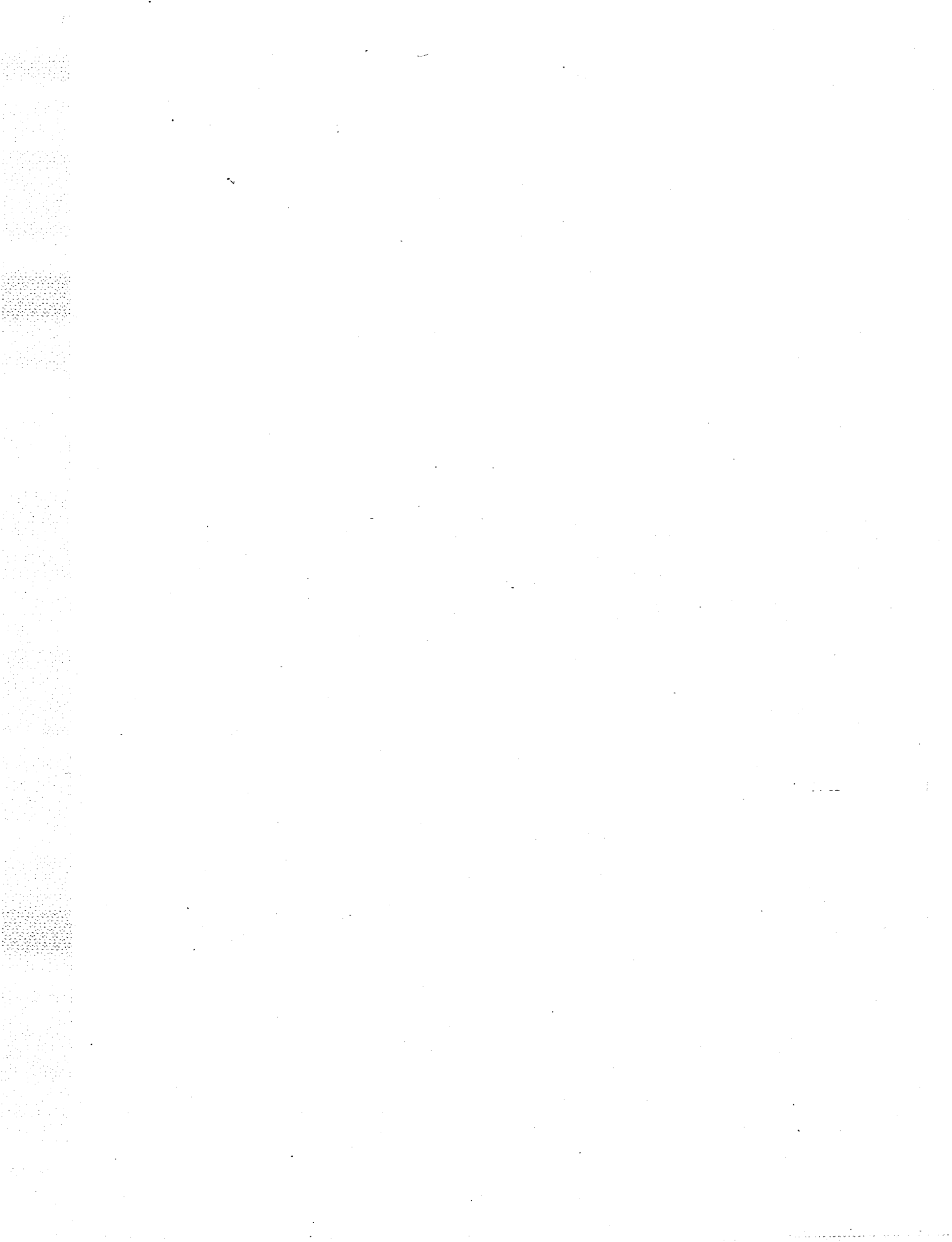


C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E
REFRESHER COURSE

VOLUME II
Instructional Units 31-60

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 31-60

PRINTED MATERIALS

This volume contains 30 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 31 through 60) 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 31-60

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 31-60

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 31-60

CORRELATED MATERIALS

Instructional Units 31 through 60 are to be correlated with 13 fifty-minute language laboratory practice units (Language Laboratory Practice Units 14 through 26) 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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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

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.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

TESTING MATERIALS

Instructional Units 31 through 60 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 14 through 26 are to be further correlated with 2 fifty-minute formal testing units (Formal Testing Units 3 and 4) 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 31-60

SCHEDULE

4th Wk				5th Wk				6th Wk			
M	Hr	46	IU 31	M	Hr	61	IU 41	M	Hr	76	IU 51
		47	IU 32			62	IU 42			77	IU 52
		48	LLPU 14			63	FTU 3			78	LLPU 23
T	Hr	49	IU 33	T	Hr	64	IU 43	T	Hr	79	IU 53
		50	IU 34			65	IU 44			80	IU 54
		51	LLPU 15			66	LLPU 19			81	LLPU 24
W	Hr	52	IU 35	W	Hr	67	IU 45	W	Hr	82	IU 55
		53	IU 36			68	IU 46			83	IU 56
		54	LLPU 16			69	LLPU 20			84	FTU 4
T	Hr	55	IU 37	T	Hr	70	IU 47	T	Hr	85	IU 57
		56	IU 38			71	IU 48			86	IU 58
		57	LLPU 17			72	LLPU 21			87	LLPU 25
F	Hr	58	IU 39	F	Hr	73	IU 49	F	Hr	88	IU 59
		59	IU 40			74	IU 50			89	IU 60
		60	LLPU 18			75	LLPU 22			90	LLPU 26

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Cheung Sheung-Wai, tsz̄-t's'ung ngõh-tei lei-hoi Lük-Kwan Uē-Īn Hòk-Haaù, pat-king pat-kòk ĩ-king shēng nīn. Yān-sz̄ pīn-waân, yaũ uē paāk wān t'in-kaú. Ooi-yik kwòh-hui yat nīn, sui-īn mǒ mat shīng-tsaũ, taân-hai ngõh kòk-tak tsui hók kò-wai ché hai ts'ui-chóh kòh hó lǒ-p'òh, yaũ yat-kòh hó chi-kei, tak yat-fān yau ch'aaì...

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Seung-hei-lai chan-hai hó-ts'z̄ yat-ch'eung mung kóm-yeung*. Ngõh chūng kei-yik-tak nei kè T'aaì-T'aaì* hai yaũ ngõh kaaì-shiũ nei shik kè. Taân-hai mǒ kei noi, nei leung-wai* tsaũ faat-shang luên*-oi. Lõh-maân-sz̄ shīng-kung, kui-īn* kit fan, ĩ-ka nei ĩ-king shīng ka laap shat, uēn-shīng yān-shaang yat-kīn taaì sz̄. Taân-hai ngõh yik-to suèn hó-ts'oi. Ngõh tak-faan ngõh kè koon-chik, ĩ-ch'é yaũ yaũ kòm hó kei-ooi t'ung-maaì nei yat-ts'ai tsô sz̄.

P: Ngõh-tei kam-ts'z̄ pei p'aaì-lai Uēn-Tung. Ngõh-tei kè yām-mò kòm chūng-iù. Ngõh-tei iù ĩn-kaù toh ti kwaan-ue Chung-Kwòk kè yě, ĩn-hai chī hók-ĩ uēn-shīng ngõh-tei kè yām-mò.

C: Nei kóng chan tui là. Ngõh-tei iù ĩn-kaù toh ti kwaan-ue Chung-Kwòk kè ching-foó, ngoi-kaau, kwan-sz̄, king-tsaì, kaau-t'ung, kaaù-yük ni ti kóm-yeung* kè yě. Uē-kwóh ngõh-tei yaũ ni ti kè sheung-shik, ngõh-tei kung-tsòk fong-pīn-tak toh.

P: T'ing-yat ngõh-tei iù hui shaũ fàn. Ni chūng kè fàn-līn hai yung ĩn-kóng shik t'ung t'ó-lūn shik lai tsô kè. Ts'ing nei m-hó ch'i-tò à.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

C: Ngǎh kei-tak là. Ngǎh ooĩ chún-peĩ hó là. Haĩ kòm tóh là?
Chũng yaũ mi-yě k'ei-t'a fan-foò mǎ à, Paâk Shiù-Kaau?

P: Haĩ kòm-toh là. ǎ-Chim.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

Major White: Capt Cheung. It is hard to realize that it has been a year since we left the US Army Language School. The year passed so quickly and so many things have changed. As I recall what I did last year, there was hardly anything spectacular. However, it is most gratifying that I have gotten married, that I have you as my close friend, and that I have an excellent assignment...

Capt Cheung: Come to think of it, it was just like a dream. I still remember that you met your wife through my introduction. Somehow, you two fell in love with each other, and after a whirlwind romance, you two were married. Now that you have a family, you have completed one of the Chinese so-called major events in a human life. As for me, I have been very fortunate also. I have gotten back my commission and have an opportunity to serve with you.

W: Our orders have brought us to the Far East and our mission is so important. We have to do more research on various aspects of China before we can accomplish our mission.

C: You are absolutely right. We have to study the government, foreign relations, military affairs, economy, transportation, education and other things as well. It will facilitate our work if we have this knowledge.

W: We have to attend an orientation tomorrow. I understand this will be given in the manner of lectures and discussions.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

Please, don't be late.

C: No, sir. I'll be well prepared. Will that be all, sir? Are there any other instructions, Major?

W: That will be all, Jim.

演講式同討論式黎做嘅。請你唔
好遲到呀。

張：我記得啦。我會準備好啦。係咁多啦？
重有乜野其他吩咐呀。白少校？

白：係咁多啦。亞占。

READING MATERIAL

憶想「人俗人
回·謂以二
再感所所張
後之正·白
之定，嘅·
去無夢實真」
過幻場事有一
當變一成境之
每，飛烟會，例
物如陣時夢係
事快一時如事
之其似夢生之
上有好但「人年
界總時·：一
世，有夢話去
時黎如有過
之起生語在

言任績上，完在，庭場
語擔成由外·人白家如
軍廈務張之室二是好真
陸大服·此立張其美憶
開角，校除家白尤有回
離五力少·成，；又後
年頓努至尉，之大，事
去盛作升上婚言不外·
自華工白一結而謂之事
士至因·職而總可就之
上派·級官愛·不名賀
張被作升之戀事就成可
，後工都來由大成功喜事
尉先之人原士生之上可日
上，項兩佢女人年業最昨
白後事，至黃件一事佢如
校密良升與一去在係，
學保優士白成過除此夢

大多經
重，
務訓練事
任訓軍
，別，
作特交
工受外
東要，題
遠人府問
至二政
派佢之
被，國通
張便中交
，方於，
白作關育
現工究教
如多濟

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

QUESTIONS

1. Tsž-tš'ung Cheung Sheung-Sž t'ung Paak Sheung-Wai lei-hoi Lük-Kwan Uē-Īn Hōk-Haaū chi haū, pat-king pat-kōk ĩ-king kei noi là?
2. Neĩ keĩ shĩ lei-hoi Lük-Kwan Uē-Īn Hōk-Haaū kà?
3. Ooi-yik kwòh-hui kei nĩn, neĩ yaũ ti mi-yě shing-tsaũ à?
4. Hai kwòh-hui yat nĩn chung, Paak Sheung-Wai yaũ mi-yě shing-tsaũ à?
5. Neĩ i-ka tsō-kán mi-yě kung-tsòk à?
6. Neĩ t'ung neĩ kè T'aaĩ-T'aaĩ* hai tím-yeung* kit fan kà?
7. Paak Sheung-Wai i-ka kè koon-chik hai mi-yě à?
8. Cheung Sheung-Sž ne?
9. K'ui-teĩ i-ka peĩ p'aaĩ hui pin shuè kung-tsòk à?
10. Neĩ tui-ue Chung-Kwòk kè ching-foó, ngoĩ-kaau, kwan-sž, king-tsaĩ, kaau-t'ung, kaaũ-yük, fung-tsük, tsaap-kwaan, pin chung tsui yaũ hing-ts'ui à?
11. Neĩ kòk-tak ni keĩ chung yě, pin chung chi kán-iù à? Tím-kaaĩ kòm kán-iù à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pat-king pat-kòk without realizing it, not knowing, not perceiving, unconsciously; a.f.: m-chi m-kòk IU 9, pat-chi pat-kòk (lit)

yān-ŝ pìn-waân yān-ŝ 'personal affairs, human affairs';
pìn-waân 'change, variation, transformation, mutation, illusion',
 synonym: pìn-ts'in, pìn-fà, koí-pìn, ts'in (lit), pìn; yān-ŝ
pìn-waân 'people come and go, the change of human affairs'

paâk wān t'in-kaú paâk 'white'; wān 'cloud'; paâk-wān
 'white cloud'; t'in 'sky, Heaven, Providence'; kaú 'dog'; paâk-
 wān t'in-kaú 'the white clouds change into a grey dog' used to
 illustrate the unexpected in the changing conditions of the times;
 a.f.: paâk-wān ch'ong-kaú

ooi-yik ooi (lit) 'to return, to be back, times'; ooi-yik
 'to retrospect, to recall, to recollect, recollection, recall, re-
 trospect'; synonym: ooi seung, yik (lit), seung tong nin

kwòh-huí past, formerly, in olden days, before; synonym:
ī-ts'in IU 13, ts'ung-ts'in, sik-yât (lit), sik (lit)

kò-wai kò (lit) 'to say to, to report to, to inform, to
 announce, to sue'; wai (lit) 'to console, to pacify, to comfort',
 synonym: on-wai, wai-mān; kò wai 'to feel being comforted, it is a
 comfort, it is quite a relief'

ché impersonal pronoun, that, those, one; tsoi-ché 'post-
 script, furthermore'

ts'uì (ts'uí, ts'ó) to take a wife, to marry (man); pat
ts'uì 'to stay single'

lō-p'òh wife; a.f.: t'aaì-t'aaì*, noi-tsí, noi-yān*, nuí-
yān*, ts'ai; ts'uí lō-p'òh (ts'ó lō-p'òh) 'to take a wife'

chi-keí keí (lit) 'oneself', a.f.: tŝ-keí (colloq); chi-
keí 'bosom friend, good friend, real friend'

fān a part, a share, a portion, a position; yat-fān 'a,
 a copy'; shāp-fān chi yat 'one-tenth'; pō-fān 'part, portion,
 share'

yau excellent, outstanding, superior, abundant, plenty,
 superb; synonym: yau-leung; yau-tim 'good points, merits'

ch'aaí job, employment, to send; synonym: ch'aaí-ŝ, chik-
wai; ch'ut kung-ch'aaí 'TDY'; yau ch'aaí 'good job'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

ch'eūng A.N. of an affair, an area of level ground, an open space, arena for drill

mûng a dream, to dream; AN: ch'eūng; vat ch'eūng mûng 'a dream'; faät mûng 'to dream'

luên*-oi luên* 'to indulge in'; laū luên* 'to indulge in'; oi 'to love, to like'; luên*-oi 'to be in love with, love between two sexes'; faät-shaang luên*-hoi 'to fall in love'

lōh-maân s'z lōh-maân 'romantic'; lōh-maân s'z 'romance'

kui-in* contrary to expectations, after all, to presume on, reserved

shīng ka laâp shat ka (lit) 'family'; shat 'a home, household, house, apartment, room'; ka-shat 'family, home'; laâp (lit) 'to establish, to erect, to stand up'; shīng 'to complete, to perfect, to become, finished'; shīng-laâp 'to found, founding'; shīng ka laâp shat 'to have a family and career'

uēn-shīng to accomplish, to complete; yām-mô uēn-shīng 'mission accomplished'

yān-shaang .life; yān-shaang taaî s'z 'big event in one's life marriage'

suèn to regard as, to consider, to reckon, to calculate, to count

Uēn-Tung uēn 'far, distant, remote'; tung 'east'; Uēn-Tung 'Far East'; Kān-Tung 'Near East'; Chung-Tung 'Middle East'

ngoî-kaau diplomacy, foreign relation, foreign affairs

king-tsaî economics, economy, economical; synonym: p'ēng, m-kwai, king-tsaî hōk 'economics'

kaau-t'ung communication, transportation, traffic

sheūng-shik common sense, knowledge

shaū fàn shaū 'to receive' IU 16; fàn (abbr. of fàn-lîn) 'to train, training'; shaū fàn 'to receive training, to attend orientation'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

shik form, pattern, type, style, fashion, model, example, sample

t'ó-lûn to discuss, to deliberate, to change opinion; synonym: sheung-t'ó (lit), t'ó (lit), sheung (lit), sheung-leung, sheung-i

chún-peî to prepare, to get ready; a.f.: peî (lit), uê-peî

fan-foò to command, to give order, to give instruction; synonym: tsuk (lit), kaau-taai (colloq)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

