

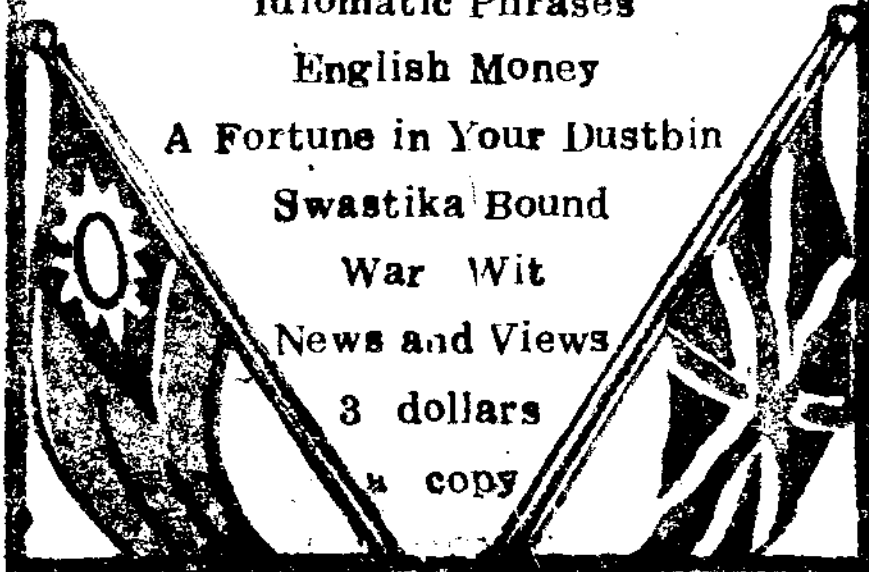
STUDENTS' 367 SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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DOUBLE SEVENTH GREETINGS

FROM TWO GREAT LEADERS

七七紀念日英美兩大領袖之祝詞

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, has sent this message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War: "At the opening of China's seventh year of war I send you greetings from the British people. Since the day 18 months ago when China and Britain became allies in name, as well as in spirit, our two countries have been through many vicissitudes together. Now, with the victories in North Africa and the successes on the Yangtze, we have tangible evidence in the East and in the West of what is to come. Neither Great Britain nor China is very likely to underestimate

英國首相邱吉爾先生，於中日

戰爭爆發後之六週年紀念日，電總

司令蔣介石云：「中國戰事第七年

開始之時日，鄙人謹代表敝國人民

，向閣下致賀。自十八個月前，中

英，在名義上與精神上，成爲盟友

後，貴我兩國都已飽經戰敗利鈍。

目下北洲及揚子江均告勝利，吾人

對於東西兩方未來局勢究將如何，

業已有確切之保證。我中英兩國對

於前途之鉅艱莫大戰，似均不至與

the colossal difficulties and immense battles which still lie before us. The road will not be without setbacks and disappointments. But the pattern of events is now becoming clear, the initiative is being wrested from the grasp of the enemy and we can look forward with confident hope to the time when all over the world the aggressors are driven to unconditional surrender. Then we can face the gigantic task of reconstruction and civilised arts can once again be practised. I have no doubt that Anglo-Chinese collaboration, tested and tempered in the fire of war, will play its rightful part in the solution of the problems of peace."

President Roosevelt's broadcast message to the people of China said: "This day marks the end of the sixth year of heroic defence

以通途之估計。前途誠不免仍有挫

折或令人失望事件。但事勢之輪

廓現已明顯，吾人已自敵方奪取主

動地位，今後自可滿懷信念，瞻望

全世界之侵略國家，終有被迫而無

條件投降之一日。然後吾人可從事

巨大之建設工作，而文物可以再度

盛行也。鄙人深信中英兩國間，經

過戰火鍛鍊之合作，對於和平問題

之解決，將發揮其適當之功用也。

」

羅斯福總統致中國人氏之廣播

賀詞稱：今日為諸君在偉大的總司令

LIFE AND LETTERS

THE ELOPEMENT OF A POETESS

Virginia Woolf

As the days passed and the memory of Whitechapel³ grew fainter, Flush,⁴ lying close to *Miss Barrett on the sofa, read⁵ her feelings more clearly than ever before. They had been parted; now they were together. Indeed they had never been so much akin⁶. Every start she gave, every movement she made, passed through

him too. And she seemed now to be perpetually⁷ starting and moving. The delivery⁸ of a parcel⁹ even made her jump. She opened the parcel; with trembling fingers she took out a pair of thick boots. She hid them instantly in the corner of the cupboard. Then she lay down as if nothing had happened; yet something

of your soil under the leadership of the great Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The promises of the United States are always kept and our pledges are always redeemed. It is good to know that the hopes and promises I expressed on former occasions are all being borne out today."

