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CHINA AND BRITISH RELATIONS

By **Sir Horace Seymour**

H.M. Ambassador in China

October 10th, the great national day of the Chinese Republic will this year be celebrated not only in China but also in the countries of China's allies throughout the world. After her long and solitary struggle against the aggressor China has for nearly three years formed part of the great alliance, the members of which have dedicated themselves to stand together until victory has been achieved and the foundations laid for a better world.

The new world, however, as we saw twenty-five years ago, is not produced without painful and sustained effort. In 1919, men hoped and believed that a cure for the wasting disease of war was at hand. Hope slowly withered and mankind was

faced by the even more disastrous catastrophe through which we are finding our way today. Is this to happen again?

One of the essential foundations for lasting peace is clearly that there should be increased confidence and sympathy between the nations. In time of war allies are conscious of their common interests: every man and woman can see that victory for one is victory for all. In time of peace it is no less true that the main interests of mankind are common interests, but it is far less obvious. It is essential, if real progress is to be made, that we should preserve in peace that mutual confidence which exists between allies in war.

For the growth of confidence between peoples, knowledge is necessary. To appreciate¹⁹ the *feelings and desires²⁰ of men in any distant country we must have *some acquaintance with the historical development of that country,²¹ with the beliefs held by its people and with the motives²² by which the acts²³ of its governments are inspired.²⁴

In our own times the *philosophy of life²⁵ among the people in the *democratic countries²⁶ has changed very rapidly. In Britain, *to take but one instance,²⁷ men and women of *all schools of thought²⁸ now accept as natural and right, developments in the so-called *social services²⁹ which would have seemed to their grand fathers no more than *idle dreams.³⁰ Today, the British Government are busy in planning further extensions³¹ and

improvements³² in our *social security system.³³ In Britain, as in all countries, there remains a *hard core of national character³⁴ which changes only very slowly through the countries, but the *mental and political make-up of the average citizen³⁵ is very different from what it was fifty years ago.

There is thus a danger lest we should, in our view of a foreign country, especially of a distant country, *fail to take account of this process of change.³⁶ China has certainly suffered much from this mistake: Britain has suffered less, but I have sometimes found in *foreign comments on Britain³⁷ some little confusion³⁸ of the Britain of the 1940's and the 1840's.

We need then, if confidence, based on knowledge, is to be maintained between two countries, continuous and

frequent contacts.³¹ These contacts, if they are to be really fruitful,³⁹ should be on various planes.⁴¹ The most fruitful form of "getting together" is in my view on the cultural and scientific⁴² planes. Literature, the Arts,⁴³ Science, Medicine, are by their very nature the common heritage⁴⁴ of mankind and furnish⁴⁵ a common ground⁴⁶ on which men of all nationalities⁴⁷ can meet.

It is much to be regretted⁴⁸ that, at a time when China and Britain had so much to gain by a better understanding of each other, and by a wider knowledge of each other's war effort, the inevitable difficulties⁴⁹ of war-time travel should greatly have restricted⁵⁰ contacts between the two countries. But these difficulties have in part been overcome:⁵¹ a British Parliamentary Mission⁵² visited China in 1942, and in the following year one of the woman members of the British Parliament, Miss Irene Ward, spent two months in Chungking and other cities. At the end of 1943, the Chinese Goodwill Mission⁵³ visited England, and its members were able to study many

aspects of British war-time life.⁵⁴ A hopeful new development has been the opening of the Sino-British Science Co-operation Office,⁵⁵ under Dr. Joseph Needham, the eminent Cambridge biochemist.⁵⁶ Only a few weeks ago five distinguished⁵⁷ Chinese professors arrived in England as the guests of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. On the other side, we have had visits to China, of varying periods, by Professors Hughes, Renwick and Dodds. The contacts between representatives of the scholarship⁵⁸ of the two countries has thus, in spite of all the difficulties, not been entirely severed,⁵⁹ though the scale⁶⁰ on which they have been maintained has been sadly small.

