

C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E

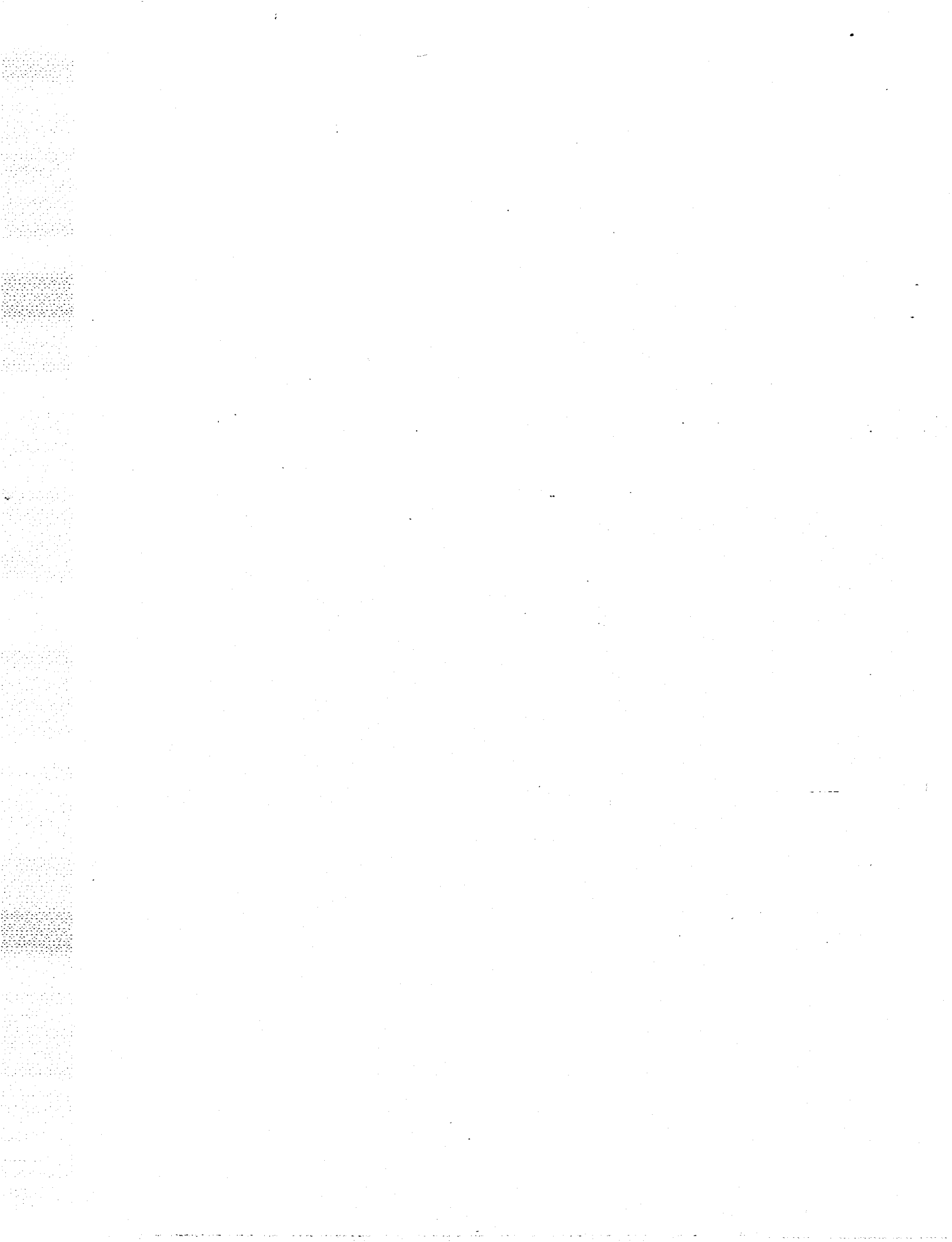
REFRESHER COURSE

VOLUME III

Instructional Units 61-90

March 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

MATERIALS

Printed Material: 1 vol. Introduction  
1 vol. Instructional Units 1-30  
1 vol. Instructional Units 31-60  
1 vol. Instructional Units 61-90  
1 vol. Instructional Units 91-120  
1 vol. Instructional Units 121-140  
1 vol. Instructor's Manual  
1 vol. Language Laboratory Practice Units  
1-60  
1 vol. \*Formal Testing Units 1-10  
\*Formal Testing Units Answer Sheet

Reference Material: 1 vol. Dictionary of Common Chinese-  
Cantonese Characters  
1 vol. List of Basic Chinese-Cantonese  
Military Words

Recorded Material: 140 reels Instructional Units 1-140  
60 reels Language Laboratory Practice Units  
1-60  
10 reels \*Formal Testing Units 1-10

Film Material: 1 reel "Free China's Fighting Men"  
MF 30-8444  
1 reel "Mighty Chinese Armed Forces"  
USALS 86  
1 reel "Production of Combat Intelligence"  
TF 30-1494

\*FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

# CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

### PRINTED MATERIALS

This volume contains 30 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 61 through 90) designed for classroom instruction. Each unit contains the following parts:

Oral Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in oral fluency. New elements of the language are introduced for review and study in this part only. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. It is transcribed in romanization, calligraphed in Chinese characters, and translated into idiomatic English.

Reading Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in reading. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. There is a gradual development from conversational to literary style. It is calligraphed in Chinese characters.

Questions. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. It is transcribed in romanization. The questions and approved answers, calligraphed in Chinese characters, are in the Instructor's Manual.

Vocabulary and Notes. This part contains a complete list of vocabulary and grammatical notes which are intended for study by the student and support current or subsequent materials.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

RECORDED MATERIALS

As the classroom supervisor or instructor available may or may not be a native linguist, each Instructional Unit is supported by one individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

Oral Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Reading Material. This part also contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answers.

For Instructional Units, the following study procedures are to be observed when the classroom supervisor or instructor available is not a native linguist:

1. Listen to the Oral Material Listening Practice. Refer to the printed material, if necessary.
2. Repeat after the Oral Material Repeat Practice. Refer to the printed material, if necessary.
3. Listen to the Reading Material Listening Practice. Refer to the printed material.

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

4. Repeat after the Reading Material Repeat Practice.  
Refer to the printed material.
5. Answer all questions. Record answers on blank spaces provided between questions.
6. Rewind the tape and play back for self-evaluation.
7. If more time is available, repeat Step 2 and 4.

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

CORRELATED MATERIALS

Instructional Units 61 through 90 are to be correlated with 13 fifty-minute language laboratory practice units (Language Laboratory Practice Units 27 through 39) designed for individual practice. Each unit contains the following parts:

Aural Comprehension Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in aural comprehension. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. As this part is for aural comprehension, no printed material is necessary for the student. This part, transcribed in romanization, is in the Language Laboratory Practice Units.

Questions. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. No printed material is necessary for the student. The questions and approved answers, transcribed in romanization, are in the Language Laboratory Practice Units.

Instead of printed material, the student is issued an individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

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Aural Comprehension Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answers.

For Language Laboratory Practice Units, the following study procedures are to be observed:

1. Listen to the Aural Comprehension Material Listening Practice.
2. Repeat after Aural Comprehension Material Repeat Practice.
3. Answer all questions. Record answers on blank spaces provided between questions.
4. Rewind the tape and play back for self-evaluation.
5. If more time is available, repeat Step 1, 2, 3, and 4, and/or record at the end of the tape a resumé of the Aural Comprehension Material.



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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

TESTING MATERIALS

Instructional Units 61 through 90 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 27 through 39 are to be further correlated with 2 fifty-minute formal testing units (Formal Testing Units 5 and 6) designed to test the student's mastery of the materials in these units. Specific instructions and guidance to the student in connection with the tests are given in each of the Formal Testing Units which are "For Official Use Only".

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

SCHEDULE

7th Wk			8th Wk			9th Wk		
M	Hr	91 IU 61	M	Hr	106 IU 71	M	Hr	121 IU 81
		92 IU 62			107 IU 72			122 IU 82
		93 LLPU 27			108 LLPU 31			123 LLPU 36
T	Hr	94 IU 63	T	Hr	109 IU 73	T	Hr	124 IU 83
		95 IU 64			110 IU 74			125 IU 84
		96 LLPU 28			111 LLPU 32			126 FTU 6
W	Hr	97 IU 65	W	Hr	112 IU 75	W	Hr	127 IU 85
		98 IU 66			113 IU 76			128 IU 86
		99 LLPU 29			114 LLPU 33			129 LLPU 37
T	Hr	100 IU 67	T	Hr	115 IU 77	T	Hr	130 IU 87
		101 IU 68			116 IU 78			131 IU 88
		102 LLPU 30			117 LLPU 34			132 LLPU 38
F	Hr	103 IU 69	F	Hr	118 IU 79	F	Hr	133 IU 89
		104 IU 70			119 IU 80			134 IU 90
		105 FTU 5			120 LLPU 35			135 LLPU 39

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè yě-chìn tsó-chik haî tím kâ, chung-kaaù?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè yě-chìn kei-poón taan-wai\* haî sz. Keí kòh sz tsaâp-hôp-maaî shing kwan. Keí chi kwan tsaâp-hôp-maaî shing chaâp-t'üen-kwan. Yau chìn k'ui sz-lîng chí-fai.

P: Mooî kòh sz kè shât-lîk keí taaî à?

H: Ngõh m-haî keí ts'ing-ch'òh. Ngõh t'eng-mān mooî kòh sz kè tsòk-chìn shât-lîk ĩ-king tsang-k'eüng. Yān-uēn t'üng chong-peî yîk toh-chòh. Taān-haî mooî kòh sz kè shât-lîk t'üng fòh-lîk kè shò-ts'è pat-t'üng, seung ch'a hó uēn.

P: Ni ti sz yau mi-yě p'ooi-peî t'üng fàn-lîn à?

H: Mooî kòh sz yîk-to m-t'üng. Yau hó kè tsòk-chìn kei-lûk kè yau kaaù hó kè chong-peî t'üng fàn-lîn, lîng-tò k'ui-teî shing wai shaang-lîk kwan. Ts'ui-shi chún-peî tsòk-chìn.

P: Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan tui tâk-pîit ping-chúng tím à?

H: Hó chuè-ì ch'ung-shât tâk-pîit ping-chúng kè shât-lîk. Yau hó toh ni ti taan-wai\* ĩ-king pei-kaaù ĩ-ts'in tsang-ka keí p'ooi. Yau-k'eî-shi ĩ p'aaù-ping t'üng kung-ping wai tsui hîn-chuè. Chong-kaap pò-tui\* taan-wai\* t'üng chìn-taù lîk yîk tsang-ka m-shiú. Yau ts'in-t'ò kè kwan-koon t'üng s'è-ping p'aaî hui ngoi-kwòk shaú ko-sham fàn-lîn.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

Major White: What is the field organization of the Chinese Army, sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The basic field organization of the Chinese Army is the division. Divisions are grouped together to form armies and group armies under the command of area commanders.

W: What is the strength of each division, sir?

H: I'm not sure. I understand the fighting strength of the division has been increased with addition of personnel and equipment. The numerical strength and fire-power in an individual division may be varied to a considerable degree.

W: What kind of equipment and training do these divisions have?

H: They vary from each other. Those with good combat records are to receive better equipment and training so that they may serve as mainstays in combat readiness.

W: What does the Chinese Army think about its special arms, sir?

H: Much attention has been paid to the strengthening of the special arms. The number of these units has been increased several times the previous figures. Increases in artillery and engineering corps are particularly noteworthy. Mechanized units are also increased both in number and in fighting strength. Career officers and men have been sent abroad for advanced training.

白少校：中國陸軍嘅野戰組織係點架，中  
 校？中國陸軍嘅野戰基本單位係師，  
 何中校：中陸軍集團力楚經係同野唔嘅力特特別已砲單遠訓  
 白：每個師係實力，但不也都好生對實單是部有高  
 何：我唔係實啱數字有亦較為軍充的其甲，受  
 白：呢啲師有成陸軍充的其甲，受  
 何：每個師有成為軍充的其甲，受

戰多嘅  
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## READING MATERIAL

，本集  
，師基軍  
，之干  
，軍織若  
，組  
軍戰軍  
團野成  
集而  
有等合  
位班集  
單，師  
之排干  
軍，若軍  
陸連團  
國，師集  
中營為成  
，位而  
團單合

戰實戰之  
，取隊  
，備度爭部  
，裝程為干  
，之，若  
員異定將  
人差而可  
，其要，  
力，需時  
實同之要  
之不事必  
隊都軍，  
部後以見  
各戰，起  
於與小利強  
至時大勝增  
戰之之力  
前力事實

訓黃，法全府以  
校有校校練完政，  
軍者學學訓後，訓  
種名士兵式戰內受  
各著軍砲國圍美  
有較，德式範來  
國，校校用德能官  
中兵學學採替可軍  
，士官兵國代在之  
練與軍步中式，種  
訓官軍有前國備兵  
之軍陸校戰美配各要  
隊之央學用與位需  
部種中種等採練單之  
於兵，兵校漸訓各代  
至種校之學漸式派時  
各軍別訊時美量應  
練埔特通戰用盡適



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè taan-wai\* yaũ mi-yě à?
2. Yě-chîn tsó-chik kè kei-poón taan-wai\* hai mi-yě à?
3. Wóng-Pò Kwan-haaũ hai pin shuè à?
4. Chung-Kwòk ch'ui-chòh yaũ Wóng-Pò Kwan-Haaũ chi ngoi, chûng yaũ yat-kaan chuè-ming kè mi-yě lûk-kwan kwan-haaũ à?
5. Tâk-pit kè ping-chúng hôk-haaũ hai mi-yě à?
6. Neĩ shûk-ue mi-yě ping-chúng à?
7. Chîn ts'in Chung-Kwòk ts'oi-yûng pin kwòk kè fân-lîn paân-faât à?
8. Haa-loi tsim-tsim ts'oi-yûng pin kwòk kè fân-lîn paân-faât à?
9. Ī-ka Tsž-yaũ Chung-Kwòk ts'oi-yûng pin kwòk kè fân-lîn paân-faât?
10. Īn-tsoi Tsž-Yaũ Chung-Kwòk p'aaĩ hó toh kwan-koon hui pin kwòk shaũ fân?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

yě-chhîn field operation, a battle in the open, irregular skirmishing; yě-chhîn kwan 'field army'

tσα̂p-hōp to group together, to assemble, to gather together; synonym: tσα̂p, hōp

chi AN (branch, stick, pen, army, branch, twig

châp-t'uēn-kwan châp-t'uēn 'bloc'; châp-t'uēn-kwan 'army group, group army'

chhîn k'ui war zone, war theater; taī-yat chhîn k'ui 'first war zone'

sz-lîng commander, commanding officer; a.f.: sz-lîng-koon; chhîn-k'ui sz-lîng 'commander of war zone'

shât-lîk strength

tsang-k'eūng to strengthen, to increase

chong-peî equipment; Meī-Kwòk chong-peî 'American-equipped'; Meī Shik chong-peî 'American-equipped'; a.f.: p'ooi-peî

fóh-lîk fire power

p'ooi-peî equipment, to equip; a.f.: chong-peî; Meī shik p'ooi-peî 'American-equipped'; p'ooi-peî leūng-hó 'well-equipped'

shaang-lîk kwan fresh troops, reinforcement

ts'ui-shī at all times, any time, whenever

ping-chúng arm; a.f.: ping-foh; ip-foh 'service'; ping foh t'ūng ip-foh 'arm and service'; tāk-pīt ping-chúng 'special arm'

ch'ung-shât to strengthen, to increase, to build up

p'ooi double, to double, joined to a numeral--a time, one-fold; yat p'ooi 'one time, 100%'; leūng p'ooi 'two times'

p'aaù-ping p'aaù 'artillery, cannon, gun'; p'aaù-ping 'artillery unit, artillery'

kung-ping engineering unit, engineer

chong-kaàp kaàp 'armor, scale, fingernail, a cyclic

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

character<sup>2</sup>; chong-kaâp 'armor, armored<sup>2</sup>; chong-kaâp pô-tui\*  
'armored unit, mechanized unit'

chîn-taù lîk combat strength

ts'in-t'ò future (individual and career); a.f.: ts'in-  
ch'ing; yaũ ts'in-t'ò 'promising, good prospect and future'

ko-sham advanced, profound, further; ko-sham fân-lîn  
'further training, advanced training'

## ORAL MATERIAL

Paák Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè chong-peî t'ūng pó-k'ap kè taaî-k'oi ts'ing-ying tím à, chung-kaaù?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Sui-in Chung-Kwòk í-k'aaù Meî-Kwòk kung-k'ap fei-kei, ch'ūng p'aaù, t'ūng k'ei-t'a san shik chong-peî, taân-hai k'uî tsz-kei kè ping-kung ch'óng chai-tsô ch'ung-fân hing ping-hei faat-k'ap kwan-tui\*. Wai shik-ying ping-kung ch'óng kè sui-iù hei-kìn, ch'it-laap hó toh kòng-t'it ch'óng, foh-yeuk ch'óng, fà-hòk ch'óng. Toh-shò ping-kung ch'óng yaũ k'uî-tei tsz-kei kè faat-tin-kei, ts'ong-foò, t'ūng-maaî fan-pò kè tui-tsik shòh t'ūng pó-k'ap tím.

P: Chai-fûk kè ts'ing-ying tím à?

H: Tung-t'in t'ūng hâ-t'in kè chai-fûk, sut-shaam, tai-shaam-foò, haaî mât yaũ ch'ung-fân kè faat-k'ap. Sui-in yat pô-fân kè mât-tsz hai ngoi-loi kè, taân-hai toh-shò yung poón-tei chai-tsô kè pò lai tsô chai-fûk.

P: Chung-Kwòk ping kè haú-leung tím à?

H: K'uî-tei mooî yān mooî yāt ch'ui-chòh p'ooi-k'ap taaî-yeuk\* í-shâp-sei-kòh on-sz\* maî waák í-shâp-lûk-kòh on-sz\* mìn-fán chi ngoi, chūng yaũ ch'ung-fân tau\*, ts'oi, t'ūng yûk, í Chung-Kwòk yān kè piu-chún, leung-shik hó ch'ung-tsuk, ying-yeung hó kau, yám shik p'ing-kwan.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 62

Major White: What is the general condition of equipment and supplies of the Chinese Army, sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: Although China has to depend upon the United States for supplies of airplanes, heavy artillery, and other modern equipment, her arsenals are producing enough small arms to equip her troops. Iron and steel mills, powder factories, chemical works have been founded to meet military work shops needs. Most of the arsenals have their power-generators, and store-houses, distribution dumps and supply points.

W: What about the uniforms?

H: Winter and summer uniforms, shirts, underwear, shoes and socks are adequately provided for the troops. Part of the materials are imported, but they generally use home-spun cloth for uniforms.

W: What about the Chinese soldier's rations?

H: The Chinese soldiers are given about 24 ounces of rice or 26 ounces of flour per person a day, besides a sufficient quantity of beans, vegetables, and meat. As far as the Chinese standard is concerned, the ration is adequate and full of nourishment, and the diet is balanced.

白少校：中國陸軍嘅裝備同補給嘅大概<sup>\*</sup>情

何中校：形點呀，中國倚靠美<sup>\*</sup>國供給飛機，重  
雖然中國其他新式裝備，但係佢發給見學發  
砲，同兵工廠為適鋼鐵廠，有埋分佈嘅堆積所  
已軍隊<sup>\*</sup>好多倉庫，同埋分佈嘅堆積所  
設立，好多倉庫，同埋分佈嘅堆積所  
廠，機補給點呀？  
電同補給點呀？

白：制服夏天有資製造嘅糧口每米充標準飲  
何：冬天鞋嘅地兵每安重人够  
制服，恤衫，底衫褲，份本  
發給，但係多數用  
製，制服  
黎呀？配給大安同充  
好

白：中國地  
何：每安重人够  
配給大安同充  
好

## READING MATERIAL

倚中，內製用之火，援在量使廠，上軍國大隊工廠，度項中為部兵學程各時務區應化，若在任戰適，若·其各為廠，在助遍，給，鐵，國援普廠發金鋼，中濟為工備，五千，經較兵裝之若·時與器干關缺立等戰事兵若有國設廠大軍重立與中國電次之及設器時中發二國機份兵當，美飛省輕於要廠，靠以地造由需藥

，難隊一之毛衫，困部用地羊，運輸方利本，運地·與褲，因各廠，衫，但至服花棉，給軍棉之品，始發有，用開遍設毛天常，已普府羊冬日，雖能政如種種，援未，各各美尚言資與及時資而物服，當物服援軍襪，美以份製羊

·等，度肉，制，給菜，配，取荳，採軍粉，國麵，方面未，方為，糧品，軍給給，至於配自，至之供自，主要能

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 62

QUESTIONS

1. Tai-î-Ts'z̄ Taaî-Chin kè shī-haû, Chung-Kwòk tsui í-k'aaù pin kwòk kè oõn-chôh à?
2. Kóh chān-shī Chung-Kwòk í-k'aaù Meī-Kwòk kè mi-yě oõn-chôh à?
3. Kóh chān-shī kè Meī-Kwòk kwan-sz̄ oõn-chôh paau-k'oòt ti mi-yě?
4. Kóh chān-shī Chung-Kwòk ping-kung ch'óng taaî-leūng chai-tsô pin chúng ping-hèi?
5. Tím-kaaí Chung-Kwòk yaú kìn-laâp hó toh kóng t'it ch'óng à?
6. Chung-Kwòk kè chai-fûk ch'óng chai-tsô ti mi-yě à?
7. Chi-ue kwan-leūng fong-mîn, Chung-Kwòk ts'oi-ts'ui mi-yě chai-tô?
8. Chung-Kwòk kwan-leūng kè chué-iû p'ooi-k'ap pán hai mi-yě à?
9. Meī-Kwòk yān toh-shò shīk maī yik-waāk mîn-fán à?
10. Chung-Kwòk ping kè ying-yeūng kau mà?



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 62

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

taaī-k'oi in general, probably, generally, for the most part

ī-k'aaū to depend on, to rely on, to count on; a.f.: kaaū

kung-k'ap to supply, to provide with, to furnish, to equip; synonym: kung, k'ap

ping-kung ch'óng ping-kung 'ordnance'; ping-kung ch'óng 'arsenal'

chai-tsô to make, to manufacture, to produce, to form, to compound; a.f.: chai, tsô

ch'ung-fân enough, sufficient, ample, a full measure

hing ping-hei ping-hei 'arm, weapon', synonym: mō-hei;  
hing ping-hei 'small arm'; ch'üng ping-hei 'heavy weapon'

faät-k'ap to issue to, issuance

fóh-yeük ch'óng fóh-yeük 'fire powder'; fóh-yeük ch'óng 'powder factory'

faät-tîn-kei generator

ts'ong-foò ts'ong 'granary, a bin'; foò 'storehouse, dump, armoury'; ts'ong-foò 'storehouse, warehouse, stockroom'

fan-pò pò 'to distribute, to arrange'; fan-pò 'to distribute, to scatter, distribution'

tui-tsik shóh tui 'a pile, a heap, mass, to heap, to pile up'; tsik 'to pile up, to store, to accumulate, to gather, to hoard'; tui-tsik 'to pile up, to hoard'; tui-tsik shóh 'dumps'

pó-k'ap tím pó-k'ap 'to supply, supply'; tím 'point, station, dot'; pó-k'ap tím 'supply joint, supply station'

taī-shaam-foò taī-shaam 'underwear, T-shirt'; foò 'pants, trousers'; taī-foò 'shorts'; taī-shaam-foò 'underwear (T-shirt and shorts)'

ngoī-loī imported, foreign, foreign made

haú-leūng leūng 'provision'; haú-leūng 'ration'

p'ooi-k'ap    p'ooi 'to ration, to distribute, to share, to match, to pair, worthy'; p'ooi-k'ap 'to ration, ration, rationing goods'

on-sz\*    ounce

mîn-fân    mîn 'wheat'; fân 'powder'; mîn-fân 'flour'

taû\*    bean, pea

piu-chún    standard, normal standard, a mark to aim at, an example, basis of comparison; piu-chún fâ 'to standardize, standardized'

leüng-shîk    provisions, food

ch'ung-tsuk    tsuk 'enough, satisfied, complete, the foot';  
ch'ung-tsuk 'sufficient for, ample, enough, well-supplied'

yîng-yeüŋ    nourishment, nutrition

yâm shîk    yâm 'to drink, drinking, beverage'; shîk 'to eat, eating, food'; yâm shîk 'food and drink, food'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 63

ORAL MATERIAL

Paák Shiù-Kaaù: Kwan-sz̄ kaaù-yûk kwai pin-kòh kei-kwaan foô-chaák  
 chué-ch'í kà, chung-kaaù?

Hòh-Chung-Kaaù: Yaù Kwan-Sz̄ Fàn-Lîn Wai-Uèn Ooi\*. Taân-hai yaù  
 hó toh ták-pít kwan haaù chik shúk k'ei-t'a kwan-sz̄ kei-  
 kwaan.

P: Ts'aam-Maù Hòk-Haaù hai tím kà?

H: Ts'aam-Maù Hòk-Haaù hai Chung-Kwòk kwan-sz̄ fàn-lîn kè tsui  
 ko hòk-haaù. Fàn-lîn lûk-kwan, hoí-kwan, hung-kwan kwan-  
 koon. Chì-uèn kwan-koon pit-sui yaù k'ui-tei kè taan-wai\*  
 chí-fai koon pó-tsin, t'ung ts'aam-ka haaù shì, haaù shì  
 k'ap-kaák, chì hóh-í yâp Ts'aam-Maù Hòk-Haaù. Hai Ts'aam-  
 Maù Hòk-Haaù, k'ui-tei hòk-tsaâp luí chì-tò kwan kè ts'aam-  
 maù t'ung chí-fai chik-chaák. Pîng-ch'é hòk ts'aam-maù kè  
 chik-cheung.

P: Kwan-koon kwan-sz̄ kaaù-yûk kè kei-poón hòk-haaù hai mi-yě á?

H: Kei-poón hòk-haaù hai Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù.  
 Ni kaan hòk-haaù kè ts'in-shan tsik-hai chue-ming kè Kwóng-  
 Chau Wóng-Pò Kwan Haaù. Tsz̄-t'ung yat-kaú-í-sei nin Wóng-  
 Pò Kwan Haaù hoi-paân í-loí, Chung-Yeung Kwan Haaù t'ung  
 fan haaù pat íp-chóh taaí-yeùk\* shâp-maân-kòh kwan-koon  
 hòk-shaang. Meí ch'it-t'ui tò T'oi-Waan chi ts'in, ni kaan  
 hòk-haaù yaù kaú-kaan í sheung kè fan haaù saân-pò hai kòk  
 shaang teí-fong.

P: Ni ti kwan-koon shaang kè fàn-lîn hai tím kà?

H: King-kwòh yat nin chi saam nin kè fàn-lîn, k'ui-tei pei yâm-ming wai shiù-wai. Fûk-yik shò nin chi haü, k'ui-tei waäk-ché pei p'aaü hui tâk-pit ping-chúng hôk-haü shaü kó-táng fàn-lîn.

Major White: Which organization is responsible and in charge of military education, sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The Board of Military Training. However, a number of special schools are under other military organs.

W: What is the Staff College?

H: The Staff College is the highest institution of military learning in China, open to officers in the land, naval, and air forces. Candidates must have the recommendation of their unit commanders and pass an examination before they may enter the Staff College. In the college they are taught staff and command duties from brigade to army, together with functions of staff officers.

W: What is the basic school of military education for officers?

H: The basic school is the Central Military Academy. Its predecessor was the famous Whampoa Military Academy in Canton. Since 1924 when the Whampoa Academy was first established, the Central Military Academy and its branches have graduated approximately 100,000 cadets. Before the withdrawal to Taiwan, it had more than nine branch schools distributed in various provincial areas.

W: How much training do these cadets receive?

H: The cadets are given one to three years of training after which they are commissioned as second lieutenants. After a few years service, they may enter special arms schools for advanced training.

白少校：軍事教育歸邊個機關負責主持，

何中校：軍中由特別學校訓練，

白：參謀

何：參謀

白：軍官

何：軍官

白：呢啲

何：經過

：校志官，校指揮格學指

：野呀？間埔校業退以

：最軍位試參謀掌也校廣黃分有方

：地試校軍謀學軍著二軍官間各點練年學

：軍海由加謀至學基陸即一中個，佈練既役兵

：須參參旅且既央身從，萬前散訓年服別

：以學教係既，以約灣分生至尉去

：願保至任職軍學學軍開啲到上軍一為被

：係機有關

：但事

：會他

：員其

：委屬

：練直

：國

：軍

：事軍

：軍

：地

：試校

：軍

：謀

：學

：軍

：著

：二

：軍

：官

：間

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：點

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：年

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：既

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：黃

：軍

：畢

：撤

：間

：有

：方

：地

：被

：地

：等

：命

：者

：練

## READING MATERIAL

美人漸部  
 歐與已大  
 較府礎，  
 雖政基作  
 育於之工  
 教由育育持  
 事，教教主  
 軍後事事責  
 之立軍軍員  
 國成國之會  
 中國中國員  
 民，中委  
 之從力於練  
 言自努關訓  
 一般但斷事  
 一，不立軍  
 後之建歸  
 落民漸份

參，軍身國十訓高級官可  
 ，校之前全在軍最高揮後  
 學學本之在生陸國之指然  
 大官基校校學，全軍位，  
 軍軍最該該業後為三單格  
 陸軍，，畢灣校空由及  
 有海言校前，台學海須試  
 校，而學陸校至謀陸，考  
 學校軍官大分撤參練者；  
 育學陸軍退間府，訓校試  
 教官以軍撤九政部責入考  
 事軍，陸未有民南負願加  
 軍軍校央，設國灣，志參  
 之陸學中校市自台一，須  
 國，官為軍城，在之才並訓  
 中校軍校埔大上心校人，受  
 學軍學黃干以中軍謀薦校  
 謀空官為若萬練之參保入

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 63

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk kwan-sẑ kaaü-yûk kung-tsòk yaü pin-kòh kei-kwaan chue-ch'í à?
2. Uē-kwòh yat-kòh kwòk-ka kwan-sẑ kaaü-yûk kung-tsòk tsò-tak m̄-hó, kòh kòh kwòk-ka ooí tím à?
3. Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaü kè ts'in-shan haí pin kaan kwan-haaü?
4. Wóng-Pò Kwan-Haaü haí pin-kòh kín laâp kà?
5. Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaü yaü keí toh kaan fan-haaü à?
6. Yâp kwan-haaü tûk-shue kè hòk-shaang haí chi-uên kè, yik-waâk haí peí k'eüng-pik kè à?
7. Tsẑ-t's'üng hoi-paân chi haü, pat-îp kè hòk-shaang yaü keí-toh à?
8. Tsẑ-t's'üng Kwòk-Mân Ching-Foó ch'it-t'ui tò T'oi-Waan chi haü, Lûk-Kwan fân-lîn chung-sam haí T'oi-Waan pin shue à?
9. Chung-Kwòk yaü mi-yě hoí-kwan hôl-haaü à?
10. Chung-Kwòk yaü mi-yě hung-kwan hòk-haaü à?



