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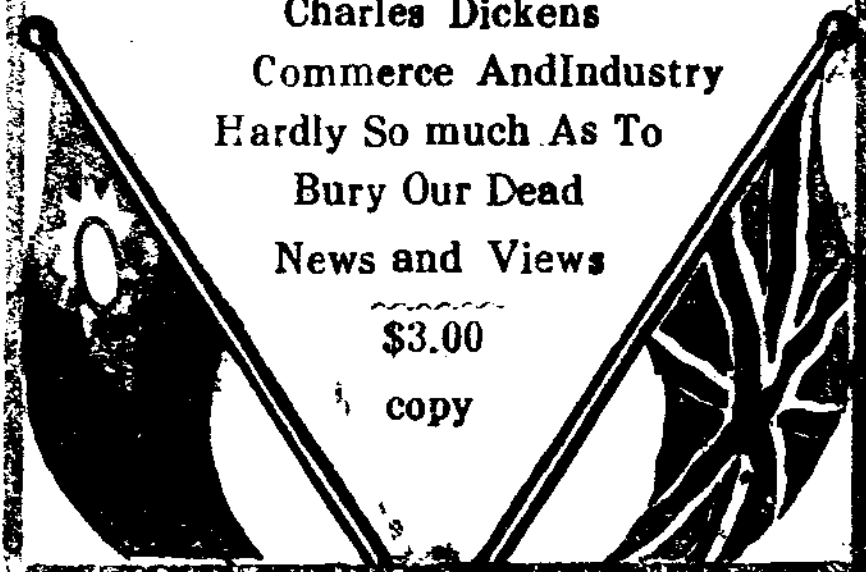
Hardly So much As To

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# THE JOINT DECLARATION OF THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE AT TEHERAN

## 德黑蘭三強會議聯合聲明

TEHERAN, Monday (Dec. 7)—The assurance of increasing attacks on Germany, the guarantee of the certainty of victory and the promise of a just and lasting peace are contained in the Allied Declaration now issued here following the meeting of Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

“We, the President of the U.S.A., the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union have met these four days past in this capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

“We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in war and in the peace

史達林元帥，羅斯福總統及英首相邱吉爾先生會議完畢之後，三同盟國在德黑蘭發表聯合宣言，保證加強對德攻勢，確信勝利之必然，並同意戰後樹立公正與永久之和平。

「吾人——美國總統，大不列顛首相，及蘇聯總理於過去四日曾在吾人盟邦之首都德黑蘭會談，並已形成及確定吾人之共同政策。

「吾人已表示決心，即吾人之國家，在戰時及戰後之平時

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that will follow. As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces.

"We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have reached guarantees that victory will be ours. And as to peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace.

"We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

"With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the co-oper-

期，將一致合作。關於戰事，吾人之軍事參謀人員，業已參加圓桌討論，並已商定摧毀德國武力之計劃。

「對於未來自東西南三方面所發動之軍事行動範圍與時間，吾人已獲得完全一致之協議。吾人成立之共同諒解，保證勝利必將屬於吾人。關於戰後之和平，吾人確信吾人之協合一一致將產生永久和平。

「吾人充分認識吾人及一切聯合國家樹立和平之最高責任，此種和平將獲得全世界絕大多數民衆之擁護，並在未來若干世代中，杜絕戰爭禍患與恐怖。

吾人與吾人之外交顧問，會檢討未來之問題。吾人將力求一

ation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations,

“No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies on land, their U-boats at sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing. From these friendly conferences, we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.”

“We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose. Signed at Teheran the First day of December, 1943.—Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill.”

