

001-03 COLLABORATION 合作

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主 **The military victory** that gave the British the **upper hand** 占优势；处于有利地位,控制局面 in the Treaty of Nanking 南京条约 谓 **was made possible** 使成为可能 **not just** by British military superiority 优势；优越性 **but also** by Chinese collaborators 合作者；通敌者.

使英国在《南京条约》中占上风的军事胜利，不仅得益于英国的军事优势，还得益于中国的通敌者。

The British **received help from the Chinese** before and during the First Opium War /and in the building of their new colony.

Even though authorities 当局；官方 in Canton ordered (v.) the Chinese in Hong Kong to resist (v.)抵抗；反抗 the “barbarians 野蛮人；未开化的人,” the British encountered 遭遇；遇到 practically 几乎；实际上 no resistance 抵抗；反抗 when they first occupied Hong Kong Island.

A British military surgeon 外科医生 wrote that /the inhabitants 居民；住户 of Hong Kong 谓 “appear to be industrious 勤奋的；勤劳的 and obliging 乐于助人的；体贴的....”

From all accounts 根据各方描述，从各方面来看 they seem **in general** to have been very peaceably disposed (a.倾向于；有意于) 性情平和的；态度温和的; nor did they exhibit (v.) 显示；表现 **any marked** 显著的；明显的 **approbation** 认可；赞许 or **disapprobation** 不赞成；反对, on 在...时 their transfer 转移；移交；转让 to **the British sway** (n.)统治，势力，支配，控制，影响；摇摆，摆动.”

Example 1. 案例

综合各方面说法，他们总体上似乎生性十分平和；而且在被转由英国统治时，他们也没有表现出任何明显的赞同或反对。

disposed

(a.)

1. ~ (**to do sth**) : willing or prepared to do sth 倾向于；有意于；乐意

•I'm not disposed (a.) to argue. 我无意争论。

•You're most welcome to join us /if you feel so disposed (a.). 你若有意参加，我们非常欢迎。

2. ~ **to/towards sb/sth** : (following an adverb 用于副词后) having a good/bad opinion of a person or thing 对...有好感（或恶感）

•She seems favourably disposed (a.) to the move. 她似乎对这一行动持赞同态度。

Table 1. From all accounts they seem in general **to have been** very peaceably disposed; **nor did** they exhibit any marked approbation or disapprobation, on their transfer to the

| British sway. | |
|---|---|
| Header 1 | Header 2 |
| seem + to have done very peaceably disposed (a.) 性情平和的，安分的 | 似乎曾经 / 一直..... -disposed : 此处是形容词，意为性情... 的，有... 倾向的 - peaceably disposed : 性情平和的 a. She is well disposed (a.) towards her neighbors. 她对邻居很友善。 |
| nor did they exhibit... —— 否定词前置倒装 | 否定词 nor /neither/never /hardly 等放句首 → 句子部分倒装 即：助动词 / 情态动词 /be 提到主语前 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 本句正常语序： they did not exhibit... • 倒装后： nor did they exhibit... 例句： He didn't go, nor did I. 他没去，我也没去。 |

sway

(v.)(n.)

1.a movement from side to side 摆摆；摆动

2.(literary) power or influence over sb 统治；势力；支配；控制；影响

• Rebel forces **hold sway** over much of the island. 该岛很大一部分控制在叛军手里。

• He was quick to exploit (v.) those **who fell under his sway**. 他毫不犹豫地利用受他控制的那些人。

In the early 1900s, Chow Shouson, a wealthy businessman and the first Chinese member of the colonial **Executive Council** (委员会，地方议会；会议) 殖民行政会议, used to **过去常常 boast** 吹嘘；夸耀 how his ancestors 祖先；祖宗, who had lived **on the island before the British arrived**, had helped the British post (v.)张贴；公布 Elliot' s proclamation 公告；宣言 that Hong Kong would be a free port.

Example 2. 案例

The military victory that gave the British the upper hand in the Treaty of Nanking was made possible not just by British military superiority but also by Chinese collaborators. The British received help from the Chinese before and during the First Opium War and in the building of their new colony.

