

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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中英周刊

A MESSAGE FROM THE STUDENTS OF BRITAIN ON INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DAY

國際學生日英國學聯告全世界學生書

On the occasion of International Students Day, the National Union of Students of England and Wales sends the following message to student groups all over the world.

"Today, on the occasion of International Students Day, the National Union of Students of England and Wales sends greetings to students throughout the free world. November 17 is for us a day of rejoicing. Last year, hundreds of our fellow students in Europe were engaged in a life and death struggle against German occupation of their lands. Today, they see universities once more free and able to take their rightful place in the cultural life of democratic peoples.

"Last year, in this country, those who worked together in the International Council of Students pledged themselves to work, study, train and fight so that International Students Day 1943 should be the last with Fascism in power. The result of that pledge is seen

英格蘭與威爾斯學聯會於
國際學生日致書全世界學生，
原文如下：

在國際學生日，英格蘭和威爾斯學生聯合會，謹祝賀自由世界的全體學友們。十一月十七日，對於我們，是歡欣的日子。去年，成千成萬的歐洲學友參加了反抗德國佔領他們國土的殊死的鬥爭。今天，他們又看見了各大學重獲自由，在德謨克拉西民族的文化生活中又佔有適當的地位。

去年和國際學生會議共同工作的英國學生矢志努力工作，學習，訓練和戰鬥，務使一九四三年的國際學生日成爲

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by their return to their own homes and universities now liberated from the enemy.

"The armies of the United Nations, the forces of the peoples themselves in occupied countries and industrial and intellectual workers far from the battle fronts have all contributed to this victory."

"We never looked at this war as one for military supremacy alone. We also aimed to preserve civic integrity and academic truth. While these are still not secured, we cannot consider that our victory is fully won. We follow with keen sympathy the efforts of our fellow students in Europe to cleanse their countries of all Quislings."

"We are participants in a global war and remember today with particular feeling the students of China. They fought before we began and they still endure the most arduous struggle against Japanese aggression. Their battle is our battle, and we are Allies to the end."

"Students in the West now turn to the vast task of rebuilding shattered universities, restoring lost books and

法西斯當權的最後的國際學生日。這個誓願的結果是他們現在又回到了從敵人手中解放了的他們自己家庭或大學。

聯合國的軍隊，淪陷國家人民自己的武力，以及遠處後方的工人和知識工作者，對於這個勝利，都有貢獻。

我們從不把這次戰爭僅僅看作爭取軍事優勢的戰爭，我們還期望保障平民主權與學術真理。這兩項目的未確實達到以前，我們不能認為取得了完全的勝利。我們以熱烈的同情注視歐洲同學們肅清一切吉斯林的努力。

我們是全球戰爭的參加者，今天以特別心情記掛中國學友們。在我們開始戰鬥以前，他們就已經戰鬥，如今他們仍然擔負着反抗日本侵略的最艱苦的鬥爭。他們的戰鬥就是我們的戰鬥。戰到最後，我們都是盟友。

西方的學生現在從事鉅大的任務，重新建設破碎的大學，恢復失去的書籍和設備，重新樹立真正的學生生活。我們

equipment and re-establishing student life in its fullest sense. For us in Britain, where no enemy occupation has been experienced, it is at once a duty and a privilege to give our utmost to our fellow students in Europe to help in this. International Students Day is for us a special occasion to show in practice our international solidarity.

"As we observe this International Students Day in freedom from terror, we humbly honour those who during the years of war left their studies and gave their lives in the cause of freedom. In full seriousness, we pledge ourselves to hold by the ideas for which they sacrificed all that they had."

"As students, we shall see that all Fascist ideology, false science and prejudiced history are eliminated from our schools and colleges. In our student organisations, we shall permit no racial discrimination to be practised and no organised violence to break up free discussion. We shall seek to enrich intellectual life and international understanding of all students and in this way help to lay the basis for a world of lasting peace."