蔣介石領導之下，英勇抗戰，祿衛
國士第六年最後之一日。美國經常
遵守諾言，並經常履行其誓約。
鄙人以前數次所表示之希望與諾言
，目下均在實現之中，此亦為諸君
所樂聞也。』

had happened. When they were alone she rose and took a *diamond necklace¹⁰ from a drawer. She took out the box that held Mr. Browning's letters. She laid the boots, the necklace and the letters all in a carpet-box¹¹ together and then—as if she heard a step on the stair.—she pushed the box under the bed and lay down hastily, covering herself with her shawl¹² again. Such *signs of secrecy and stealth¹³ must herald,¹⁴ Flush felt, some *approaching crisis.¹⁵ Were they about to fly¹⁶ together? Were they about to escape together from this awful world of dog-stealers and tyrants?¹⁷ Oh, that it were possible! He trembled and whined¹⁸ with excitement; but in her low voice Miss Barrett bade him be quiet, and instantly he was quiet. She was very quiet too. She

lay perfectly still on the sofa directly²⁰ any of her brothers or sisters came in; she lay and talked to Mr. Barrett as she always lay and talked to Mr. Barrett.

But on Saturday, the 12th of September, Miss Barrett did what Flush had never known her do before. She dressed herself as if to go out directly after breakfast. Moreover, as he watched her dress, Flush knew perfectly well from the expression on her face that he was to go with her. She was *bound on secret business of her own.²¹ At ten Wilson²² came into the room. She also was dressed as if for a walk. They went out together; and Flush lay on the sofa and waited for their return. An hour or so later Miss Barrett came back alone. She ~~did not~~ look at him—*she seemed to notice nothing.²³ She

drew off her gloves and for a moment he saw a gold ring shine on one of the fingers of her left hand. Then he saw her slip the ring from her hand and hide it in the darkness of a drawer.²⁴ Then she laid herself down as usual on the sofa. He lay by her side scarcely daring to breathe, for whatever had happened, and something had happened, it must *at all costs be concealed.²⁵

At all costs the life of the bedroom must go on as usual. Yet everything was different. The very movement of the blind²⁶ as it drew in and out seemed to Flush like a signal.²⁷ And as the lights and shadows passed over the busts²⁸ they too seemed to be hinting²⁹ and beckoning.³⁰ Everything in the room seemed to be aware of change; to be prepared for some event. And

yet all was silent; all was concealed. The brothers and sisters came in and out as usual; Mr. Barrett came as usual in the evening. He looked as usual to see that the chop³¹ was finished, the wine was drunk. Miss Barrett talked and laughed and gave no sign when anyone was in the room that she was hiding anything. Yet when they were alone she pulled out the box from under the bed and filled it hastily, stealthily, listening as she did so. And the signs of strain³² were unmistakable.³³ On Sunday the church bells were ringing. "What bells are those?" somebody asked. "Marylebone Church bells," said Miss Henrietta.³⁴ Miss Barrett, Flush saw, went deadly white. But nobody else noticed anything.

So Monday passed, and Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday. *Over them all lay a blanket of silence,³⁵

of eating and talking and lying still on the sofa as usual. Flush, tossing in uneasy sleep, dreamt that they were couched together under ferns³⁶ and leaves in a vast forest; then the leaves were parted and he woke. It was dark; but in the darkness he saw Wilson come stealthily into the room, and take the box from beneath the bed and quietly carry it outside. This was on Friday night, the 18th of September. All Saturday morning he lay as one lies who knows that at any moment now a handkerchief may drop, a low whistle may sound and the signal will be given for death or life. He watched Miss Barrett dress herself. At a quarter to four the door opened and Wilson came in. Then the signal was given—Miss Barrett lifted him in her arms. She rose and walked to the door. For a moment they

stood looking round the room. There was the sofa and by it Mr. Browning's armchair. There were the busts and the tables. The sun *filtered through³⁷ the ivy³⁸ leaves and the blind with peasants³⁹ walking blew gently out. All was as usual. All seemed to expect a million more such moments to come to them; but for Miss Barrett and Flush this was the last. Very quietly Miss Barrett shut the door.