Even though authorities in Canton ordered the Chinese in Hong Kong to resist the “barbarians,” the British encountered practically no resistance when they first occupied Hong Kong Island.

A British military surgeon wrote that the inhabitants of Hong Kong “appear to be industrious and obliging....

From all accounts they seem in general to have been very peaceably disposed; nor did they exhibit any marked approbation or disapprobation, on their transfer to the British sway.” 12 In the early 1900s, Chow Shouson, a wealthy businessman and the first Chinese member of the colonial Executive Council, used to boast how his ancestors, who had lived on the island before the British arrived, had helped the British post Elliot’ s proclamation that Hong Kong would be a free port. 英国在《南京条约》中取得的军事胜利，不仅得益于英国的军事优势，也离不开中国合作者的帮助。在第一次鸦片战争前后以及建立新殖民地的过程中，英国都得到了中国人的援助。尽管广州当局命令香港的中国人抵抗“蛮夷”，但英国人最初占领香港岛时几乎没有遇到任何抵抗。一位英国军医写道，香港居民“看起来勤劳且乐于助人.....据各方记载，他们普遍性情温和；对于被置于英国统治之下，他们既没有表现出明显的赞同，也没有表现出

明显的反对。” 12 20 世纪初，富商周寿生是殖民地行政委员会的首位华人议员，他常常吹嘘自己的祖先在英国人到来之前就居住在香港，并在埃利奥特宣布香港成为自由港后为英国提供了帮助。

No single reason adequately 足够地；充分地 explains (v.) why some Chinese were so eager 渴望的；热切的 to help the British.

Nor did the British find Chinese collaborators 合作者；通敌者 everywhere during the First Opium War.

第一次鸦片战争期间，英国人也并非在各地都能找到中国的合作者。

For example, the British had great difficulty obtaining 获得；得到 supplies 补给；物资 in the early part of the war, especially during their unsuccessful and short-lived 短暂的；短命的 occupation 占领 of Zhoushan (known to foreigners as Chusan), a small island near Shanghai on the China coast where the local Chinese refused to cooperate 合作；配合. Some collaborators justified 证明.....正当；为.....辩护 their actions /through 以；凭借；因为；由于 their resentment 愤恨；怨恨 of the Manchus 满族；满人.

一些通敌者，以他们对满族人的怨恨，为他们的行为辩护。

Others were from subethnic groups 亚族群；支族 who had long cooperated with Europeans /in the waters 海域；近海 off the southern China coast.

其他人来自那些长期在中国南部沿海，与欧洲人合作的少数民族群体。

Example 3. 案例

subethnic

(a.)次民族的：指一个民族内部的较小的、具有独特文化特征的群体。

次民族 (Subethnic) 是指在特定民族内部，基于国籍、语言、原籍地等因素形成的更细致的群体界限。这些群体通常共享更广泛的民族身份，但在文化、方言或传统上存在内部差异。

For most of these collaborators, however, 主 working with the British 系 was primarily 主要地 a matter 事情，问题 of wealth and power.

然而，对于这些合作者中的大多数人来说，与英国人合作，主要是为了获得财富和权力。

Example 4. 案例

No single reason adequately explains why some Chinese were so eager to help the British. Nor did the British find Chinese collaborators everywhere during the First Opium War. For example, the British had great difficulty obtaining supplies in the early part of the war, especially during their unsuccessful and short-lived occupation of Zhoushan (known to foreigners as Chusan), a small island near Shanghai on the China coast where the local Chinese refused to cooperate.

Some collaborators justified their actions through their resentment of the Manchus. Others were from subethnic groups who had long cooperated with Europeans in the waters off the southern China coast.