英國的學生，沒有嘗過被敵人佔領的經驗，因此，竭盡全力，幫助歐洲學友們這種復興工作，是我們的義務，也是我們的權利。對於我們，國際學生日，是一個特別的機會，使我們在實際上，表現國際的團結。

我們脫離了恐怕，在自由之中，記念國際學生日，我們僅恭謙向在戰爭期間，離開了學業，把生命貢獻給爭取自由底主義的學友們致敬，我們十分嚴肅地遵行他們的主張，他們是爲了這些主張而犧牲了他們的一切。

我們即使是學生，我們一定要看到，在學校和學院裏，鏟除了一切法西斯思想，假科學和偏見的歷史。在我們的學生團體裏，我們決不容許種族歧視之存在，決不容許有組織的暴力破壞自由究討之精神。我們要使知識生活更加豐富，國際學生間之相互了解更加深厚，由這樣的方式來樹立世界永久和平的基礎。」

JOSEPH CONRAD

(1857-1924)

Although many critics¹ consider Conrad *the greatest English novelist of present times,² his works³ are not nearly so widely known as those of Wells⁴ or Kipling.⁵ The *artistic perfection⁶ of his style,⁷ the hopelessness⁸ of his philosophy,⁹ *are not factors that make for popularity.¹⁰

Joseph Conrad was by birth a Pole.¹¹ When he was seventeen years old, an *overwhelming impulse¹² to go to sea drew him away from school and for the next twenty years Conrad lived the life of a sailor. In 1884 he became a *naturalized British subject¹³ and in the same year he attained to the rank of *Master Mariner in the British Merchant Marine.¹⁴ When he left the sea in 1894 and came to live

in England, he brought with him the manuscript¹⁵ of his first novel, which he had been writing during various periods of his life at sea. With this book, "Almayer's Folly", published in 1895, Conrad began his career¹⁶ as a novelist, and he died in 1924 *at the zenith of his fame.¹⁷

Before discussing the *subject matter¹⁸ of "Almayer's Folly",¹⁹ or of Conrad's *subsequent novels,²⁰ it is necessary to speak of their form,²¹ their general tone,²² and their style. Perhaps the most *striking peculiarity²³ of form which we find in Conrad's novels is his fondness for telling his story through the medium²⁴ of another person. He likes to develop a situation²⁵ by the narratives²⁶

of witnesses.²⁶ This method at its best gives an *effect of intense realism;²⁷ at its worst, it is *irritatingly unconvincing.²⁸ It is *apt to grow very complicated²⁹ as the author discovers possibilities³⁰ of *character portrayal³¹ in the witnesses he invokes,³² and begins to develop their lives as well as those of the main characters.

Conrad is essentially a realist.³³ His novels contain no doctrine³⁴ or criticism,³⁵ they have no *theory to expound.³⁶ The characters of his books are intensely alive and genuine.³⁷ Their existences³⁸ seem to extend far beyond the action of the

novel, and we find ourselves wondering what became of them after the close of the book, which surely was only a chapter in the story of their lives. The characters of Shaw³⁹ and Wells do not give this sense of solid reality. They are subordinate⁴⁰ to the ideas which they are meant to express.

Conrad's *theory of art bases its appeal on the sense.⁴¹ For this reason he is very careful in his descriptions of colour, of form, of sound, and makes *incessant demands⁴² upon his reader's pictorial imagination.
(To be cont'd)

NOTES

1. 批評家、 2. 現代英國最大的小說家、 3. 作品、 4. H.G. Wells, 英國現代作家 (1866-)、 5. Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)、 6. 藝術的完美、 7. 風格、 8. 繩望、 9. 哲學、 10. 不是使他流行甚廣的因素、 11. 波蘭人、 12. 非常的衝動、 13. 歸化的英國人、 14. 美國商船的船長、 15. 稿子、 16. 事業、 17. 聲名最高的時候、 18. 題材、 19. 以後的小說、 20. 形式、 21. 情調、 22. 驚人的特點、 23. 媒介、 24. 境況、 25. 講述、 26. 目擊者、 27. 極其寫實的效果、 28. 含糊人而不能使人深信、 29. 容易變複雜、 30. 可能、 31. 人物描寫、 32. 請求、 33. 寫實主義者、 34. 主義、 35. 批評、 36. 闡發理論、 37. 真的、 38. 生存、 生活、 39. G.B. Shaw, 現代戲劇家蕭伯納 (1856-)、 40. 附屬的、 41. 藝術的理論以訴諸官感為根據、 42. 無限的要求。

LANGUAGE STUDY

HYPHENED AND NON-HYPHENED WORDS

The hyphen need not, as a rule, be used to join an adverb to the adjective which it qualifies:

as in—
a beautifully furnished house

When the word is both adjective and adverb, and so might not at once be recognised as an adverb in the sense in which it is employed, use the hyphen: as—

a well-known statesman.

Where either a noun and adjective or participle, or an adjective and a noun, in combination, are used as a compound adjective, the hyphen should be used:

a poverty-stricken family.

A compound noun which has only *one accent*, requires no hyphen. Examples:—

blackbird, hairbrush, hairdresser, hairpin,
handbook, handkerchief, mantelpiece, schoolgirl, seaport,
teapot, upstairs, wheelbarrow.

