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3 dollars

a copy

中英周刊

ON POVERTY

By George Gissing

論 貧 窮

"Sir," said Johnson, "all the arguments which are brought to represent poverty as no evil, show it to be evidently a great evil. You never find people labouring to convince that you may live very happily upon a plentiful fortune."

He knew what he was talking of, that rugged old master of common sense. Poverty is of course a relative thing. The term has reference, above all, to one's standing as an intellectual being. If I am to believe the newspapers, there are title-bearing men and women in England, who, had they an assured income of five-and-twenty shillings per week, would have no right to call themselves poor, for their

「先生」，約翰生（博士）說，「用來說明貧窮不是罪惡的一切議論，都顯然地證明它是大罪惡。你永不會發現人家費力來說服你使你深信：家產豐富你可以得幸福地過活。」

這位倔強而常識豐富的大師，對於他所議論的事情是瞭解的。貧窮當然是相對的事情。最主要的，是這名詞與一個人的智力的身份有關。

假如我相信報紙的說法，在英國就有不少擁有爵位的男男女女，他們，只要每週有二十五先令的確定進項，就沒有權利自命

intellectual needs are those of a stable-boy or scullery wench. Give me the same income and I can live, but I am poor indeed.

You tell me that money cannot buy the things most precious. Your commonplace proves that you have never known the lack of it. When I think of all the sorrow and the barrenness that has been wrought in my life by want of a few more pounds per annum than I was able to earn, I stand aghast at money's significance. What kindly joys have I lost—those simple forms of happiness to which every heart has claim—because of poverty! Meetings with those I loved made impossible year after year; sadness, misunderstanding, nay, cruel alienation, arising from inability to do the things I wished, and which I might have done had a little money helped me; endless instances of homely

爲窮人，因爲他們知識的需要不過是馬夫或灶下婢的需要而已。給我同樣多的進項，我也可以生活，可是我確的確窮困。

你告訴我金錢買不到最寶貴的東西。你的老生常談却證明你從不知道沒有錢的苦處。當我想到每年因少賺幾鎊錢而遭受的愁苦與缺乏，我對於金錢底重要就不寒而慄。因爲貧窮，我失却了多少令人適意的歡樂，人人心中要求的簡單的歡樂！同我所愛的人的歡會一年復一年的不可能了；愁苦，誤會，何止如此，簡直是殘酷的疏遠，由於不能做我想做的事情，而這些事情，稍微有點錢，我就滿可以做了；多少讓

pleasure and contentment curtailed or forbidden by narrow means. I have lost friends merely through the constraints of my position; friends I might have made have remained strangers to me; solitude of the bitter kind, the solitude which is enforced at times when mind or heart longs for companionship, often cursed my life solely because I was poor. I think it would scarce be an exaggeration to say that there is no moral good which had not to be paid for in the coin of the realm.

“Poverty,” said Johnson again, “is so great an evil, and pregnant with so much temptation, so much misery, that I cannot but earnestly enjoin you to avoid it.”

For my own part, I needed no injunction to that effort of avoidance. Many a London garret knows how I struggled with the unwelcome chamber-fellow. I

單的快樂與滿足因窮困而減少或剝奪了！僅僅由於境遇底束縛我喪失多少朋友，還有許多可以同我作朋友始終還是陌生的人；辛酸的孤寂，當我的心靈渴望友誼的時候，因為窮，逼到來的孤寂，常使我的生活痛苦！如其說世界一切的德性都得付上國幣的代價，我想也不為言過其實。

「貧窮」，約翰生又說，「是這樣大的罪惡，含有這樣多的誘惑，這樣多的不幸，因而我不能不懇切囑咐你要避免它。」

至於我，倒不需要努力避免貧窮的訓誡。倫敦多少頂樓（頂樓房間最壞）知道我如何與這位

Canada¹ *Fights For Survival Of Civilisation²

"We Canadians are fighting this war, or helping to fight it, not because we want to be good to England, or because of any *ancient debt we owe you.³ We are fighting because this war is our own—a Canadian war. We are fighting for Canadian reasons, for we believe that if the *war is lost,⁴ our Canadian future *will be gravely and darkly threatened;⁵ and for that reason, we should receive no more thanks from anyone than you yourselves get," declared Mr. George V. Ferguson, *leader of the Canadian Press delegation to

Great Britain,⁶ in a broadcast⁷ over *the B.B.C. Home Service.⁸

"You know, and the world knows, too," he continued, "that *had you not⁹ fought in 1940, England, and *all that she stands for,¹⁰ would have disappeared beneath the waves forever. *The limelight was on you.¹¹ You knew it; everyone else did too.

