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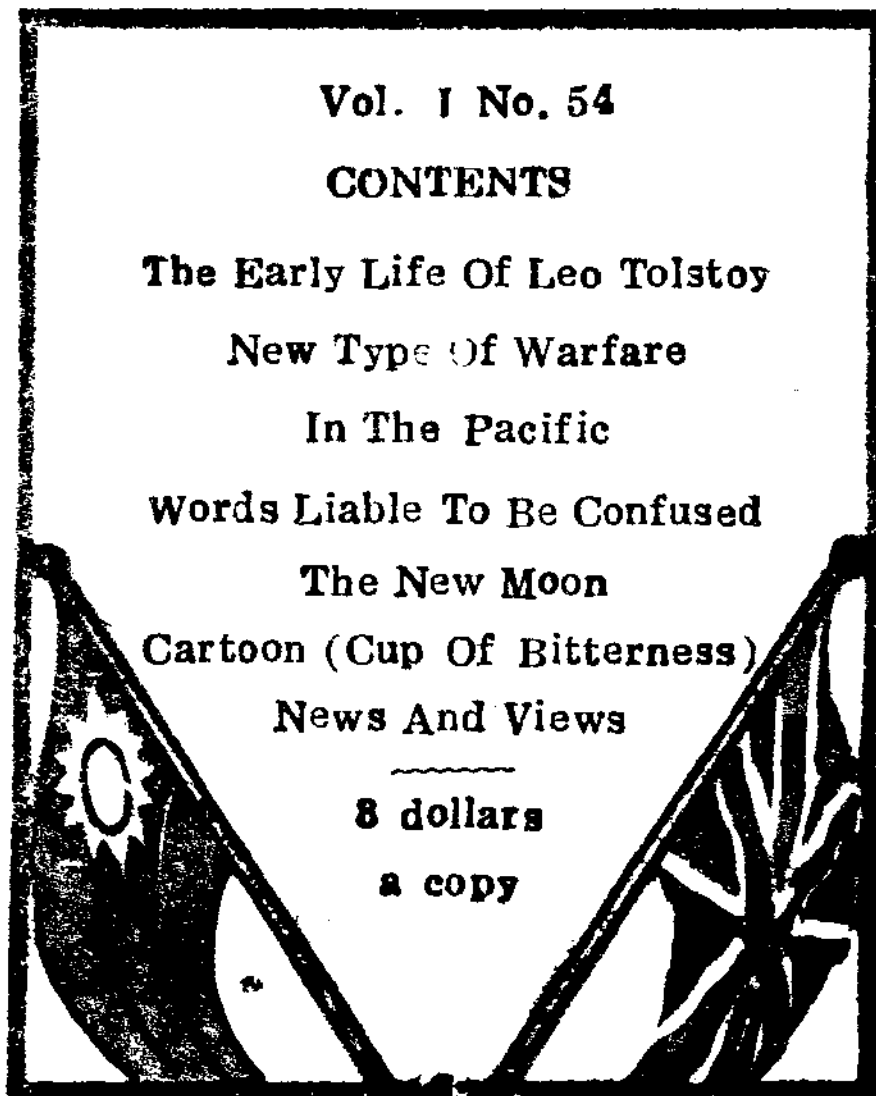
The New Moon

Cartoon (Cup Of Bitterness)

News And Views

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THE EARLY LIFE OF LEO TOLSTOY

Lord Ponsenby

(Continued from the last issue)

託爾斯泰的早期生活

Tolstoy showed no particular talent for anything as a child, though he was original, and quite determined not to do things like other people. When he came into the drawing room, for instance, he insisted upon bowing to people backwards, bending his head the wrong way, and saluting each person thus in turn. He was not good at his lessons, and mentions somewhere that a student who came to teach him and his brothers said about them: "Serge both wishes and can, Dmitry wishes but can't (This was not true), and Leo neither wishes nor can (Tolstoy I think was perfectly true)."

