

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE. BRITISH EMBASSY, CHUNGKING.

NUMBER 89

CONTENTS

Prospects for 1945

The Professor of Music

Why It Rains?

Exercises in English No. 44

Notes on Exercise 43 and

Answers to Its Questions

News and Views

10 Dollars

a copy

中英周刊

PROSPECTS FOR 1945

By Wickham Steed

一九四五年之展望

One advantage of passing from an old year into a new year is to give thoughtful minds impetus to take a longer view than is possible when their attention is claimed by episodes of fighting on this or that front of the world war. In looking back and forward, discerning eyes tend to survey the war as a whole and to perceive more clearly that whether it be fought in Europe or in Asia, by sea or in the air, it is one war which must end in one victory over the common foe.

That common foe is aggressive tyranny and the destroyer of human freedom. And all those peoples who resist it stand together in one vast camp under the flags of the United Nations.

What progress has this common cause made in the course of 1944? In Europe: where the foe is represented by Nazi Germany, progress has been decisive. No temporary setback or disappointment can efface the fact that the doom of

從舊年過渡到新年的一樁好處是給深思遠慮的人們一點刺激，平時他們的注意力只集中於世界大戰中這個戰場或那個戰場戰鬥的插曲上，這時候，他們倒可以把眼光放遠大點，回顧過去，瞻望未來，閉眼入就會把戰事整個地觀察一番，也就很明白地知道，不論戰爭在歐洲或亞洲，在海上或空中，戰爭只是一個，結果必須是對共同敵人的一個總勝利。

公共的敵人就是侵略的暴政和人類自由的毀滅者。一切抵抗他的民族在聯合國的旗幟之下集中在一個廣大的營壘之中。

在一九四四年間這個共同的主張有什麼進步沒有？在歐洲，共同的敵人代表是納粹的德國，我們的進展是有決定性的。一九四四年夏季，英美軍在

Germany was sealed in the summer of 1944 when the British and American armies successfully landed in France and drove the German legions back to the borders of the Third Reich.

If in China and the Far East, amid the islands of the Pacific, or in Burma, no similarly decisive blow has yet been struck, the heavy defeat of the Japanese Navy in Philippine waters by American and Australian warships and aircraft has marked the turning-point in the chastisement of Japan. The conquest of Leyte, the landing on Mindoro and Luzon and the repeated bombardment of Japan from the air are visible and promising fruits of this great success.

British imaginations have been stirred by the despatch of a strong British Fleet under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser to join the United States naval forces in the Pacific. This represents a powerful British contribution to the Far Eastern war.

In recent weeks the heavy German thrust against the American lines in Belgium has sobered over-sanguine

法國登陸成功，把德軍趕回到第三帝國的邊界上，這時候，德國的命運注定了，盟軍暫時的挫折或失望決抹殺不了這件事實。

如其說在中國和遠東，在太平洋島嶼中，或在緬甸境內，盟軍還沒有得到類似的決定性的勝利，美澳海空軍在菲律賓海上，所給予日本海軍的慘敗，却已經懲罰日本的轉捩點。這次大勝利顯然而富有希望的效果是雷伊泰島的征服，明多羅及呂宋的登陸，以及繼續不斷地轟炸日本。

強大的英國艦隊由海軍上將福拉塞統率，加入美國在太平洋上的海軍，這件事使英國人大為興奮。牠表示英國對遠東戰事偉大的貢獻。

在最近幾週中，因德軍突入比利時境內美軍防線，形勢嚴重，已使一九四四年年底歐戰

expectations of complete victory in Europe by the end of 1944 and the loss of airfields in south China may also delay the weakening and breaking of Japanese strength on the mainland of Asia.

But those Britons who best know the spirit of the Chinese people and of their armies are confident that 1945 will see these reverses not only made good but turned into the beginning of operations that will expel the Japanese invaders from Chinese soil. Sooner or later, perhaps sooner than later, the stranglehold of Allied sea and air power upon Japanese communications will place in jeopardy all the temporary conquests of the enemy from Indo-China to Manchuria.

