

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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## THE GREAT DAY

### 偉大的日子

“The day that the world has waited for has dawned and the hopes, prayers and aspirations of free and decent men all over the globe are centred on this stupendous act of war”, says the Evening Standard, in a leading article entitled ‘The Great Day’.

“France heard the news through the heavier bombardment and the thunder of naval guns. Her beautiful fields must be seared once more, her villagers must scatter. Yet, in every moment of the past she has given us fresh evidence that she does not flinch from the ordeal. It is a very different France from that of 1940. Painfully and heroically her people have regained control over their own destiny. To her grand

標準晚報在一篇標題叫做「偉大的日子」的社論上說道：「全世界所等候的日子現在破曉了，全地球上一切自由，正當的人們底希望，祈禱，與熱忱都集中在這個巨大的戰爭行动上。」

由海軍砲火如雷的轟擊聲中法蘭西聽到了這個消息。她的美麗的田地勢必再度化為焦土，她的村民又得東逃西散。但是，在過去的每一瞬間，她已給我們新的證據，表示她決不規避這種醜刑。現在的法蘭西不是一九四〇年的法蘭西了。她的人民沉痛地英勇地恢復了對於自身命運的控製。在未來試驗與艱苦的數週中

recovery we shall owe much in the coming weeks of testing and trial.

"Another ally will hear the news with no less jubilation—Russia. By the agony which she bore and by her triumphant retaliation, she gave us a chance to prepare for the greatest amphibious campaign ever undertaken.

"Indeed all who have suffered, greet this signal of liberation. Across Europe the Nazi chy the has swept without mercy to crush pity and decency from the human heart. Yet, despite it all, great masses of men refused to surrender their minds and whole nations rose from their knees.

"Our faith in them and in victory is unbounded. No man on earth could foresee this day in 1940: unconquerable conviction has enabled us to survive and live for it. Our peoples have striven and worked for it. The

，我們將深切地感荷她的偉大的精神復活。

另外一個盟友聽着這個消息也要同樣地歡忻，那就是俄羅斯。由於她所遭受的巨痛，和她的勝利的報復，我們才有機會準備空前偉大的水陸並進的戰役。

的確，一切受難的人們都歡迎解放的訊號。在歐洲大陸上納粹的刀無情地摧毀了人們心中的同情與禮貌。可是，儘管如此，大多數的人的心仍然拒絕了投降，整個民族奮起自衛了。

我們對於他們以及對於勝利  
的信仰是無窮的。在一九四〇年  
誰也料不到有今天：不可征服的  
信心使我們生存，而且到今天  
活着。我們的人員為這一天奮鬥  
，工作。這次戰爭的大勝利，從

## Pleasant Dreams And Great Authors

*By An Experienced Dreamer*

Dreamless sleep usually is regarded as the best kind; yet people who do not dream miss a great deal. In my lifetime I have had hundreds

of beautiful and charming dreams, which are among my happy experiences.

Even bad dreams can be an asset, because the every-

great victories in this war, from London to Stalingrad, have all been victories for the moral superiority of the men who fought for them. That supreme asset will not desert us now and, whatever setbacks may befall, our faith remains unconquerable. The world's history demands that the act of liberation should go forward."

"We would not be returning to Europe today if Europe itself had capitulated before the Nazi Dictator. All this we gratefully acknowledge and our thoughts today are fixed on these who fly and sail from Britain's shores.

倫敦之役到斯塔林格勒之役，都是因鬥士們底道德的優越而得來的勝利。這種崇高的寶貴現在不會離棄我們，無論在遇到什麼挫折，我們的信仰依然是不可征服的。世界史需要這解放的行動邁步前進。

如其歐洲本身在納粹魔王之前投降，我們今日就不會回到歐洲。這一切我們很感激地承認，我們今日的思念是集中在從英國海岸或飛或航的鬥士身上。」

day world seems so reassuring, so comforting, as you return to normality.<sup>6</sup> Real life often is better than we think; most people require a spell<sup>7</sup> of sickness or a dreadful dream to make them aware of this.

