

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE. BRITISH EMBASSY, CHUNGKING.

Vol. 1 No. 21

## CONTENTS

Lord Hankey on the War  
in the Pacific

The Snare

The Government of England

The First Step to the  
Heart of Japan

Idiomatic Phrases

Very Tough

News and Views

The Reader's Page

~~~~~  
3 dollars

a copy



中  
英  
周  
刊

# LORD HANKEY ON THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

## 漢奇勳爵論太平洋戰事

The war in the Pacific was governed until recently by the decision taken early in 1942 "that the defeat of Hitler and the breaking of German power must have priority over the decisive phase of the war against Japan," writes Lord Hankey in the SUNDAY-TIMES on the opening of the fifth year of war.

"During the Washington Conference, however, Prime Minister Mr. Churchill announced that the wars in Europe and the Pacific were to be concurrent and waged with equal force. Since then, large American reinforcements have been sent to the Pacific and the war there has been intensified.

"In the north the Japanese have been ejected from the Aleutian Islands

在大戰第五年開始之時，漢

奇勳爵在星期六晤士報撰文稱，

「直到最近期間為止，太平洋戰

爭，始終受一九四二年年初之決

策所支配，即先行打敗希特勒，

擊破德國之武力，然後再與日本

決戰是也。

「但在華盛頓會議時，首相

邱吉爾先生宣稱，歐洲與太平洋

戰爭同時進行，並以同等力量從

事戰爭。嗣後大量英國增援部隊

被遣派至太平洋，該處戰事轉趨

激烈。在太平洋北部，阿留申羣

and the Kurile Islands have been bombed. In the south Pacific, dogged amphibious operations under great climatic difficulties are gradually wearing down Japanese resistance in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. Above all, Allied air superiority has been established; Japanese cruisers and destroyers have been reduced by attrition to a strength barely sufficient for the essential needs of their main fleet, and the damage to the American Fleet in Pearl Harbour has been made good.

"The policy in the Pacific, as announced by President Roosevelt on July 28, may be summarized as: To retain the initiative; to continue the war of attrition against Japanese aircraft and ships; to drive the enemy back from Burma, Siam and the Straits Settlements through the Netherland

島之倭寇業已被逐出境，千島羣島已遭轟炸。在南太平洋之新幾內亞及所羅門羣島方面，在十分惡劣的氣候之中，頑強的水陸作戰正逐漸消耗倭寇之抵抗力。尤要者，盟軍已得到空中優勢，倭寇之巡洋艦及驅逐艦已消耗至僅足以維持主要艦隊所不可再少之程度，而美國艦隊在珍珠港所受之損失則已恢復。

「羅斯福總統於七月二十八

日所宣佈之太平洋政策，其大要如下：保持主動地位；繼續對敵人飛機與船隻作消耗戰；由荷印至東新幾內亞與所羅門羣島一帶將

East Indies to eastern New Guinea and the Solomons; to do more 'at all costs' in delivering aircraft and vital war supplies to China; and, eventually, 'to attack the Japanese Islands themselves from the north, south, east and west.'

"Mr. Churchill had made it clear in earlier statements that the re-opening of Burma Road is included. It is a long programme which will take some time and involve a great number of amphibious operations. It is clear that we can enter the fifth year of the war with high hopes. German leaders can have no illusion about the ultimate result and even the hard-bitten Japanese must have qualms: The only question is, how long can they keep it up? The harder we can strike the sooner will it be over. We must keep up pressure to the maximum until the pot boils over."

敵人驅出緬甸，暹羅，與海峽殖民地；不惜任何代價，與中國以

飛機及重要軍需品；最後，從東西南北四方攻擊日本羣島本身。

重開滇緬路為太平洋政策之

一，邱吉爾先生早已歷次言明。重開滇緬路之計劃，需時甚久，所牽涉之水陸軍事行動亦甚夥。

吾人跳入戰爭之第五年，無疑地抱着滿懷之希望。對戰爭之最後結果，德國首腦不能再有幻想，

負傷甚重之倭寇亦只有內疚而已。

目前唯一之問題，是彼輩能支撐若干時日。吾人愈能加緊打擊，則戰爭愈可早日結果。吾人必須加以最大之努力，直至鼎沸而後已。

## ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

### THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND

1. The government of England is by a \*hereditary sovereign,<sup>1</sup> \*an elected House of Commons,<sup>2</sup> and \*a partly hereditary House of Lords.<sup>3</sup> The sovereign has the title<sup>4</sup> of King (or Queen) of England and Emperor (or Empress) of India. He \*resides generally at Buckingham Palace or at Windsor Castle,<sup>5</sup> occasionally<sup>6</sup> at \*Sandringham in Norfolk,<sup>7</sup> or at \*Balmoral in Scotland.<sup>8</sup> Since 1301 the \*heir apparent<sup>9</sup> has had the title of \*Prince of Wales.<sup>10</sup>