We feel it to be fitting and of good augury that General MacArthur should return victoriously to the Philippines which he defended so stoutly in the spring of 1942. His defence was then admired as a gallant feat of arms. Now we know it delayed Japanese preparations for an invasion of Australia long enough to permit sufficient naval forces to be

完全勝利之過分樂觀之期望爲之消逝；中國南部飛機場之陷落也許會使在亞洲大陸上日本武力消弱小崩潰之期爲之延緩。

但是，了解中國人民和中國軍隊精神的英國人都相信在一九四五中，這些軍事失敗不時可以挽回，而且可以變爲驅逐日寇離開中國的戰役的開始。遲早之間，或者很快而不會很遲，盟國海空軍扼住了日本的交通綫之後，敵人從印度支那一直到滿洲，所有佔領的地帶都會陷入絕境。

麥克阿瑟爾將軍居然勝利地回到一九四二年春間他所英勇保衛的菲律賓羣島，這件事我們覺得很適當而且是好兆頭。當時他的保衛戰，赫赫有名，奉海欽佩。現在我們明瞭，從這一戰綫攔了日本入侵澳洲之預備行動，使盟軍有充分的時

gathered for the victorious battles of the Coral Sea and off Midway Island.

As at the dawn of 1945 we look back on these great deeds, we understand more fully that the whole war is one continuing process of teaching the enemies of human freedom the folly of their designs for the conquest of the world. Yet before that process is completed, the United Nations themselves will have gone through another process—that of learning the principles on which alone human freedom, including freedom from fear and want, can be gained and ensured

Vast social transformations are taking place in many European countries. Economic changes in the democratic spirit have been accelerated, old ideas that one

調集大量海軍，結果佔得珊瑚海及中途島的海軍勝利。

在一九四五年的年初，我們回顧這些偉大戰績的時候，我們更充分瞭解整個戰爭是一個連續不斷的過程，教訓人類自由底敵人，使他們明白征服全世界的企圖是如何愚笨。但是在這個過程未完成以前，聯合國還要經歷另一個過程，那就是學習若干原則，只有依據這些原則，人類的自由，包括免於恐懼及免於窮困的自由在內，才有着落，有保障。

在歐洲許多國家裏，廣大的社會革新正在進行着。根據民主精神的經濟的改革業已加速推進。一個國家剝削另一個

nation can profit by the exploitation of another are fast disappearing.

We know well that much more than the military defeat of our enemies will be needed to usher in an era of constructive peace. Many wounds will take time to heal. Ignorance which the enemy has fostered will have to be dispelled. Suspicion and discouragement must be allayed or removed, so that hope and faith may spring up and flourish.

To all these things we look forward as tasks to be undertaken and accomplished when victory has been achieved by arms. We are convinced not only that peace must be indivisible, but that peace itself can no longer consist merely in the absence of armed strife. It must become a great universal adventure in constructive brotherliness and in this adventure we count upon the constant co-operation of the Chinese people whose civilisation is the oldest upon this earth.

家以自肥的舊觀念正在很快地消逝了。

我們深知道，除了軍事上擊敗敵人以外，還需要更多的勇力才可以樹立一個建設性的和平時代。許多創傷需要時間來治療。敵人的愚民政策所養成的愚昧無知也得設法消滅。猜忌與阻礙必須減少根絕，然後希望與信心才可以發榮滋生。

一旦軍上得到了勝利，我們就期望這些事有人擔負，順利完成。我們相信不僅僅和平是不可分，而且和平本身決不單是不沒有武力的爭鬥。和平必須成爲建設大同主義的偉大而普遍的事業，而且在這種事業上，我們指望中國人民的始終如一的合作，在這個世界上，中國的文明是最古老的。

THE PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

By YEVGENY PETROV

(Cont'd from the last issue)

"All right, we'll leave Russian and French music. There is this about it, that this music belongs to your enemies" (an *appealing gesture⁴⁵ from the musician). "Now, here's your ally⁴⁶—Italy. Do you like Italian music?"

"Oh, Italian music! Yes, I like Italian music very much."

"Splendid, I like it, too. Tell me about the Italian composers, and name their works."

"Verdi!"⁴⁷ he *blurted out⁴⁸ at once. "He wrote Aida."

"That's correct. What else did Verdi write?"

"Aida," repeated the professor of the theory of music "and then..." He waved his hand. I already knew what that meant.

"Verdi wrote dozens of operas,⁴⁹ and half of them are world famous. Any first-year student in any music

school can recite their names. All right, let's leave Verdi for a while. After all, there's not only Verdi in Italy. Name some more Italian composers."

"Rossini!"⁵⁰ He wrote a very fine opera... "Why, it's gone clean out of my head!"