切大小國家與吾人合作，並積極參加吾人之活動：只須其人民一若吾人之人民，專心致力於消滅暴政與奴役，壓迫與偏執。彼等如願加入民主國之世界集團，則吾人甚表歡迎。

『世上無任何力量能阻止吾人從陸上摧毀德國之陸軍，在海上毀滅其潛艇，自空中破壞其軍需工廠。吾人之攻擊將必毫不留情且日益猛烈。吾人從若干次友好之會議中，滿懷信心以瞻望未來之一日，屆時世界全體人民，將不受暴政之勳染，並能依其不同之志願與其各有之良心，享受自由之生命。』

『吾人懷希望與決心而來，在事實上，精神上，與志趣上成爲良友而去。羅斯福，史達林，邱吉爾簽字，一九四三年十二月一日於德黑蘭。』

## ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

### \*COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain is one of the most important \*commercial countries<sup>2</sup> in the world. Britain buys more goods<sup>3</sup> than it sells; its \*imports exceed its exports.<sup>4</sup>

Its chief imports are \*raw materials<sup>5</sup> and foodstuffs;<sup>6</sup> wool from Australia,<sup>7</sup> tea from India and Ceylon;<sup>8</sup> cotton, petroleum<sup>9</sup> and tobacco<sup>10</sup> from the United States, wine and fruit from France, Italy, Spain, and the Colonies.<sup>11</sup>

One of \*the most extensive industries<sup>12</sup> in England is the \*textile industry;<sup>13</sup> immense quantities of cotton and woollen<sup>14</sup> goods and \*artificial silk<sup>15</sup> are produced and exported. English \*leather goods<sup>16</sup> are also in great demand in other countries.

Great Britain is also noted for coal, and for iron and steel goods, and it supplies many countries with certain classes<sup>17</sup> of machinery.<sup>18</sup> Another leading industry in this country is shipbuilding, and the \*motor industry<sup>19</sup> is very flourishing.<sup>20</sup>

As it is not a great agricultural country, England has to obtain its food supplies largely from abroad. Our best customers<sup>21</sup> are India, China, the United States of America, Germany, France, and the British Dominions.<sup>22</sup>

### Conversation

I should like to speak to Mr. Johnson, \*if he's disengaged.<sup>23</sup>

He's busy at present, what name please?

This is my card.<sup>24</sup> \*I wonder if you would mind taking it in.<sup>25</sup>

Good morning, Mr. Brown. What can I do for you?

\*I have a proposition to put before you.<sup>26</sup> I think you know my firm<sup>27</sup>—Smith, Brown & Co., of Adelaide,<sup>28</sup> South Australia.

Oh, yes, I know the name very well, but I've never had the pleasure of doing any business with you.

No. Well, we have a big \*distributing business,<sup>29</sup> with branches<sup>30</sup> all over Australia and \*New Zealand.<sup>31</sup>

Now \*we wish to get into touch with a good shipping firm in London,<sup>32</sup> such as yours, the idea being that \*you should handle all our business on this side.

And \*what about terms?<sup>34</sup>

Well, we'd<sup>35</sup> allow you a commission<sup>36</sup> \*on all business transacted;<sup>37</sup> no doubt \*we shall come to an understanding on that point.<sup>38</sup> \*You would have to attend to the shipment of all goods<sup>39</sup> and \*arrange for the prices<sup>40</sup> to \*include the cost of carriage, insurance and freight.<sup>41</sup> We are accustomed to paying by Bills<sup>42</sup> at three months. What do you think about it?

I think some \*such arrangement would suit us very well,<sup>43</sup> but \*I can't say anything definite without consulting my partner.<sup>44</sup> Just wait a minute while \*I ring him up,<sup>45</sup> will you. . . . .Hullo, \*Central 5510<sup>46</sup> please. . . . .Is that Central 5510. . . . .No? I say, Miss,<sup>47</sup> you've given me the wrong number. I want Central 5510. Hullo, is that you Smith? I say, look here, I've just had a very promising<sup>48</sup> proposition put before me and I should like to have \*a talk with you about it.—Don't cut us off Miss, we haven't finished yet.—Can you come round to the office \*straight away?<sup>49</sup> . . . . .What's that? Can't hear you very well. . . . .\*you'll be round in five minutes?<sup>50</sup> . . . . .(Good!

## LONDON IN BATTLEDRESS

By Colln McDonald

(Continued from No. 83)

We are also constantly "tightening up the rationing of food, clothes, and fuel<sup>30</sup> in order to save labour, material and "shipping space<sup>31</sup> for the war effort. Ships are of vital importance for, without them, we cannot mount<sup>32</sup> our great offensive against our enemies in their own countries.