Very quietly they slipped downstairs, past the drawing-room, the library, the dining-room. All looked as they usually looked; smelt as they usually smelt; all were quiet as if sleeping in the hot September afternoon. They gained the front door and very quietly turned the handle. A cab was waiting outside.

"To Hodgson's?" said Miss Barrett. She spoke

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

The English Money

1. *English money is not reckoned according to the metric system.¹ This makes it rather difficult for students learning English. The unit² is the pound³ (with figures,⁴ written '£,' e.g. £5), and this is *worth 20 shillings or 240 pence.⁵ Coins⁶ are made at the *Royal Mint,⁷ near the *Tower of London⁸. Permis-

sion⁹ to visit the Mint and see the coins being made can easily be obtained.

2. The gold coins are the sovereign¹⁰ and the half-sovereign, but these are not often seen now.

The *silver ones¹¹ are the shilling (with figures, written "s," or e.g., 5s. or 5/-), the two-shilling piece,¹² the half-crown

almost in a whisper. Flush sat on her knee very still. Not for anything in the

whole world would he have broken that *tremendous silence.¹³

NOTES

1. 私奔.
2. 女詩人 (Miss Elizabeth Barrett).
3. 倫敦貧民窟.
4. Miss Barrett 所養之狗, 曾被盜一次.
5. 了解.
6. 同類的.
7. 永遠地.
8. 交佈.
9. 包裏.
10. 鑽石頸圈.
11. 旅行箱.
12. 圍巾.
13. 按說和偷偷摸摸的形像.
14. 預示.
15. 快要來到的危機.
16. 逃走.
17. 暴君.
18. 哀鳴.
19. 激動.
20. = immediately after.
21. 準備作她自己的錢包事.
22. 女僕名.
23. 她似乎什麼都不注意.
24. 抽屜.
25. 無論如何必須睡著.
26. 百頁窗.
27. 信箋.
28. 半身像.
29. 暗病.
30. 點頭.
31. 肉片 (帶骨的).
32. 緊張.
33. 明顯的.
34. Miss Barrett 的妹妹.
35. 爵爺之網籠罩他們.
36. 羊齒 (植).
37. 透過.
38. 常表態.
39. 畫裏畫外的人物.
40. 到.
41. 書店名.
42. 可怕的寂靜.

(worth two shillings and sixpence), the five-shilling piece (not often seen), the sixpence, and the threepenny piece (or threepenny bit). The threepenny bit is not very common in England, but is very popular in Scotland.¹³

3. The bronze coins,¹⁴ generally called "coppers," are the penny, the halfpenny, and the farthing.¹⁵ In a penny there are two halfpennies or four farthings.

Then there is paper money or bank-notes.¹⁶ Bank-notes are issued¹⁷ by the Bank of England and for 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, £200, £500, and £1000.

4. Tailors, doctors, dentists, or other professional men¹⁸ often name their prices or fees in guineas.¹⁹ A guinea is £1.1s., and at one time there was a gold coin called a guinea, but this is no longer minted.²⁰ A