Writers necessarily dream with their eyes open as well as closed, and they have long been attracted<sup>8</sup> to the dream as a device.<sup>9</sup> Some of the really great passages<sup>10</sup> of literature have depicted<sup>11</sup> dreams.

Perhaps the greatest dream ever created by mortal<sup>12</sup> imagination is John Bunyan's<sup>13</sup> *Pilgrim's Progress*.<sup>14</sup>

The lustre<sup>15</sup> of this immortal<sup>16</sup> book, published in 1678, has never been dimmed. When we consider how dead-ly dull are the beginnings of many stories: what slow descriptions precede<sup>17</sup> actions, Bunyan's art shines even more brightly.

The action begins at once and continues to move for-

ward. This is how he opens *The Pilgrim's Progress*: "As I walked through the wilderness<sup>18</sup> of this world, I lighted on<sup>19</sup> a certain place where was a Den,<sup>20</sup> and I laid me down in that place to sleep: and, as I slept, I dreamed a dream. I dreamed, and behold, I saw a man clothed with rags. . ."<sup>21</sup>

And from that moment till the end of the book, when the dreamer awakes, there is not a dull page.

Shakespeare was profoundly interested in dreams and fond of writing them. He often employed the magic of dreams<sup>22</sup> for dramatic effect<sup>23</sup> and devoted one whole play to the subject.<sup>24</sup>

This, of course, is *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.<sup>25</sup> The peculiarly dreamlike quality<sup>26</sup> of the events adds greatly to the artistry<sup>27</sup> of the play.

One of the most vivid of Shakespeare's dream sequences<sup>28</sup> occurs in the fifth

act" of "King Richard III." Richard, on the night preceding his death in battle, has a succession<sup>31</sup> of fearful dreams wherein the ghosts of the men he has murdered, <sup>32</sup> eleven in all, appear to him and predict<sup>31</sup> his death.

Milton<sup>34</sup> was blind, and only in his dreams could he see. His dreams were, therefore, very real and precious to him, and he celebrated them with great poetry.

Although Milton was married three times, the great love of his life was Catherine Woodcock, his second wife, whom he married, in 1656, after he had become blind.

Catharine "died in child-

birth" in 1658. Milton loved her with all his heart; and in one of the "supremely sonnets" in English literature, he described a dream in which she appeared:

"Methought<sup>37</sup> I saw "my late espoused Saint"<sup>33</sup>

Brought to me like Alcestis<sup>39</sup> from the grave . . .

Her face was vail'd,<sup>40</sup> yet to my "fancied sight,"<sup>41</sup>

Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shin'd<sup>42</sup>

So clear as in no face with more delight.

But O as to embrace<sup>43</sup> me she enclin'd

I wak'd,<sup>44</sup> she fled, and day brought back my night."

(To be Continued)

### NOTES

1. 認為是。 2. 損失甚大。 3. 可愛的。 4. 資產之一種。 5. 令人心安。 6. 常態。 7. 短期。 8. 吸。 9. 方法。 10. 段。 11. 描寫。 12. 人的。 13. 英國作家 (1628-88)。 14. 天路歷程。 15. 光輝。 16. 不朽的。 17. 在先。 18. 臨野。 19. 禁止。 20. 洞穴。 21. 次層階梯。 22. 夢之魔力。 23. 戲劇的改良。 24. 全劇專門。 25. 仲夏夜之夢(悲劇)。 26. 特別如夢一般的性質。 27. 藝術手段。 28. 次席。 29. 幕。 30. 李和王第三。 31. 一串。 32. 謀殺。 33. 預言。 34. 英國大詩人 (1608

## IDIOMS WITH CERTAIN VERBS

### BRING

To bring about: (1) to achieve, 成就, 達到; (2) to cause, 引起.

This action brought about the desired effect.

The coup d'état has brought a great change of the Government.