雖然思惟新穎，所做所為決心與衆不同，兒童時代的託爾斯泰並沒有表現什麼特殊的材能，比喻說，他走進會客室的時候，對人鞠躬，一定頭向後仰，向每人輪流敬禮。他的功課也不高明，在某處他這樣說過：有一位學生來教他和兩位弟弟的書，這位老師對他們的評論是：「塞奇既願讀又能讀，得米苗願讀，但不能讀（這層不確），埋阿既不願讀，又不能讀（我相信這是十分

This was characteristic of Tolstoy, who was always hard on himself. But if the tutor lived to see what Tolstoy became, he must have been rather ashamed of his lack of perception.

Before Tolstoy was sixteen he entered a university with his brothers. There no doubt that, like many other young people, he hated study, though he worked hard and passed well in languages. In history, and geography he failed, and being asked to name the French seaports, he could not remember a single one. He left the University rather disgusted with himself and despising intellectual things. His companions had not really understood him, for he was a strange mixture. Sometimes he was very proud and aristocratic, yet with advanced Liberal views; and he was moody, at one moment wildly gay, at another sunk in gloom.

對的)。——這就是託爾斯泰的特色，他老是對自己不客氣的。但是那位老師如其活得命長，看見託爾斯泰的成就，他一定要愧死，承認自己無知人之明。

還沒有到十六歲託爾斯泰就同他的兄弟們考進了一所大學。毫無疑問的，同許多其他的青年一樣，他恨讀書，雖然他頗用功，而且語文的課程也都考得很對。歷史和地理，他都不及格；先生要他說出法國海口的名字，他一個也記不起。他離開了大學，頗厭惡自己，而且輕視智力的活動。他的友伴沒有真正的了解他，因為他是複雜的怪物。有時，他很傲慢，貴族氣味很濃，可是他又有自由主義者進步的見解；他的心情易變，一會兒興高彩烈，過一會兒，抑鬱愁苦。他老是

He always looked upon the worst side of himself, and wrote in his diary that he was awkward, uncleanly, irritable, a bore to others, ignorant, intolerant, and shamfaced as a child; there was no end to the names he called Himself. He admits that he is honest and that he loves goodness, but on the whole he is very unfair to himself, for the reason that he had set up such a high ideal to live up to.

Now he intended, though only nineteen, to devote himself to his peasants. He knew of the sufferings of the serfs, the famines and revolts. For a time he worked among them and learnt to know all about their lives. But he was too young, and lacked patience at present to do much good. After six months, rather discouraged and disappointed, he was off on a different experience. He made his home now at St. Petersburg,

朝最壞的方面看他自己，在日記裏說自己笨拙，不整潔，脾氣壞，令人討厭，愚昧，褊窄，同小孩一樣的害羞：總之，他把自己罵得一塌糊塗。他自認誠實而愛好美德，他從大體看來，他自己頗欠公允，理由是他所追求的理想太高了。

才十九歲，他就立意專心為農人謀幸福。他深知農奴底痛苦，和饑饉及叛亂的情形。有一個時候，他參加他們一同工作，漸漸地知道了他們生活底一切。但是他太年青，還沒有耐性來多做好事。六個月以後，相當喪氣而失望，他走開了，領略不同的經驗。他在聖彼得堡住家，度着最駭奇淫逸的生涯。他並非不知道

where he was most frivolous and idle. He understood quite well what a stupid life he was leading, and in a religious book he wrote in after years, called "My Confession," he says that though he honestly desired to be good, he stood alone in his heart for a virtuous life, he met with contempt and mocking laughter, but every time he was frivolous or wicked, he was praised and encouraged.

Yet on the whole this gay life at St. Petersburg was not altogether useless. It taught him something, and he was not really spoilt by it. He was big enough and intelligent enough to see the utter futility and uselessness of such a life. It gave him, he says, a score for aristocracy and the life of rich people generally, whose whole existence was a "mania of selfishness."

Tolstoy's favourite brother

過這種生活是如何蠢笨，在他晚年所寫的一本宗教意味的書，叫做「我的懺悔」裏，他說，我雖然誠意求善，老是孤單作戰，毫無鼓勵與援助。每次表示他心中的熱望要做一個好人，人家老是輕視他，嘲笑他；但是他輕得放蕩的時候，人家總誇獎他，鼓勵他。

在聖彼得堡這種放蕩生活，整個看來，倒不是完全無用。它不曾完全敗壞他，倒指點了他懂得不少事情。他年紀不少，聰明很夠，懂得這種生活之毫無是處。

• 據他說，這種生活使他看不起貴族及一般富人的生活，他們整個的生存不過自私存之發洩而已。

Nicholas, who as serving in the Russian army, saw what an unsatisfactory state his brother was in, and so persuaded Leo to become a soldier and join him in the Caucasus. This Leo was only too glad to do. He says in a letter at that time: "God willing, I will emend, and become a steady man at last."