For most of these collaborators, however, working with the British was primarily a matter of wealth and power. 没有单一的原因能够充分解释为何一些中国人如此热衷于帮助英国人。在第一次鸦片战争期间，英国人也并非在所有地方都能找到中国合作者。例如，战争初期，英国人获取补给十分困难，尤其是在他们短暂且失败地占领舟山（外国人称之为舟山）期间。舟山是位于中国沿海上海附近的一个小岛，当地中国人拒绝合作。一些合作者以对满清的怨恨为由，为自己的行为辩解。另一些人则来自长期以来与欧洲人在华南沿海海域合作的少数民族。然而，对于大多数合作者而言，与英国人合作主要还是出于财富和权力的考量。

One colorful collaborator 合作者；协作者 was Loo Aqui, who rose to prominence (n.) 重要，著名；突起，凸出；地位显赫；声名鹊起 through piracy 海盗行为；海上劫掠 and provisioning (v.) 供应补给品；提供粮食（或物资） foreign vessels 船；舰艇。Loo was a Tanka 蛮家, 蛮民, one of the minority ethnic groups 少数民族 that lived along the southern China coast.

Ostracized (v.) 排斥；排挤 by other Chinese, these so-called egg families 蛮家, 蛮家 lived in communities 群体；社区 of small boats, making their livelihood 生计；谋生手段 from fishing, shipping 航运；运输, and provisioning 供应；提供粮食（或物资）.

Like many other fishing communities 群体；社区, they often resorted to 求助于，诉诸于；采取；诉诸（某种手段） piracy 海盗行为；海上劫掠, especially when economic conditions were rough 艰难的；严峻的.

From the earliest days of the foreign presence 存在；驻扎 in Canton, 'Tankas 蛮家人 had traded with foreign merchants 商人 and served as middlemen 中间人；中间商, even though the Qing government prohibited 禁止；不准 this **on pain** 痛苦 of 违则受到某种惩罚；违则以...论处 death 违者处死；以死刑相威胁.

Example 5. 案例

on/under pain of sth

(formal) with the threat of having sth done to you as a punishment if you do not obey 违则受到某种惩罚；违则以...论处

• They were required to cut pollution levels, **on pain of** a £ 10 000 fine /if they disobeyed. 他们被要求降低污染水平，违则罚款1万英镑。

During the war, some Tankas **provided** British *naval and merchant vessels with* supplies. Loo **was later rewarded** (v.) 奖赏 for **provisioning** 为...提供所需物品；供给给 the British forces **with** *a large plot* (专用的) 小块土地；小块地皮 *of valuable land* in the Lower Bazaar 集市；市场, where much of the Chinese population of Hong Kong would eventually settle (v.).

Loo 后来因在下巴扎为英军提供了一大片有价值的土地而受到嘉奖，香港的大部分中国人最终都在那里定居。

Example 6. 案例

Lower Bazaar

通常指地势较低、人口密度较高、熙熙攘攘且充满传统气息的城镇商业区.

bazaar

1. (in some Eastern countries) a street or an area of a town where there are many small shops (某些东方国家的) 集市

2. (in Britain, the US, etc.) a sale of goods, often items made by hand, to raise money for a charity or for people who need help (英、美等国的) 义卖

→ 发音释义：[bə' zɑ:] n. 集市；市场 词源解释：来自波斯语 bazar (集市)，该词广泛流传于中亚地区，我国新疆地区的维吾尔人也用该词来表示“集市”，中文译为“巴扎”。助记窍门：bazaar→谐音“巴扎”

He soon became one of the colony's wealthiest 最富有的 and most powerful Chinese residents.

Example 7. 案例

One colorful collaborator was Loo Aqui, who rose to prominence through piracy and provisioning foreign vessels.

Loo was a Tanka, one of the minority ethnic groups that lived along the southern China coast.

Ostracized by other Chinese, these so-called egg families lived in communities of small boats, making their livelihood from fishing, shipping, and provisioning.

Like many other fishing communities, they often resorted to piracy, especially when economic conditions were rough.

From the earliest days of the foreign presence in Canton, Tankas had traded with foreign merchants and served as middlemen, even though the Qing government prohibited this on pain of death.

During the war, some Tankas provided British naval and merchant vessels with supplies. Loo was later rewarded for provisioning the British forces with a large plot of valuable land in the Lower Bazaar, where much of the Chinese population of Hong Kong would eventually settle.