England is the only country

in Europe where bread is not rationed, but most other foods are rationed in order to save shipping space. After living in Szechwan, I miss<sup>33</sup> the eggs, oranges and peanuts you have in such abundance,<sup>34</sup> but we get enough plain wholesome food in England at "controlled prices,<sup>35</sup> to keep us healthy and active.

## NOTES

1. 商業與工業.
2. 經商的國家.
3. 貨物.
4. 進口貨超過出口貨.
5. 原料.
6. 食物.
7. 澳洲.
8. 蘭開島.
9. 石油.
10. 煙草.
11. 殖民地.
12. 範圍甚大的工業.
13. 紡織工業.
14. 羊毛的.
15. 人造絲.
16. 革製品.
17. 種類.
18. 機械.
19. 汽車工業.
20. 發達.
21. 顧主.
22. 自治領.
23. 假如你有空暇?
24. 名片.
25. 我不知道你可否把這名片遞進去.
26. 我有一個提議請你考慮(直譯為交給你).
27. 公司, 商行.
28. 阿比地德城(南澳的首府).
29. 推銷的業務.
30. 分處.
31. 新(一作紐)西蘭.
32. 我們願意同倫敦一家航運公司發生連繫.
33. 我們在這方面的生意, 全由你們經手.
34. 條件如何?
35. =we would.
36. 價錢.
37. 所作的全部生意.
38. 關於那一點我們將成立諒解.
39. 你得要料理一切貨物之裝船.
40. 規定價格.
41. 附加運費, 保險費及水脚.
42. 期票.
43. 此種辦法很適合我們.
44. 在沒有同我的股東(或夥伴)商量以後, 我不能說什麼肯定的話.
45. 打電話給他.
46. 中央線5510號.
47. 指接電話線的小姐.
48. 有希望的.
49. 立刻.
50. 你五分鐘之內就來嗎?

Compared with China England is only a small island, not bigger than one of your provinces. We are doing everything we can, therefore, to increase our food production,<sup>56</sup> and many people are now growing their own vegetables after office hours<sup>57</sup> in their back gardens or in special plots made out of waste ground.<sup>58</sup>

When you want new clothes in England you must give up coupons<sup>59</sup> for them. As you do not get many coupons, this means a big saving of think nothing of wearing labour and material. The people of London like the people of Chungking, old clothes now,<sup>60</sup> if it will help to defeat the Axis powers.<sup>61</sup>

Fuel is just as strictly rationed in England now as it is in China, because every drop of gasoline<sup>62</sup> used in the war effort has to be brought across the sea. People are even asked to save water, not because it is scarce, but because it requires fuel to pump it<sup>63</sup> in the big cities.

In order to save fuel, the number of buses, trains<sup>64</sup> and motor-cars has been drastically cut down,<sup>65</sup> and I have often seen buses in London just as crowded in the rush hours<sup>66</sup> as the buses in Chungking, while long queues<sup>67</sup> wait their turn in the streets.

Train services have also been curtailed<sup>68</sup> all over the country. This is to release rolling stock<sup>69</sup> for troops and war material as well as to save fuel. During the blitz the train services in England carried on, like the Canton-Hankow Railway,<sup>70</sup> regardless of the bombs showered down by enemy planes.<sup>71</sup>

Salvage<sup>72</sup> plays an important part<sup>73</sup> in saving shipping space. Thousands of tons of waste paper,<sup>74</sup> outworn machinery,<sup>75</sup> old rubber, steel from blitzed buildings<sup>76</sup> and scrap<sup>77</sup> of every kind are collected each month for making into munitions.<sup>78</sup> More than 1,000,000 tons of



# Great British Writers

## CHARLES DICKENS

Born 1812—Died 1870

K. What do you know of Dickens' early days?

L. He became a 'child worker' in a factory,<sup>2</sup> and 'earned six shillings a week.'<sup>3</sup> Later he became an 'office boy.'<sup>4</sup>

K. When was he recognised<sup>5</sup> as a 'master of fiction'?

L. With the publication<sup>7</sup> of the "Pickwick Papers."<sup>8</sup>

K. What is the subject-matter<sup>9</sup> of the "Papers?"

iron has already been recovered from 'park railings'<sup>9</sup> alone.