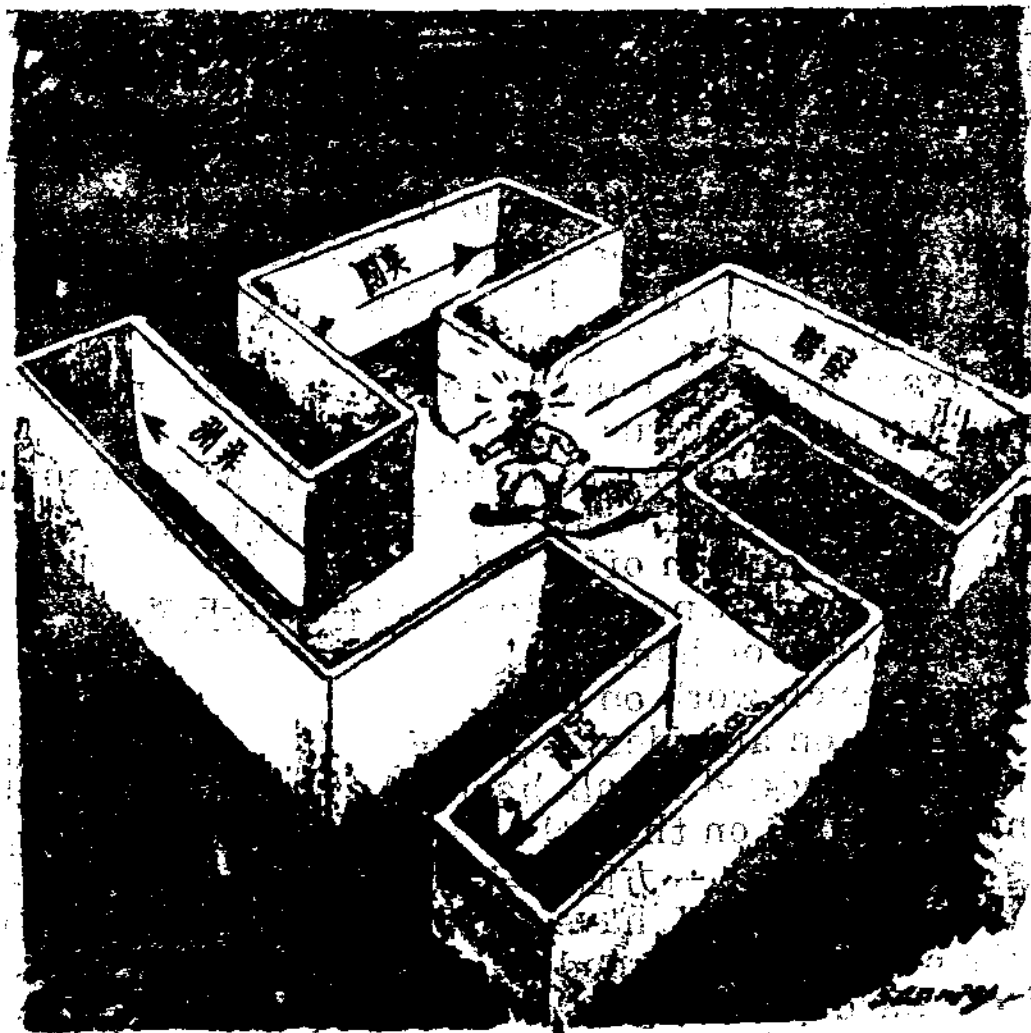
fee is generally a single payment for services. So you pay a fee for your classes at school, you pay a fee to a doctor or a lawyer. A salary is usually paid every month, wages are usually paid every week.

5. When I pay bills²¹ I often pay by cheque,²² i.e., an order to the bank to pay money to the person whose name is on the cheque. I put the date on the cheque, the name of the payee (i.e., the person to be paid), the amount²⁴ to be paid, which I write in words and also in figures, and then my usual signature.²⁵

6. If I am sending it by post I generally cross²⁶ it, i.e., I draw two parallel lines²⁷ across it. It will now be paid only into a banking account,²⁸ and in this way the person who receives the money will be known.

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When the payee receives on the back of the cheque, the cheque he endorses²⁹ it, and can then receive the money. i.e., he writes his signature

NOTES

1. 英國貨幣不是照米突制 (即十進法) 計算的.
2. 單位.
3. 金幣.
4. 數字.
5. 值二十先令或二百四十便士.
6. 錢幣.
7. 皇家造幣廠.
8. 倫敦塔.
9. 許可, 准許.
10. 值一鎊之金幣.
11. 銀幣.
12. 一鎊, 一片.
13. 流行於蘇格蘭.
14. 銅幣.
15. 小銅幣 (一便士四分之一).
16. 紙幣或銀行鈔票.
17. 發行.
18. 牙科醫生.
19. 職業家.
20. 值二十一先令之金幣.
21. 鑄造.
22. 賬單.
23. 支票.
24. 數量.
25. 簽名.
26. 橫畫.
27. 平行線.
28. 銀行來往賬目.
29. 背面簽字.

