

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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10 Dollars

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## "CHINA'S DAYS OF ISOLATION ARE ENDING"

中國孤立的日子已經在結束了

"The news from Burma that Allied patrols, pushing beyond Myitkya, have made contact with patrols from the Chinese force which has fought its way into Burma from the frontier of China, marks an important milestone towards the defeat of Japan," says the Yorkshire Post in an editorial.

"One of the most important successes achieved by the Japanese in the first half of 1942 was the severance of all land communications between China and her western allies by the cutting of the Burma Road. An alternative means of supplying China had to be devised. Transport aircraft have carried over to that country a considerably greater quantity of equipment than was despatched over the Burma Road.

約克郡郵報在一篇社論上說：經密支那向前推進的盟軍斥候部隊，已經同從中國邊境打進緬甸的中國斥候部隊連接起來了

。這個從緬甸來的消息表示我們在擊敗日本的旅途上得了一大進展。

一九四二上半年日本人最大的成功之一就是切斷滇緬路，把中國和西方盟友的一切陸上交運完全斷絕了。無可奈何，只好另外計劃一種供應中國的方法。運輸飛機帶到中國去的裝備，在數量上，比以前滇緬路所運進的要大得多。

"But this remarkable achievement, brought about in the face of great difficulties and hazards, has still left China woefully short of supplies. Now, with the re-establishment of land contact, a new route for supplies to our Chinese ally may be expected soon to come into operation.

"Builders of the new Ledo Road have profited by the experience gained in building the old Burma highway. Although the road haul from Assam will be substantially longer than that from the old railhead at Lashio, the capacity of the new road is expected to be considerably greater than that of its predecessor. Until the sea routes to the Chinese mainland are opened, the new road across Burma and air supplies will help to redress the balance against Japan.

"The days of China's isolation are ending." 丁。」

但是這經由險阻艱難得來的驚人的成就，仍然使中國底物資供應少得可憐。現在，陸上交通重新建立了，供應中國盟友物資的新路線不久就可望開通了。

新雷多公路的建築者由從前修築舊緬甸公路底經驗中得了不少便利。從阿薩姆省算起，公路的距離雖然比從臘戍鐵路終點長得多，新公路的運輸能力可望比舊路的運輸量大得很多。

一直等到通中國大陸的海上路線打通之後，經過緬甸的新公路及空運供應會幫助中國，保持她抗日力量的均衡。

中國孤立的日子已經在結束

## FLORAL

By Y. Y.

(Continued from the last issue)

The Greeks,<sup>1</sup> however, unlike the English, seem never to have loved beauty for beauty's sake.<sup>2</sup> They thought that it should be associated<sup>3</sup> with the true or the good or even the useful. We can observe how utilitarian<sup>4</sup> was their love of flowers as we read the advice<sup>5</sup> of one of their physicians<sup>6</sup> as to the flowers of which wreaths<sup>7</sup> could be composed at banquets.<sup>8</sup> This physician, Andreas, urged<sup>9</sup> his fellow-citizens to remember that one of the original purposes of wearing wreaths was "to aid them against the disadvantages of drunkenness"; and he went on: "And so a myrtle<sup>10</sup> wreath which is astringent<sup>11</sup> can dispel the fumes of wine;<sup>12</sup> or again a wreath of roses, which has a sedative<sup>13</sup> power against headache, and

is to a certain extent cooling ... But a wreath of gillyflowers,<sup>14</sup> which excite the nerves<sup>15</sup> of the head, or one of marjoram,<sup>16</sup> in fact all those that are capable of stupefying,<sup>17</sup> or otherwise oppressing the head, must be avoided."<sup>18</sup>

It is impossible to imagine such sentences being written in modern England. There was a famous Victorian<sup>19</sup> song called "She Wore a Wreath of Roses," and it would certainly never have won its place in the concert<sup>19</sup> hall and the drawing-room<sup>20</sup> if the "she" to whom it referred had been a lady who wore her wreath as a preventive<sup>21</sup> of a drunken headache or because roses are "to a certain extent cooling." I have a number of friends

who wear roses in their button-holes,<sup>22</sup> but I have never suspected them of doing so in the hope of mitigating<sup>23</sup> the effects of a carousal.<sup>24</sup>

