

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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中英  
周刊

# United Nations Plan To Outlaw War

## 聯合國計劃排斥戰爭

“British Ministers welcome the news that the United States Government are ready to join with representatives of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China in examining the shape which the new organisation for world security may take after the war,” writes the diplomatic correspondent of the Times.

“In all probability,” he says, “the examination will take place in Washington in accordance with Mr. Molotov’s suggestion of last November and will be made by officials whose job will be to compare and collate draft proposals which each of the four Powers has been drawing up in their present form.

“The American Government have discussed their

倫敦太晤士報外交訪員寫道

：「美國政府準備與英國、蘇聯

，和與中國的代表共同研究戰後

世界安全新機構底方式，英國陸

部大臣聽到這個消息，甚表歡迎

「十分之八九，」他說，「

此種研究，將依照年十一月莫洛

托夫先生的提議，在華盛頓舉行

；而從事研討的人員的工作是把

四強各自擬定的草案的原本加以

比較和對照。

「美國政府已經向聯合國中委

own proposals with Congressional Leaders. The Soviet Government have been working in the same private way on their proposals. A summary of Soviet comment so far as it is available, seems to show that the Russians are pursuing the same line of inquiry as the British and Americans, and Chungking is believed to be developing its thoughts in the same direction.

“According to recent statements, the British draft proposals, or bases of discussion, have been made slightly more precise than before. They suggest the establishment of a World Council comprising the greatest States of the Alliance and a wider assembly of all friendly Powers. A smaller Higher Council would be the controlling or leading body, for the simple reason that its member States would have the main responsibility of enforcing

社們檢討他們自己的提案。蘇俄

政府也同樣地私自檢討他們的提

案。據我們所知道的，蘇俄評論

的概要似乎表示俄國的人研究的

路線同英美的是一致的；我們相

信重慶的意思也朝着同樣的方向

發展。

“據最近來的報道，英國的草

案，即大家檢討的根據，比以前

修改得稍稍精密。草案建議成立

一個盟邦大區所組織的世界公會

和一個包羅一切友邦的較大的會

。管轄或領導的機關將是一個較

小的高級公會，簡單的理由是各

會員國要擔任實施大議案的大部

decisions, but, to a degree its control has still to be worked out in discussions between many States.

“Reports from Washington suggest that the American Government is very much of the same mind, indeed, it is the logical development of the Moscow Declaration and, since the Moscow Conference, the big Powers have been in constant touch with each other, comparing notes in an informal way. It has also been suggested on the British side that the whole organisation should be left flexible to allow for easy adjustments in its machinery and that it should work from the beginning for economic as well as political welfare.”

“These and other suggestions will be discussed in Washington in great detail. For many reasons, the examination will remain preliminary and tentative. It

分責任，但是，管理問題多少還得經過許多國家討論才能決定。

華盛頓方面的報告暗示美國政府的見解與上面所說的很一致

的確，這是莫斯科宣言底論理的發展，而且自從莫斯科會議以來，中英美蘇常常保持接觸，

非正式地交換意見。英國方面也曾經建議世界安全的整個組織應該有伸縮性，以便在它的機構內調整工作進行不致困難，且此種

組織一開始就應該為會員國際政治的以及經濟的福利。上面說各種提議以及其他的提議在該開會時候將詳細討論

# Children In Wonderland

兒童在 Wonderland

By

Agnes Maffill

There are not so many books in Britain as there used to be, because the war causes a great shortage of paper to print them on. But quite a number of new ones appear every year. And luckily for John and Mary—as we'll call the average boy and girl in Britain—there are hundreds of old favourites which can be read again and again.

For example, books like "Through the Looking Glass" and "Alice in Wonderland" which were written

for a real little "Alice" more than seventy years ago, are still just as much loved as ever they were. So is Robert Louis Stevenson's grand adventure story "Treasure Island," which on its first appearance was read by children who are grandparents—and even great-grandparents—to-day.

Another old-fashioned book which is still a tremendous favourite in Britain is Anna Sewell's "Black Beauty." This delightful story of a horse's life was first published

will be a time for pooling and arranging ideas. Later, there will be a review on the ministerial level and wider inquiries between other Allied Powers before each country takes its decision on the agreed plan."