Everyday English Idiomatic Phrases

- In the hands of: in the power of, 在.....掌握之中.
The students are wax in the hands of the teacher.
The fortress is still in the hands of the enemies.
- To lay hands on: to seize; get hold of, 捉, 拿, 取.
She reads whatever she could lay her hands on.
The policeman is going to lay hands on the murderer.
- To lend (give, bear) a hand: to help, 幫忙.
Please lend me a hand to shift this piano.
- To live from hand to mouth: to live without making preparation for the future,
Nowadays most of us are living from hand to mouth.
- Off hand: without preparation, 立刻, 無準備.
He made the speech off hand.
- On hand: in present possession, 現有, 在手頭.
I have no cash on hand.
There is much work on hand.
- On all hands: on all sides, 各方面.
It is acknowledged on all hands that he is the best boxer.
- On the one hand; on the other hand: of contrasted points of view, etc., 一方面, 另一方面.
On the one hand I have lots of things to do. On the other hand I need a good rest.
- On one's hands: resting on one as a responsibility, 由其負責.
She has a large family on her hands.
-
- One's hand is in or out: in practice or out of practice, 熟練或生疏.
Sorry to say that my hand is out.
- Out of hand: out of control; extempore, 不受控制; 臨時的.
What a pity that the students are out of hand.
He can repair the work out of hand.
- To take a hand: to interfere, 干預.
I judge it is time for me to take a hand in the matter.
- To take . . . in hand: to take control of something, 擔任某事, 承辦某事.
When the company began to fail, Mr. Wang took it in hand and made a success of it.
- To win hands down: to win easily, 不費力而得勝利.
He won the game hands down.

WAR WIT

*Toujours la politesse³
 How courteous² is the Japanese,
 He always “*Excuse me, please,³”
 He climbs into his neighbour’s garden
 And smiles and says, “*I beg your pardon.⁴”
 He bows⁵ and grins⁶ a friendly grin
 And *calls his hungry family in⁷
 He grins and bows a friendly bow,
 “*So sorry this m⁸ garden now!⁸”

Respect

Lieutenant⁹ (in a rage¹⁰): “Who told you to put flowers
 on the colonel’s¹¹ desk?”

Orderly:¹² “The colonel, sir.”

Lieutenant: “Pretty,¹³ ain’t¹⁴ they?”

*Tall Story¹⁵

British Sailor—“Battleships?¹⁶ Why the flagship¹⁷ of
 our Navy is so big the *captain goes around the deck in
 an auto.¹⁸”

*Yankee Sailor¹⁹—“*That’s nothing.²⁰ The galley²¹
 in our flagship is so big the *cook has to go through the
 Irish stew in a submarine to see if the potatoes are done.²²”

*The Italians don’t listen to radio news any more²³—
 they can see they are losing²⁴ by looking out the nearest
 window.

Italians felt this joke about Mussolini. It seems he
 was *lost in Tripolitania.²⁵ Two Italian Alpinis²⁶ found
 him.

Mussolini wanted to get out and asked them to lend
 him enough money to pay his trip back to Italy.

One of the men handed him all he had—250 Lire.²⁷

“Are you mad,²⁸” said the second soldier, “you’ll
 never get it back!”

“Sure I will,” said the first one, “why shouldn’t I?
 Look, the Duce²⁹ gave back Eritrea,²⁹ he gave back Abyss-

SENSE AND COMMONSENSE**A Fortune In Your Dustbin?**

*Sixty million pounds³ is the *annual harvest⁴ reaped from the nation's dustbins and rubbish heaps.⁵ *London's share alone is computed to be in the neighbourhood of ten million pounds.⁶... *Unsightly dumps of rubbish cast on derelict land⁷ by the *municipal authorities⁸ are an *eyesore to the public,⁹ but they are worth

thousands of pounds.

Old boots are made into glue,¹⁰ after boiling and *special treatment.¹¹ The nails are extracted,¹² and *find their way back to the metal market.¹³ The makers of mattresses¹⁴ will pay handsomely¹⁵ for old *felt hats¹⁶ to make the flock¹⁷ which they use to stuff¹⁸ their mattresses. The

sinia³¹, 'he gave back Tripoli,³¹ he gave back Lybia,³² he'll give it back!'"

*Tax free Hara-kiri³³

Luxury taxes³⁴ have been raised³⁵ in Japan, but it is said they cannot be imposed³⁶ on hara-kiri, which is almost the only luxury the Japanese have left.