After the war it will remain to develop on a far larger scale the tenuous⁶¹ cultural contacts which are all that have been possible in wartime. Chinese visitors to Britain can be sure of a warm welcome and many in Britain look forward to⁶² seeing a larger flow of Chinese scholars and students to our seats of learning,⁶³ and of British scholars to Chinese institutions.

In Britain there is a steadily growing interest in China: her sure *recovery of the place she properly holds among the nations⁶⁴ will be ardently welcomed. It is the earnest desire of the British people that the time *when the invader is hurled back,⁶⁵ and China is again in control of her fairest provinces, will

now not be long delayed. When that hour comes, it is the hope of our people that China and Britain will be able, as they will surely be ready, to *play their respective parts⁶⁶ in the building of that *new world order⁶⁷ for which the greater part of mankind so earnestly longs.⁶⁸

NOTES

1. 中英關係、
2. 薩繆爾士、
3. 大英閣下 (H.M. His Majesty) 的縮寫、
4. 單獨與侵略者奮鬥、
5. 成了大同盟的一部分、
6. 獻身、
7. 獲得、
8. 基礎奠定、
9. 艱苦而長久的努力、
10. 治療、
11. 衰弱的戰爭病、
12. 希望漸漸地消滅、
13. 慘烈的大禍、
14. 永久和平的重要的基礎、
15. 更多的信任、
16. 明白共同的利害、
17. 顯明、
18. 保持、
19. 欣賞、
20. 情願與慾望、
21. 多少知道點該國的歷史的實據、
22. 動機、
23. 行爲、
24. 喚起, 激勵、
25. 人生哲學、
26. 民主國家、
27. 只舉一個例、
28. 一切思想的派別、
29. 社會服役, 社會事業、
30. 幻夢、
31. 推廣、
32. 改良、
33. 社會安全制度、
34. 民族性格之核心、
35. 一般市民的心理的與政治的構造、
36. 忽視此種變遷之經過、
37. 國外對於英國的批評、
38. 混淆, 不清楚、
39. 接觸、
40. 有效果、
41. 各方面、
42. 文化的與科學的、
43. 藝術、
44. 遺產、
45. 供給、
46. 公共的建設、
47. 國籍、
48. 懊悔、
49. 不可避免的困難、
50. 限制、
51. 一部分業已實現、
52. 美國議會訪華團、
53. 中國訪英國、
54. 英國戰時生活之許多方面、
55. 中英科學合作館、
56. 著名的劍橋大學生物化學家、
57. 知名的、
58. 學團的代表、
59. 並未完全拒絕、
60. 規模、
61. 細微的、
62. 企望、
63. 學府、
64. 恢復她在國際應有的地位、
65. 侵略者被打退的時候、
66. 各盡其職責、
67. 新世界秩序、
68. 希望。

A FAIRY TALE

THE STORY OF WHITETHORN AND ROBIN REDBREAST

By Charlotte Druiitt Cole

Once upon a time, long long ago, there was a little girl whom everyone called "Whitethorn" because of her *flaxen hair.¹ She lived with her mother in a *tiny cottage,² in Brittany.³ They were very poor, though Whitethorn's grandfather had been quite a rich man. When he died he had left farms, land and cattle⁴ to be divided between his two children; but his greedy⁵ son, Perrik, had taken everything, leaving nothing for Whitethorn's mother but the little cottage, and one old black cow. So while her mother (who was a widow) worked in the fields all day, Whitethorn *took charge⁶ of "Sooty" the cow, on the heath.⁷

But though Whitethorn never had any pretty clothes, or ever wore shoes (except on Sundays) she was a very happy little girl.⁸ She spent a good deal of time making crosses⁹ of *hawthorn twigs⁹ and sticking pretty wild flowers on the thorns.¹⁰ Then she would stick the crosses into the ground in a row, and hope somebody might come by to admire them, and perhaps to buy one. And as she worked she sang gaily.