"Well, when all's said and done, the name is not very important. Let's call it The Barber of Seville. Tell me the theme⁵¹ of that opera."

The musician from Kassel said nothing. He *had gone very red.⁵² There were *beads of sweat⁵³ on his brow.

"You know," he said "everything is so easily forgotten at the Front."⁵⁴

"What's that! Even music is forgotten?"

"Music is never forgotten. I remember Rossini's music very well."

"Good. Sing me any melody⁵⁵ from any of Rossini's works."

There was a very uncomfortable pause. At last the musician *cleared his throat,⁵⁶ spat,⁵⁷ and said: "You know, I've *caught a cold⁵⁸ at the Front. Your Russian weather is so terribly cold that...hm!"

He pointed to his throat, as much as to say: "Ask me anything you like, but I just can't sing."

I took a piece of paper; and drew on it five lines, with a *flowing treble clef,⁵⁹ and held out the paper to Hitler's musician.

"Please write down any melody of Rossini."

The soldier *blushed furiously.⁶⁰ At last he said: "I don't know one."

"Well, you tell me you like Aida. Write down any melody from Aida."

"I can't," he muttered.

"All right; put down any melody by any foreign composer."

An *oppressive pause.⁶¹

"I've already told you that he isn't a musician at all! the major burst out"

But think of it, comrades, he really was a musician. He wasn't telling lies: he was telling the plain truth.

I wrote down the whole of my conversation with the young man *with shorthand accuracy.⁶² *It turned out later⁶³ that the young man had an excellent knowledge of German music, that he really had finished at a Hitler College, and had later become a teacher there.

It's a *terrifying fact.⁶⁴ At a *tender age⁶⁵ this musically gifted man had entered *a sort of musical concentration camp,⁶⁶ where German music was the only music. From everything else created by man *in the realm of music,⁶⁷ from everything else beautiful in the world, he had been shut off, as if by *barbed wire.⁶⁸ So Hitler had got what he wanted. He brought up his ignoramus,⁶⁹ who was convinced that there is only German in the world, that no other country has or can have its own art, that every other land must be nothing more than Germany's slave. Now, as a prisoner, he certainly *had his tail between his legs.⁷⁰ You see, he loved music, and politics meant nothing to him. It meant nothing to him that *a gang of criminal maniacs⁷¹ had turned a thing of such universal importance

musical education into an instrument of national oppression,⁷² and hence of piracy and robbery.⁷³

For a number of years there have been trained in cold blood in Central Europe millions of assassins.⁷⁴ It was necessary to train them in such a way that nothing and no one could move them to pity; it was necessary to make it clear to them that the Germans are the only people capable of creating cultural treasures.⁷⁵ The whole of the rest of the world consists simply of two-legged creatures incapable of anything. This young ignoramus believed absolutely sincerely that there is no French music; how many other young German blockheads⁷⁶ are there absolutely certain

that in France, in Russia, in England, in America, even in Italy, there is neither painting,⁷⁷ nor science nor theatre, nor cinema,⁷⁸ nor literature?

For a long time we could not realize⁷⁹ all this. We did know it, but we could not believe it, since it was beyond our understanding. Our imagination created for us a young German whom it would be not too difficult to educate. But we could not grasp the idea that Hitler has long since turned the youth of Germany into anthropoid apes,⁸⁰ who have learnt nothing more than how to wear trousers, shave themselves, shout "Halt!" and "Go back!", fire automatic weapons, and hate the whole human race.

NOTES

45. 懇求的姿勢、 46. 同盟國、 47. 意大利製曲家 (1818—1901)、 48. 突然說出、 49. 歌劇、 50. 意大利製曲家、 (1792—1868.)、 51. 題旨、 52. 面紅耳赤、 53. 汗珠、 54. 前方、 55. 曲調、 56. 理清喉頭、 57. 吐痰、 58. 傷風、 59. 蕩漾的最高音符、 60. 面紅得利害、 61. 令人不愉快的停頓、 62. 如用速記記載一樣的精確、 63. 後來證明、 64. 令人可怕的事實、 65. 年幼而意志薄弱的時候、 66. 一種音樂的集中營、 67. 在音樂的範圍裏、 68. 鐵絲網、 69. 無知之徒、 70. 垂頭喪氣、 71. 一夥犯罪的瘋子、 72. 壓迫民族的工具、 73. 劫掠、 74. 在中歐故意地訓練了一百萬殺人者、 75. 創造文化的工具、 76. 蠢漢、 77. 繪畫、 78. 電影、 79. 陰險、 80. 似人之猿類、

NATURE & SCIENCE

WHY IT RAINS?