I am sorry to see that the Americans are just now imitating the Greeks rather than the English in their attitude to flowers. I read the other day a paragraph in a newspaper which has the heading<sup>25</sup> "Be beautiful, and so help to \*beat Hitler."<sup>26</sup> and learned that a New York flower-shop has a sign in its window: "Morale<sup>27</sup> brings victory—flowers build morale." Such considerat-

ions seem to be totally irrelevant.<sup>28</sup> This wearing of posies<sup>29</sup> in order to beat Hitler or strengthen one's morale may be in the Greek tradition,<sup>30</sup> but modern man should have got beyond this and have learned to enjoy flowers merely for their colours, their perfumes<sup>31</sup> and their names. The poets at their greatest have never asked of a flower more than it should be beautiful, and neither does the little man with a garden in Tooting Bec. Flowers are as useless as the moon, and as all the stars except one, and their uselessness is one of the \*elements of their glory.<sup>32</sup>

### NOTES

- 1.希臘人、
- 2.爲美而愛美、
- 3.聯繫、
- 4.功利主義的
- 5.忠告、
- 6.醫生、
- 7.花冠、花圈、
- 8.宴會、
- 9.力勸
10. (植)桃金娘、
- 11.有收斂性的、
- 12.消除酒氣、
- 13.鎮靜的、
- 14.紫羅蘭花、
- 15.神經、
- 16.(植)唇形科薄荷屬、
- 17.麻醉、
- 18.維多利亞女皇時代的、
- 19.音樂會、
- 20.會客室、
- 21.預防劑、
- 22.鈕孔、
- 23.減輕、
- 24.宴樂、
- 25.標題、
- 26.打倒希特勒、
- 27.士氣、
- 28.無關、
- 29.花束、
- 30.傳說、
- 31.香氣、
- 32.光榮之要素、

# THE CHANGING WORLD

## New Opportunities for World Co-operation

by Philip Brown

There are these three inventions then: radio, cinema, and the aeroplane. Like all other inventions they give us the chance to do what we want to do more quickly, \*more efficiently<sup>1</sup> and \*with less effort.<sup>2</sup> Like all other inventions and the knowledge and skill and organisation that \*go with them, we can use them for good and for evil. Which we use them for depends on what we want: on our aim. For they make it possible for us to know our neighbours better. Whether it is our neighbours on the \*other side of the Channel<sup>4</sup> or the \*other side of the Atlantic<sup>5</sup> or the other side of the world. And knowing them better makes it possible for us to aim at something better than we have done in the past — or, if we're that kind of people — to aim at something worse. For knowledge is like invention and all the rest of these things we've been looking at this

year. It doesn't make you good or bad: it only makes you more so.

So you see, we haven't really come to the end of our enquiry:<sup>6</sup> we've come to the beginning. In the \*last resort,<sup>7</sup> the men who really change the world are not the inventors<sup>8</sup> and the discoverers,<sup>9</sup> the scientists and the engineers;<sup>10</sup> not the thinkers or the writers or even the \*talkers on the air.<sup>11</sup> It's not even the Princes<sup>12</sup> and Prime Ministers. All those people are important: we can't do without them. They are the people who give the world the great push<sup>13</sup> that makes it turn over. But the push of even the greatest man has an effect<sup>14</sup> only if the ordinary people — you and me and the \*grocer round the corner<sup>15</sup> — are already \*pressing in that direction.<sup>14</sup> And the effects last only if after the great man has made his effort, we ordinary people follow him up and

with the job.