2. The House of Lords has 750 members, \*composed of<sup>11</sup> the \*Lords "Temporal"<sup>12</sup> (i.e., Barons,<sup>13</sup> Earls,<sup>14</sup> Marquises,<sup>15</sup> and Dukes,<sup>16</sup>) and the \*Lords "Spiritual"<sup>17</sup> (i.e., the \*Archbishop of Canterbury,<sup>18</sup> the \*Archbishop of York,<sup>19</sup> and twenty-four Bishops). The leader is the \*Lord Chancellor,<sup>20</sup> who has

a picturesque<sup>21</sup> if somewhat uncomfortable<sup>22</sup> seat on the Woolsack,<sup>23</sup> a large bag of wool covered with red cloth. The woolsack is a reminder<sup>24</sup> of the times when England's \*commercial prosperity<sup>25</sup> was \*founded on her wool exports.<sup>26</sup>

3. The House of Commons comprises 615 members, who are elected \*by ballot<sup>27</sup> in the various constituencies<sup>28</sup> of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ulster (N. Ireland). \*The election is held every five years,<sup>29</sup> \*unless Parliament voluntarily dissolves itself before its term finishes,<sup>30</sup> and at this election every person above the age of twenty-one has \*a vote.<sup>31</sup> The party which has the largest number of members returned to Parliament \*takes office<sup>32</sup> and is called the Government; the party or parties in the minority<sup>33</sup>

is called the Opposition.<sup>34</sup> The Government sits on the right of the Speaker's<sup>35</sup> chair, the Opposition on the left.

4. There are at present three main parties, the Conservative,<sup>36</sup> the Labour Party,<sup>37</sup> and the Liberals,<sup>38</sup> and it is from the party in power that the Ministry<sup>39</sup> is chosen. The Prime Minister (or Premier) is the principal statesman<sup>40</sup> in Parliament, and he chooses from the Lords or the Commons the men, numbering about sixty, to fill the principal offices. He obtains the King's permission<sup>41</sup> for their appointment,<sup>42</sup> and they form the Ministry. From these are chosen the fifteen to twenty to form the Cabinet.<sup>43</sup> These are the holders of the most important offices,<sup>44</sup> e. g.,<sup>45</sup> the Chancellor of the Exchequer,<sup>46</sup> the Home Secretary,<sup>47</sup> the Secretary for Foreign Affairs,<sup>48</sup> the First Lord of the Admiral-

ty,<sup>49</sup> the President of the Board of Trade,<sup>50</sup> the post-master General.<sup>51</sup>

5. A bill may be introduced by any member,<sup>52</sup> but in practice bills are generally introduced by a Minister.<sup>53</sup>

The first stage is the first reading of the bill<sup>54</sup>. There is no debate or discussion<sup>55</sup> at this stage, but copies of the bill<sup>56</sup> are printed and distributed<sup>57</sup> among members so that they may study its proposals.<sup>58</sup> Then comes the second reading. On this occasion the member explains the bill, it is discussed, criticised,<sup>59</sup> and finally the Speaker (the "President" of the House of Commons) asks if it has the approval<sup>60</sup> of the House.

6. The members shout "Aye" (Yes) or "No," and the Speaker gives his decision<sup>61</sup> as to whether the "ayes" or the "noes" are in the majority.<sup>62</sup> If his decision<sup>63</sup> is challenged<sup>64</sup> by a member, a division is taken