To bring down: (1) to decrease, 減低; (2) to cause to fall, 使倒下.

The news of bombing Tokyo has brought down the prices in Chungking.

The wind brought down three big trees.

To bring down the house: to elicit tumultuous applause, 引起熱烈的喝采.

Your eloquent speech has brought down the house.

To bring forward: (1) to propose for discussion, 提出討論; (2) to advance in date, 提前.

Your proposal was brought forward at the meeting last night.

The party was originally fixed for the 10th, but has been brought forward to the 8th.

To bring in: (1) to introduce, 介紹; (2) to earn, 獲得; (3) to pronounce, 宣佈.

His writings have brought in a big sum.

The verdict of not being guilty was brought in.

-74). 35. 死於生產. 36. 請讀偉大的十四行詩. 37. It seems to me. 38. 我與已故老妻的夢. 39. (希臘神話中) Thessaly 王 Admetus 之妻 (替丈夫死, 爲 Hercules 自願作犧牲). 40. = Veiled (蓋面網). 41. 想像的現實. 42. = shore. 43. 聲詢. 44. 意欲, 有意. = waked.

To bring home to: to convince, 使之深信.

What you said has brought home a truth to him.

To bring off: (1) to carry away, 帶走;

(2) to succeed, 成功.

He returned to the island and brought off as many as his boat could carry.

He attempted the almost impossible and brought it off.

To bring on: (1) to cause 引起;

(2) to produce a play, 演戲.

He has brought on a fever by overwork.

Mr. Chang is bringing on his show at 'The Embassy.'

To bring on: (1) publish, 出版; (2) to express clearly,

表示明白; (3) to introduce (girl) to society, 介紹女子入社會.

He has brought out a new novel.

Your definition has brought out the true meaning of the word.

She brought out her eldest daughter this season.

To bring over: (1) to import, 輸入;

(2) to convert, 改教/清念.

These shoes are brought over from Calcutta.

You can hardly bring me over by such an argument.

To bring round: (1) to restore to consciousness, 恢復意識;

(2) to persuade, 勸導;

(3) to deliver, 交付.

The medicine has soon brought him round.

With some difficulty I brought him round to my way of thinking.

The goods were brought round early this morning.

To bring to: to restore to consciousness, 恢復意識.



## SENSE &amp; COMMONSENSE

## WIRELESS

"Wireless," or "Radio" as it's sometimes called, is the most wonderful discovery in an age of discoveries. Seated comfortably in your home,<sup>2</sup> you can hear music, lectures, and news broadcast<sup>3</sup> hundreds of miles away. By means of wireless telephony,<sup>4</sup> you can carry on a conversation<sup>5</sup> with a friend on the other side of the world.

I listen in<sup>6</sup> almost every evening. I began, like most amateurs,<sup>7</sup> with a simple crystal set<sup>8</sup> with ear-phones<sup>9</sup>

and an outdoor aerial<sup>10</sup> attached to the roof, but now I have a five-valve set,<sup>11</sup> with an indoor frame-aerial<sup>12</sup> and loud-speaker.<sup>13</sup> The results are excellent. I can cut out<sup>14</sup> the local station<sup>15</sup> quite easily and have no difficulty whatever in getting almost any station I like in Europe. I don't profess<sup>16</sup> to know anything of the technical side of the business.<sup>17</sup> One of my friends—Hughes—talks very learnedly about long and short wave lengths,<sup>18</sup> dials,<sup>19</sup> bat-

If you faint I will bring you to with smelling salts.

To bring up: (1) to educate or rear, 教養;  
(2) to suggest for discussion, 提出討論;  
(3) to arrest, 逮捕.

The boy is well brought up.

The matter was brought up in the committee.

The policeman brought him up quickly.

To bring up the rear: to come last, 殿軍.

The infantry brought up the rear.