Now, the open air, primitive life in this part of Russia quite restored Tolstoy to himself, and he began to write. His first book, "Childhood", was written and published when he was there. This novel, though not strictly speaking a history of his own childhood, is mostly about his own youthful life; the incidents that occur in it, are many of them true, and the characters are taken from friends and relations. It is a very wonderful book, as showing how vividly Tolstoy remembered his own feelings as a

託爾斯泰最喜歡的哥哥，尼古拉斯，當時在國軍隊中服役。他知道弟弟的處境是如何不痛快，因此他勸理阿同他在高加索一起當兵。理阿極高興遵辦。在當時的一封信裏他說道，「上帝的好意，我要改過自新，最後變成一個正常的人。」

在高加索方面，溫暖的空氣，樸素的生活，使託爾斯泰恢復了常態；他開始著作了。第一部書，「童年時代」就是在那兒寫完，那兒出版的。這部小說，雖然嚴格說來不是他的童年史，倒大半是關於他自己的少年生活；內中許多故事都是真的，人物也多半是朋友和親戚。這是一本非常的書，顯然託爾斯泰是何等

child, how intensely he must felt and suffered, and what powers of thought and observation must have been. He continued his book, and brought out later other volumes "Boyhood" and "Youth". They are all three full of beautiful things. Tolstoy also wrote about the Caucasus, a novel called "The Cossacks", a romantic story of the strange, wild people who inhabit this part of Russia.

Tolstoy after Sebastopol left the army and went back to St. Petersburg, this time to live in a literary circle, where he was welcomed by distinguished authors as the most promising writer of the day. Nobody, after reading "Childhood" or "Sebastopol," could fail to see Tolstoy's marvellous genius for seeing things as they are and his gift of expression. But he grew impatient in this circle, for his views were too advanced

生動地說得他兒童時候的感情，他感覺和遭受的是何等深刻，他的思想與觀察的能力是何等敏銳

。他把這本書繼續下去，後來出了「幼年時代」與「少年時代」。

「這三本書內容美不勝受。託爾斯泰還寫了一本關於高加索的小說，叫做「哥薩克人」，是高加索怪異野蠻的人民浪漫的故事。

不久託爾斯泰脫離軍隊，回到聖彼得堡，這次他和一羣文人住在一起，著名的作家都歡迎他

，認他為當時最有希望的作者。

讀過(兒童時代)或「塞把斯托堡」的人，定能了解託爾斯泰洞悉

事物的驚人的天才以及他的發表

and his love of truth too strong. He could not agree with people, and he could not pretend to agree with them. So he was though quarrelsome and conceited, and his opinions absurd. He was always questioning things, such as the meaning of existence, and whether he himself was of any use; he would take nothing as a matter of course. Already, before he was twenty-seven, he had conceived the great idea of devoting his life to founding a new Religion—the Religion of Christianity, in fact, but cleansed of all its dogmas, which are nothing to do with Christianity: a practical religion, giving happiness to earth, not merely the promise of future happiness.

From *Rebels and Reformers*. (1917)

的才能。但是他在這一羣文人中過得不耐煩了，因為他的見解太進步，而愛真理的熱忱又太強。他既不能屈意從人，又不能假意周旋。所以人家以為他好吵鬥，自負，意見荒謬。他老是追問事情，例如生存之意義，他自己是否有用；他決不把任何事情當做當然的。在廿七歲以前，他即已抱了宏大的志願，要專心致力於建立一個新宗教——實際即基督教——但是淨除了一切教條，教條與基督教實在無關：一個實際的宗教，給與世人現實的幸福，而不僅僅是未來幸福底納言。

*New Type Of Warfare In The Pacific:

Allied Slash Japanese Communications¹

"We are witnessing² in the Pacific the development of a new type of warfare," says the *military correspondent of the Sunday Times.³