In addition to oxygen,¹ nitrogen² and other gases,³ there is always *water vapour⁴ in the air. Because⁵ we cannot see it, we are *apt to forget⁶ this water vapour, although it *plays a very important part⁶ in our lives. Without water vapour, we should have no "climate"⁷ and, actually,⁸ the amount of water vapour which is *condensed, to form rain⁹ *determines, very largely,¹⁰ our habits of life, our work and our play.

Warm air can hold much more water vapour than can cold air. That is why the tropics¹¹ are generally "humid."¹² Now if warm air, *charged with water vapour¹³ which it has picked up from the sea, from lakes or from rivers, enters a *zone which is cooler,¹⁴ *some of the vapour is forced out of the air¹⁵ and *forms minute particles of water or ice.¹⁶ Many millions of these particles form a "cloud." If the air is still further cooled, more water vapour is condensed, the minute drops join

together and form "rain." The size of rain, and whether it is hail,¹⁷ sleet¹⁸ or snow, depends upon the temperature and the suddenness with which it is condensed.

There are other things besides temperature that cause rain. Scientists¹⁹ have found that each *tiny drop of moisture²⁰ is formed round *a particle of dust.²¹

If there were no dust in the air, there might be no clouds and no rain! The action is electrical²² and efforts have been made to bring down *artificial rain²³ by discharging²⁴ fine particles of *electrified sand²⁵ from aeroplanes²⁶ in the clouds. One day we may actually *produce rain on a large scale²⁷ in this way, and it would certainly be very useful in *areas which suffer from drought,²⁸ but, at present, it is *far too expensive²⁹ and still purely experimental.³⁰

The ground is generally warm and heats the *air lying close to its surface.³¹ It is when this heated air, full

of water vapour, travels upwards to *cool regions,³² that the water vapour is condensed and falls as rain. This is why we usually have heavy rainfall on mountains, especially if the *range of mountains³³ is close to the sea and the winds bring in air heavily charged with moisture.

Deserts³⁴ are arid³⁵ regions with practically no rainfall. Tropical and sub-tropical³⁶ deserts are formed in areas where the air, in its journey from the oceans, has already lost nearly all its moisture on mountain ranges.

The direction of the winds,

*ocean currents,³⁷ mountain and other factors,³⁸ always influence the amount of rainfall, and it is now possible to prophesy³⁹ *with fair accuracy⁴⁰ the *probability of rainfall.⁴¹ Without winds there would be little rainfall, as movement is necessary to carry the air, charged with water vapour over the sea upwards to cooler regions.

It is important to remember that water vapour is really a gas like oxygen or nitrogen in the air. It is only when the minute particles of moisture amalgamate⁴² and form a drop too heavy for the air to carry, that rain falls.

NOTES

1. 氧氣
2. 氮氣
3. 氣體
4. 水蒸汽
5. 容易忘記
6. 佔很重要之地位
7. 氣候
8. 實在的
9. 凝結成雨
10. 大部分決定
11. 熱帶
12. 潮濕的
13. 充滿水蒸汽
14. 較冷的地帶
15. 有些水氣從空氣中被擠出來
16. 構成很小的水粒或冰粒
17. 雹
18. 霰
19. 科學家
20. 一小點濕氣
21. 一粒塵土
22. 含電的
23. 人造雨
24. 放射放出
25. 電化的砂礫
26. 飛機
27. 大量地生產雨
28. 受旱災的地域
29. 太貴
30. 試驗的
31. 靠近地面的空氣
32. 冷的地方
33. 山脈
34. 沙漠
35. 乾燥的
36. 亞熱帶的
37. 大洋中之潮流
38. 因素
39. 預測
40. 相當地正確
41. 下雨的可能性
42. 混合、合併

Exercises In English No. 44

1. Insert the word "off" or "out", explaining the meaning where necessary:—

1. He took—his hat.
2. She was very—handed with me.
3. I can't make—his message.
4. I want to get him—my hands.
5. The book is just—.
6. My flat is just—the Strand!
7. We shall soon be—now.
8. I saw her—at the station.
9. Clear—and leave me alone!
10. I am tired—.