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 63

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kwai to belong to, under the jurisdiction of, to make part of, under the charge of, to return to, to go back

chué-ch'ī to take charge of, to be responsible for, to handle, to manage, to preside over

chik shûk chik 'directly, direct', a.f.: chik-tsip; shûk 'to belong to', a.f.: shûk-ue; chik shûk 'directly belong to, under the direct jurisdiction of'

ts'aam-maū staff officer, staff; ts'aam-maū-cheúng 'chief of staff'; ts'aam-maū hōk-haau 'Staff College'

chì-uên uên 'willing, willingly, a wish'; chì-uên 'willing, voluntary, willingly, voluntarily'

sui pit-sui necessary, required, to have to, must; a.f.: pit,

pó-tsìn pó 'to guarantee, to protect, to insure, to go bail for, to reserve'; tsìn 'to recommend and guarantee'; pó-tsìn 'to recommend and guarantee, recommendation'

ts'aam-ka to participate, to take part, to join, to attend; synonym: ts'aam

k'âp-kaäk to pass (in an examination), up to the standard or grade, up to the mark

hōk-tsaâp to learn by practice, to practice, to learn; a.f.: hōk, tsaâp

luī brigade, to travel, to lodge at, a hotel

chik-chaäk duty, responsibility, official charge; a.f.: chik, chaäk, chaäk-yâm

pîng-ch'é also, moreover, in addition, but yet, still; a.f.: pîng, ch'é, i-ch'é

chik-cheúng function, duty, responsibility

ts'in-shan predecessor, forerunner

hoi-paân to establish, to start operation, to put into operation; synonym: hoi

fan haaû branch school

kwan-koon hōk-shaang a cadet

ch'it-t'ui ch'it 'to withdraw, to remove, to dissolve, to dismiss'; t'ui 'to withdraw, to give back, to turn back, to return unaccepted, to recede (as tide, fever)'; ch'it-t'ui 'to withdraw, to retreat, to pull out, withdrawal'

saân-pò to spread, to scatter, to disseminate, to disperse;  
synonym: saân, pò

yân-mîng to appoint, to nominate, mission; a.f.: yâm, wai-yâm, wai

fûk-yîk fûk 'to serve, to submit, to be willing, to swallow, a dose of medicine, clothe'; yîk 'military service, battle, to serve as a servant, servant'; fûk-yîk 'to render the military service'

shò several, a few, number, account, to calculate, to count, to enumerate

## ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Fàn-lîn haü-peî kwan-koon ts'oi-yüng mi-yě kè paân-faàt à?

Höh Chung-Kaaù: Shóh yaü ko-k'ap chung-hôk t'üng taaî-hôk kè naâm hôk-shaang yat-tîng iü hai hôk-haaü shuè shaü kwan-sz kaaü-lîn. T'üng-maaî pat-chóh íp kè shuè kà, yat-tîng iü tò kwan yîng shaü ko-táng fàn-lîn. Ni chúng kè fàn-lîn hai t'üng tong-teî pô-tuí\*, waák chuè kwan, waák foô-kân kwan haaü, mât-ts'it hôp-tsòk híp-t'üng uên-shîng fàn-lîn. Kaú-m-kaú Kwan-Sz Fàn-Lîn Wai-Uên Ooi\* p'aaî kím-ch'a koon t'iu-ch'a mooî kaan hôk-haaü kè fàn-lîn tsùn-haäng t'üng shîng-tsik.

P: Chung-Kwòk kè kwan haaü yaü mi-yě kè koi-shîn à?

H: Yaü shât-tsaî tsòk-chîn shóh tak kè king-ím, sau-koí taaî pô-fân kè fàn-lîn. Lai-uê Chung-Yeung Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaü t'üng fan haaü, t'üng k'ei-t'a kè tâk-pít ping-chúng hôk-haaü, hó chuè-chúng chuen-moôn fàn-lîn. Séung lîng-tò paan-fông\* t'üng chîn ch'eüng yaü mât-ts'it kwaan-hai, kan-kui shât-tsaî tsòk-chîn shóh sui-iü kè t'iu-kîn\* lai shât-haäng kwan-sz fàn-lîn. Shóh-í tsoî kaaü ts'oi sheüng, kaaü shüt sheüng, ch'ing-tsuî sheüng yaü m-shiú kang-koí.

P: K'ui-teî yaü mō yě-chîn ín-tsaâp kà?

H: Tong-ín\* yaü la. Kui-haäng yě-chîn ín-tsaâp, m-chí toh-kwòh í-ts'in, í-ch'é yaü-kòm-toh-tak-kòm-toh. Ín-tsaâp-tak kík chi pik-chan t'im pòh.

Major White: What measures have been taken in the matter of training of reserve officers, sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The training of reserve officers takes place in senior high schools and colleges where all male students are required to take military drill on their own school campuses, and by an intensive training in barracks the summer following their graduation. Such training is conducted and accomplished in close cooperation and coordination with local forces or garrisons or nearby institutions of military training. From time to time, the Board of Military Training sends inspectors to check up on the progress and results of training.

W: What improvements have been made by the Chinese military schools?

H: Experience gained in actual combat has modified considerably the training. For example, specialization is emphasized in the Central Military Academy and its branches as well as in the various special arms schools. Closer relationship between classrooms and battlefields is sought by basing education on actual fighting requirements. Numerous changes have thus been made in teaching materials, methods, and procedures.

W: Do they conduct field maneuvers?

H: Of course they do. Field maneuvers are conducted more often than before and as much as possible in a most realistic way.

白少校：呀一埋受地切事學  
 何中校：法生同營當密軍間  
 辦學·軍同，久每  
 既男練到係校唔查  
 野嘅教要練軍久調·  
 也學事定訓近·官績善，呀？  
 用大軍一嘅附練查成改驗  
 採同受，種或訓檢同嘅經中特·，實教  
 官學處假呢，成派行野嘅如嘅練係黎，  
 軍中校暑·軍完會進也得例他訓關件上·  
 備級學嘅練駐同員練有所·其門切條材改戰舉而逼  
 後高嘅業訓或協委訓校戰練同專密嘅教更野·之  
 練有要啱等隊作練嘅軍作訓，重有要在少有啦前極  
 訓所定畢高部合訓校嘅實際嘅校注場須以唔有有以得

白何：中由國實  
 份分好戰所所有  
 部同，同戰·上  
 文校校房作練序  
 改學學班實際訓程  
 修官種到實事，  
 軍兵令據軍上  
 特別想根行術  
 驗央別想根行術  
 改驗央別想根行術

白何：地然  
 習野有漆  
 ？演多  
 習得  
 唔多  
 咁  
 多  
 演  
 過  
 習

## READING MATERIAL

為官官如加  
 一軍軍，參  
 之，備務官  
 官職後服軍  
 軍軍，府備  
 役有官政後  
 現在軍為令  
 為現之曾命  
 一為職前時  
 ，官軍以隨  
 類軍無或可  
 大役在練府  
 兩現現訓政  
 有，為過，  
 官官官受生  
 軍軍軍曾發  
 備備能事役  
 後後可戰服

都須須  
 生，校  
 學時學  
 學業，  
 大畢時作  
 與假練合  
 學暑訓切  
 中，行密  
 級練進校  
 高訓，軍  
 有事練近  
 所軍訓附  
 ，受等或  
 國接高軍  
 中校受駐  
 在學營地  
 在軍當  
 要至與

班，可密野  
 令時件時生行  
 為訓條隨發舉  
 的軍之序場時  
 目施要程戰時  
 其實須練與，  
 所訓房內，  
 練係戰與班期  
 訓關作術到練真  
 門之與教達訓逼  
 專切驗，以在為  
 重密經材，極  
 注生之教改的形  
 極發戰事修目情  
 校場作軍干之，  
 軍戰據有若係習  
 與根所有關演  
 房須故能切戰

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 64

QUESTIONS

1. Kwan-koon yaũ pin leũng taaĩ luĩ à?
2. Mi-yě kiù-tsô ãn-yĩk kwan-koon à?
3. Mi-yě kiù-tsô haũ-peĩ kwan-koon à?
4. Uē - kwóh chĩn-chaang paaũ-faãt, haũ-peĩ kwan-koon iũ m-iũ ts'aam-ka tsòk-chĩn à?
5. Chung-Kwòk kè ko k'ap chung-hòk hòk-shaang iũ m-iũ tsĩp-shaũ kwan-fãn?
6. Tsĩp-shaũ kwan-fãn kè shĩ-haũ, hòk-haũ iũ t'ũng pin ti kei-kwaan mãt-ts'it hòp-tsòk à?
7. Kwan-haũ hó chuẽ-chũng chuen-moõn fãn-lĩn. Mũk-tik hai tĩm à?
8. Tĩm-kaaĩ iũ lĩng-tò paan-fõng\* t'ũng chĩn-ch'eũng faãt-shaang mãt-ts'it kwaan-haĩ?
9. Shãt-shi kwan-fãn kè shĩ-haũ, iũ kan-kui mi-yě t'iũ-kĩn\* à?
10. Kwan-fãn kè kaaũ-ts'oi shĩ-shĩ yaũ kaang-koĩ, tĩm-kaaĩ à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 64

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

haü-peî kwan-koon haü-peî 'reserved'; haü-peî kwan-koon 'reserved officer'

kaaü-lîn lîn 'to train'; kaaü-lîn 'to drill, drills, coach'; kwan-sz kaaü-lîn 'military drills'; kwan-sz fan-lîn 'military training', abbr.: kwan fân

shué kâ shué 'summer heat, hot'; kâ 'holiday, vacation'; shué kâ 'summer vacation'

kwan ying barracks, military camp

tong-teî on the spot, place concerned, local place

chuè kwan chuè 'to station at, to occupy (troops), to stop at, sojourn'; chuè kwan 'the stationed soldier, the troops of occupation, to station troops at'

mât-ts'it closely connected, closely related, close; mât-ts'it kè kwaan-hai 'close relationship'

hìp-t'üng to coordinate, coordination, coordinated

kaü-m-kaü kaü 'a long time'; kaü-m-kaü i.e. 'from time to time, once in a while'

kím-ch'ā koon kím 'to inspect, to search'; ch'ā 'to investigate, to find out, to search'; kím-ch'ā 'to inspect, to search, inspection'; kím-ch'ā koon 'inspector'

sau-koí to modify, to revise, to amend, to reform, to remodel

chuè-chûng to emphasize, to stress; a.f.: chûng

chuen-moön specialized, special, professional; chuen-moön fân-lîn 'specialized training, special training'

paan-fōng\* classroom

kaaü shût shût 'technique, trick, device, method'; kaaü shût 'teaching technique, teaching method'

ch'ing-tsuî tsuî 'procedure, in order, a preface; ch'ing tsuî 'procedure, sequence, order, process, agenda'

kaang-koí(kang-koí) to change, to modify, to alter, to amend; a.f.: kaang, koí



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 64

in-tsaâp maneuver; synonym: in; kwan-sz in-tsaâp 'military maneuver'

kuî-haāng to conduct, to take place, to put into operation, to hold, to stage

yaũ-kòm...tak-kòm... i.e. as ... as possible; yaũ-kòm-toh-tak-kòm-toh 'as much as possible, as many as possible'

pik-chan acted just like real, vivid, it strives with the original for likeness

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Ch'ui-chóh neī kóng-kwòh ti kwan haaù chi ngoī,  
chúng yaũ mi-yě kwan-sz̄ kaaù-yúk hôk-haaù ă, chung-kaaù?

Hôh Chung-Kaaù: Hai Kwòk-Fōng Pô, Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Pô, Hoi-Kwan  
Tsúng-Pô, Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Pô, Luēn-K'ān Tsúng-Pô koón-hât  
chi hâ, yaũ Ts'ing-Pò Hôk-Haaù, Lûk-Kwan Pô-Ping Hôk-Haaù,  
Lûk-Kwan P'aaù-Ping Hôk-Haaù, Kung-Ping Hôk-Haaù, Wān-Shue  
Hôk-Haaù, Kwan-Sui Hôk-Haaù, Chong-Kaap Pô-Tui\* Hôk-Haaù,  
T'ung-Sùn Hôk-Haaù, Ping-Kung Hôk-Haaù, Kwan-I Hôk-Haaù,  
Shaù-I Hôk-Haaù, Kwan-Koon Ngoī-Uě Hôk-Haaù, Tung-Uēn Kón-  
Pô Hôk-Haaù, Hoi-Kwan Lûk-Chìn-Tui\* Hôk-Haaù...Ch'ui-chóh  
ni ti chi ngoī, chúng yaũ hó toh tâk-pít paan, tsòk tuén  
k'ei waāk ch'eung k'ei fàn-lîn tâk-pít yām-mô. Ni ti hai  
t'ai waan-king lai ts'aū t̄ tsó-chik k'ap kaaí-saàn kà.

P: Chung-Kwòk kè mǒ-chong pô-tui\* kè koi-p'in t'ung fàn-lîn  
hai yat-kîn king-yān kè kit-tsòk lai kè. Tui mà?

H: Hai là, shiù-kaaù. Yan-wai Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan ping-uēn  
kòm p'ōng-taai. Kung-tsòk iù fan-hoi kei kòh kaaí-tuēn.  
Mooi kòh kaaí-tuēn tsui tai haan-tô iù kei kòh uēt. Mooi  
kòh kaaí-tuēn kè hoi-ch'í, koi-p'in t'ung shaù fàn kè pô-  
tui\* iù taat-tò yān t'ung chong-peí kè shât-lík kè piu-  
chún. Ī shât-tei tsòk-chìn king-ím wai kei-ch'óh, lai  
shât-haang uēn-shîn kè fàn-lîn. Kaú-m-kaú ko-k'ap cheung-  
koon peí p'aaí ch'ut hui chí-tô, heung koi-p'in pô-tui\*  
ts'uēn-t'ai tseung-sz̄ fàn-wâ\*.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 65

Major White: Besides the military schools you mentioned before, what are the other institutions for military education, sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: Under the direction of the Ministry of National Defense, GHQ of Ground Forces, GHQ Naval Forces, GHQ Air Forces and GHQ Combined Service Forces are the Intelligence School, Infantry School, Artillery School, Engineer's School, Transportation School, Quartermaster Corps School, Mechanized Unit School, Signal School, Ordnance School, Army Medical School, Veterinary School, Officer's Language School, Mobilization Cadre School, Marines School...besides, there are a number of special classes for short or long term training for special duties. They are established and dissolved as the situation requires.

W: The reorganization and training of the Chinese armed forces is a stupendous task. Isn't it so?

H: Yes, indeed, Major. Because of the huge size of the Chinese Army, the work has to be carried out in several stages, each lasting at least several months. At the beginning of each stage, units to be reorganized and trained are brought up to standard strength in men and equipment. A comprehensive training program, based on experience gained in actual combat, is enforced. High-ranking officers are sent out from time to time to give guidance or orientations to the rank and file of units under reorganization.

也 有 總 部 下 陸 軍 學 校 輸 送 學 校 學 動 班 散 一 件 龍 個 階 段 要 以 完 派 士  
 重 ？ 軍 之 校 運 學 醫 校 校 特 別 任 務 解 係 員 甘 每 個 隊 行 被 將  
 ， 校 海 轄 學 隊 軍 校 學 特 任 及 練 ？ 兵 段 每 部 準 實 官 體  
 外 中 部 管 兵 校 部 學 隊 多 別 織 訓 嗎 軍 階 月 訓 呢 標 黎 長 全  
 之 部 部 步 學 甲 校 語 戰 好 特 組 同 對 陸 個 個 受 力 礎 高 部  
 校 呀 總 總 軍 兵 裝 學 外 陸 有 練 而 編 國 幾 幾 同 實 基 久 編  
 軍 校 軍 勤 陸 工 工 官 軍 重 訓 凌 改 呢 中 開 要 編 呢 為 唔 改  
 的 學 陸 聯 校 校 學 兵 軍 海 期 黎 呢 黎 為 分 度 改 備 驗 久 向  
 過 育 部 校 校 學 校 校 校 之 外 長 境 隊 作 因 要 限 裝 經 導  
 講 教 部 部 學 學 需 校 校 校 之 或 環 部 傑 作 作 低 始 同 戰 練 導  
 你 事 防 總 報 兵 軍 學 學 學 的 期 睇 裝 呢 校 工 最 開 人 作 訓 指  
 除 野 國 軍 情 砲 訊 醫 部 呢 短 係 武 人 少 段 段 呢 到 地 呢 去 話  
 空 有 軍 校 通 獸 幹 咗 作 的 呢 驚 大 階 段 達 實 善 出 訓

白 少 校 何 中 校 白 何 中 國 係 啦

## READING MATERIAL

國，此學，軍校，在部在種校校，學部軍部干兵需學情防陸總若砲軍工，等國為勤有，兵校校為，聯校校校，學學機關門與學學學校運輸部機部，育兵兵學運幹政要部教步兵工訊，員軍重總事如，通校動高個軍軍，校，學，最四空，校學校醫校之有，下學隊學獸學國下部之別戰隊，語中之總門特陸部校外部軍部與軍甲學官防海四校海裝醫軍

未階部戰實軍練每各作，陸訓，使，驗之次編，化經良每改月準之優之數標戰為大段時量作成龐階須盡地隊為干度能實部極若限力據各員過低實根使兵經最與後，軍須，備然練陸必久裝，訓國，甚員等之中前時兵相善始須之又完開段隊力施

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 65

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk tsuì ko kè kwan-Ching kei-kwaan haì mi-yě à?
2. Kwòk-Fōng Pô chi hâ, yaũ pin sei-kòh chué-iù kwan-sê pô-moön?
3. Mi-yě kiù-tso Hoi-Kwan Lûk-Chin Tui\* à?
4. Kwan-Sui foô-chaak mi-yě à?
5. Kwan-tui\* kè shaù-i foô-chaak mi-yě à?
6. Ts'ing-pò hôk-haaü haì yung lai tsô mi-yě kà?
7. Neï shaü-kwòh ch'eüng k'ei kè ts'ing-pò fân-lîn, yik-waak tuén k'ei kè ts'ing-pò fân-lîn à?
8. Neï shik kóng pin chúng ngoi-uě à?
9. Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan ping-uên kòm p'ōng-taai. Mooi ts'è fân-lîn mei hoi-ch'i chi ts'in, sin iù tím à?
10. Fân-lîn chi ts'in, tím-kaaí sin iù koi-p'in à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 65

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Pô Tsúng-Pô 'Headquarters, General Headquarters'; a.f.: Tsúng-Sz-Lîng-Pô; Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Pô 'General Headquarters of the Army, General Headquarters of the Ground Forces', a.f.: Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng-Pô, Lûk Tsúng

Hoi-Kwan Tsúng-Pô General Headquarters of the Naval Forces; a.f.: Hoi-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng-Pô, Hoi Tsúng

Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Pô General Headquarters of the Air Force; a.f.: Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng-Pô, Hung Tsúng

Luên-K'ân Tsúng-Pô Luên-K'ân 'Combined Service Force'; a.f.: Luên-Hôp K'ân-Mô; Luên-K'ân Tsúng-Pô 'General Hq of the Combined Service Force'; a.f.: Luên-Hôp K'ân-Mô Tsúng-Sz-Lîng-Pô

ts'ing-pò intelligence

pô-ping infantry

kwan-sui quartermaster

kwan-i medical corps, military physician

shau-i shau 'animals'; shau-i 'veterinary surgeon, veterinarian'

ngoî-uě foreign language; a.f.: ngoî-mân

kôn-pô cadre; Tûng-Uên Kôn-Pô Hôk-Haaü 'Mobilization Cadre School'

tuên k'eí short period

t'ai...lai ts'au ts'au 'to collect, to consolidate';  
t'ai...lai ts'au 'all depends, all depends on...'; t'ai waan-king lai ts'au 'all depends on the situation, as the situation requires'

kaai-saân to dissolve, dissolution

mô-chong armed, armament, military

koî-p'in p'in 'to organize, to arrange in order, to compile, to edit, to fabricate'; koî-p'in 'to reorganize, to revise, re-organization, revision'

king-yân king (keng) 'to startle, to frighten, to alarm,

alarmed, frightened'; king-yān 'stupendous, remarkable, wonderful, startling, admirable'

kî-tso̅k kî-t 'a hero, heroic'; kî-tso̅k 'masterpiece, celebrated work'

ping-uēn uēn 'personnel'; ping-uēn 'troops strength, manpower in the troops'

p'ōng-taaî p'ōng 'huge, enormous, great'; p'ōng-taaî 'huge, enormous, great'

shât-teî on the spot, actual ground

cheúng-koon superior, supervisor, commander, officer

ts'uēn-t'ai all, whole, a whole, entire, everyone

cheúng-sz officers and soldiers (pertaining to everyone in a military combat unit)

fàn-wâ fàn 'teaching, to instruct, to give speech'; fàn-wâ\* 'to give speech (superior to inferior), orientation, instruction'



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

## ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-wai: Yan-wai T'oi-waan Meï-Kwòk Kwan-Sz Koò-Mân T'uên kè kung-tsòk, shai-tò Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè tsó-chik, fàn-lîn, chong-peî to hó ts'ui-heung Meï-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè piu-chún. Taân-hai tsui tai haân-tô yaũ yat tím m-t'ung, Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan yaũ shòh-wai Ching-Kung. Ching-Kung hai mi-yě à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Yan-wai seung taat-tò kung-t'ung on-ts'uên heí-kin, Meï-Kwòk Luên-Pong Ching-Foó t'ung k'ei-t'a kwòk-ka kè yán wòh-haaí hóp-tsòk. K'ei-t'a kwòk-ka kè yán waák-ché yaũ k'uĩ-teí kè fung-tsúk tsaáp-kwaân, chai-tô, tsó-chik. T'ung ngòh-teí kè m-t'ung. Chung-Kwòk Mò-Chong Pô-Tuí\* kè Ching-Kung tsaũ hai yat-chúng kan-kuí k'uĩ-teí kè king-ím í sui-iù kè chai-tô.

C: Uē-kwóh hai kóm, ngòh-teí yat-tíng iù ín-kaù ni chúng chai-tô kè pool-kíng, yám-mô, chik-cheung, ín-haũ chí hók-í tsòk yat-kòh shing-kin.

H: Tui là, sheung-wai. M-hai tsaũ hó yung-í ooí peí yat-kòh ming-ch'ing kè ng-ooí, hó ló-ts'ó kóm há yat-kòh kit-lún.

C: Ngòh seung-sùn Meï-Kwòk Mò-Chong Pô-Tuí\* mǎ ni chúng seung t'ung kè kei-k'au.

H: Neí waák-ché kóng-tak ngaam. Taân-hai t'ung Meï-Kwan Ch'aam-Maũ yám-mô seung ts'z kè teí-fong yaũ hó toh.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

Capt Cheung: Due to the work of the United States Military Assistance Advisory Group, Formosa, the organization, training, and equipment of the Chinese Army have been brought much closer to the standard of the US Army. However, there is at least one thing which is quite different. The Chinese Army has the so-called Political Department. What is this Political Department, Sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: In the interest of mutual security, the United States Government works in harmony with the peoples of many other nations. The people may have customs, traditions, systems, or organizations differing from our own. The Political Department of the Armed Forces of the Republic of China is such a system which their own experience has convinced them is necessary.

C: If that is the case, we must study the background, mission, and functions of this system before formulating opinions.

H: You are right, Captain. Otherwise it is too easy to be misled by a name in arriving at a hasty and poor conclusion.

C: I assume that there is no similar organization in the US Armed Forces.

H: You may be right. However, many staff functions within the US Forces are quite similar.

張上尉：因為台灣美國軍事顧問團嘅工作，使到中國陸軍嘅組織，訓練標準，但係都最低限度，有為想政其俗嘅係制，敢背景一個上尉嘅誤會，好容易會被一個結論，

何中校：因為聯邦，其俗嘅係制，敢背景一個上尉嘅誤會，好容易會被一個結論，

張：如果係敢背景一個上尉嘅誤會，好容易會被一個結論，

何：對啦，上尉嘅誤會，好容易會被一個結論，

張：我相信美國武裝部隊有呢種相同嘅機

何：你或者講得啱，但係同美軍參謀任務相似嘅地方有好多。

## READING MATERIAL

自民為安政美機行，國  
 為數。之之，之實來該  
 國多。國全見全構年各  
 美在不美安起安機近與  
 ，現件及同想同兩，  
 日。條界共理共此助好  
 今者之世種高一用援良  
 之導上由一最有利事為  
 略領事自有之設。軍甚作  
 侵之軍與府全內團與績合  
 處團與略政安家問助成諧  
 到集上侵邦同國顧援作和  
 黨主濟之聯共主助濟工民  
 產民經黨國現民援經之人  
 共與在產美實干事國構與  
 在界家共故為若軍該機府  
 世國禦，在與各兩政  
 由主防全策國構對此之

力，國地部要  
 努美之治需  
 極於同政與  
 積趨不或驗構  
 之漸干織經機  
 團備若組景此  
 問裝有工背無  
 顧與仍政之內  
 事練織之國隊  
 軍訓組軍中軍  
 華織之國據國  
 駐組隊為根美  
 國之軍者是在  
 美軍國著構但  
 於國兩顯機  
 由國但最別成  
 中。特組  
 使化方此而

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

QUESTIONS

1. Tsê-Yau Shai-Kaai hai tim-kaai à?
2. Tsê-Yau Shai-Kaai paau-k'òt pin ti kwòk-ka à?
3. Tsê-Yau Shai-Kaai tsui kán-iù kè kwòk hai pin kwòk à?
4. Kung-Ch'aán Shai-Kaai tsui kán-iù kè kwòk-ka hai pin kwòk à?
5. Kung-t'ung on-ts'uèn hai tim-kaai à?
6. Meï-Kwòk kè kung-t'ung on-st'uèn ching-ch'aak kè múk-tik hai tim à?
7. Meï-Kwòk tim-kaai iù oon-chôh k'ei-t'a kwòk-ka fong-uê Kung-Ch'aán Tóng?
8. Meï-Kwòk tim-yeung\* hai Tsê-Yau Shai-Kaai kòk-kwòk shat-haang kung-t'ung on-ts'uèn kè ching-ch'aak à?
9. Meï-Kwòk chuè T'oi-Waan kè Kwan-Sê Koò-Mân T'uèn foô-chaak mi-yê à?
10. Meï-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* mǒ Ching-Chi Pô. Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* yau Ching-Chi Pô. Tim-kaai à?

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

koò-mân t'uēn koò-mân 'adviser'; t'uēn 'group, community, a regiment'; koò-mân t'uēn 'advisory group'

shai-tò to cause, to let, to make possible.

ts'ui-heùng ts'ui 'to tend to a direction, to follow, to run after, to aim at, to hasten'; ts'ui-heùng 'to run after, to follow, to approach to a direction, to tend to a direction, tendency'

Ching-Kung Political Department (in the Chinese Nationalist Army); synonym: Ching-Chí Pô

kung-t'üng on-ts'uēn kung-t'üng 'mutual, bilateral'; on-ts'uēn 'security, safety, safe'; kung-t'üng on-ts'uēn 'mutual security'

Luēn-Pong Ching-Foó luēn-pong 'federal, confederation'; Luēn-Pong Ching-Foó 'Federal Government'

wōh-haai hōp-tsòk wōh-haai 'harmony, harmonized, harmonious'; hōp tsòk 'to cooperate, cooperation'; wōh-haai hōp-tsòk 'to cooperate and work in harmony'

pooi-king background

tsòk to form, to formulate, to make, to do, to work, to write (book)

shing-kin opinion, prejudice, difference in opinion

m-hai tsaü (IE) otherwise, if not; a.f.: uē-kwóh m-hai

mīng-ch'ing name, title, topic

ng-ooi ng 'mistake, error, mistaken, erroneous, wrong, to impede, to do harm'; ng-ooi 'to misunderstand, misunderstanding, misunderstood, misleading'

lō-ts'ó reckless, heedless, careless, impetuous, rude, hasty

kit-lün lün 'to discuss, to reason, to argue, to converse, an essay, an article, -ism, -ology'; kit-lün 'conclusion, to conclude'; hâ kit-lün 'to draw a conclusion'

seung t'üng seung 'mutual'; t'üng 'the same, similar, and,

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

for, with<sup>1</sup>; seung t<sup>1</sup>ūng <sup>1</sup>similar, analogy, alike, resemble<sup>1</sup>

kei-k<sup>1</sup>au<sup>1</sup> setup, organization, agency, unit

seung ts<sup>1</sup>ž<sup>1</sup> ts<sup>1</sup>ž<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>alike, resemble<sup>1</sup>; seung ts<sup>1</sup>ž<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>similar,  
alike, resemble<sup>1</sup>

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* Ching-Kung kè lîk-sz  
 hai tim kâ? Tim-kaaî Ching-Kung kòm chûng-iù ne, chung-  
 kaaù?

Hoh Chung-Kaaù: Ching-Kung chai-tô hai yat-kaú-i-sei Kwóng-Tung  
 Wóng-Pò Kwan Haaù fân-lîn san pin kè shî-haü i-king hoi-ch'i.  
 Tsoi kwòh-hui saam-shâp kei nin, ni kòh chai-tô lîng-tò koon  
 ping yaü oi kwòk sz-seung, ching-i sùn-yeung. Tui kwan-tui\*  
 yaü m-shiú kung-hin, shòh-i Chung-Kwòk yan tui-ue Ching-  
 Kung chai-tô, yaü pit-iù sing t'ung chûng-iù sing.

C: Ching-Kung kung-tsòk kè tsung-chí hai mi-yě à?