One afternoon, a robin¹¹ alighted¹² on one of the crosses, and kept hopping up and down and twittering,¹³ as though he wanted to tell her something. Whitethorn crept nearer, and in doing so, stepped with her bare foot

on a flower, which shone like a gold piece in the grass. Immediately she was able to understand the Robin's language.

"Good-day, Whitethorn," he said, "I wish you well!"

"Who are you sir?" asked Whitethorn.

"I am Robin Redbreast," he replied, "a very *ancient holy bird.¹⁴ *In return for my past good deeds,¹⁵ I am allowed to help one poor girl every year, and this time I have chosen to help you."

"Is this really true?" cried Whitethorn, *clapping her hands.¹⁶ "Well, tell me what you want most?" asked the bird. Whitethorn thought for a minute, then she said: "A pair of *silk slippers,¹⁷ and a *gold cross,¹⁸ to wear

on *Feast Days."¹⁹ "You shall have them," twittered the Robin, "if you do as I tell you. But run home now, it is bedtime. I shall be here again to-morrow."

Whitethorn looked up, and saw to her surprise that the sun had set, and one star shone in the sky. She had quite forgotten poor Sooty! Wherever could the cow be? She began *running hither and thither²⁰ calling: "Sooty! Sooty!" Suddenly she heard her mother's voice in great distress,²¹ and running home, found her mother weeping over all that the wolves had left of poor Sooty—just her horns and her bones. Whitethorn cried bitterly nearly all night, and very early the next morning she went to the heath to

find Robin Redbreast, and to ask him for help. She didn't care at all for the shoes and the gold cross now! Robin listened to the sad tale with his head on one side. "It was all my fault," sobbed Whitethorn. "Don't cry, my dear," said Robin. "We all forget sometimes. I will give your mother another cow, if you will do as I tell you. Now, follow me, and bring your switch²² and cord²³ with you." So the bird flew on and Whitethorn followed, over hill and dale, till they reached the sea-shore.

Robin stopped and alighted on a bush. He pointed with his beak to a rock by the water's edge. "Strike that rock with your switch," he twittered; and when Whitethorn obeyed, out

walked a most beautiful cow. She was black, like Sooty, but fat and sleek,²⁴ and she mooed²⁵ most politely to Whitethorn, who led her home with great delight. When her mother started to milk the cow, it gave so much milk that all their own pots and pans were soon full, and Whitethorn had to run and borrow others from the neighbours. The fame of the widow's wonderful cow soon spread all round the countryside; and people came from far and near, wanting to buy it. Among the rest came Uncle Perrik; he said to his sister: "Let me have your black cow back. I can't think how you have fattened it up so! And I will give you in exchange the farm-house where you were born, and

some of my red and white cows." The widow agreed; Uncle Perrik led the cow away, and Whitethorn and her mother moved into their new home.

That evening when Whitethorn went into the shed²⁶ to say "Good-night" to the new cows, she was astounded²⁷ to see Sooty the second among them. "Oh, Sooty!" she cried. "You have been given away. Why have you come back?" "I couldn't live with that greedy Uncle of yours," moaned the cow. "But he's sure to come and look for you." "Well, get a sprig²⁸ of vervain²⁹ and rub me from

my horns to my tail." Whitethorn did so, and the black cow turned red and white like the others.

Uncle Perrik never could make out³⁰ what had become of Sooty, and Whitethorn's mother felt so unhappy about keeping her, that she offered him two of his own cows back. But he would not take them, for he knew that he still owed a great deal to his sister. But she and Whitethorn were quite content.³¹

Whitethorn often met Robin Redbreast during the year, and he brought her the silk slippers and the gold cross, and many other good things, too.