*The Navy, the Army and Air Force have been pulling together⁴ for at least 18 months with the most remarkable success. What is so striking now, however, is *the outcome of this tribious warfare⁵ and *the lines on which it is developing.⁶

At different times *the stress has been laid on landings, on attrition of the enemy's shipping and aircraft, on the need for island-hopping and on progression from airfield to airfield.⁷ *The key to the whole matter, however, lies in the fact that war today is more than ever before a war of communications.⁸ What we are really doing in the Pacific is

smashing Japan's communications as well as her *means of communication.⁹

Communications comprise¹⁰ the railways¹¹ in Burma, and harbours¹² and airfields everywhere; means of communications are trucks,¹³ engines, ships, barges¹⁴ and aircraft.

Now *Japan's main lines of communication are land routes in China, Malaya, Burma and on bigger islands;¹⁵ secondly, *the sea route which hugs the Chinese shore inside Formosa and the Philippines down to Bangkok and Singapore,¹⁶ and, thirdly, *the sea line to the southwest which, until the last few months, fed the outpost line of the Marshalls, New Guinea and the Solomons.¹⁷ This south-western line is the one that has so far suffered the most.

•The secret of the combined combined strategy of Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur,¹⁸ two independent commanders working as one, lies •in their clever alternation of neutralizing tactics with attack and of by-passing with assaults¹⁹. In this way the Japanese south-western line of communications has been paralysed²⁰ at Truk.²¹

When the Allies hold Guam²² or Saipan,²³ the Japanese base just north of it, the line will be closed. The seas will be clear for an approach to the Philippines²⁴ which are •absolutely essential²⁵ to Japan for her southern sea route beyond Hong-

kong and Formosa. •One of the tentacles of that sea route ends at Amboina,²⁶ the former •Dutch base²⁷ only 580 miles from Darwin.²⁸

•A year ago, the Japanese would have been feverishly overhauling the defences of all the airfields on its approaches from the west and south.²⁹ Today they are wondering whether that is enough, for the art of •constructing airstrips from jungles³⁰ has been developed so marvellously by American and Australian engineer that it may be impossible for Tokyo to foresee where the next Allied leaps³¹ will be made.

NOTES

1. 太平洋上之新型戰爭：盟軍截斷日本交通。
2. 我們目擊。
3. 星期泰晤士報的軍事記者。
4. 陸海空軍協力作戰。
5. 海陸空聯合戰爭的結果。
6. 戰事發展的途徑。
7. 注意空陸，耗損敵人之船隻與飛機，離島戰爭之需要及從此一機場進展至另一機場。
8. 全局之關鍵，繫於此一事實，即今日之戰爭，較前尤甚，關係一交通戰爭也。
9. 交通工具。
10. 包括。
11. 鐵路。
12. 海港。
13. 卡車。
14. 平底船。
15. 日本之重要交通線是在中國，馬來亞，緬甸，及其他較大島嶼上之陸路交通線。
16. 接近中國海岸與台灣及菲律賓間之海上路線一直與盤谷與新加坡。
17. 直到最近數月為止，其往西南部之海線是為馬尼



一
杯
苦
酒

THE CUP OF BITTERNESS.

兩羣島，新幾尼亞及所羅門羣島之前哨補給糧食。 18. 尼米茲上將及麥克阿瑟將軍聯合戰略之祕訣。 19. 由於其散化戰術（即先利用空軍炸毀敵人陣地）與登陸攻擊以達敵陣的聰敏的更替運用。 21. 失其作用。 21. 士魯克。 22. 關島。 23. 瑟班。 24. 向菲列賓入口之各海面將被肅清。 25. 絕對重要。 26. 有一條海峽之尖端，直到安波那島（安汶島）。 27. 荷屬基地。 28. 達爾文港。 29. 一年前日本也許會很緊張地查勘自西部及南部入口之各機場的防禦工事。 30. 在雲林地帶建造飛機場。 31. 隨進。

SENSE & COMMONSENSE

***THE NEW MOON¹**

"Oh, what a lovely new moon!" said Elsie as she looked up into the sky yesterday evening.