H: Yan-wai Chung Kung yat-heung yung hei-p'in, shâm-t'au, fan-  
 fâ shaú-tuên, sung-ch'i Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* tsó-chik, tung-  
 iü koon ping chin-tau sz-hei, taat-shing k'ui-tei ts'am-  
 leük kè mük-tik. Wai tui-foô ni chûng kè hîp-pik, Ching-  
 Kung kè kung-tsòk hai chi-tsoi k'it-faät Ngòh-Kwòk uë Chung  
 Kung kè yam-maü, ka-k'eung kwan-tui\* t'ung yan-män kè t'uën-  
 kit, hung-koò pô-tui\* on-ts'uën, p'ooi-yeung kwan-tui\* sz-  
 hei, kin-laâp pit shing sùn-nim.

C: Oh! Uën-loi hai kóm. Ching-Kung kung-tsòk hai seung ying  
 ts'ing yě-maän t'ung män-ming kè fan-pit, kik-k'uën t'ung  
 män-chué kè fan-pit. Uë-kwòh näng-kaü ying ts'ing mük-  
 piu, ka-k'eung tsòk-chin tsó-chik, in-haü k'ui-tei chi hòh-  
 i chin shing tik-yan.



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

Capt Cheung: What is the historical background of the Political Department in the Chinese Armed Forces? Why is the Political Department so important, Colonel?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The beginning of the Political Department dates back to 1924 when the first military cadres were being trained at the Whampoa Military Academy in Canton. For the past three decades, this system has succeeded in infusing patriotic sentiments and firm belief in their just cause among the officers and men, and contributed much to the achievements of their Armed Forces. Therefore, the Chinese are convinced of the necessity and the importance of this political system.

C: What are the purposes of the Political Department's activities?

H: The traditional methods of the Chinese Communists in achieving their goal of military conquests have been deception, penetration, and subversion which aim at the disintegration of the Chinese Nationalist's military organization and shattering the morale of their troops. To cope with this menace, the activities of the Political Department are to dig out the conspiracies of the Russians and the Chinese communities, to strengthen friendly relations between the military personnel and the civilians, to insure security of the troops, to maintain their will to fight, and to increase their faith in final victory.

C: Oh, I see. The work of the Political Department is to mark distinction between barbarism and civilization, totalitarianism and democracy. It is true that only with a clear objective in mind and a closely knit fighting force can they hope to defeat the enemy.

張上尉：中國軍隊政工要嘅歷史係點嘍？點  
 何中校：政工制卅度新十國少度宗向弛士對志強安信敢明如織  
 張：政工為中段的兵的工作，謀固立原警分作敵  
 何：因爲戰作，部必來同別戰人  
 手官目陰鞏建  
 化搖工既，建  
 分動略政共結氣  
 侵，中國士  
 迫與既隊  
 俄人養  
 工作極清地  
 係權目至可  
 想同標以  
 認民，以  
 清主加戰  
 野既強勝

## READING MATERIAL

民之於仰，國工鞏必  
 於上由信，政，立  
 始以，命驗，結建  
 開年中革經性團，  
 ，十期與之要之氣  
 立三時想史重民士  
 建有各思歷與人之  
 之已之族據性與隊  
 度，爭民根要隊軍  
 制時戰家，必軍養  
 工軍命國就其強培  
 政建革之成有加，  
 軍埔國強之，為全  
 國黃中極大度的安  
 國年在有極制目之念  
 中三，兵到工之隊信  
 十史官得政度部之  
 國歷各故軍制固勝

，氣，種制工，  
 透士此工政分  
 ，戰揭之由明之  
 騙之與在，文由  
 欺兵付現要與自  
 為官對隊重變與  
 段軍為軍為野由  
 手國，國期清自  
 之搖的中時認不  
 用動自由個以，  
 採為之自一可分  
 向的勝故何，之  
 一目而，任立主  
 共其戰見前建民  
 中，不起以之與  
 化，成謀比度權  
 分達陰度制極

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

QUESTIONS

1. Ching-kung hai mi-yě à?
2. Tsòk-chin kè shí-haú, uē-kwóh yān-yān mǒ oi-kwòk sam, kwan-tui\* t'ūng yān-mān m-t'uēn-kit m-hòp-tsoók, tsaú ooi tím à?
3. Tím-yeung\* chì hóh-í līng pō-tui\* sê-hei ko à?
4. Chung-Kūng yat-heung yung kè shaú-tuēn hai tím à?
5. Chung-Kūng yung hei-p'in, shām-t'au, fan-fà kè mūk-tik hai tím?
6. Iú tui-foó Chung-Kūng kè yam-māu, ching-foó ying-koi tím-yeung\* tsô?
7. Mān-chué ching-foó hai mi-yě à?
8. Kik-k'uēn ching-foó hai mi-yě à?
9. Meī-Kwòk Ching-foó hai mān-chué ching-foó yik-waāk kik-k'uēn ching-foó à?
10. Kūng-ch'aan ching-foó hai mān-chué ching-foó yik-waāk kik-k'uēn ching-foó à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

ch'ing-i justice, just cause

pit-iù s'ing pit-iu 'indispensable, must', pit-iù s'ing  
'indispensability, necessity'

tsung-chí aim, purpose, requirement, standard; synonym:  
chí

Chung K'ung Chung 'China, Chinese'; K'ung abbr. of K'ung-  
Ch'án Tóng 'Communist'; Chung K'ung 'Chinese Communist, Red China';  
Mei K'ung 'American Communist'

yat-heung up to the present, heretofore

hei-p'in to cheat, to take advantage of, to deceive, decep-  
tion, cheating, humbug; a.f.: hei, p'in

shám-t'au to infiltrate, to penetrate, infiltration,  
penetration, subversion

fan-fà to disintegrate, to split, to degenerate, to divide,  
to defect

sháu-tuên trick, scheme, plot, knack, method

sung-ch'i (ch'i) sung 'loose, lax, slack, not tight, to  
let go, to unleash, to relax, lenient'; ch'i 'to relax, to slow  
down, to unstring a bow, slack, lax, loose'; sung-ch'i 'to loosen,  
to slow down, to soften up'

t'ung-iū to shaken, to weaken (one's will), unsteady,  
wavering; synonym: t'ung, iū

ch'in-tau to combat, combat, fighting; ch'in-tau yān-uēn  
'combatant'

s'z-hei moral, spirit

taât-shing to accomplish, to fulfill, to realize, to attain,  
to reach; a.f.: taât-tò, taât; yām-mô taât-shing 'mission accom-  
plished'

tui-foō to deal with, to match against, to face

hip-pik threat, menace, intimidation, to threaten, to  
intimidate

chì-tsoi to aim at, with the aim at

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

- k'it-faât to expose and make known(plot, scheme), to uncover  
yam-maū conspiracy , scheme, plot  
ka-k'eūng to strengthen, to enhance  
t'uēn-k'it to unite together, to stand together in a united front, union  
húng-koò to stabilize, to insure security, well-guarded, stable, invulnerable, impregnable  
p'ooi-yeŭng to cultivate, to maintain, to nourish, to culture  
sùn-nîm faith, confidence; pit shing sùn-nîm 'faith and confidence to win the victory'  
yîng ts'ing yîng 'to recognize, to find out, to tell the difference, to admit'; yîng ts'ing 'to distinguish, to tell the difference, to realize, to be aware of'  
yě-maān barbarism, barbarious, uncivilized  
mān-mīng civilization, civilized  
fan-p'it difference, distinction, to distinguish, to discriminate, farewell, to depart, good-bye  
k'ik-k'uēn totalitarianism  
m'uk-piu target, objective

## ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* ching-kung ts'aam-maū  
tsó-chik hai-t'ung hai tím kà?

Hoh Chung-Kaau: Tsung Ching-Chi Pò hai Kwòk-Fóng Pò yat-kòh  
mòk-liū taan-wai\*. Shaū Ts'aam-Maū Tsung-Cheung kè ming-  
lîng, foô-chaak shòh yaū kwan-tui\* ching-chi kung-tsòk.

C: Taan-wai\* fong-mîn tím à?

H: Sz k'ap í sheung kè taan-wai\* yaū ching-chi pò. T'uēn  
k'ap kè taan-wai\* yaū ching-chi ch'uè waāk ching-chi shat.  
Ying k'ap t'ung lîn k'ap kè taan-wai\* yaū ching-chi chí-  
tò uēn.

C: K'ui-tei tím-yeung\* hîp-tiū kung-tsòk à?

H: Sz í sheung kè ching-chi pò chué-yâm, hai kòh kòh taan-wai\*  
chué-koon kè ching-chi mòk-liū cheung. Foô-chaak hîp-tiū  
ching-chi pò kòk foh waāk kòk tsó ch'ué-lei kòh kòh taan-  
wai\* kè ching-chi sî-mô. T'uēn, ying, lîn kè ching-chi  
ch'uè chué-yâm, hai kòh kòh taan-wai\* kè foò chué-koon, yik-  
to hai chué-koon kè ching-kung ts'aam-maū.

C: Ts'ing nei yung yě-chîn pô-tui\* lai kui yat-kòh lai.

H: Yě-chîn pô-tui\* chí-fai koon chi hâ yaū yat-kòh kwan-sî  
mòk-liū cheung t'ung yat-kòh ching-chi mòk-liū cheung.  
Ts'aam-maū cheung hîp-tiū Ts'aam-Yat, Ts'aam-Î, Ts'aam-  
Saam, Ts'aam-Sei t'ung tâk-îp ts'aam-maū. Ching-chi pò  
chué-yâm hîp-tiū Ching-Yat, Ching-Î, Ching-Saam, Ching-  
Sei t'ung ching-kung tâk-îp ts'aam-maū. Hai chí-fai hai-  
t'ung sheung, ts'aam-maū cheung t'ung ching-chi pò chué-  
yâm chik-tsip hai chí-fai koon chi hâ.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 68

Capt Cheung: What is the organization of the political staff in the Chinese Armed Forces?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The General Political Department is a staff organization of the Ministry of National Defense and is responsible for the overall political activities under the command of the Chief of General Staff.

C: How about the units?

H: Each of the units above and including division level has a political department. Each of the units below and including regiment level has a political section or a political officer.

C: How do they coordinate?

H: The chief of the political department in units above division level is the chief of the political staff and is responsible for the direction and coordination of the political section's operations within the unit. The chief of the political section in regimental, battalion and company units is the commander of the unit as well as the political staff officer to the commander.

C: Please use a field unit as an example.

H: A commander of a field unit has a political chief of staff as well as a military one. The military chief of staff directs and coordinates the operations of G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4 and special staff; whereas the political chief of

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 68

staff directs and coordinates the operations of S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, and political special staff. In the chain of command, the military chief of staff and the political chief of staff are directly under the commander.

張上尉：中國軍隊政工參謀組織系統係點  
中隊？

何中校：總政隊受參政隊  
治部總長係國防部一個幕僚單位。  
謀政治工呀？

張：單位方面以上有既單位  
何：師級以位級有既單位  
團營導員

張：師級以位級有既單位  
何：師級以位級有既單位  
係個幕僚組，單工黎之治二治，部政統係  
個幕僚組，單工黎之治二治，部政統係

張：請你戰  
何：請野戰  
係個幕僚組，單工黎之治二治，部政統係  
係個幕僚組，單工黎之治二治，部政統係

## READING MATERIAL

防持國主，為部令，該命之，部長，政治總政謀作，總參工設受治部政，防位之，國軍隊，國僚部，中幕各，部之軍國

要師單之，需該位室，之織為單治，環境組任該政，環謀主理或，與參部處處，驗工治責治員，經政政負政導，之立，設指戰設部長位治，作中治僚單政，共織政幕級設，中組設治團位，對謀位政，單於參單之務級，由軍上官事連，國以主治級，於級位政營

設事參僚，長，軍，幕四謀，下為三治政參，之長參政，官謀，為三上指揮參二任政統接，指，參主，系直於長，部二揮之，僚一治政指官，例幕參政，在揮為治調，一，指隊政協謀政謀受，部與責參調參任，戰長負業協業主，野僚，特責特部，以幕長及員工治，事僚，政政，軍幕四長及與

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 68

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk pin-kòh kei-kwaan foô-chaàk kòk pô-tuí\* ching-chí kung-tsòk à?
2. Tsúng Ching-Chí Pô shûk-ue pin-kòh kei-kwaan à?
3. Tsúng Ching-Chí Pô iù tsíp-shaû pin-kòh cheúng-koon kè mîng-lîng à?
4. Sz k'ap ĩ sheûng taan-wai\* kè ching-kung tsó-chik kiù tsô mi-yě à?
5. Pin-kòh hai yat-kòh sz kè ching-chí môk-liū cheúng à?
6. T'uên k'ap taan-wai\* kè ching-kung tsó-chik kiù tsô mi-yě à?
7. Yîng k'ap t'ûng lîn k'ap kè ching-kung tsó-chik yaū pin-kòh foô-chaàk à?
8. Pin-kòh hai yat-kòh yě-chîn pô-tuí\* kè kwan-sz môk-liū cheúng à?
9. Ts'aam-maū cheúng foô-chaàk hîp-tiū pin kei kòh taan-wai\* à?
10. Hai chí-fai hai-t'ûng sheûng, ching-chí pô chué-yâm t'ûng ts'aam-maū cheúng shaû pin-kòh chí-fai à?

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

tsó-chik hai-t'úng hai-t'úng 'system'; tsó-chik hai-t'úng 'system of organization'

Ching-Chí Pô Political Department; Tsúng Ching-Chí Pô 'General Political Department'

môk-liū an advisor, a staff officer, a staff advisor;  
môk-liū cheúng 'chief of staff'

Ts 'aam-Maū Tsúng-Cheúng Ts 'aam-Maū Cheúng 'Chief of Staff';  
Ts 'aam-Maū Tsúng-Cheúng 'Chief of General Staff', abbr.: Tsúng-Cheúng

ch'uè a department (smaller than pô), an office, a place, condition, circumstance, to manage, to handle, to dwell; Ching-Chí Ch'uè 'Political Department (smaller than Ching-Chí Pô)'

shat a home, household, house, apartment, an office, a department (smaller than pô); Ching-Chí Shat 'Political Department (smaller than Ching-Chí Pô)'

chí-tô uên chí-tô 'to guide, to direct, to supervise, supervision, guidance'; chí-tô-uên 'director, political officer'; ching-chí chí-tô-uên 'political officer'

hîp-tiū to coordinate, coordination, coordinated

chué-yâm Chief, Officer in Charge, head of an office, Chairman; Ching-Chí Pô Chué-Yâm 'Chief of Political Department'

chué-koon commanding officer, officer in charge, head of an office

tsó section (smaller than pô and ch'uè), to organize, to form

sž-mô affair, matter, business

kuí lai kuí 'to raise, to point out, to cite'; lai 'example, instance, regulation, rule'; kuí lai 'to cite example, for instance, for example'; kuí...lai 'for...example'

Ts 'aam-Yat G-1

Ts 'aam-Î G-2

Ts 'aam-Saam G-3

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 68

Ts'aam-Sei G-4

tâk-îp ts'aam-maū special staff; yat-poon ts'aam-maū  
'general staff'

Ching-Yat S-1

Ching-î S-2

Ching-Saam S-3

Ching-Sei S-4

chî-fai haî-t'úng chain of command

## ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* Ching-Kung Ts'aam-Maū, t'ūng Meī Kwan Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maū Tāk-Īp Ts'aam-Maū kè chik-cheung pei-kaaù tím à, chung-kaaù?

Hoh Chung-Kaaù: Hai sing-chat fong-mîn t'ūng tsòk-yung fong-mîn lai kóng, ping mǒ mat fan-pít. M-t'ūng-ché, Chung-Kwòk yung tsaap-chung fong-faàt, Meī-Kwòk yung fan-shūk fong-faàt.

C: Neī chí mi-yě i-sz à?

H: Oón-in-chi, yan-wai Chung-Kwòk tsòk-chìn waan-king m-t'ūng, tsòk-chìn tui-tseung m-t'ūng. Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* ying wai iù tsaap-chung yau ti ch'aam-maū chik-cheung, shing wai ching-kung ts'aam-maū chik-cheung. Hai Meī Kwan ni-ti chik-cheung hai fan-shūk yat-poon ts'aam-maū t'ūng tāk-īp ts'aam-maū kè.

C: Neī hoh-ī yung yat-kòh t'ò lai kaaí-shik mà?

H: Hòh-ī. Ngòh sin iù king-kò neī. Shòh yau ni ti t'ò to hai Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* kè pei-mât man-kîn\*. Neī i-king yau Meī-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* t'ūng Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* p'ai-chún hoh-ī paan-leī pó-mât s2-hông, paa-k'òdt tsuêt-tui kei-mât, kík kei-mât, kei-mât, mât.

C: Chung-Kwòk Ching-Kung Ts'aam-Maū t'ūng Meī Kwan Koò-Mân T'uên tím-yeung\* híp-tiú à?

H: Meī Kwan Koò-Mân T'uên Lúk Hoí Hung Kwan to p'aaí yat-kòh luên-lòk koò-mân t'ūng Ching-Chí Pô Chué-Yâm t'ūng k'uī kè ts'aam-maū pó-ch'í hóp-tsòk, chí-tô shik-tòng híp-tiú ching-chí oót-tung t'ūng pô-tui\* fàn-lîn.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 69

Capt Cheung: What is the comparison of functions between the political staffs of the Chinese Forces and the general and special staffs of the US Forces, Colonel?

Lt Colonel Hōh: They are similar in their objectives and nature. The difference is that the Chinese system is centralized, the US is not.

C: What do you mean by that?

H: In other words, the Chinese Forces, in view of the particular circumstances in which they are placed and the nature of the enemy they are fighting, deem it necessary to centralize some of the staff functions as functions of the political staff. These functions are normally distributed among the general and special staffs in the case of US Forces.

C: Can you use a chart to explain to us?

H: Certainly. First I must caution you that these charts are classified by the Chinese Forces. But anyway, you have been cleared by the US and Chinese Forces to handle classified matters including top secret, secret, confidential, and restricted (still being used by the Chinese).

C: What is the coordination between the Chinese Political Staff and MAAG?

H: An officer each from the US Army, US Navy, and US Air Force of MAAG was appointed to serve as liaison-advisor to work with the Chief of the Political Department and to furnish him and his staff guidance for the proper coordination of political activities with military training.

張上尉：中國軍隊政工參謀，同美軍一般，中參中校性也方法野，意因為唔參係同為工分，並集中，黎國方面中法方，方屬方，方戰國，環境隊為掌，要集謀一

何中校：喺有方也之戰中職般以，先國國保密，謀同美軍，空軍都派一，個聯絡顧持同

張：你指言

何：換言

張：你可以

何：可以

張：中國政工參謀，同美軍，空軍都派一，個聯絡顧持同

何：美軍顧問合部

## READING MATERIAL

般作在中，於國部集美  
 一與為集之屬中治工與  
 之上，為言分在政政象  
 軍質者者換是但於用對  
 美性同用。軍。掌採戰  
 與在不所法美內職國作  
 謀；大國方在之謀中及  
 參較最中屬，掌參。境  
 工比其。分項職工內環  
 政之。中為事謀政之戰  
 軍掌別集者各參中室作  
 國職分與用之業集治為  
 國謀無屬所戰特是政因  
 中參並分國作及，或是  
 於業，之美工謀面處，  
 關特言上。政參方治法同  
 謀上作法關般軍政方不  
 參用工方有一國或中軍

協中適  
 之與，  
 團問作  
 問顧合  
 顧絡切  
 軍聯密練  
 美軍持訓  
 與空保之  
 謀陸謀隊  
 參海參部  
 工派其與  
 政團及動  
 國問任活  
 中顧主治  
 於軍部政  
 至美治調  
 ，政協  
 調國當

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 69

QUESTIONS

1. Haí sîng-chat sheûng, Chung-Kwòk Ching-Kung ts'aam-Maū t'ūng Meī-Kwan kè Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maū yaū mi-yě m-t'ūng à?
2. Haí tsòk-yûng sheûng, Chung-Kwòk Ching-Kung ts'aam-Maū t'ūng Meī-Kwan kè Tâk-Īp Ts'aam-Maū yaū mi-yě fan-pît à?
3. Chung-Kwòk Ching-Kung Ts'aam-Maū kè fong-faàt haí fan-shûk yik-waâk tsaâp-chung?
4. Chung-Kwòk Ching-Kung Ts'aam-Maū yûng tsaâp-chung fong-faàt. Tím-yeûng\* tsaâp-chung?
5. Tím-kaaí Chung-Kwòk ts'oi-yûng Ching-Kung tsaâp-chung kè fong-faàt à?
6. Tsê-Yaū Chung-Kwòk ĩ-ka kè tsòk-chin tui-tseûng haí pin-kòh à?
7. Ching-Chi Pô iù t'ūng Meī-Kwan Koò-Mân T'uên pin ti yān luēn-lòk à?
8. Tím-kaaí Ching-Chi Pô iù t'ūng Meī-Kwan Koò-Mân T'uên mât-ts'it luēn-lòk?
9. Pó-mât sê-hûng yaū pin sei chúng à?
10. Tím-kaaí iù yaū sei chúng m-t'ūng kè pó-mât sê-hûng à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 69

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

yat-poon ts' aam-maū general staff

tsòk-yūng objective, effect, function, purpose

pīng intensive particle before a negative, and, also, or, at the same time, together with, united, together; pīng meī 'it has by no means as yet'; pīng pat 'by no means'; pīng mō mat fan-pīt 'actually no difference'

fan-shūk decentralization, to branch out separately, to decentralize

fong-faàt method, ways and means; synonym: paân-faàt, faàt, faàt-tsz

ì-sz meaning, idea, thought,; mi-yě ì-sz? 'what does it mean?'; neī chí mi-yě ì-sz? 'what do you mean? what are you trying to say?'

oôn-in-chi in other words

tui-tseūng the object to deal with, the object under consideration, the opposite party, the opponent

yīng wai to recognize for a certainty, to be sure, to consider to be

t'ò a chart, a drawing

kaaī-shik to explain, to justify, explanation, justification

kīng-kò to warn, to caution, warning, indication

pei-mât classified, secrecy

mān-kîn\* document, paper

p'ai-chún p'ai 'to comment, to make a note on the document (superior to inferior), to make a critique, to reply in writing officially to an inferior, officially authorized, a lot'; chún 'to allow, to approve'; p'ai-chún 'to approve (writing or verbal), to assent to a petition, to authorize'

mât restricted (document)

luēn-lòk liaison, to get in touch, to keep contact

pó-ch'í to maintain, to hold fast, to keep intact

shik-tòng suitable, appropriate, proper

oôt-tûng activity, active

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Ching-kung ts'aam-mau kè tsòk-íp ch'ing-tsuí  
 hai tím kà?

Hoh Chung-Kaau: T'ung k'ei-t'a ts'aam-mau seung t'ung. Tsòk-íp  
 ch'ing-tsuí hoh-í fan wai lúk-kòh pò-chaaú: Yat, chí-fai  
 koon suen-pò tsòk-chìn k'oi-nim. Í, chông-fông p'oòn-tuên.  
 Saam, hâ-ting k'uét-sam. Sei, í-ting kai-waak. Ng, hâ-  
 taat ming-ling. Lúk, tuk-tô t'ung shât-shi.

C: Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* ching-kung yan-uên yan shò keí toh à?

H: Lúk Hoí Hung Kwan taaí-yeük\* yaú í-maân keí yan. Ching  
 fàn-lín hó toh.

C: Ngòh hó seung in-kaú k'ui-teí kè sam-chìn kung-tsòk. Mooí  
 k'ap kè chaak-yâm faân-wai hai tím kà?

H: Tsung Ching-Chí Pô i-kui Kwòk-Fông Pô kè k'uét-ch'aak, foô-  
 chaak kai-waak kè ch'aak-ting, t'ung tuk-tô shât-shi. Kòk  
 Tsung-Pô foô-chaak chin-leük shing sam-chìn kung-tsòk kè  
 chap-haang, t'ung chin-shút shing sam-chìn kung-tsòk kè  
 tuk-tô. Kòk k'ap pò-tui\* foô-chaak chin-shút shing sam-  
 chin kung-tsòk kè chap-haang.

C: Yaú mi-yě chuen yâm sam-chìn kung-tsòk kè keí-k'au à?

H: Yaú kòk teí-k'ui sam-chìn chí-fai shòh, uē-mān kau-tsai  
 chaam, pòh yam tui\*...Sam-chìn fong-shik paau-k'oòt tân-  
 t'oi kwóng-pòh, chân-teí haam-wâ, faat-shê suen-ch'uên  
 p'aaú-taân\*, hung-p'iu hei-k'au, hoí-p'iu ch'uên-taan,  
 hung-t'au ch'uên-taan...

Capt Cheung: What is the procedure of political staff operation?

Lt Colonel Hōh: Like other staff operations, the procedure may be divided into six phases: 1. Announcement of concept of operation by commander. 2. Evaluation of situation. 3. Decision. 4. Planning. 5. Issuance of order. 6. Supervision and execution.

C: What is the strength of political personnel in GRC (Government of the Republic of China) Armed Forces?

H: There are about 20,000 political officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force. More are being trained.

C: I am interested in their psychological warfare activities. What is the scope of responsibilities at each level?

H: The General Political Department is responsible for overall planning and supervision of psywar activities in accordance with the policy prescribed by MND (Ministry of National Defense). Political Departments at GHQ level are charged with the execution of strategical psywar activities and supervision over tactical psywar activities. Political Departments (Sections) in lower echelons are responsible for the execution of tactical psywar activities.

C: What are the agencies exclusively engaged in psywar activities?

H: They are the psywar command posts, fishermen's relief stations, broadcasting detachments... Their psywar activities



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

include broadcasting, loudspeakers on battlefields, firing of leaflets, launching of balloons, drifting of leaflets on the sea, dropping of leaflets from the air...

張上尉：政工參謀，既作業程程序，係點，際？  
 何中校：同分作下下軍空多。研究範依策戰術性責任心戰隊……話海  
 張：中 國 海 軍。 研 究 範 依 策 戰 術 性 責 任 心 戰 隊 …… 話 海  
 何：陸 軍。 研 究 範 依 策 戰 術 性 責 任 心 戰 隊 …… 話 海  
 張：我 好 想 責 任 部 戰 術 性 責 任 心 戰 隊 野 地 播 陣 氣  
 何：總 政 治 劃 員 戰 隊 野 地 播 陣 氣  
 張：有 也 各  
 何：有 有 各

READING MATERIAL

他佈心導  
其宣決督  
與官定  
序揮下六  
程指  
業·三令  
作一·命  
之：斷達  
謀六判下  
參有况  
工驟狀五  
政步·  
軍其二劃  
國·計  
國·念定  
中相概擬  
謀戰·施  
參作四實

之如計戰之  
要序責責任  
重程員員工  
最業，部戰之  
·作策總心  
多之決級性工  
甚戰之高術性  
類心部各戰術  
種·防；與戰  
作戰國施行責  
工理據實執員  
之·心依導之隊  
部之部督作部  
治人治與工級  
政敵政定戰各  
總對總策心，  
為：之性導  
一下劃略督

機民等，對  
之漁隊話，  
作陸音喊單  
工大播地傳  
戰，陣漂  
心所隊，海  
任揮樂播，  
專指音廣球  
，戰，台氣  
下·心班電飄  
之區劇為空  
部地戲式，等  
治各動方彈單  
政如流之砲傳  
總，戰傳投  
在多站心宣空  
甚濟施射陸  
構救實發大

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

QUESTIONS

1. Uē-kwóh yat-kòh chí-fai koon tui-ue chông-fòng kè p'òon-tuên m̄-ngaam, tsaū ooi tím à?
2. Neĩ ĩ-wai yat-kòh pô-tui\* kè tsòk-chìn kai-waâk hai yaū pin-kòh ĩ-tíng kà?
3. Sam-leĩ chín hai mi-yě à?
4. Tá cheùng kè shī-haū, tím-kaaí iù yūng sam-laĩ chín à?
5. Sam-leĩ chín kè tsui ko k'uèt-ch'aak yaū pin-kòh kei-kwaan k'uèt-tíng kà?
6. Pin-kòh kei-kwaan foô-chaak kai-waâk sam-leĩ chín à?
7. Pin ti kei-kwaan foô-chaak chap-haang sam-leĩ chín à?
8. Shât-shi sam-chìn kè fong-shik paa-u-k'oòt ti mi-yě à?
9. Shât-shi chān-teĩ haam-wā kè shī-haū, neĩ ĩ-wai kóng ti mi-yě chí hó à?
10. Ts̄-Yaū Chung-Kwòk kè sam-chìn taan-wai\* tím-yeung tseung ti ch'uēn-taan faat-tò Chung-Kwòk Taaĩ-Lūk à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

tsòk-îp operation, work, homework

pô-chaaû phase, step, synonym: pô

k'oi-nîm concept, conception, idea

p'oòn-tuèn to judge, to evaluate, to appraise and decide, judgment, evaluation, appraisal; synonym: p'oòn, tuèn; chông-fông p'oòn-tuèn 'evaluation of situation'

k'uèt-sam resolution, decision, determination, to decide, to resolve; hâ k'uèt-sam 'to make decision'; a.f.: hâ-tîng k'uèt-sam

ĩ-tîng to draft, to plan; a.f.: ĩ, ts'ó-ĩ; ĩ-tîng kai-waâk 'planning, to make plan'

hâ-taât to issue (order, decision); hâ-taât ming-lîng 'to issue order, issuance of order', a.f.: hâ ming-lîng

tuk-tô to supervise, supervision; tuk-tô t'ung shât-shi 'supervision and execution'

sam chin psychological warfare; a.f.: sam-leĩ tsòk-chin, sam-leĩ chin

chaâk-yân responsibility, duty; abbr: chaâk

i-kuì to comply with, to base on, in accordance with, compliance, basis, foundation; a.f.: i-chiũ, i, kan-kuì

k'uèt-ch'aâk k'uèt 'to decide, to determine, resolution, decision, determination'; ch'aâk 'policy'; k'uèt-ch'aâk 'final decision, policy, decision, to decide policy'

ch'aâk-tîng to make plan, to study the plan and make a decision

chin-leûk strategy; chin-leûk shîng 'strategic, strategy in nature'

chin-shût tactics; chin-shût shîng 'tactical, tactics in nature'

chuen yâm chuen 'specialized, special, solely, exclusive'; yâm 'to appoint, to designate, appointment, designation, duty'; chuen yâm 'to designate exclusively, exclusive designation, with exclusive designation and duty'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

- teî-k'ui area, district, region, post; synonym: k'ui
- chî-fai shóh shóh 'place, that which, where'; chî-fai shóh  
'command post'
- uē-mān fisherman; a.f.: uē-yān
- chân-teî position (combat), battlefield
- haàm-wâ to send call (by loudspeakers); chân-teî haàm-wâ  
'to send call on battlefield'
- faât-shê to fire, to shoot, firing; synonym: faât, shê
- suen-ch'uēn propaganda, publicity
- p'aaü-taân\* taân\* 'shell, bullet'; p'aaü-taân\* 'artillery  
shell'
- hung-p'iu hung 'air, sky, empty'; p'iu 'to flutter, to  
whirl (as the wind), floating'; hung p'iu 'blown in the air,  
fluttering in the air'
- hei-k'aū balloon
- hoi-p'iu (p'iu) drifting on the sea, floating and sinking  
on the sea
- ch'uēn-taan leaflet
- hung-t'aū t'aū 'to drop down, to throw'; hung-t'aū 'air  
drop'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* kè Faân Ts'ing-Pò Tui\*  
yik-to hai tai-shúk Ching-Chi Pò, tui mà, chung-kaaù?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Mō-ts'òh là. Shiù-kaaù.