• 因為許多原故，這種會討將仍是初步的試驗性的，屆時集中意見，加以整理。然後，在每一個國家對於大家同意的安全計劃取決定以前，盟國間還要經一翻大員的覆審和較廣泛的諮詢。

shed in 1977. It is "as popular as ever,"<sup>13</sup> partly because it is a very well-written story and partly because John and Mary are great animal lovers. Stories about animals or birds and their habits are eagerly read. Kipling,<sup>14</sup> in his "Just So Stories" and "Jungle Book," makes animals amusing as well as interesting and a modern children's author, Enid Blyton, has written many "thrilling tales"<sup>15</sup> about boys and girls who go out into the countryside<sup>17</sup> and learn the ways of wild creatures.

Fairy tales! Britain's boys and girls, love them up to about ten or eleven years old. Grimm's<sup>18</sup> and Hans Andersen's<sup>19</sup> Fairy Tales and the "Arabian Nights"<sup>20</sup> are all very much liked. They are not only read as stories but the "dazzling pantomimes,"<sup>21</sup> which John and Mary see in the Christmas holidays are "founded on famous

fairy tales."<sup>22</sup> So are many plays which "they act themselves"<sup>23</sup> at school.

Though I keep mentioning old stories and books, you must not think for a moment that John and Mary read only these. Modern books of all kinds for boys and girls are always coming out, although there have to be fewer in wartime, because of the paper shortage. This means, too, that new books sell out very quickly and often there are "not enough copies to go round."<sup>24</sup> But John and Mary get over that difficulty as far as possible by borrowing new books they cannot buy from their school or public library and by lending the ones they have got to all their friends.

As you would expect, lots of these new books published in Britain are thrilling stories of war escape or adventure. One I wrote myself recently is called "The Schoolgirl Fugitives"<sup>25</sup> and

tells the adventures of two girls who had to escape from Paris to England, as best they could, when "France fell to the Germans" in 1940. Others, perhaps, are "war spy stories" or deal with "deeds of heroism" in wartime.

Young readers in Britain between ten and twelve years of age, specially like school stories, telling of life and adventures, preferably at a boarding school, where the pupils all live under one roof and so have more opportunities than "day scholars" for "exciting times" together. Some of these books are about schools for girls only, others about boys' schools.

What about poetry? Well, Britain's youngsters enjoy "stirring verse about victories," brave deeds and patriotism, told in "ringing words" and "musical, swinging lines." Some poems of this kind are old, written by

Shakespeare or Macaulay<sup>25</sup> or Tennyson,<sup>26</sup> three of Britain's greatest poets; some of it is quite modern and belongs to our own times. A new volume of lovely verses on all sorts of the quieter subjects is "Songs of Childhood," by "Walter de la Mare."<sup>27</sup> And when John and Mary want to laugh and chuckle,<sup>28</sup> then they enjoy comic<sup>29</sup> poems, such as 'Verse for Worse Children,' by "Hilaire Belloc"<sup>30</sup> or the "nonsense rhymes"<sup>31</sup> of "Edward Lear,"<sup>32</sup> with their "funny illustrations."<sup>33</sup> Britain's "juvenile books" generally have plenty of good pictures, often in beautiful colour, by "first-rate artists."<sup>35</sup>

There is another wartime shortage in Britain which affects<sup>36</sup> children even more than the paper shortage, and that is a "great scarcity of toys,"<sup>37</sup> because "materials and labour cannot be spared to make them."<sup>38</sup> So child-

dren of eight or nine and over have to be interested in hobbies<sup>49</sup> instead of toys, and in books telling them more about these hobbies. In the \*juvenile department<sup>50</sup> of a bookshop in Britain, therefore, you would see many volumes about \*stamp collecting,<sup>51</sup> handicrafts,<sup>52</sup> needlework,<sup>53</sup> electricity,<sup>54</sup> aircraft recognition,<sup>55</sup> railways and so on.