"Yes," said her father. "Isn't it a pity² that it will not remain new? Even now it is not perfectly new but a day or two old. Soon it will reach its first quarter³ and in less than a fortnight it will be a full moon. In about three weeks it will be in its third quarter, and in a month there will be another new moon. It is always waxing⁴ and waning⁵—that is, getting bigger and then smaller."

"Does it really get bigger and smaller again?" asked Elsie.

"Not really," replied her father. "It is only the *lighted up part⁶ that waxes and wanes. As you know, the moon has no light of its own. The sun lights it up. It shines, as we say, with the sun's *reflected light.⁷ But the lighted up part is not always turned towards us. At new moon it is hardly turned towards us at all; at full moon it is completely turned in our direction."

"How can I tell whether I am looking at a moon that is waxing or waning?" asked Elsie.

"Think of the clock-face,"⁸ said her father. "If the *curved part⁹ of the moon which you see is on the right, where the *smaller numbers¹⁰ on the clock-face are, then the moon is waxing (getting bigger). If the moon's curve is on the left side, where the *larger numbers¹¹ on the clock-face are, then the moon is nearing the end of its

Words Liable To Be Confused

(Continued from No. 52)

53. Throttle, choke, smother, strangle.

To *throttle* or *strangle* is to stop the breath by compressing the throat from the outside.

Ex. 1. He seized him by the throat and throttled him.

2. The Thugs were men who strangled their victims.

3. All may be used figuratively.

To *choke* is to check the breath by stopping the windpipe.

Ex. The smoke choked me.

It may be used intransitively, as:

Ex. He swallowed too large a mouthful and choked.

To *smother* is to stop the breath by closing up the mouth and nose.

Ex. 1. Richard III is supposed to have murdered the young princes by having them smothered with pillows.

monthly round. The word month is really moon-th, you know. The *Red Indians,¹² you may remember, counted their time by moons, or months. Perhaps you would like to know that we call the different shapes of the moon its phases."

"Oh, we have had quite enough hard words," said Elsie, laughing and running off quickly.

NOTES

1. 新月. 2. 鐘表. 3. 四分之一. 4. 盞. 5. 虧. 6. 亮的部分. 7. 反光. 8. 鐘面. 9. 弧形部分. 10. 小數目 (指1, 2, 3, 等). 11. 大數目 (指10, 11, 12等). 12. 美洲印第安人。

2. Othello smothered Desdemona with a pillow.
 54. Transfer, transmit, Convey.

These words differ more by their use than by their meaning, and although they all mean to take, or send from one place to another, they cannot be used indifferently.

Convey. Merchandise, goods or persons are conveyed by rail, carriage, or by sea.

Transfer. The use of this word is best known by the following examples:

- Ex. 1. He was transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Education.
 2. I shall transfer my custom to a cheaper shop.
 3. The headquarters of the society will be transferred to a more central part of the town.
 4. It is often difficult to transfer one's thoughts to paper.
 5. It has been shown that thought may be transferred from one mind to another. This is known as thought transference.

Transmit. Telegraphic messages, wireless communications, ideas and the like are said to be transmitted.

55. Wages, fee, salary, fare, income, tax, duty, licence, rent, pension.

Wages denotes the money paid by the day, week or month to workmen and servants.

A fee is the sum paid to a professional man, such as a lawyer, doctor, or professor, for a special service. The

Rent is a sum paid regularly for the use of a house or land.

A pension is a sum paid at fixed periods to servants or employees no longer at work owing to age or incapacity.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Americans Capture Hollandia in Biggest Air, Sea Operation of S. W. Pacific

American troops have captured the important Japanese air base of Hollandia, on the north coast of Dutch New Guinea, following landings at three points along a 150-mile stretch of coast.

According to a statement issued today (April 24) by

General MacArthur's headquarters they comprised the largest land, sea and air operation ever undertaken in the South-West Pacific.

Some of the largest aircraft-carriers of the U.S. Navy and cruisers and destroyers of the Royal Australian Navy took part in the operation.

Frontline correspondents say these landings took

A fee is the sum paid to a professional man, such as a lawyer, doctor, or professor, for a special service. The phrase "School fees" is generally used to denote money paid for education at a school.

Salary is the money paid by the month or year to professional people, such as clerks, teachers, officials, managers.

Fares means money paid for a journey or voyage.

Income denotes the total income earned or received yearly or periodically.