So the next question is not — have we enough inventions and skill and knowledge? Or have we enough great men? So the real question is: — do we want the world to be changed? And, how determined are we about it? And \*it's no good considering just what would suit us.<sup>17</sup> The world is so closely linked together now that in the end, \*we all suffer or prosper together.<sup>18</sup> So we have to consider what will suit everyone. And if we're to consider that, we need to know and to feel with all these other people. That's a \*tall order.<sup>19</sup> That's quite a programme. But nothing less will do. We've got to agree, all of us, about

how we want the world to be changed. Then, if we are sufficiently determined, we shall soon find the inventions, the skill, the knowledge and the organisation that we need, and the great men to lead us.

That's a task, then, for you as much as for everyone else. So that's the question I leave you to think about — how do we want the world changed? And the prize for the right answer is a better world for everyone — not only a more comfortable and convenient one, but a world where better people can live better lives.

So goodbye all of you. Especially you I have had the luck to meet. Goodbye and good thinking.

## NOTES

1. 更有效率。
2. 用力較少。
3. 陪伴、配合。
4. 英倫海峽的對岸(指歐洲大陸)。
5. 大西洋之彼岸(指美洲)。
6. 探討。
7. 最後之選擇。
8. 發明家。
9. 發現家。
10. 工程師。
11. 廣播者。
12. 親王皇子。
13. 推動。
14. 效果。
15. 街頭巷尾之食品雜貨商人。
16. 向那一方面前進。
17. 僅僅想到什麼會使我們滿意倒是無益的(no good — no use)。
18. 我們大家有禍同當或有福同享。
19. 格外的要求。
20. 計劃。



### THE CUP OF BITTERNESS.

貝當對拉伐爾說，「全國人民似乎都追蹤着我們。」

### LANGUAGE GAMES

#### Our Ted

Every blank<sup>1</sup> in the following passage is to be filled with a word ending in the syllable<sup>2</sup> -ted.

Ted was a very nice boy, and therefore (1) -- quite a lot of friends. He had \*charming manners,<sup>2</sup> a well (2) -- voice, and when describing his experiences be-

came quite (3) -- and enthusiastic.<sup>4</sup> When his special friend (4) -- a \*Swiss holiday,<sup>5</sup> he was (5) -- at the prospect,<sup>6</sup> and from then onward (6) -- much thought to the question of saving the necessary money.<sup>7</sup> \*A little was set aside weekly<sup>7</sup> and this soon (7) -- up. The



holiday was a great success, and although the weather became unsettled,<sup>6</sup> and wet periods (8) — with sunny ones, nothing (9) — from the beauty that surrounded Ted and his companion every side. \*One climb was rendered memorable<sup>7</sup> by the fact that the heat was so great that they were almost (10) —, but they were determined not to be (11) — from reaching the \*summit of the mountain,<sup>8</sup> so they (12) — in their efforts, until their attention was (13) — by \*threatening clouds.<sup>11</sup> Rain began to fall heavily, and although they (14) — the idea of getting \*drenched to the skin,<sup>12</sup> they were not (15) —. On they went, and finally gained their objective.<sup>13</sup> By this time the clouds had (16) — and below them was an \*awe-inspiring panorama. Ted's eyes (17)

— with wonder and he (18)  
— with joy. His friend, on the other hand, sat and (19)  
— on the glory of the scene. Both were supremely<sup>15</sup> (20)  
—.

## Solutions

1. Attracted, 吸引、
2. Modulated, 調節的、
3. Animated, 熱心、
4. Suggested, 提議、
5. Elated, 興高彩烈、
6. Devoted, 專心、
7. Mounted, 增加、
8. Alternated, 交替、
9. Detracted, 減損、
10. Prostrated, 疲困、
11. Prevented, 阻止、
12. Persisted, 堅持、
13. Diverted 轉向、
14. Hated, 恨、
15. Daunted, 嚇倒、
16. Drifted, 漂浮、
17. Dilated, 擴大、
18. Shouted, 呼號、
19. Ruminated, 沉思、
20. Contented, 高興、滿意

## NOTES

1. 空自、 2. 調節、 3. 媚人的姿態、 4. 熱心、 5. 到瑞士國去休假、 6. 期望、 7. 每週儲蓄一點錢、 8. 陰晴不定、 9. 令人記憶的一次爬山、 10. 山嶺、 11. 預示風雨之雲、 12. 濕透、 13. 目的地、 14. 令人畏懼之全景、 15. 極端的、

## A CONVERSATION

### A BAD SPILL<sup>1</sup>.

(George is sitting at a table writing. Tom enters with a bandage<sup>2</sup> over his forehead.)