ORAL MATERIAL

Hōh Chung-Kaaú: Ngǒn kam-yât shóh kóng kè haí kwaan-ue Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik yān-haú tei-yīng kè yě. Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik taaí-yeùk* yaú kaú-ts'at-saam-yat-saam-ng̃-ng̃ fong-kung-leĩ. Taaí-yeùk* chìm À-Chau sei-fân chi yat, chìm ts'uēn shai-kaaí lûk-tei mìn-tsik shâp-ng̃-fân chi yat. Haí À-Chau tai-yat taaí kwòk, shai-kaaí tai-saam taaí kwòk... Chung-Kwòk ts'ūng-loi mǒ yān-haú t'iu-ch'ā. Taân-haí kan-kui Chung-Kwòk kè ch'ak-suèn, yān-haú taaí-yeùk* yaú lûk-maân-maân tsóh-yaú*. Chìm ts'uēn shai-kaaí yān-haú ng̃-fân chi yat, haí shai-kaaí kòk kwòk yān-haú tsui toh kè kwòk-ka... Chung-Kwòk kè tei-yīng fei-sheūng chi fuk-tsaâp. Shaan-tei chìm tsuēn kwòk paák-fân chi saam-shâp. Ko-uēn chìm paák-fân chi saam-shâp-sei, yau-līng chìm paák-fân chi kaú, p'oōn-tei chìm paák-fân chi shâp-lûk, p'īng-uēn chìm paák-fân chi shâp... Chung-Kwòk kè hoí-ngôn sìn paát-lûk-saam-līng kung-leĩ ch'eūng. Uēn-ngôn yaú m̄-shiú hoí tó, hoí waau, kóng haú... Chung-Kwòk kè hei-haú haí taaí-lûk hei-haú. Hâ-t'in fei-sheūng chi ít, tung-t'in fei-sheūng chi laāng...

Paák Shiú-Kaaú: Chung-Kwòk pak pîn t'ūng naām pîn kè hei-haú seung ch'a keí uēn ne?

H: Hâ-t'in kè shī-haú, pak pîn t'ūng naām pîn mǒ mat m̄-t'ūng. Taân-haí tung-t'in tsaū m̄-t'ūng là. Hâ-t'in seung ch'a shiú-kwòh Shíp Shī shâp tô. Tung-t'in seung ch'a taaí-yeùk* sei-shâp tô. Wā-Naām uē kwai haí ng̃-uēt. Wā-Chung lûk-uēt. Wā-Pak ts'at-uēt.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

Lt Colonel Hōh: The topics which I wish to talk about today include China's area, population, and topography. The area of China is approximately 9,731,355 square kilometers. It is about 1/4 of the land of Asia and 1/15 of the world. It is the largest country in Asia and the third largest in the World...

No census of the entire Chinese population has ever been taken. However, according to estimates, the population is about 600,000,000. It is about 1/5 of the population of the World and is the World's largest in population... Within the boundaries of China are arrayed numerous physiographic features which include almost every known type of topographic expression. Mountains occupy 30 per cent of the national area, plateaus 34 per cent, hilly regions 9 per cent, basins 16 percent, and alluvial plains 10 per cent...

The coast-line of China is about 8,630 kilometers. Along the coast, there are innumerable islands, inlets and harbors...

China has a continental climate--extreme heat in Summer and extreme cold in Winter...

Major White: What is the difference in temperature between north and south in China?

H: The difference is much reduced in summer but is greatly

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

accentuated in winter. In summer, the difference is less than 10°C . In winter, about 40°C . Maximum rainfall comes mostly in May in South China, in June in Central China, and in July in North China.

積約約地國，
 面大大陸大
 嘅積·界一
 國面里世第
 中嘅公全洲
 於國方佔亞
 關中五，係
 係·五一一
 嘅野三之一
 講嘅一份份
 所形三四五
 日地七洲十
 今口九亞積
 我人有佔面
 世中中左係
 中中左係中
 全三佔

據萬，佔之地十
 根萬一……地分盆之
 係六之家山百，分
 但有分國·佔九百
 約五嘅雜高原之佔
 查大口多複高分原
 調口人最之·百平
 口人界口常十佔，
 世人非三陵六
 有算全國形之邱十
 來測佔各地份，之
 從嘅·界嘅百四分

長·非遠
 口……天
 里港夏
 公，……
 灣候冷
 三海氣之氣
 六，陸常嘅
 八島大非便
 線海係天南
 岸少候冬同
 海唔氣，便
 嘅有嘅熱北
 國岸國之國
 中沿中常中
 呢！
 呢係攝華

但過度月
 少十七
 同差四北
 唔相約華
 也天大六
 有夏差中
 便·相華
 南啦天月
 同同冬五
 便唔，係
 北就度季
 候，天十雨
 時冬氏南

校：白少
 何：夏天

二題育究講
 人，之式
 白現如人辦同
 少受中口法討
 校特國，有論
 ，別政氣多式
 張訓府候種
 上練，，
 尉，軍風巨
 被研事俗地
 派究，習所
 去對外慣用
 遠中交，之
 東國，語辦
 工有經言法
 作關濟……包
 ，之，教研演
 巨問教研演

巨所何中
 今講受校
 日者訓講
 係係者得
 受關多極
 訓於係有
 之中新系
 第國近統
 一之由
 日面美聽
 ，積來者
 由，華對
 何人工之
 中口作極
 校，之感
 主地軍興
 講形官趣
 巨所何中

東南，山
 中近係地
 國海亞
 在·洲盆
 亞其第地
 洲面一同
 大陸積大平
 陸佔國原
 ；全·較
 在世其少
 日界地
 本面大邱
 ，積部陵
 韓十份更
 國五係少
 之分高
 西之原

大如
 中氣不
 國候同
 之·
 氣夏
 候熱
 同冬
 北冷
 美，
 洲同
 者美
 相國
 差加
 無者
 幾之
 ，四
 係季

口至人
 中多口
 國·分
 人廣散
 口東國
 佔在內
 全中各
 世國省
 界之，
 第南同
 一，世
 ，係界
 沿華各
 海南國
 各一
 省大
 人省

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

QUESTIONS

1. Paâk Shiù-Kaaù t'ūng Cheung Sheūng-Wai í-ka hui shaū fân.
K'ui-teí iù ín-kaù ti mi-yě mân-t'ai à?
2. Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik taaí-yeùk* chím À-Chau mìn-tsik keí-fân chi keí à?
3. À-Chau chì taaí kè kwòk-ka haí pin kwòk à?
4. Pak Meí-Chau chì taaí kè kwòk-ka kiù tsô mi-yě mēng* à?
5. Ts'uēn shai-kaaí chì taaí kè kwòk-ka kiù tsô mi-yě mēng* à?
6. Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú taaí-yeùk* yaú keí toh à?
7. Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú chím ts'uēn shai-kaaí yān-haú keí-fân chi keí à?
8. Meí-Kwòk pin-kòh shīng-shí kè yān-haú tsui toh à?
9. Naú-Yeùk shí kè yān-haú taaí-yeùk* keí toh à?
10. Chung-Kwòk kè teí-yīng, mi-yě chím tsui toh à?
11. Taaí-lúk heí-haú haí tím-yeūng* kà?
12. Ka-Shaáng kè uě kwai taaí-yeùk* haí keí shí à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

mîn-tsik area, surface

yān-haú population

teî-yīng teî 'land, ground, floor, place, area'; yīng 'figure, appearance, form, body, to take shape, visible'; teî-yīng 'terrain, topography', synonym: 'physiographic feature'

fong kung-leī fong 'square, direction, surname'; tung fong 'east'; sei-fong 'square, four directions, everywhere'; ch'eūng-fong 'rectangular'; fong-in 'local dialect'; kung 'public'; lei 'li (Chinese mile)'; kung-leī 'kilometer'; fong kung-leī 'square kilometer'

chīm to occupy, to seize, to capture (place), to share, to usurp, to take by force, to encroach upon; synonym: chīm-līng

lūk teî lūk 'ground, dry land, six, surname'; lūk teî 'dry land'

yān-haú t'iū-ch'ā ch'ā 'to investigate, to seek out, to search into, it would appear, it seems that..., I find that..., to inquire'; t'iū-ch'ā 'to investigate, investigation'; yān-haú 'population'; yān-haú t'iū-ch'ā 'census'

ch'ak-suèn ch'ak 'to estimate, to measure, to fathom, to guess'; ch'ak suèn 'to calculate, to estimate, to survey, survey, estimation'

kòk various, all, every, miscellaneous

fuk-tsaâp tsaâp 'assorted, mixed, confused, miscellaneous'; fuk-tsaâp 'complicated, complex'

ko-uēn ko 'tall, high, highly, surname'; uēn (lit)- 'original, originally, at first'; ko-uēn 'plateau'

yau-līng yau 'a mound, a hill, a place'; yau-līng 'a mound, mound, hilly region'

p'oōn-teî p'oōn 'basin, bowl'; mīn p'oōn 'wash basin'; p'oōn-teî 'basin (terrain)'

p'īng-uēn p'īng 'flat, level, even, just, ordinary, common, reasonable'; p'īng-uēn 'plain (terrain), alluvial plain'

hoi-ngôn sìn hoi 'sea'; ngôn 'bank (sea, river), shore';

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

sheŭng ngôn 'to go ashore, to land'; maaí ngôn 'to come to shore'; hoi-ngôn 'coast'; sín 'line, thread'; hoi-ngôn sín 'coast-line'

uēn ngôn uēn 'to follow a course, to go along, to coast, to hand down, to continue, along or by (a road, a coast)'; uēn hoí 'along the sea'; uēn sín 'land on each side of a railway or highway'; uēn lô 'along the road, the whole way'; uēn ngôn 'along the coast'

hoí tó tó 'island'; hoí tó 'sea island, island'; poòn-tó 'peninsula'

hoí waan waan 'bay'; hoí waan 'bay, inlet'

kóng haú kóng 'port, harbor'; kóng-haú 'port, harbor'

taaí-lúk heí-haú taaí-lúk 'mainland'; heí-haú 'climate'; taaí-lúk heí-haú 'continental climate'

hâ-t'in Summer; abbr.: hâ

î-t hot, heat, passionate; î-t'in (colloq) 'Summer'

tung-t'in Winter; abbr: tung; ch'un-t'in 'Spring', abbr: ch'un; ts'au-t'in 'Autumn', abbr: ts'au

pak pîn pak 'north, northern'; pîn 'side, direction, convenient'; pak pîn 'north side, north'; naām pîn 'south side, south'; sai pîn 'west side, west'; tung pîn 'east side, east'; tung naām 'southeast'; sai-naām 'southwest'; tung-pak 'northeast'; sai-pak 'northwest'

seung ch'a seung 'mutual, together, reciprocal'; ch'a 'different, difference, balance, inferior, bad'; seung ch'a 'discrepancy, difference, variation, error'

uēn far, distant, remote, greatly; seung ch'a keí uēn 'quite different'; ch'a tak uēn 'quite different'

Shíp Shí shíp 'to assist, to hold, to attract'; shí 'a clan, a family'; Shíp-Shí 'Centigrade'; Wā-Shí 'Fahrenheit'; a.f.: Shíp-Shí piú, Wā-Shí piú; Shíp-Shí shâp tô '10°C'

tô degree, limit, measure, a rule, a law, place

Wā-Naām Wā 'China'; Wā-Naām 'South China'; Wā-Pak 'North

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

China'; Wā-Chung 'Central China'

uě kwai uě 'rain, raining, to rain'; kwai 'season'; uě
kwai 'rainy season, monsoon'; sei kwai 'four season'; uě leung
'rainfall'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 33

ORAL MATERIAL

Hòh Chung-Kaaú: Chung-Kwòk yaũ sei-ts'in keí nín kòm ch'eūng kè lîk-sz. Yan-wai tsz-ts'ūng shêk hei shî-toi chi-tò uēn-tsz shî-toi, lîk-sz to mǒ t'uēn-kwòh. Chí-hai in-kaú Chung-Kwòk kè lîk-sz tsaũ iù hó noi kè shî-kaàn.

Chung-Kwòk yaũ hó toh shing shui kè shî-toi. Ngòh-tei p'ó-t'ung kiù k'ui tsò ch'iu. Tsz-ts'ūng yat-kaú-i-lük chi yat-kaú-i-paät nín kè Pak-Fât, kaäk-ming shing-kung, t'ui-tó Ts'ing Ch'iu, shing-laap Mán-Kwòk. Hai Chung-Kwòk keí ts'in nín loi yaũ kwan-chué ching-t'ai koi wai tsò mán-chué kung-wòh ching-t'ai kè tai-yat ts'è.

Tsz-ts'ūng Chung-Wā Mán-Kwòk shing-laap chi hau, Chung-Kwòk kè Kwòk-Mán Tóng i tóng tsz kwòk. Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foó hai foó-chaäk Kwòk-Mán Tóng tsz kwòk. In-tsoi Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foó hai T'oi-Waan.

Tsz-ts'ūng Kung-Ch'aan Tóng chim-ling Chung-Kwòk taaí-lük chi hau, Kung-Ch'aan Tóng shing-laap Yan-Mán Ching-Foó.