A tax is a sum levied by the central or local authorities on income, property, or commodities.

Duty is a sum levied on the value of goods received, used, or imported.

A licence is a privilege given by the government in return for a fee.

the Japanese completely by surprise.¹² Recent heavy Allied air attacks against Wewak¹³ and Madang¹⁴ where they evidently expected Allied landings to be made.

2. *Germans Nervously Await Invasion*

Brigadier² Anstey, "well-known commentator of the Sunday Times," says that it is clear from the "enemy press" that all Europe is "waiting for the Allied invasion."⁵ The German attitude, he states varies from "completely composure" to "irritation and marked uneasiness."⁷

"A German writer has naively admitted that it is most annoying to have "powerful forces locked up in the West "waiting for an invasion which does not come, when they are "needed so desperately¹⁰ in the East. More and more is the plea¹¹ being made by the "apologists for German setbacks in Russia¹² that the Germans cannot be strong everywhere and that the defeat of the Western invasion is of primary importance. For if the Allies succeeded in the West, all would be lost."

3. *The "Human Torpedo" Volunteers* from Britain's

"Submarine Service" clad in "diving suits" and "sitting astride" the body of a torpedo have been operating "human torpedoes," the newest and most dramatic addition to our "naval armoury."⁷

Human torpedoes are the same size and shape as ordinary torpedoes. They are "driven by electric batteries" and each has a crew of two.

The charge,⁹ similar to the warhead¹⁰ of a torpedo, is attached to the nose. The craft¹¹ is "manoeuvred at slow speed towards its target¹² and dives under it. The charge is then detached¹³ from the main body and fixed to the bottom of the enemy ship.

The "time fuse¹⁴ is set¹⁵ and the "human torpedo", now minus its warhead, is driven clear of the target area before the charge explodes.

The men responsible for operating the new weapon are amongst the pick¹⁶ of Submarine Service.

4. *After Germany—Japan*

Two references¹ to "Britain's determination to prosecute the war against Japan" until she is decisively

defeated have again been voiced² in London.

Major-General⁴ Sir⁵ Frederick Maurice, *President of the British Legion⁶, told the *annual Convention⁷ that after the war conscription⁸ would most certainly be continued.

"We shall have fined to a very considerable army for enemy territory in Europe as well as for *carrying on the war with Japan,"⁹ he said. "The younger classes will still be *called up."¹⁰ There will be very little demobili-

sation¹¹ when we are *finished with Germany."¹²

*Admiral of the Fleet¹³ Lord¹⁴ Chatfield told a meeting of *war workers:¹⁵ "Although the German Navy has now been mastered¹⁶ and the *number of sinkings under convoy reduced to one in a thousand,¹⁷ *work has not slackened.¹⁸ We are planning for a more active war against Japan for which ships, *sea bases¹⁹ and *repair establishments²⁰ abroad which are required, are being prepared.

NOTES

1. 佔領. 2. 日本重要的空軍基地神戶. 3. 荷蘭新幾尼亞. 4. 登陸. 5. 麥克阿瑟將軍總部發出的申明. 6. 海陸空聯合作戰. 7. 航空母艦. 8. 巡洋艦. 9. 驅逐艦. 10. 皇家澳洲海軍曾參加作戰. 11. 前線的記者. 12. 完全出日寇之不意而襲擊之. 13. 威瓦克. 14. 適當.

2. 1. 神情不安. 2. 族長. 3. 星期六晤士報著名的評論家. 4. 敵人的報紙. 5. 等候盟軍侵入. 6. 完全鎮靜. 7. 激憤與顯著的不安. 8. 坦率地承認. 9. 強大的軍隊封鎖在西部. 10. 迫切地需要. 11. 辯解. 12. 為德軍在俄國失敗作解說者.

3. 1. 人魚雷. 2. 志願投效者. 3. 潛水艇隊. 4. 潛水裝束. 5. 跨坐. 6. 運用. 7. 海軍武庫. 8. 藉電池駕駛. 9. 火藥裝量. 10. 爆炸的一端. 11. 艇. 12. 慢慢地走向目標. 13. 解說. 14. 定時導火管(按計算定的時間爆發). 15. 安排, 佈置. 16. 精華.

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