NOTES

1. = always polite (添文). 2. 彬彬有禮. 3. 請原諒我. 4. 我請你原諒.
5. 鞠躬. 6. 露齒而笑. 7. 把他的挨餓的眷屬喚進來. 8. 現在我的花園可糟糕了.
9. 副官. 10. 憤怒. 11. 上校. 12. 傳令兵. 13. 意謂 The flowers are pretty.
14. Are not 之略(俗). 15. 誇大之詞. 16. 戰. 17. 旗幟. 18. 總長在甲板上走的時候是坐汽車的.
19. 美國的水兵 (yankee 外國人喚美國人的綽號). 20. 那算什麼. 21. 船上廚房.
22. 廚子須乘潛水艇通過愛爾蘭式燉菜才可以知道裏面的馬鈴薯是否已經燉好.
23. 意大利人不再聽廣播新聞了. 24. 失敗, 打敗仗.
25. 在的黎波里坦尼亞 (北非在利比亞之西部) 迷路了. 26. Alps 山防守隊隊員.
27. 意大利一種銀幣, (單數為 lira). 28. 首領 (意大利語). 29. 厄立特利亞 (意大利在東北非洲之殖民地). 30. 亞比西尼亞.
31. 的黎波里 (的黎波里坦尼亞之首府). 32. 利比亞 (北非之意大利殖民地). 33. 免稅切腹. 34. 奢侈品稅. 35. 增加. 36. 加上.

paper you use for your correspondence¹⁹ is made from *old linen rags,²⁰ which have been thrown away. The *most valuable artificial manure²¹ is made from bones taken from the rubbish heap. Broken glass from the rubbish pile is melted down again and used for the making of bottles, vases, and often mirrors.

Old tins²² have a high market value. The *pure tin²³ is extracted, and *commands a high price,²⁴ while the *iron residue²⁵ finds its way back to the foundry²⁶. The humble *rag-and-bone merchant,²⁷ and the back-

street²⁸ *scrap-iron dealer,²⁹ *play an important part in the industry.³⁰ They sell their *miscellaneous odds and ends³¹ to the bigger firms,³² *which in turn dispose of them to the princes of the industry,³³ *who deal directly with the manufacturers.³⁴

Practically everything you throw away has some value, except old enamel-ware.³⁵ A discarded³⁶ enamel kettle³⁷ or saucepan is worthless. The *dustbin king³⁸ regard worn-out³⁹ enamel as the only rubbish that exists.

NOTES

1. 財產. 2. 垃圾箱. 3. 六千萬英鎊. 4. 每年的收穫. 5. 垃圾堆.
6. 單只倫敦的一分計算起將近一千萬鎊. 7. 拋棄在無人過問的堆上不雅觀的垃圾堆. 8. 市政府當局. 9. 公眾的眼中釘. 10. 膠. 11. 特別處理. 12. 取出. 13. 它們仍回到五金市場. 14. 榔子, 墊子. 15. 慷慨地. 16. 氈帽. 17. 毛屑. 18. 填塞. 19. 信札. 20. 舊破布. 21. 最寶貴的人造肥料. 22. 罐子. 23. 純粹的錫. 24. 可得善價. 25. 鐵渣. 26. 鑄造所. 27. 收買破布與骨頭之小販. 28. 後街. 29. 買賣廢鐵者. 30. 在實業上甚為重要. 31. 各種的零零碎碎. 32. 商店, 公司. 33. 然後輪到這些商店把它們賣給實業界的鉅子. 34. 他們直接與製造家交易. 35. 瑣瑣器. 36. 拋棄的. 37. 壺. 38. 小鍋. 39. 垃圾大王. 40. 破舊的.

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. *Double Seventh Greetings' From *G.B. Shaw¹ And *H.G. Wells²

George Bernard Shaw: “*When I was born China was the despair of the civilized world. Now that I am old she is its hope. Do not let this hope be disappointed.”³

Mr. H.G. Wells: “*Warmest salutations upon the rebirth of your great national tradition.⁴ The *Atlantic powers⁵ have been late in recognizing⁷ the *mighty role the Chinese people must play⁸ in a *unified socialist world⁹ which alone can save mankind from chaos.¹⁰ We learn better now.”