Paäk Shiu-Kaaú: Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foó yaũ keí toh kòh Uēn* à?

H: Yaũ ng kòh. Kiù tsò Haang-Ching Uēn*, Laap-Faät Uēn*, Sz-Faät Uēn*, Haaú-Shi Uēn*, Kaam-Ch'aat Uēn*. M-t'ūng Meí-Kwòk. Ngòh-tei yaũ saam-kòh Uēn*.

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Meí-Kwòk Tsung-T'ung kè yam k'eí hai sei nín. Chung-Kwòk Tsung-T'ung ne?

H: Chung-Kwòk kè Tsung-T'ung lük nín yat yam. Lín suén lín yam yat ts'è.

C: M-koi, m-koi.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 33

Lt Colonel Hōh: China has over 4000 years of history. It's history can be traced in an unbroken line from the Stone Age to the Atomic Age. The study of Chinese history alone will take a considerable length of time.

There were many falls and rises in Chinese history. We usually call them dynasties. Since the Northern Expedition in 1926-28 and the revolution which succeeded in overthrowing the Ching Dynasty, a republic was established. For the first time in several thousand years, China had a democratic government instead of a monarchical form of government. Since the founding of the Republic of China, the Chinese government structure has been the Party Rule established by the Kuomingtang, and the Chinese National Government has been and still is responsible to the Party. The National Government is presently in Taiwan. After the Communists took over the Chinese mainland, they established the Chinese People's Government.

Major White: Sir, how many branches of the Government are there in the Chinese National Government?

H: Five, namely: the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yuan and the Control Yuan. It is different from the United States. We have three.

Capt Cheung: A term for the Presidency in the United States is four years. How long is it for a President in China?

H: Six years. He can be re-elected for one more term.

C: Thank you, sir.

何中校： 因，代，國，既。普一推千和。既政府政。史時中。我六功國主。中國國民政。歷子究。二成中民。後，國在。大陸之。既原研。代九命係做。後，國現。國府多立法院。咁至祇時既從，國改。為。之。中。國。大。陸。之。後。長到係間時一革。為。之。中。國。大。陸。之。後。年。代。既。衰。自。伐。民。體。成。立。國。治。中。政。府。有。院。監。察。院。幾。時。過。耐。盛。北。立。政。次。國。治。黨。佔。人。府。政。院。監。察。院。千。器。斷。好。多。朝。既。成。主。一。民。黨。民。黨。立。政。行。院。個。院。四。石。有。要。好。做。年。君。第。華。以。國。灣。產。成。民。政。行。院。個。院。有。從。都。就。有。佢。八。朝。由。既。中。黨。責。台。共。黨。國。叫。考。有。總。統。呢。？ 中。國。既。總。統。六。年。一。任。連。選。連。任。一。次。中。為。歷。歷。中。通。九。倒。年。政。自。國。係。府。自。共。中。個。院。我。美。統。呢。？ 中。國。既。總。統。六。年。一。任。連。選。連。任。一。次。

白少校： 有。五。個。院。我。美。統。呢。？

張上尉： 中。國。既。總。統。六。年。一。任。連。選。連。任。一。次。

何： 中。國。既。總。統。六。年。一。任。連。選。連。任。一。次。
張： 唔。該。

READING MATERIAL

從一千九百零八年，有漢或唐君亂戰。為戰部。一因政治衰為主。之而亦之。份極，強。部盛史之。大。歷美。衰國歐。中有中如。史盛以不。歷有是國。國朝。中。部。而此。全體。此。政由史。主多亂。

命。政府府治。革國主政政黨。生民民政民以。發華為國國。國中改日。中。中為體一年為。號政月元是。日。主一國。灣。十立君年民政台。月成由二華主在。十國來一中黨府。年民年九為民國。一。千一定國現。一。倒數。年由。一。推國次是，次。一。被中首。後初。清是體成成國。

六年。為六年。期亦為六年。任亦為六年。選期。由民連任。總統任。院連選。五可。有後。府年。國六。年。

石器。最。是。

中國至。為。世界。上。歷。史。最。長。之。一。大。國。千。年。從。

中國至。為。世界。上。歷。史。最。長。之。一。大。國。千。年。從。

中國至。為。世界。上。歷。史。最。長。之。一。大。國。千。年。從。

中國至。為。世界。上。歷。史。最。長。之。一。大。國。千。年。從。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 33

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk kè lík-sz̄ taaí-yeùk* yaũ keí ch'ēung à?
2. Chung-Kwòk keí shí faát-shaang kaák-míng à?
3. Man-Kwòk shing-laáp chí haũ, Chung-Kwòk í tóng tsz̄ kwòk. Kòh kòh tóng kiú tsò mi-yě à?
4. Meí-Kwòk yaũ leung-kòh taaí tóng, kiú tsò mi-yě à?
5. Meí-Kwòk í-ka yung mán-chué ching-t'ai yik-waák yung kwan-chué ching-t'ai à?
6. Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foó í-ka hai pin shué à?
7. Chung-Kwòk Kung-Ch'aán Tóng hai Chung-Kwòk taaí-lúk shing-laáp ching-foó, kòh kòh ching-foó kiú tsò mi-yě à?
8. Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foó t'ung Yán-Mán Ching-Foó yaũ mi-yě m-t'ung à?
9. Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foó yaũ pin keí kòh Uên* à?
10. Chung-Kwòk Tsung-T'ung kè yám k'ei hai keí nín à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 33

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

lĭk-sz lĭk 'to pass through, to have been through, in order, successive'; lĭk nĭn 'for many years past'; lĭk toĭ 'for many generations past'; lĭk ch'iū 'for many dynasties past'; lĭk-loĭ 'hitherto, from the first'; sz 'history, chronicles, annals'; lĭk-sz 'history'

shĕk hei shĭ-toĭ shĕk 'rock, stone, barren'; AN: kaũ; hei 'a vessel, a utensil, a dish, implements, organ in the body, capacity, ability'; shĕk-hei 'stone ware, stone vessel'; shĭ-toĭ 'age, period, epoch, date of'; shĕk-hei shĭ-toĭ 'Stone Age'

uĕn-tsŷ shĭ-toĭ uĕn 'original, originally'; tsŷ (lit) 'son, posterity, boy, Sir, seeds'; uĕn-tsŷ 'atom, atomic'; uĕn-tsŷ shĭ-toĭ 'Atomic Age'

t'uĕn (tuĕn) to cut off, to interrupt, to break, to sever, to stop; tuĕn 'to decide, to give judgment, certainly, decidedly'; pat tuĕn 'uninterruptedly, unbroken'

shĭng shui shĭng 'rise, flourishing, plenteous, abundant, prosperous, thriving, boom, to hold, to contain, to fill'; shui 'fall, to decline, to decrease, to degenerate, to fail, to decay, weak, fortune declining, withered'; shĭng shui 'rise and fall'

ch'iū a dynasty, the court, to visit (father, elder or superior), to face, fronting, towards; T'ōng-Ch'iū 'Tang Dynasty'; Hōn-Ch'iū 'Han Dynasty'; Ts'ing-Ch'iū 'Manchu Dynasty, Ching Dynasty'

Pak-Fât fât 'to reduce a dependency to order, to chastise rebels (used of a regularly organized attack), to cut down'; fât kwók 'to subject a country'; fât mŭk 'to chop wood'; Pak-Fât 'Northern Expedition'

kaäk-mĭng kaäk 'to remove (position, system), to change'; mĭng 'life, to order, order'; kaäk-mĭng 'revolution'

t'ui-tó t'ui 'to push, to extend, to enlarge, to investigate, to elect, to promote, to praise, to hand over to, to give up, to expel'; tó 'to fall over, to lie down, to knock down, to turn upside down'; t'ui-tó 'to overthrow', a.f.: t'ui-faan

shĭng-laâp to establish, to found, to form, to erect

kwan-chué chĭng-t'ai kwan 'a sovereign, a ruler, a state chief, a gentleman, Sir'; chué 'boss, host, master, main, to take over, to rule'; kwan-chué 'a monarch'; chĭng 'government affairs, administration, laws, politics'; chĭng-tsŷ 'politics'; chĭng-t'ai

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 33

'system of government'; kwan-chuê ching-t'ai 'autocratic monarchy, monarchical form of government'

Chung-Wā Mān-Kwòk Chung abbr. of Chung-Kwòk 'China', center, central, among, amidst, in between, in'; Wā abbr. of Chung-Wā 'China'; Mān-Kwòk 'republic'; Chung-Wā Mān-Kwòk 'Republic of China' (abbr.: Mān-Kwòk)

koi to change, to correct, to alter, to reform, to repent;
koi k'eī 'to change the date'; koi-leung 'to improve'; koi-pin
'to change'; koi wai 'to change to, to alter to'

wai to be, to do, to make, to practice, to act out, to cause;
wai yān 'to be a man, as a person, a man's character'; shòh wai
'what is done'; wai 'for, because of, on account of, by, to, wherefore'

mān-chuê kung-wòh ching-t'ai mān 'people'; mān-chuê
'democracy, democratic'; kung 'all, the whole, mutual, collectively, to share, to work together'; wòh 'peace, peaceful, together with, to mix'; kung-wòh 'united in purpose, republican'; kung-wòh ching-t'ai
'republican form of government'; mān-chuê ching-t'ai 'democratic form of government';
mān-chuê kung-wòh ching-t'ai 'democratic form of government'

Chung-Wā Mān-Kwòk Republic of China

Kwòk-Mān Tóng kwòk-mān 'countryman, citizen'; Tóng
'political party'; tóng uēn 'party member'; ching tóng 'political party';
Kung-Wòh Tóng 'Republican Party'; Mān-Chuê Tóng 'Democratic Party';
Kung-Ch'aán Tóng 'Communist, Communist Party'; Kwòk-Mān Tóng
'Kuomingtang'

ĩ to use, by, with, through, to use, because, on account of, so as to, in order to, according to, to regard as, to think, to consider, to have, to do, until, when, where, although, and, or

tsz to rule, to govern, to direct, to regulate, to put in order, to cure, to heal, peaceful, the peace under good government;
ĩ tóng tsz kwòk 'party rule, to rule a country by a political party'

Kwòk-Mān Ching-Foó ching-foó 'government'; Kwòk-Mān Ching-Foó
'Chinese National Government'

foô-chaak foô 'to be responsible, to burden'; chaak responsibility, duty, to scold'; foô-chaak 'to be responsible'

Kûng-Ch'áan Tóng ch'áan 'property, deeds'; Kûng-Ch'áan Tóng 'Communist Party, Communist'; abbr.: Kûng; Chung-Kwòk Kûng-Ch'áan Tóng 'Chinese Communist, Chinese Communist Party', abbr: Chung Kûng

chím-lǐng to seize, to capture, to occupy; abbr.: chím

Yān-Mān Ching-Fóo Yān-Mān 'people of a country'; Yān-Mān Ching-Fóo 'People's Government'

Uên* branches of a government (Yuan), a courtyard, a hall, a college, a public building, abbr: of a hospital

Haāng-Ching Uên* haāng-ching 'administration'; Haāng-Ching Uên* 'Executive Yuan'

Laāp-Faāt Uên* faāt 'law, method, ways and means'; laāp faāt 'to make law'; Laāp-Faāt Uên* 'Legislative Yuan'

Sz-Faāt Uên* sz 'to control, to execute, to preside over'; sz faāt 'to enforce the law, to apply the law to'; Sz-Faāt Uên* 'Judicial Yuan'

Kaam-Ch'áat Uên* kaam 'to watch, to put under surveillance'; kaam-ch'áat 'to control, inspection'; Kaam-Ch'áat Uên* 'Control Yuan'

Tsúng-T'úng tsúng 'united into one, altogether, whole, all total, general'; Tsúng-T'úng 'President of a nation, Chief Executive of a Nation'

yām k'ei yām 'an official position, an office, to employ, to put in office, to allow, to tolerate, to bear, to be responsible for, burdens, responsibility, surname'; k'ei 'term (period), period, to hope'; yām k'ei 'term of office'

līn suén līn 'to continue, to join, to connect, consecutive, even, and, together with, including, Company of soldiers'; suén 'to elect, to select, to choose'; līn suén 're-elected'; līn yām 're-appointment to office, to continue in office for another term'

Haaú-Shì Uên* haaú 'to examine, to test'; haaú-shì 'to examine, to test, examination'; Haaú-Shì Uên* 'Examination Yuan'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 34

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Man Ching-Foó tsui ko kè
haang-ching kei-kwaan hai mi-yě à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Hai Haang-Ching Uên*. Taân-hai Haang-Ching
Uên* iù tsip-shaú Kwòk-Mán Tóng t'üng Tsui Ko Kwòk-Fōng Wai-
Uên Ooi* kè ming-ling. Haang-Ching Uên* Uên*-Cheung yaú hó
taaí k'uên.

C: Haang-Ching Uên* chi há yaú kei toh kòh pò t'üng wai-uên
ooi* à?

H: Yaú paát-kòh pò t'üng leung-kòh wai-uên-ooi*. Paát-kòh pò
hai Noi-Ching Pò, Ngoi-Kaaú pò, Kwòk-Fōng Pò, Ts'oi-Ching
Pò, King-Tsai Pò, Kaaù-Yük Pò, Kaaù-T'ung Pò, Sz-Faát
Haang-Ching Pò. Leung-kòh wai-uên ooi* hai Mung Tsōng Wai-
Uên Ooi*, K'iu Mò Wai-Uên Ooi*.

C: Laáp-Faát Uên* t'üng Sz-Faát Uên* chi há yaú mi-yě kei-kwaan
à?

H: Laáp-Faát Uên* yaú ng-kòh koò-ting wai-uên-ooi* t'üng ts'at-
kòh ták-pít wai-uên ooi*. Sz-Faát Uên* yaú Tsui Ko Faát-
Uên*, Haang-Ching Faát-Uên*, t'üng yat-kòh wai-uên ooi*.

C: Haaú-Shi Uên* t'üng Kaam-Ch'aát Uên* yaú tím à?

H: Haaú-Shi Uên* foò-chaák paân-lei ts'uên kwòk kung-mò yán-uên
kè haaú-shi, k'uét-ting kung-mò yán-uên kè tsz-kaák. Kaam-
Ch'aát Uên* tsui chué-iù kè k'uên hai t'aân-hât t'üng shám-
kai. Yan-wai iù pín-lei kung-tsòk, Kaam-Ch'aát Uên* tseung
ts'uên kwòk fan-hoi hó toh kaam-ch'aát k'ui.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 34

C: Meī-Kwōk mǒ Haaú-Shì Uên* t'ūng Kaam-Ch'aăt Uên*. Kóm tím
à?

Paâk Shiū-Kaaù: Ngõh-teī yîk yaũ seung tâng kē kei-kwaan tá-
leī k'uī-teī kē sĶ.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 34

Capt Cheung: What is the highest executive organ of the Chinese National Government?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The Executive Yuan. However, it takes orders from the Kuomintang and its Political Committee, now the Supreme National Defense Council. The President of the Executive Yuan has considerable power.