Books bring so many good things—interest, information,<sup>56</sup> \*forgetfulness of self,<sup>57</sup> a widening world, great ideals, laughter—that you may be sure John and Mary heartily agree with the author who said: “A home without books is like a house without windows; no man has the right to \*bring up<sup>58</sup> children without books to surround them.”

N O T E S

1. 奇境 (童話小說中之境地)。
2. 在英國現在沒有和以前那麼多的書了。
3. 戰事使紙張大是缺乏不能充分印書。
4. 幸運地。
5. 我們這稱呼一般的英國男孩子與女孩子。We' We will.
6. 古舊的愛讀的書。
7. 這兩本書是英國作家 Lewis Carroll (1832-1898) 著內有名的童話, 後一本中國有趙元任先生的翻譯, 叫做阿麗斯漫遊奇境記。
8. 英國小說家與詩人 (1850-1894)。
9. 中國有幾種翻譯, 有的叫金銀島, 有的叫寶島。
10. 極受寵愛的讀物。
11. 不甚知名的英國女童話作家。
12. 令人愉快的。
13. 同從前一樣受歡迎。
14. Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), 英國作家。
15. (印度等處之) 叢林。
16. 令人深感(快樂或恐懼等)之故事。
17. 鄉間。
18. 德國著名童話家, 兄弟二人 (Wilhelm Karl Grimm 1736-1859, Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm (1785-1863) )。
19. 丹麥童話家 (1805-75)。
20. 天方夜談。
21. 光輝奪目之歷史。
22. 以著名的童話為根據。
23. 他們自己表演。
24. 冊數不勝週轉。
25. 逃亡者。
26. 法國被德軍佔領。
27. 戰事偵探故事。
28. 英勇之行為(或事實)。
29. 尤愛講到奇蹟的學校向生活與實際(的故事)。
30. 日學(不寄宿的)。
31. 令人興奮的詩會。
32. 動人讚美嘉利的詩。
33. 金鑰的名。
34. 音韻的, 有韻的詩句。
35. Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-1859)



Idioms With Certain Verbs

Carry

To carry a motion (or bill): to win a motion, 通過儀案.

The motion was carried unanimously.

To be carried away: to be transported or deprived of self-control, 心神為之奪去, 不能自主.

I am sure you will be carried away by the wonderful music.

Don't suffer yourself to be carried away by any sudden impulse.

To carry coals to Newcastle: to do something which is unnecessary, 做無益之事.

To give a tip to a millionaire is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

To carry another person's judgment: to convince a person that your opinion is right, and so to persuade him to agree with you, 折服人家, 使他相信你的意見.

You can hardly carry the judgment of the warlords of Japan.

To carry off: (1) to win, 贏; (2) to seize, 捉.

As she is an excellent student she will carry off the prize.

The little girl was carried off by gipsies.

36. Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892)	37. 英國現代著名詩人	38.
39. 藝術的	40. 現代英國名作家	41. 遊戲詩
42. 藝術的	43. 有趣的插畫	44. 青年(讀物)部
45. 第一流的藝術	46. 沒有剩餘的材料及人工來	47. 藝術
48. 藝術	49. 藝術	50. 藝術
51. 藝術	52. 藝術	53. 藝術
54. 藝術	55. 藝術	56. 藝術
57. 藝術	58. 藝術	59. 藝術

## SENSE & COMMONSENSE

### AN ANTS' NEST

**M**y brother Jack and I some time we sat watching found an ants' nest in the little insects' as they the park to-day, and for bustled about in their active

To carry on: (1) to manage, 管理; (2) to resume what was being done before an interruption, 繼續工作不使停頓。  
When his father died he continued carried on the business.

The officer said, "Carry on, men!"

To carry one's point: to attain to the goal aimed at by overcoming obstacles, or to defeat opposition in argument or debate, 排除障礙以求達到目的。  
The reformers are determined to carry their point in spite of all kinds of obstacles.

To carry out: (1) to take away, 拿走; (2) to put into practice.

The servants carried out the luggage.

I am going to carry out the plan at once.

To carry (a thing) too far: to go to excess, 太過, 過分。

They carried the thing too far and it became a tragedy.