George: Hullo! \*What's the matter?<sup>3</sup>

Tom: I've just had \*a nasty fall from my bicycle.<sup>4</sup>

George: \*How did you manage that?<sup>5</sup>

Tom: I was \*turning a sharp corner<sup>6</sup> quickly when the \*back wheel<sup>7</sup> skidded<sup>8</sup> through the mud, and before I knew where I was, the \*front wheel<sup>9</sup> was in the hedge and I was shot straight over it.

George: It's lucky you didn't hurt your eyes.

Tom: Oh! I'm not really hurt at all, I'm glad to say; but my forehead is \*horribly scratched by the thorns,<sup>10</sup> and the front tyre's<sup>11</sup> punctured<sup>12</sup> in two places.

George: Ah well! worse things happen at sea, as the saying<sup>13</sup> is. Have you any stamps?<sup>14</sup>

Tom: Yes, how many do you want?

George: Only one. (Takes it.) Thank you. (Sticks<sup>15</sup> it on the envelope containing his letter.) And now let us post<sup>16</sup> this, and then go for a walk across the fields.

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Tom: \*Right you are.<sup>17</sup> Just wait a minute, though,<sup>18</sup>  
while I get my bicycle. I'll leave it at the shop  
on the way to be mended.<sup>19</sup>

George: (After waiting a few minutes.) \*Come along,<sup>20</sup> Tom!  
\*Never mind cleaning it now;<sup>21</sup> I don't want to  
\*miss this post.<sup>22</sup>

Tom: Which is the way?

George: \*First turning to the right.<sup>23</sup> It's just opposite the  
\*cycle shop.<sup>24</sup>

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N O T E S

1. 摔跌(由車上或鞍上)、 2. 細帶、 3. 什麼意外的事、 4. 從腳踏車上大摔一交、 5. 你怎樣駕御車子的?、 6. 轉一個陡彎、 7. 後輪、 8. 滑走、 9. 前輪、 10. 爲荆棘抓傷得利害、 11. 車胎、 12. 刺有小孔、 13. 諺語、 14. 郵票、 15. 黏上、 16. 付郵、 17. =you are right、 18. =however、 19. 修理、 20. =Come along with me, 與我同去、 21. 此刻不必收拾乾淨、 22. 趕脫了這次郵件、 23. 右手第一個轉彎、 24. 腳踏車舖子、

## NEWS QUESTIONS

1. Recently French "requis" and "maquis" were in the news. Distinguish them.
2. \*Our next Pacific targets,<sup>1</sup> we have been told are Japan, the Philippines,<sup>2</sup> and the \*Dutch East Indies.<sup>3</sup> If Saipan<sup>4</sup> is considered the center of a \*clock face,<sup>5</sup> which target can be found at 9, at 7, and 12 o'clock?
3. The \*Republican convention,<sup>6</sup> held at the end of June, was the second \*wartime Presidential convention<sup>7</sup> in the history of U.S.A. Which was the first?
4. It is predicted<sup>8</sup> that \*60 per cent of the United States votes this year will be controlled by women.<sup>9</sup> In which election<sup>10</sup> did women first \*cast their votes nationally<sup>11</sup>?
5. Minsk<sup>12</sup> was recently recaptured<sup>13</sup> by Soviet "\*hammer and sickle" offensive tactics.<sup>14</sup> Describe them.
6. If Hitler \*faces military execution<sup>15</sup> at the end of the war, will his end be unique<sup>16</sup> in the annals<sup>17</sup> of \*would-be world conquerors?<sup>18</sup>
7. What are the United States Army's typhoon, rhino, six-by-six and goon gun?
8. The term "\*Baltic States"<sup>19</sup> is nowadays in the news. What are they?

