

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE. BRITISH EMBASSY. CHUNGKING.

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ALLIED NET DRAWS CLOSER ROUND JAPAN

盟軍對日包圍網日益加緊

From the gorges of the Salween River in Western China to the coral atolls of the Central Pacific the United Nations, by land, sea and air, are closing in on Japan. Japan's offensive power seemed unlimited and irresistible in the early days of the Pacific War when she over-ran Wake, Guam, Hongkong, Malaya, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, the Solomons, Burma and a large part of New Guinea and the Western Aleutians.

Then came the period when the threat to India, Australia, New Zealand and Alaska, to Hawaii and the

自中國西部沙爾溫江之峽一直到中太平洋環狀珊瑚羣島，同盟國正從海陸空三方面向日本包圍。在太平洋戰爭初期，日本應捲威克島，關島，香港，馬來亞，菲列賓，荷屬東印度，所羅門羣島，緬甸，新幾尼亞之大部分，以及西部阿留申羣島，當時日本底進攻力量似乎銳不可當，漫無止境。

嗣後，日本對印度，澳洲，紐西蘭，阿拉斯加，夏威夷，及

continental United States was definitely smashed—the period which saw the epochal battles of Coral Sea, Trincomalee and Midway; the Japanese retreat from the threatened Port Moresby; the American landing at Guadalcanal and the great naval battle to which that development gave rise.

The United Nations drove the Japanese out of Guadalcanal, forced them to relinquish their hold on the east coast of New Guinea, ended their grip on Attu and Kiska, took from them all the remaining islands in the Solomons group except Bougainville, which is now under attack. In the meantime Allied submarines have carried on an unrelenting and highly successful war of attrition against Japanese shipping and United Nations air force have whittled down Japanese air power.

其結果

美國大陸底威脅即完全解除。在此期間曾發生珊瑚海，特靈科馬利（錫蘭）及中途島底劃時代的海戰；倭寇征從威脅的莫勒斯比向後撤退，美軍在爪達康納爾登陸，登陸後並引起激烈之海戰。

同盟國軍隊將日軍從爪達康納爾島驅逐出境，迫其放棄新幾尼亞東岸，收復阿蘭島與吉斯卡，佔領所羅門羣島之一切島嶼，僅有布肯維爾一區刻尙在盟軍攻擊之下。同時，盟方潛艇對日本船隻實行無情的消耗戰，成績極好；而同盟國的空中部隊業已削弱倭方的空軍力量。

In China, too, where for years the Chinese had made a solitary stand against Japanese aggression, new weapons and fresh supplies are making themselves felt. Chungking troops, which had fought so many battles without air support, began to benefit from the growing strength of the United Nations air power, seen in the increasing tactical operations over the battle fronts and the long-range bombing of Japanese bases and communications.

Right at the present moment heavy fighting is in progress in the heart of the Marshall group in the Central Pacific and American Marines have taken possession of the main islands of the Marshall group. The objective is the capture of the entire Marshall group, which forms the outer defence system of the important enemy base of Truk which, in turn, is the main bastion of the defence system of Japan itself.

而且，在數年來獨力抵抗日本侵略之中國戰場，新的武器與新的物資業已發生効力。重慶指揮的軍隊，缺乏空軍支持，已經過不少戰鬥，現在却開始得空軍的幫忙，因為盟國空中武力日益強大，各戰場上空中軍事行動日趨激烈，日軍基地及交通線，常遭長距離轟炸機襲擊也。

此刻，在中太平洋馬紹爾羣島心臟部分猛烈戰事正在進行中，美國水兵業已佔領該羣島中之主要島嶼。此次作戰之目的在佔領整個馬紹爾羣島，馬紹爾為敵人重要基地土魯克外圍防線，而土魯克又為日本本土防線之主要據點。