To carry the day: to overcome all opposition and win the victory, 克服反對, 獲得勝利。

The republicans carried the day in the presidential election.

To carry weight: to be influential, 佔勢力。

His opinions carry a good deal of weight in the meeting.

way. An old gentleman on a seat near by told us a good deal about ants which was new to us.

"By accident, Jack had disturbed the nest with a stick."

"Look at those ants' eggs," I said, as the ants began to "rush to and fro," dragging tiny white objects along behind them which they were evidently trying to bury again.

"These are not ants' eggs," said the old gentleman. "They are grubs<sup>10</sup> and pupae.<sup>11</sup> The eggs of the ant are far smaller than these. First of all, you know, there is the egg, then the grub or larva, then the pupa or chrysalis,<sup>12</sup> and finally the ant."

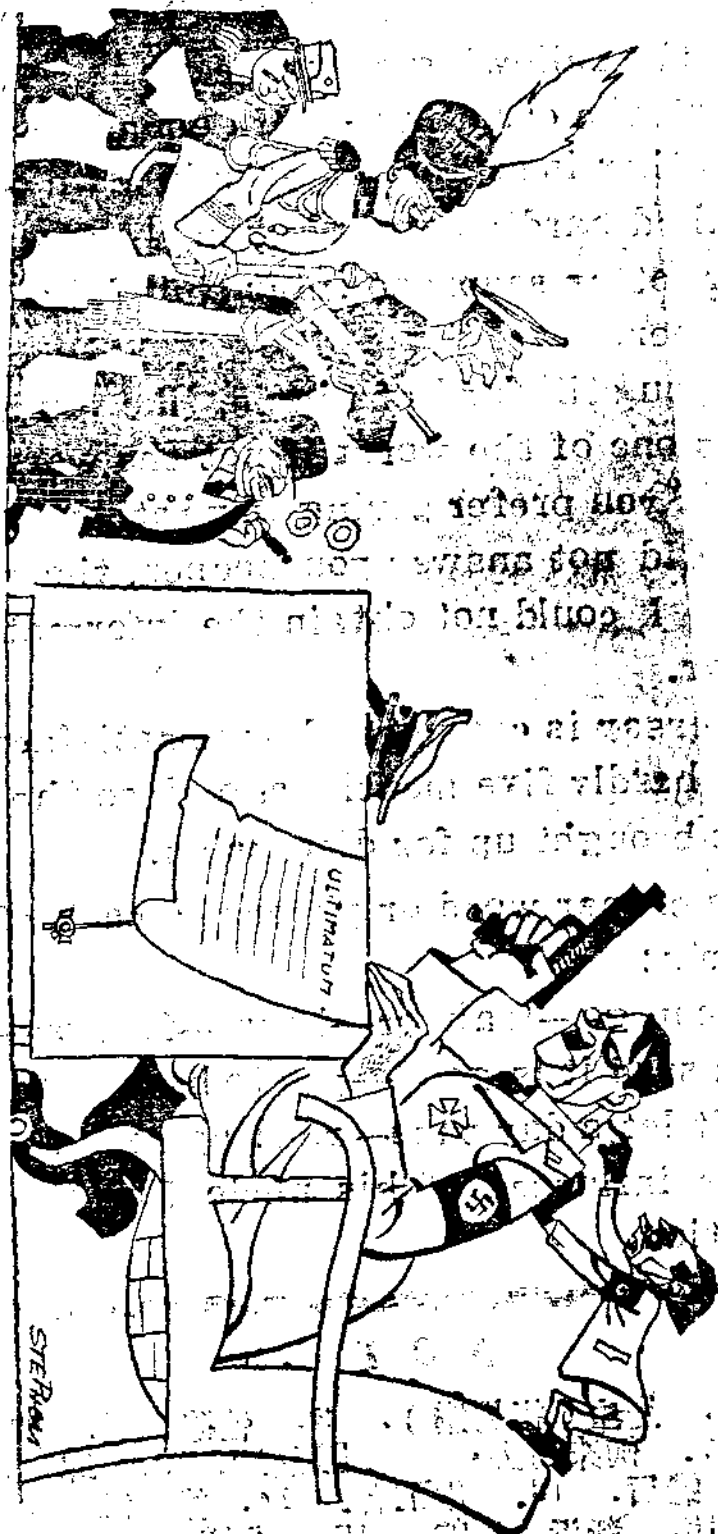
We also learnt that in an ants' nest there might be as many as ten thousand ants, but that only one of these would be a "queen ant."<sup>13</sup> The queen ant is larger than the others. The old gentleman

told us that he kept a nest at home with a queen ant in it that was at least seven years old. Most of the ants we saw were workers<sup>14</sup> they "see to all that needs doing in the nest."<sup>15</sup>