"But it is less well known that Canada knew too that *unless she girded herself for every effort of which she was capable,¹² *unless she waged war herself on her own behalf,¹³ she too would

marvel she did not abide with me to the end. It is a sort of inconsequence in Nature, and sometimes makes me vaguely uneasy through nights of broken sleep.

From: The Private Papers
of Henry Ryecroft

令人不快的伴侶（指貧窮）奮鬥

◦我倒奇怪她沒有陪伴我到底◦

這是一種造化的矛盾，往往，在失眠之夜，使我茫然感到不安◦

disappear as an independent nation.

"We have been fighting for the past four years, and for our own survival. It is a precious and valuable thing that we have been fighting for beside you. here in Britain, but we are not fighting for you. We have been—and are—fighting for ourselves, and for that reason our brows go up a little¹⁴ when someone says he is grateful¹⁵ for the part that Canada is playing.¹⁶

"We know it is a generous,¹⁷ well-meant¹⁸ thing to say, but let us remember how disastrous¹⁹ it would be for the future if the United States, for instance, were in this war to pull British

chestnuts out of the fire."²⁰

Yes, how broad that would be in the long run.²¹ What is important is that the United States is in this war because its own survival, its own existence,²² is threatened. That means there is every chance of the continued participation in the affairs of the world²³ by Americans.

"We are in this war not for sentimental reasons,²⁴ not for reasons of tradition²⁵ or history. We are not in this war because we belong to the same breed²⁶ and blood as you. We are in it because we feel that an Axis victory²⁷ would spell the end of civilised life."²⁸

N O T E S

1. 加拿大.
2. 為保存文明而作戰.
3. 我們對你們所負的往日的恩義.
4. 戰事失敗.
5. 嚴重且暗淡地被威脅.
6. 加拿大報界勳英團團長.
7. 廣播詞.
8. 英國廣播公司(內播音. (B. B. C. = British Broadcasting Corporation).
9. = If you had not...
10. 我所擁護的一切.
11. 榮譽的光彩集中在你身上.
12. 除非她振作精神盡重努力.
13. 除非為他自己而作戰.
14. 眉毛向上(表驚異之意).
15. 感激的.
16. 加拿大所盡的工作.
17. 慷慨的.
18. 善意的.
19. 不幸的, 險惡的.
20. 由火中取出英國的栗子(象徵英軍的工具之意).
21. 終久, 久而久之.
22. 生存.
23. 繼續參與世界上等事情.
24. 情感的理由.
25. 傳統.
26. 種族.
27. 軸心國底勝利.
28. 表示文明生活之完結.

Words Liable To Be Confused

(Continued from No. 44)

32). Forego, forgo.

To *forego* means to precede in place or time; to *forgo* is to give up, to go without.

Ex. 1. The foregoing facts must be borne in mind.

2. A foregone conclusion is a fact that was almost surely known beforehand.

3. Mary had to forgo the movies and do her lessons.

4. They will not forgo the opportunity.

33). Formally, formerly.

Formally means in accordance with the usual forms, ceremony, or conventions; *formerly* denotes at an earlier period.

Ex. 1. Mr. John Lee was formally elected yesterday.

2. Formerly they were very good friends.

34). Greedy, avarice, ambition.

Greed is the desire for more than one needs. Avarice is the love of money for its own sake, rather than for what it can buy. Both these words denote vices. Ambition may be a virtue or a vice. It denotes the desire for success, fame or power.

Ex. 1. The dog's greed made him grasp at the shadow and lose the substance.

2. The avarice of King Midas was rebuked by the god.

3. The height of his ambition is to become a

ANSWERS TO SELF - QUIZ

1. Plate. 2. Slate. 3. Elate. 4. Inflate. 5. Relate. 6. Transfer. 7. Circulate. 8. Emulate. 9. Regulate. 10. Stimulate. 11. Violate. 12. Accumulate. 13. Annihilate. 14. Capitulate. 15. Congratulate. 16. Matriculate. 17. Deflate. 18. Articulate. 19. Dilate. 20. Strangulate.

scholar.

4. The ambition of Hitler is unbounded.

The adjectives are Greedy, avaricious, and ambitious. An avaricious man is called a miser, the corresponding adjective being miserly. Greedy is especially applied to an inordinate desire for food.

- 35). House, home.

A *house* denotes any building intended for habitation; *home* is the particular house in which one is living.

- Ex. 1. I go home after school is over.

2. There is no place like home.

3. He has built a large house for himself, and has bought several houses in the country.

- 36). Humane, human.

Human means of man or like man; *humane*, kind, or not cruel.

