 53. 最好的目標. 54. 日本染料製造公司. 55. 出產. 56. 炸藥. 57. 川崎造船廠. 58. 日本鋼管公司. 59. 神戶煉鋼廠. 60. 大板鋼鐵廠. 61. 三菱. 62. 住友. 63. 少有的軍火大王. 64. 電汽工業. 65. 名古屋. 66. 京都. 67. 由水力發電產生的. 68. 京濱. 69. 中京. 70. 京阪. 71. 密集的. 72. 日光. 73. 妨礙. 74. 軍事機構. 75. 腹背受敵. 76. 除開. 77. 大本營. 78. 合法的軍事目標. 79. 紙糊的屋子. 80. 脆弱的. 81. 暴燬的污穢(區). 82. 燃燒性.

9. He is always *making* fun of me.
10. How do you *do*?
11. It is my birthday to-morrow, *do* come!
12. Do you speak English? Yes, I *do*.

2. The following sentences are rewritten without using the word "but":—

1. He does nothing except laugh.
2. If he would only work, he would succeed.
3. You can only try.
4. He nearly lost his job.
5. Without me you would be dead.
6. I am not at all rich.

3. Synonyms:

proud—haughty calm—quiet foolish—stupid
 annoyed—disturbed wonderful—surprising bad
 —wicked brave—courageous bitter—sour

- 4.**
1. To be hand in gloves with someone: very intimate with someone, 同某人很親密.
 2. To split hairs: to draw over-subtle distinctions, 作過分精細之區別.
 3. She gets my back up: she makes me angry, 她使我生氣.
 4. To back someone up: to support someone, 支持某人.
 5. He is a highbrow: he is a person who claims to care a great deal for knowledge and culture, 自命很關心知識與文化之人.
 6. I caught the train by the skin of my teeth: I caught the train narrowly, 我險些兒趕脫了火車.
 7. To rack one's brains: to exert to the utmost one's brains, 極其擾腦筋.
 8. Hold your tongue: be silent, 請勿作聲.

A POEM

TO-DAY

Here hath been dawning¹

Another blue day;

Think, wilt thou let it

Slip² useles away?

Out of Eternity,³

This new day was born;

Into Eternity,

At night, will return.

Behold it aforetime⁴

No eye ever did;

So soon it forever

From all eyes is hid.⁵

Here hath been dawning

Another blue day;

Think, wilt thou let it

Slip useles away?

By Thomas Carlyle

Prose Explanation

Another bright and sunny day has been dawning here. Think, will you let it go away "in vain"? This new day was born out of Eternity, and it will return into Eternity at night. No eye did ever see it formerly, and it if so soon hidden forever from all eyes. Another bright and sunny day has been dawning here. Think! Will you spend it in vain?

NOTES

1. 破曉.
2. slip away, 不知不覺地過去.
3. 永劫.
4. 繼前.
5. hide 的過去分詞.
6. 無益.

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH NO. 31

1. Make sentences with:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. To hire. | 5. Indebted. |
| 2. To rent. | 6. To borrow. |
| 3. To take into account. | 7. On account of. |
| 4. To abide by. | 8. Willingly. |

2. Correct the following sentences:—

1. What do you do? I read.
2. If you would come and I would not be there, call on my office.
3. My mother, that is in France, will come home tomorrow.
4. Since how long are you here? I am here since 1st March.
5. Shakespeare is one of the greatest poets that has ever lived.
6. It was him that made the mistake, not me.
7. Scarcely I had done so than I saw my mistake.
8. They have less books and fewer lessons than me.
9. I cannot do this without you help me.
10. Being a wet day, I stayed at home.

3. Insert the prepositions:—

1. He was caught—the rain, and took shelter—~~a~~ doorway.
2. He jumped—a bus and was soon lost—sight.
3. What is the good—it all?
4. He dived—the water—the boat.
5. My birthday is—the first—the month.
6. I can't do—food for long.

IDIOMS WITH CERTAIN VERBS

(Continued from the last issue)

To come to: (1) to go on strike, 罷工; (2) to leave a building or place, 離開(屋宇或地方); (3) to be found out, 發覺; (4) to be published, 出版; (5) to fade, 退色; (6) to blossom, 開花.

All the workers came out yesterday.

I will wait for you to come out.

The whole truth will come out at last.

His new book will come within a week's time.

If this is left in the sun the colour will come out.

I think the roses will come out next week.

To come over: (1) to come from some distance, 自遠方來; (2) to change sides or opinion, 改黨或改變意見.

He came over from London to see us.

He has come over to our party.

To come round: (1) to look in for casual visit, 拜訪; (2) to recover from illness, swoon etc., 恢復, 復元; (3) to change opinion, 改變意見.

I'll come round to-night.

If you give her some smelling-salts she'll soon come

4. Explain the following idioms:—

1. Her manner is very off-hand.
2. She looks very down at heel.
3. Put your shoulder to the wheel
4. To keep someone at arm's length.
5. To kill someone in cold blood.
6. To catch someone red-handed.

round.

After some discussion he came round to my way of thinking.

To come short of: to be less than is expected, 不及所預料者.

Men have tried gold mining in this area, but the results have come far short of their expectations.

To come to: (1) to return to one's senses from fainting-fit or from folly, 蘇醒, 明白; (2) to inherit, 承繼.

Yesterday he fainted, but soon came to.

At the death of his father he came to a big fortune.