and the House divides. The members go into the lobbies, the eyes going into the right lobby at the back of the Speaker's chair, the voices into the left lobby. Here the four tellers count them as they pass in, and report to the Speaker. If the bill passes on its second reading it goes to a committee, which may be sometimes the whole House. When the House goes into committee the Speaker leaves the chair and his place is taken by the Chairman of Committees, who sits at the Clerk's table. The bill is now discussed in detail and many alterations may be made. When its form has been agreed upon, the Speaker is recalled and receives the report of the Committee. He then asks the House to vote again, and if the bill is now passed it goes to its third reading, and then to the House of Lords.

8. Here it passes through

the Opposition is called in similar stages to those in the House of Commons. The Lords may reject the bill or may amend it, but they

have no power to amend or reject a finance bill. If they withhold their assent to a money bill for more than a month after it has reached them, the bill may be presented for the King's assent, and on that being given it becomes law. With bills other than money bills they are passed by the Commons in three successive sessions if they may, on the third rejection by the Lords, be presented for the King's assent, but two years must elapse between the first introduction of the bill and the date at which it passes the Commons a third time.

Thus it will be seen that though the Lords exercise a restraining power and by delaying a bill can prevent hasty legislation, the predominant power is vested in the House of Commons.

LIFE AND LETTERS

THE SNARE

I hear a sudden cry of pain!

There is a rabbit in a snare:

NOTES

- 1. 世襲的君主... 2. 由選舉出來的眾議院... 3. 一部分世襲的貴族院... 4. 頭銜... 5. 通常住在伯寧罕王宮或溫沙堡... 6. 西爾... 7. 諾福克郡的桑德亨... 8. 蘇格蘭的巴摩悅而... 9. 皇太子... 10. 威爾斯親王... 11. 組織而成... 12. 貴族院議員 (為貴族院議員之貴族)... 13. 男爵... 14. 伯爵... 15. 侯爵... 16. 公爵... 17. 聖貴族院議員 (為貴族院議員之主教)... 18. 坎特布里(郡)大主教... 19. 約克(郡)大主教... 20. 大法官... 21. 如畫的... 22. 不舒服的... 23. 貴族院大法官之座... 24. 紀念物... 25. 商業的成功... 26. 建立在羊毛... 27. 票... 28. 選舉... 29. 每五年舉行選舉... 30. 除非在任期屆滿以前, 議會自動解散... 31. 票... 32. 賦稅... 33. 少數... 34. 反對... 35. 業... 36. 工黨... 37. 自由黨... 38. 各級大臣... 39. 首相... 40. 首相... 41. 許可... 42. 任命... 43. 內閣... 44. 將軍... 45. 例如... 46. 財政大臣... 47. 內政部長... 48. 外部部長... 49. 海軍部大臣... 50. 貿易部部長... 51. 郵務總長... 52. 任何議員可以提出提案... 53. 國務員... 54. 第一階級是議案之初讀... 55. 辯論或討論... 56. 議案之若干份... 57. 分發... 58. 議案內所提之事件... 59. 批評... 60. 解意... 61. 轉解... 62. 參數... 63. 話... 64. (議會的)分起取決... 65. (議院內起... 66. 權... 67. 委員會... 68. 變更... 69. 阻... 70. 拒絕... 71. 正... 72. 關於財政之議案... 73. 予以否決... 74. 連續... 75. 必須經過兩年之時間... 76. 施行抑制的權能... 77. 延擱... 78. 阻止... 79. 章... 80. 立法...



Now I hear the cry again,

But I cannot tell from where.

But I cannot tell from where

He is \*calling out for aid;<sup>2</sup>

Crying on the frightened<sup>3</sup> air,

Making everything afraid,

Making everything afraid,

Wrinkling<sup>4</sup> up his little face.

As he cries again for aid;

And I cannot find the place!

And I cannot find the place

Where his paw<sup>5</sup> is in the snare:

Little one! Oh, little one!

I am searching everywhere.

JAMES STEPHENS

### Prose Explanation

This is a poem of pity,—of pity for the pain of a poor \*little wounded creature.<sup>6</sup>

I hear a sudden cry of pain: it is the cry of a rabbit whose paw has been caught in a snare. I hear the cry again. I pity the poor creature. I want to find the snare and \*set the poor rabbit free<sup>7</sup> from it. But I cannot tell from where the rabbit is crying.

I cannot tell from where he is crying. His cries of fear make me feel frightened: they make the air seem frightened; they make everything afraid.