- Ex. 1. Men, women, and children are human beings.

2. Some monkeys look almost human.

3. To set these prisoners free is a humane action.



"Your sword is too big for you, Herr Hitler."

希特勒先生你人小劍大

A FABLE

THE WOLF'S CHOICE

One moonlight night¹ a Dog met his cousin the Wolf.
“How plump² you are!” said the Wolf. “Look at me,
I am just skin and bone.³ I am always hungry. How do
you get food?”

“Well, my friend,” said the Dog, “if you would fare⁴
like me, you must do as I do.”

“And what do you do?” asked the Wolf.

“I guard my master's house⁵ and keep thieves away
at night,” said the Dog.

“I will do that willingly,” said the Wolf, and off
they went together.

Then the Wolf noticed a mark⁶ on the Dog's neck.

“What is that?” he asked.

“Oh! Nothing at all,”⁷ said the Dog. “Perhaps the
collar⁸ to which they fasten my chain⁹ has....”

“Chain!” said the Wolf stopping short,¹⁰ “do they
chain you up?”

“Well,” said the Dog, “not always; but sometimes in
the day-time....”

“That is enough for me,”¹¹ said the Wolf. “You
are welcome to your good meals.¹² I would rather be
hungry and have my liberty than well-fed and wear a
chain.¹³ Good-bye.”

NOTES

1. 月夜.
2. 肥胖.
3. 我僅皮骨而已.
4. 生活, 處境.
5. 看守主人的住宅.
6. 注意到一個肥號.
7. 沒有什麼.
8. 頸圈.
9. 繫住我的繩子.
10. 突然停頓.
11. 那個我夠受了.
12. 儘可以享受你的好餐.
13. 我寧願挨餓而享有自由不願吃得飽而帶繩子.

SELF-QUIZ

If you show a clever zoologist an animal's tail he will tell what its head looks like, and so reconstruct the whole animal.

That's easy for him, because no two species have the same kind of tail. With words this is not so; many different words have the same "tail." For instance, the twenty-five defined below all end in LATE.

With this information and the definitions to guide you, can you supply the words?

1. Flat dish.
2. Child's blackboard.
3. To exalt in spirit.
4. Swell with air.
5. Narrate.
6. Transpose to another language.
7. Distribute, as with magazines.
8. Strive to equal.
9. Control by rule.
10. Stir or goad.
11. Ravish or desecrate.
12. Amass.
13. Utterly destroy.
14. Surrender.
15. Felicitate.
16. Pass a certain examination.
17. Reduce from a swollen state.
18. To pronounce distinctly.
19. Distend or expand.
20. Choke.

SENSE & COMMONSENSE

A GALLON OF OIL

"Where do all these different kinds of oil come from which they sell at the garage?"² Tom asked his uncle one day.

"They nearly all come from petroleum,"³ was the answer.

"Is that another name for petrol?"⁴ asked Tom.

"Oh, no," replied his uncle. "Petroleum in its crude⁵ form (that is, in the dirty form in which it is first obtained) is found in the earth in certain parts of the world—in the United States,⁶ Mexico,⁷ Russia⁸ and Persia.⁹ It is like water in two ways: (a) when men bore¹⁰ into the earth for it, it gushes up¹¹ in springs¹² and (b) it passes off into vapour¹³ when it is heated. Crude petroleum has to be refined;¹⁴ that is, it contains many impurities¹⁵ which have to be removed before it can be used.

"The petroleum which has been pumped up¹⁶ or has gushed up by itself from the earth is placed in large tanks,¹⁷ and the mud and the earth in it are allowed to settle to the bottom. Then the oil which is drained off¹⁸ is heated. The heat, which is just enough to make water turn into steam, makes a vapour rise from the surface¹⁹ of petroleum. This vapour is collected and then cooled again (or as we say, it is distilled²⁰) and when thus collected and cooled (or distilled) it forms the liquid which we know as petrol.

"As more heat is applied fresh vapours arise, and these are again collected and cooled (or distilled) to form the paraffin²¹ which is burnt in lamps. More heating causes still more vapours to form, and these are collect-

A FEW MISTAKES CORRECTED

Blanc. Hello, Jim! You're just the man I'm looking for.¹

Jim. Why, what can I do for you?

Blanc. Well, if it won't take up too much of your time, I should like you to explain a few of the corrections² which the teacher has made in my exercise.

Jim. All right. Let me have a look at it.

Blanc. You'll see them quickly enough, as they are all marked in red ink.