P: Neĩ hoh-ĩ tseung Faân Ts'ing-Pò kè yâm-mô k'oi-fòng kóng  
hã peĩ ngõh-teĩ t'eng mà?

H: Tong-ĩn hoh-ĩ la. Tai-yat hai pò-mât. Paau-k'oòt paan-  
pò pò-mât kw'ai-ting, chong-chi pò-mât ch'it-peĩ, shat-shi  
pò-mât kim-ch'a, shau-tsaap t'ung ch'ue-leĩ sit-laũ pei-  
mât sê-kin\*. Tai-ĩ hai fong tĩp. Paau-k'oòt yân-sê t'iu-  
ch'a, koo-lai kim-kui, ch'aak-tung tsê-shau, pei-mât ching-  
p'òh. Tai-saam hai fong-faân pei-mât p'òh-waai. Paau-  
k'oòt waak-ting kãm-k'ui, ch'it-laap king-peĩ t'ung kaak-  
leĩ ch'it-shi, kin-laap t'ung-haang shik-pit chai-tô, yân-  
uên haang-tung koon-chai. Tai-sei hai fong-chai yam-maũ  
poon-luên. Paau-k'oòt kè yě t'ung tai-ĩ hong fong-tĩp kè  
yat-yeung.

P: Faân Ts'ing-Pò Tui\* yaũ mi-yě shing-tsâu à?

H: Tsê-ts'ung yat-kaung-ling nin ĩ-loĩ, shoh yaũ Chung-Kwòk  
Kung-Ch'aan Tông kè kaan-tĩp\* tsó-chik t'ung yam-maũ oot-  
tung, to pei\* Faân Ts'ing-Pò k'ap-shi yaũ-haũ chai-chi  
t'ung p'òh-waai. Ni tim yat-ting hai chik-tak kóng kè.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

Major White: The CIC of the GRC Forces is attached to the Political Department also. Is that true, Colonel?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: That's right, Major.

W: Can you tell us the missions undertaken by the CIC?

H: Certainly. 1. Security. This includes promulgation of security regulations, installation of security equipment, security inspection, and collection and disposal of security leakage cases. 2. Anti-espionage. This includes personnel investigation, encouragement of informant, persuasion to surrender, and detection of spy rings. 3. Measures against sabotage. This includes marking of the restricted areas, setting up guard posts and isolation facilities, issuance of ID cards and passes, and control of personnel conduct. 4. Prevention of conspiracy and rebellion. The things included are identical to those of item 2.

W: What are the past achievements of the CIC?

H: Since 1950, all Chicom (Chinese Communist) spy rings and subversion activities were effectively broken up in time. This is something which is definitely worth special mention.



番 我 佈 施 密 調 密 包 設 行 產 被 呢  
 係 吓 俾 頒 實 秘 事 秘 離 員 亂 樣 共 都 壞  
 都 講 包 備 淺 括 首 破 同 謀 既 中 國 動 破  
 亦 ？ 設 理 包 自 密 備 度 陰 謀 有 活 同  
 隊 校 概 密 密 處 動 秘 警 制 制 防 ？ 所 謀 止  
 報 中 務 任 係 置 集 防 防 設 識 係 二 就 來 同 効 講  
 情 嗎 校 既 一 裝 收 係 舉 係 行 四 第 成 以 織 有 得  
 反 嗎 校 既 第 一 裝 收 係 舉 係 行 四 第 成 以 織 有 得  
 既 對 少 報 情 ？ 第 一 裝 收 係 舉 係 行 四 第 成 以 織 有 得  
 隊 部 啦 反 嗎 啦 規 檢 鼓 勵 第 禁 立 野 也 〇 謀 及 係  
 軍 部 啦 反 嗎 啦 規 檢 鼓 勵 第 禁 立 野 也 〇 謀 及 係  
 國 治 錯 將 聽 以 密 密 件 破 劃 管 括 隊 九 既 情 一  
 中 政 有 以 地 可 保 保 事 查 偵 括 施 動 包 報 一 黨 反 點  
 校 可 當 然 情 從 反 自

少 校 校 你 當 然  
 白 中 校 你 當 然  
 白 何 校 你 當 然  
 白 何 校 你 當 然

## READING MATERIAL

心與傳宣除工之重要最重政總  
 有為·反·間·種·此·陰·化·分·透·可·不·在·實·織  
 組·間·反·種·此·陰·化·分·透·可·不·在·實·織

分破密收，第施四  
 可密保，查·設第  
 况秘佈查調破離·  
 概範頒檢事偵隔離  
 其防括密人密及管  
 廣·三包保括秘備動  
 甚諜保實諜首立員同  
 圍防·，防自設人相  
 範二亂備·動，項  
 作·叛設件策區度二  
 工密謀密事，禁制第  
 之保陰保密舉定別與  
 報一制置洩檢劃識者  
 情：防裝理相括行括  
 反項四·處互包通包  
 四·定及勵項立所  
 為壞規集鼓三建項

中制  
 所有効  
 時  
 立及  
 建能  
 之都  
 度動  
 制活  
 報謀  
 情陰  
 反及  
 軍織  
 國組  
 於諜  
 由間  
 之  
 共止

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* kè Faán Ch'ing-Pò Tui\* tai-shúk pin-kòh kei-kwaan à?
2. Mi-yě kiù tsô Faán Ch'ing-Pò à?
3. Tím-kaaí Faán Ch'ing-Pò kung-tsòk kòm chùng-iù à?
4. Faán Ch'ing-Pò kung-tsòk faân-wai hoh-ĩ fan-wai pin sei Lông à?
5. Neĩ ĩ-wai tím-yeung\* chì hoh-ĩ fong-faân sit-laũ kwan-sz pei-mât?
6. Faán Ch'ing-Pò tsó-chik tím-yeung\* chai-chí tik-yán kaàn-típ\* oôt-tung à?
7. Fong-típ kè shí-haũ, tím-kaaí iù koó-laĩ oô-seung kím-kuí à?
8. Uē-kwóh yaũ yán kím-kuí Faán Ch'ing-Pò yán-uēn, neĩ ĩ-wai tím-yeung\* paân chì hó à?
9. Tím-yeung\* chì hoh-ĩ yaũ-haũ ch'aak-tung tik-yán kaàn-típ\* tsz-shaũ à?
10. Tím-kaaí iù kìn-laâp t'ung-haang shik-pít chai-tô à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

faân ts'ing-pò faân 'anti-, counter-contrary, opposite, instead of, but, to rebel, to turn over, to turn back'; faân ts'ing-pò 'counter-intelligence'; faân ts'ing-pò tuî\* 'counter-intelligence corps, CIC'

k'oi-fông fông 'condition, situation, in addition, more-over'; k'oi fông 'general outline, overall situation'

paan-pò promulgation, to promulgate; abbr.: paan

chong-chî to install, installation; synonym: chong, chî

shau-tsaâp to collect, collection; synonym: tsaâp, shau

sît-laû to leak (secret, security, information, news); sît-laû pei-mât 'security leak, security leakage'; abbr.: sît mât

sî-kîn\* incident, event, case, affair

fông tîp tîp 'a spy, a secret agent'; a.f.: kaân-tîp; fông 'to prevent, to guard against'; fông tîp 'anti-espionage'

kîm-kui to give secret information about someone's wrongdoing, to make known someone's wrongdoing by submitting a secret report or information to certain authorized agencies

ch'aak-tûng to offer a plan and persuade, to persuade

tsî-shaú to surrender oneself to (police, government, etc)

ching-p'òh ching 'to reconnoiter, to trace, to detect, reconnaissance'; p'òh 'to break, to find out, broken'; ching-p'òh 'to detect and discover a plot'

fông-faân to prevent, prevention, measures against

pei-mât p'òh-waai sabotage

waâk-tîng waâk 'to draw (lines, pictures, etc)'; waâk-tîng 'to delimit, to delimit boundaries, to define or mark off (as boundaries)'

kâm-k'ui kâm 'to forbid, to restrain, to prohibit, to restrict'; k'ui 'area'; kâm-k'ui 'restricted area, out of bounds'

kîng-peî guard, garrison, guard post, to guard

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

ch'it-shi facility, plan, program, method, arrangement

t'ung-haang passable, passage, to be allowed to pass (thoroughfare), to circulate; t'ung-haang ching 'a pass for passing certain restricted areas'

shik-pit to identify, identify, identification; t'ung-haang shik-pit 'passes and ID cards'

haang-tung conduct, action, movement

koon-chai to control, to govern, to limit; yan-uen haang-tung koon-chai 'control of personnel conduct'

fong-chai to prevent and halt

poon-luen poon 'to rebel, rebel, to desert, rebellion, defection, mutiny, treason'; poon-luen 'rebellion, revolt, defection, mutiny'

kaan-tip\* a spy, espionage; a.f.: tip, kaan; kaan-tip\* tsó-chik 'spy ring'

chai-chi to stop, to halt, to suppress, to subdue, to break; a.f.: chai, chi

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

ORAL MATERIAL

- Paâk Shiu-Kaaù: Mi-yě kei-kwaan foô-chaak fân-lîn kòk k'ap ching-kung yân-uên à, chung-kaaù?
- Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Ching-Kung Kòn-Pô Hòk-Haaù.
- P: Ching-Kung Kòn-Pô Hòk-Haaù yaũ mi-yă fân-lîn à?
- H: Yaũ kei-ch'òh fân-lîn, chuen-íp fân-lîn, sham-tsô fân-lîn, ch'ung wan fân-lîn.....
- P: Yaũ mi-yě fân-lîn paan à?
- H: Yaũ ching-kw'ai paan, ko-k'ap paan, ch'oh-k'ap paan, haũ-peí kwan-koon fân-lîn paan, ching-chî tsòk-chin in-kaù paan.
- P: Neí hoh-í kóng hă ching-kw'ai paan peí ngòh-teí t'eng mà?
- H: Ching-kw'ai paan fan-hoi poón-foh paan t'ung íp-foh paan. Paaú-k'òt t'ai-yúk, san-mán\*, meí-shút, yam-ngòk, tín-ying hei-k'êk. Ch'ui-chòh shaú ching-kung fân-lîn chi ngoí, ching-kung yân-uên haí ping-foh íp-foh ch'ut-shan kè, fan sùng hui kòk ping-foh íp-foh hòk-haaù shaú fân. Fân-lîn k'ui-teí í-ts'in kè chuen-foh.
- P: Tseung kaaù kaai-k'ap kè kòn-pô tím à?
- H: K'ui-teí peí suén shaú lûk hoí hung kòk kwan-chúng ch'aam-maũ hòk-haaù t'ung Kwòk-Fóng Taaí-Hòk kè fân-lîn.
- P: Foó-Nuí Tuí\* ne?
- H: Yík-to yaũ Ching-Kung Kòn-Pô Hòk-Haaù fân-lîn. Foó-Nuí Tuí\* shòh heung-shaú kè k'uên-leí t'ung naãm-yân mō-í.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

Major White: What organization is responsible for the training of political personnel, sir?

Lt. Colonel Höh: The Political Staff School.

W: What type of training is conducted at the Political Staff School?

H: Basic training, special training, advanced training and refresher training...

W: What are the courses of training?

H: They have a regular course, an advanced course, a basic course, a reserve officers training course and a political warfare course.

W: Can you tell us something about the regular course?

H: The regular course is divided into a general staff class, a special staff class which includes a physical training section, an information section, an arts section, a music section and a movie and drama section. In addition to political training, political officers with military background are despatched to appropriate service schools for training in their former specialized fields.

W: What about the officers of general and field grades?

H: They are selected for training in the command and general staff schools of the three services and the National Defense College.

W: How about WACs?

H: They are also trained by the Political Staff School. WACs enjoy the same privileges as men.

- 白少校：乜野機關負責訓練各級政工人員  
 呀，中校？
- 何中校：政工幹部學校。  
 白：政工幹部學校有乜野訓練呀？  
 何：有基礎訓練，專業訓練，深造訓練，  
 重溫訓練……
- 白：有乜野訓練班呀？  
 何：有正規班，高級班，初級班，後備軍  
 官訓練班，政治班，作戰研究班。
- 白：你可以講吓正規班俾我地聽嗎？  
 何：正規班分開本報，美術，音樂，包體  
 育，新聞，政工訓練，外，政工戲  
 劇，除係兵業學校受業科訓練，分送  
 人員係兵業科科學校受業科訓練，  
 各兵前級嘅專科訓練。
- 白：將校階級嘅幹部點呀？  
 何：佢地被選受陸海空各軍種參謀學校同  
 國防大學嘅訓練。
- 白：婦女隊呢？  
 何：亦都由政工幹部學校訓練。婦女隊所  
 享受嘅權利同男人無異。



## READING MATERIAL

部訓有練本，政治基礎班訓為術，政基練官分美術，總括訓軍又，練類，包括備班，後規新，訓種練，正，育，之練訓班，體，幹部訓練，深造級班，包括，工校與，研究，戲劇，政學，班戰；戲，國部練高級作班，影，中幹訓高治科影，於工科，政業電，關政專班及及，立，規，班樂，設練正班科音

如科軍，業各外或去，練科派，訓兵選，工各被，政送部，受分幹練，除，級訓，部身與學，幹出級大，工科將防，政業，國，級或訓及，各科受校，兵校學，係學種

幹權，工之，政受，男享，訓練所，除女隊，學校，婦女隊，訓練女隊，部練無分，部練無，工並幹，政，男，外與，部利

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk yaũ mi-yě Ching-Kung hôk-haaũ à?
2. Ching-Kung Kòn-Pô Hôk-haaũ yung lai tsô mi-yě kà?
3. Kòn-Pô hai mi-yě à?
4. Ching-Kung Kòn-Pô hai mi-yě i-sz à?
5. Ching-Kung fàn-lîn paau-k'òot pin sei chùng à?
6. Ching-kw'ai paan fàn-lîn paau-k'òot ti mi-yě à?
7. Neĩ hai m-hai ching-kw'ai kwan-yān à?
8. Neĩ tui-ue t'ai-yûk, san-mān, meĩ-shût, yam-ngôk, tân-ying, hei-k'êk, pin yeung yaũ hing-ts'ui à?
9. Neĩ hai ping-foh ch'ut-shan, yik-waāk ip-foh ch'ut-shan à?
10. Chung-Kwòk Foõ-Nuĩ Tui\* shòh heung-shaũ kè k'uēn-leĩ t'ūng naām Ching-Kung Kòn-Pô yaũ mi-yě fan-pit à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Ching-Kung Kòn-Pô Hôk-Haaû Political Staff School

chuen-îp specialized course, special course; chuen-îp fân-lîn 'training in special course, special training'

sham-tsô advanced study, to further study; sham-tsô fân-lîn 'advanced training'

ch'ûng to repeat, again, re- , duplicated, again and again, a layer

wan to review (as a lesson), to revive, to refresh, warm, mild, genial, gentle, kindly, to warm up, surname; ch'ûng wan 'to review, to refresh'

ching-kw'ai regular; ching-kw'ai kwan 'regular army'; ching-kw'ai paan 'regular course, regular class'

ko-k'ap advanced, high level, high-ranking; ko-k'ap paan 'advanced course, advanced class'

ch'oh-k'ap basic, elementary, fundamental; ch'oh-k'ap paan 'basic course, elementary course, basic class, elementary class'

poón-foh poón 'native, I, my, our, we AN (book, magazine), original, origin, root, source'; poón-foh 'regular fixed course in a curriculum; poón-foh paan 'general staff class'

îp-foh branch of service, special staff; îp-foh paan 'special staff class'

mei-shût art

ping-foh branch of army (infantry, artillery, cavalry, etc)

ch'ut-shan to begin life, to embark upon one's career

fan sûng fan 'separately, to separate, to divide; sûng 'to send, to present'; fan sûng 'to send separately, to despatch separately'

Cheung General officer; a.f.: Cheung-Koôn

Kaaû Field Grade Officer (from Major to Colonel); a.f.: Kaaû-Koon

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

kwan-chúng branches of armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force)

foǒ-nuǐ female, feminine, women; synonym: foǒ, nuǐ;  
foǒ-nuǐ tuí\* 'WACs'

héung-shaû to enjoy, to receive, to accept, to entitle;  
a.f.: héung

î different, strange, extraordinary, foreign, heterodox;  
mǒ-î 'not different, similar, the same, alike'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73  
ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiû-Kaaù: Chìn-teî ching-mô kè mûk-tik haî mi-yě à, chung-kaaù?

Hôh Chung-Kaaù: Haî Ch'ûng kìn teî-fong ching k'uên.

P: Chìn-teî ching-mô kè t'ai-chai haî tím kà?

H: Haî shât-shi kwan ching yat-uên fà chai-tô.

P: Chìn-teî ching-mô kè wân-yûng haî tím kà?

H: Haî tung-uên chìn-teî yân-lîk mât-lîk, chi-oôn kwan-sz tsòk-chìn.

P: Chìn-teî ching-mô kè tsó-chik haî tím kà?

H: Chung-Yeung shing-laâp T'úng-Shui Pô, t'úng-ch'aû chìn-teî kwan ching sz-i, T'úng-Shui Pô í Kwòk-Fông Pô Tsúng Ching-Chí Pô tsô chìn-teî ching-mô môk-liû kei-k'aù. Chìn-K'ui Fong-Mîn-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Ling Pô tsô chìn-k'ui kwan-sz mán-sz kè tsui ko chí-fai kei-k'aù, í-ch'é hóh-í shaû-k'uên sz k'ap í sheung kè sz-ling pô, foô-chaak t'ui-haang chìn-teî mán-sz haang-ching.....

P: Chìn-k'ui í há kòk k'ap ching-chí pô ne?

H: K'ui-teî tsang ch'it chìn-teî ching-mô ch'uè, foô-chaak paân-leí chìn-teî ching-mô. Yaû chìn-k'ui chí-tò sz k'ap pô-pô to yaû chìn-teî ching-mô kung-tsòk pô-tui\* p'oi-shúk. Foô-chaak chap-haang chìn-teî ching-mô kung-tsòk.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73

Major White: What is the purpose of military government?

Lt. Colonel Hoh: The purpose is to re-establish local government.

W: What is the system of military government?

H: The system is to incorporate civil administration into the military system.

W: What is the application?

H: It is mobilization of manpower and material resources in theaters of war in support of military operations.

W: What is the organization of military government?

H: At the top level there is a supreme command responsible for military and civil affairs in theaters of war. The General Political Department is a staff organization in charge of military government affairs under the supreme command. Theater command headquarters is the highest command directing military operations and civil administration in theaters and has the authority to delegate the power of military government to headquarters above and including division level.

W: How about the political departments under theater command?

H: They will have a military government section to handle military government affairs exclusively. A military government detachment is attached to each unit from theater command down to division, to handle civil administration.

白少校：戰地政務嘅目的係乜野呀，中校？  
 白中校：係重建戰地政務嘅體一元化係點度？  
 白：戰地政務嘅運用力係點度？  
 白：戰地政務嘅人員組織部，防務區事以推行  
 白：戰地政務嘅統帥部幕僚戰區而部，負責  
 白：戰地政務嘅統帥部幕僚戰區而部，負責

白：戰區以下各級政治部呢？  
 白：戰區以下各級政治部呢？負責辦理戰地有執  
 白：戰區以下各級政治部呢？負責辦理戰地有執  
 白：戰區以下各級政治部呢？負責辦理戰地有執

READING MATERIAL

地重制事，戰為化軍，目的元援中目一支，工作之政力，工作軍物，項工施力，各項實人，之該為地，部，制戰，治要體員，政重其動，總甚為，國亦權用，中作政運，在工方其，政務地，戰，政建度作。

成部區指，級政工作，府帥戰高部各地工，政統三最令下戰務，央二之司以理政，中，構事之區辦地，一宜機民上戰責戰行，：事僚事以四員屬執，織政幕軍級，配之，組軍務區師政處都作，之地政戰權行務級工，務戰地為授事政師務，政籌戰部以民地至政，地統為令可地戰區地，戰，部司並戰設戰戰，於部治總，行增由責，至帥政軍構推部五員，統總面機責治，立以方揮員政務隊。



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73

QUESTIONS

1. Mi-yě kiù tsô chìn-teī à?
2. Mi-yě kiù tsô chìn-teī ching-mô à?
3. Chìn-teī ching-mô kè mûk-tik hai mi-yě à?
4. Neī ĭ-wai tím-kaaī iù ch'ūng kìn teī-fong ching-k'uēn à?
5. Chìn-teī ching-mô kè t'ai-chai hai tím à?
6. Neū ĭ-wai tím-kaaī iù shât-shi kwan-ching yat-uēn fà chai-tô à?
7. Tsòk-chìn kè shī-haū, tím-kaaī iù tung-uēn chìn-teī kè yān-līk t'ūng māt-līk à?
8. Pin-kòh kei-k'au taam-yām tung-uēn chìn-teī yān-līk t'ūng māt-līk à?
9. Pin-kòh kei-k'au hai t'ūng-shui-pô kè chìn-teī ching-mô mōk-liū kei-k'au à?
10. Pin-kòh kei-kwaan hai chìn-k'ui kwan-sz mǎn-sz kè tsui ko chí-fai kei-kwaan à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

chîn-teî combat zone, military operation area, theater of war

chîng-mô chîng 'administration, political; mô abbr. of sê-mô 'affair, matter, business, feature'; chîng-mô 'administration affair, government affair, politics'

chîn-teî chîng-mô military government, combat zone administration

ch'ûng kîn to re-establish, to rebuild, to reconstruct, re-establishment, reconstruction

chîng k'uên k'uên 'power and right, authority, prerogative'; chîng k'uên 'political power, ruling power (a nation), regime'; teî-fong chîng-k'uên 'local government, local ruling authority'

t'ai-chai system (social, political, military, educational, administration etc)

yat-uên fà yat-uên 'a common denominator'; yat-uên fà 'to be incorporated and become uniform, incorporation, all in one'

wân-yûng application and manipulation

yân-lîk manpower

mât-lîk material resources

chi-oôn to support

T'ûng-Shui Pô shui 'field marshal, commander-in-chief'; T'ûng-Shui 'Supreme Commander, Commander-in-Chief'; T'ûng-Shui Pô 'Supreme Command'

t'ûng ch'au t'ûng 'all in one, to gather into one'; ch'au 'to manage, to handle, to prepare, to collect'; t'ûng-ch'au 'to centralize and manage'

sê-i affair, matter, business; synonym: sê-mô, mô, sê

fong-mîn-kwan regional army, troops in a certain war theater; Tai-Yat Fong-Min-Kwan 'First Regional Army'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73.

Tsúng-Sz-Lîng Pô sz-lîng 'commander'; Tsúng-Sz-Lîng  
'Commander-in-Chief'; Sz-Lîng Pô 'Headquarters'; Tsúng-Sz-Lîng  
Pô 'Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief'; Chîn-K'ui Fong-Mîn-  
Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng Pô 'Headquarters of Theater Command'

shaû-k'uên shaû 'to give, to grant, to delegate';  
shaû-k'uên 'to delegate the power, to authorize'

tsang ch'it tsang 'to increase, to augment, to add';  
tsang ch'it 'to augment (setup, organization)'

chîng-mô ch'uè ch'uè 'section, an office'; chîng-mô  
ch'uè 'political affairs section, administrative section,  
executive office'

p'ool-shûk p'ool 'to distribute'; p'ool-shûk 'to attach  
(organizations, units, etc)'

## ORAL MATERIAL

- Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Chìn-k'ui shing-laâp ching-mô wai-uên ooî\*.  
Ni kòh wai-uên ooî\* foô-chaâk mi-yě à?
- Hôh Chung-Kaaù: Foô-chaâk paân-leî sui-tsing shi-k'ei chìn-teî ching-mô.
- P: Haî t'ui-haang chìn-teî ching-mô shi-k'ei, uên-poón yaũ kè teî-fong ching-foó tím à?
- H: K'ui-teî foô-shúk ue chìn-teî ching-mô tsó-chik.
- P: Chìn-teî ching-mô shât-shi shi-k'ei haî tím kà?
- H: Haî chìn-taù shi-k'ei, sui-tsing shi-k'ei, t'aai-p'ing shi-k'ei..
- P: Chìn-taù shi-k'ei haî chí mì-yě i-sz à?
- H: Tsòk-chìn k'ui-wík noi, chìn-taù haang-wai kai-tsúk ts'uên-tsoî, tsaũ haî chìn-taù shi-k'ei.
- P: Sui-tsing shi-k'ei ne?
- H: Chìn-taù haang wai kò yat tuên-lòk, chí-on tít-tsuî taaî-chi fooi-fúk ching-sheung, tsaũ tsùn-yâp sui-tsing shi-k'ei.
- P: T'aai-p'ing shi-k'ei ne?
- H: Teî-fong ching-foó ching k'uên kung-koò, fooi-fúk p'ing-shi haang-ching t'aî-chai, tsaũ haî t'aai-p'ing shi-k'ei.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 74

Major White: A military government commission is set up in each theater of operations. What is the commission for?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: To handle military government affairs during the consolidation period.

W: During the period of military government, what happens to the original local government?

H: They are part of the military government setup.

W: What are the periods of application of military government?

H: They are the combat period, consolidation period, and peace period.

W: What do you mean by combat period?

H: It is the period during which hostility is still going on.

W: How about the consolidation period?

H: It is the period during which hostility is concluded, and peace and order are restored.

W: The peace period?

H: It is the period during which normal civil administration is restored after local government has been well established.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 74

READING MATERIAL

立期有織。成時原組。區靖，務。戰綏期政。織處務戰。組責政於。之員時屬。務會戰附。政員行都。地委推，。戰該在府。中國。會務。地方。於。員政。地。政。務。戰。之。各。政。之。

時與續段靖。稱。個，繼一綏期，。三期為告為時制。為時行為劃靖體。分靖門行被綏政。可綏戰鬥區為行。施，其戰該稱時。實時內期常期復。之門區時正時恢。務戰地門復二，。政為戰戰恢第後。地期作為序入固。戰時，稱秩進鞏期。於三期，方就序時。關該時時地，秩平。期。平在，後方太。期。太存落區地為。

經過。須要。時務。地政。戰施。實。為。期。時。三。此。三。個。階。段。

QUESTIONS

1. Mi-yě kiù tsô chìn-k'ui à?
2. Ching-Mô Wai-Uên Ooi\* foô-chaak mi-yě à?
3. T'ui-haang chìn-tei ching-mô kè shī-k'ei, uên-poón kè tei-fong ching-foó foô-shūk pin-kòh kei-k'au à?
4. Shât-shi chìn-tei ching-mô, hoh-ĩ fan-hoi pin saam-kòh shī-k'ei à?
5. Mi-yě kiù tsô chìn-tau shī-k'ei à?
6. Chìn-tau shī-k'ei kwòh-chòh chi hau, tsaû hai mi-yě shī-k'ei à?
7. Sui-tsing shī-k'ei hai tím kà?
8. Sui-tsing shī-k'ei chi hau, hai mi-yě shī-k'ei à?
9. T'aaì-p'ing shī-k'ei tei-fong ching-foó kè ching-k'uên tím à?
10. Ī-ka Mei-Kwòk hai m-hai hai t'aaì-p'ing shī-k'ei à?



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 74

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Ching-mô wai-uên ooî\* military government commission,  
administrative commission

sui-tsing to pacify, pacification; sui-tsing shi-k'eî  
'pacification period, consolidation period'

shi-k'eî period, phase, stage

uên-poôn original, a.f.: uên, uên yaü, poôn-loi, uên-loi

teî-fong ching-foó local government

foô-shük foô 'accessory, attachment, to attach, to enclose,  
to belong'; foô-shük 'to belong to, to attach to, a part of'  
a.f.: shük, shük-ue

chin-taü shi-k'eî combat period

t'aaî-p'ing peaceful, pacific, peace; t'aaî-t'ing shi-  
k'eî 'peace period'

k'ui-wîk zone, region, district; a.f. teî-k'ui, k'ui, wîk

chin-taü haang-wai haang-wai 'conduct, behavior'; chin-  
taü haang-wai 'hostility', synonym: chin-chaang haang-wai

ts'uên-tsoî going on, to exist, existence; synonym:  
ts'uên, tsoî

tuên-lôk a stage (period), a period, a paragraph

kò yat tuên-lôk to come to an end

chî-on public peace and order

tât-tsuî order, orderliness, system, programme

taaî-chî generally, practically

ching-sheung normal; fooi-fûk ching-sheung 'to restore  
to normal, to become normal again'

tsùn-yâp to enter, to reach, to go in, to move into

p'ing-shî peacetime, usually, ordinarily

haang-ching t'ai-chai administrative system, administra-  
tion

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

ORAL MATERIAL

- Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Chìn-teî ching-mô kung-tsòk hai tím kà, chung-  
kaaù?
- Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Ts'ó-tîng faat-lîng t'ūng kw'ai-cheung, ch'aak-  
tîng kung-tsòk fong-faat.
- P: Ch'ui-chóh ni ti chi ngoi, chūng yaũ mi-yě ne?
- H: Fàn-lîn t'ūng ch'ue-peî chìn-teî ching-mô kòn-pô. Uê-peî  
tseung-loi faán-kung taaî-lûk kè shî-haũ ying-yūng.
- P: Ni chúng chìn-teî ching-mô yaũ mǒ shât-îm-kwòh ne?
- H: Hai Kam-Moôn t'ūng Mã-Tsó ni leūng shuè teî-fong kuî-haang  
chìn-teî ching-mô shât-îm. Shing-tsik fei-sheūng chi hó.
- P: Ts'ing neĩ kóng hǎ kwaan-ue mǎn-chūng tsó-chik t'ūng fàn-  
lîn kè yě. Múk-tik hai mi-yě?
- H: Múk-tik hai shaí chìn shî yaũ-haaũ tūng-uēn mǎn-lîk, chi-  
oôn ts'in-sin kwan-tui\* tsòk-chìn.
- P: Mǎn-chūng tsó-chik t'ūng fàn-lîn hai yaũ pin-kòh híp-tsòh  
kà?
- H: Yaũ kòk k'ap taan-wai\* híp-chòh teî-fong ching-foó shât-shi.
- P: Mǎn-fōng yām-mô tui\* kè fàn-lîn paau-k'òt mi-yě à?
- H: Paau-k'òt kwaan-sz fàn-lîn, kau-sheung fàn-lîn, sau-leĩ  
t'it-lô, kìn-chuk k'iu-leūng, sau-ching shuí koón, siu-  
fōng fàn-lîn.....