2. Schools In Free China

China's *Education Minister¹ in Chungking has reported that both *in quality and quantity China's schools have advanced during the war years.² *The figures he cited³ are *impressive evidence⁴ of the *indomitable spirit⁵ of the Chinese. To-day there are 40 universities in Free China as compared to 35 in pre-war⁶ days; 46 colleges and *normal schools,⁷ a *gain of 14 since the start of the war,⁸ and 47 *technical schools⁹ as against 24 before the war. Free China has 24,917 middle schools, 181,882 *citizen's education schools,¹⁰ 804 *mass education schools¹¹ and 277 kindergartens.¹² It is estimated¹³ that more than 17,000,000 children in Free China are now receiving school training, or approximately¹⁴ 60 per cent of all children of *school age.

3 More Solid Ground For Optimism

More solid ground for optimism exists today than ever before. But although Allied hopes are brighter our caution must be keen, says the Daily Herald in an editorial.

The Germans have once again attacked the Russians with a strength and ferocity which some more optimistic commentators imagined a month or two ago to be impossible. Our enemy in the Far East remains in possession of an enormous newly-won Empire which contains a vast proportion of warfare's most precious raw materials, the newspaper continues.

Japan is certainly not in the war for Germany's good. But Japanese militarists realize that the collapse of Germany would be calamitous to them. They may be reckless men but they are not keen to face unaided the combined strength of the United Nations. We must, therefore, be prepared not only for desperate resistance in Europe but also for an attempt by the Japanese to aid the Germans by attacking Russia from behind.

4 Britain's Huge New Ordnance Factories

Britain's new ordnance factories were described by Mr. George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, at Woolwich recently. He said that these factories are so big that it was not uncommon for one of them to have as many as 800 separated buildings covering two or three square miles.

5. British Workers Cheer Chinese Courage

Speaking to "steel workers" in one of the world's "foremost steel plants" during their "midnight refreshment pause," "Mr. Stanley Smith, British, Ministry of Information Representative in China," who is now in Britain, told them of "conditions in China that had been brought about by Japanese aggression."

Thousands of workers listened intently,⁷ and just before the "start work" whistle⁸ blew rousing cheers were given for the courage of the Chinese people.

NOTES

I. 1. 七七紀念祝詞. 2. 蕭伯納 (英國戲劇大家). 3. 威爾斯 (英國小說家). 4. 當我生時, 中國乃文明世界中之絕望者. 今我老矣, 而中國成爲文明世界之希望. 幸勿使此希望化爲失望. (蕭氏祝詞言簡意賅, 語重心長, 故全部譯出一編者), 謹向你們的偉大民族傳統之復生致最熱烈的敬禮. 6. 太平洋列強. 7. 認清. 8. 中國民族必須擔任之偉大任務. 9. 統一的社會主義的世界. 10. 紛亂.

II. 1. 教育部長. 2. 在實與量方面中國的學校在戰爭期間, 已有進步. 3. 他所引用的數字. 4. 深刻的證據. 5. 不屈不撓的精神. 6. 戰前的. 7. 師範學校. 8. 自戰事開始以來增添十四校. 9. 專門學校. 10. 國民學校. 11. 民衆學校. 12. 幼稚園. 13. 估計. 14. 大約. 15. 學齡.

III. 1. 更切實的樂觀根據. 2. 同盟國的希望. 3. 警戒必須敏銳. 4. 從目前鋒. 5. 社論. 6. 兇猛. 7. 樂觀的評論家. 8. 仍然擁有巨大的新得的帝國. 9. 廣大的部分. 10. 得寶貴的軍用原料. 11. 日本決不是爲德國之利益而參戰. 12. 日本軍閥深知德國崩潰對於他們是大不幸的. 13. 不顧一切的. 14. 他們不會熱心單獨地對付聯合國的聯合力量. 15. 拚命的抵抗.

IV. 1. 兵工廠. 2. 工程與設計部也稱議會的女官 (Minister of Works 係 Ministry of Works and Planning 之略).

V. 1. 煤采. 2. 鋼鐵工人. 3. 最進步的鋼鐵工人. 4. 半夜用飲食的休工時間. 5. 施敏思先生, 英國情報部駐華代表. 6. 因日本侵略而產生的中國情況. 7. 注意地. 8. 開始工作的汽笛.

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