Many words in common use, originally printed as two words or hyphenated, are now used without the hyphen. Examples:

bedroom, byword, cornfield, downhill, downstairs, fairyland, fatherland, grindstone, horseshoe, indoor, ladylike, lawsuit, lifetime, meantime, meanwhile, midday, midnight, milestone, motherland, outdoor, overleaf, oversea, percentage, seagull, seaweed, selfsame, today, tomorrow, uphill, vineyard, doing,

Compound words, with more than one accent require hyphens. There are many exceptions: those marked with* are usually spelt as one word: arms-house, arm-chair*, battle-field*, bird-cage, break-down*, by-law, by-way, child-birth*, coal-field, death-bed, death-rate, dumb-bell*, ear-rings, farm-house*, farm-yard*, first-hand*, folk-lore*, foot-note*, foot-stool*, good-bye, good-day, guide-book, half-crown, head-dress, head-foremost, hymn-book, india-rubber*, key-note*, lady-in-waiting, life-like, looking glass, look-out, man-of-war, newly-built, new-comer, note-book, note-paper, off-hand, off-times, one-and-twenty, out-and-out, out-of-date, race-course, sea-shore*, sea-side*, second-hand, sitting-room, small-pox*, son-in-law, starting-point, step-father*, text-book, title-page, topsy-turvy, up-to-date, water-colour, week-day, well-being, year-book.

Half an inch, half a dozen, etc., require no hyphens. Spell the following also without hyphens:

commonsense, easy chair, fellow-men, forever, good humour, good nature, good night, ill health, ill luck, ill nature, ill will, no one, two and sixpence, twopenny, halpenny.

SCIENCE IN THE HOME

The house in which this story happened looked from the outside very much as if it had done for two hundred years. It stood in the wide street of a little country town: it was built of deep red brick, and up the walls grew the same creepers which had grown in the days when George III was king and the stage-coaches rolled by towards London. It was the same house, as they saw it from the motor-cars of to-day; but it was not the same inside.

It was one Saturday afternoon at tea-time, round the table were Father and Mother and their four children. It does not much matter what they were called, but it is as well to take notice that Dick, the

eldest, was sixteen and Jane was fourteen, while of the two younger ones Bill was about a quarter to twelve and Alice nearly eleven. They went to different schools, and they were all counted bright and lively. Saturday's tea was always rather a special tea, not only because there were three kinds of cake, but because Father was there, fresh from his golf. It was also a noisy tea, with much friendly argument.

They were settling down that Saturday, when the maid reported that a visitor had arrived. Presently he was shown in, much to the astonishment of the hour. He was indeed a remarkable visitor. To begin with, he was dressed exactly like the gentlemen of the eighteenth

century, knee-breeches,²⁰ a
 *gay vest of purple,²¹ a
 *green coat with tails,²² and
 on his head he wore a *wig
 not without powder.²³ He
 had also a sword which had
 a way of getting between his
 legs. It was as if the whole
 party were back in the days
 of *Queen Anne.²⁴

"I am afraid," he said
 after *making an elaborate
 bow,²⁵ "that I have arrived at
 an *inconvenient hour,²⁶ but
 *I used to live in this house:²⁷

in fact, when I fell asleep I
 was in this very place. That
 must have been about 1780 in
 the year of our Lord.²⁸ Now
 it is...

"The twentieth century,"
 Alice said with her eyes wide
 open.

"Then I must have been
 asleep," he replied, "for a
 very long time, but I seem to
 know the old place; and so
 this is the house....."

By this time the children
 all knew that this was Uncle
 Thomas, who was always
 *up to such pranks,²⁹ but of
 course, they *fell in with his
 plans,³⁰ and pretended³¹ that
 he was a visitor from the old
 times.

"That's an *electric bell,"³⁶
 Dick, who had read about
 that wonderful man who
 woke up after a long sleep.

"Do sit down," Mother
 said, "and I will ring³² for

another cup." Thereupon
 she pressed³³ a little button³⁴
 and a bell rang:

"Pardon me,"³⁵ Madam,
 the stranger said, "what is
 that strange thing you pres-
 sed? It seemed to ring a bell."

"That's an *electric bell,"³⁶
 Dick answered:

"Electric?" he said, "I
 know something about that;
 you rub amber³⁷, and then
 it attracts³⁸ things, but we

never used electricity in my time to ring bells. However did you learn this?"