C: Under the Executive Yuan, how many ministries and commissions are there?

H: Eight ministries and two commissions. The eight ministries are: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Communication, and Ministry of Justice. The two commissions are: Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission and Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.

C: What are the organizations under the Legislative Yuan and Judicial Yuan?

H: The Legislative Yuan has five standing committees and seven special committees. The Judicial Yuan is composed of the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, and one commission.

C: How about the Examination Yuan and Control Yuan?

H: The Examination Yuan is entrusted with the power of conducting civil service examinations and of determining the qualifications for public service. The principal powers

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 34

of the Control Yuan are impeachment and auditing. In order to facilitate its work, the Control Yuan divides the whole country into a number of supervisory districts.

C: The United States does not have the Examination Branch and Control Branch. Why is that?

Major White: We have their counterparts to take care of their affairs.

READING MATERIAL

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國院高統政為
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之總及行
院由黨最高
政，民最會
行員國為員
以人受國委
，職接全兩
中文時對，
院為同，部
五長，令八
國院責命有
中政負之下
在行統會之
大對委政
總員院

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之
員
人
務公
國全
負責
院
試考

定公務人員之資格。

監察院為全國最高之監察機關。其最
主要權力為審計與彈劾各政府官員。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 34

QUESTIONS

1. Kwòk-Mān Ching-Foó tsui ko kè haāng-ching kei-kwaan hai mi-yě à?
2. Haāng-Ching Uên* ch'ui-chóh tsip-shaû Tsúng-T'úng kè ming-ling chi ngoi, chung iú tsip-shaû pin leung-kòh kei-kwaan kè ming-ling à?
3. Haāng-Ching Uên* chi hā yaũ kei toh pô t'ūng wai-uēn ooi* à?
4. Laāp-Faāt Uên* foō-chaāk mi-yě à?
5. Tsui Ko Faāt-Uên* hai hai pin-kòh kei-kwaan chi hā kà?
6. Haaú-Shi Uên* foō-chaāk mi-yě à?
7. Uē-Kwóh yaũ ti ching-foó kè koon-uēn tsō-tak m-hó, pin-kòh kei-kwaan foō-chaāk t'aān-hât k'ui-tei à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 34

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kei-kwaan organization, agency, a trap; kei-kwaan ts'eung 'machine gun'; haāng-ching kei-kwaan 'executive organ, executive organization, administrative organization'

tsip-shaū to receive, to take

uě (lit) and, with, by, to, or; a.f.: t'ūng (colloq)

Tsui Kō Kwòk-Fōng Wai-Uēn Ooi* tsui 'the most, superlative degree'; tsui ko 'supreme, the highest'; fōng 'to defend, to prevent, to prepare'; kwòk-fōng 'national defense'; wai-uēn 'committee member, a deputy, a special commissioner'; ooi* 'meeting, convention, a society, association, council'; wai-uēn ooi* 'a committee, a commission of investigation'; Tsui Kō Kwòk-Fōng Wai-Uēn Ooi* 'Supreme National Defense Council'

chéung officer in charge, commanding officer, senior, old, to grow, to increase, to show respect for age, to excel; Haāng-Ching-Uēn* Uēn*-Chéung 'the President of the Executive Yuan'; pô-cheung 'Secretary of a Department, minister'; wai-uēn-chéung 'committee chairman'

k'uēn power, authority, right, jurisdiction; synonym:
k'uēn lik

pô a Ministry (Department in the U.S.), a board, a section, a division

k'âp and, such as, to reach to, to attain, to extend, to come up to, when, as long as; synonym: uě, t'ūng, tò

Noi-Ching Pô noi 'inner, internal, inside, within, among'; noi-ching 'home administration, domestic administration, internal affairs'; Noi-Ching Pô 'Ministry of Interior'

Ngoi-Kaau Pô ngoi 'outside, external, without, besides'; ngoi-kaau 'foreign relation, foreign affairs, diplomacy'; Ngoi-Kaau Pô 'Ministry of Foreign Affairs'

Kwòk-Fōng Pô Ministry of National Defense

Ts'oi-Ching Pô ts'oi 'treasure, money, wealth, valuables'; ts'oi-ching 'finances, administration of finance'; Ts'oi-Ching Pô 'Ministry of Finance'; abbr. 'Ts'oi Pô'

King-Tsai Pô Ministry of Economic Affairs; abbr.: King Pô

Kaaù-Yûk Pô Ministry of Education; abbr.: Kaaù Pô

Kaau-T'ung Pô Ministry of Communication; abbr.: Kaau Pô

Sz-Faât Haang-Ching Pô Ministry of Justice Administration

Müng Tsông Wai-Uên Ooi* Müng 'Mongolia, Mongols, to cover, to conceal, to meet with, untaught child'; Tsông 'Tibet', a.f.: Sai-Tsông; ts'ong 'to conceal, to store up, to hide'; Müng Tsông 'Mongolia and Tibet'; Müng Tsông Wai-Uên Ooi* 'Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission'

K'iu Mô Wai-Uên Ooi* k'iu 'emigrants, to sojourn'; k'iu-mân 'emigrants'; Wā-K'iu 'Chinese emigrants, Chinese overseas'; ngoi k'iu 'foreigners residing in China'; mô 'affairs, duty, business, must, necessary'; k'iu mô 'Overseas Chinese affairs'; K'iu Mô Wai-Uên Ooi* 'Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission'

koò-ting koò 'firm, strong, established, assuredly, decidedly, originally, chronic'; ting 'sure, firm, calm, standstill'; koò-ting 'firm, fixed, unchanged, permanent, stationary, steady'

faât-uên* law-court; tei-fong faât-uên* 'district court'; Tsui Ko Faât-Uên* 'Supreme Court'; Haang-Ching Faât-Uên* 'Administrative Court'

paân-lei paân 'to manage, to do business, to do, to transact, to provide'; lei 'to manage, to mind, to care of, to clean up'; paân-lei 'to undertake, to do, to take care, to be entrusted with'

kung-mô yân-uên kung 'public, official, office'; kung-mô 'official business'; yân-uên 'personnel'; kung-mô yân-uên 'government employees, civil service employees'

tsz-kaak qualification, eligibility

chue-iù chue 'main, principal, primary, foremost, host, master'; chue-iù 'principal, main, primary'

t'aan-hât t'aan 'to snap the fingers, to play on stringed instruments'; t'aan-hât 'to impeach, to accuse, impeachment'

shâm-kai shâm 'to try (court), to question, to judge'; kai 'to count, to sum up'; shâm-kai 'auditing'

pîn-lei pîn 'convenient, handy, side, to facilitate';

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 34

serviceable, sharp (weapons, knife)'; pîn-lei 'convenient, handy, serviceable, to facilitate'

fan-hoi to divide, to split, to screen, to isolate

k'ui a district, a place, a region, small, unimportant;
k'ui-k'ui 'small, unimportant'

seung táng equal, equivalent, the same, similar, alike

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 35

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Tsž-tš'üŋ yat-kaú-yat-yat nin chi haû, Chung-Kwòk tím ă?

Hõh Chung-Kaaü: Chung-Kwòk kě mîng-wân haî yaü Kwòk-Mân Tóng tsô shîng kě, Kwòk-Mân Tóng kě chué-î t'üŋ fong-leûk haî Suen-Chung-Shaan tsô shîng kě. Tsž-tš'üŋ k'uî t'ui-faan-chòh Moõn-Ts'ing chi haû, ue Kwóng-Chau kin-laâp Wõng-Põ Kwan-Haaü, hoi-ch'í fân-lîn san kwan, kaaü k'uî-teî Saam-Mân-Chué-Î. Yat-kaú-î-nğ nin Suen-Chung-Shaan seî-chòh chi haû, yaü Tseúŋ-Kaaî-Shêk chí-fai kaák-mîng kwan Pak-Fât, siu-mít Pak-Yeüŋ Kwan-Fât, t'üŋ-yat ts'uên kwòk, tseung shaú-to yaü Kwóng-Chau poon tò Naãm-King.

C: Kwòk-Mân Tóng chí-leî Chung-Kwòk kě kei-poón sz-seúŋ haî tím kă?

H: Suen-Chung-Shaan kě chué-tsòk yaü Saam-Mân-Chué-Î, Kin Kwòk Fong-leûk...Ni ti shue tsaü shîng-wai Kwòk-Mân Tóng chí-leî Chung-Kwòk kě kei-poón sz-seúŋ. Suen-Chung-Shaan wâ, uē-kwòh seúŋ Chung-Kwòk k'eüŋ, yat-tîng iü shât-haŋg Saam-Mân-Chué-Î t'üŋ Nğ K'uên Hîn-Faât. Saam-Mân-Chué-Î haî mân-tsûk, mân-k'uên, mân-shaang. Nğ K'uên Hîn-Faât haî haŋg-chîng, laâp-faât, sz-faât, haaú-shî, kaam-ch'aât.

C: Suen Sin-Shaang tseung kin kwòk fan-hoi saam-kòh kaai-tuên. Pin saam-kòh ă?

H: Haî kwan-chîng shî-k'eî, fân-chîng shî-k'eî, hîn-chîng shî-k'eî.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 35

C: Suen Sin-Shaang hai pin shuê yān à?

H: K'ui hai Kwóng-Tung yān. K'ui yau hó toh yau-tím. Chung-Kwòk lík-sí wā, Kwóng-Tung hai Chung-Kwòk kè kaak-míng ch'aak-uēn tei.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 35

Capt Cheung: What took place in China after 1911?

Lt Colonel Hōh: China's destiny was shaped by the Kuomintang, whose principles and policies were formulated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After the Manchu regime was overthrown by him, the Whampoa Military Academy was established at Canton to train a cadre as the nucleus of a new army indoctrinated with San Min Chu I or the Three People's Principles. After the death of Dr. Sun in 1925, this new army, under the command of Chiang Kai-shek set out on the Northern Expedition and succeeded in crushing warlordism and unified the country. The National Government originally in Canton was moved to Nanking.

C: What are the ideological bases of the Kuomintang in governing China?

H: Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles, the Scheme for the Establishment of the Nation... These form the ideological bases of the Kuomintang. Dr. Sun remarked that in order to make China a strong nation, China must adopt the Three People's Principles and that the Government should be entrusted with the Five Powers. The Three People's Principles are Nationalism, People's Rights and People's Livelihood. The Five Powers are Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination, and Control.

C: Dr. Sun divided the course of national reconstruction into

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 35

three periods. What are they?

H: The periods are military operation, political tutelage, and constitutional government.

C: Where was Dr. Sun from? Where was he born?

H: He was a Cantonese. He had many advantages. According to Chinese history, Canton has been the starting point of Chinese revolutions.

國後要山，力主成辦
 中立重中校勞民就之
 ，成最孫軍時「三校行
 後國國父埔同講軍實
 之民建國黃父演埔與
 立。而國立國地黃埔想
 成慨。中建。各與思
 國分國。東用國略本
 民可建闢廣之全方基
 ，不為軍於伐在國之
 倒是作洋即北及建軍
 推黨工北，備，建
 被民之滅此以略義國
 清國要消及，方主治
 滿與首為見軍國民黨
 自運黨題有新「建三民
 命民間生練作「國
 之國之先訓著義為法

有，逝即，國京
 段期先生伐全南
 階時先先生北一至
 之政山蔣始統搬
 國訓中。開，州
 建為年責年功廣
 ，二四頁五成由
 略第十石十伐都
 方，國介民北首
 國期民蔣於而將
 建時，由，年府
 之政期業軍三政
 父軍時大命。民
 國為政國革上國
 據一憲建民北年
 根第為，國州六
 三後織廣十
 三第世組由民

廣始
 於開
 起州地
 命廣源
 革在策
 國亦之
 中伐國
 北建
 人與與
 東軍命
 廣建革
 為國國
 生治中
 先黨為
 山民東
 中國廣
 州所

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 35

QUESTIONS

1. Kwòk-Mān-Tóng kè chué-î t'ūng fong-leūk hái pin-kòh tsó shīng kà?
2. TsZ-t's'ung t'ui-tó-chóh Moŏn-Ts'ing chi haú, Suen Sin-Shaang hái Kwóng-Tung kìn-laâp yat-kaan mi-yě kwan-haaú à?
3. K'uĩ tím-kaaí iù kìn-laâp Wōng-Pò kwan-haaú à?
4. K'uĩ fàn-lîn san kwan lai tsô mi-yě à?
5. Pin-kòh foô-chaàk chí-fai kaàk-mīng kwan Pak-Fât à?
6. Pak-Fât shīng-kung chi haú, Kwòk-Mān Ching-Foó tseung shaú-to yaú pin shuè poon tò pin shuè à?
7. Kwòk-Mān Tóng chí-leĩ Chung-Kwòk kè kei-poón sz-seúng hái hái pin shuè tak lai ka?
8. Saam-Mān-Chué-î tsik-hái mi-yě à?
9. Suen Sin-Shaang tseung kìn kwòk fan-hoi saam-kòh kaai-tuên. Kòh saam-kòh kaai-tuên hái tím kà?
10. Suen Sin-Shaang hái pin shuè yān à?
11. Lîk-sz sheúng wâ, Chung-Kwòk pin shaáng hái Chung-Kwòk kaàk-mīng ch'aàk-uên tei à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 35

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

mǐng-wân mǐng 'fate, destiny, the will of God, a command, life, to name, government notification'; wân 'luck, to transport, to convey, movement'; mǐng-wân 'destiny, fate, horoscope'

Suen-Chung-Shaan Suen 'surname, Sun, grandson, descendant'; Chung-Shaan 'Chungshan of Kwangtung Province'; Suen-Chung-Shaan 'Dr. Sun Yat-sen (the founder of the Republic of China)'

Moön-Ts'ing Moön 'Manchuria, full, satisfied, self-sufficient, the whole of, complete'; Ts'ing 'Ching Dynasty, clear'; Moön-Ts'ing 'Ching Dynasty'

ue in, on, at, by, for, from, than, with reference to, compared with

Kwóng-Chau Canton

Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaû Wōng-Pò 'Whampao (an area located in the vicinity of Canton city)'; Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaû 'Whampoa Military Academy'

kín-laâp kín 'to establish, to erect, to found, to reconstruct'; kín-laâp 'to establish, to erect, to found'

hoi-ch'í ch'í 'to begin, first, at the beginning'; hoi-ch'í 'to begin, to start, to be the first, the beginning'

Saam-Mān-Chué-î chué-î 'doctrine, theory, principle'; Kāng-Ch'aân chué-î 'Communism'; Saam-Mān-Chué-î 'San Min Chu I, or Three People's Principles, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's threefold theory of national essentials--nationalism, people's rights and people's livelihood'

Kín Kwòk Fong-Leûk kín kwòk 'establishment of the nation'; Fong-leûk 'policy, scheme'; Kín Kwòk Fong-Leûk 'Scheme for the Establishment of the Nation---by Dr. Sun Yat-sen'