Despite rationing and the shortage of many classes of goods which have become scarce since the war started,

people 'seem to get along pretty<sup>10</sup> well in England. They are ready, like the people of China, 'to make any sacrifices which will help us to overthrow our common enemies.'<sup>11</sup> — The End —

### N O T E S

50. 加緊食物、衣服及燃料的分配。 51. 船隻的容量。 52. 裝備。  
 53. 掛念着。 54. 豐富。 55. 限制的價錢。 56. 食物生產。 57.  
 公餘之暇。 58. 從荒地開拓出來的特殊地段。 59. 計口授物券。 60.  
 現在着舊衣倒滿不在乎。 61. 軸心國。 62. 每滴汽油。 63. 打水。  
 64. 火車。 65. 已大減少。 66. 擁擠的時候。 67. 長長的站班（  
 候車）。 68. 減少。 69. 騰出車輛。 70. 粵漢鐵路。 71. 不管敵  
 機彈如雨下。 72. 節約運動。 73. 盡一分重要的力量。 74. 廢紙。  
 75. 用壞了的機器。 76. 被炸的建築物。 77. 廢物。 78. 軍火。  
 79. 公園的欄杆。 80. 似乎過得很好。 81. 不惜任何犧牲，以打倒  
 我們的共同敵人。

L. The work relates<sup>10</sup> the \*comic incidents<sup>11</sup> in the lives of an old bachelor,<sup>12</sup> his three friends, and a servant, Sam Weller.

K. What work is considered to be Dickens' masterpiece?<sup>13</sup>

L. "David Copperfield,"<sup>14</sup> a long novel \*in the form of an autobiography.<sup>15</sup> It relates \*the early struggles of a literary man.<sup>16</sup>

K. Describe the contents<sup>17</sup> of several of his novels.

L. "Oliver Twist,"<sup>18</sup> a story of the \*miserable life<sup>19</sup> of \*an orphan boy, reared in the workhouse.<sup>20</sup> "Martin Chuzzlewit," \*pictures of American life.<sup>21</sup> "Old Curiosity<sup>22</sup> Shop," tale of a gambler,<sup>23</sup> and his grandchild, Little Nell. "Dombey & Son," story of a merchant \*intensely interested in business.<sup>24</sup> "Little Dorrit," tale of life in a debtor's<sup>25</sup> prison. "A Tale of Two Cities" \*deals with<sup>26</sup> \*the horrors of the French Revolution.<sup>27</sup> "Nicholas Nickleby," pictures of the horrors of \*Dotheboys Hall.<sup>28</sup> "Bleak House," miseries of a \*law suit.<sup>29</sup> "Hard Times," tales of a strike.<sup>30</sup> "Barnaby Rudge," story of the \*years<sup>31</sup> of 1780.