I can think of him, wrinkling up his poor little face (as rabbits do, when they are in pain)—wrinkling up his face, and crying again and again for aid:—but I cannot find the place where he is.

到日本心臟之第一步



First Step to the Heart of Japan

I am searching, but I cannot find the place. Poor little rabbit, I am searching for you! Oh, little one, I am searching for you everywhere!

NOTES

- 1. 陷阱. 2. 呼捉. 3. 受驚嚇的. 4. 起解. 5. 爪足.
- 6. 受傷的小生物. 7. 解放可憐的兔子.

## THE READER'S PAGE

Time and again we have received letters from our readers, asking questions about some knotty points on English grammar as well as on the usage of words, and about many other things. We shall be very much pleased if we can be of help to our young friends. The space of our Weekly, however, is rather limited. We are only ready to answer questions more or less connected with the study of English. If our readers desire to get more informed on matters of science, current events and what not, they had better write to the editor of Information Please (世說), a weekly in Chinese, published by the Press Attache's Office, British Embassy.

The following is a collection of questions together with our answers:

1. Which is correct: Your Excellency has done.....or Your Excellency have done.....? (C.S. Yu, 俞鐘驥).  
"Your Excellency has done....." is correct. The word "Excellency" is in the third person and singular number.

---

2. What is meant by Festung Europa? (吳顯明).  
It is the German term for "European Fortress."  
(歐洲堡壘).
3. What is the origin of the word "China"? (吳顯明).  
Most probably it is derived from Chin (秦), the first unified and powerful dynasty of our country.
4. Are the following expressions of the same meaning or not?  
(1) coming Saturday, (2) next Saturday, (3) this Saturday, (4) Saturday from next, when we refer to

Everyday English Idiomatic Phrases

HEEL

Heels over heard (or head over heels): rashly, 輕率, 魯莽.

She uttered these words heels over head.

Heel of Achilles: weakness, 弱點.

Gambling is his heel of Achilles. A pity! He is a good chap.

To come to heel: to obey orders without question, 絕對服從.

They are rebellious because your Government is weak; be strong and they will soon come to heel.

To cool one's heels: to wait for a long time, 久候.

He left me in the corridor, cooling my heels for an hour or more.

Down at heels: poorly dressed, 衣服襤褸.

the day immediately after today, say, Friday. (Tung Chin, 童杰).

The first three are of the same meaning. The fourth one is wrong.

5. Is there anything wrong in the sentence "I shall send him the letter care of Mr. Small?" Is it necessary to insert "in" between "letter" and "care"? (王慕陶).

Nothing is wrong in the sentence. Idiomatic usage prefers the omission of the preposition "in".

## 12 THE STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

I saw the school master this morning. POOR chap! He looks very down at heels.

To follow on the heels of: to follow closely, 緊跟在後面.

One calamity follows on the heels of another.

To show a clean pair of heels: to escape from pursuit, 逃脫.

Two policemen chased him for some distance, but he showed them a clean pair of heels.

To take to one's heels: to run away, 逃跑.

When we turned the corner the thief took to his heels.

### KNUCKLE

To knuckle under: to give way, 讓步.

I wanted a car. She protested; but in spite of her protests she was finally obliged to knuckle under.

### LIP

To hang on one's lips: to listen to his every word in reference, 傾耳恭聽.

Whenever Mr. Winston Churchill is speaking the whole English speaking world hangs on his lips.

None of your lip: no more saucy talk, 勿作無禮之言.

Lip service: from the lips only, not sincere, 假意敷衍.