Tseúng-Kaál-Shêk Chiang Kai-shek

siu-mít siu 'to diminish'; mít 'to destroy, to annihilate, to remove'; siu-mít 'to destroy, to annihilate, to exterminate, to remove'

kwan-fât warlord; synonym: Pak-Yeūng Kwan-Fât

t'úng-yat to unify, to unite, unification

shaú-to national capitol

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 35

Naām-King Nanking

poon to move, to shift, to remove, to transport, to transfer; a.f.: ts'in (lit)

sz-seúng sz (lit) 'to think, to contemplate, to meditate, to consider'; sz-seúng 'guiding principle, idea, thought'; kei-poón sz-seúng 'basic guiding principle'

chuè-tsòk chuè (lit) 'to do literary work, to write (as a book), famous, prominent'; tsòk 'to write, to work, to do, to make'; chuè-tsòk 'to do literary work, to write (as a book)'

Mān-tsûk tsûk 'a family, a clan, a tribe, a class'; mān-tsûk 'race, nationalism'; Mān-Tsûk Chué-î 'Principle of Nationalism'

mān-k'uēn rights of the people, authority of the people; Mān-K'uēn Chué-î 'Principle of Democracy'

mān-shaang livelihood; Mān-Shaang Chué-î 'Principle of Livelihood'

shât-haāng to put into practice, to carry out, to execute, to take effect

Ng̃ K'uēn Hìn-Faàt hìn-faàt 'constitution'; Ng̃ K'uēn Hìn-Faàt 'quintuple constitution based on the five principles of administrative authority as outlined by Dr. Sun Yat-sen'

kaai-tuēn kaai 'stairs, a flight of steps, a class, a rank or step'; tuēn 'a section, a paragraph, a part'; kaai-tuēn 'period, phase'

kwan-ching military operations, military administration; Kwan-Ching Shī-K'eī 'period of Military Operations'

fàn-ching fàn (lit) 'to instruct, to advise'; Fàn-Ching Shī-K'eī 'Period of Political Tutelage'

hìn-ching hìn (lit) 'constitution'; Hìn-Ching Shī-K'eī 'Period of Constitutional Government'

ch'aāk-uēn teī ch'aāk 'policy, plan, scheme, to initiate, to start, to whip'; uēn 'a source, a spring'; ch'aāk-uēn teī 'starting point, base for initiating a movement'

yau-tim good points, merits

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ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Hai haang-ching sheung, Chung-Kwok ke k'ui-fan hai tim ka?

Hoh Chung-Kaau: Chung-Kwok k'ui-fan wai saam-shap-ng-koh shaang, Mung-Koo t'ung Sai-Tsong leung-koh tsz-chi k'ui.

C: Shaang Ching-Foo shi ching ke shi-hai, yung mi-ye lai ts'o kan-kui a?

H: Hai i-chiu Suen-Chung-Shaan shoh se ke Kin Kwok Taa-Kong t'ung Chung-Yeung Ching-Foo ke faat-lut t'ung ming-ling lai shi ching.

C: Shaang-Foo Chue-Tsik hai yau Chung-Yeung Ching-Foo wai-yam ke, yik-waak hai yau yan-man suen ka?

H: Shaang-Foo Chue-Tsik hai yau Chung-Yeung Ching-Foo wai-yam ke.

C: Chung-Kwok yau leung-chung shi, tak-pit shi t'ung p'ot-tung shi. Tak-pit shi hai yau pin-koh kei-kwaan koon-hat ka?

H: Hai yau Haang-Ching Uen* chik-tsip koon-hat ke. Tak-pit shi paa-k'oot ha-pin kei chung: 1. Kwok to. 2. Yan-hau toh-kwoh yat-paak-maan ke shing-shi. 3. Tsoi ching-chi sheung, king-tsa sheung, man-fa sheung yau tak-pit chung-iu sing ke. Chung-Kwok yau shap-i-koh uen*-hat shi, ng-shap-ng-koh shaang-hat shi.

C: Chung-Kwok ke po-kaap chai-to hai tim ka?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 36

- H: Chī-ue p'ó-kaáp chái-tô, mooí k'oh shí fan wai yeük-kon k'ui.
K'ui chi hâ yaũ p'ó. P'ó chi hâ yaũ kaáp. Kaáp chi hâ yaũ oô.
- C: Tei-fong tsz-chi k'ê taan-wai* hai mi-yě a?
- H: Uên hai tei-fong tsz-chi k'ê taan-wai*. Uên yaũ toh chúng, i
mîn-tsik, yân-háu, king-tsaí ts'ing-ying, mán-fà, t'ung
kaau-t'ung kung-kuí i t'ing. Uên chi hâ yaũ heung waák chàn.
Heung waák chàn chi hâ yaũ p'ó t'ung kaáp.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 36

Capt Cheung: From the standpoint of administration, how many divisions is China divided into?

Lt Colonel Hōh: China is divided into 35 provinces, Mongolia and Tibet.

C: When each provincial Government administers political affairs, what does it follow?

H: It follows the Fundamentals of National Reconstruction authored by Dr Sun Yat-sen and orders of the Central Government.

C: Is the chairman of the provincial government appointed by the National Government or elected by the people?

H: He is appointed by the Central Government.

C: In China there are two kinds of municipalities, special and ordinary. What organization has control over the special municipalities?

H: They are under the direct control of the Executive Yuan. Special municipalities comprise (1) the national capital, (2) cities that have a population of over 1,000,000, and (3) cities that possess special political, economic and cultural importance. There are twelve special municipalities which are controlled by the Executive Yuan and fifty-five ordinary municipalities which are controlled by the provincial governments.

C: What is the pao-chia system in China?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 36

- H: The pao-chia system is this: Each municipality is divided into a number of chu (district); each chu is divided into pao (borough); each pao is divided into chia (ward); and each chia is divided into households.
- C: What are the units of local self-government?
- H: Hsien (county) is a unit of local self-government. There are several kinds of hsien, depending on their area, population, economic conditions, cultural status and communication facilities. Under the hsien there are hsiang (in rural areas) or chen (in urban areas), and the hsiang or chen are sub-divided into pao and chia.

面積，人口，經濟情形，文化，
同交通工具而定。縣之下有鄉或
鎮，鄉或鎮之下有保甲。

READING MATERIAL

為時分為去分十
 較亦國分過市有
 形分全省·每保
 情區將全市將每
 治之府將縣·
 政市政又千度保戶
 與，央，若制十十
 形縣中下有甲二三
 地，，之區保至至
 多省治理府政行十十
 人國利省每地區甲
 大全便在·各每每
 地以為·區·
 國所·省政多區甲
 中·同千行亂千十
 雜不若千戰若三
 覆有為若因為至

分可與別叫轄省
 區國區特又省個
 之中治，，叫五
 市，自市轄又十
 縣言古種直，五一
 省而蒙兩院轄與之
 之面，有政管市市
 國方區國行府轄別
 中政治中由政府特
 ，行自，市省個個
 形由兩二別由二二
 情·與第特市十十
 近一省·通有為
 最第五區市普國州
 據：十治通·全廣
 根下三自普市現·
 如為藏與轄·市
 約分西市院市轄

六濟·之
 至經定保
 種，而·
 三口形保
 有人情有
 縣，通下
 ·積交之
 位面與鎮
 單其，或
 之以要鄉
 治類重·
 自種之鎮
 方之上或
 地縣化鄉
 為·文有……
 縣多，下甲
 之形之有
 種情縣下

QUESTIONS

1. Hai haang-ching fong-min, Chung-Kwok hoh-i fan wai kei ton shaang t'ung tsz-chi k'ui à?
2. Chung-Yeung Ching-Foo t'ung shaang ching-foo yau mi-yě m-t'ung à?
3. Suen-Chung-Shaan Sin-Shaang sé-choh yat-poón shue, hai kwaan-ue Chung-Yeung Ching-Foo t'ung tei-fong ching-foo ke. Kòh poón shue kiù tsô mi-yě à?
4. Shaang-Foo Chue-Tsik hai yau Kwok-Man Ching-Foo wai-yam ke, yik-waak hai yau yan-man suon ka?
5. Chung-Kwok yau pin leung-chung shi à?
6. Tak-pit shi t'ung p'ó-t'ung shi yau mi-yě m-t'ung à?
7. Kwong-Tung yau yat-koh tak-pit shi, k'ui kiù tsô mi-yě à?
8. Tei-fong tsz-chi ke taan-wai* hai mi-yě à?

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VOCABULARY AND NOTES

k'ui-fan (lit) to divide, division; synonym: fan, fān wai

tsz-chi k'ui tsz 'self, personal, from, since, private';
chi 'to govern, to control, to rule, to manage'; tsz-chi 'self-
 government'; k'ui 'area, district, region'; tsz-chi k'ui 'self-
 governing district'; Mung-Koó Tsz-Chi K'ui 'Mongolia'; Sai-Tsong
Tsz-Chi K'ui 'Tibet'

shi ching shi 'to bestow, to grant, to act, to do, to
 exhibit'; ching 'policy, politics, governing'; shi ching 'to
 administer political affairs'

i-chiü i (lit) 'to follow, to comply with, to trust to,
 to depend on, to obey, to be near to, according to'; chiü
 'according to, to obey'; i-chiü 'according to, to comply with,
 in obedience to'; synonym: kan-kuí

Kin Kwók Taaí-Kong kong 'general outline, summary,
 principles, laws, the large rope of a net'; taaí-kong 'an out-
 line, a summary'; Kin Kwók Taaí-Kong 'Fundamentals of National
 Reconstructions--by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Outline of Principles for
 the Establishment of the Nation, title of a book by Dr. Sun
 Yatsen'

Chung-Yeung Ching-Foó chung-yeung 'central, center';
Chung-Yeung Ching-Foó 'Central Government'

faät-lüt lüt 'a law, a rule, uniform, according to rule';
yat-lüt 'uniform, all'; faät-lüt 'law, laws, statutes'; a.f.:
faät

Shaáng-Foó Chué-tsik Shaáng-Foó 'Provincial Government';
 a.f.: Shaáng Ching-Foó; chue-tsik 'chairman'; Shaáng-Foó Chué-
 Tsik 'Governor, Provincial Governor'; Kwók-Foó Chué-Tsik ..
 'President of the National Government'

ták-pít shí ták-pít 'special, particularly'; a.f.: ták;
shí 'city, town, market'; a.f.: shing, shing-shí; ták-pít shí
 'special municipality'

p'ó-t'ung shí p'ó-t'ung 'common, ordinary, general';
p'ó-t'ung shí 'ordinary city'

koón-hât koón 'to govern, to care for, to control, to
 manage'; hât 'to have rule over, to have jurisdiction over';
koón-hât 'to have rule over, to have jurisdiction over, to
 govern'; chik-tsip koón-hât 'to have direct control, to have

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direct jurisdiction over', abbr: chik hât

chik-tsip chik 'direct, directly, straight, upright';
chik-tsip 'direct, directly, first-hand'

kwök to to 'national capitol, metropolis, also'; a.f.:
sháu-to, king-to, king-shing, king, to

mān-fà mān 'literature, language'; mān yān 'literary man';
mān-hôk 'literature'; mān-tsŭ 'characters, writing'; fà 'to
transform, a change, to influence'; mān-fà 'civilization,
culture'

chung-iũ sing chung-iũ 'important'; sing 'nature,
disposition, spirit, temper, a property or quality, sex'; chung-
iũ sing 'importance'

uên*-hât shī cities under the direct jurisdiction by
Executive Yuan; shaang-hât shī 'cities under the jurisdiction
by the provincial government'

chai-tô chai 'system, regulation, laws, to regulate to
govern, to restrain, to suppress, to subdue'; chai-tô 'system,
regulation, rules'

pó-kaap chai-tô pó 'borough, a pao, to protect, to guard,
to insure, to guarantee'; kaap 'ward, a tithing, armour, finger-
nails, scaly, first, chief'; pó-kaap 'a tithing'; pó-kaap chai-
tô 'system of tithing'

chi-ue regarding, in regard to

yeük-kon yeük 'if, as if, as to, supposing'; yeük-kon
'a certain amount, so much'

oô a door, a family, household, house; oô ngoi 'outdoor';
oô noi 'indoor'

tei-fong tsŭ-chi 'local self-government'

taan-wai* taan 'single, simple, list'; taan-wai* 'unit'

uên county, hsien

ts'ing-ying ts'ing 'condition, circumstances, affections,
feelings, desires'; ts'ing-ying 'condition, circumstances'

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kung-kui¹ kui¹ 'implement, utensil, tool, instrument, to prepare, to write out, all, the whole'; kung-kui¹ 'implement, facility'; kaau-t'ung kung-kui¹ 'communication, facility, means of transportation'

heung hsiang (in rural areas), village, hometown

chân chen (in urban areas), city, town

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ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Yaũ yān wā, Chung-Kwòk ĩ nūng laāp kwòk.

Ni kui shuēt-wā tím-kaaí à?

Hōh Chung-Kaaü: Chung-Kwòk nūng-mān chím ts'uen kwòk yān-haú
paāk-fān chi ts'at-shāp-ī. Shóh-ī yaũ yān wā, nūng-īp haí
Chung-Kwòk king-tsaí kē kei-ch'óh.

C: Chung-Kwòk nūng-īp hóh fan waí ch'uk-múk uě kaang-chūng
leūng taaí luí. Ch'uk-múk toh-shō haí pin shuē à? Kaang-
chūng toh-shō haí pin shuē à?

H: Ch'uk-múk toh-shō haí Tung-Pak, Sai-Pak, Sai-Naām kòk teí.
Kaang-chūng toh tsoí Wā-Pak, Wā-Chung, Wā-Naām kòk teí.

C: Chung-Kwòk nūng-mān toh-shō yūng mi-yě paān-faāt kaang-
chūng kà?

H: Toh-shō yūng yān-lík t'ūng ch'uk-shaang lai kaang-chūng.

C: Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó koi-shīn nūng-īp kē chué-iú múk-tik
haí tím kà?

H: Haí kaang-chūng foh-hòk fā, heung-ts'uen kung-īp fā, nūng
ch'aán-pán sheung-īp fā.

C: Kān nīn loí nūng-īp foh-hòk hó yaũ tsūn-pō. Tím-kaaí à?

H: Yan-waí tak-tó Meí-Kwòk kē king-tsaí oōn-chōh, yaũ Meí-Kwòk
fān-līn kē keí-shūt yān-ts'oi kē chí-tō, t'ūng ts'z-keí kē
nō-lík.

C: Pin ti nūng ch'aán-pán kē shī-īm ĩ-king yaũ hó hó kē shīng-
tsik à?

H: Hó-ts'z maí, māk...