K. What are his most popular Christmas books?

L. "Christmas Carol,"<sup>32</sup> "Cricket<sup>33</sup> on the Hearth,"<sup>34</sup> and "Dr. Marigold."

K. What are the names of some of his \*immortal characters?<sup>35</sup>

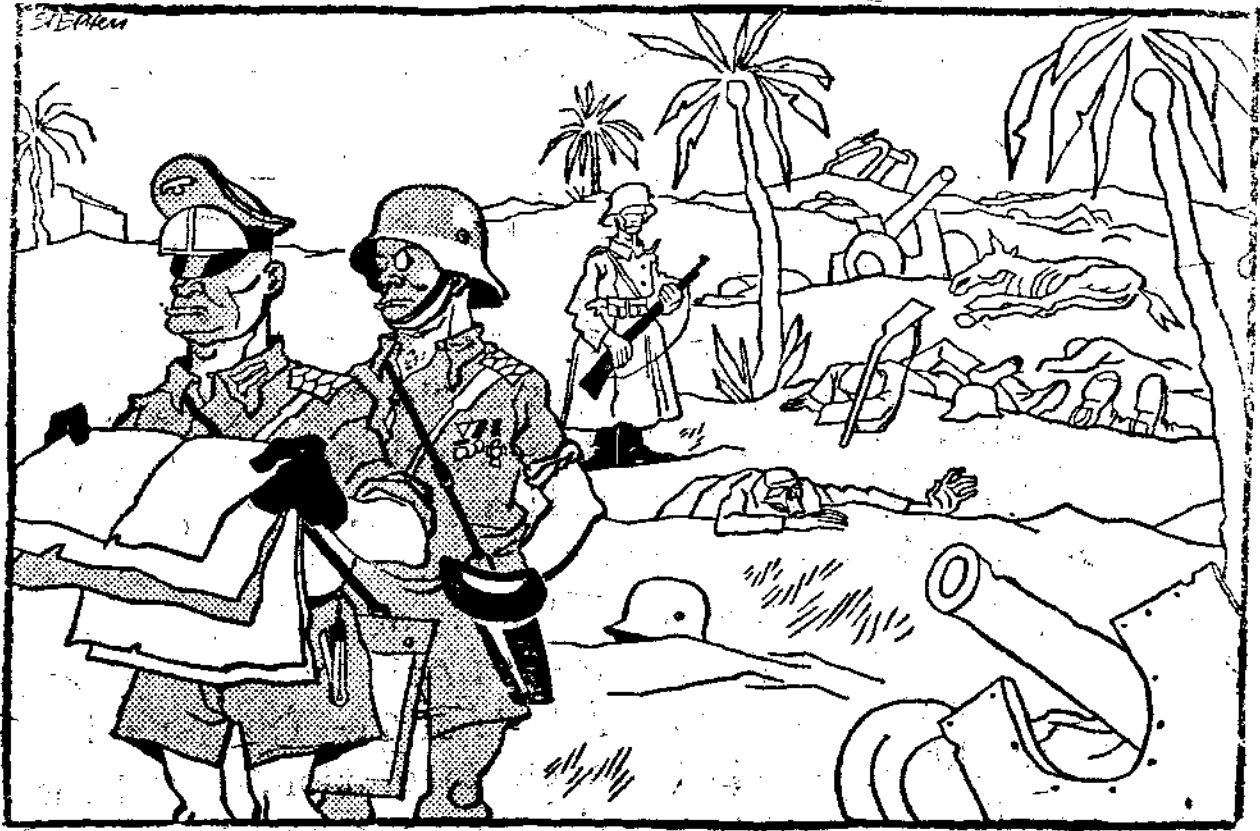
L. Mr. Pecksniff and Mrs. Gamp in "Martin Chuzzlewit." Sydney Carton in "A Tale of Two Cities." Sam Weller and Stiggins in "Pickwick Papers." Mr. Micawber in "David Copperfield" and Squeers in "Nicholas Nickleby."<sup>36</sup>

K. \*What characterises Dickens' novels?<sup>37</sup>

L. Drollery,<sup>37</sup> pathos,<sup>38</sup> inimitable<sup>39</sup> description of characters, and war against \*social wrongs.<sup>40</sup> The humour<sup>41</sup> is pure, ironic,<sup>42</sup> and sparkling.<sup>43</sup>

# THE STUDENT'S SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

「畢竟我們今天得到一些土地。」  
「可還不夠埋葬我們的死者。」



“After all we have gained territory today.”  
“But hardly so much as to bury our dead.”

## NOTES

1. 苦工.
2. 工廠.
3. 每週得六先令.
4. (公事房之)待者.
5. 公認爲.
6. 小說大家.
7. 出版.
8. 勞克威克雜誌.
9. 鄉村.
10. 譯述.
11. 滑稽事件.
12. 未結婚者.
13. 傑作.
14. 林(琴南先生)譯爲「塊肉餘生述」.
15. 自傳體的長篇小說.
16. 一位文人早年的奮鬥(史).
17. 內容.
18. (林譯爲)賊史.
19. 不幸的生涯.
20. 貧民養育院推養的一位孤兒.
21. 美國生活的素描.
22. 古董.
23. 賭徒.
24. 對生意特別感興趣.
25. 負債者.
26. 談論.
27. 法國革命的恐怖.
28. 約克拿的一學校;教師愚昧而貪婪,用種種方法虐待學生.
29. 煩事.
30. 罷工.
31. 暴動.
32. 歡歌.
33. 蟋蟀.
34. 火爐. 爐床.
35. 不朽的人物.
36. 迭更司的小說表現什麼特色?
37. 滑稽.
38. 懷刺.
39. 不能模倣的.
40. 社會的罪惡.
41. 幽默.
42. 諷刺的.
43. 爆發的.