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

Major White: What are the activities of military government, Colonel?

Lt. Colonel Hoh: Drafting of laws and regulations, planning of operational procedures.

W: Is there anything else besides these?

H: Training and conservation of civil administration cadres for future use in the event of a counter-attack on the Chinese mainland.

W: Have experiments been conducted in military government?

H: Yes. Kinmen and Matsu are areas where experiments in military government have been conducted. The results have been very successful.

W: Can you tell us something about the organization and training of civilians? What is the purpose?

H: The purpose is to secure maximum support of military operations by civilians in time of war.

W: By whom is the organization and training of civilian implemented?

H: The various echelons are instructed to give assistance to local governments in this respect.

W: What does civil defense training include?

H: It includes military training, first aid, railroad repair, bridge construction, replacement of damaged water pipes, fire-fighting training.....

白少校：戰地政務工作係點，中校？  
 何中校：草定的法令同規章，策定工作方  
 白：除咗呢啲之外，重政地政時候幹部預備將來  
 何：訓練反攻大陸呢有實地經驗過呢？  
 白：呢種戰鬥實地馬祖呢成績非組織同訓練  
 何：請你講吓目的係使戰隊同位隊訓練，救修  
 白：民衆組織單位隊訓練，救修  
 何：由各級軍事建築  
 白：民防包括  
 何：包括鐵路，  
 消防訓練

## READING MATERIAL

臺灣大陸對部  
 台火四，治  
 建設攻此外政  
 一·建反到力總  
 為：將來達努力  
 事視  
 工作準備·軍事  
 三·準國軍重  
 重要·新中上極  
 重禦設新濟亦重  
 之防禦建在政  
 中國之後除，組  
 中灣陸府才務  
 自由台火政人政  
 自強復，備地  
 二·加收的儲戰  
 四·目的於之

工備祖  
 定以馬  
 策，門  
 及部金好  
 章幹在良  
 規務曾為  
 令政部甚  
 法地治績  
 擬戰政成  
 草備總，  
 責儲·驗  
 負與用實  
 務練應之  
 政訓時務  
 地，陸政  
 戰法大地  
 戰方法戰  
 作反攻戰  
 作反作

位<sup>\*</sup>効民修  
 單有·，練  
 級時利練訓  
 各戰勝訓防  
 由使事傷消  
 為軍救與  
 練的到，  
 訓目得訓管  
 與其·軍水  
 組織·線括理  
 組施前包修  
 之實援練，  
 衆府支訓橋  
 民政，之築  
 於方力隊<sup>+</sup>  
 關地民務路  
 協助員任鐵  
 協動防理

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

QUESTIONS

1. Chín-teî ching-mô kung-tsòk paau-k'oòt ti mi-yě à?
2. Ching-Foó tím-kaaí iù fàn-lîn t'ung ch'ue-peí chín-teî ching-mô kòn-pô?
3. Neí ĩ-wai Kwòk-Màn Ching-Foó faán-kung taaí-lûk yaũ hei-mông mã?
4. Tseung-loí Ching-Foó faán-kung taaí-lûk kè shí-haú, neí ĩ-wai yaũ Wá-Naam pin-kòh shaang hoi-ch'í chí hó à?
5. Hai Tsê-Yaũ Chung-Kwòk, pin leüng-kòh tò chí k'ăn taaí-lûk à?
6. Neí ĩ-wai Kam-Moön huí taaí-lûk tsui k'ăn kè teí-fong yaũ keí uén?
7. Neí koó Kam-Moön kwan-tuí\* kè shât-lík tím à, sê-heí tím à?
8. Tím-kaaí ngòh-teí iù tsó-chik t'ung fàn-lîn mán-chùng à?
9. Mán-Fông Yám-Mô Tuí\* kè fàn-lîn paau-k'oòt ti mi-yě à?
10. Neí ĩ-wai tím-kaaí iù fàn-lîn Mán-Fông Yám-Mô Tuí\* à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

ts'ó-tîng to draft (law, regulation, plan etc); a.f.:  
ĩ, ĩ-tîng, ts'ó, ts'ó-ĩ

kw'ai-cheung regulation, rule

ch'uě-peî to conserve, conservation, a.f.: ch'uě

kung to attack, to assault

faân-kung counterattack, to counterattack

yîng-yûng to make use, to apply and use, to use; a.f.:  
yûng

shât-îm to experiment, experiment

Kam-Moön Quemoy, Kinmen

Mă-Tsó Matsu

mān-lîk mān 'people, civilian, citizen; mān-lîk 'help  
 from the civilian, manpower from the civilian, manpower'

ts'in-sin front line, frontier

hîp-tsôh to assist, to give assistance, assistance;  
 synonym: tsôh

mān-fōng civil defense

mān-fōng yām-mô tuî\* civil defense team, civil defense  
 mission team

kaù-sheung kaù 'to rescue, to save'; sheung 'wound,  
 wounded, to injure'; kaù-sheung 'first aid, to rescue and save  
 the wounded'; kaù-sheung tuî\* 'first aid team'

sau-leĩ to repair, to fix, repair; a.f.: sau-chîng, sau,  
chîng

k'iu a bridge

k'iu-leung leung 'pillar, beam'; k'iu-leung 'bridge'

shui koón koón 'a tube, a pipe (water, oil, gasoline),  
 to manage, to control'; shui koón 'water pipe'; yaü koón 'oil  
 pipe'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

siu-fōng fire-fighting; siu-fōng tuī\* 'fire-fighting  
unit, fire department'; siu-fōng fàn-līn 'fire-fighting train-  
ing'



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Mân-fông kè p'in-chai t'üng tsó-chik tím kà?

Höh Chung-Kaaù: Yaũ kòk chúng yâm-mô tuî\* p'in-tsó, uē fông-oô tuî\*, kwan-k'ân tuî\*, suēn-pôk tuî\*, foō-nuī tuî\*, t'üng k'ei-t'a.

P: Tsúng-küng yān shò keī toh à?

H: Taaī-yeük\* ts'at-shâp-î-maân k'eüng.

P: Kwaan-ue mǎn-sz kung-tsòk, sò-loī hó chüng-shī wai-lò kung-tsòk. Wai-lò kè mük-tik hai ni-yē à?

H: Hai ĩ shē-ooī\* kè lĭk-leüng, t'ai-ko sz-hei, ĩ-ch'é tsang-tsün kwan mǎn kè kóm-ts'ing.

P: Wai-lò kung-tsòk fan-hoi keī toh chúng à?

H: Hóh-ĩ fan wai king-sheüng sĭng, kwai-tsit sĭng, lām-shī sĭng saam-chúng.

P: Wai-lò kè fong-shik hai tím kà?

H: Mât-chat wai-lò t'üng tsing-shān wai-lò. Mât-chat wai-lò hai ĩ yāt-sheüng yung-pán t'üng shĭk-mât wai chué. Tsing-shān wai-lò hai ĩ hong-lòk, t'ai-yük, shue-tsĭk, wâ\*-pò, pò-chí wai chué. Chap-haäng wai-lò kung-tsòk kè taan-wai\* hai Kwan-Yān Chi Yaũ Tsúng Shē t'üng fan shē.

P: Yaũ mǒ iü-yān mĭng-laū ts'aam-ka wai-lò à?

H: Yaũ-tĭng\* la. Yĭk yaũ m-shiú ngai-yān mĭng-sĭng piú-in wai-lò t'im.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

Major White: What is the organization of civil defense?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: There are various mission teams such as the relief and rescue teams, camp service teams, ship teams, WACs, and others.

W: What is the total strength?

H: Approximately 720,000 strong.

W: As far as employment of the civilian force is concerned, certain emphasis has been placed on troop-cheering work. What is the purpose of troop-cheering?

H: The purpose is to bolster troop morale by means of civilian support and in so doing create a feeling of comradeship between servicemen and civilians.

W: How are troop-cheering activities carried out?

H: Continuously, seasonally, and temporarily.

W: In what forms are troop-cheering activities carried out?

H: Through material donations and spiritual relaxation. The former puts stress on material donations such as consumer goods and food stuffs. The latter stresses spiritual relaxation such as services rendered by the Special Service, physical training, distribution of books, magazines, and newspapers. The action agency of troop-cheering affairs is the Friends of the Armed Forces Association and its branches.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

W: Do dignitaries and celebrities participate in troop-cheering?

H: Definitely. There are many artists, actors and actresses performing also.

白少校：民防嘅編制同組織點嘍？  
白中校：有各種任務隊<sup>\*</sup>編組，如防護隊<sup>\*</sup>，  
軍勤隊<sup>\*</sup>，船舶隊<sup>\*</sup>，婦女隊<sup>\*</sup>，同其  
他。

白：總共人數幾多呀？  
白：大約七十萬強。  
白：關於民慰勞工作，素來好重視慰勞工作。

白：係以社會<sup>\*</sup>民<sup>\*</sup>慰勞工作點樣實行呀？  
白：係以社會<sup>\*</sup>民<sup>\*</sup>慰勞工作點樣實行呀？  
白：係以社會<sup>\*</sup>民<sup>\*</sup>慰勞工作點樣實行呀？

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白：係以社會<sup>\*</sup>民<sup>\*</sup>慰勞工作點樣實行呀？  
白：係以社會<sup>\*</sup>民<sup>\*</sup>慰勞工作點樣實行呀？  
白：係以社會<sup>\*</sup>民<sup>\*</sup>慰勞工作點樣實行呀？

## READING MATERIAL

有隊，船舶，組織，船強，與隊，二萬，勤十，編軍七，防隊，有民隊，約之護員，中國防人，中如作，自由隊，工隊，於務等，關任隊，各種婦女，各婦

進季：一報之者生，作增，種，畫人隊學，工並性兩主，軍勞，勞，常有為籍為慰星，慰氣經式物書位加明，視士為方食，單參影，重高分之及育之，電，向提可勞品體作社，一量作慰用，工分流，力工，日樂勞之名，作之勞種以康慰市會，社會慰三，以行各社，事社，性勞，執縣，民以情時慰勞，各人，於是感臨質慰主及要，至的之，物神為社政，其軍節一為報友有等，目民性為精紙總軍。

## QUESTIONS

1. Mi-yě kiú tsô mǎn-fōng à?
2. Mǎn-fōng tsó-chik haî uê-peî chìn shī yūng yik-waāk p'ing-shī yūng kà?
3. Mǎn-fōng tsó-chik yaũ pin keî chūng yām-mô tuî\* à?
4. Neî ĩ-waî fōng-oô tuî\* taam-yām mi-yě kung-tsòk à?
5. Waî-lō kè mŭk-tik haî tím à?
6. Uē-kwóh kwan-tuî\* t'ūng mǎn-chūng kè kóm-ts'ing m-hó, tsaũ tím à?
7. Waî-lō kung-tsòk fan-hoi keî toh chūng à?
8. Mât-chat waî-lō ĩ mi-yě waî chué à?
9. Tsing-shān waî-lō ĩ mi-yě waî chué à?
10. Ts'aam-ka waî-lō tuî\* kè yaũ pin ti yān à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

- p'in-chai system of organization, organization
- p'in-tso p'in 'to arrange'; tso 'to organize, section';  
p'in-tso 'to organize, to arrange and organize, organization'
- fong-oô tui\* oô 'to protect, to guard against'; fong-oô  
'relief and rescue, first-aid and emergency rescue'; fong-oô  
tui\* 'relief and rescue team'
- kwan-k'an tui\* k'an 'diligent, service'; kwan-k'an 'camp  
service'; kwan-k'an tui\* 'camp service team'
- suen-pok (p'aak) steamer, ship; suen-p'aak tui\* 'ship  
team'
- k'eung strong, strong (statistical figures), powerful
- wai-lo wai 'to console, to cheer up, -to give comfortable  
feeling, to sympathize, consolation'; wai-lo (mostly for troops)  
'to cheer, to give comfortable feeling, to sympathize, consola-  
tion'; lo-kwan 'troop-cheering work'
- lik-leung strength, power, influence, support, force
- t'ai-ko to boost, to bolster, to enhance, to increase,  
to raise up, to improve
- tsang-tsun to increase, to enhance, to create, to improve,  
to promote
- kwan man service men and civilians
- kom-ts'ing relationship, friendship, friendliness,  
companionship; ts'ing-kom 'sentiment, emotion, feeling'
- king-sheung frequent, often, continuous, constant, fre-  
quently, often, continuously, constantly; king-sheung sing  
'continuous in nature'
- kwai-tsit kwai 'season'; tsit 'festival, important feasts  
in a year'; kwai-tsit 'seasons'; kwai-tsit sing 'seasonal, season  
in nature'
- mât-chat material; mât-chat wai-lo 'material donations'
- shik-mât food stuff

hong-lôk recreation, special service

shue-tsîk books

wâ\*-pò magazines

pò-chî newspapers; a.f.: pò

Kwan-Yān Chi Yāu Shě yaũ abbr. of p'aāng-yaũ 'friends';  
shě 'a society, an association'; Kwan-Yān Chi Yāu Shě 'friends  
 of Armed Forces Association'

shě a society, an association; tsung shě 'main office of  
 the association'; fan shě 'branch office of the association'

iū-yān dignitary, important people

mīng-laū celebrity

ngai-yān ngai 'skill, talent, arts'; ngai-yān 'artist,  
 people with talents and success in movies, shows, theatrical  
 activities, etc'

mīng-sing sing 'stars'; mīng-shing 'a star (movies, shows,  
 etc)'; tīn-yīng mīng-sing 'movie star'



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 77

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Hong-lôk kung-tsòk kè mûk-tik hai mi-yě à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: T'iü-tsay kwan chung shang-oôt, ts'uk-tsùn  
koon ping shan sam kîn-hong, kik-faât koon ping fûng-poôt  
chiu-hei, t'ai-ko chin-taù lîk-leung.

C: Hong-lôk kè tsó-chik hai tím kà?

H: Yaü Tsúng Ching-Chî Pô tuk-tô chi hâ, yaü Hong-Lôk Tsúng-  
Tuî, Hoi-Kwan Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Pô kè Hong-Lôk Taaî-Tuî,  
t'ung-maaî kwan k'ap kè Hong-Lôk Tuî\*. Ch'ui-chòh ni ti  
chi ngoi, yaü sz k'ap kè yam-ngòk tuî\*, t'uên k'ap kè  
îp-uê tuî\*.

C: Neî kè i-sz chí Tsúng Ching-Chî Pô kè Hong-Lôk Tsúng-Tuî  
foô-chaak kai-waak Lûk Hoi Hung saam kwan kè hong-lôk  
kung-tsòk. Ī-ch'é tuk-tô kòk hong-lôk kung-tsòk kè tsùn-  
hâng, hai mà?

H: Mõ-ts'òh là. Neî kóng-tak tuî là.

C: Hong-lôk kè oôt-tung paau-k'oôt mi-yě ne?

H: Paau-k'oôt fòng tân-ying, tsô wâ\*-k'êk, hoi yam-ngòk ooî\*.

C: Mooî kòh lai-paaî mooî kòh taan-wai\* yaü kei-toh ts'è piú-  
in à?

H: P'ing-kwan mooî kòh lai-paaî sheung-in leung ts'è. Shai  
koon ping tsing-shân wòk-tak shik-tòng kè t'iü-tsay.

C: Shing-tsik tím à?

H: Yan-wai king-fai t'ung yan-uên k'uèt-fât, haaü-kwóh mei  
taât-tò lei-seung ch'ing-tô.

Capt. Cheung: What is the purpose of special services?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: To provide relaxation to service men, to improve the health of officers and men both mentally and physically, to stimulate their vigor and to strengthen their combat effectiveness.

C: What is the organization of special services?

H: Under the supervision of GPD there are Special Services, the SS Battalion of GHQ Navy and GHQ Air Force, and the SS Teams at army level. Besides these, there are music bands at division level, and amateur teams at regimental level.

C: Do you mean the GPD Special Services is responsible for the planning of and supervision over special services activities throughout the armed services?

H: Yes, that's correct.

C: What do special services activities include?

H: They include movies, drama, and music.

C: How many performances does each unit have per week?

H: An average of two performances per week, in an effort to provide appropriate relaxation for officers and men.

C: What are the results?

H: Because of the lack of funds and personnel, the effectiveness has not been developed to the ideal degree.

張上尉：康樂工作嘅目的，係也野呀？  
 何中校：康劑，軍中發，係促進朝野官兵，身心健戰

張：康樂總政海軍級師級指陸導你動影每禮適？  
 何：有錯樂放禮每獲點經想

張：你嘅意思計且督導你動影每禮適？  
 何：有錯樂放禮每獲點經想

何張何張何張何：有康包每個均獲點經想

張何：成績為

張何：成因

READING MATERIAL

其康健，工作心身量之兵力，少官門，可促進戰，不可促高，不，提，中活，軍生氣，是軍中朝，工作軍勃，工劑蓬，樂調兵，康為官，目的發，

之有，灣，總導，導部隊台心，督，督總樂及中隊及，部軍康祖樂樂，治空有馬康康作，政與隊門立個工，總部部全設五樂，在總級於部四康，；軍師並東二之，織海隊，有軍行，組部隊部共三進，之隊級餘南總練之，樂總軍業，軍訓作，康樂，有部三責工，關於康隊，中空負樂，關有大部，陸部康，樂級部海治項，下康團北現政各，

要期由到，主星，達，最每劑未，；均調當，廣平之果，甚，當効，園等適動，乾會得活，之樂獲其，括音兵，包，官之，所劇各缺，動話使員度，活，人程，樂影次與之，康電兩費想，為演經理，者表於最

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 77

QUESTIONS

1. Uē-kwóh séung t'íu-tsai kwan chung shaang-oôt, iú tím-yeung\* tsô à?
2. Uē-kwóh koon ping kè kîn-hong ts'ing-yíng m-hó, tsaú tím à?
3. Hong-lôk kung-tsòk yaū pin-kòh pô-moōn foô-chaāk à?
4. Tsúng Ching-Chi Pô tsui ko kè Hong-Lôk Tui\* kiú tsô mi-yě à?
5. Hoi-Kwan Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Pô kè Hong-Lôk Tui\* kiú tsô mi-yě à?
6. Hong-Lôk kè oôt-tung paau-k'oôt mi-yě à?
7. P'ing-kwan lai kóng, mooí kòh lai-paai mooí kòh taan-wai\* yaū kei toh ts'è hong-lôk oôt-tung à?
8. Ni chúng hong-lôk oôt-tung kè mûk-tik hai tím à?
9. Tsúng Ching-Chi Pô hong-lôk kung-tsòk haaū-kwóh tím à?
10. Tím-kaaí Tsúng Ching-Chi Pô kè hong-lôk kung-tsòk chúng mei taat-tò lei-seung kè ch'ing-tô à?

## INSTRUCTION UNIT 77

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

t'iu-tsai to harmonize, to adjust, to blend, to amuse, to compensate, to provide relaxation, relaxation, amusement, compensation

kwan chung in the military service, in the military camp

ts'uk-tsùn to promote, to improve, to enhance and make possible

koon ping koon 'officer, official'; ping 'soldier, enlisted man'; koon ping 'officer and enlisted man'

shan sam shan 'the body, the trunk, physical'; sam 'the heart, the mind, affection, mental'; shan sam 'physical and mental, body and mind, health'

kik-faât to stimulate, to ignite

fûng-poôt vigorous, lively, full of vitality, full of strength

chiu-hei the vigor of youth, the stimulating air of the dawn

tsung-tuî the main team, the chief team

taaî-tuî group (Air Force), battalion (in certain special or training units)

hong-lôk tuî\* tuî\* 'a team, a band'; hong-lôk tuî\* 'special service team'

yam-ngôk tuî\* a music band

îp-uê amateur; îp-uê-tuî\* 'amateur team'

Saam Kwan Armed Forces

fông tân-yîng fông 'to show (movie), to display, to place, to release, to fly (kite)'; fông tân-yîng 'to show movie'; fông yân-faân\* 'to release a prisoner'

wâ\*-k'êk drama, play

yam-ngôk ooi\* ooi\* 'meeting, gathering, association'; yam-ngôk ooi\* 'a concert'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 77

sheŭng-ín to perform (show, play, concert, etc),  
performance; synonym: piú-ín, ín

wôk-tak wôk 'to obtain, to come into possession, to  
catch, to take in hunting'; wôk-tak 'to obtain, to come into  
possession'

haaû-kwóh effect and result, effectiveness, fruitfulness;  
synonym: haaû, kwóh, kit-kwóh

## ORAL MATERIAL

- Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Neĩ tuĩ Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan kè yě shûk m̄-shûk-shik à, Hõh Chung-Kaaù?
- Hõh Chung-Kaaù: To keĩ shûk. Neĩ yaũ mi-yě m̄n-t'ai à?
- C: Nāng faũ tseung Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan kè lîk-sz leûk-leûk\* kóng hã peĩ ngõh-teĩ t'eng.
- H: Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan haĩ Chung-Kwòk Saam Kwan tsui haũ-heĩ kè fan-foh. Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan pat-kwòh yaũ yat-kaũ-saam-ĩ ch'òng-laâp. Sui-in tong-shĩ Chung-Yeung Hõng-Hung Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaũ shing-laâp, taân-haĩ yaũ kòk teĩ-fong ching-foó fan-pit ch'it-laâp fàn-lin hòk-haaũ, t'ung tsó-chik hung-kwan chung-tuĩ. Chik chi-tò yat-kaũ-saam-lûk n̄n, ni ti foô-shûk kòk shaáng ching-foó kè hung-kwan Lôk-haaũ t'ung hung-kwan chung-tuĩ sin-haũ kwai Kwòk-M̄n Ching-Foó koón-hât. T'ung-yat chí-fai.
- C: Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan kè kei-poón taan-wai\* haĩ mi-yě à?
- H: Kei-poón taan-wai\* haĩ chung-tuĩ. Chung-tuĩ shing wai taaĩ-tuĩ. Taaĩ-tuĩ foô-shûk kòk chí-fai pô. Chung-tuĩ fan wai fan-tuĩ, p'ó-t'ung yaũ saam-kòh fan-tuĩ.
- C: Chí-fai pô yaũ mi-yě fan-foh taaĩ-tuĩ t'ung chung-tuĩ à?
- H: Yaũ kòk chúng fan-foh taaĩ-tuĩ t'ung chung-tuĩ. Fei-kei yaũ kwang-chà kei, (hing-ying kwang-chà kei, chung-ying kwang-chà kei, ch'ung-ying kwang-chà kei foó-ch'ung kwang-chà kei), k'ui-chûk kei, ching-ch'aat kei, chin-taũ kei, wân-shue kei..... Yaũ ti fei-kei haĩ yung lõh-suēn-tseung faat-tung kè. Yaũ ti fei-kei haĩ p'ân-heĩ kei.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 78

Capt. Cheung: Are you familiar with things pertaining to the Chinese Air Force, Colonel Hōh?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Quite. Do you have any questions?

C: Can you tell us briefly the history of the Chinese Air Force?

H: The Chinese Air Force is the youngest branch of the Chinese armed forces. The CAF dates back only to 1932. The Central Aviation Academy was established at that time, and various training institutions were founded and squadrons organized by different local governments. It was not until 1936 that these institutions and squadrons attached to the provincial governments were brought into the fold of the National Government and placed under one command.

C: What is the basic unit of the Chinese Air Force?

H: The basic unit is the squadron. Squadrons are formed into groups which are in turn attached to the different commands. Squadrons are divided into flights, usually three flights to a squadron.

C: Are there groups and squadrons of various branches under each command?

H: Yes. There are groups and squadrons of different branches. Among them are bombers (light bombers, medium bombers, heavy bombers, dive bombers), pursuit planes, observation planes, fighters, transports..... Some of them are propeller-driven, and some are jets.

張上尉：你對中國空軍嘅野熟唔熟識呀，  
 何中校：對中校熟國？空軍有嘅野史畧問題呀？  
 何：中校能唔能將地聽軍國然係校九空政軍位附通有也科輕轟偵飛機  
 張：中國本隊普部種機重機有的  
 何：中基隊有  
 張：國本隊有  
 何：指有  
 我俾我科立成訓至政歸大隊分隊為隊  
 分創校立直省後隊為隊  
 既二學設各先隊為隊  
 起三官別隊屬隊揮野為隊  
 後九軍分中附中指也成中隊  
 最一空府軍的軍一係隊  
 軍由航政空呢空統位中部隊大中機俯戰螺機  
 三過央方織，同單，揮分科同炸，用氣  
 國不中地組年校轄本隊指個分隊轟機機係噴  
 中軍時各同六學管基中各三野大型炸察機係  
 係空當由，三軍府嘅係屬有也科輕轟偵飛機  
 空中雖但學一嘅民空單隊普部種機重機有的

READING MATERIAL

歷立官軍國脫，  
 之建軍空民後轄，  
 軍始空立至先管  
 空開航設隊接  
 以年央省隊中直  
 ，一中各中軍府  
 中廿一在行空政  
 軍國立別飛與央  
 三民創分軍校中  
 空於近府空學歸  
 陸軍附政織軍而  
 海空海省組空，  
 之國上各並省府  
 國中在時，各政  
 中府同校，方揮  
 在短政學年地指  
 最時校練五各一  
 史當學訓廿離統

由部  
 隊指揮  
 隊指分  
 中軍三  
 軍空為  
 空各分  
 為於可  
 位屬隊  
 單附中  
 本隊每  
 基大  
 之隊  
 軍隊分  
 空大為  
 國成下  
 中而以  
 隊隊  
 中中

察重俯種  
 偵為，有  
 機分機，  
 機可炸動  
 逐又轟發  
 驅機型槳  
 ，炸輕旋  
 機轟，螺  
 炸機用  
 轟機炸機  
 有輸轟飛  
 類運型種  
 種，中有機  
 之機，氣  
 機門機機噴  
 飛戰炸炸為  
 ，轟轟機  
 機型衝飛

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk kè Hoi Lùk Hung Saam Kwan, pin kwan kè lîk-sz tsui tuén?
2. Tsòk-chîn kè shi-haû, Hung-Kwan tím-yeûng\* kán-iù à?
3. Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan kei shi kîn-laâp kà?
4. Tong-shi kè Hung-Kwan Hòk-Haaû kiù tsô mi-yě à?
5. Tong-shi ch'ui-chòh Chung-Yeung Hông-Hung Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaû chi ngoi, chûng yaü mi-yě k'ei-t'a kè Hung-Kwan Hòk-Haaû à?
6. Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan kè kei-poón taan-wai\* hai mi-yě à?
7. Mooi chung-tui yaü kei toh fan-tui à?
8. K'ui-chûk kei hai yûng lai tsô mi-yě kà?
9. Lõh-suên-tseúng fei-kei faai ti yik-waâk p'ân-hei kei faai ti à?
10. I-ka Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan shòh yûng kè fei-kei, toh-shò hai lõh-suên-tseúng fei-kei, yik-waâk p'ân-hei kei à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 78

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

shûk-shik to be well acquainted with, to be familiar with, to know about

nāng faú (lit)? nāng 'can, possible, energy, ability'; faú 'whether or not, not, on the contrary, to deny'; nāng faú? 'can or can't?, would it be possible that...?, would it be all-right if....?'

leûk-leûk\* leûk 'briefly, slightly, a little, a summary, outline or sketch, a plan, strategy'; leûk-leûk\* 'briefly, a summary of, general outline of, a little, slightly'

haû-hei that which starts afterwards, that which starts behind, to start late

fan-foh branch of Armed Forces, branch course, branch subject

ch'òng-laâp to found, to establish; a.f.: ch'òng-paân, ch'òng

Chung-tuî Squadron (Air Force), Company (Infantry), Battery (Artillery)

sin-haû one after another, one at a time, one by one, separately

Chî-Fai Pô Command (Air Force)

Fan-Tuî Flight (Air Force), Squad (in certain special or training units)

kwang-châ kei a bomber

hing-yîng yîng 'model, style, pattern, type'; hing-yîng 'light model'; hing-yîng kwang-châ kei 'light bomber'

chung-yîng medium model; chung-yîng kwang-châ kei 'medium bomber'

ch'üng-yîng heavy model; ch'üng-yîng kwang-châ kei 'heavy bomber', a.f.: ch'üng kwang-châ kei

foó-ch'ung to dive, to dash downward, diving; foó-ch'ung kwang-châ kei 'dive bomber'

k'ui-chûk to expel, to drive out, to chase away, to excommunicate, a.f.: k'ui, chûk; k'ui-chûk kei 'pursuit plane'

ching-ch'aât to reconnoiter, reconnaissance; ching-ch'aât kei 'reconnaissance plane'

chîn-taù kei fighter plane

wân-shue kei transport plane, cargo-transport plane

lõh-suën-tseúng propeller (Air Force); a.f.: ch'e-îp\* (colloq.)

faät-tûng to start (engine, war, attack, revolt, riot, incident), to put into motion; lõh-suën-tseúng faät-tûng 'propeller driven'

p'ân-hei kei p'ân 'to puff out, to spurt'; p'ân-hei 'to fume, to puff out air'; p'ân-hei kei 'jet plane'; a.f.: p'ân-shê kei

## ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Tím-kaaí Chung-Kwòk kiù Paát-Uêt Shâp-Sei  
Yât tsô "Hung-Kwan Tsít" à?