Those who pay lip service are greater enemies than those who openly speak against us.

To smack one's lips: to part (of lips) noisily in eager anticipation or enjoyment of food or other delight, 鼓舌以示愉快.

I like to see your baby smacking its lips over an ice-cream.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### 1. *Tokyo Fears Landing In Kurile Islands*<sup>1</sup>

The Japanese News Agency<sup>2</sup> today quoted the newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN<sup>3</sup> as referring to the possibility of a surprise landing by United States troops<sup>4</sup> in the Kurile Islands, which form a part of the Japanese mainland,<sup>5</sup> as well as in other coastal regions<sup>6</sup> of Japan.

### 2. *Allied Clearing House of Scientific Research*<sup>1</sup>

The visit of Sir John Anderson, Britain's Lord President of the Council<sup>2</sup> and member of the War Cabinet<sup>3</sup>, to Washington and to Ottawa<sup>4</sup> marks further progress in a movement which began long

before the United States entered the war and which has already yielded fruitful results,<sup>5</sup> says the TIMES in an editorial.<sup>6</sup>

The immediate object<sup>7</sup> of his visit is the setting up of a Committee of Scientists<sup>8</sup> to act as a clearing house for information on scientific research.<sup>9</sup> The plan for the present is that the Committee should comprise<sup>10</sup> nominees of the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and of Canada.<sup>11</sup> It is hoped that in due course<sup>12</sup> other governments will participate<sup>13</sup> and that the Committee's work will be extended to deal with the needs of peace as well as with those of war.<sup>14</sup>

Such a clearing house, especially when it is extended to embrace<sup>15</sup> other countries that \*play a leading part<sup>16</sup> in discovery and invention,<sup>17</sup> will obviously<sup>18</sup> be no less useful in peace than in war.

### 3. America's \$14,000,000,000 \*Lend-Lease Total<sup>1</sup>

President Roosevelt's eleventh report to Congress<sup>2</sup> on \*Lend-Lease operations<sup>3</sup> shows that up to the end of last month Lend Lease aid totalled<sup>4</sup> nearly \$14,000,000,000, of which half was munitions.<sup>5</sup>

Up to June 13, the \*United Kingdom<sup>6</sup> had received aid to the value of \$4,458,000,000 and Russia \$2,444,000,000.

The report states: "Munitions, food and supplies sent abroad as Lend-Lease aid is estimated<sup>7</sup> to constitute<sup>8</sup> 12 per cent of United States \*total war costs.<sup>9</sup> In June of this year, the monthly

total reached the one million dollar mark for the first time.

\*"Lend-Lease exports of munition<sup>10</sup> in the past year were equivalent<sup>11</sup> to 15 per cent of United States munitions production<sup>12</sup> in that period. In the year ending on June 30, 1943, 17 out of every 100 bombers,<sup>13</sup> 25 out of every 100 fighters,<sup>14</sup> and 22 out of every 100 \*medium tanks<sup>15</sup> went to \*America's allies."<sup>16</sup>

### 4. \*Axis Satellites Lose Confidence<sup>1</sup>

\*Rumblings of anger<sup>2</sup> run through Axis satellite countries. Obedience is only on the surface and confidence has disappeared, reports the

\*GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE.<sup>3</sup>

"Two hundred thousand young Frenchmen have \*evaded the obligation<sup>4</sup> to work in Germany." the newspaper goes on.

"In the Balkans<sup>5</sup> there is \*local warfare.<sup>6</sup> Elsewhere, \*acts of sabotage<sup>7</sup> of all