THE GAME OF YES AND NO

By Charles Dickens

It was a game called Yes and No, where Scrooge's² nephew had to think of something, and *the rest³ must find out what; he only answering to their questions yes or no, *as the case was.⁴ *The brisk fire of questioning to which he was exposed,⁵ elicited⁶ from him that he was thinking of an animal, a live animal, rather a disagreeable⁷ animal, a savage animal, an animal that growled⁸ and grunted⁹ sometimes, and talked sometimes, and lived in London, and walked about the streets, and *wasn't made a show of,¹⁰ and wasn't led by anybody, and didn't¹¹ live in a menagerie,¹¹ and was never killed in a market, and was not a horse, or an ass, or a cow, or a bull, or a tiger, or a dog, or a pig, or a cat, or a bear. At every *fresh question¹² that was put to him, this nephew *burst into a fresh roar of laughter¹³ and was so *inexpressibly tickled,¹⁴ that he *was obliged to get up off the sofa and stamp.¹⁵ At last the plump¹⁶ sister, *falling into a similar state,¹⁷ cried out:

"I have found it out! I know what it is, Fred!¹⁸ I know what it is!"

"What is it?" cried Fred.

"It's your Uncle Scro-o-o-oge?"

Which it certainly was.

From "A Christmas Carol."

NOTES

1. 遊戲. 2. 迭更司著聖誕節歌中人物之一,一位典型的鄙吝者. 3. 其餘的人. 4. 按照實情(是 yes 還是 no). 5. 他所遭受的猛烈的追問. 6. 引出,誘出. 7. 討厭的. 8. 咆哮. 9. 作豬叫聲. 10. 沒有拿出來表演. 11. 動物園. 12. 新的發明. 13. 又哄然大笑. 14. 非常的忍不住要發笑. 15. 不得不起身離開沙發而且頓足. 16. 胖胖的. 17. 陷入類似情況. 18. Scrooge 的姪子.

England and the English

THE BARBER¹ AND HAIRDRESSER

The hairdresser is a very important member of society nowadays. Everybody, male and female, old and young, *requires his attention regularly.²

Men must have their hair cut and their beards³—if they have beards—trimmed.⁴ Those who don't shave⁵ themselves must be shaved by the barber. Women must have their hair cut, or trimmed, or waved.⁶ There are very few people to-day busier, or more prosperous, than the hairdresser.

I always shave myself with a *safety razor.⁷ My brother shaves himself with an ordinary razor. Most people shave themselves every day, but when we're⁸ lazy we only shave ourselves every other day. I suppose you shave yourself, too, don't you? I always think a man ought to shave himself; it's not very pleasant to have your cheeks and chin covered with lather⁹ by somebody else—besides it's so much more convenient to shave oneself at home than to have to waste time going to the barber's.

Conversation

Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

Haircut and shave, please.

*Take a seat,¹⁰ sir, *you won't have to wait very long¹¹.

Oh, you are next, sir . . . Do you want your hair *cut short or just trimmed?¹²

—Er—*short at the back and sides.¹³

Very good, sir. Wouldn't you like a singe¹⁴ or a shampoo,¹⁵ sir? Your hair is rather dry you know. A shampoo will do it a lot of good.

Oh, no, thank you, not to-day . . .

How is that, sir?

Yes, that's all right, thank you.

Your hair is getting rather thin on top. Wouldn't you like to try one of our lotions?¹⁶ I can *thoroughly recommend¹⁷ them.

No, thanks. I have tried several and they haven't done me any good at all. How much do I owe¹⁸ you?

Er—that'll be 1/- (a shilling) for the haircut and 6d.¹⁹ (sixpence) for the shave—eighteenpence altogether. Please pay at the desk. I am very much obliged to you, sir. Good morning.

Good morning.

Oh, good morning, madam. *Have you an appointment?²⁰

Yes, *by telephone.²¹ Mrs. Mackenzie is the name.

Oh, yes—er—come this way, please . . .

What can I do for you, madam?

I want a shampoo and wave,²² please. I don't think I need a cut to-day, thank you.

Do you want a *Marcel wave²³ or just a *water wave?²⁴

A Marcel wave, please. I'm one of those lucky people

At the Barber's

"Hair cut, sir?" the barber said,
 "No, shave," said Brown, and took his seat.
 And then, all lazily outspread,
 The barber wrapped him in a sheet.
 The razor slid along the strop;
 The lather slid along his cheek;
 And soon he woke without the crop
 That there had grown for half a week.