NOTES

- 1. 淡黃色的頭鬘、 2. 很小的茅舍、 3. 法國西北部地名、
- 4. 牲口(牛羊馬等)、 5. 貪婪的、 6. 看守、 7. 灌木叢生之地、
- 8. 十字架、 9. 山楂枝、 10. 刺, 針(山楂有刺)、
- 11. 知更鳥、 12. 歇在、 13. 啾啾、 14. 古老的聖鳥、 15. 酬答我過去的善行、
- 16. 拍手、 17. 絲綢拖鞋、 18. 金十字架、 19. 節日、
- 20. 這兒跑到那兒、 21. 悲痛、 22. 軟綿、 23. 索、
- 24. 光滑的、 25. 作牛鳴、 26. 牛棚、 27. 替詞、
- 28. 嫩枝、 29. 馬鞭草、 30. 知道、 31. 滿意。

A FRIEND OF THE TOWN

By E. V. Lucas

(Cont'd from the last issue)

鄉鎮底朋友

(續前期)

But it is no light matter, is it, to pick out suitable stories for three old-fashioned old ladies with very decided views as to what is fitting and nice, and what not, when the books (and here is the real difficulty) were to be read aloud? Each book had to please or at any rate not offend an old lady who was of a practical managing turn, and an old lady who was herself a bit of a quiz (as all good novelists must be), and an old lady who had Utopian dreams.

爲三位老古板的婦人挑選適當的故事，而她們對於拿來高聲朗誦的書，什麼合式而且好，什麼不合式不好，懷着很堅決的成見，這件事倒不是輕而易舉的，是不是？每本書得滿足或至少不冒犯一位有幹材的老太婆，一位多少愛開玩笑的老太婆，和一位富有烏託邦的夢想的老太婆。

Peter you see, must have been rather remarkable.

你瞧，比得一定是很了不起。「不對，」他會說，「

「No, he would say, 'I don't

我不相信豆蔻小姐會喜歡那個

think Miss Dorcas would like that.....the gambling passage — I'd recommend this if it weren't for Miss Kate! But she'd never like divorce proceedings....." And so on.

Reading aloud was to three old ladies a kind of ritual. They looked forward to it all day, and then as each chapter was finished they discussed it and approved or disapproved. When it comes to analysing the pleasures of life, the privilege of approving and disapproving in conversation must be ranked very high, and reading aloud makes it so very harmless an amusement, since no tale-bearing is involved. This they did, and not only during the reading but at meals too, and often they would come down to breakfast after a wakeful night with new theories as to the conduct of

——寫賭博的部分——如

是爲憐悌小姐；我倒要介紹這一本。但是她決不喜歡離婚事件的——以及其她。

高聲朗誦對於這幾位老太

婆簡直是一種典禮。她們整天

期望這件事，每一章書讀完之

後，她們就加以討論，表示贊

成或不滿意。我們仔細研究人

生的樂趣，知道在談話中有權

表示贊許和非難一定是非常快

意的。高聲朗誦本是有益的消

遣，因爲誦讀是沒有什麼挑剔

吹求的。她們朗誦，並且討論

，批評，就在吃飯的時候也往

往繼續談論；常常她們興奮得

不能安眠，下樓用早餐的時候

對於小說中男主角或女主角

的行爲倒發表不少新的理論。

Hero or Heroine. Happy Peter, to set so much gentle machinery in motion! 當然，他也不能常常滿足她們的要求。有時候接連好幾個星期沒有新書出版（自然，不單是小說：他們也很喜歡傳記和遊記。但是牠們是多麼快樂呀！十三年前，我記得有一次發現她們十分興高采烈地讀着比得最竭誠介紹的一本書——朱威女士底尖從樹之鄉。三位興趣單純，心情熱烈的老太婆讀起書來決不會比她們更愉快的。當時我唯願比得看見她們。

Of course, he was not able always to satisfy their programme. Sometimes, for weeks and weeks together no new books (not only fiction, of course: memoirs and travels they were very fond of) would be published; but when he really struck gold how happy they all were! I remember that I found them once it was thirteen years ago in a state of joyful excitement over one of Peter's most inspired suggestions — Miss Jewett's *Country of the Pointed First*. Never could three ladies of simple tastes and warm hearts have been more delighted with a printed page. I wished Peter could have seen them.