Hõh Chung-Kaaù: Yat-Kaú-Saam-Ts'at Nin Paát-Uêt Shâp-Sei Yât,  
Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan hoi-ch'í chìn-sê haäng-tûng, tsúng-  
kûng yat-paák-ling-saam kà fei-kei ch'ut-tûng fan paát  
ts'ê tsaáp-kik Yât-Poón chìn-laâm t'ûng lûk-kwan chên-teî.  
Châ-ch'am t'ûng p'òh-waaí shâp-kei-chèk laâm t'êng, wai-  
mít ch'ong-foò t'ûng kei-teî, kik-lòk kei kà fei-kei.  
T'ûng-shí kòh yât kei kà Chung-Kwòk k'ui-chûk kei tsít-kik  
shâp-paát kà Yât-Poón ch'ûng-yíng kwang-châ kei. Kik-lòk  
lûk-kà. Tsê-ts'ûng kòh yât chi haû, Chung-Kwòk yán kiù  
kòh yât tsô "Hung-Kwan Tsít".

C: "Fei-Foó Tuí\*" meí hôp-píng Meí-Kwòk Tai-Shâp-Sei Hõng-  
Hung Tuí\* chi ts'in, kìn-laáp mi-yě kung-fan à?

H: Yaü Ch'an Naáp-Tak Sheûng-Kaaù (haû-loí shing tsô Shiù-  
tseung) chí-fai, t'ûng yaü Tseung Kaaí-Shêk Foo-Yán\*  
taam-yâm ming-uê chí-fai chi hâ, "Fei-Foó Tuí\*" haí haí  
Yat-Kaú-Sei-Yat Nin Shâp-Uêt tsó-chik, Yat-Kaú-Sei-Î-Nin  
Ts'at-Uêt hôp-píng. Tsoí ni kòh tuén shí-k'eí luí-pîn,  
"Fei-Foó Tuí\*" haí Chung-Kwòk, Mìn-Tín, T'aaí-Kwòk, Uêt-  
Naám kè líng-hung, kìn-laáp wai-taaí kè kung-fan, kei-foò  
shing-wai yat-kín k'eí-tsik. Haí tuén-tuén keí kòh uêt  
chi noí, ni ti yûng-kóm pat-p'á sei "î-sê" kik-lòk î-  
paák-paát-shâp-sei-kà tîk-yán fei-kei. Sò-shê t'ûng

kwang-chà kè fong-faàt tá sei tîk-yān kè shò-mûk t'ūng  
wai-mî t hei-ts'oi kè shò-leûng, to kai m-tsun.



Capt. Cheung: Why do the Chinese call 14 August "Air Force Day"?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: The Chinese Air Force went into action on 14 August 1937, when a total of 103 Chinese planes participated in eight raids on Japanese warships and army positions, sinking and damaging more than ten ships, destroying depots and positions, and shooting down two Japanese planes. On the same day, a few of the Chinese pursuit planes intercepted eighteen Japanese heavy bombers and shot down six of them. Since that day, the Chinese have called it "Air Force Day".

C: Before the "Flying Tigers" were integrated into the U.S. 14th Air Force, what part did they play?

H: Under the command of Colonel (later Major General) Claire L. Chennault, and with Madame Chiang Kai-shek as honorary commander, the "Flying Tigers" were organized in October 1941 and were integrated in July 1942. Within this short period of time, the "Flying Tigers" played an outstanding part in aerial warfare in the skies of China, Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam (then Indo-China). It is almost a legend in itself. Within a matter of a few months, these courageous and undaunted "soldiers of fortune" shot down 284 enemy aircraft, besides uncounted numbers of enemy personnel and materials killed and destroyed by their strafings and bombings.



## READING MATERIAL

之年出艦隻，動六十四  
 戰六軍戰幾出機十  
 抗廿空本十時日月  
 於國國日艦同落八  
 對民中擊日機擊年  
 軍為日襲燬逐，每  
 空，該次炸驅機定  
 國者八與國炸府  
 中念擊分沉中轟政  
 ，紀出，炸日型民  
 中得軍架果該重國  
 爭值空三結本，  
 戰最之零架日起  
 日·日百地幾架日節  
 中大四一陣機八該軍  
 在甚十機軍日十自空  
 獻月飛陸落擊·為  
 貢八動與擊截架日

人保戰短建  
 身行責作短  
 前飛員隊<sup>\*</sup>在架  
 之願為部·幾  
 隊<sup>\*</sup>志務軍勳十  
 空為任陸功八  
 航多其助之百  
 四員·協大二  
 十隊揮與偉機  
 第·指，立敵  
 國成校全建落  
 美組上安區擊蹟  
 為年德之戰，奇  
 隊<sup>\*</sup>十納空國內之  
 虎三陳領中之史  
 飛國由國時月戰  
 民·中當個空  
 於員護在幾立

## QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk kè Hung-Kwan Tsít hai kei uêt kei yat à?
2. K'òng-chìn kè shí-haû, Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan kei shí hoi-ch'í hāng-tūng?
3. Yat-kaú-saam-ts'at nín paát-uêt shâp-sei yat Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan ch'ut-tūng kei toh kà fai-kei à?
4. Kóh yat Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan ch'ut-tūng kè mûk-tik hai mi-yě à?
5. Kóh yat Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan tsaâp-kik kè kit-kwóh tím à?
6. Kóh yat Chung-Kwòk yūng mi-yě fei-kei tsít-kik Yat-Poón kwang-chà kei?
7. K'òng-chìn kè shí-haû, Meï-Kwòk Fei-Foó Tuî\* yaū pin-kòh chí-fai?
8. Haû-loi Ch'an Naâp-Tak Sheûng-Kaaû shing-tsô mi-yě à?
9. Tong-shí Tseúng Foo-Yān hai Fei-Foó Tuî\* taam-yām mi-yě koon-chik à?
10. Haû-loi Fei-Foó Tuî\* hai pin ti kwòk-ka kè līng-hung kīn-laâp wāi-taai kè kung-fan à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 79

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Hung-Kwan Tsit tsit 'festival, feast, a segment, a node, to restrain, to be thrifty'; Hung-Kwan Tsit 'Air Force Day'

ch'ut-tung to go forth to battle, to move (as troops), movement (as troops), sortie (Air Force)

tsaâp-kik to make a surprise raid, to raid, to invade;  
a.f.: tsaâp, ch'ut-kik

chîn-laâm warship; a.f.: laâm, kwan-laâm, ping-laâm

ch'am to sink, to capsize, drown, lost, ruined; châ-ch'am 'to bomb and sink'

laâm t'ëng t'ëng 'boat, craft (LST, junks etc), submarine'; laâm t'ëng 'warship and craft (LST, junks etc) and submarine'

wai-mît to destroy, to damage, to demolish, to wipe out;  
a.f.: wai, mît

kei-teî base (military)

kik-lôk lôk 'to drop downward, to go down, to lower, to fall down'; kik-lôk 'to shoot down (airplane)

tsit-kik tsit 'to intercept, to cut off, to bring to a stop, to bar the way, to separate'; tsit-kik 'to intercept and attack'

hông-hung tuî\* Air Force unit; Tai Shâp-Sei Hông-Hung Tuî\* 'The U.S. 14th Air Force'

kung-fan merit, worthy service; a.f.: kung-lô, kung, fan

Shiù-Tseung Major General

foo-yân\* madame, Mrs.; Tseung Foo-Yân\* 'Madame Chiang, Madame Chiang Kai-shek'

mîng-uê honorary, fame, reputation; mîng-uê chî-fai 'honorary commander'; mîng-uê haaû-cheung 'honorary principal'

lîng-hung lîng 'territory, territorial, to receive from, to obtain from, collar'; lîng-hung 'territorial sky, territorial air'; lîng-hoi 'territorial water, territorial sea'

tuén-tuén short (time, words), so short  
yǔng-kóm brave, courageous, bold; a.f.: yǔng  
pat-p'â sei not afraid of death, undaunted  
î-sz martyr

sò-shê to strafe, strafing; a.f.: sò, shê

shò-mûk figures, number, amount

hei-ts'oi equipments and materials

shò-leûng quantity; a.f.: shò, leûng

tsûn to exhaust, to do the utmost, all, utmost, entire,  
end; kai m̄-tsûn 'unaccountable, uncounted, innumerable'; a.f.:  
shò m̄-tsûn

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 80

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan yān-uēn yǎu mi-yě  
fàn-lín à, chung-kaaù?

Hòh Chung-kaaù: Yan-wai hōng-hung tsùn-pô, fei-kei koi-leung,  
fei-haang kei-shut, pó-yeung fong-faatt chung-chung kè lei-  
yau, Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan tsui chung-iu fàn-lín hai tak-tó  
Mei-Kwòk tong-kúk hōp-tsòk, p'aaì Hung-Kwan yān-uēn tò Mei-  
Kwòk fàn-lín. Hó toh p'ai Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan koon ping-  
t'ung kwan-koon-shang i-king tò-kwòk Mei-Kwòk, hōk-tsaap  
kà shai tsui san shik kè Mei-Kwòk fei-kei, t'ung hōk-tsaap  
k'ei-t'a kè chong-peì.

C: K'ui-tei hōk-shing chi hau tsò mi-yě à?

H: K'ui-tei faan-hui Chung-Kwòk, hai chin-tau pô-tui\* fuk-mô,  
hai fei-haang hōk-haaù taam-yâm kaaù-lín kung-tsòk.

C: K'ui-tei hai Hung-Kwan chin-tau pô-tui\* taam-yâm ti mi-yě  
kung-tsòk à?

H: Yau hung-k'an t'ung tei-k'an leung chung. Hung-k'an yān-  
uēn paau-k'oòt fei-haang uēn, ling-hōng uēn, kwang-chà uēn,  
kei-kwaan-ts'eung-shau, ching-ch'aatt uēn, hung-chung ying-  
seung\* yān-uēn. Tei-k'an yān-uēn paau-k'oòt kei-haaì sê,  
chong chà-taan\* kè yān-uēn tang. Chung yau ti pei p'aaì  
hui fōng-hung pô-tui\*, foô-chaak uē-fōng tik-yān kè hung-  
tsaap, t'ung tang-fòh koon-chai tang.

Capt. Cheung: What training do the Chinese Air Force personnel receive, Colonel?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: In view of the progress in aviation, improvement of aircraft, techniques in flying, ways and means of maintenance, and various reasons, the most important training program of the Chinese Air Force has been the training of its personnel in the United States, with the cooperation of the U.S. government (American authorities). Many groups of Chinese officers and men and cadets have been sent to the United States to learn to handle modern American planes and other equipment.

C: What do they do after they complete their training?

H: They return to China for service in combat units or to instruct in flying schools.

C: What do they do in the Air Force combat units?

H: They are classified into these two categories: air crews and ground crews. The former includes pilots, navigators, bombardiers, machine gunners, reconnaissance and aerial photographers. The latter includes mechanics and bomb-loading personnel. In addition, some of them are assigned to air defense units and charged with the responsibility of blackouts and the prevention of enemy air attacks.





READING MATERIAL

國當高，空軍  
中府受門美空  
對政接戰「留」<sup>\*</sup>，  
局國國，為位<sup>\*</sup>，  
當中美術之單  
國，去技稱戰  
美時生行人作  
，戰官飛般至  
中抗軍括一派  
過在軍包被軍  
經·空圍等別空  
戰大批範作分新  
抗甚大練工，設  
部助派訓練後建  
全援選·保國位<sup>\*</sup>  
在事年練，回單  
軍每訓練·練  
之局級機軍」訓

人炸·養派火  
勤轟員保被燈  
地，人，員與  
與員相員人襲<sup>\*</sup>  
員航影人份空  
人領中彈部機<sup>\*</sup>  
勤，空炸一敵  
空員，裝有防  
，行員，尚預  
種飛察士，責  
兩括偵械外員  
有包，機之，  
員員手括此隊<sup>\*</sup>  
人人槍包除部作  
軍勤關員·空工  
空空機人等防之  
·，勤員各制  
員員地人至管

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 80

QUESTIONS

1. K'òng-chìn kè shí-haû, pin kwòk tui Chung-Kwòk kè kwan-sz  
oōn-chōh tsui taaî à?
2. Chung-Kwòk mooī nīn p'aaî taaî-p'ai hung-kwan yān-uēn hui  
pin kwòk shaû-fàn?
3. Fàn-līn kè faân-wai paau-k'òt ti mi-yě à?
4. Hung-kwan yān-uēn fàn-līn-uēn chi haû, tsô mi-yě kung-tsòk à?
5. Hung-kwan yān-uēn yaũ pin leũng-chúng à?
6. Fei-haāng uēn shūk-ue hung-k'ān yān-uēn yik-waāk tei-k'ān  
yān-uēn à?
7. Fei-haāng uēn foô-chaāk mi-yě à?
8. Hung-kwan kei-kwaan-ts'eung-shaú foô-chaāk mi-yě kung-tsòk à?
9. Pó-yeũng yān-uēn shūk-ue hung-k'ān yik-waāk tei-k'ān à?
10. Pó-yeũng yān-uēn foô-chaāk mi-yě kung-tsòk à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 80

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pó-yeŭng maintenance

leĩ-yaũ reason, cause, grounds

tong-kûk the authority, the government; Meĩ-Kwòk  
tong-kûk 'the authority of the United States, the U.S.  
Government'; Chung-Kwòk tong-kûk 'the authority of China,  
the Chinese Government'

kà-shai to operate (vehicles, airplane, ship); kà-  
shai uèn 'pilot (airplane)'

hòk-shing to complete schooling, to complete a  
course, to graduate

hung-k'án yán-uèn hung-k'án 'air service, flight  
duty'; hung-k'án yán-uèn 'air crew, air service personnel'

teĩ-k'án yán-uèn teĩ-k'án 'ground service (Air Force),  
ground duty'; teĩ-k'án yán-uèn 'ground crew (Air Force)'

fei-haang-uèn fei-haang 'flight, flying, to fly (air-  
plane)'; fei-haang uèn 'pilot (airplane), a.f.: kà-shai uèn

lĩng-hông uèn navigator

kwang-chà uèn bombardier

kei-kwaan-ts'eung-shaú ts'eung-shaú 'gunner (rifle,  
machine gun)'; kei-kwaan-ts'eung 'machine gun'; kei-kwaan-  
ts'eung-shaú 'machine gunner'

ching-ch'aat uèn reconnaissance personnel

hung-chung ying seung\* ying seung\* 'to take photo,  
to snap'; hung-chung ying-seung\* 'aerial photograph'

kei-haaĩsê mechanic

chong chà-taân\* chong 'to install, to load, to set';  
chà-taân\* 'bomb'; chong chà-taân\* 'to load bomb, to set  
bomb'

fông-hung air defense; a.f.: hung-fông

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 80

uê-fōng to prevent, to take precaution, precaution,  
preventive measure

hung-tsaâp air raid

tang-fôh koón-chai tang-fôh 'lighting'; koón-chai  
'to regulate, to control, to put under control'; tang-fôh  
koón-chai 'blackout'

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Tui-ue fông-hung mân-t'ai, Chung-Kwòk yaũ mi-yě kai-waâk à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Moci yat-kòh tei-k'ui ch'it yaũ fông-hung sz-lîng pô. Ni kòh sz-lîng pô t'ung tong-tei kè ko-shê p'aaù pô-tui\* t'ung Hung Kwan chin-taũ pô-tui\* mât-ts'it hôp-tsòk. Kùk-pô t'ung kòk tei-k'ui kè tân-wâ\* t'ung mō-sin-tin luèn-lòk t'ung-sùn, lîng-tò ts'uên kòh Tsž-Yaũ Chung-Kwòk shing wai yat-kòh kúi ying fông-hung ts'ing-pò mông. T'ung-shi ts'oi-yung k'ei-t'a kè tsik-kik t'ung siu-kik fông-hung paân-faât, pò-oô yân-mân kè shaang-ming, fông-ue hung-tsaâp.

C: Chung-Kwòk kè ko-shê p'aaù-ping lîn kè fòh-lîk tím à?

H: Hó hó. Sheûng ts'ž Shai-Kaaì Taaì-Chin, k'ui-tei taaì hîn shan-shaú. Yaũ-k'ei-shi ts'at-shâp-ng kung-lei haú-king kè ko-shê p'aaù, kei-lúk mooì saam-paâk-faât tá-chùng yat ts'ž. Yan-wai Chung-Kwòk ko-shê p'aaù m-t'ing kóm faât-shê, pik-tò Yât-Poon kè tsaâp-kik fei-kei ts'oi-ts'ui ko-hung fei-haang fei-tak ko ti yaũ ko ti, lîng-tò k'ui-tei kè kwang-chà kei hó naân ming-chùng múk-piu.

C: Kòm sai-lei à!

H: Neĩ koó a? ..... Tui-m-chuê, ngòh kóm kóng. Ngòh t'eng-mân yat-kòh kò-sž kóm wâ: Yaũ yat ts'ž yat-kòh p'aaù-ping lîn tai-yat t'sž faât p'aaù, tá lók saam-kà fei-kei. Yan-wai p'aaù-taân\* tá-chùng tai-yat chèk tsoi yaũ chà-taân\* kè fei-kei. Fei-kei paaù-chà, lîng-tò k'ei-t'a leung-chèk to p'òh-waaì-chóh.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 81

Capt. Cheung: In the matter of air defense, what plans does China have?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Each region has an air defense headquarters which functions in close cooperation with anti-aircraft artillery units and combat units of the Chinese Air Force in that area. Local and inter-regional telephonic and radio communications knit entire Free China into a huge network of air defense intelligence. Other active and passive measures are also taken to safeguard the public against air attack.

C: What is the fire power of the Chinese anti-aircraft batteries?

H: Pretty good. During the last World War, they have given a good account of themselves, especially the 75 millimeter A.A. guns which registered one hit in every 300 shots. The incessant pounding of the Chinese A.A. guns forced the Japanese raiders to fly higher and higher, thus making it harder for the Japanese bombardiers to hit their objectives.

C: That was terrific!

H: What do you think?.....Pardon me for the expression. I heard of a story that a battery once bagged three planes with the first one shell - the hit caused the first bomb-laden plane to explode, thus destroying the other two.





## READING MATERIAL

安防部同電巨短滅生  
 空國令門局線一最消之  
 領無司戰當無為在面民  
 之係空軍空與成象方人  
 國即防空防台國民極護  
 一防一與，電中使積保  
 對空有隊外播由，在，  
 空無設部之廣自網，面  
 防：區空此，個報形方  
 ，話地防除司全情情極  
 中，人個之，公令空之消  
 爭有每地作話，防襲在  
 戰，當合電絡之空，  
 代要國與切之聯織道機  
 近重中密地持組知敵，  
 在為由令持該保有內之產  
 甚自司保與位又間襲財  
 全在此隊時單大期空命  
 用七防  
 在十空  
 二五上  
 次公有  
 大釐極  
 戰口大  
 時徑功  
 ，高勳  
 中射  
 國砲  
 之  
 高砲  
 射手  
 砲技  
 兵術  
 連優  
 使良，

## QUESTIONS

1. Fōng-hung haî mi-yě i-sz à?
2. Uē-kwóh yat-kòh kwòk-ka mǒ hung-fōng, tsaû tím à?
3. Fōng-hung sz-lîng pô foô-chaàk mi-yě à?
4. Mi-yě shî-haû yûng tang-fóh koón-chai à?
5. Tang-fóh koón-chai kè mûk-tik haî mi-yě à?
6. Fōng-hung tong-kûk tím-kaaí iù t'ûng mǒ-sîn-tîn t'oi pó-ch'í luēn-lôk?
7. Uē kwóh yat-kòh kwòk-ka mǒ fōng-hung ts'ing-pò mǒng, tsaû tím à?
8. Ko-shê p'aaû yaũ mi-yě yûng à?
9. Chung-Kwòk ko-shê p'aaû kè haú-kîng yaũ keî taaî à?
10. Sheûng-ts'è Taaî-Chîn kè shî-haû, Chung-Kwòk ko-shê p'aaû-shaú kè keî-shût tím à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 81

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

ko-shê p'aaù anti-aircraft gun; ko-shê p'aaù pô tuî\*  
'antiaircraft artillery unit'

kuî yīng kuî 'huge, enormous, giant'; kuî yīng 'huge,  
giant size'

ts'ing-pô mǒng mǒng 'network, net'; ts'ing-pô mǒng  
'intelligence network'; fǒng-hung ts'ing-pô mǒng 'network of  
air defense intelligence, air warning network'

siu-kîk passive; tsik-kîk 'active'

shaang-mīng life (human, animal)

p'aaù-ping līn battery (artillery); ko-shê p'aaù-ping  
līn 'anti-aircraft battery'

taaî hīn shan-shaú shan-shaú 'dexterity, physical skill';  
taaî hīn shan-shaú 'a good demonstration of one's physical  
skill or ability, to give a good account of oneself'

kung-lei millimeter, mm

haú-kīng caliber

faât round (artillery), bullet, to issue, to dispatch;  
yat-faât p'aaù-taân\* 'one round of artillery'

chùng to aim and hit the target, to attain the target,  
to fall into a trap; tá-chùng 'to shoot and hit the target, to  
strike and hit the target', a.f.: kik-chùng

pik to force, to compel, to crowd, near; pik-kân 'to  
draw near'

ko-hung fei-haāng ko-hung 'high altitude'; ko-hung fei-  
haāng 'high altitude flying'

...ti yaú...ti ...-er and ...-er, ...more and more;  
ko ti yaú ko ti 'higher and higher'; uēn ti yaú uēn ti 'farther  
and farther'

mīng-chùng to aim and hit the target; mīng-chùng mûk-pin  
'to hit the target'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 81

sai-leî terrific

faàt p'aaù to fire artillery, to shell, to launch  
shelling

tá-lôk to shoot down; a.f.: kik-lôk

paaù-chà paaù 'to break'; paaù-chà 'to explode, to burst,  
explosion'; a.f.: paaù, chà

## ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Hoí-Kwan tím à, Hòh Chung-Kaaù?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk kè hoí-ngôn sìn kòm ch'eūng, Hoí-Kwan sai-tò hó hòh-lîn. Toh-shò kè laâm t'ěng hái yaũ Meí-Kwòk t'ūng yaũ-kwan sùng pei k'ui kè. Laâm t'ěng kè tun-wai\* kei-in m-toh. Shaũ-kwòh leūng-hó kè fàn-lîn kè yān-uēn yik-to hó shiú.

P: Ngõh t'eng-mān wā Tai-Ī-Ts'è Shai-Kaaí Taaí-Chin kè shi-haũ, Yāt-Poón t'uēn-pô fuk-moôt Chung-Kwòk Hoí-Kwan, hái mà?

H: Neĩ hoh-Ī kóm wā, k'ei-shāt taaí pô-fân laâm t'ěng hái yan-wai fung-sóh Ch'eūng-Kong, tsz-kei chòk-ch'am tsúng-kūng lúk-mān-saam-ts'in-paāt-paāk tun laâm t'ěng. Taān-hai tò-tai Yāt-Poón Hoí-Kwan hái shai-kaaí shó saam shó sei tsui k'eūng kè hoí-kwan, yung yaũ k'eūng-taaí laām-tui\*. Paa-u-k'òt hōng-hung mō-laām, chuē-lík laām, ch'ūng ts'un-yeūng laām ts'un-yeūng laām, wai-mit laām, ts'im-shuí t'ěng, ts'im-shuí mō-laām, wān-shue laām, uē-lui t'ěng, pò lui t'ěng, sò-lui t'ěng, tang-lúk t'ěng, ying yaũ tsūn yaũ. Ī Chung-Kwòk pat-kwòh yaũ ng-shāp-kaú-chèk taaí siú laām t'ěng.

P: Kóm Chung-Kwòk Hoí-Kwan tím tsô à?

H: Chung Kwòk Hoí-Kwan wai-yaũ yung moh-t'òk uē-lui t'ěng, t'ūng yung hoí-p'iu shuí-lui tui-foô Yāt-Poón Hoí-Kwan. Chung-Kwòk Hoí-Kwan yaũ-kik tui\* fòng-pò tsz-chai shuí-lui, kik-ch'am t'ūng p'òh-waai kei-shāp-chèk Yāt-Poón kè chin-laām t'ūng sheung shuēn.

Major White: How about the Chinese Navy, Colonel Höh?

Lt. Colonel Höh: The coast line of China is long and the size of the Chinese Navy is negligible and pitiful. Most of the vessels were presented to China by the United States and the allied powers. The tonnage of ships is small, and the number of trained personnel is only a handful.

W: I understand the Japanese wiped out the entire Chinese Navy during World War II. Is that true?

H: You may say something like that. But actually most of the ships were sunk to blockade the Yangtse River. An aggregate tonnage of 63,800 tons was scuttled. After all the Japanese Navy was the third or the fourth strongest in the world, it had all types of ships including aircraft carriers, battleships, heavy cruisers, destroyers, submarines, submarine tenders, transports, torpedo boats, mine-layers, mine-sweepers, landing crafts, and anything you could possibly name. On the other hand, China had a mere total of 59 ships of various sizes.

H: The Chinese Navy resorted to the use of motor torpedo boats and drifting mines against the Japanese Navy. Scores of Japanese warships and merchantmen were sunk or damaged by native made mines released by naval guerilla mine-layers.

白少校：中國海軍點呀，何中校？  
 何中校：中國既海軍多岸線，咁長艦艦，中校海由噸噸，係既練，軍美位人？  
 到同然亦都好友唔都

白：我聽  
 何：你可  
 日為三海，毀輸，過  
 ？因萬本軍艦，運艦不  
 候嗎係六日海母艦，雷國  
 時候係共底既空洋艦，掃中  
 戰軍份沉係最括，巡水母，而  
 戰軍份沉係最括，巡水母，而  
 大海部擊但四包艦，潛雷有艦  
 界國大已，數，洋，佈盡小？  
 世中實自，艦數三隊，巡艦，有大呀摩日自本  
 次沒其，江噸界大，潛雷，應隻做用付佈日  
 二覆，江噸界大，潛雷，應隻做用付佈日  
 第部話長百世強艦，魚艦，十軍惟雷隊十  
 話全敢鎖八係有力艦，魚艦，十軍惟雷隊十  
 本以封千軍擁主滅艦，登陸五海軍水擊幾  
 好少聞本以封千軍擁主滅艦，登陸五海軍水擊幾

白：敢中國  
 何：中國  
 海軍破  
 用海同  
 同國沉船  
 擊商  
 雷軍雷艦  
 魚海水戰  
 托本製既  
 呀摩日自本  
 有對放隻  
 惟雷隊十

READING MATERIAL

最一二。擁轟本時用上定  
 力。略本砲日戰並海決  
 實送全侵日本被大之取  
 之贈安之，日地洋國美爭要  
 軍國之人時在各平各英要重  
 海各海敵爭常海太洋與果樣  
 ，美領禦戰經沿動平國如一  
 中歐護防日地，發太各，軍  
 軍係保能中各間本南東中空  
 三艘能不動海期日服遠爭陸  
 空艦不，發沿短年征鎖戰與  
 陸份，強本極一內封代軍  
 海部够不日隊在四期軍近海  
 國大不<sup>+</sup>力年艦·九短海在，  
 中且位<sup>+</sup>門七之內一極之故利  
 在而噸戰三大之·在大大·勝  
 細·面九強圍領本強通之  
 方方一有範佔日其交性

見，起美軍在海，日後，對付戰  
 為江，中國長，鎖軍  
 ，中鎖軍，封海  
 時，般般建  
 始艦重  
 開批  
 戰大下，  
 抗沉之  
 曾擊助  
 援



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 82

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk kè Hoí Lúk Hung saam kwan, pin kwan kè shât-lík tsui sai?
2. Uē-kwòh yat-kòh kwòk-ka kè hoí-kwan m-k'eūng, tsaū tím à?
3. Sheūng-t's'è Taaí-Chín kè shí-haū, Chung-Kwòh tím-kaaí fung-sòh Ch'eūng-Kong?
4. Tong-shí Chung-Kwòk yūng mi-yě paân-faàt fung-sòh Ch'eūng-Kong à?
5. Neí koó fung-sòh hoí-ngôn kè paân-faàt yaū keí-toh chúng à?
6. Hōng-hung mō-laâm yūng lai tsô mi-yě kà?
7. Ts'im-shuí t'ēng yaū mi-yě yūng à?
8. Wai-mít laâm yaū mi-yě yūng à?
9. Pò-luí t'ēng t'ūng sò-luí t'ēng yaū mi-yě yūng à?
10. Tang-lúk t'ēng haí yūng lai tsô mi-yě kà?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 82

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

sai small, tiny, little, young, careful

yaũ-kwan friendly troops; yaũ-kwòk 'friendly nation'

fuk-moôt wipe out, annihilate

fung-són to blockade, blockade

Ch'eũng-Kong Yangtze River

chòk-ch'am chòk 'to chisel through, to quarry (stone)';  
chòk-ch'am 'to chisel through and sink it (ship), to scuttle'

shó saam shó sei third or fourth best; shó yat shó i  
 'first or second best', the best or second best'

yúng yaũ yúng 'to possess, to embrace, in possession';  
yúng yaũ 'to possess, in possession'

k'eũng-taaî strong (nation; force, strength)

laâm-tuî\* laâm 'warship'; laâm-tuî\* 'fleet'; Tai-Ts'at  
Laâm-Tuî\* 'Seventh Fleet'

hōng-hung mǒ-laâm aircraft carrier

chué-lîk laâm chué-lîk 'main force, main troops, principal  
 force'; chué-lîk pò-tuî\* 'main force at the front'; chué-lîk laâm  
 'battleship'

ts'ün-yeũng laâm cruiser; ch'ũng-ts'ün-yeũng laâm 'heavy  
 cruiser'

wai-mît laâm wai-mît 'to destroy, to annihilate, to de-  
 stroy, to ruin'; wai-mît laâm 'destroyer (Navy)'; a.f.: k'ui-  
chúk laâm

ts'im-shuí t'ěng submarine

ts'im-shuí mǒ-laâm tender (navy)

wân-shue laâm transport (navy warship)

uē-luī t'ěng uē-luī 'torpedo'; uē-luī t'ěng 'torpedo boat'

pò-luī t'ěng pò-luī 'mine-laying'; pò-luī t'ěng 'mine-layer  
 (navy)'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 82

sò-luī t'ěng sò-luī 'mine-sweeping'; sò-luī t'ěng 'mine-sweeper (navy)'

tang-lûk t'ěng tang-lûk 'to land (sea to land), landing'; tang-lûk t'ěng 'landing craft'

moh-t'òk uē-luī t'ěng moh-t'òk 'a motor'; moh-t'òk fà 'motorized'; moh-t'òk uē-luī t'ěng 'motor torpedo boat'

shuī-luī mine (navy); hoī-p'iu shuī-luī 'drifting mine, floating mine'

yaū-kik tuī\* yaū-kik 'guerilla warfare'; tá yaū-kik 'to conduct guerilla warfare'; yaū-kik tuī\* 'guerilla unit'

fòng-pò to lay, to display, to place, to set

tsz̄-chai self-made, native made; tsz̄-chai heī-ch'e 'self-made automobile, native made automobile, local made automobile'

kik-ch'am to sink (by bombardment, by mine or torpedo)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 83

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Luēn-Hôp K'ān-Mô Tsúng-Sz-Lîng Pô kè tsó-chik  
 haî tîm kà, Hōh Chung-Kaaù?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Haî mō-fóng Meī Kwan Koò-Mân T'uēn kè Luēn-Hôp  
 K'ān-Mô Tsó lai tsô mō-faân. Ni kòh tsó-chik yaũ paât-  
 kòh haāng-chîng ch'uě, shâp-yat-kòh pô-moōn, yat-kòh hîn-  
 ping ch'uě, yat-kòh pei-shue ch'uě, yat-kòh foò-koon ch'uě.