2. Turn the following sentences into the passive voice:—

1. My servant brought the book here.
2. We all mourned his death.
3. The wind blew the roof of the house off.
4. We must find out the reason for that.
5. We are all hoping for news.
6. My sister waited for me for hours.
7. Everyone depended on him.
8. You must account for all the money you have spent.
9. We must send for the doctor.
10. The police are seeking for the man.

3. Give the opposite of the following:—

attention care knowledge possibility probability
belief truth positive enemy hero

4. Explain the following idioms:—

1. The fat is in the fire.
2. This is the last straw.
3. To pour oil on troubled waters.
4. To step into someone's shoes.
5. To hit the nail on the head.
6. It is like looking for a needle in a haystack.
7. Once in a blue moon.
8. To feel in the pink.

Notes On Exercise 43 And Answers To Its Questions

1. Corrections:

1. I first went abroad five years ago.
2. What does this extraordinary word mean?
3. It would be interesting to know whether this is true.
4. If you should be really extravagant what would you buy?
5. That they refused to allow it seems to me unjust.
6. I don't deny that it might be worse.
7. He went every day to call on her.
8. Nature often appears cruel.
9. I like very much listening to the band.
10. I saw him walking arm in arm with a girl in Hyde park

2. From Indirect Into Direct Speech:

1. The girl said, "I will try my best".
2. They said, "We would send them round this afternoon".
3. She asked, "May I have a cigarette?"
4. We said to them, "Call again tomorrow".
5. I said to her, "I saw the picture sometime ago".
6. I asked, "What is the matter?"
7. She said, "I met the man only a few days ago".
8. I said to her, "You must look after yourself, for no one else will".
9. He asked me "When may I be allowed to call?"
10. I asked her, "Did you ring up last night?"

3. Opposite Words:

progress—retrogression	exterior—interior
dryness—dampness	arrival—departure
front—back	pleasure—pain
depth—shallowness	sharpness—dullness
loud—low	slowness—fastness

4. Explanation of Idioms

1. We are in the condition, 我們處境相同。
2. I have something to dispute with you, 我有事情和你爭辯。
3. To insist on conventions, 拘泥於習俗。
4. To be in a difficult situation, 處境困難。
5. To be in a dilemma, 進退維谷。
6. To be beaten in the struggle of life, 在生活的鬥爭上失敗了。
7. To be in want of money, 窮困。
8. To write someone a few words, 寫幾句話給某人。



LEBENSRAUM 生存空間
 EXPIRATION 死亡
 生存空間 死亡

NEWS & VIEWS

1. Burma Road Is Open

The China-Burma road is now open. This was announced by All-India Radio at 10.30 a.m. this morning (January 23).

Yesterday Chinese troops of General Sultan's command captured the China-Burma border town of Muse and linked up with Chinese forces operating on the Salween front.

A correspondent at General Sultan's Headquarters says in a despatch that at a Press conference held in Myitkyina last night, General Sultan announced that the Ledo Road has been linked up with the Burma Road and it is now open. Convoys of motor

trucks laden with war supplies for China are ready to move from Myitkyina.

2. Hungary Signs Armistice With Allies

Terms of an armistice signed between Hungary and the Allies in Moscow have been released in London, Washington and Moscow.

Hungary is to pay reparations to Russia and to Czechoslovakia. Hungary is to co-operate with the Allies in the apprehension and trial of persons accused of war crimes.

An Allied Control Commission will be set up in the country to supervise the execution of these armistice terms.

*Civil administration will be restored to Hungarian civil authorities¹³ in areas 50 to 100 miles behind the battlefront.¹⁶

3. India's Share In Offensive Against Japan!

*Lieutenant-General² Sir Wilfred Lindsell gave *striking evidence³ of India's contribution⁴ to the war effort of the United Nations in London on January 12. He said that in the five years of war⁵ India had given everything she could towards the war effort, in spite of many difficulties, including the *enormous⁶ transport problem.⁷

India is now on the offensive and is turning herself into a *war base⁸ for the supply of land, sea and air forces⁹ which, *in due course,¹⁰ would be used against Japan.

*Illustrating these statements with facts and figures,¹¹ General Lindsell disclosed¹² that India was maintaining more than two-and-a-half million *fighting men of various nationalities¹³ Indian, British, American, Chinese and African. They had built 360 new airfields,¹⁴ 140 new hospitals and 42,000,000 *square yards *covered storage space.¹⁵

4. Australia's Strangest Armada!

Ten thousand *invasion craft¹⁶ have been built in hundreds of big shipyards¹⁷ scattered round the *coast of Australia,¹⁸ these comprise the strangest armada of small ships ever got together in Australian waters.