•tubes,<sup>20</sup> condensers,<sup>21</sup> oscillators,<sup>22</sup> •self-induction and other coils,<sup>23</sup> switches,<sup>24</sup> •high and low tension,<sup>25</sup> but it's all Greek<sup>26</sup> to me. I know just about enough to turn the knobs<sup>27</sup> and •tune in<sup>28</sup> to the station I want.

I use my wireless set a good deal for •keeping up<sup>29</sup> my foreign languages: I find it a very useful addition

to the •Linguaphone Courses.<sup>30</sup> When I want to hear German, I tune in to somewhere in Germany. France gives me French, Spain Spanish and Italy Italian. And what a blessing wireless has been •in times of disasters at sea.<sup>31</sup> •Thousands must owe their lives to this discovery of the twentieth century.<sup>32</sup>

## Conversation

Well, how's your wireless going?

Oh, not too badly, though I've had some difficulty lately in getting distant stations. I suppose it's the weather.

What station are you trying to get now?

I want to pick up Daventry<sup>33</sup> if I can. Do you ever get any of the English stations?

I do sometimes, but mine is only a three valve set, and not of the latest type either, so I'm not always successful in getting England.

Sh! Here we are, listen.

What's he saying?

This is London and Daventry •calling the British Isles.<sup>34</sup> He is going to tell us all about the weather and then there will be a concert<sup>35</sup> from the •Queen's Hall.<sup>36</sup>

That ought to be very good.

It is. Sh! Listen. Can you hear the orchestra<sup>37</sup> "tuning up"<sup>38</sup>? And now the applause<sup>39</sup> as the conductor<sup>40</sup> walks up to his desk.

What are they going to play? Have you got the programme?<sup>41</sup>

Yes. . . Here they are as clear as anything. You know this, of course. An overture<sup>42</sup> by Wagner.<sup>43</sup>

Isn't it marvellous?<sup>44</sup> To think that we can sit here in comfort and listen to music hundreds of miles away! Yes, it's very wonderful indeed<sup>45</sup>. Who would have thought it possible, say twenty-five years ago, that we should be able to hear, whilst sitting in our own room, a waltz<sup>46</sup> played in Vienna,<sup>46</sup> a mazurka<sup>47</sup> played in Warsaw,<sup>48</sup> "chamber music"<sup>49</sup> from London, an opera<sup>50</sup> from Berlin<sup>51</sup> or Rome.<sup>52</sup>

And before long, I suppose, television<sup>53</sup> will be as common as broadcasting is to-day.

### N O T E S

1. 無線電機.
2. 舒適地坐在你的家裏.
3. 廣播新聞.
4. 無線電話機.
5. 談話.
6. 聽廣播.
7. 非專門之技術家.
8. 簡單的無線電收音機.
9. 耳機.
10. 空中線.
11. 五燈收音機.
12. 梯形空中線.
13. 調音器.
14. 截斷.
15. 地方的無線電台.
16. 承接.
17. 無線電的專門知識.
18. 長短波度.
19. 劍盤.
20. 電池.
21. 蓄電器.
22. 振器.
23. 自己感應圈及其他.
24. 開關器.
25. 高氏電壓.
26. 雜音之事物.
27. 球形把手.
28. 調整(收音機)之週皮致與某發音相合.
29. 保持, 免得忘記.
30. 留聲機學語言的課程.
31. 海上發生不幸事件的時候.
32. 成千人的生命得救都歸功於廿世紀的一種發現.
33. 英國市邑名.
34. 對英國皇島呼號(即廣播之意).
35. 音樂會.
36. 倫敦皇后



BUT THAT WAS ONLY AN ILLUSION.