He soon became one of the colony's wealthiest and most powerful Chinese residents. 其中一位颇具传奇色彩的合作者是卢阿奎，他靠海盗活动和为外国船只提供补给而声名鹊起。卢阿奎是羌族人，羌族是居住在中国南方沿海的少数民族之一。这些被称为“蛋形家庭”的羌族人被其他华人排斥，他们居住在由小船组成的社区里，以捕鱼、航运和补给为生。像许多其他渔民一样，他们经常从事海盗活动，尤其是在经济困难时期。早在清政府明令禁止外族人进入广州之前，羌族人就与外国商人进行贸易，并充当中间人。战争期间，一些羌族人为英国海军和商船提供补给。卢阿奎后来因向英军提供补给而获得下巴刹的一大片肥沃土地，香港的许多华人最终都定居于此。他很快成为香港殖民地最富有、最有权势的华人居民之一。

Kwok Acheong was another Tanka boatman 船夫 who supplied (v.) provisions 饮食供应；(尤指旅途中的) 粮食;补给品；食物和必需品 to the British forces during the First Opium War.

After the British takeover 接管；接收 of Hong Kong, Kwok settled in the colony 殖民地. He joined *the Peninsular 半岛的 and Oriental 东方人的；东方的 (P&O) Steam 蒸汽 Navigation 航行，航海；航运 Company* in 1845 and soon became its comprador 买办 (旧时中外贸易中替西方商人管理业务的华人代理人).

(Named after the Portuguese 葡萄牙的 word for "buyer," *the comprador* 买办 (旧中国的)；中间人 *system* 起源；发源 in the late Ming dynasty /but came to prominence (n.)变得重要；出名；崭露头角 after the Canton System was abolished 废除；废止 in 1842 /and compradors replaced (v.) the hong 商行 merchants 行商 (广州十三行商人) as the main intermediaries 中间人；中介；斡旋者 between Chinese and Western traders.)

In the 1860s Kwok started a fleet 船队；舰队 of steamships that competed 竞争，对抗 with the European-owned *Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company*.

In 1876 he was the third-largest taxpayer 纳税人 in the colony.

By 1877 he owned thirteen steamships, making him **not just** a successful local Chinese businessman **but also** a regional 地区的，区域的 shipping magnate 大资本家, 大亨；巨头；富豪.

Although he spoke only *pidgin (n.) English* 洋泾浜英语 (不标准的混杂英语) , Kwok was known for **getting along well** 与某人相处融洽 with foreigners /and was a frequent advisor 顾问 to the colonial government.

Example 8. 案例

pidgin English

洋泾浜英语 (英语 : Chinese Pidgin English) , 是皮钦语的一种。因 Pidgin 发音与 Pigeon (白鸽) 相同 , 所以被不谙英语者误译为白鸽英语 (Pigeon English)。

洋泾浜英语是 19 世纪中外商人使用的混杂语言 , 只有口头形式 , 没有统一的书面形式 , 变体很多。它是英语与上海话结合的产物 , 并且在一定程度上受宁波话与粤语的影响。其语法不符合英语习惯 , 音音受汉语影响。该语言流行于当时的上海洋泾浜周边地区 , 故由此得名。洋泾浜是上海的一条小河流 , 与黄浦江相连。

洋泾浜英语是各种 “ 中式英语 ” 中较为知名的一个 , 它只是各种 “ 中式英语 ” 中的一种。

Example 9. 案例

Kwok Acheong was another Tanka boatman who supplied provisions to the British forces during the First Opium War.

After the British takeover of Hong Kong, Kwok settled in the colony.

He joined the Peninsular and Oriental (P&O) Steam Navigation Company in 1845 and soon became its comprador.

(Named after the Portuguese word for “ buyer,” the comprador system originated in the late Ming dynasty but came to prominence after the Canton System was abolished in 1842 and compradors replaced the hong merchants as the main intermediaries between Chinese and Western traders.) In the 1860s Kwok started a fleet of steamships that competed with the European-owned Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company. In 1876 he was the third-largest taxpayer in the colony.