Jim. Ah, mostly spelling mistakes, I see. You have forgotten that *well* and *all*, when used as prefixes³ to other words, drop one *l*. The same rule applies to *fall* when used as a suffix.⁴ I see you have written *welccme*, *always*, and *useful* each with two *l*'s instead of one.

Blanc. Thanks, I must try to remember that.

Jim. And, here, I see that you've got into difficulties over geographical names.

ed and cooled again to form
 •lubricating oil²² which is
 used for making the wheels
 of machinery²³ run smoothly.
 •Petroleum jelly²⁴ (or vase-

line), and the wax²⁵ used in
 making candles, also come
 from crude petroleum; so
 does the oil which men burn
 in making engines called
 •Diesel engines²⁶ run."

NOTES

1. 加侖(量名). 2. 汽車行. 3. 煤油. 4. 氣油. 5. 未煉過的.
 6. 美國. 7. 墨西哥. 8. 俄國. 9. 波斯. 10. 鑽孔.
 11. 湧起. 12. 泉源. 13. 蒸氣. 14. 提煉. 15. 混合物.
 16. 抽出. 17. 地溝. 18. 流出. 19. 表面. 20. 蒸溜.
 21. 石蠟可作燈油). 22. 機器油. 23. 機器. 24. 石油脂(一名凡士林).
 25. 蠟. 26. 內燃引擎.

Blanc. Yes, When do you say *the* before them?

Jim. Only before the names of rivers, oceans, mountain ranges, or when a particular group or districts is specified⁵ under a *general term,⁶ such as The Himalayas,⁷ The Yangtze, The Pacific Ocean, and the *Marshall Islands.⁸

Blanc. But why has the teacher crossed out *citys* and *it valleys*?

Jim. Because the plural of *city* is *cities*. All words ending in *y*, *preceded by a consonant,⁹ change *y* into *i* before additional letters, except the possessive *s*. Don't you remember "*happiness*" and "*beautiful*?"

Blanc. Yes, I remember these little rules at once when you remind me of them, but they always *slip my memory¹⁰ when I'm writing.

Jim. But the *y* of *valley* is not preceded by a consonant, so that it remains unchanged in the plural.

Blanc. And, now, I can't understand why this sentence is wrong. Let me see. Where is it? Ah, there! "The people is very industrious."¹¹

Jim. Well, it is not really wrong. But *people*, though singular in form, always takes a plural verb, and is referred¹² to by plural pronouns. *For instance,¹³ you may say of the Welsh,¹⁴ "The people, following *their* natural bent for music, *hold* festivals¹⁵ of song every year."

Blanc. What does *bent* mean?

Jim. Inclination.¹⁶ It is from the verb *to bend*. You will notice that, though *people* in form is singular, *their* and *hold* are plural.

Blanc. I must never say *peoples* then?

Jim. No; unless you are speaking of all the peoples.

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. Britain *Pledge Her All For Victory:

Commenting² on Mr. Churchill's war review³ in the "House of Commons," the "New York Times"⁴ says that the British *Prime Minister⁵ gave the world a reckoning⁷ of what the *British Isles⁸ alone have done in this war. He did not tell it all. He did not tell it boastfully.⁹ It was the more impressive¹⁰ for that.

"Mr. Churchill ignored¹¹ completely England's proudest claim—the will to fight on when all around her had been *beaten down,"¹² the newspaper states. "What Mr. Churchill did tell reveals¹³ the *weight of the burden¹⁴ that England has carried ever since. On every front,¹⁵ her contribution¹⁶ has been far *out of proportion¹⁷ to the population of the British Isles.

i.e., nations of the world. It is the same with the words *money, furniture,¹⁷ luggage,¹⁸ information,¹⁹* and several more, though these take a singular verb.

Blanc. Thanks so much. It's very good of you to take so much trouble. I'm afraid I sometimes bore you with my endless questions.

Jim. Oh, not at all. Besides, I worry²⁰ you just as much over my French.

N O T E S

1. 尋找. 2. 改正. 3. 字首. 4. 字尾. 5. 列舉. 6. 概括的名詞. 7. 喜馬拉耶山脈. 8. 馬紹爾羣島. 9. 前面有一子音. 10. 忘記. 11. 勸勞的. 12. 提到. 13. 例如. 14. 威爾士人 (people of wales). 15. 節目. 16. 傾向, 愛好. 17. 像具. 18. 行李. 19. 消息, 新聞. 20. 麻煩.

"When the great invasion¹⁸ comes, Britain will send an army on the Continent¹⁹ the equal of our own. She has pledged her all in money, munitions,²⁰ ships and men for common victory."