sorts are increasing. \*Revolt is in the air.<sup>8</sup> Only an Allied landing or some victory is necessary for revolts to \*break out<sup>9</sup> everywhere.

\*Hitler's 'Fortress' has been shaken internally.<sup>10</sup> \*Its foundations no longer hold firm.<sup>11</sup> \*Germany has redoubled her harshness to maintain her hold on occupied Europe.<sup>12</sup> Every day there is news of further arrests<sup>13</sup> and executions.<sup>14</sup> It is a hard struggle in which Germany herself is engaged. The situation for Germany is tending<sup>15</sup> to become dangerous.

**5. Britain's \*Efficient Food Rationing System**

During the last twelve months every extension in food rationing has met with \*public approval.<sup>2</sup> \*Despite temporary friction and setbacks,<sup>3</sup> \*the flexibility and efficiency of the rationing system are generally appre-

ciated.<sup>4</sup> Its \*smooth operation<sup>5</sup> has been greatly assisted by the generous and indispensable<sup>6</sup> flow of \*Lend-Lease food-stuffs<sup>7</sup> across the Atlantic, by the vast expansion of home food production,<sup>8</sup> and by the relative success, compared with the experience of most other countries, with which all important supplies have been brought under \*official control.<sup>9</sup>

\*Wartime advance in nutrition in England<sup>10</sup> is the result not of rationing alone but of the food policy as a whole. Food subsidies<sup>11</sup> are expected to rise from £145,000,000 in 1942 to £210,000,000 in 1943.

The \*total consumption<sup>12</sup> of liquid milk has continued to rise and is today about 28 per cent over the \*pre-war level.<sup>13</sup>



## NOTES

1. 1. 在千島羣島登陸。 2. 日本新聞社。 3. 朝日新聞。 4. 提到美軍突然登陸之可能。 5. 千島羣島為日本本土之一部分。 6. 橫海地區。

2. 1. 科學研究總匯處。 2. 參事會會長。 3. 戰時內閣。 4. 渥太華——加拿大的首都。 5. 產生有效的效果。 6. 泰晤士報之一社論稱。 7. 急切之目的。 8. 科學家委員會之建立。 9. 科學研究報告之總匯處。 10. 包括。 11. 大不列顛美國，加拿大各政府之官員。 12. 在適當時期。 13. 參加。 14. 委員會之工作將發展及於和平時之一切需要尤如戰時之一切需要一樣。 15. 包括。 16. 居於領導地位。 17. 發明。 18. 明顯地。

3. 1. 租借總額。 2. 美國國會。 3. 租借法案之運用。 4. 總值。 5. 軍火。 6. 英國。 7. 估值。 8. 組成。 9. 戰費數。 10. 租借法案之軍火出口貨。 11. 相等。 12. 生產。 13. 轟炸機。 14. 戰鬥機。 15. 中型坦克車。 16. 美國的同盟國。

4. 1. 軸心附庸國失却信心。 2. 憤怒之聲。 3. 羅散(瑞士)日報。 4. 躲避責任。 5. 巴爾幹半島。 6. 地方性戰爭。 7. 各種怠工行爲。 8. 叛亂的空氣已瀰漫四處。 9. 爆發。 10. 希特勒的(歐洲)堡壘內部業已動搖。 11. 基礎已不穩固。 12. 德國加倍嚴厲地控制歐洲佔領區。 13. 被捕者。 14. 被處死刑者。 15. 趨向。

5. 1. 有效的食糧定量分配制度。 2. 人民的贊許。 3. 雖有暫時的摩擦和挫折。 4. 定量分配制度的彈性及效果仍然一般地爲大家所喜愛。 5. 順利的運用。 6. 必需的。 7. 食物原料之租借。 8. 國內食糧生產之激增。 9. 政府統制。 10. 在美國戰時營養之改良。 11. 食糧補助金。 12. 消費總數。 13. 戰前的水準。

**FOUR PERIODICALS**  
**Published by the Press Attache's Office,**  
**British Embassy, Chungking.**

**英國大使館新聞處出版四大期刊**

1. **GLOBE DIGEST (monthly) 寰球文摘**  
 Containing latest British, American magazine articles.  
 採自航空運到最新英美雜誌，文字新穎，富於趣味。  
 \$10 per copy      \$50 half year      \$100 one year  
 每册十元      半年五十元      全年一百元
2. **BRITISH DIGEST (monthly) 英國文摘**  
 Introducing British culture today and yesterday.  
 介紹英國新舊文化，最適於大學生閱讀。  
 \$10 per copy      \$50 half year      \$100 one year  
 每册十元      半年五十元      全年一百元
3. **STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY 中英週刊**  
 Linguistic and literary. Bilingual and fully annotated.  
 語文兼備，詳註對釋，實學習英文的最好讀物。  
 \$3 per copy      \$70 half year      \$140 one year  
 每册三元      半年七十元      全年一百四十元
4. **世說 INFORMATION PLEASE (weekly in Chinese)**  
 Adviser to readers. Glossary of general knowledge.  
 讀者的顧問。      知識的總匯。  
 \$1 per copy      \$25 half year      \$50 one year  
 每册一元      半年廿五元      全年五十元

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, 29 Min Sen Road, Chungking, or to our Chengtu, or Kunming or Kweilin Branch Office.

定閱處：重慶民生路二十九號英國大使館新聞處  
 及成都，長明，桂林，各分處

東川郵政管理局執照第一九二號  
 重慶中華郵政登記處為第一九二號  
 內政部圖書雜誌登記證警字第九〇四四號

印每  
 刷者：册  
 備光三  
 印書館