By 1877 he owned thirteen steamships, making him not just a successful local Chinese businessman but also a regional shipping magnate.

Although he spoke only pidgin English, Kwok was known for getting along well with foreigners and was a frequent advisor to the colonial government. 郭亚昌是另一位在第一次鸦片战争期间为英军提供补给的爻子船夫。英国接管香港后 , 郭亚昌定居于此。 1845 年 , 他加入半岛东方轮船公司 (P&O) , 并很快成为该公司的买办。(买办制度源于葡萄牙语 “ 买手 ” , 起源于明末 , 但在 1842 年广州制度废除后开始盛行 , 买办取代了商贩 , 成为中西方贸易的主要中间人。) 19 世纪 60 年代 , 郭亚昌组建了一支轮船队 , 与欧洲人拥有的港广澳门轮船公司展开竞争。 1876 年 , 他成为香港第三大纳税人。到 1877 年 , 他已拥有 13 艘轮船 , 不仅是一位成功的本地华人商人 , 更是一位区域航运巨头。尽管郭荣铮只会说洋泾浜英语 , 但他以善于与外国人相处而闻名 , 并且经常担任殖民政府的顾问。

Hong Kong' s physical development 身体发育 was also made possible by Chinese builders, contractors 承包商 ; 承包人 , merchants 商人 ; 批发商 , and laborers 劳工 ; 工人 European colonialism 殖民主义 was **not only** an encounter 相遇 ; 邂逅 ; 冲突 between different cultures, it was **also** a process (自然或偶然的) 变化过程 of physical construction 机械构造 that **ranged** (在一定范围内) 变化 ; 包括 (从.....到.....) 之间的各类事物 from government, residential 住宅的 ; 居住的 , and commercial 商业的 ; 营利的 buildings **to** entire cities and towns.

欧洲殖民主义 , 不仅是不同文化之间的碰撞 , 也是一个实体建设的过程 , 其范围从政府建筑、住宅和商业建筑 , 延伸到整个城镇。

As in many other Asian colonies, in Hong Kong this construction was completed by Chinese workers and contractors, many of whom had *prior (a.)*先前的 ; 事先的 *experience*

working for Europeans.

Tam Achoy, the most successful of these contractors, was one of the most prominent 显著的；杰出的；重要的 members of the Chinese community 社区；群落；界 in early colonial Hong Kong.

Originally from Kaiping 地名, a county in Guangdong province known for sending emigrants 移民；侨民 to Southeast Asia and, later, to California, Tam came to Hong Kong in 1841 from the British colony of Singapore, where he had been a foreman 工头；领班 in the colonial government dockyards 造船厂；船坞.

Example 10. 案例
dockyard



He built some of the most important buildings in the colony, including the P&O Building and a building that the government later purchased 购买；采购 for use (v.) as the colony's first Supreme Court 最高法院.

For his services to the British in Hong Kong and Singapore, Tam was granted 授予；准予 land in the Lower Bazaar.

Example 11. 案例

Hong Kong's physical development was also made possible by Chinese builders, contractors, merchants, and laborers.

European colonialism was not only an encounter between different cultures, it was also a process of physical construction that ranged from government, residential, and commercial buildings to entire cities and towns.

As in many other Asian colonies, in Hong Kong this construction was completed by Chinese workers and contractors, many of whom had prior experience working for Europeans.

Tam Achoy, the most successful of these contractors, was one of the most prominent members of the Chinese community in early colonial Hong Kong.

Originally from Kaiping, a county in Guangdong province known for sending emigrants to Southeast Asia and, later, to California, Tam came to Hong Kong in 1841 from the British colony of Singapore, where he had been a foreman in the colonial government dockyards. He built some of the most important buildings in the colony, including the P&O Building and a building that the government later purchased for use as the colony's first Supreme Court.