Answers to these questions will be found on page 12.

## NOTES

1. 我們在太平洋上之次一目標、 2. 菲律賓羣島、 3. 荷屬東印度、 4. 塞班、 5. 鐘之正面、 6. (美國)共和黨大會、 7. 戰時選舉總統大會、 8. 預測、 9. 今年美國的選舉票百分之八十操在女子手中、 10. 選舉、 11. 舉國投票、 12. 明斯克、 13. 克復、 14. 蘇俄的鐵錘與鐮刀式進攻戰術、 15. 遭遇軍事處決、 16. 獨一無二的、 17. 歷史，紀事、 18. 所謂以征服世界自命之徒、 19. 波羅的海上的國家。

12 THE STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

1. Requis—\*French workmen requisitioned by Nazis,<sup>1</sup>  
Maquis—\*underground fighters<sup>2</sup>.
2. 9 o'clock, Philippines; 7 o'clock, Dutch East Indies; 12  
o'clock, Japan.
3. In 1864 during the \*Civil War<sup>3</sup>.
4. In the 1920 election of Warren G. Harding.
5. Hammer and sickle tactics consist of heavy \*frontal blows  
with widewing encirclement movements.<sup>4</sup>
6. Yes. Of all the world conquerors—Alexander,<sup>5</sup> Caesar,<sup>6</sup>  
Napoleon—only<sup>7</sup> Caesar perished by the sword and he  
was slain by \*political foes.<sup>8</sup>
7. Typhoon — \*rocket firing gun;<sup>9</sup> rhino— \*flat - bottom  
invasion barge;<sup>10</sup> goon gun— \*chemical mortar which  
throws smoke shell;<sup>11</sup> six-by-six— \*two and a half ton  
truck.<sup>12</sup>
18. \*Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania<sup>13</sup> comprise the Baltic  
States. Finland<sup>14</sup> is sometimes included.

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N O T E S

1. 納粹徵發的法國工人、 2. 地下戰士(即遊擊隊)、 3. 內  
戰、 4. 正面打擊、兩翼包抄、 5. Alexander the Great, 馬其  
頓國王、(356-323 B.C.)、 6. Julius Caesar、羅馬大將(100-  
44 B.C.)、 7. 拿破崙一世(1769-1821)、 8. 政敵、 9.  
火箭砲、 10. 平底登陸駁船(開闢第二戰場用)、 11. 投擲  
煙幕彈的白蟻、 12. 載重二噸半的卡車、 13. 愛沙尼亞、  
14. 拉脫維亞、立陶宛、 15. 芬蘭、

**Answers to News Questions  
on page 11**

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### BRITISH COUNCIL WELCOMES

### CHINESE PROFESSORS

The five Chinese professors who are to conduct research<sup>1</sup> at Oxford and Cambridge Universities<sup>2</sup> were the guests of honour<sup>3</sup> at a recent reception<sup>4</sup> given by the British Council<sup>5</sup> here (London). It was attended<sup>6</sup> by representatives<sup>7</sup> of the British and Chinese Ministries of Information<sup>8</sup> and British universities.

\*Extending to the Chinese professors a most cordial welcome,<sup>9</sup> Mr. A.G. White, Secretary-General<sup>10</sup> of the

British Council, expressed Britain's delight at their visit in view of our cultural ties<sup>11</sup> with China and our firm friendship and deep admiration for the fortitude<sup>12</sup> of the Chinese people in their long, arduous struggle. You have paid us a great compliment<sup>13</sup> in coming here to study and see our way of living. I know you will find in this country the greatest sympathy with and interest in China, especially in the two universities in which

you will conduct your researches. I know that your work will have a great value in strengthening mutual understanding and friendship.