P: Ni paât-kòh ch'uě haî mi-yě à?

H: Wân-shue Ch'uě T'ung-Sùn Ch'uě, King-Leī Ch'uě, Ping-Kung  
 Ch'uě, Kwan-I Ch'uě, Ts'oi-Mô Ch'uě, Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uě.  
 Tâk-Chúng K'ān-Mô Ch'uě.

P: Wân-Shue Ch'uě tsô-kwòh mi-yě à?

H: Kan-kui Meī-Kwòk kè hîn ĩ, kîn-laâp yat-kòh san kè luēn-hôp  
 k'ān-mô. Tseung t'it-lô, kung-lô, noi-hōh wân-shue kè chí-  
 fai hôp-ping shîng waī yat-kòh kei-k'au.

P: Ts'oi-Mô ne?

H: Yan-waī seung t'ai-ko sê-hei shóh-yaũ Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\*  
 kè koon ping kè san-shuí tsang-ka-chóh. Ī-wǒng Lûk-Kwan kè  
 ping kè san-shuí pei-kaaù t'ūng-k'ap kè mǎn-koon kè san-shuí  
 tai leūng p'ooī chí ngǎ p'ooī. Kwòh-hui Lûk-Kwan TS'oi-Mô  
 t'ūng Kwan-Sui kè kung-tsòk haî yaũ yat-kòh kei-kwaan ch'ué-  
 leī. Haî Luēn-Hôp K'ān-Mô Tsúng-Sz-Lîng Pô chi hâ, tsó-  
 chik yat-kòh Kwan-Sui Ch'uě, tsê-kei haî yat-kòh tûk-laâp  
 pô-moōn, t'ūng Ts'oi-Mô Ch'uě t'uèt-lei-chóh.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 83

Major White: What is the organization of General Headquarters, Combined Service Forces, Colonel Hōh?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: It is modeled after the Combined Services Division of the U.S. Army Advisory Group. This system is composed of eight directorates or administrations, eleven departments, one gendarmerie headquarters, one secretariat, and one adjutant's office.

W. What are these eight directorates or administrations?

H: They are: Transportation, Signal, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Medical, Finance, Engineering and Special Service.

W: What does the Transportation Directorate do?

H: A new united service was established in accordance with American suggestions, which unified the command of railway, highway and river transportation into one single outfit.

W: How about finance?

H: The pay for officers and men in the Chinese armed forces was raised in order to bolster their morale. Hitherto, army personnel had been paid two to five times less than civil servants of corresponding rank. In the past, army finance and quartermaster work all came under the same department. Under the Headquarters of Combined Service Forces, a separate Quartermaster Directorate was organized, making it independent of its finance department.

白少校：聯合勤務總司令部嘅組織係點嘍，  
 何中校：係模倣美軍顧問團嘅聯合勤務組政，  
 白：呢八個署，一個秘書也訊署，野署財務署，  
 何：運輸署，醫務署，勤務署，野呀？  
 白：運輸署做過也野議鐵併成，  
 何：根據美勤務指揮合野將合野議鐵併成，  
 白：財務呢？  
 何：因為想提薪水至五倍嘅合軍同  
 兵既兩需聯個，  
 官兵低軍嘍一門，  
 嘅嘅水同組織部  
 隊軍薪務理組立  
 軍陸嘅財處，獨  
 國往官軍關下個  
 中以文陸機之一  
 有，嘅去個部係  
 所，級過一令已  
 氣加同，由司令  
 士增較倍係總，  
 高水比五作務署  
 提薪水至五倍嘅  
 想嘅薪水至五倍  
 財務呢？

READING MATERIAL

重司令  
之司令  
立總總  
獨軍務  
個海勤  
四二合  
有，聯  
，部四  
下令，  
之司令部  
防軍司令  
國陸總  
國一軍  
中：空  
在門三  
要部部  
部部

組，工務問，  
勤署兵勤務醫  
聯官，種勤軍  
之副署特之，  
團，理，軍工  
問署經署空兵  
顧書，程陸，  
軍秘書工海理  
美如訊，理經  
傲，通署處，等  
模署，務為訊勤  
是個署財掌通特  
部一輸，職，  
總十運署要輸程  
勤有，醫主運工  
聯織署軍其如，  
組兵，，務  
此憲署署題財

文見使  
之起量  
級氣盡  
同士，  
較高加  
比提增  
，為律  
水一  
薪倍水等  
之五薪相  
兵至之遇  
官倍兵待  
軍兩官之  
國低有人  
去水所文  
過薪將與  
之府人  
官政軍

## QUESTIONS

1. Luēn-hôp K'an-Mô Tsung-Pô tai-shûk pin-kòh kei-kwaan à?
2. Luēn-Hôp K'an-Mô Tsung-Sz-Lîng Pô foô-chaak mi-yě à?
3. Neī ĭ-wai foò-koon foô-chaak mi-yě à?
4. King-Keī Ch'uě foô-chaak mi-yě à?
5. Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uě foô-chaak mi-yě à?
6. Kwan-i foô-chaak mi-yě à?
7. Neī koó Tâk-Chung K'an-Mô Ch'uě foô-chaak mi-yě à?
8. Tim-kaaī Ching-Foó tsang-ka koon ping kè san-shuí à?
9. ĭ-wōng kwan-yān kè san-shuí pei-kaaū t'ūng k'ap kè mǎn-koon kè san-shuí tai kei-toh p'ooī à?
10. Kei-in kwan-yān kè san-shuí pei mǎn-koon kè tai kòm toh, uě-kwóh m̄-tsang-ka kwan-yān kè san-shuí, tsaū tim à?



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 83

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

luēn-hôp united, to unite together; Luēn-Hôp Kwòk 'the United Nations'

Luēn-Hôp K'ān-Mô Tsúng-Sz-Lîng Pô General Headquarters of Combined Service Forces; abbr.: Luēn-K'ān Tsúng-Pô

mō-fông to imitate, to model, imitation; a.f.: fông

Luēn-Hôp K'ān-Mô Tsó tsó 'office (division, section, group)'; synonym: ch'uě, t'eng, ch'uě (shuě), kúk, sz; Luēn-Hôp K'ān-Mô Tsó 'Combined Service Division'

ch'uě (shuě) office (department, bureau), directorate

Hîn-Ping Ch'uě hîn-ping 'military police'; Hîn-Ping Ch'uě 'Gendarmerie Headquarters, Office of Military Police'

Pei-Shue Ch'uě pei-shue 'secretary'; Pei-Shue Ch'uě 'Office of Secretariat'

Foò-Koon Ch'uě foò-koon 'adjutant, aide-de-camp'; Foò-Koon Ch'uě 'Office of Adjutant'

Wân-Shue Ch'uě Office of Transportation

T'ung-Sùn Ch'uě Office of Signal Service

King-Lei Ch'uě Office of Quartermaster

Ping-Kung Ch'uě Office of Ordnance

Kwan-I Ch'uě kwan-i 'military physician'; Kwan-I Ch'uě 'Office of Medical Service'

Ts'oi-Mô Ch'uě ts'oi-mô 'financial affair'; Ts'oi-Mô Ch'uě 'Office of Finance'

Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uě kung-ch'ing 'engineering'; kung-ch'ing tui\* 'team of engineer'; Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uě 'Office of Engineer'

Tâk-Chúng K'ān-Mô Ch'uě tâk-chúng 'special kind, special'; Tâk-Chúng K'ān-Mô Ch'uě (Office of Special Service'; abbr.: Tâk-K'ān Ch'uě

hîn-ĩ to suggest, to give a suggestion, to advise, suggestion, proposal, advice

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 83

san-shuí salary, wage, income, pay

t'ūng-k'ap k'ap 'rank, class, level'; t'ūng k'ap  
'corresponding rank, same rank, same class, same capacity'

mān-koon civilian officer

Kwan-Sui Ch'uě kwan-sui 'quartermaster'; Kwan-Sui Ch'uě  
'Office of Quartermaster'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 84

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiū-Kaaù: Kwan-I Ch'uě ne? K'uĩ-teĩ foô-chaäk mi-yě ne?

Höh Chung-Kaaù: Kwan-I Ch'uě tsûn-lîk fân-lîn ch'ung-fân yân-uên, kung-yîng kwan-tui\* kè kwan-i tui\* kè sui-k'aũ. Ch'it faät wôk-tak t'üng chai-tsô taaĩ-yeûng kwan-i yûng-pân. Koi-shîn i-chî sheung-ping t'üng pêng-yân kè ch'it-peĩ.

P: Paaü-k'oôt noi-foh i-shaang, ngoĩ-foh i-shaang, ngā-i, hon-oô, yeük-tsai sz tsoĩ noi, k'uĩ-teĩ yaũ keĩ toh kòh yaũ tsz-kaäk kè kwan-i yân-uên à?

H: Kai-maai saai, tsúng-shò m-kwòh yat-maân yân, taân-hai toh-shò meĩ-ts'ang shaũ-kwòh leüng-hó kè fân-lîn.

P: K'uĩ-teĩ yaũ mi-yě kuĩ-t'ai kè fân-lîn kai-waäk ne?

H: Kwan-I Ch'uě ch'it laâp Kwan-I Hôk-Haaũ. Tsung-chí hai hai keĩ nîn chi noi fân-lîn taaĩ-leüng kwan-i. T'üng-shí hín-sùng yaũ king-yîm kè kwan-i huĩ ngoĩ-kwòk sham-tsô.

P: K'uĩ-teĩ tím-yeûng\* pò-kaù k'uêt-fât kwan-i yûng-pân kè mân-t'ai à?

H: Kwan-i yûng-pân yat-heùng k'uêt-fât. Ch'uĩ-chòh tsz-keĩ hóh-ĩ chai-tsô kè lîng-sui kè yě chi ngoĩ, ch'a-m-toh shòh yaũ kè yeük-pân, yeük-lui\*, chuè-shê tsai ..... yat-k'oi hai yaũ Meĩ-Kwòk tsoĩ mât-tsz sheüng kung-k'ap.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 84

Major White: How about the Medical Administration? What are they responsible for?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: The Medical Administration is striving to train enough personnel for its medical units for the armed forces, to procure and manufacture sufficient quantities of medical supplies, and to improve facilities for wounded and sick soldiers.

W: Including doctors, surgeons, dentists, nurses and pharmacists, how many qualified medical personnel do they have?

H: All in all, the total does not exceed 10,000. But most of them are not adequately trained.

W: What concrete plan do they have for training?

H: The Medical Administration established a Medical Center for the purpose of training a corps of army doctors and surgeons within the next few years. At the same time, experienced army medical personnel have been sent abroad for advanced studies.

W: What do they do to remedy the shortage of medical supplies?

H: There has always been a scarcity of medical supplies. With the exception of the small items that they themselves can manufacture, practically all medicine, drugs, vaccines.... have been materially supported by the United States.

應得治 看個 數 年有 呀製有係  
 ？ 供獲醫 多 幾送 題以所概  
 呢，法善 醫幾 係多 ？ 係時 問可多一  
 野員設改 牙有 地？ 劃旨同造品自差劑  
 也人 生佢呀人練計宗 深用咗，射給  
 責份求品 員萬訓練 醫國醫除外注供  
 負充需用備醫 員萬訓練 醫國醫除外注供  
 地練嘅醫設科內人一嘅訓練軍外軍 之，上  
 佢訓練軍嘅外在醫過好嘅學量去之野料資  
 ？ 力醫量人，師軍唔良體醫大醫缺缺嘅藥物  
 呢盡軍大病生劑嘅數過具軍練軍救向碎，在  
 署署嘅造同醫藥格總受野立訓嘅補一零品國  
 醫醫隊製兵科，資，曾也設內驗樣品嘅藥美  
 軍軍軍同傷內護有咁未有署之經點用造嘅由  
 校校： 包括 計埋 地醫 地醫  
 少中校： 計埋 地醫 地醫  
 白何： 計埋 地醫 地醫  
 白何： 計埋 地醫 地醫  
 白何： 計埋 地醫 地醫

READING MATERIAL

藥醫醫官行需	工藥器兵政要	中作隊材醫制與	國··，院+度最	聯·其二以與，有	勤工設供軍使效	總作法應人各之	部種獲軍親傷醫	之類得隊+屬病藥	軍如並之醫官與	醫下製需院+兵醫	署：造要·四時·	負·一·大·四·時·	責·訓·量·三·改·可·	三·練·藥·建·善·以·	軍·衛·品·立·醫·獲·	之·生·與·傷·院·得·	醫·隊·軍·病·之·最·
短機功醫一	期關之生萬	軍內服醫，人	醫培務藥牙·	署養·人醫	並大自負，	設批從種看	立軍該類護	軍醫校包，	醫，開括藥	學派辦：劑	校至以內師	·各來科等	其部，醫·	宗隊已生總	旨與訓，共	為軍練外約	在事成科有
份之	由藥	於品	中與	國醫	缺藥	之器	良材	好概	之由	製美	藥國	廠供	，給	故·	大·部		

## QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk pin-kòh kei-kwaan foô-chaàk Saam Kwan kè i-chí kung-tsòk à?
2. Mi-yě kiù tsô kwan-i à?
3. Mi-yě kiù tsô hon-oô à?
4. I-shaang yaũ kai-toh chúng à?
5. Neĩ ĩ-wai yeúk-tsai sz foô-chaàk mi-yě à?
6. Kwan-I Ch'uě ch'ít-laâp kwan-i hôk-haaũ kè tsung-chí hai mi-yě à?
7. Yaũ tsz-kaàk kè kwan-i yān-uēn yaũ kei-toh kòh à?
8. Fàn-lîn-chóh kwan-i chi haũ, p'aaĩ k'uĩ-teĩ hui pin shuè kung tsòk?
9. Tím-kaaĩ hín-sùng yaũ king-ĩm kè kwan-i hui ngoĩ-kwòk sham-tsô à?
10. Chung-Kwòk kwan-i yung-pán yat-heung k'uèt-fât. Toh-shò yeúk-pán hai yaũ pin kwòk kung-k'ap kà?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 84

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

tsûn-lîk with all one's power, with all one's strength,  
with one's best effort

kung-yîng to supply, to provide, to furnish; a.f.: kung,  
kung-k'ap

sui-k'au demand, need

ch'it faat to devise means, to plan, to strive for

i-chî to treat (medicine), treatment (medicine); a.f.:  
i, chî

sheung-ping wounded soldiers

pêng-yân patient, sick person

noi-foh internal medicine

ngoî-foh surgery; ngoî-foh i-shang 'surgeon'

ngā-i ngā 'tooth, teeth'; ngā-i 'dentist'

yeûk-tsai sz yeûk 'medicine, drugs'; yeûk-tsai 'pre-  
scription, pharmacy'; sz 'one who is experienced or skillful  
or an expert in certain work, teacher'; yeûk-tsai sz 'pharma-  
cist'

tsoî noi within the scope, included

yaü tsz-kaäk eligible, qualified

kai-maai saai kai 'to count, to sum up, to figure out,  
plan'; kai-maai saai 'all in all, all included'

kuî-t'ai concrete

hîn-sùng hîn 'to send (persons)'; hîn-sùng 'to send  
(persons), to repatriate'

yaü king-yîm experienced

lîng-sui odds and ends, fragmentary, petty, small items

yeûk-liû\* drugs



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 85

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uẽ hai mi-yě à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uẽ hai yat-kòh san kè pô-mõn.

Ni kòh kei-kwaan mẽ shing-laâp chi ts'in, k'uet-shiú yat-kòh kui-t'ai kè kai-waâk t'ung yat-kòh tâk-pit kei-kwaan chuen-mõn foô-chaâk pó-yeŭng t'ung ch'uẽ-ts'uên kung-ch'ing chong-peî. Kim-ché foô-chaâk ni chúng kung-tsòk kè yân-uên taaî toh-shò hai mẽ-ts'ang shaû-kwòh tâk-pit fân-lîn.

P: Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uẽ ch'òng-laâp chi haû tsaû tím à?

H: Ts̃-t'ung ch'òng-laâp chi haû, hai chin-leûk sheung kè iù-tím kin-chuk tâk-pit ts'ong-foò, fòh-ts'ong, taân-yeûk foò, t'ung tui-tsik shòh. Yaû kaam-ch'aat koon kaam-tuk tím-shau fan-p'ooi t'ung ch'uẽ-lei kwan-yung kung-ch'ing mât-pân.

P: Yaû Mẽ-Kwòk Kwan-Tui\* i-kaau Chung-kwòk kè san kung-ch'ing mât-tsz tím-yeung\* ch'uẽ-lei à?

H: Tsik-hak yung-lai chong-peî san kè kung-ch'ing pô-tui\*.

P: Mẽ shik kè kung-ch'ing chong-peî kau m̄-kau à?

H: M̄-kau. M̄-kau Mẽ shik kè kung-ch'ing chong-peî kè pô-tui\*, i-in yung Chin-Shing Yat-Poón Yat foo-wòk tak-lai kè chong-peî.

P: Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uẽ kè ch'eung k'ei kai-waâk hai mi-yě à?

H: Tseung-loi kai-waâk tá-suèn kin-chuk toh ti pó-yeung t'ung chong-tsô kè kung-ch'ong, ling-t'ò ni kòh kei-kwaan hóh-ĩ ts̃ k'ap ts̃ yeung.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 85

Major White: What is the Engineering Administration?

Lt. Colonel Hoh: The Engineering Administration is a new department. Before its establishment, there was no overall plan or special organization charged with the maintenance and storage of engineering equipment. Moreover, most of the personnel responsible for the work were not specially trained.

W: What happened after the Engineering Administration was established?

H: Since it was created, special warehouses, ammunition dumps and various other kinds of dumps have been constructed at strategic points. Inspectors supervise the receiving, distribution and disposition of military engineering materials.

W: How do they handle the new engineering materials transferred to China by the U.S. armed forces?

H: They are immediately used to equip new engineering units.

W: Do they have adequate American engineering equipment?

H: No. The units which do not have adequate American equipment still utilize the equipment captured from the Japanese since V-J Day.

W: What are the long range plans of the Engineering Administration?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 85

H: Future plans call for the construction of maintenance and manufacturing plants to make the organization self-sufficient.



READING MATERIAL

包上積餘處理  
 部門，畧堆剩處  
 部作戰與與，  
 新工在庫材，隊  
 一程(二)藥器程  
 是工·彈程工  
 署之備，工新  
 程軍裝倉新備  
 工三程貨之裝  
 之空工，交，  
 部陸存庫移備  
 總海儲倉國裝  
 勤責與別美配  
 聯員養特收分物  
 國為保築點(四)程  
 中掌(一)建(三)工  
 其括要所物軍  
 職：點·資用  
 輸射樑，  
 運掃橋  
 對與之  
 隊炸壞  
 程轟破  
 工機被  
 事日理  
 軍在修  
 國時兵等  
 中當工場  
 隊機  
 時獻部飛  
 戰貢各，  
 大大助路  
 次極協公  
 二有，  
 通下路  
 交之鐵  
 本國部  
 日中一  
 由在，  
 國現式  
 中故美  
 後備份為  
 之裝部  
 本程一  
 日工，  
 勝式備  
 戰日裝  
 國批程  
 中大工  
 從獲之式  
 自俘隊日  
 軍隊程為  
 軍工份

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 85

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uẽ shûk-ue pin-kòh kwan-sê pò-mõn à?
2. Luēn-K'ān Tsung-Pô kè chik-cheung hai tim à?
3. Kung-ch'ing hai mi-yě à?
4. Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uẽ hai chin-leûk iù-tim kin-chuk ti mi-yě à?
5. Taan-yeûk foò yaũ mi-yě yung à?
6. Tui-tsik shòh hai yung lai tsô mi-yě kà?
7. Kung-Ch'ing Ch'uẽ tim-yeung\* ch'uẽ-lei Meï Kwan i-kaau kè kung-ch'ing mat-tsz?
8. Í-Ts'è Taaï-Chin kè shi-haũ, kung-ch'ing tuï\* yaũ mi-yě kung-hin?
9. Tim-kaaï i-ka Chung-Kwòk kung-ch'ing tuï\* yaũ Yât-Poón kè chong-peï à?
10. Chung-Kwòk kei shi chin-shing Yât-Poón à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 85

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

k'uèt-shiú to lack, to want

ch'uě-ts'uën to store, storage; a.f.: ch'uě-ts'ōng, ch'uě, ts'uën, tsōng

kim moreover, besides, also, together with, to annex, to unite in one (as jobs, duties); kim chik 'to fill more than one office'; kim-chê 'moreover, besides, in addition'

taaî toh-shò great majority, most of

iù-tím important points, important areas; chîn-leûk iù-tím 'strategic points'; ts'ing-pò iù-tím 'essential elements of information, EBI'

fòh-ts'ong warehouse, storage; a.f.: ts'ong-foò

taân-yeûk ammunition, ammo

taân-yeûk foò ammunition dump

tím-shau to check and receive (materials, equipments, items)

mât-pán materials, goods

ī-kaau to transfer (a position, an administration, materials, equipment) to (a successor, receiver, recipient)

kung-ch'ing pò-tuî\* engineering units

Meī shik American style, American made; Yât shik (Japanese style, Japanese made)

foo-wòk to capture (prisoners, weapons, materials)...

chong-tsô to make and install (manufactory)

kung-ch'óng factory, manufactory, manufacturing plant; a.f.: ch'óng

tsz k'ap tsz yeŭng self-sufficient, self-supporting

## ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Ping-Kung Ch'ue̍ ne?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk i-in iù i-k'aaù k'ei-t'a kè kwòk-ka kung-k'ap kwan-yûng pò-k'ap. Shòh-ĩ Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan yaũ kòk chúng pat-t'ûng chai-tsô kè kwan-haaĩ ping-hei t'ûng taân-yeûk. Ping-Kung Ch'ue̍ ĩ-king uên-shing yat-kòh waāk-yat kai-waāk.

P: Kei-poón sheûng yûng Meĩ shik kè ts'eung-haaĩ t'ûng taân-yeûk.

H: Tong-in la. Sui-in t'iu-ching hing ping-hei kè kai-waāk ch'a-m-toh ĩ-king uên-shing, taân-haĩ yaũ ti pô-tui\* i-in yûng Chung-Kwòk tsz̄-chai t'ûng k'ei-t'a kwòk-ka chai-tsô kè ping-hei. Paa-k'oòt loi-fúk ts'eung, ts'z̄-to, k'a-pan ts'eung, tsz̄-tûng pô-ts'eung, ch'ung-fung ts'eung, tsz̄-tûng shaú-ts'eung, chuen-lün shaú-ts'eung, hing kei-kwaan-ts'eung, ch'ûng kei-kwaan-ts'eung, shaú-laũ-taân\*, ts'eung-laũ-taân\*.....

P: Ch'ûng ping-hei, p'aaù-ping-hei, ch'ûng p'aaù-ping-hei tím à?

H: Uē pik-kik p'aaù, laũ-taân\* p'aaù, ka-nûng p'aaù ko-shê p'aaù, p'ing-shê p'aaù, fòh-tsin p'aaù, p'ân-fòh hei..... yik-to haĩ yat-yeûng.

P: Taân-yeûk uē p'aaù-taân\* t'ûng ts'eung-taân\* tím à?

H: Chung-Kwòk chí hòh-ĩ chai-tsô tsz̄-keĩ sui-iù kè p'aaù-taân\* paāk-fân chi ĩ-shâp. Ts'eung-taân\* paāk-fân chi saam.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 86

Major White: How about the Ordnance Administration?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: China still relies on other countries for military supplies. For this reason the Chinese army is equipped with weapons and ammunition of various kinds and makes. The Ordnance Administration has already worked out a plan to unify all materials.

W: ... Basically using weapons and ammunition of American make.

H: Definitely. Although the readjustment in light arms is nearly completed, some units are still using weapons of Chinese make as well as some manufactured by other countries. These include rifles, bayonets, carbines, automatic rifles, sub-machine guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, light machine guns, heavy machine guns, hand and rifle grenades...

W: How about heavy weapons, artillery and heavy artillery pieces?

H: The same thing applies to mortars, howitzers, cannons, AA guns, antitank guns, rockets, flame throwers...

W: How about ammunition such as shells and bullets?

H: China can only produce 20% of the shells and 3% of the bullets she needs.



## READING MATERIAL

軍器兵槍，空兵輕賓手彈，高器陸重卡輪榴，火海為彈，轉槍砲噴責分槍刀，農，負可與刺槍彈加砲署械彈，手榴，箭工軍砲槍動手砲火兵，為步自，彈，之給分或，槍榴砲部補可槍槍關，岸總之藥復鋒機砲海勤藥彈來衝重擊，聯彈，為，迫砲國與器分槍槍如射中械兵可步關器平軍輕又動機兵，之與器自輕重砲

故彈式槍大援手，與美將送事槍械砲，始遣軍手軍槍式開國國砲給之英，中美與供徑為後，在藥國口式立後，彈各同型成利練械美不械署勝訓軍化歐種軍工戰受之國靠各之兵抗國國美依有通自，美中全國，普，化去由完中中最式一員自己去隊去德統人，都過部過，藥種下術各式彈兵之技在藥日械批助之

## QUESTIONS

1. mi-yě kiù tsô ping-kung à?
2. Tsê-Yaū Chung-Kwòk kwan-tuî\* yûng kè ts'eung-haaî taaî-yeûk toh-shò haî pin kwòk chai-tsô kâ?
3. Ping-heî hoh fan wai pin leŭng-chúng à?
4. Loî-fûk ts'eung, ts'è-to, haî hing ping-heî yik-waâk ch'ŭng ping-heî?
5. K'a-pan ts'eung, tsê-tûng pô-ts'eung, ch'ung-fung ts'eung, shaú-ts'eung, kei-kwaan ts'eung, shaú-laū-taân\* haî hing ping-heî yik-waâk ch'ŭng ping-heî?
6. Tsòk-chîn kè shî-haû, mi-yě shî-haû hoi-ch'í yûng ts'è-to à?
7. Pik-kik p'aaù, laū-taân\* p'aaù haî hing ping-heî yik-waâk ch'ŭng ping-heî?
8. Pik-kik p'aaù toh-shò haî pin ti teî-fong yûng kâ?
9. Ko-shê p'aaù yaū mi-yě yûng à?
10. P'ing-shê p'aaù yaū mi-yě yûng à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 86

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

i-k'aaù to depend on, to rely on, to count on; synonym:  
i, k'aaù, i-k'aaù, i-laaî

kwan-haaî weapons; synonym: haaî

waâk-yat to unify, to standardize, to be uniform; synonym:  
piu-chún fâ

ts'eung-haaî weapons; a.f.: kwan-haaî

loi-fûk ts'eung rifles; a.f.: loi-fuk ts'eung, pô-ts'eung

ts'ž-to ts'ž 'to stab, to prick, to pierce, a thorn'; to  
 'knife'; ts'ž-to 'bayonets'

k'a-ban ts'eung carbines; a.f.: mã-ts'eung, k'a-pan

tsž-tûng pô-ts'eung tsž-tûng 'automatic, spontaneous,  
 voluntary, willingly'; pô-ts'eung 'rifle'; tsž-tûng pô-ts'eung  
 'automatic rifles'; tsž-tûng p'aaù 'automatic artillery piece'

ch'ung-fung ts'eung ch'ung-fung 'to assault, to charge';  
 ch'ung-fung ts'eung 'sub-machine guns'

tsž-tung shaú-ts'eung shaú-ts'eung 'pistols, revolvers';  
tsž-tûng shaú-ts'eung 'automatic pistols'

chuên-lün shaú-ts'eung revolvers

hing kei-kwaan-ts'eung light machine guns

ch'üŋg kei-kwaan-ts'eung heavy machine guns

shaú-laū-taân\* hand grenades

ts'eung-laū-taân\* rifle grenades

ch'üŋg ping-hei heavy weapons

p'aaù-ping-hei artillery pieces

ch'üŋg p'aaù-ping-hei heavy artillery pieces

pik-kik p'aaù mortars

laū-taân\* p'aaù howitzers

ka-nūng p'aaù cannons

p'ing-shê p'aaù antitank guns

fóh-tsin p'aaù fóh-tsin 'a rocket'; fóh-tsin p'aaù  
'rockets, rocket launchers, bazookas'

p'an-fóh hei flame throwers

ts'eung-taân\* bullets; p'aaù-taân\* 'artillery shells'

## ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Sau-ching-choh kè yeung-lō chai-tō yaū mi-yē yau-tim t'ung k'uet-tim à, Hōh Chung-Kaaù?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Yat, t'iu-ch'a t'ung sun-mân kè kit-kwòh pei-kaaù chún-k'òk ti. Í, chi-foô foón-hông shaú-tsúk kaán-taan-fâ-choh. Saam, shaú hing sheung kè koon ping hoh-í pei p'aaí ooi uen-poón foô-shúk pô-tui\*, m-shai in-ch'i. Sei, tui wai-hâ ts'an-shúk uē í kòk chúng fong-pin t'ung haaú-lui.....