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- C: Tîm-kaaí heung-ts'uen kung-îp fà kòm kán-iù à?
- H: Uē-kwóh heung-ts'uen kung-îp fà, kung-îp tsaû m-ooí tsaâp-chung hái shîng-shí shuě. Tsaû hó yŭng-î k'ap-shau ti shîng-uē lō-kung. Kaân-tsip lîng-tō kōk teî kē kung k'aū tak-tó p'ing-hāng.
- C: Tui-ue t'ó-teî koí-kaāk, T'oi-Waan Kwòk-Mān Ching-Foó tîm tsō à?
- H: Ī-king shât-haāng kaang-ché yaŭ k'ei t'in kē ching-ch'aāk. Ni ti ching-ch'aāk t'ūng Kūng-Ch'aân Tóng kē kung-shě ching-ch'aāk uēn-ts'uēn m-t'ūng.

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Capt Cheung: It is said that China is an agricultural country.

What does it mean?

Lt Colonel Hoh: 72 per cent of China's population are farmers.

Therefore it is said that agriculture is the foundation of China's economy.

C: China's agriculture may be divided into two main types, namely: grazing on natural grasses and arable farming.

Where are they located?

H: Grazing on natural grasses is found in north eastern, north western and south western areas, whereas arable farming is in North China, Central China and South China.

C: What methods of farming do the Chinese farmers use?

H: Mostly by use of manual labor and domestic animals.

C: What are the main objectives of the Chinese Government in improving the agricultural situation?

H: Scientific farming, industrialization of rural districts, and commercialization of farming products.

C: During the last few years, the science of agriculture has made considerable progress. Why is that?

H: This is due to the American economic aid, the direction of American-trained technicians and the effort put forth by the Chinese themselves.

C: With what agricultural products have good experimental results been achieved?

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H: Rice, wheat...

C: Why is industrialization of rural areas so important?

H: If rural areas are industrialized, it will decentralize industrial enterprises in cities. This will absorb surplus labor, and indirectly balance the demand and supply.

C: What does the National Government in Taiwan do as far as Land Reform is concerned?

H: They have implemented the so-called Land-to-the-Tillers policy which is entirely different from that of the Communist's People Commune Policy.

張上尉：有人話，中國以農立國，呢句說
 何中校：話點解呀？中國人口百分之七十
 張：中國農業基礎，畜牧與耕種兩大類，
 何：畜牧多數，耕種多數，東北，西北，西南各地。
 張：中國農民多力同善農，鄉村工業化，
 何：中國政府科學化，
 張：近年來農業科學好有進步，點解呀？
 何：因為得練倒美技術人才，經濟援助，有美國訓練
 張：邊啲農產品嘅試驗已經有好好嘅成績
 何：好似米，麥……
 張：好點解果鄉村工業化，咁緊要呀？
 何：如集會集中

城市處·就好容易吸收的剩餘勞
工·間接令到各地嘅供求得倒平
衡·

張何：對於土地改革，台灣國民政府點做呀？
：已經實行耕者有其田嘅政策·呢嘅政
策同共產黨嘅公社政策完全唔同·

國工在人基
 各以以大業
 美所所地農
 歐，，國於
 ．良後中立
 同優落．建
 不術學比國
 國技科相中
 與學國國以
 國科各各所
 ，在方美．
 礎要東歐業
 基主．與農
 之礎立難於
 國基建面宜
 立國於方適上
 立易業，之
 之業工多礎

問村(四)東工耕商經有
 之鄉．於勞．品之都
 關．化中餘(一)產華上
 有(二)業集剩；農對品
 業．商業之為．國產
 農化够工村策(三)美與
 與學不．農政．及術
 但科品衡以善化，技
 ，够產平所改業下業
 國不農不，業工之農
 立種．口市農村力在
 農耕(三)人城之鄉努國
 以．之．大府．府中．
 雖(一)化市各政(二)政使步
 國：業城與現化在．進
 中多工與海．學．助之
 亦够村沿多科化援大
 題不鄉南太種業濟極

改革政
 業改，
 農地濟
 項土經
 各國對獻
 之．故貢
 行功；有
 實成善極
 所為改都
 府最形善
 政革「情改
 國改活之
 中地生形
 灣「土民情
 台以農政
 在，，軍
 策中功與
 策成治

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QUESTIONS

Chung-Kwòk kè nūng-mān chīm ts'uēn kwòk yān-haú keí fān chi keí à?

Chung-Kwòk kè nūng-îp hōh-ī fan wai pin leūng taaí luí à?

Ch'uk-mūk toh-shò hai pin shuè à?

Chung-Kwòk kè kaang-chūng hai yūng mi-yě paān-faāt kà?

Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó tui-ue koi-shin nūng-îp kè chué-iù mūk-tik hai tím à?

Hai nūng-îp foh-hōk fong-mīn, pin-kòh kwòk-ka oōn-chōh Chung-Kwòk chi taaí à?

T'ó-teí koi-kaāk kè mūk-tik hai mi-yě à?

Tím-kaai Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó seúng tseung ti heung-ts'uen kung-îp fà à?

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VOCABULARY AND NOTES

îp business, a trade, a profession, property, possession, already; nung-îp 'agriculture'; kung-îp 'industry'; sheung-îp 'commerce, business'; hòk-îp 'schooling'; taaî îp 'the great task--to rule'

kei-ch'òh kei 'basic, fundamental, base, foundation'; kei-ch'òh 'foundation, fundamental'

ch'uk-mûk ch'uk 'to rear, to feed, to cultivate, domestic animal'; ka-ch'uk 'domestic animals'; mûk 'to tend as a shepherd, to shepherd'; ch'uk-mûk 'to rear domestic animal, animal husbandry'

kaang-chùng kaang 'to plough, to till'; kaang t'în 'to plough the fields'; chùng 'to plant'; kaang-chùng 'to plough, to till'

ch'uk-shaang domestic animals; a.f.: ch'uk

koî-shîn koî 'to change, to alter, to transform'; shîn 'good, virtuous, apt, expert, familiar with, to perfect, to make good'; shîn yân 'good man'; shîn ue 'good at'; koî-shîn 'to improve, to perfect, to better'

mûk-tik purpose, objective

foh-hòk fâ foh-hòk 'science'; fâ 'to change, to transform, to modify, -ize, -fic'; foh-hòk fâ 'scientific'; kung-îp fâ 'industrialized'; sheung-îp fâ 'commercialized'; Mei-Kwòk fâ 'Americanized'

heung-ts'uen heung 'country place, village, hometown'; ts'uen 'village, hamlet', AN: t'iu; heung-ts'uen 'country, village'

nung ch'aân-pân ch'aân 'to produce, to yield, to manufacture, property'; ch'aân-pân 'product, production'; nung ch'aân-pân 'agricultural product, farm product'

tsùn-pô tsùn 'to advance, to proceed, to enter'; pô 'steps, pace'; tsùn-pô 'progress, to make progress'

oôn-chôh oôn (uēn) 'to assist, to rescue, to aid, to help, to take hold of'; chôh 'to assist, to help'; oôn-chôh (uēn-chôh) 'to aid, to help, to assist'; king-chai oôn-chôh 'economic aid'; kwan-s' oôn-chôh 'military aid'

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yān-ts'oi ts'oi 'ability, talent, power, genius'; yān-ts'oi 'talents, man of ability'; kei-shūt yān-ts'oi 'technicians'

chī-tō chī 'finger, to point to, to guide, to direct'; tō 'to guide, to lead to, to direct'; chī-tō 'to guide, to lead, to direct'

shī-îm îm 'to examine, to inspect, to test'; shī-îm 'experiment, trial, to try out, to test, ordeal'

maī rice (uncooked)

māk wheat, surname

tsaâp-chung tsaâp 'to collect, to gather, to assemble'; tsaâp-chung 'to concentrate'; tsaâp-chung ying 'concentration camp'

k'ap-shau k'ap 'to attract, to inhale, to absorb'; shau 'to receive, to gather, to bring to a close, to harvest, to store away'; k'ap-shau 'to absorb, to inhale, to suck like a leach'

shing-uē shing 'to remain over, left overs, surplus'; uē 'surplus, excess, remainder, a balance, complement of a number'; shâp uē 'ten odd'; shing-uē 'surplus, what is left over, balance'

lō-kung lō 'to toil, to suffer, to give trouble to, weary'; kung 'labor, laborer, work'; lō-kung 'labor, laborers, workers'

kaân-tsip indirect, indirectly

kung k'aū kung 'to supply, supply, to furnish, for'; k'aū 'to demand, demand, to beg, to request'; kung k'aū 'demand and supply'

p'ing-hāng evenly balanced, to balance, to offset, equilibrium

t'ó-tei koi-kaāk t'ó 'earth, soil, land'; tei 'land, floor, ground, lot'; t'ó-tei 'land, soil, territory'; koi-kaāk 'to reform (system, political)'; t'ó-tei koi-kaāk 'land reform, agrarian reform'

kaang-ché yāu k'eī t'in kaang-ché 'those who till'; t'in 'rice field, field'; kaang-ché yāu k'eī t'in 'land-to-the-tillers'

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ch'ing-ch'aāk ch'aāk 'policy, scheme, plan, to initiate';
ch'ing-ch'aāk 'policy, plan, scheme'

kung-shě shě 'tutelary, association'; kung-shě 'Commune
(a Communist system)'

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ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiū-Kaaü: Chung-Kwòk kung-îp hók fan wai kung-yíng uē mán-yíng leüng-luî. Kung-yíng sî-îp, yaü shün shúk kwòk-yíng, yaü kwòk shaáng hóp yíng. Kwòh-hui tai-shúk ue King-Tsai Pô Tsz-Uên Wai-Uên Ooi. Yaü koi ooi* kaam-tuk koón-leí. Kung-yíng sî-îp tsui chue-iü kē hai mi-yě ä?

Höh Chung-Kaaü: Hai tân-lîk kung-îp, kông-t'it kung-îp, kei-haaî kung-îp, lîn t'ong kung-îp, tân hei kung-îp, fà-hòk kung-îp.

P: Mán-yíng kung-îp tsui chue-iü kē hai mi-yě ä?

H: Hai kông-t'it kung-îp, kei-haaî kung-îp, fà-hòk kung-îp, shík-pán kung-îp, fóng-chik kung-îp, yât-yüng-pán kung-îp.

P: Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó seúng faät-chín kung-îp, taân-hai ts'oi-lîk m-kaü. Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó tím paân ä?

H: Ching-foó koó-lai wa-K'iu uē ngoi-yán t'aü tsz. Hei-mông hók-i tsz-k'ap tsz-tsuk, wán-koò king-tsai kei-ch'oh.

P: Kung-îp hóp-tsók kē yám-mô hai mi-yě ä?

H: Hai tsz-chöh siú kung-îp ch'ut-ch'aán kwan-yüng uē mán-yüng kē yât-sheüng yüng-pán. Lîng siú kung-îp faät-chín chi ts'uên kwòk, uē on-tîng king-tsai.

P: Tím-kaai Chung-Kwòk kē ch'üng kung-îp t'üng hing kung-îp to mei-ts'ang faät-taât ä?

H: Yan-wai k'uét-fât foh-hòk yán-ts'oi uē kei-shút yán-uên.

P: Chung-Kwòk kē kung-ooi* tsó-chik m-hai kei kîn-ts'uên. Ching-foó tui ti lō-kung tím-yeüng* ä?

H: Ching-foó tui k'ui-tei kē fuk-lei i-king hó chue-i. Koó-lai k'ui-tei tsó-chik kung-ooi*.

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Major White: China's industries may be divided into two types, namely the state-owned and the private-owned industries. Among the state-owned industries, there are some exclusively owned by the state, and some by the state and the province. In the past, these were placed in hands of the National Resources Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs. What are the main state-owned industries, sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: They are electric power, metallurgy, machinery, sugar refining, electrical manufacturing, and chemical industry.

W: What are the main private-owned industries?

H: They are iron and steel, machine making, chemical, food, textile, and daily necessities.

W: The Chinese Government plans to develop industries, however, it lacks money. What does the Government do in this respect?

H: The Government encourages overseas Chinese and foreigners to invest money in these industries in the hope that these will become self-supporting and in order that the economy may become stabilized.

W: What is the mission of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, sir?

H: To assist the small industries to produce daily necessities for both military and non-military uses, to scatter small

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industries throughout the country, and to stabilize economy.

W: Why is it that both heavy and light industries have not been well developed in China?

I: Because of the lack of scientific and technical personnel.

H: Labor in China is not well organized. What does the Government do for the laborers?

H: The Government is concerned with their welfare, and organization of labor unions are encouraged.

何：政府對佢地嘅福利已經好注意·鼓勵
佢地組織工會·

READING MATERIAL

組織亦業，組達農強，政治發業國。政之工想業，在上以如工除學所，展，科，國發，盛在達立要，強其發農時以，學以同所外科國，之全因中外國健，業各度一達農美制之發展教育因於發及為亦除
 以業，所工小，基礎發展，業先工，工以重，乏可而，缺只，現業，後，工，落易輕，學不至，科業而，國工業，中重工，展小，及為亦除
 中一發，與及，業定要，業工安重，工手之樣，重為生同，為業民業，業工家工，工之國重，之關求與，關有為業，有最，工，最題業輕，防問工或，國生輕業，與民之工，之份手，國部展
 於大，不，中于業者，集若工足，多及手自，業者為給，工各者自，鐵海達以，鋼沿發可，如於最但，中，業集大地，工多不各，重業模國，之工規全，國輕其於，中，但散，東城多多
 所展而助，發單資，業行簡為，工實一務，展在為任，發，作要，為資合主，投業之，够華工合，不在，工，力入中，財外劃法，府與計辦，政僑項之，國華各行，中勵之實，鼓業於，以工易

小工業，使其出產一部份軍用品與民生日
用品，令小工業可以自給自足，發展於全
國。

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk kè kung-îp hók-í fan-hoi pin leŭng taaí luí à?
2. Kung-Yíng sê-îp tsui chué-iù kè haí mi-yě kung-îp à?
3. Mán-yíng kung-îp tsui chué-iù kè haí mi-yě kung-îp à?
4. Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó seúng faát-chín kung-îp. Tím-kaaí iù koó-lai wá-k'íu t'ūng ngoi-yán t'aū tsz à?
5. Kung-îp hôp-tsòk kè yám-mö haí mi-yě à?
6. Uē-kwóh siú kung-îp faát-chín-tò ts'uēn kwòk kòk teí, Chung-Kwòk kè king-tsai ts'ing-yíng tím à?
7. Tím-kaaí Chung-Kwòk kè ch'ŭng kung-îp t'ūng hing kung-îp to m-faát-taât à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 38