## ITALY TO JOIN WAR AGAINST JAPAN

2 Italy is to join the Allies in the war against Japan. Announcing this, the Italian \*Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs,<sup>1</sup> referred to the statement by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill regarding the new status<sup>2</sup> of Italy as a "historic step<sup>3</sup> that \*marks a new era<sup>4</sup> in the progress of this country which is going to join the Allies in the fight against Japan."

Meanwhile, thousands of Italian prisoners of war in India have been \*playing their part<sup>5</sup> already in the \*Far Eastern Struggle.<sup>6</sup> Many expressed their desire to work with the British shortly after their arrival in India.

## UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, SAYS EDEN

3 "There can only be one peace which will be [accepted by the people of this country and that is a peace which \*takes every precaution in our power<sup>1</sup> \*to see to it that<sup>2</sup> neither Germany nor Japan have any opportunity of starting this business of fighting again," declared Mr.

\*Anthony Eden,<sup>3</sup> \*winding  
up<sup>4</sup> the war debate in the  
House of Commons<sup>5</sup> today  
(Sept. 30)

"What we mean by  
\*unconditional surrender<sup>6</sup> is  
this: we are not prepared to  
make a \*negotiated peace,"<sup>7</sup>  
he added.

Mr. Eden disclosed that  
Hitler<sup>8</sup> was making prep-  
arations now for \*under-  
ground resistance<sup>9</sup> during  
the occupation of Germany  
by the Allies and gave  
warning<sup>10</sup> that it must not  
be assumed<sup>11</sup> that with the  
defeat of Germany, the prob-  
lem of Germany was over.

## TELEVISION FOR BRITISH CLASSROOMS

4 Plans now being con-

sidered by the \*Ministry of  
Education<sup>2</sup> reveal that tele-  
vision will be used in  
British classrooms, reports  
the \*News Chronicle.<sup>3</sup> "It  
will \*revolutionise teaching  
methods,"<sup>4</sup> said an official.

A \*Ministry engineer<sup>5</sup>  
has been appointed<sup>6</sup> to  
develop this side of school  
work. He pointed out that  
before \*television films<sup>7</sup>  
could be made fully suitable  
for the classroom much  
research and \*advanced ex-



periment<sup>2</sup> would be necessary.

Some of the inventions of this engineer - Mr. A. E. Dance - are already being used in classrooms.<sup>11</sup> They have enabled schools to get beyond the elementary stage<sup>9</sup> of film programmes<sup>10</sup>

and mass showings<sup>11</sup> in assembly halls.<sup>12</sup> All films in postwar schools, except for special occasions,<sup>13</sup> will be shown in classrooms and become part of the lessons with the teacher as the commentator.<sup>14</sup>

## NOTES

1. 作研究工作、 2. 牛津與劍橋大學、 3. 主客、 4. 歡迎會、 5. 英國文化協會、 6. 出席、 7. 代表、 8. 宣傳部、 9. 向中國教授致最懇摯之歡迎辭、 10. 總幹事、 11. 文化的關係、 12. 勇敢、 13. 讚許我們。

1. 外交次長、 2. 地位、 3. 歷史的步驟、 4. 表現新的時代、 5. 盡他們的職責、 6. 遠東的鬥爭。

1. 盡力預防、 2. - to take care that、 3. 英國外相艾登、 4. 結束、 5. 下議院、 6. 無條件投降、 7. 磋商的和平、 8. 希姆萊 (德國秘密警察首領)、 9. 地下抵抗 (即遊擊戰之意)、 10. 警告、 11. 假定。

1. 無線電傳真、 2. 教育部、 3. 新聞紀事報、 4. 革新教學法、 5. 教育部的工程師、 6. 任命、 7. 傳真影片、 8. 高級試驗、 9. 初步、 10. 影片節目、 11. 大量的映放、 12. 大會堂、 13. 特殊的時會、 14. 評判者。