希魔的勝利不過是個幻想而已

- 37. 管絃樂
- 38. 調和各種樂器 (即合奏)
- 39. 鋼琴
- 40. 指揮家樂者
- 41. 節目表
- 42. 序樂
- 43. 德國著名作曲家 (1713-87)
- 44. 奇妙
- 45. 旋轉跳舞之曲
- 46. 奧國京城維也納
- 47. 波蘭通行之一種跳舞曲
- 48. 波蘭京城華沙
- 49. 室內音樂
- 50. 歌劇
- 51. 德京柏林
- 52. 意京羅馬
- 5. 無線電信真術

x %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% x  
**\* WIT AND HUMOUR \***  
 x %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% x

A 'R. A. F. flyer' who 'downed 31 Nazi 'planes' was 'permitted to meet Churchill alone.<sup>3</sup> The 'Prime Minister' told the 'nervous pilot:<sup>3</sup> "I can see that you're a hermit<sup>3</sup> and awe-struck<sup>3</sup> at being at my presence. Imagine how I must feel, being in yours."

\* \* \*

When some American visitors marvelled<sup>8</sup> at the exploits<sup>9</sup> of the R.A.F. and asked the Prime Minister 'whether superior 'plane-engines were responsible for these accomplishments,<sup>9</sup> Churchill said: "It has nothing to do with engines. The R.A.F. is the 'broad ladder'<sup>11</sup> by which the spirit of England ascends into the skies."<sup>12</sup>

\* \* \*

"I hear that you've been on very well at school, Alfred, said the fond<sup>13</sup> grandparent. "What is your best subject<sup>14</sup>—reading, writing or arithmetic?"

A look of quiet contempt<sup>15</sup> crossed young Alfie's face as he replied:

"Don't be so absurd, grandpa! I 'produce the best plan for post war reconstruction."<sup>16</sup>

\* \* \*

Maybe you've heard of the young recruit<sup>17</sup> in the United States army who was asked 'if he were ready to die for the country.<sup>18</sup>

"Not yet," he snapped,<sup>19</sup> "but I'm ready to make some Jap<sup>20</sup> die for his.

Peter was visiting his aunt in the country, and this relative was 'somewhat 'strict with him.<sup>21</sup> One thing

**NEWS AND VIEWS**

**1. Four Years of  
Endurance Brings  
Britain's Reward**

"For the British people, the 'landings in France' are not just a 'great spectacular military operation.' They are the culmination of a four-year-long struggle Britain began in the moment

she 'seemed to have suffered defeat,'" says 'Colonel Grenton,' the 'well-known war commentator.'

"They are," he continues, "justification of the long endurance of the blood, tears and sweat Churchill promised them at that time. They are the reward of the cour-

upon which she insisted<sup>22</sup> was the 'observance of Sunday as not a day for play.'<sup>23</sup> So when she found Peter sailing his 'toy boat'<sup>24</sup> in the bath<sup>25</sup> on Sunday afternoon, she was grieved.<sup>26</sup>

"Don't you know, Peter," she said, reproachfully,<sup>27</sup> "that it's very wicked to sail your boat on Sunday?"

"Oh, but aunty,"<sup>28</sup> explained Peter, anxiously, "it's not a 'pleasure trip.'<sup>29</sup> It's a 'missionary boat'<sup>30</sup> going to Africa."

**NOTES**

1. 皇家軍飛行員. 2. 擊落的飛機廿一架. 3. 准許單獨會見  
邱吉爾. 4. 自稱. 5. 偏促不安的危險事. 6. 胆小. 7. 害怕.  
8. 驚訝. 9. 功勳. 10. 這種成就是否應歸功於優良的飛機引擎.  
11. 寬闊的梯子. 12. 英國精神降上天空. 13. 編愛的. 14.  
科目. 15. 輕視. 16. 產生世界改造的好計劃. 17. 新兵.  
18. 否準請假回國. 19. 突然. 20. 日本電報. 21. 對他極  
當嚴肅. 22. 堅持. 23. 遵守安息, 不得玩耍. 24. 玩小艇.  
25. 洗澡盆. 26. 悲傷. 27. 玩真的口說. 28. 姑姑. 29.  
遊歷. 30. 傳道的船.

ageous imagination and the offensive spirit of Britain and her leaders who, thrown out of the Continent,<sup>10</sup> thought not of defence but of planning the ultimate offensive<sup>11</sup> which has now begun.”