For his services to the British in Hong Kong and Singapore, Tam was granted land in the Lower Bazaar. 香港的城市发展也离不开华人建筑工人、承包商、商人和劳工的辛勤付出。欧洲殖民主义不仅是不同文化的碰撞，也是一个大规模的城市建设过程，涵盖了政府、住宅、商业建筑乃至整个城镇。如同许多其他亚洲殖民地一样，香港的建设也主要由华人工人和承包商完成，其中许多人此前就曾为欧洲人工作过。谭阿祖是这些承包商中最成功的一位，也是早期殖民时期香港华人社区的杰出人物。谭阿祖原籍广东省开平县，该县曾向东南亚（后又向加利福尼亚）输送移民。

1841年，谭阿祖从英国殖民地新加坡来到香港，此前他曾在新加坡殖民地政府的船坞担任工头。他建造了殖民地一些最重要的建筑，包括 P&O 大厦以及后来被政府购入用作殖民地第一座最高法院的建筑。谭德塞因在香港和新加坡为英国效力，获封下巴扎的土地。

The British offered another powerful reward for collaboration 合作；勾结：通敌: lucrative (a.) 获利多的；赚大钱的 monopolies 垄断；垄断企业.

Historians have often stressed (v.) the role of free trade in Hong Kong's economic development.

In the early years, however, this economy was **neither** impressive 给人印象深刻的，令人赞叹的；可观的 **nor** free.

An elaborate 精心制作的；复杂详尽的 system of monopolies 垄断；垄断部门, usually offered for *sale by public auction* 公开拍卖, regulated 控制；管理；调节 commodities 商品；日用品 such as opium, salt, liquor 酒；烈性酒, and tobacco.

一个复杂的垄断体系，通常通过“公开拍卖”的方式出售专营权，对鸦片、盐、酒和烟草等商品进行管制。

Ironically 具有讽刺意味的是, **it was** from these same types of regulations and monopolies **that** the British had insisted /the First Opium War and the “imperialism (商业、文化等向外国的) 扩张；扩张主义;帝国主义 of free trade” would liberate 解放；使自由 China.

具有讽刺意味的是，英国人曾坚称，第一次鸦片战争和“自由贸易帝国主义”会将中国从这些同类法规和垄断中解放出来。

These monopolies, which **accounted for** 占(比例) 10–25 percent of the government's annual revenue 岁入；年度收入, **were almost always held** by local Chinese merchants or contractors 承包商；承包人.

The largest and longest-lasting of the monopolies 系 was the opium monopoly, which in the nineteenth century could make up 构成；占 almost one-quarter of the government's annual revenue 年收入.

Example 12. 案例

The British offered another powerful reward for collaboration: lucrative monopolies. Historians have often stressed the role of free trade in Hong Kong's economic development.

In the early years, however, this economy was neither impressive nor free.

An elaborate system of monopolies, usually offered for sale by public auction, regulated commodities such as opium, salt, liquor, and tobacco.

Ironically, it was from these same types of regulations and monopolies that the British had insisted the First Opium War and the “imperialism of free trade” would liberate China.

These monopolies, which accounted for 10–25 percent of the government's annual revenue, were almost always held by local Chinese merchants or contractors.

The largest and longest-lasting of the monopolies was the opium monopoly, which in the nineteenth century could make up almost one-quarter of the government's annual revenue. 英国人还提供了另一项强有力的合作奖励：利润丰厚的垄断权。历史学家经常强调自由贸易在香港经济发展中的作用。然而，在香港经济发展的早期，它既不繁荣也不自由。一套复杂的垄断体系，通常通过公开拍卖出售，控制着鸦片、食盐、酒类和烟草等商品。具有讽刺意味的是，正是通过这些类型的管制和垄断，英国人曾坚信第一次鸦片战争和“自由贸易帝国主义”能够解放中国。这些垄断权占政府年收入的10%至25%，几乎都由当地的华人商人或承包商持有。其中规模最大、持续时间最长的垄断是鸦片垄断，在19世纪，鸦片垄断的收入几乎占到政府年收入的四分之一。

Although it does not explain why these Chinese helped the British during the First Opium War, colonial 殖民的 Hong Kong also enabled men such as Loo, Kwok, and Tam to

achieve a level of social prominence 地位；声望；杰出 that they could not achieve in China.