"In the summer," our friend said, "winged<sup>16</sup> ants may be seen near a nest in large numbers. These are "freshly hatched"<sup>17</sup> queens and males.<sup>18</sup> The males are like the drones<sup>19</sup> in a beehive; they leave the others to do the work.

"When the weather is warm enough to tempt them out, the winged ants leave the old nest and look out for a favourable spot<sup>21</sup> in which to make a new one. "By far the larger number of them die;<sup>22</sup> but a few survive,<sup>23</sup> and these "settle down"<sup>24</sup> and start a new nest by themselves, where they are soon surrounded<sup>25</sup> by new workers, just as the queen was in the old nest."

Don't bully them Adolf, they might turn nasty.



阿夫，別欺負他們，他們也許會搗亂的。

## LITERARY CONTEST II

## 1. Correct the following sentences:

1. I think she can do the work equally as well as you.
2. My father is seldom or ever in town on Sundays.
3. She had hardly entered than her niece arrived.
4. Your letter seems to infer that I have refused to help her.
5. Are you still fond of tennis, like you used to be?
6. He is one of the worst if not the worst student.
7. Would you prefer giving way rather than fighting?
8. If I did not answer you sooner, the reason is because I could not obtain the information you asked for.
9. The essay is considered as unsatisfactory.
10. It is hardly five months ago since the matter was first brought up for discussion.

## 2. Fill in a proper word or phrase in each of the following blanks:

1. You can go—train or—boat, —foot or—horseback.
2. I am sure it is good—you to have your mistakes—.
3. Don't let a day pass—reading something good.
4. —the influence of his uncle Liu obtained—good position.

## NOTES

1. 公園。 2. 昆蟲(指馬蜂)。 3. 忙碌。 4. 偶然。 5. 搭客。  
 6. 棍子。 7. 衝來衝去。 8. 顯然地。 9. 埋。 10. 蟻。  
 11. 蛹。 12. 蟻后。 13. 工作者。 14. 擔負窩內一切煩瑣的工作。  
 15. 有異的。 16. 新近。 17. 公蟻。 18. 雄蜂。 19. 引誘他們出來。  
 20. 找個有利地位。 21. 殺死。 22. 我們。 23. 數大量地死。  
 24. 生存。 25. 住定。 26. 巢。

5. This is—different—what he said.
6. He takes pleasure—going a vast—of work.
7. I arrived—yesterday.
8. I gave them some money in—that they—live more comfortably.
9. They have just lost their mother,—they loved—tenderly.
10. A reward will—given to—brings the handbag to—owner.

3. What are the proverbs whose meaning is expressed by the following?

1. The only test of quality is practice, not theory.
2. It is all right if the result is good.
3. A friend is most valuable when one is in trouble.
4. Mend the first defect and none will follow.
5. An attractive appearance is not always a reliable indication of worth.

4. Render the following proverbs into ordinary English:

1. Nothing venture nothing win.
2. He is penny wise and pound foolish.
3. A miss is as good as a mile.
4. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
5. Even a worm will turn.

5. What great English dramatist died on the same day of his birthday after more than fifty years? Tell briefly the story of one of his masterpieces. (less than 800 words)

First Prize.....A Wrist Watch

Second Prize.....A Fountain Pen

Third Prize.....An Illustrat Boedok

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. Cherbourg Falls into the Hands of the Allies

Substantial Allied gains on both flanks of the Normandy front are reported from France to-day (June 26.) A correspondent broadcasting from the battle area this morning said

American troops had occupied Cherbourg. On the eastern flank of the Allied front British armoured forces are reported in a New York telegram, which quotes official sources, to have captured Tilly-sur-Seulles, 60 miles south-east of Cherbourg, and advanced

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1,000 yards<sup>10</sup> beyond the town.