"It is like this," Jane began. "Mother pushed that little piece of metal, it pressed against another piece of metal and that set going a current³⁹ from the battery.⁴⁰ This flowed through the coils of a magnet⁴¹ and this in turn⁴² made a hammer⁴³ strike a gong."⁴⁴

"Currents and batteries, but I cannot follow⁴⁵ all that," the stranger said, shaking his head; "it means, however, that you have made strange use of the power about which we understood only a little. Was it there all the time and we did not know it?"

"That is nothing," Dick added with a smile.

(To be cont'd)

NOTES

1. 小鄉鎮、
2. 磚、
3. 纏繞植物、
4. 英王喬治三世 (1738-1820)、
5. 馬車、
6. 汽車、
7. 吃茶點的時候 (午後四五點鐘)、
8. 他們叫什麼名字原沒有多大關係、
9. = better、
10. 注意、
11. 差三個月滿十二歲、
12. 聰明而活潑、
13. 特別的、
14. 高爾夫球戲、
15. 爭辯、
16. 女僕、
17. 即刻、
18. 驚訝、
19. 非常的客人、
20. 短語、
21. 華麗的紫色背心、
22. 有垂尾之綠衣、
23. 塗粉的假髮、
24. 英國女王 (1685-1714)、
25. 深深的一鞠躬、
26. 不適當的時候、
27. 我從前常往在這房子裏、
28. 耶穌、
29. 開這樣的玩笑、
30. 贊同他的計劃、
31. 假裝、
32. 鳴鈴、
33. 按、
34. (電鈴等之) 鈕、
35. 請恕我、
36. 電鈴、
37. 琥珀、
38. 吸引、
39. 流動電流、
40. 電池、
41. 磁鐵圈、
42. 順次、
43. 錘、
44. 四形鐘、
45. 領會、了解、



NURSE HIMMLER SAYS: "Still more blood donors are needed in order to preserve the Third Reich!"

保姆希姆萊說：「我們還需要更多的貢獻血肉者來保全德國」。

TWO SHORT STORIES

1. The Old Man And His Sons

An old man had many sons who were always quarrelling with one another.¹ After trying in vain to make them live at peace together, he one day thought of the following plan.²

He took a bundle³ of sticks⁴ and asked his sons one after the other to break them. They tried with all their might,⁵ but in vain,⁶ for the sticks were closely and firmly bound together.⁷

The father next untied⁸ the bundle and gave his sons the sticks to break singly,⁹ which they did easily. Then he spoke to his sons in these words: "O, my sons, behold the power of unity!¹⁰ If you would but keep yourselves joined together by love to one another, no enemy would be able to hurt you; but when

you are divided from each other by your quarrels, you are weak, and it is easy for your enemies to injure you."

2. The Bee's Story

"Buzz,"¹ cried the Bee just outside a Lily-flower's² door.

"Who's there?" called the Lily.

"It is I—Mr. Bee—and I have such a funny story³ to tell you."

"Come in," said the Lily. "Take a seat.⁴ And what about a little honey?"⁵

Mr. Bee swore⁶ he had never tasted such honey in his life,⁷ and asked for a little more. "Pray eat your fill,"⁸ said the Lily politely.⁹

"Well, Mr. Bee, if you have finished, what about that funny story you were to tell me?"

"Buzz!" cried the Bee, and flew away.

NOTES

1. 彼此吵架。 2. 使他們和平相處的努力失敗以後，有一天他想到下面的計劃。 3. 捆。 4. 棍，杖，樹枝。 5. 竭力。 6. 無效(折不斷)。 7. 捆在一起。 8. 解開。 9. 單獨地，個別地。 10. (你)瞧瞧一致底力量！
2. 1. 嗡嗡聲(蜂鳴)。 2. 百合花。 3. 有趣的故事。 4. 請坐。 5. 嘗點蜜如何？ 6. 發誓。 7. 一輩子沒有嘗過這樣好的蜜。 8. 請盡量吃吧。 9. 客氣地。

MEMORY WORK

TO-DAY

To-day well lived makes every yesterday a *dream of happiness,¹ and every morrow a *vision of hope.²

Merriam

TO-MORROW

*To-morrow may never come.³ Do the *essential thing⁴ to-day: Behold, now is the *acceptable time,⁵ now is the day of salvation.⁶

H. Christians

FRIENDSHIP

A true friend *advises⁷ freely, *advises⁸ justly, *assists⁹ readily, *adventures¹⁰ boldly, *takes¹¹ all patiently,¹² defends courageously¹³ and continues a friend unchangedly.¹⁴

William Penn

Friendship is a *mighty factor¹⁵ in this *hard world, since *by Friendship comes

self-forgetfulness¹⁷ and no man does great works¹⁸ unless he forgets self.—

Jeffery Farnol

*Do not form friendships hastily, but once formed, hold fast to them.¹⁹ It is *equally discreditable²⁰ to have no friends and to be always changing one's acquaintances.²¹

Socrates

FELLOWSHIP

Doing nothing for others is the undoing²³ of one's self. We must be purposely²⁴ kind and generous; if we miss the best part of existence,²⁵ *The heart that goes out of itself gets large and full of joy.²⁶ This is the *great secret of the inner life.²⁷ We do ourselves the most good doing something for others.