NOTES

1. 剪髮嗎, 先生? 2. 不剪髮, 修面. 3. 坐下來. 4. 整個懶洋洋地躺下來. 5. 理髮師用一布塊把他圍起來. 6. 磨刀皮. 7. crop = short hair.

who have naturally wavy hair.

Would you like a friction²⁵ after your shampoo?

Yes, I think I should—it's so refreshing.

NOTES

1. 理髮師. 2. 常常要他照顧. 3. 鬚. 4. 修. 5. 剃, 修面. 6. 起波汶(燙髮). 7. 安全剃刀. 8. =we are. 9. 肥皂泡. 10. 請坐. 11. 你不用等許久. 12. 剪短還是僅僅修一修? 13. 背後和兩邊剪短. 14. 燒焦. 15. 洗頭. 16. 藥水. 17. 極力推薦. 18. 欠. 19. 六便士, d 代表 pence. 20. (預先)約定. 21. 打電話(約定的). 22. 電燙(使頭髮彎曲起波汶). 23. 馬瑟式短波汶髮(法國 Marcel 所首創). 24. 波浪形髮. 25. 擦頭(電氣摩擦).

THE STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

A Poem

A COUNTRY LIFE

A *country life¹ is sweet
In moderate² cold and heat,
To walk in the air, how pleasant and fair,
In every field of wheat.
The fairest of flowers adorning³ the bowers⁴
And every meadow's⁵ brow;⁶
So that I say, no courtier⁷ may
Compare with *them who clothe in grey⁸
And follow the useful plough.⁹

They rise with the morning lark¹⁰
And labour¹¹ till almost dark;
Then, *folding their sheep,¹² they hasten to sleep;
While every pleasant park
Next morning is ringing with birds that are singing
On each green *tender bough.¹³
*With what content and merriment¹⁴
Their days are spent whose *minds are bent¹⁵
To follow the useful plough.

OLD SONG.

NOTES

1. 鄉村生活.
2. 適中的.
3. 點綴.
4. 園亭, 蔭蔽之處.
5. 草原, 牧場.
6. 額(此處係比喻之詞).
7. 朝臣.
8. 着灰色衣服的人(農人).
9. 犁. (to follow the plough 即從事耕種之意).
10. 百靈鳥.
11. 作工.
12. 歸羊入欄.
13. 嫩枝.
14. 何等滿足與愉快.
15. 熱心, 決意.



拖長的陰影

LENGTHENING SHADOW.

SENSE & COMMONSENSE

A LEAD PENCIL

Philip is very proud of his *screw-top pencil.¹ The great advantage² of it, he says, is that *it never needs sharpening.³ When the *point wears away⁴ *Philip just screws the top round a little⁵ and this *propels the lead⁶ (or drives it forward) so that a *fresh point projects⁷ (or comes out) from the mouth of the pencil. Inside the case⁸ near the top (which can be unscrewed⁹) Philip keeps a number of *spare pieces of lead¹⁰ (or "re-fills," as he calls them). I asked Philip what these lead re-fills were made of.

'Why, blacklead, of course,' he replied.

'What is blacklead?' I asked, but he gave no answer.

"You ought to know that," said teacher, who was standing by. "Blacklead," said teacher, "is quite different from the lead which is made

into bullets¹¹ and pipes.¹² Blacklead is not this kind of lead at all; it is more like coal¹³ or charcoal¹⁴ in its make-up¹⁵—which means that it is a kind of carbon.¹⁶ I expect you know that it is used for *polishing stoves¹⁷ and grates¹⁸ as well as for making lead pencils. The proper name for blacklead is graphite.¹⁹

"Graphite is a mineral²⁰ found in the earth, usually mixed with other substances. Pure graphite is taken and mixed with fine clay. The mixture is then *ground down into a powder²¹ and water is added to make it into a paste.²² This paste is dried and pressed²³ and then *squeezed through tiny holes²⁴ out of which it comes in the form we see it in our pencils. But it has to be placed in a kiln²⁵ (or extremely hot oven) and brought

Words Liable To Be Confused

(Continued from No. 38)

13). Conduct, Charaetr. (Neither can be used in the plural in the same sense.)