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Kung-yīng kung 'government, public, official'; yīng 'trade, business, management, to manage, to found, to build, to plan'; kung-yīng 'state-owned'; kung-yīng s̄-īp 'state-owned industries, state-owned enterprises'

mān-yīng private-owned; mān-yīng s̄-īp 'private-owned industries, private-owned enterprises'

shūn pure, purely, unmixed

taī-shūk taī 'to belong to, to be under the jurisdiction'; shūk 'to belong to, connected with, related'; shūk-ue 'to belong to'; taī-shūk 'to belong to, under the jurisdiction'

hōp to join, to pair, to shut, to enclose, to close, to agree, to total, side by side, joined

tsz-uēn wai-uēn ooi* tsz 'wealth, treasure, money, fees, property'; tsz-uēn 'resource, raw material, commodity'; tsz chōh 'to finance, to subsidize'; tsz-uēn wai-uēn ooi* 'National Resources Commission', abbr.: tsz-uēn ooi*, tsz wai ooi*

koi the said, the respective, that, the, to belong to, ought, should, fated to be, what is proper, to owe

kaam-tuk tuk 'to supervise, to guide, to direct'; kaam-tuk 'to supervise, supervision'

koón-leī to manage, to take care, to handle, management, handling

kōng-t'it kung-īp kōng 'steel'; t'it 'iron'; kōng-t'it 'steel'; kōng-t'it kung-īp 'metallurgy, steel industry'

kei-haaī kung-īp kei 'machine'; kei-haaī 'machine, mechanical, stubborn, monotonous, dull'; kei-haaī kung-īp 'machinery, mechanical industry'

līn t'ōng kung-īp līn 'to refine, to smelt, to purify, to discipline'; līn t'ōng 'sugar refinery'; līn t'ōng kung-īp 'sugar refinery industry'

tīn heī kung-īp tīn 'electricity'; tīn heī 'electric applicances'; tīn-līk 'electric power'; tīn heī kung-īp 'electrical manufacturing, electric industry'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 38

fā-hōk kung-îp fā-hōk 'chemistry, chemical'; fā-hōk kung-îp 'chemical industry'

shîk-pán kung-îp shîk-pán 'food, provisions'; shîk-pán kung-îp 'food industry'

fóng-chik kung-îp chik 'to knit, to weave, to plait'; fóng-chik 'to spin and weave, textile'; fóng-chik kung-îp 'textile industry'

faät-chîn to develop, to expand, to extend, to explore, development, expansion

koó-laî to encourage

t'aū tsz t'aū 'to throw at or into, to jump into, to cast (as a vote), to join, to hand over to'; t'aū tsz 'to invest, investment'

tsẑ k'ap tsẑ tsuk . tsẑ 'self, self'; k'ap 'to give to, to provide, to grant, to issue, by'; tsẑ k'ap 'self-supply, self-supported'; tsuk 'sufficient, enough, to satisfy, foot'; tsẑ tsuk 'self-sufficient'; tsẑ k'ap tsẑ tsuk 'self-supported'

wán-koò wán 'stable, secured, steady, firm'; koò 'stable, firm, strong'; wán-koò 'stable, firm, strong, to stabilize'

hōp-tsòk to cooperate, cooperation, cooperative; kung-îp hōp-tsòk 'industrial cooperative'

ch'ut-ch'aán ch'aán 'to produce, to yield'; ch'ut-ch'aán 'to produce, production'

on-tîng on 'peaceful, quiet, tranquillity, peace'; tîng 'stable, to stabilize'; on-tîng 'stable, stability, security, peace'

ch'üŋg kung-îp ch'üŋg 'heavy'; ch'üŋg kung-îp 'heavy industry'

hing kung-îp hing (heng) 'light, frivolous, unimportant, worthless, to treat lightly, disrespect, reckless'; hing kung-îp 'light industry'

mei-ts'ang not yet

faät-taät developed, prosperous, thriving, flourishing

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 38

k'üet-fât k'üet 'to lack, defective, short of, broken, maimed, absent'; fât 'deficiency, deficit, lacking of, insufficient, to be in want, exhausted'; k'üet-fât 'to be in want, exhausted, insufficient, deficit, run short of'

kung ooî* labor union; a.f.: lô-kung ooî*

fuk-leî fuk 'blessing, happiness, good fortune, prosperity'; leî 'convenient, advantage, profit, benefit, to facilitate'; fuk-leî 'welfare, happiness and profit'

chuê-i to give attention to, to pay attention to, to watch

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 39

ORAL MATERIAL

Paák Shiū-Kaaü: Chung-Kwòk kwòk k'ing chi noi, shòh yaü k'è k'òng-mât tsz-uên to hai kwòk-yaü k'è. Uē-kwòh yān-mān seúng ts'oi k'òng, k'ui-tei iu tím tsô á?

Hòh Chung-Kaaü: Ch'ui-fei yaü ching-foó k'è hui-hóh ts'oi k'òng k'uên, ching-foó m-chún yām-hòh yān hoi k'òng. Uē-kwòh yān-mān seúng ts'oi k'òng, iù heúng ching-foó shan-ts'ing.

P: Uē-kwòh ngoi-kwòk-yān seúng t'aü tsz hoi k'òng, iù yaü mi-yé t'iu-kín* á?

H: Iù King-Tsai Pô king Haāng-Ching Uên* hui-hóh, t'ūng-shī iù yaü hā-lit kòk t'iu-kín*. 1. Chung-Kwòk tsz-poón chīm yat-poón ĩ sheūng. 2. Kung-sz k'è Chung-Kwòk kwòk-tsik k'è túng-sz yān shò chīm yat-poón ĩ sheūng. 3. Kung-sz k'è túng-sz-cheúng t'ūng king-lei iù hai Chung-Kwòk kwòk-tsik k'è yān.

P: Chung-Kwòk k'è k'òng ch'aán ĩ mi-yé wai taaí-tsung á?

H: ĩ mooí, shék-yaü, kam, ngān, t'it, sèk, t'ūng, oo wai taaí-tsung.

P: Mooí t'ūng t'it k'è ts'òng leúng taaí-yeük* yaü kei-toh á?

H: Kui hóh-k'aaü chi koó-kai, mooí yeük yaü i-ts'in-sei-paák-mān-mān tun. Taān-hai chūng mei yaü k'òk-shat shò-tsž. T'it chi ts'òng leúng yik k'ik wai fung-foó. Ts'oi k'òng k'è shī-haü, toh-shò yūng kau shik paān-faāt, yaü-shī yūng san-shik paān-faāt.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 39

Major White: All mineral resources within the boundary of China belong to the state. If the citizens wish to prospect or exploit any mineral, what do they have to do, sir?

Lt Colonel Hōh: Unless mining rights are granted by the government, no prospecting or exploitation of any mineral is allowed. In that case, the citizen will have to apply for the mining rights.

W: Under what conditions can foreigners invest in mining enterprises?

H: They must be approved by the Executive Yuan through the Ministry of Economic Affairs, subject to the following conditions. (1) The Chinese capital of the company shall be more than half of the total. (2) More than half of the directors of the company shall be Chinese citizens. (3) The chairman of the board of directors and the manager of the company shall be Chinese citizens.

W: What are the chief mineral productions in China?

H: Coal, petroleum, gold, silver, iron, tin, copper, and tungsten.

W: What are the amounts of coal and iron deposits?

H: According to the reliable estimates, the figure of coal deposits is 240,000,000,000 tons, but the actual figure is still unknown. Iron reserve is quite substantial. Most mines are exploited by primitive methods. Very few mines are worked with modern machinery and scientific methods.

該之
 一 對源
 第 二 業
 三 第 工
 有 練 三
 件 訓 第
 本 之
 基 負 查
 最 人 調
 之 術 之
 業 技 源
 工 與 資
 展 才 業
 發 人 工
 學 之 發
 科 國 開

之中，煤東是在少國
 缺，鐵國物份不中
 因採，中中礦部亦為
 但開銅，於之大量亦
 量，多產要，產錫
 富大銀最多重礦之
 豐以，為煤為鐵錫一
 為難金煤，較之，之
 極，，以位，要地國
 量負油其四外重各錫
 藏人石尤第之國南產
 之術，，界煤中西要
 物技煤宗世除，重
 礦與以大全，錫北界產
 國才物為佔北，華世礦
 中人鑛錫量華錫，為要
 學之，產及，北國重
 科 國 錫 之 北 鐵 東 我 之

於礦，
 屬採件，
 物請條
 礦申干
 之府若
 內政有
 境向要
 國要，
 律，採可
 法採資之
 之開投院
 國想想政
 中民如行
 據人人得
 根·外要
 家·時
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不
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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 39

QUESTIONS

1. Uē-kwóh neī hái Chung-Kwòk yān, neī séung hái Chung-Kwòk hoi k'òng, neī iù tím tsò à?
2. Uē-kwóh neī m-hái Chung-Kwòk yān, neī séung hái Chung-Kwòk ts'oi k'òng, neī iù tak-tó pin-kòh kei-kwaan kè hui-hòh à?
3. Uē ngoi-kwòk yān séung hái Chung-Kwòk hoi k'òng, k'uī-teī iù yaū ti mi-yě t'iu-kín* à?
4. Chung-Kwòk kè k'òng ch'aán, pin keī chúng chì toh à?
5. Meī-Kwòk kè k'òng ch'aán, pin keī chúng chì toh à?
6. Oo yaū mi-yě yūng à?
7. Ngòh-teī shái ch'e kè tân-yaū, hái yaū pin chúng k'òng-mât lai ká?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 39

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kwòk k'ing k'ing 'a boundary, a frontier, a region, a state, a position'; kwòk k'ing 'within the boundary of a country, border of a country'

k'òng ore of metals, a mine; k'òng-mât 'minerals'; k'òng ch'aán 'mineral production, ore production'; k'òng kung 'a miner, miners'; k'òng ts'eūng 'mining areas'; hoi k'òng 'to open a mine'; ts'oi k'òng 'to open a mine, to exploit a mine, to exploit minerals'; ts'oi-k'òng k'uēn 'the right of exploitation of minerals'

ch'uī-fei fei 'wrong, bad, a negative, not, not to be, without'; ch'uī-fei 'with the exception, only if, unless'

huī-hóh hui 'to promise, to allow, surname'; hui-hoh 'approval, to sanction, permission'

chún to grant, to permit, to allow, to authorize

yâm-hōh hōh 'what? why? how? which?'; yâm-hōh 'any'

shan-ts'ing to apply for, to request for

t'iu-kîn* conditions, terms, articles, sections

king to pass through, to pass by, to go through the channel, to experience, to plan, to arrange

lît to enumerate, to arrange in order, to classify, each one, a file or rank, a series; hâ-lît 'as the following'; lît hâ 'enumerated below, as follows'

tsz-poón capital, funds

túng-sz trustees, directors, managers; túng-sz ooî* 'board of directors'; túng-sz cheung 'the president of the board of directors'

yān shò number of men

king-leī manager; a.f.: sz-leī

taaī-tsung tsung 'a class, a kind, ancestor'; t'ūng tsung 'having a common ancestor'; taaī-tsung 'goods in bulk'

mooī coal, coal mine

shêk-yaū yaū 'oil'; shêk-yaū 'petroleum'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 39

ngān silver, money, treasures

sêk tin

t'ūng copper; paāk-t'ūng 'bronze'; wōng-t'ūng 'brass'

oo tungsten

ts'ōng leūng ts'ōng 'to store, to hide, to conceal, to hoard'; leūng 'quantity, capacity'; ts'ōng leūng 'the quantity of certain things that are embedded under the ground'

hōh-k'aaù k'aaù 'to depend on, to trust to, to lean on, near to'; hōh-k'aaù 'reliable, dependable, trustworthy'

koó-kai koó 'to estimate, to count, to guess'; kai 'count, to figure out'; koó-kai 'to estimate, estimation'

tun ton, tonage

k'òk-shât k'òk 'true, real, really, reliable, certain, actual, solid'; k'òk-shât 'true, certain, that is certain'

shò-tsê figures, statistics

fung-foò foò 'rich, wealthy, wealth, money'; fung 'abundant, exuberant, rich, plenty'; fung-foò 'rich in content, rich, wealthy, abundant'

kaū shik old style, old fashioned, out of date, obsolete, primitive; san shik 'new style'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 40

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiu-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk tui ngoi maü-yik kè ching-ch'aak
hai tím kà?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Hai chaang-ts'ui ngoi-ooi t'ung shi-ch'eung,
t'iu-ching kung-ip t'ung sheung-ip, koi-shin kaa-t'ung
t'ung wan-shue.

P: Ching-foó tui tsang-ka shaang-ch'aan uẽ t'iu-ching maü-yik
shoh ts'oi-ts'ui kè yaü-haaü paân-faät hai tím kà?

H: Tsoi ch'ut-haü fong-mîn, ching-foó koó-lai tsang-ka ch'ut-
haü foh shaang-ch'aan, t'ui-kwóng ngoi-kwòk shi-ch'eung.
Tsoi yâp-haü fong-mîn, ching-foó iù yâp-haü foh hai pit-iù
mât-tsz, shai ngoi-ooi yung-tak shik-i. Tsê-ts'ung ni chúng
ching-ch'aak shât-haang i-loi, tui ngoi maü-yik i yaü kik
taaî shing-tsaü.

P: T'oi-waan ch'ut-haü foh kwòh-choh Meï-Kam yat-ts'in-maân
uên i sheung ke hai mi-yě à?

H: Hai t'ong t'ung mai.

P: Tsoi Meï-Kam yat-paak-maân uên i sheung kè hai mi-yě à?

H: Hai tsiu, ch'â-ip, koôn-t'au.

P: T'oi-waan yâp-haü foh kwòh-choh Meï-Kam yat-ts'in-maân uên
i sheung kè hai mi-yě à?

H: Hai fâ-hòk fei-liu*, nǎ kam, nǎ kam chai-pán.

P: Tsoi yat-paak-maân uên i sheung kè hai mi-yě à?

H: Hai kei-hei, ling-kîn*, yeük-pán, mîn-fa, mîn-sha, shue-
kaau, yeung-mò, ngaü-naai, fâ-hòk pán...

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 40

- P: Īn-tsoī T'oi-Waan kè chûng-iù kwòk ngoī shī-ch'eūng hai pin
kei kòh à?
- H: Tsui taaī chi kwòk ngoī shī-ch'eūng wai Yāt-Poón, Heung-Kóng
taī-ī, Meī-Kwòk taī-saam, Ying pông kwòk-ka taī-sei.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 40

Major White: What is China's foreign trade policy?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The policy is to control foreign exchange and trade, to readjust industry and commerce, and to improve communications and transportation.

W: What plans has the Government adopted for increasing production and regulating trade?

H: In the export trade, the Government encourages increasing production of goods to be exported and making them more attractive to foreign markets. In the import trade, the Government requires imported goods be necessities in order that foreign exchange may be used appropriately. Since the implementation of this policy, there have been excellent results.

W: What are the goods exported from Taiwan that are over the amount of US \$10,000,000?

H: Sugar and rice.

W: What are those over US \$1,000,000?

H: Bananas, tea, and canned goods.

W: What are the goods imported to Taiwan that are over the amount of US \$10,000,000?

H: Chemical fertilizer, mineral and mineral products.

W: Over US \$1,000,000?

H: Machinery, spare parts, medicine, cotton, cotton yarn, rubber, wool, milk, chemicals...