**2. \*All'es Smash Way Into Japanese Burma Stronghold of Mogaung'**

Chinese troops and units of General Lemaigre's forces<sup>2</sup> have entered Mogaung, 30 miles west of Myitkyina,<sup>3</sup> where heavy fighting is taking place, says today's (June 26) \*South-East Asia Command communique.

In the Myitkyina area, American troops are \*advancing southwards along the Maigna road in the face of Japanese machine gun and mortar fire.<sup>5</sup> Other Americans have advanced to a point a mile south of the junction<sup>6</sup> of the Samprabum<sup>7</sup> and Mogaung roads.

**3. Admiral Mountbatten Congratulating British and Indian Troops**

Congratulating \*all ranks<sup>2</sup> of the British and Indian troops, who \*cleared the Japanese from the Kohima-

Imphal road,<sup>3</sup> \*Admiral Mountbatten,<sup>4</sup> \*Supreme Commander, South-East Asia Command,<sup>5</sup> says: 'Not since they overran<sup>6</sup> the Far East two years ago have the Japanese \*launched so heavy and desperate an attack<sup>7</sup> against us, but this time you not only held<sup>8</sup> them, \*aided by air supply,<sup>9</sup> but you \*turned to the attack<sup>10</sup> and \*have inflicted a defeat which the enemy will not forget-<sup>11</sup>

"They wanted to invade India and \*cut the lines of supply<sup>12</sup> to China and to \*General Stilwell's<sup>13</sup> American, British and Chinese forces and thus \*stop their advance in North Burma.<sup>14</sup> Your victory has prevented this."

**4. \*Medical Miracles<sup>1</sup> For the Wounded<sup>2</sup>**

\*So far,<sup>3</sup> in this war only \*one per cent<sup>4</sup> of the wounded have died before reaching hospital, writes Victor



Thompson in the 'Daily Herald.' In the last war, he adds, the figure was 11 per cent or more. More than 70 per cent of wounded have been 'restored to frontline fitness.' Nearly 80 per cent of them have 'limb injuries.' The 'mending time' for nearly all is 25 per cent of

the 1914-18 figure. Today 'plastic surgery' is making even greater progress than before. The latest development is a glue made from human blood and used for 'extensive wounds.' It is said to shorten the 'laborious stages of repair' by eight per cent.

NOTES

1. 1. 德軍落入盟軍之手. 2. 盟軍的重大收獲. 3. 納曼第命線之左右翼. 4. 新聞記者. 5. 由該區廣播. 6. 裝甲部隊. 7. 紐約電報所報告. 8. 該電根據官方消息. 9. 佔領提利城. 10. 進展一千碼.
2. 1. 盟軍闖入日本在緬甸之要塞孟拱. 2. 林戴尼將軍所指揮之部隊. 3. 密支那. 4. 東南亞盟軍總部公報. 5. 雷機關鎗白砲火力沿豐那村公路向南推進. 6. 交叉點. 7. 森勃拉本山.
3. 1. 慶賀. 2. 各級軍士官佐. 3. 肅清科希馬伊姆法爾公路上之日軍. 4. 蒙巴頓上將. 5. 東南亞盟軍總司令. 6. 蹂躪. 7. 發動如此猛烈不顧一切的攻勢. 8. 阻止. 9. 受空運補給之支持. 10. 轉守為攻. 11. 使敵遭受永不能忘的慘敗. 12. 截斷供運線. 13. 史蒂威爾將軍. 14. 阻止他們向緬北進展.
4. 1. 藥的奇蹟. 2. 受傷的人. 3. 至今為止. 4. 百分之一. 5. 每日先驅報(倫敦). 6. 恢復到可以上綫的地步. 7. 肢體受傷. 8. 痊癒的時間. 9. 數字. 10. 補形外科手術. 11. 膠膜. 12. 與國人的創傷. 13. 盟軍的修補階段.

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