Conduct denotes that which we do (our actions.)

Character denotes that which we are (our nature.)

Ex. 1. He is a man of noble character.

2. I suppose that you are shocked by his had conduct.

14). To Contain, to Consist of.

To Contain is to hold, to have inside, to be full of.

To consist of means to be made up of.

Ex. 1. The bottle contains two cattles of wine.

2. My desk contains books.

3. This book contains rules and exercises.

4. Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

to a high temperature²⁶ before it is ready for use."

"How does the lead get into the pencil?" asked Philip.

"If you examine a school

pencil closely enough you

will be able to see for your-

self," said teacher, walking

away.

NOTES

1. 螺旋頭的鉛筆.
2. 利益.
3. 永遠不用削尖.
4. 筆尖消耗.
5. 非力滿僅僅把筆頭稍微旋轉.
6. 抽動鉛條.
7. 新的筆尖突出.
8. 包鉛心的木壳子.
9. 旋出, 轉開.
10. 備換的小鉛條.
11. 子彈.
12. 鉛管.
13. 煤.
14. 炭.
15. 組織, 結構.
16. 炭(化).
17. 擦火爐.
18. 爐格.
19. 筆鉛(鑽).
20. 鑽物.
21. 磨成粉.
22. 蔡.
23. 壓緊.
24. 鑽進小洞.
25. 灶, 窩.
26. 高溫度.

15). Continuous, Continual.

Continual means very frequent; *continuous* refers to that which is uninterrupted or unbroken.

Ex. 1. Continual interruptions have delayed the completion of his thesis.

2. In the rush hour the cars usually form a continuous line.

3. The warships of the battle-squadron formed a continuous line.

16). Contemptible, Contemptuous.

Contemptible means deserving contempt; *contemptuous*, showing contempt.

Ex. 1. Never make such contemptible remarks again!

2. They showed themselves contemptuous of our offers of help.

17). Cost, Price, Value.

Cost denotes the money paid by the purchaser of a thing. *Price* is the sum demanded by the seller. *Value* is what the article is considered to be worth.

Ex. 1. The cost of the blanket is 200 hundred dollars.

2. He is too poor to pay the price of this dictionary.

3. Although the price of the vase is only three thousand dollars, its value as a work of art is very great.

Cost and *value* may be used as verbs.

Ex. 1. Politeness costs nothing.

2. I value my good name above gold and rubies.

18). Council, Counsel.

THE READER'S PAGE

Here is another collection of questions from our readers together with the answers. The editor likes to remind the readers that, if they could give the context of the phrase or the clause about which they have questions, it would be easier to answer. Otherwise he would be very hard put to it to do so, and the answers might be misleading.

1. What is the difference between the King's English and the Queen's English? And what is their origin?

Both the King's English and the Queen's English mean correct or pure English. They mean exactly the same. As to the origin of the expression I am not quite sure. I think, most probably, it refers to the language used in the court of the King or Queen, or in the official circles.

2. What do you mean by the following expressions:

a. How stodgy they look!

b. I've swopped all my marbles with the little fellows.

c. Dog-gone-it.

a. Stodgy means heavy or dull.

b. I have exchanged my marbles with the little fellows.

Council is any deliberative body, e.g., London County Council; **Counsel** means advice.

Ex. 1. London County Council has approved of your scheme.

2. I wish he would follow our counsel.

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c. It is a vulgar expression, similar to "damn it."

3. What is meant by "Le vainqueur de vainqueur de la terre."?

This is a French expression, meaning the conqueror of the conqueror of the earth.—See Dr. Johnson's letter to Lord Chesterfield.

4. Is there any word omitted in the following sentence?

"The nations of Europe can only preserve their identity and cultural and social autonomy, and Europe as a whole her greatness, in unity."

The second part of the preceding sentence is elliptical. If made complete, it should read like this: Europe as a whole can preserve her greatness, in unity.

5. What is meant by the phrase "stood up in" in the sentence "I left Germany without even a pfenning—in the suit I stood up in, and with a few books in my bag. Nothing else."