幸福得比得，你把這許多安閒的心靈機構發動了。當然，他也不能常常滿足她們的要求。有時候接連好幾個星期沒有新書出版（自然，不單是小說：他們也很喜歡傳記和遊記。但是牠們是多麼快樂呀！十三年前，我記得有一次發現她們十分興高采烈地讀着比得最竭誠介紹的一本書——朱威女士底尖從樹之鄉。三位興趣單純，心情熱烈的老太婆讀起書來決不會比她們更愉快的。當時我唯願比得看見她們。

Is he still acting as friend to that little town? I wonder. He was so capable that probably he has been promoted to a wider sphere. For that is what happens to these friends of the small town: they are raised to positions of more importance and better salaries, and the chances are that the old personal intimacy goes altogether. They may, for example, be elevated to the place of manager at, say, London Bridge. Then is all their kindness and thoughtfulness over: they become machines; very targets for pennies and half-pennies all day long, with no time for the humaner intercourse.

Well, the price of getting on has always been heavy; but here it is paid not only by the friend but by the small town too. It is hard when nice old ladies are also penalized.

。 詩 賦

比得是否仍然作那座小鄉鎮的朋友？我倒很想知道。他太能幹，或許他已經高陞到一個較大的地方去了。因為小鄉鎮的這些朋友們是有這種遭際的：他們高陞，得了較重要的位置，薪水也多些，從此情形改變，親切的舊日友情也就完全沒有了。他們也許，比喻說，陞到倫敦橋書一個書店的經理。他們所有的親切和體諒也就過去了：他們變成機械：整天是投便士和半便士銅板的目標，再沒有時間作懇切的交談了。

—— 唉，生活的代價是很貴的；但是此處這種代價不單是「朋友」付了，小鄉鎮也付了。當再愛的老太婆們也受到處罰的時候，那就未免難受了。

。 詩 賦

A STORY OF SPARTA

"HE'S A BRICK"¹

We often hear a boy or a man say, "He's a brick," when speaking of a companion² whom he likes. It is not perhaps a very correct way of speaking, but no one would be offended³ at being spoken of in this way.

If we go back to the time when the words were first used, we shall find that they had a very good meaning indeed, and a boy could have no better aim in life than to deserve⁴ that he should be called a "brick."

An old Greek writer⁵ tells us that on one occasion⁶ the famous city of Sparta⁷ was visited⁸ by an ambassador⁹ from another kingdom in the north of Greece. Now the Spartans¹⁰ were the bravest of all the Greeks. All were soldiers. At home they lived in a plain and simple fashion,¹¹ as soldiers do when they are in camp,¹² and their city was without any of the fine buildings and statues¹³ which were common in other Greek towns.

Now this ambassador knew that the King of Sparta was really the master¹⁴ of all

Greece, so he had expected to find the towns surrounded by great walls and lofty towers of defence.¹⁵ But he was very much surprised to find nothing of the kind.

He spoke of this to the king. "Sire,"¹⁶ he said, "I have visited most of the great towns of your kingdom, and I find no walls built for defence against an enemy. Why is this?"

"Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied the king, "you cannot have looked very carefully. Come with me tomorrow and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

Accordingly,¹⁷ on the following morning, the king led his guest out to the plain before the city, where the Spartan army was drawn up in battle array,¹⁸ then, pointing proudly to the soldiers, he exclaimed "Behold the walls of Sparta — ten thousand men, and every man a brick!"

There are many stories about the Spartans and their heroic deeds¹⁹ which show how well they deserved the name of "bricks." One of

the best is the story of how a small band of three hundred Spartans, and about five thousand other Greeks, stood for two days at the entrance of a narrow pass²⁰ and stopped the march of the King of Persia²¹ with a vast army. When the Persians²² came up they found the Spartans engaged, some in games, and others in dressing their long hair. This was their usual custom before risking their lives²⁶ in battle. The Persian heralds²⁷ commanded²³ the Greeks to deliver up their arms²⁹ to the great king. "Let him come and take

them," was the answer. The heralds said that the number of Persians was so great that their arrows would darken the light of the sun. "So much the better; for then we shall fight in the shade," replied the Spartans. For two days they held the pass²⁰ against the Persian host²¹. When at last they were surrounded, and there was no hope left, most of the Greek army escaped over the mountains. Spartans alone refused to flee, and fell fighting to the last on the ground they had held so nobly.