## Words Liable To Be Confused

In English there are a great number of words that give difficulty not only to foreign students but also to the English themselves. The spelling and meaning of them are best understood by a careful study of illustrative examples together with their practice in the formation of sentences.

In the following list the editor is trying to give only the words mostly liable to be confused by Chinese students.

### 1). *About, Almost.*

*About* means more or less than.

Ex. He is about five years old (He may be more or less than five).

*Almost* implies a negation. —It means nearly, but not quite, and conveys the idea of failure or falling short.

Ex. John almost succeeded in winning the race.

### 2). *Accident, Incident.*

An *accident* is something that is unexpected, and happens by chance; it often has the idea of misfortune, as:

Ex. 1. A railway accident occurred yesterday, resulting in the loss of many lives.

2. I met him by accident (unexpectedly).

An *incident* is an event of minor importance. As an adjective it means liable to happen.

Ex. 1. There are some interesting incidents on the journey.

2. Hardships are incident to the life of an explorer.

3). *According to, In accordance with.*

*According to* means agreeing with, or implies a reference to the opinion of someone.

Ex. 1. According to what you said, Paris must be a very beautiful city.

2. According to some philosophers, the aim in life is the pursuit of happiness.

*In accordance with* means in agreement with.

Ex. I have acted in accordance with my instructions.

4). *Affect. Effect.*

*To affect* is a verb meaning (1) to excite the feelings, generally feelings of sympathy or sorrow, (2) to influence, (3) to pretend.

Ex. 1. He was much affected by the stories of starving children.

2. The amount of rain affects the growth of crops.

3. She affected sympathy, but in fact she was indifferent.

*Effect* may be a verb or a noun.

As a verb it means to obtain a result.

Ex. 1. He effected his escape from prison by disguising himself.

2. He effected a cure by simple remedies.

As a noun it means result.

Ex. 1. The effect of your conduct is to disgust your friends.

2. What will be the effect of your decision.

# NEW AND VIEWS

## 1. Chinese And British Leaders Exchange Greetings<sup>1</sup>

LONDON, Dec. 13—The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek have exchanged messages<sup>2</sup> on the

anniversary of the outbreak of the Pacific War.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Churchill's reply to the Chinese President said: "I am confident that as a result of the decisions of the conference which has just taken place, the efforts of our

## 5). Antiquated, Antique.

*Antiquated* means out of date; *antique* signifies that which has long been ancient, but of which some specimens or traces still exist.

Ex. 1. As the law is antiquated I care a fig for it.

2. This vase was made in Sung Dynasty. It is a most real antique.

## 6). Attempt, Endeavour.

We *attempt* when we put forth a little more effort than when we try to accomplish anything; we *endeavour* when we put forth still more determined effort.

Ex. 1. This is a difficult problem, but I am attempting to solve it.

2. She made the attempt again and again without success.

3. He is endeavouring to win the prize.

4. China is making every endeavour to win the final victory.

two peoples and those of the United States and our other Allies \*will bear good fruit.<sup>6</sup>”

President Chiang's message said: “Although our two countries \*have been sailing through very rough seas<sup>7</sup> during the past two years we have already \*succeeded in turning the tide of war.<sup>8</sup>”

“I have no doubt that the friendly relations long existing between our two countries have been greatly strengthened<sup>9</sup> as a result of our recent conference in North Africa.

## **2. The Difference Between Two World Wars**

•The Daily Herald,<sup>1</sup> in an editorial,<sup>2</sup> \*draws attention<sup>3</sup> to the fact that the present war has already lasted longer than the first war. “But we have,” the newspaper says, as we had not in 1914-18, a \*Far Eastern war on our hands

“•The British Commonwealth<sup>4</sup> and the United States have in this war to fight Japan and Germany at the same time. It is a \*gigantic task,<sup>5</sup> but it is being accomplished. The past 12 months have seen the tide turn.