The phrase has nothing particular in it. "In the suit I stood up in" practically means: "In the suit in which I was."

6. "Under such conditions independence of mind and action may easily cross the boundary of law, with the result that the province gradually takes on the aspect of a private estate."

Is the phrase "takes on" an idiomatic one? The grammatical construction of the clause "the province gradually takes on the aspect of a private estate" is not clear to me.

"To take on" means to assume. The clause is a noun clause in apposition with the word "result."

7. What is meant by "Hitch your wagon to a star."?

It means to utilize powers higher than one's own.

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. January *Record Month For Pilots² In Pacific

In January, the Japanese had the largest *air losses³ in any one month since the war began in the South-West Pacific. They lost 640 aircraft,⁴ which is nearly three times the number of machines⁵ destroyed⁶ or disabled⁷ in December. Allied losses in January were only 97 aircraft—a ratio⁸ of more than six to one *in favour of the Allies.⁹

In the sea war, Allied forces in January sank four *auxiliary warships,¹⁰ 24 merchantmen,¹¹ 157 barges¹² and 15 *small craft.¹³ Among those damaged¹⁴ were: four enemy cruisers,¹⁵ nine destroyers,¹⁶ four auxiliary warships, 38 merchantmen, and 80 small craft.

2. *Argentine Breaks With Germany And Japan

*Argentine has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany¹ and Japan following the unearthing² of an *Axis espionage system.³ The first arrests⁴ of the members of the *spy ring⁵ have been made. The German and Japanese ambassadors⁶ have been given their passports.⁷

3. Liberia¹ At War With Germany and Japan

The *independent Negro Republic² of Liberia in West Africa, is authoritatively stated in London to *have declared war on Germany and Japan.³ Since Dakar⁴ became an *Allied naval base⁵ much of Liberia's earlier *strategic importance was reduced.⁶ The republic has large *rubber plantations⁷ which will be of great value to the Allies.

4. Mr. Anthony Eden Reports On Japanese

Atrocities¹

*The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden,² today (Jan. 28) told the *House of Commons³ that the Japanese had killed thousands of British Empire prisoners of war through starvation⁴ or *refusal to give medical attention.⁵

His statement⁶ paralleled⁷ the United States charges⁸ that the Japanese were responsible for the death of more than 7,700 U.S. prisoners of war.

Mr. Eden told the House that even the strongest British representations⁹ through *neutral Governments¹⁰ had brought only evasive,¹¹ cynical¹² *or otherwise unsatisfactory replies¹³ from the Japanese. The British, Dominion¹⁴ and Allied Governments felt that there was nothing left for them but to *make the facts public¹⁵ and hope perhaps that the action would bring the *Japanese authorities¹⁶ to understand their responsibilities¹⁷.

N O T E S

1. 1. 記錄最高之月份. 2. 飛機師. 3. 飛機損失. 4. 飛機. 5. 機(指飛機). 6. 毀壞. 7. 殘破. 8. 比例. 9. 有利於同盟國(即盟方損失一架敵方損失六架以上). 10. 補助艦. 11. 商船. 12. 駁船. 23. 小船. 14. 受傷的. 15. 巡洋艦. 16. 驅逐艦.

2. 1. 阿根廷與德日斷絕外交關係. 2. 發覺. 3. 軸心底間網. 4. 逮捕. 5. 探黨. 6. 大使. 7. 護照.

3. 1. 利比亞. 2. 獨立的黑人共和國. 3. 對德日宣戰. 4. 達卡港(在西非洲). 5. 同盟國海軍根據地. 6. 戰略上的重要性業已減少. 7. 樹膠園.

4. 1. 暴行. 2. 英國外相艾登. 3. 下議院. 4. 餓斃. 5. 拒絕醫治. 6. 申明. 7. 類似. 8. 責難. 9. 抗議. 10. 中立的政府. 11. 閃避的. 12. 譏刺的. 13. 或其他不能令人滿意的答覆. 14. 自治領(如加拿大等). 15. 公佈事實. 16. 日本當局. 17. 責任.

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