To come to blows: to fight, 毆打.

At last the boys came to blows.

To come to a head: to mature, 成熟.

The boil has come to a head.

After weeks of preparation the plot came to a head.

To come to hand: to reach, 達到.

Your letter came to hand yesterday.

To come to light: to be discovered, 被發現.

On investigation some curious fact came to light.

To come to pass: to happen, 發生.

It came to pass that there was a great famine in the land.

To come to a standstill: to be at a standstill, 停頓.

When the steam is shut off, the machinery soon comes to a standstill.

To come up: to be equal to a standard, 達到標準.

These goods do not come up to the mark.

To come under: to be classed as or among, 歸入; (2) to be subjected to (influence), 受影響.

This book should come under the head of art.

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. Utter Collapse Of

German Strategy Being Witnessed Today

Political commentator¹
Edward Montgomery writes:

"We are witnessing² today
the utter collapse of stra-
tegy to which Hitler and the
German High Command have
planned their hopes.³ The
Red Armies⁴ have crashed⁵

through the German lines⁶
in Russia like an avalanche,⁷
Allied armies have establi-
shed a firm foothold⁸ upon
the coast of Europe in the
west, and in the south more
Allied armies are driving
German troops up Italy. One
can only wonder what the
political or military miracle⁹
Hitler and the German High
Command can be hoping for

He soon came under the influence of the Realists.

To come upon: (1) to attack by surprise, 突擊; (2) to de-
mand on, 要求.

I didn't know that the dog would come upon us so
suddenly.

At last the prodigal son came upon his father for
support.

Come what may: whatever happens, 任何事情發生.

Come what may, I am prepared for it.

Light come, light go: what is easily won is soon lost, 恃
入者恃出.

now which might avert the doom¹⁰ that is marching upon the Germans so steadily and remorselessly.¹¹

2. U.S. Navy Secretary Advises Adoption Of British Civil Service System¹

The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent reports that U.S. Navy Secretary Forrestal thinks that the United States Government should follow Britain's example and adopt a system of permanent civil servants.⁴ He expressed this view in an interview published in Collier's magazine.⁵ "When the British come to joint conferences"⁷ he said, "they come thoroughly informed and briefed in the most complete situation. Their basic information is sound.¹⁰ They have available¹¹ to them the long experience of able civil servants who have spent a lifetime in training for and learning their jobs."²

3. Another British Achievement—Bullet-Proof Tyres²

British bullet-proof tyres are in wide use in Normandy,³ and they are saving time and lives, reports the News Chronicle.⁴ The tyres are being manufactured here and in the United States to British designs.⁵ If a bullet pierces the outer cover a special device enables vehicles⁸ to continue running for 40 miles or more.

An official said: "This discovery makes a considerable difference to the speed of convoys⁹ under fire. The vehicles can carry on instead of stopping for tyre changing."

4. Allied Debt To China²

In an editorial entitled "China Fights On"² the Yorkshire Post writes: "The patient, heroic peoples of China have been resisting aggression longer than any other member of the United Nations.⁵ The Sino-Japanese War has entered its eighth year.⁶ Poor in industrial resour-

ees,⁷ ill-equipped⁸ for the waging of total war,⁹ the Chinese have endured terrible losses without flinching.⁹ The enemy has failed either to beat or bribe¹⁰ them out of the conflict.¹¹

"The Allies owe much to China's stubborn¹² resistance. By keeping large Japa-

nese armies and resources engaged¹³ she is aiding the Allies in their Far Eastern campaigns.¹⁴ The brilliantly successful advance¹⁵ of the Allied forces in the Pacific is a sure promise¹⁶ of the doom¹⁷ which will in due course¹⁸ overtake the predatory Japanese.¹⁹

NOTES

1. 1. 政治評論家. 2. 目擊. 3. 希特勒與德國最高統帥部寄託他們的希望的戰略完全潰敗. 4. 紅軍. 5. 踏破. 6. 戰線. 7. 零崩. 8. 建立一穩固之立足點. 9. 奇蹟. 10. 避免劫運. 11. 無情地.

2. 1. 文官制度. 2. (倫敦)每月電訊紐約通信員. 3. 美國海軍部長. 4. 永久的公務員. 6. 在一次會談中表示這種意見. 7. 在確黎厄爾的雜誌上發表. 8. 聯席會議. 9. 他們來的時候充分明瞭一切而對於複雜的情形也知其概要. 10. 基本的知識是健全的. 11. 可利用的. 12. 工作.

3. 1. 成就. 2. 彈丸穿不透的車胎. 3. 諾曼第. 4. (倫敦)新聞記事報. 5. 設計. 6. 外壳. 7. 一種特別的裝置. 8. 車輛. 9. 受護衛之車輛.

4. 1. 盟邦感荷中國. 2. 在一篇標題叫做中國繼續打仗的社論上. 3. 約克郡郵報. 4. 抵抗侵略. 5. 聯合國. 6. 中日戰爭已進入第八年. 7. 工業資源缺乏. 8. 裝備拙劣不足以應付全面戰爭. 9. 遭受可怕的損失而不畏縮. 10. 賄買. 11. 戰爭. 12. 頑強的. 13. 牽制大量的日本軍力及資源. 14. 遠東戰役. 15. 進展. 16. 確實的保證. 17. 劫運. 18. 及時. 19. 趕上劫掠的日本人.

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