C: Chi-ue sheung ping fong-mîn, tim-yeung\* chiù-liu ne?

H: Yat, yaū kâ-shúk kè, sùng k'ui-tei faan uk-k'eí. Í, í-ts'in yaū chik-íp í mō ts'aan-fai kè, pei k'ui-tei tsô-faan kaú-shí kè kung-tsòk. Saam, Ts'aan-fai-choh waák í-ts'in shat íp kè, p'aaí k'ui-tei hui chik-íp hòk-haaú, wai-ch'i k'ui-tei kè shaang-oôt. Sei, Uen-í tsô nung-foo kè, pei t'in-tei k'ui-tei kaang-chung. Ng, Shaú-kwòh leung-hó kaaù-yük í seung kai-tsúk k'ui-tei kè hòk-íp kè, p'aaí k'ui-tei faan-hui hòk-haaú tük-shue. Lúk, M-hoh-í tsô yam-hoh kung-tsòk í yaú mō ka-shúk kè, chún-hui k'ui-tei tau-laú hai i-uen\* shue, yaū Ching-foó foó-sut.....

Capt. Cheung: What are the advantages and disadvantages of the revised pension system, Colonel?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: There are hardly any disadvantages. The advantages are: 1. Results of investigations and inquiries are more accurate. 2. Payment is simplified. 3. Officers and men with minor injuries can be sent back to their original units without delay. 4. Consideration and facility are given to survivors....

C: How do they take care of wounded soldiers?

H: 1. Those who have families are sent home. 2. Those who had jobs before and who are not physically handicapped are given their old jobs. 3. Those who are disabled or who were out of employment before are sent to vocational schools and are provided with means of livelihood. 4. Those who are willing to become farmers are given land to farm. 5. Those who are well-educated and are willing to continue their studies are sent back to school. 6. Those who are unfit for any employment and who have no families are permitted to remain in hospitals and live on Government stipends.



張上尉：修正點，啱呀，同既，養老制度有也野優點同  
 何中校：修缺點，一，調查付既，何詢項手可延遲同樣地廢三去四種地書家，  
 二，支傷隊，各官種方，送有作他地耕他讀有處  
 輕部與傷家，兵屬職時既地，而工派生他繼續校又醫  
 傷家，有舊業他俾育地何逗  
 至於有  
 一，前翻失持，教他任地  
 二，以做前維既好派做他  
 三，附親  
 四，對遺  
 五，呢？  
 六，或校農過既可准撫  
 七，俾他學做受業唔，府  
 八，廢業意  
 九，學六既政  
 十，願  
 十一，屬由

## READING MATERIAL

其年，因制度在，老而制現，養務人之服之，不國工，有為効，都曾有，各國個繼續，世界一護能，全世保不，是係

宗旨  
宗歲

畧果。部於二前其。受讀准自鼓，約結化屬至。以將活曾校，之簡附。家做，生往學者邱大，多問已來便回再者持以至屬撫極，甚詢續原方其其業維五送親責有，點與手回種送使失能。遣無負氣，優查之派各，前其地，又府士，之調金被以者者，以使田者而政隊，度之老快與屬廢或，給業作由部，制者養盡屬家殘廢習供學工，對，老老付以親有不殘學，繼續何內，養養支可之如而已校者繼任院後，之於二兵下一業如學夫想做醫行，正對。官遺：職三業農而能在實，修一確傷對面有。職做育不留度，現：準輕四方前作至意教六逗制，下為受。兵以工送願好。其此，如較三隊傷如之遣四良書許從勵。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 87

QUESTIONS

1. Mi-yě kiù tsô yeŭng-lǒ à?
2. Yeŭng-lǒ chai-tô kè tsung-chí hai tím à?
3. Hai Meï-Kwòk, tò-chóh kei-toh sui tsaû hóh-í shan-ts'ing yeŭng-lǒ?
4. San kè yeŭng-lǒ chai-tô tui-ue shaú hing sheung kè koon ping tím à?
5. Tui-ue wai-hâ ts'an-shúk tím à?
6. Tui-ue yaũ ka-shúk kè sheung ping tím à?
7. Tui-ue ĭ-ts'in yaũ chik-íp ĩ mǒ ts'aân-fai kè tím à?
8. Tui-ue ĭ-king ts'aân-fai waâk-ché ĭ-ts'in shat íp kè tím à?
9. Tui-ue uên-í tsô nŭng-foo kè tím à?
10. Tui-ue pat năng tsô yâm-hóh kung-tsòk ĩ yaũ mǒ ka-shúk kè tím à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 87

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

sau-ching to amend, to revise

yeŭng-lō chài-tô yeŭng 'to rear, to feed, to raise';  
 yeŭng-lō 'to pension the aged, to care for parents in their old  
 age'; yeŭng-lō chài-tô 'pension system'; yeŭng-lō kam 'pension  
 money'

k'uèt-tim drawbacks, shortcomings, weak points, disad-  
 vantages; a.f.: tuên-ch'uè, yeük-tim

sun-mân to inquire, to question, to interrogate, inquiry,  
 questioning, interrogation; sun-mân ch'uè 'office for inquiry,  
 office for information'

chún-k'òk accurate, precise, exact; a.f.: chún

chi-foô to pay, to make payment; a.f.: chi, foô

foón-hông a sum of cash, cash; a.f.: foón, ts'in\*, kam

shaú-tsük process, procedure, red-tape, formality,  
 technicality

kaân-taan simple (as opposite to complex); a.f.: kaân;  
 kaân-taan fâ 'to simplify, to make it less complex'; a.f.: kaân.  
 fâ

in-ch'i to delay, to postpone; synonym: in, ch'i-in

wai-hâ to leave behind (after one's departure or death),  
 bequeathed, left to another (after one's death); a.f.: wai

uě ĩ to give to, to grant, to concede to, to allow; a.f.:  
 uě

chiù-liû to care for, to aid, to take care of; a.f.: chiù-  
 kòò, tá-leĩ

ka-shûk family members, family folks

shat ip shat 'to lose, loss'; ip 'job, employment, busi-  
 ness, profession'; shat ip 'unemployed, unemployment, jobless';  
 shat ip kam 'unemployment fund'

wai-ch'i to maintain, to provide with

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 87

uên-î willing; a.f.: uên

nūng-foo farmer; a.f.: nūng-yān

t'in-teî t'in 'rice field'; t'in-teî 'rice field, condition, circumstances, state of things'; tō-chōh kōm kè t'in-teî 'situation has developed to such a condition'

hōk-îp schooling, studying

chún-huî to allow, to permit, to grant permission, to approve

taū-laū to sojourn, sojourn, to stay (in a place for the time being)

foó-sut to be compassionate, to show pity and to relieve (the survivors) by providing with means of livelihood and compensation; foó-sut kam 'pension for war-survivors'

## ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiū-Kaaũ: Pín-kòh koón-hât Kwòk-Fông Pô kâ, Hòh Chung-Kaaũ?

Hòh Chung-Kaaũ: Tsúng-T'úng haî ts'uên kwòk kè Hoi Lúk Hung Kwan Taaî-Uên-Shuî. Kwòk-Fông-Pô yaũ Tsúng-T'úng kòh-yân chik-tsip koón-hât, yaũ Hâng-Ching Uên\* ming-î sheung koón-hât.

P: Taaî-t'ai lai kóng, Kwòk-Fông Pô kè tsó-chik haî tím kâ?

H: Kwòk-Fông Pô yaũ Kwòk-Fông Pô Poón-Pô t'ung Tsui Ko Ts'aam-Maũ.

P: Kwòk-Fông Pô Poón-Pô lui-pín yaũ mi-yě tsó-chik à?

H: Yaũ Kwòk-Fông Pô-Cheung t'ung sei-kòh Kwòk-Fông Ts'è-Cheung. K'ui-tei foô-chaak kai-waak t'ung chai-ting fong-cham.

P: Tsui Ko Ts'aam-Maũ ne?

H: Yaũ Ts'aam-Maũ Tsung-Cheung t'ung saam-kòh Ts'aam-Maũ Ts'è-Cheung. K'ui-tei foô-chaak chi-fai t'ung tiu-tung ts'uên kwòk kwan-tui\*. K'ui-tei chi hã yaũ Tsui Ko Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maũ t'ung Tsui Ko Tâk-Íp Ts'aam-Maũ.

P: Tsui Ko Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maũ yaũ mi-yě tsó-chik à?

H: Yaũ lúk-kòh t'eng. Tai-Yat T'eng foô-chaak yân-sê hâng-ching. Tai-Í T'eng foô-chaak Ts'ing-Pô. Tai-Saam T'eng foô-chaak kai-waak tsòk-chin. Tai-Sei T'eng foô-chaak K'an-Mô Pô-K'ap. Tai-Ng T'eng foô-chaak P'in-Chai Fân-Lín. Tai-Lúk T'eng foô-chaak In-Kau Faat-Chin.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 88

P: Tsui Kō Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maū tim-yeûng\* faat ming-lîng à?

H: Ĩ Ts'aam-Maū Tsúng-Cheúng ming-î heung kòk Tsúng Sz-Lîng  
Pô faat ming-lîng.

Major White: Who has control over the Ministry of National Defense, Colonel Hōh?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Land, Sea, and Air Forces. The Ministry of National Defense is under the direct control of the President and nominal control of the Executive Yuan.

W: Generally speaking, what is the organization of the Ministry of National Defense?

H: It consists of the Office of the Minister of National Defense and The Supreme Staff.

W: What is the organization within the Office of the Minister of National Defense?

H: It consists of The Minister and four Vice-Ministers. They are responsible for planning and policy-making.

W: How about the Supreme Staff?

H: The Chief of Supreme Staff and three Deputy Chiefs of Supreme Staff. They are responsible for the command and movements of all troops and forces. Under them, there is a Supreme General Staff and a Supreme Special Staff.

W: What is the organization of the Supreme General Staff?

H: There are six divisions. 1. Personnel and Administration. 2. Intelligence. 3. Planning and Operations. 4. Services and Supply. 5. Organization and Training. 6. Research and Development.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 88

W: How does the Supreme General Staff issue directives?

H: Directives are issued to all General Headquarters in the name of the Chief of Supreme Staff.

白	少	校	:	邊	個	管	轄	國	防	部	際	空	何	中	校	?	
何	中	校	:	總	統	像	全	國	既	海	陸	直	軍	大	元	帥	由
白	:	體	:	國	防	部	院	名	統	上	人	·	接	管	轄	·	
何	:	防	:	行	政	，	國	防	部	本	既	織	係	點	傑	?	
白	:	國	:	黎	講	國	防	裏	有	也	野	最	高	參	謀	·	
何	:	有	:	部	有	部	長	同	個	國	防	組	織	呀	?	地	負
白	:	最	:	防	本	計	劃	呢	一	方	針	次	長	·	但	地	負
何	:	有	:	責	部	謀	呢	長	個	參	謀	軍	隊	·	地	之	
白	:	高	:	參	謀	總	指	有	調	全	國	同	高	特	地	業	參
白	:	參	:	下	謀	·	·	·	一	參	謀	最	高	·	計	·	
白	:	六	:	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
白	:	最	:	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
何	:	有	:	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
白	:	高	:	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
白	:	參	:	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
何	:	以	:	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	

## READING MATERIAL

之全受  
國為部  
全部防  
為防國轄  
，國，直  
樣下上統  
一之義總  
總統名由  
總統在，  
國在·上  
美·關際  
與帥機實  
統元政·  
總大軍轄  
國軍之管  
中空高院  
陸最政  
海國行

最·計參長動最有劃·部  
與長責為總之有謀計展令  
部部負官·隊下參，發司  
本防部主長部之般報究總  
部國防之次責部一情研各  
防為國部謀員本高，向  
國官·本參·謀最政練義  
，主長謀個隊參·行訓名  
門之次參三軍高謀事制之  
部部防高有國最參人編長  
大防國最下全·業責，總  
兩國個·之動定特員給以  
有·四針長調決與別補謀  
部部有方總同之謀分務參  
防本下定·揮略參；勤般  
國謀之制長指戰般廳，一令  
參長與總責，一個戰高命  
高部劃謀員員高六作最發

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 88

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk kè Hoí Lûk Hung Kwan Taaí-Uên-Shuí hái pin-kòh à?
2. Meí-Kwòk kè Hoí Lûk Hung Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng hái pin-kòh à?
3. Tsoí míng-í sheúng, Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Fòng Pô yaū pin-kòh kei-kwaan koón-hât à?
4. Shât-tsaí sheúng, Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Fòng Pô yaū pin-kòh chîk-tsíp koón-hât?
5. Kwòk-Fòng Pô yaū pin leūng taaí pô-moón à?
6. Kwòk-Fòng Pô foô-chaák mi-yě à?
7. Ts'aam-Maū Tsúng-Cheúng foô-chaák mi-yě à?
8. Tsuí Ko Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maū yaū kei-toh kòh t'eng à?
9. Tsuí Ko Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maū pin-kòh t'eng foô-chaák ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk à?
10. Tsuí Ko Yat-Poon Ts'aam-Maū yûng mi-yě paân-faât heúng kòk tsúng-sz-lîng pô faât míng-lîng à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 88

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Hoi Lûk Hung Kwan Taaî-Uên-Shui taaî-uên-shui 'field marshal'; a.f.: uên-shui; Hoi Lûk Hung Kwan Taaî-Uên-Shui 'Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Generalissimo'

kòh-yān individual

mīng-î titles, names; mīng-î sheûng 'nominal, ceremonial'

taaî-t'ai lai kóng generally speaking, in general; a.f.: yat-poon lai kóng, p'ò-t'ung lai kóng

Kwòk-Fōng Pô Poón-Pô poón-pô 'proper part, main part'; Kwòk-Fōng Pô poón-pô 'the Ministry of National Defense itself'

Tsui Ko Ts'aam-Maū Supreme Staff; a.f.: Tsui Ko Ts'aam-Maū Poón-Pô

Kwòk-Fōng Ts'è-Cheung Vice Minister of National Defense

chai-tīng to make (policy, designs)

fong-cham guide-lines, policy, mode of action, a scheme

Ts'aam-Maū Ts'è-Cheung Deputy Chief of Supreme Staff

tiû-tūng to move (troops, personnel); tiû-tūng kwan-tui\* 'to move troops, troop movement'

Tai-Yat T'eng First Division (of Ministry of National Defense), G-1

Tai-Ī T'eng Second Division (of Ministry of National Defense), G-2

Tai-Saam T'eng Third Division (of Ministry of National Defense), G-3

Tai-Sei T'eng Fourth Division (of Ministry of National Defense), G-4

Tai-Ng T'eng Fifth Division (of Ministry of National Defense), G-5

Tai-Lûk T'eng Sixth Division (of Ministry of National Defense), G-6

ī...mīng-î in the name of...

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 89

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk-Shiù-Kaaù: Tsui Ko Tâk-Îp Ts'aam-Maũ yaũ mi-yě tsó-chik à, Hòh Chung-Kaaù?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Yaũ kaú-kòh kûk: Foò-Koon Kûk foô-chaàk faàt-pò kw'ai-cheung, pò-koón tóng-òn kei-lûk, tuk-tô foò-koon k'an-mô. Kwan-Faàt Kûk foô-chaàk chap-hāng kwan-faàt. Uê-Suèn Kûk foô-chaàk p'in-tsô uê-suèn. Mān-Sz Kûk foô-chaàk chīm-līng k'ui mān-chīng k'āp māt-tsz fan-p'ooi. Sz-Chīng Kûk foô-chaàk hāng-chīng sz k'āp Ts'aam-haaú tsz-liú. Kaam-Ch'aat-Kûk foô-chaàk kaam-ch'aat sz-mô. San-Mān Kûk foô-chaàk faàt-pò san-mān\* siu-sik. Uê-Peî Sz-Mô Kûk foô-chaàk kwan-tui\* uê-peî yān-uēn sz-mô. Pó-On Kûk foô-chaàk tei-fong pò-on pò-tui\* k'āp t'uēn-tui\* sz-mô.

P: Lûk Hoi Hung Saam Kwan kè Tsúng-Sz-Līng Pô hai chik-tsip tai-shûk Ts'aam-Maũ Tsúng-Chúeng, hai mã?

H: Hai là. Luēn-Hòp K'an-Mô Tsúng-Sz-Līng Pô yik hai yat-yeung.

P: Hoi-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Līng Pô yaũ mi-yě tsó-chik à?

H: Yaũ Hoi-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Līng Paān-Kung-T'eng, kòk t'eng kûk ch'ue, kòk Laām-Tui\* Sz-Līng-Pô.

P: Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Līng Pô ne?

H: Yaũ Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Līng Paān-Kung-T'eng, Kwan-K'ui Sz-Līng-Pô, Kung-Ying Sz-Līng-Pô, Fàn-Līn Sz-Līng-Pô, Hōng-Hung Kung-Îp Kûk. Chīn-taũ pò-tui\* mooĩ kòh taaĩ-tui yaũ

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 89

saam-kòh chung-tuî, mooí kòh chung-tuî yaũ sei-kòh fan-tuî.  
Mooí kòh fan-tuî yaũ lûk-kà fei-kei.

Major White: Colonel, what is the organization of the Supreme Special Staff?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: There are nine bureaus. 1. Bureau of the Adjutant - responsible for publication of regulations and keeping of records. 2. Bureau of the Judge Advocate - responsible for execution of military law. 3. Bureau of the Budget - responsible for setting up the budget. 4. Bureau of Civil Affairs - responsible for civil administration and distribution in occupied areas. 5. Bureau of the Historian - responsible for historical reference materials. 6. Bureau of Inspection - responsible for inspecting military affairs. 7. Bureau of Information - responsible for publication of information. 8. Bureau of Reserve Affairs - responsible for reserve personnel affairs. 9. Bureau of Provincial Military Affairs - responsible for peace preservation, local militia.

W: The General Headquarters of Ground Forces, of Naval Forces, and of Air Forces are directly under the Chief of Supreme Staff, aren't they?

H: Yes, they are, as is the General Headquarters of Combined Services Forces.

W: What is the organization of the General Headquarters of Naval Forces?



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 89

H: It consists of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Naval Forces, various divisions and bureaus, and Fleet Headquarters.

W: How about the General Headquarters of Air Force?

H: It consists of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Air Forces, Air Region Headquarters, Air Technical Service Command, Air Training Command, Bureau of Aviation Industries. As far as combat units are concerned, each group has three squadrons, each squadron has three flights, and each flight has six aircraft.



## READING MATERIAL

部之特副局，保算資備  
防長高：政局案預考預  
國次最局史安檔造參隊  
，謀與個，保，編及軍務  
官參謀九局，佈，史，事  
長與參有事局發法政息隊  
要長般下民務之軍行消團  
主總一之，事章行，聞及  
個謀高謀局備規執配新隊  
兩參最參算預之，分佈安  
有在，業預，部務資發保  
部，門特，局該勤物，方  
防長部高局聞責官及務地  
國總大最法新員副政事，  
國謀兩·軍，別導民察務  
中參有謀，局分督區監事  
與，參局察局，領，員  
長下業官監各管佔料人

下，聯廳令業位  
之，各司工單  
謀總有區空戰  
參空下軍航作  
業，之有與軍  
特總總下部空  
高海海之令干  
最，總司若  
與總處空練有  
謀陸個，訓下  
參，八部，之  
般門有令部部  
一部下司令令  
高事之隊司令  
最軍總艦應區  
在個陸與供軍  
四·處，  
有總局部局

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 89

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Fōng Pô yaũ pin leũng-kòh chué-iù cheúng-koon à?
2. Kwòk-Fōng Pô Kwan-Faàt Kûk foô-chaàk mi-yě à?
3. P'in-tso Kwòk-fōng uê-suèn, yaũ pin-kòh kei-kwaan foô-chaàk à?
4. Uē-kwóh Kwòk-Fōng Pô iù faàt-pò san-mán, pin-kòh kûk foô-chaàk?
5. Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Ling Pô chik-tsip tai-shúk Kwòk-Fōng Pô-Cheúng yik-waák Ts'aam-Maũ Tsúng-Cheúng à?
6. Chuè hai Uēn-Tung kè Meĩ-Kwòk Laâm-Tuí\* hai tai kei laâm-tuí\* à?
7. Chuè hai Yât-Poón t'üng Hön-Kwòk kè Meĩ-Kwòk Hōng-Hung Tuĩ\* hai tai kei hōng-hung tuĩ\* à?
8. Hai Chung-Kwòk, mooĩ kòh hung-kwan taaĩ-tuí yaũ kei toh kòh chung-tuí?
9. Mooĩ kòh chung-tuí yaũ kei toh kòh fan-tuí à?
10. Mooĩ kòh fan-tuí yaũ kei toh kà fei-kei à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 89

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kûk board, bureau, department, station; synonym: t'eng kûk, ch'uè, tsó, foh

Fò-Koon Kûk Bureau of Adjutant

faat-pò to issue regulations, news through publication or announcement or statement, to promulgate

pó-koón to keep safely (documents, entrusted valuables or properties)

tóng-òn file, record

Kwan-Faât Kûk kwan-faât 'military discipline, judge advocate'; Kwan-Faât Kûk 'Bureau of Judge Advocate'

Uê-Suèn Kûk uê-suèn 'a budget, to estimate'; Uê-Suèn Kûk 'Bureau of the Budget'

p'in-tsô to compile and edit

Mān-Sz Kûk Bureau of Civil Affairs

chīm-lǐng k'ui occupied area, occupation area

mān-ching civil affairs

sZ abbr. of līk-sZ 'history'; SZ-Ching Kûk 'Bureau of Historian'

ch'aam-haáu reference

tsz-liū materials (information, writings, speeches); ch'aam-haáu tsz-liū 'reference materials'

Kaam-Ch'aat Kûk Bureau of Inspection

San-Mān Kûk Bureau of Information

siu-sik news

Uê-Peî Sz-Mô Kûk Bureau of Reserve Affairs

Pó-On Kûk pó-on 'preservation of peace'; Pó-On Kûk 'Bureau of Provincial Military Affairs'

pó-on pô-tuî\* peace preservation units

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 89

t'uēn-tuî\* local militia, small local military forces organized separately by the local government or people

t'eng an office (a department, a bureau, a division, a section), a hall, a big room (living room)

Laâm-Tuî\* Sz-Lîng Pô Fleet Headquarters

kwan-k'ui military region, military installation; Kwan-  
K'ui Sz-Lîng Pô 'Air Region Headquarters'

Kung-Yîng Sz-Lîng Pô Air Technical Service Command

Hōng-Hung Kung-Îp Kûk Bureau of Aviation Industries

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 90

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng Pô yaũ mi-yě tsó-chik à Hòh Chung-Kaaù?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Yaũ Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng Paân-Kung-T'eng, Ts'aam-Maũ Ch'uè, Kwan-Sui Ch'uè, Kwan-Haaí Ch'uè, Kwan-Faât Ch'uè, Kwan-I Ch'uè, Foò-Koon Ch'uè, Pei-Shue Ch'uè, Shaũ-I Ch'uè.

P: Kei-in Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan yě-chîn tsó-chik í sz wai kei-poón taan-wai\*. Mooí kòh sz yaũ mi-yě tsó-chik à?

H: Yaũ Sz Sz-Lîng-Pô, Kung-Ping Yíng, T'ung-Sùn Lín, Tâk-Mô Lín, P'aaù-Ping Yíng, Ko-Shê-P'aaù Lín, K'è-Ping Lín, Tsz-Chûng Yíng.

P: Mooí kòh sz kè yě-chîn pô-tuí\* tsó-chik haí tím kà?

H: Mooí kòh sz yaũ saam-kòh t'uèn. Mooí kòh t'uèn yaũ saam-kòh yíng. Mooí kòh yíng yaũ saam-kòh lín. Mooí kòh lín yaũ saam-kòh p'aaí. Mooí kòh p'aaí yaũ saam-kòh paan. Mooí kòh paan yaũ shâp-lûk-kòh yán.

P: Ngõh t'eng-kìn Chung-Kwòk Kwan-Tuí\* kè kwan-koon m-yûng kaai-k'ap lai ts'ing-foo haí mà?

H: Mõ ts'òh là. Yan-wai ch'uèn-t'úng kwaan-haí, k'uí-teí yûng koon-haám lai ts'ing-foo. Lai-uê Wõng Tsúng-Sz-Lîng, Ch'ân Sz-Cheúng, Leí Lín-Cheúng, Cheung Ts'aam-Maũ, Maũ-Maũ Kûk-Cheúng, Maũ-Maũ Ch'uè-Cheúng.....

P: Ngõh iù kei-tak Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan mõ chún-tseúng kè kaai-k'ap.

Major White: What is the organization of the General Headquarters of Ground Forces, sir?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: It consists of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Ground Forces, Staff Section, Quartermaster Section, Ordnance Section, Judge-Advocate Section, Medical Section, Adjutant Section, Secretarial Section, Veterinary Section.

W: Since the basic field organization of the Chinese Army is the division, what is the organization of a division?

H: It consists of the Division Headquarters, Engineer Battalion, Signal Communications Company, Special Service Company, Artillery Battalion, Anti-Aircraft Artillery Company, Cavalry Company, Transportation Battalion.

W: What is the organization of the field units within a division?

H: Each division has three regiments, each regiment three battalions, each battalion three companies, each company three platoons, each platoon three squads, and each squad has sixteen men.

W: I understand the officers of the Chinese Armed Forces are not called by their ranks. Is this correct?

H: Yes, you are right. Traditionally they are called by their official capacities, such as Commander-in-Chief Wōng, Division Commander Ch'an, Company Commander Leī, Staff Offi-



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 90

cer Cheung, Chief of Bureau So-and-so, Section Chief So-and-so...

W: I must remember that there is no such rank as Brigadier General in the Chinese Army.

白少校：陸軍總司令部有乜野組織呀，何  
 中校：陸軍總司令部，軍械處，秘書處，參謀處，軍醫處，  
 軍需處，副官處，野戰組，師法處，獸醫處，醫藥處，  
 白：既然中國每個師，連，砲營，重砲營，戰術部，隊，組織係點嘍？  
 何：有師連，砲營，戰術部，隊，組織係點嘍？  
 白：每個師有三個營，每個營有三個連，每個連有三個班，  
 何：每個師有三個營，每個營有三個連，每個連有三個班，  
 白：我聽見中國軍隊嘅軍官唔用階級黎稱，  
 何：有錯啦，黎稱連長，呼長，因為傳統關係，佢地用官銜，  
 白：我要記得中國陸軍有准將嘅階級。

READING MATERIAL

官軍長處而  
主，處個，  
其長醫每同  
及處軍，相  
關謀，長致  
機參長處大  
之，處醫局  
括廳法獸各  
包公軍，之  
所辦，長部  
部令長處防  
總司處書國別  
軍總械秘與分  
陸軍軍，質有  
國陸，長性上  
中：長處作度  
下處官工程  
如需副之在

如師師下務營  
官，如特重  
主長長織，輜  
其軍班組連，  
及，之訊連，  
稱令長師通兵  
名司排每，騎  
隊團，營，  
部軍長位兵連  
之，連單工砲  
轄令，本，射  
管司長基部高  
接總營之師，  
直軍，織或營  
總團長組部兵  
陸集團戰令砲  
下長為師連

有，呼  
軍連稱  
每三  
營人  
度每六  
制，十  
制營班  
編三每  
三團，級  
三每班階  
取，三以  
採團排不  
軍三每而  
陸師，銜  
國每排官  
中，三以  
師連，  
三每時

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 90

QUESTIONS

1. Hai Meī-Kwòk, Hoí Lûk Hung Kwan Taaí Uēn-Shuǐ hai pin-kòh à?
2. Meī-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan tsui ko kè kwan-yān koon-chik hai mi-yě à?
3. Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan tsui ko kè koon-chik hai mi-yě à?
4. Meī-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan Ts'aam-Maū Pô foô-shûk pin-kòh pô à?
5. Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Pô yaū pin-kòh pô koón-hât à?
6. Meī-Kwòk kè Lûk-Kwan Pô-Cheúng hai kwan-yān yik-waâk hai mǎn-koon à?
7. Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè yě-chín taan-wai\* hai mi-yě à?
8. Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan mooí kòh paan yaū keí toh yān à?
9. Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan yûng koon-haām ts'ing-foo, yik-waâk yûng kaai-k'ap ts'ing-foo à?
10. Meī-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan í kaai-k'ap yik-waâk koon-haām ts'ing-foo à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 90

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Ch'aam-Maū Ch'uè Staff Section

Kwan-Sui Ch'uè Quartermaster Section

Kwan-Haaî Ch'uè kwan-haaî 'weapons'; Kwan-Haaî Ch'uè  
'Ordnance Section'

Kwan-Faât Ch'uè kwan-faât 'military laws'; Kwan-Faât  
Ch'uè 'Judge-Advocate Section'; Kwan-Faât Ch'uè-Cheúng 'Chief of  
Judge-Advocate Section'

Kwan-I Ch'uè Medical Section; Kwan-I Ch'uè-Cheúng 'Chief  
of Medical Section'

Foò-Koon Ch'uè Adjutant Section

Pei-Shue Ch'uè Secretarial Section

Shaū-I Ch'uè Veterinary Section

Sz Sz-Lîng-Pô Division Headquarters; a.f.: Sz Pô; Kwan Pô  
'Army Headquarters'; T'uên Pô 'Regimental Headquarters'; Ying Pô  
'Battalion Headquarters'; Lîn Pô 'Company Headquarters'; P'aaî  
Pô 'Platoon Headquarters'

Kung-Ping Ying Engineer Battalion

T'ung-Sûn Lîn Signal Communications Company

Tâk-Mô Lîn Special Service Company

P'aaū-Ping Ying Artillery Battalion

K'ê-Ping Cavalry; K'ê-Ping Lîn 'Cavalry Company'

Tsz-Chûng Ying Transportation Battalion

ts'ing-foo to call (one's title, one's name)

koon-haām official capacity

sz-cheúng division commander; Ch'an Sz-Cheúng 'Division  
Commander Ch'an'

maū-maū so-and-so; a.f.: maū

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 90

kûk-cheúng chief of bureau  
ch<sup>3</sup>uè-cheúng chief of section  
chún-tseùng brigadier general