## 2. Montgomery To

### *His Men—*

General Montgomery, commanding the Allied Expeditionary Force,<sup>1</sup> has sent this message to his men:<sup>2</sup> “After four days of fighting, the Allied Armies have secured a good and firm lodgment area<sup>3</sup> on the mainland of France.”<sup>4</sup>

He paid tribute to the Allied Navies and Air Forces<sup>5</sup> for their magnificent cooperation and support<sup>6</sup> without which the soldiers could not have achieved<sup>7</sup> anything.

“I want, personally, to congratulate<sup>8</sup> every officer and man on the splendid results<sup>9</sup> of the last four days. British, Canadian and American

soldiers fighting gallantly side by side<sup>10</sup> have achieved a great success and have placed themselves in a good position from which to exploit<sup>11</sup> this success. Much still remains to be done, but together, you and I, we will do it and we will see the thing through to the end.”<sup>12</sup>

## 3. Super-Fortresses Bomb Japan

The War Department<sup>2</sup> has just made the announcement:<sup>3</sup> “B-29 Super-Fortresses<sup>4</sup> of the U.S.A.A.F.<sup>5</sup> (Twentieth Bomber Command)<sup>6</sup> bombed Japan today (June 16). The War Department disclosed<sup>7</sup> later that the “Super-Fortresses” which bombed Japan flew from airfields in the China-Burma-India theatre.<sup>8</sup>

General Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff,<sup>9</sup> in a statement released simultaneously<sup>10</sup> by the War Department, said, “These machines can strike from many and remote bases, at a single objecti-

ve."<sup>11</sup> He disclosed that the 'Super-Fortress' introduced a new type of aircraft of 'enormous range'<sup>12</sup> and the 'heaviest bomb-load.'<sup>13</sup>

#### 4. *Americans Land on Saipan*

'Allied forces' in the Pacific have taken another big leap forward towards Japan. From Washington this morning came confirmation<sup>2</sup> of the Japanese report yesterday (June 11) that American forces had landed on 'Saipan Island in the Marianas Group.'<sup>3</sup> The landing forces were described as being strong. 'Battleships, cruisers, and destroyers covered the landing.'<sup>4</sup>

Saipan is about 1,500 miles from Tokyo and it is near the 'Bonin Group of islands'<sup>5</sup> which stretches to within 600 miles of Japan. It is the largest in the Marianas Group and lies midway between the important enemy base of Truk<sup>6</sup> and Tokyo. It

has a 'good harbour'<sup>7</sup> and several airfields.<sup>8</sup>

#### 5. *Japan and Germany Should be Occupied*

"Germany and Japan should be occupied<sup>1</sup> for 'a considerable period'<sup>2</sup> after the war," says a report of the 'National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party'<sup>3</sup> to be presented<sup>4</sup> to the 'Annual Conference'<sup>5</sup> in London on May 29.

'Some form of international control'<sup>6</sup> of German and Japanese 'economic and financial systems,'<sup>7</sup> including 'heavy industry,'<sup>8</sup> by the Governments of the United Nations, at least for a period of years, must be 'mapped out.'<sup>9</sup> 'The German and Japanese capacity to start another war must be decisively reduced,'<sup>10</sup> adds the report.

'"War criminals,"<sup>11</sup> as far as identifiable,<sup>12</sup> must be 'handed over.'<sup>13</sup> Other proposals are: 'total disarmament'<sup>14</sup> of Germany and Japan



must be enforced without a 'well as that of the Junkers' date limit.' The power of (industrialists), must be destroyed. German military caste, as troyed.'

NOTES

1. 1. 法國投降. 2. 偉大驚人的軍事行動. 3. 頂點. 4. 艦已敗北. 5. 格羅喬上校. 6. 著名將軍評論家. 7. 理由. 8. 報酬. 9. 改革的精神. 10. 被趕出歐洲大陸. 11. 計劃最後的反攻.

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