- N O T E S**
- 1. 好漢、 2. 同伴、 3. 冒犯、 4. 應得、 5. 希臘的
 - 6. 討厥、 7. 斯巴達城、 8. 訪問、 9. 大使、
 - 10. 斯巴達人、 11. 生活方式簡樸、 12. 兵營、 13. 彫像、
 - 14. 主人、 15. 防衛的高塔、 16. 陛下、 17. 因此、 18. 嚴
 - 陣以待、 19. 英武的事蹟、 20. 關口、 21. 波斯的國王、
 - 22. 波斯兵、 23. 從事於、 24. 遊戲、 25. 梳理、 26. 拚
 - 命、 27. 使者、 28. 命令、 29. 交出武器、 30. 防守、
 - 31. 大兵、 32. 拒絕退走。

STANDARD QUIZ

ARE YOU SURE?

1. "Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered" is the *battle slogan² of — (a) Montgomery,³ (b) Cromwell,⁴ (c) Wellington,⁵ (d) Nelson?⁶
2. What is the difference between—
(a) Flotsam,⁷ (b) jetsam?⁸
3. Can you name the English M. P. who was butcher,⁹ *prize fighter,⁹ publican,¹⁰ father of 24 children, and winner of the Derby and Oaks?¹¹
4. A paragrammatist would make---
Paragraphs, parachutes,¹² puns,¹³ predictions?¹⁴
5. Is there a rank¹⁵ in the *British Royal Navy¹⁶ higher than that of admiral?¹⁷
6. Which of these cities is the furthest south?
Washington, Madrid,¹⁸ Rome, Peking?
7. What are the plurals of the following?---
(a) Apex,¹⁹ (b) formula,²⁰ (c) index.²¹
8. Where in the plays of Shakespeare would you look for a scene in the French language?---
"Much Ado About Nothing?" "Henry V.," "Julius Caesar," "Measure for Measure."
9. What is a palimpsest?
10. Who wrote *"The Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy"?'²²

ANSWERS ON PAGE 16

NOTES

1. 消散。 2. 戰爭口號。 3. 蒙哥馬利。 4. 克林威爾。
(1594-1653)，英國及共和國之政治領袖。 5. 威靈頓公爵，
(1769-1852)，英國陸軍。 6. 納爾遜，英國海軍上將
(1758-1805)。 7. Member of Parliament 之縮寫，英國議員。
8. 屠戶。 9. 體育競技者。 10. 旅館主人。 11. 賽馬之優勝者。
12. 降落傘。 13. 雙關語。 14. 預言。 15. 官階。
16. 英國皇家海軍。 17. 上將。 18. 馬德里 (西班牙京都)。
19. 頂點。 20. 公式。 21. 索引。 22. 簡明烹飪術。

ANSWERS TO STANDARD QUIZ

1. (a) and (b) General Montgomery, who suggested it as the "Second Front" slogan,¹ and Cromwell, who used it at Dunbar,² 1650. 2. (a) Goods lost by shipwreck and found floating on the sea. (b) goods thrown overboard³ to lighten a ship in distress and washed ashore. 3. John Gully, M. P. for Pontefract,⁴ 1832-37. 4. Puns. 5. Yes, Admiral of the Fleet. 6. Washington. 7. (a) Apices, (b) Formulae and formulas, (c) indices and indexes. 8. Henry V. 9. A MS.⁵ written over an earlier writing which has been erased. 10. Hannah Glasse (1747)

NOTES

1. 第二戰場的口號、 2. 巴丹 (蘇格蘭城名)、 3. 丟到船外的、 4. 英國約克郡市邑名、 5. Manuscripts 之縮寫(稿子)



THE "PROTECTOR" OF FRANCE