2. Dutch Eager To Hit Japanese Harder

The *Netherlands Minister for the Colonies,¹ Dr. H.J. van Mook, revealed in a broadcast² tonight (March 6) that the nucleus³ of a Government for the *Dutch East Indies,⁴ consisting of Indonesians⁵ and Netherlanders,⁶ would shortly be *formed in Australia.⁷

He added: "We know from direct and *underground contacts⁸ that there is a *general urge⁹ in the Netherlands to *take a much larger part¹⁰ in the war against Japan *once our country has been liberated.¹¹

"Of all those who escaped, more than half have *volunteered for service in the Far East¹² and plans have been prepared for the rapid transportation¹³ and training of as many troops as can be raised,¹⁴ not only to drive the Japanese from the Indies but to pursue them until the Allies have *accomplished

the surrender of Tokyo."¹⁵

3. "Ready For Naval Show-Down," Says Nimitz

In a *statement issued today (March 7) through the United States Navy Department,² *Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet,³ said that America had *sufficient strength⁴ in the Pacific and was ready *to take on the Japanese Fleet "in a show-down fight."⁵

"We are ready to meet the Japanese at any time," he declared. "Our *submarines have taken a heavy toll of Japanese shipping⁶ that this will soon be a *controlling factor⁷ in what they are able to do. All we need is time to *carry on our operations.⁸ The *principal obstacle⁹ is geography—the size of the Pacific. I believe the Japanese are *definitely pessimistic."¹⁰

4. An Empire Built On Sand

Lieutenant-General¹ George Kenny's statement that the *striking successes achieved by the Allies in the South-West Pacific in the last few weeks would not have been possible if Australian, Amer-

ican and Dutch pilots³ and *ground crews⁴ had not worked as a team,⁵ is welcomed in a leader⁶ in the *Daily Sketch.⁷

“The black treachery of Pearl Harbour could yield no permanent triumph,”⁸ the newspaper says. “That was a *bloomer’ in Japanese strategy.⁹ *To blot out an American squadron¹⁰ and *snatch a lucky success¹¹ over a few British warships

was to *found an overseas empire on sand.¹² *The time of payment for their criminal foolishness¹³ is drawing closer and more swiftly than many had thought possible.

“The neutralisation¹⁴ of Japanese bases¹⁵ like Rabaul¹⁶ and Truk¹⁷ *was never visualised in Tokyo,¹⁸ and the Allied *feats of arms have shaken the Japanese High Command to its foundations.¹⁹”

NOTES

1. 1. 以她的一切擔保爭取勝利. 2. 批評. 3. 檢討. 4. 下
醫院. 5. 紐約時報. 6. 首相. 7. 清算. 8. 英國羣島(包括不
列顛, 愛爾蘭, 及鄰近的島嶼). 9. 誇張. 10. 動人的, 感人的. 11.
不味, 等閒置之. 12. 擊敗. 13. 披露. 14. 負擔之重量. 15.
戰場. 16. 貢獻. 17. 不合比例. 18. 倭襲(指攻入西歐而言).
19. 歐洲大陸. 20. 軍火.

2. 1. 荷蘭前一部部長. 2. 諷刺詞. 3. 核心. 4. 荷屬東印
度. 5. 馬來羣島土著人民. 6. 荷蘭人. 7. 在澳洲成立. 8.
戰艦的接觸. 9. 普遍的策動. 10. 盡更大的努力. 11. 我們的羣
島一旦解放之後. 12. 志願在遠東服役. 13. 輸送. 14. 徵募.
15. 實現東京之投降.

3. 1. 準備海軍決戰. 2. 由國英海軍部發表之申明. 3. 美國太
平洋海軍總司令尼米茲上將. 4. 充分的武力. 5. 準備與日本艦隊一
決雌雄. 6. 潛水艇已予日本船隻以嚴重的打擊. 7. 重要的因素.
8. 繼續作戰. 9. 主要的障礙. 10. 的確悲觀.

4. 1. 少將. 2. 驚人的成功. 3. 駕駛員. 4. 地面上的空軍
突擊. 5. 三隊. 6. 辯論. 7. 每日案情(倫敦小型報紙之一).
8. 後發珍貴之險行錄不會產生永久的勝利. 9. 日本戰略之錯誤.
10. 消滅美國一個海軍分隊. 11. 擄獲一個優秀的勝利. 12. 在沙
上建立一斯海外帝國. 13. 賠償他們犯罪的景泰底時候. 14. 失槍(
實業)作用. 15. 基地. 16. 拉布爾. 17. 土魯克. 18. 是東東
是不會想不到的. 19. 赫赫武功已使日本的最高統帥部根本動搖了.

FOUR PERIODICALS
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