Spread over the surface of one *spacious harbour¹⁹ they would form a *motley fleet²⁰

of 150 different types of midget vessels, each designed to play a specific role in the island leap-frogging advance towards the mainland of Japan.

Thousands of tradesmen and unskilled workers, most of whom have never

seen the inside of a shipyard, are building these little ships in scores of hastily improvised yards tucked away in unfrequented backwaters of rivers and harbours. Sometimes they are building them in the open air on the banks of a muddy creek.

NOTES

1. 漢新路
2. 宣佈
3. 索爾登將軍所統率之
4. 茅斯城
5. 奧在薩爾維亞前綫
6. 通訊
7. 總部
8. 通信
9. 在塞支那南時
10. 雷多公路
11. 裝載戰事供應品之卡車運

12. 全印度無線電(台)
13. 佔領中緬邊境
14. 作戰之中國軍隊連接
15. 新聞記者招待會
16. 在
17. 裝載戰事供應品之卡車運

1. 匈牙利與同盟國簽訂休戰協定
2. 休戰條件
3. 同盟國
4. 美海軍
5. 發放
6. 付賠償
7. 捷克斯拉夫
8. 合作
9. 逮捕及審判被控之戰事罪類
10. 盟國統購委員會
11. 設立
12. 監督休戰條件之執行
13. 尼波爾將交還與匈牙利政府
14. 戰場

1. 對日反攻由印度之負擔
2. 陸軍中將
3. 驚人的
4. 證據
5. 貢獻
6. 極大的運輸問題
7. 戰事基地
8. 陸海空軍
9. 屆時
10. 用事實與數字闡明這些敘述
11. 披掛
12. 各種職務的職門人員
13. 飛機場
14. 方尺
15. 有掩護的貯備地方

1. 最奇異的艦隊
2. 入侵用船隻
3. 船塢
4. 澳洲海岸
5. 廣大的海灣
6. 混雜的艦隊
7. 小型的船
8. 設計
9. 擔任一種特殊任務
10. 向日本本土前進的越島蛙式跳躍
11. 工匠
12. 技術不純熟的工人
13. 許多
14. 臨時的船塢
15. 藏在僻靜江港後面
16. 泥濘的小河

1. 對日反攻由印度之負擔
2. 陸軍中將
3. 驚人的
4. 證據
5. 貢獻
6. 極大的運輸問題
7. 戰事基地
8. 陸海空軍
9. 屆時
10. 用事實與數字闡明這些敘述
11. 披掛
12. 各種職務的職門人員
13. 飛機場
14. 方尺
15. 有掩護的貯備地方

英國出版三大期刊
大使館新聞

THREE PUBLICATIONS

BY
PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE
BRITISH EMBASSY IN CHINA

四川政務廳登記證警字第九〇四四號
審記

- ★ **BRITISH DIGEST** (monthly) 英國文摘
Introducing British culture today and yesterday.
Latest Magazine articles.
介紹英國新舊文化，最適於大學生閱讀。採自航空運到最新雜誌
\$25 per copy \$140 half year \$280 one year
每冊二十五元 半年一百四十元 全年二百八十元
- ★ **INFORMATION PLEASE** 世說 (weekly in Chinese)
Adviser to readers. Glossary of general knowledge.
讀者的顧問，知識的總匯。
\$5 per copy \$125 half year \$250 one year
每冊五元 半年一百廿五元 全年二百五十元
- ★ **STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY** 中英週刊
Linguistic and literary. Bilingual and fully annotated.
語文兼備，詳註對釋，實學習英文最好讀物。
\$10 per copy \$250 half year \$500 one year
每冊十元 半年二百五十元 全年五百元

東川中華郵政管理局執照九二七號
經中華郵政登記為第一類新聞紙類

All subscription rates are inclusive of postage in China and payable strictly in advance. Send your order to the Press Attache's Office, British Embassy, 107 Chung Hwa Road, Chungking, or to our Chengtu Branch Office at 18, Sze Shen Tse or Kunming Branch Office at I-A, Pei Tsang P'o, Pei Men Kai.

定閱處：
重慶中華路一百零七號
成都四聖祠北街十八號
昆明北門街北倉坡附一號