Horace Mann

NOTES

1. 幸福的夢、
2. 明天、
3. 希望底景象、
4. 明天或許永久不會來、
5. 要緊的事情、
6. 令人滿意的時間、
7. 得救、
8. 吐露心事、
9. 規勸、
10. 樂意幫忙、
11. 大膽地冒險、
12. 耐煩地容忍一切、
13. 勇敢地防衛、
14. 始終不變地、
15. 偉大的因素、
16. 無情的世界、
17. 忘我之精神出自友誼、
18. 德行，善行（常用複數）、
19. 別落套地結友，
20. 同樣不體面、
21. 認識的人、
22. 交誼，友情、
23. 毀滅墮落、
24. 有意義的、
25. 否則我們就辜負了生存底要義、
26. 熱忱為
27. 入則心曠神怡、
27. 內心生活之大秘訣。

NEWS AND VIEWS

Chinese Forces Enter Bhamo
 In the South-East Asia theatre, Chinese forces have taken the Burma Road town of Mawshih, 15 miles south-west of Lungling.

Across the Sino-Burmese border, troops of the Chinese 38th Division have pushed into Bhamo. Their entry into this North Burma town was preceded by heavy dive-bombing attacks by American aircraft which took a heavy toll of the Japanese defenders.

West of Bhamo, British troops, after heavy fighting, have made further progress along the railway north of Pinwe. There was also stiff fighting in the jungles to the east of the town.

2. The Lights Go Up In London
 After nearly 1,900 continuous blacked-out nights, London is to have lights once again.

Announcing this yesterday, (Nov. 9) Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, said that the Government had decided to bring London into line with other British cities (*black-out regulations generally were relaxed in Britain eight weeks ago) since the probable weight and intensity of bomb attacks had been reduced by the victories won by the Allied armed forces.

3 Stalin Indicates Russia's Interest In Pacific Settlement

The well-known writer on international affairs, W. N.

Ewer, after commenting² on the strength of understanding existing between Britain, Russia and the United States,³ as stressed in Stalin's recent speech,⁴ continues; "A much discussed passage⁵ of Stalin's speech was the sentence in which he specifically classed Japan as an aggressor nation.⁶ Whatever the sympathies of the Russian Government, it has until now meticulously preserved all forms of complete neutrality⁷ in the Far Eastern war.⁸ Now Stalin includes Japan as an aggressor, excludes her from the category of peace-loving nations.⁹"

"Whatever that may or may not import¹⁰ for the more immediate future, it assuredly means¹¹ that Russia

is now prepared to participate in the application of post-war security arrangements in the Pacific¹² on the basis of treating Japan as an aggressor nation.¹³ That is of the first importance."

4 "End Japanese Reign Once For All"¹⁴—General Sultan

"The Daily Telegraph's correspondent¹ in Upper Burma² reports a broadcast speech³ made by Lieutenant-General Daniel Sultan,⁴ recently appointed Commander of the U. S. Forces in the India-Burma theatre.⁵ "Recent developments have changed neither our mission nor our strategy,"⁶ General Sultan said

Our job is to open the Burma Road so that heavy equipment, impossible to move by air, can be got to our 14th Air Force, that artillery can reach the Chinese armies and that we may make a last concerted push shoulder to shoulder with

General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz to end the reign of the Japanese once for all. The campaign in north Burma is being largely fought by Chinese and British troops supplied by Americans."

NOTES

1. 東南亞戰區, 2. 中國軍隊, 3. 滇緬路上之芒市鎮, 4. 龍陵, 5. 中緬邊境, 6. 中國軍第三十八師, 7. 衝入八莫, 8. 事前有美國重轟炸機俯衝轟炸, 9. 日本守軍死傷慘重, 10. 緬北鎮市名。

1. 繼續不斷的燈火管制的夜間, 2. 內務部大臣, 3. 決定倫敦與其他英國城市一律取消燈火管制, 4. 燈火管制條例, 5. 轟炸, 6. 炸彈襲擊的威力業經減輕, 7. 盟軍所獲得的勝利。

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