“In Russia and Africa the German offensives<sup>7</sup> have been stopped and \*rolled back.<sup>8</sup> It has been a year of victory and great progress towards the goal.<sup>9</sup> And that, \*though on a smaller scale,<sup>10</sup> is true also of the Far East. There, too, \*the initiative has passed to the United Nations.<sup>11</sup>”

“The past year has been the Allies \*turn from the defensive to the offensive.<sup>12</sup> The coming year will see the offensive develop into a \*grand assault.<sup>13</sup>”

## **3. Burning Berlin Is An Omen For Tokyo**

LONDON, Dec. 9—“\*Realization of their criminal folly must be dawning upon

Japan's war lords.<sup>2</sup> This realization may be coming less from the "shock of reverses" than from the "catastrophic events" in Europe.<sup>3</sup> comments the "Sydney Morning Herald."<sup>4</sup>

"The glare of burning Berlin illuminates the path which Japan is destined to tread.<sup>5</sup> In the German disasters<sup>7</sup> in the West the Japanese can perceive a rapid approach of the day when the Western Allies will at last be free to turn their "undivided attention" to the Pacific.

#### 4. "Eden Receives

##### *Chinese Mission*<sup>1</sup>

Members of the Chinese Goodwill Mission were received at the "Foreign Office" this afternoon (Dec, 18) by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.

Speaking earlier "at a Mansion House luncheon" to the Mission the "Lord Mayor,"

Sir Frank Newson Smith, said China would welcome the participation<sup>8</sup> of "foreign capital" and enterprise<sup>7</sup> in "the restoration of her economy" and he was sure the city of London would not be found wanting<sup>9</sup> in co-operation<sup>10</sup> when the time came.

"Doctor Wang Shih-chieh, leader of the Mission, in reply expressed appreciation of this assurance of London's co-operation."<sup>11</sup>

"In her industrialization<sup>12</sup> and "economic rehabilitation" China will need both capital and "technical assistance" from Britain and her other Western Allies," he said. "Following the "abolition of extraterritoriality,"<sup>13</sup> China decided to "remove all restrictions relating to foreign investments."<sup>14</sup> The way is now clear for full and equal partnership in the economic field."<sup>15</sup>



5. *•Preliminaries Of Pacific Offensive Over, Says Knox*

•Colonel Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary, told his •Press conference on Dec. 16: 'The preliminaries of fighting a major Pacific offensive are

out of the way and •we are getting ready to drive home some hard blows.' He added that •Allied nibbling operations had resulted in important units of the Japanese Fleet being destroyed piecemeal and heavy air losses.'

NOTES

1. 1. 交換祝詞. 2. 互相致詞. 3. 太平洋戰爭爆發之週年紀念. 4. 才舉行過的會議(指開羅會議)的決議案. 5. 努力. 6. 將產生良好結果. 7. 經過薦薦該良. 8. 轉變戰爭之潮流. 9. 加強.
2. 1. 每日先驅報(英國工黨機關報). 2. 社論. 3. 喚起. 4. 遠東戰爭. 5. 英國聯邦. 6. 鉅額的工作. 7. 攻勢. 8. 逐回. 9. (勝利的)目標. 10. 雖然範圍較小. 11. 主動業已轉到聯合國(手中). 12. 由守勢轉到攻勢. 13. 偉大的攻擊.
3. 1. 預兆. 2. 日本軍閥勢必漸漸覺悟他們犯罪的愚行. 3. 吃敗仗的打擊. 4. 災害的事件. 5. 悉泥(澳洲地名)晨光先驅報. 6. 燃燒中的柏林的火線照耀着日本命定的須踐踏的路線. 7. 大災大難. 8. 集中的注意力.
4. 1. (英外相)艾登歡迎中國訪英團. 2. 外交部. 3. 在倫敦市長官邸的午宴. 4. 倫敦市長. 5. 參加. 6. 外資. 7. 經營. 8. 經濟底恢復. 9. 缺少無有. 10. 合作. 11. 團長王世杰博士施教答詞中, 對倫敦合作之保證, 發示歡迎. 12. 工業化. 13. 經濟復興. 14. 技術的幫助. 15. 治外法權之廢除. 16. 取消外人投資底一切限制.
5. 1. 太平洋的攻勢序幕業已過去. 2. 美國海軍部長諾克斯上校. 3. 新聞記者招待會. 4. 我們正準備予敵人以澈底的嚴重打擊. 5. 同盟國初步作戰業已將日本海軍重要部隊加以三壞並予空軍以重大損失.

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