As Tanka outcasts 被遗弃者；被驱逐的人；流亡者；贱民, both Loo and Kwok were barred 被禁止；被阻止 from assuming (v.)担任；承担 any gentry (n.)
<英，旧>上流人士，乡绅；贵族 functions in China.

By working for the British in Singapore, Tam had violated Qing prohibitions 禁令；禁止 against overseas emigration 移民；移居海外.

In British Hong Kong, however, such prohibitions meant nothing.

Tam became a trustee 受托人；托管人 at three local Chinese temples /and was a well-known philanthropist 慈善家.

Example 13. 案例

trustee

a person or an organization that has control of money or property that has been put into a trust for sb (财产的)受托人

philanthropy

(n.)[U]the practice of helping the poor and those in need, especially by giving money 博爱；慈善；乐善好施

→ phil-, 爱, -anthrop, 人, 人类, android, anthropology. 即关爱人的行为，引申词义慈善。

In 1847 a local British newspaper described him as “probably as respectable 值得尊敬的；体面的 and intelligent 聪慧的；有才智的 as any man of his class in the Colony.”

In 1856 he helped form (v.) a Chinese fire brigade ((军队的) 旅；队，派，帮) 消防队, equipped with an American-made engine 发动机,引擎;器械；工具.

In this new colonial environment, Loo, who hailed 下雹 from 来自；出身于 a dubious 可疑的；靠不住的；声名狼藉的 background, also became a prominent 杰出的；重要的；著名的 member of the Chinese community 社区；社群.

He was widely believed to be involved with triad (n.)三人组合；三位一体；三件一套 groups 三合会(秘密犯罪组织) and pirates 海盗 and to encourage corruption 腐败；贪污 among the police force.

But he also had a reputation about town (城镇，市镇) 在当地有.....的名声 for helping “those who were in distress (n.v.)困境；危难；忧虑，悲伤；贫困, in debt 负债 or discontented 不满的；心怀不满的.”

Example 14. 案例

Although it does not explain why these Chinese helped the British during the First Opium War, colonial Hong Kong also enabled men such as Loo, Kwok, and Tam to achieve a level of social prominence that they could not achieve in China.

As Tanka outcasts, both Loo and Kwok were barred from assuming any gentry functions in China.

By working for the British in Singapore, Tam had violated Qing prohibitions against overseas emigration.

In British Hong Kong, however, such prohibitions meant nothing.

Tam became a trustee at three local Chinese temples and was a well-known philanthropist.

In 1847 a local British newspaper described him as “probably as respectable and intelligent as any man of his class in the Colony.” In 1856 he helped form a Chinese fire

brigade, equipped with an American-made engine.

In this new colonial environment, Loo, who hailed from a dubious background, also became a prominent member of the Chinese community.

He was widely believed to be involved with triad groups and pirates and to encourage corruption among the police force.

But he also had a reputation about town for helping “those who were in distress, in debt or discontented.” 虽然这无法解释这些华人为何在第一次鸦片战争期间帮助英国，但殖民地时期的香港也使卢、郭和谭等人获得了在中国无法企及的社会地位。作为羌家出身的弃儿，卢和郭在中国被禁止担任任何士绅职务。谭在新加坡为英国人工作，违反了清政府禁止海外移民的禁令。然而，在英属香港，这些禁令形同虚设。谭成为三座当地华人庙宇的理事，并是一位知名的慈善家。1847年，一家英国当地报纸称他“可能是殖民地中同阶层人士中最受人尊敬和最有智慧的人”。1856年，他协助组建了一支华人消防队，并配备了一台美国制造的消防车。在这种新的殖民地环境下，出身不明的卢也成为了华人社区的杰出成员。人们普遍认为他与三合会和海盗有牵连，并愚蠢警察队伍腐败。但他在城里也以乐于助人而闻名，据说他帮助过“那些身处困境、负债累累或心怀不满的人”。 13