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 40

W: Which are the important foreign markets?

H: Japan occupies the first place, Hong Kong is the second, America the third, and areas where English pounds are used the fourth.

白少校：中對外貿易嘅政策係點嘢？業同
 何中校：係爭取，外匯同市場調整，運輸所採取嘅
 白：政府對有口產政匯以出係同金，入係學百器樹台之美
 何：在出
 白：台灣
 何：係在係台
 何：係在係
 白：現最

國爭業增効方，府用來口也米一茶口也肥萬，膠灣國
 對取，加辦法，廣入適對過呀？萬，過呀？五上，毛要場，
 外改生法，政外口宜外咗？元罐咗？金嘅藥，國為英
 貿匯善產係政外口宜外咗？元罐咗？金嘅藥，國為英
 易同交與點府國貨，貿易金
 嘅市通調嘍鼓市係自易金
 政場同調整？勵場必從已一
 策，運貿增·要在物種極萬
 係調輸易所採取嘅
 點整·出入口，策成以
 嘢工業採取嘅
 ？業同
 生面外行，
 貨方便實就上
 口，資政大元
 加在物種極萬
 勵場必從已一
 要在物種極萬
 野呀？
 係也野呀？
 一千萬元以上嘅
 五也，金野棉，場，家
 係品牛外日磅
 製呀花化係香第
 品？學邊港四
 棉紗……
 品幾個呀？
 第二

面少與增增
 方不政(一) 滙
 業亦財：易僑
 工題善下貿取
 業問改如外爭
 農之於法對，
 在上關辦廣國
 除政之推回
 財衡效(二) 欵
 多與平有產滙
 極濟不為生僑
 題經政較業華
 問在財其礦勵
 之，為，業鼓
 國外者形工(三)
 中題要情業滙
 問重濟農外
 有最經加加

以蕉...定加入外
 可香帽一增在使
 與，草府民，
 品茶，政人口資
 產，帽，勵出物
 其米紙形鼓之要
 但，情時品必
 ，糖煤政同產係
 後如，財，加要
 落，品與易增定
 商多藥濟貿及一
 工極學經外，貨
 農亦化內對產口
 雖品，國理生入宜
 國產品善管之，適
 中之食改効貨面得
 口頭想有口方用
 出罐如要出口滙

經推項最第
 於為該灣國
 關一自台美
 ，之，現，
 中中場，二
 網其市効第
 大，外成港
 劃項國少香
 計七取不，
 政有爭有本，
 施作量已日四
 之工大，為第
 院要，來場家
 政重易以市國
 行之貿行外磅
 在面外實國英
 方對策之，
 濟廣政大三

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 40

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk tui ngoi maü-yîk kè ching-ch'aak hai tím-yeung* kà?
2. Tsoi ch'ut-haú fong-mîn, ching-foó kè yaü-haü paân-faät hai tím à?
3. Tsoi yâp-haú fong-mîn, ching-foó seung tím à?
4. T'oi-Waan kè ch'ut-haú fòh, kwòh-chóh Meï-kam yat-ts'in-maân í sheung kè hai pin kei yeung fòh-mât à?
5. Kwòh-chóh Meï-kam yat-paak-maân uen í sheung kè hai mi-yě à?
6. T'oi-Waan kè yâp-haú fòh, kwòh-chóh yat-ts'in-maân Meï-uên kè hai mi-yě à?
7. Ch'ui-chóh fà-hòk fei-liú*, nǎ kam chi ngoi, T'oi-Waan ching yaü ti mi-yě yâp-haú fòh à?
8. T'oi-Waan t'ung pin kwòk kè maü-yîk tsui toh à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 40

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

tui ngoi mañ-yîk yîk 'to exchange, to transact business';
mañ-yîk 'trade, exchange of goods'; tui ngoi mañ-yîk 'foreign
 trade, international trade'

chaang-ts'ui chaang 'to strive, to wrangle, to contend,
 to struggle, to fight, to argue'; ts'ui 'to take, to receive';
chaang-ts'ui 'to strive for, to struggle for, to fight for'

ngoi-ooi ooi 'to remit, to advance money, waters converg-
 ing to one spot, whirling waters'; ooi ts'in* 'to remit money,
 to remit'; ngoi-ooi 'foreign exchange'; k'iu ooi 'remittance
 from Overseas Chinese'

shī-ch'eung shī 'market, city'; ch'eung 'ground, field';
shī-ch'eung 'market, trade'

t'iu-ching t'iu 'to blend, to harmonize, to adjust, to mix,
 to stir, to provoke, to investigate'; tiū 'to transfer, to change,
 to move'; t'iu-ching 'to regulate, to adjust, to readjust'

wân-shue wân 'to transport, to ship'; shue 'to transport,
 to ship, to lose, to be beaten'; wân-shue 'transportation'

tsang-ka tsang 'to add to, to increase'; ka 'to add, to
 increase, to put in'; tsang-ka 'to increase, to augment, to add
 to'

shaang-ch'aan production, to give birth to, parturition

ts'oi-ts'ui to adopt, to use, to resort to

yañ-haau haau 'effect, effectiveness, function, to offer
 one's services, to initiate, to follow the example'; yañ-haau
 'effective'; yañ-haau pañ-faät 'effective method'

ch'ut-hau to export, export, exportation, exit

t'ui-kwóng t'ui 'to push, to expel, to deduce'; kwóng
 'broad, wide, extensive, manifold, versatile, Kwangtung, Kwangsi';
t'ui-kwóng 'to extend, to broaden, to increase'

yâp-hau to import, import, importation, entrance

pit-iù pit (lit) 'must, will, certainly, necessarily,
 an emphatic particle'; pit-iù 'must, to have to, necessary,
 bound to, a necessity, an essential'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 40

mât-tsz goods, merchandize, raw material, commodity; pit-iù mât-tsz 'goods for necessity, daily necessity'

tŝ-t̂'üŋ...ĩ-loi since...; a.f.: tŝ..., tŝ...haũ, tŝ-t̂'üŋ ..ĩ-haũ

Meĩ-Kam Meĩ 'America, the United States'; kam 'gold, dollars, money'; Meĩ-Kam 'the U.S. dollars'

tsiu banana, plantain; a.f.: heung-tsiu; AN: chèk

ch'ā-îp ch'ā 'tea, tea leaves'; îp 'leaves, blade'; ch'ā-îp 'tea, tea leaves'

koòn-t'au* koòn 'a jug, a pitcher, a can, a bottle, a jar'; koòn-t'au* 'canned food, canned goods'; koòn-t'au shík-pán 'canned foods'

fei-liû* fei 'fat, greasy, fertilizer'; liû 'materials, ingredients'; uèn-liû 'raw material'; fei-liû* 'fertilizer'

chai-pán finished product, product

lîng-kîn* spare parts, accessories

yeûk-pán yeûk 'medicine, drugs, fire powder'; yeûk-pán 'medicine, drugs'

mîn-fa cotton; abbr: mîn

mîn-sha cotton yarn

shuê-kaau shuê 'a tree (AN: p'oh) to plant'; kaau 'gum, glue, rubber, sticky'; shuê-kaau 'rubber'

yeüŋ-mō yeüŋ 'sheep, goat, ram'; mō 'hair, surname'; yeüŋ-mō 'wool'

ngaũ-naai naai 'milk, breast'; ngaũ-naai 'milk, cow milk'

Ying pông Ying 'England, Great Britain'; pông 'pound, lbs, scale, to weigh'; Ying pông 'English pound, pound sterling'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 41

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk ĩ-t's'in kè t'ung-sùn t'ūng kaaù-t'ung to hó lôk-haù. Chì-tò Ts'ing Ch'iu moôt-íp t'ūng ĩ-shâp shai-keí ch'oh-íp shí, Chung-Kwòk chì heí-shaú chuè-ì koi-shîn. Ĩn-tsoí Chung-Kwòk kè kaaù-t'ung s'z-hông, yaù pin-kòh kei-kwaan foô-chaàk koón-leĩ à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Yaù Kaaù-T'ung Pô foô-chaàk koón-leĩ. Koi pô fan wai t'it-lô, kung-lô, shuí-wân, hông-hung, yaù-ching, tân-sùn, kóng-ching, heí-tseung paát-kòh pô-moôn.

P: Chì Mân-Kwòk ĩ-shâp nîn kaú-uê't shâp-paát yât Tung-Pak s'z-pin shí, ts'uên Chung-Kwòk kè kwòk-ying, shaáng-ying, mán-ying kè t'it-lô chí pat-kwòh yat-maân-n'g-t's'in kung-leĩ. Shòh king chí teí, chí k'âp ts'uên kwòk mîn-tsik paát-fân chí yat. Yan-wai t'it-lô tsoí kwòk-fōng uẽ kwan-s'z fong-mîn chí chūng-iù s'ng, shòh-ĩ Tseúng Kaaì-shêk ts'ang ts'ó-ĩ yat-kòh t'it-lô kìn-ch'it kè n'g nîn kai-waák. Ni kòh kai-waák kè mûk-tik haí tím kà?

H: K'uĩ kè mûk-tik haí ue n'g nîn noi kìn-chuk hó toh t'it-lô, kìn-laâp yat ts'uên kwòk s'ng chí t'it-lô mōng, tsang-ka kwòk-mân ts'oi-foò, ĩ shik-ying kwòk-fōng uẽ kòk fong-mîn chí sui-iù.

P: Hóh-sik haù-loi ni kòh kai-waák m-shing-kung. Tím-kaaí à?

H: Yan-wai Chung Yât chìn-chaang paaù-faát, kan-chuê haí Tai-ĩ-Ts'z Shai-Kaaì Taaì-Chìn t'ūng noi-chìn, shòh-ĩ ni kòh kai-waák mō paân-faát shât-în.

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P: Yaū Kwóng-Chau chîk t'ung Mòk-Sz-Foh t'ung Au-Chau kè t'it-lô, kei shî chuk shing kà?

H: T'eng-mān wā hai Chung-Kūng chīm-lǐng Chung-Kwòk taaí-lūk chi haū chuk shing kè.

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Major-White: For centuries in China, communications and transportation have been amazingly backward. It was not until the close of the Manchu Dynasty or at the beginning of the 20th Century that attention was focused on improvement of communications. What organization is now responsible for matters concerning communications?

Lt Colonel Hōh: The Ministry of Communication. There are eight branches of services operated under the Ministry, namely: railway, highways, waterways, civil aviation, postal services, tele-communications, harbor administration, and meteorological services.

W: Up to the time of the Mukden Incident on 18 September 1931, the total length of railways in China, including all government owned, provincial and private-owned, was less than 15,000 kilometers, traversing over or passing through only one eighth of the national territory. In view of the importance of railways to national defense and military operations, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at one time drafted a five-year railway construction plan. What was the objective of this plan?

H: The objective was to construct many railroads within five years. It aimed at the formation of a national railway network designed to enhance the welfare of the people and to meet the need of national defense.

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W: Unfortunately, this plan did not succeed. What was the reason?

H: The Sino-Japanese War broke out, and World War II and Civil War took place. It was impossible for this plan to be materialized.

W: When was the railroad connecting Canton and Moscow completed?

H: It was said that the railroad was completed after the Communists took over the Chinese mainland.

白少校： 中國到國既理由路電國全路地為性建的目建民需後中界辦法
 以清至通？通公，十國不只路所既點係一富，呢戰戰實
 前朝起事，部路港年既過及在全國蔣年？五國以
 既末首項，責水，政九國一全國防介計，年性適
 通葉注，管運氣十，五面與石劃，內之應
 訊同意由，理，航八日營公八事草呢
 同二改邊，該空個東，里份方擬個
 交十善個，部，部北民，之面一計
 通世，機，部，部北民，之面一計
 都好初在負責，為政，變既經，重鐵既
 落葉中責，鐵，時，鐵之因要路目
 後時國管，

何中校： 至民

白： 至民

何： 佢既

白： 可因

何： 惜為

： 呀次計劃？世有
 ： 解二計劃
 ： 點第個
 ： 係呢
 ： 功任以
 ： 成跟所
 ： 唔，戰
 ： 計爆內
 ： 個爭同現
 ： 呢戰戰實

白：由廣州直通莫斯科同歐洲嘅鐵路，幾
時築成嘍？

何：聽聞話係中共佔領中國大陸之後築成
嘅。

READING MATERIAL

之教育，業教，事，文化，務文，服，民，經，對，政，為，業，事，通，交；業一事

通用政二通國變所
 交多國過交與事路
 於具中經空民北鐵
 對工，陸人東，
 府通時後海應八里
 政交葉立之適一公一
 國；末成國以九千之
 中利朝國中可年五份
 ，便清民然未十萬八
 來不至，雖重二一積
 以極通，但國有面
 年通始交設，民只國
 千交原善建步至路全
 數，為改力進鐵及
 去意極意努力大要國只
 過注，注之極需全地
 大力始年有之，之
 不人府十已防時經

之計以二法
 育年，第無
 教五網及劃
 與之路爭計
 化路鐵戰項
 文鐵之日該
 ，設性中以
 濟建國因所
 經一全後，
 ，擬一發
 防草立要爆
 國曾建需繼惜
 對石在之相可
 路介的面戰為
 鐵蔣目方大極
 因，其各界
 要，應世現
 重劃適次實

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QUESTIONS

1. Tò mi-yě kè shī-haū, Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó chí heí-shaú chuè-
i koi-shīn kaau-t'ung t'ūng t'ung-sùn à?
2. Īn-tsoī Chung-Kwòk kè kaau-t'ung s̄-hông, yan pin-kòh kei-
kwaan foô-chaak à?
3. Kaau-T'ung Pô fan-hoi kei toh kòh pô-moōn à?
4. Tân-pò t'ūng tân-wâ*, shūk-ue pin-kòh pô-moōn à?
5. Tseúng-Kaal-Shêk tím-kaaí iù ts'ó-ī yat-kòh t'it-lô kìn-
ch'it kè nǚ nín kai-waâk à?
6. Ni kòh kai-waâk kè mûk-tik haī tím à?
7. Kìn-shing-chòh ts'uēn kwòk t'it-lô mǒng chí haū, tuí kwòk-
mān t'ūng kwòk-fōng tím à?
8. Haū-loi ni kòh kai-waâk mǒ paân-faät shât-īn, tím-kaaí à?

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VOCABULARY AND NOTES

t'ung-sùn sùn 'to inquire into, to make judicial questioning, news'; t'ung 'to communicate, to have knowledge, to pass through'; t'ung-sùn 'communication and transportation, correspondence'

lôk-haû backward, underdeveloped

moôt-îp moôt 'the end, finally, insignificant, dust, powders'; îp 'leaf, period'; moôt-îp 'the last years (pertaining to a century and dynasty)'

ch'oh-îp ch'oh 'at first, at the beginning, the first'; ch'oh-îp 'the first years (pertaining to a century and dynasty), the beginning'

t'it-lô mǒng t'it-lô 'railways, railroads'; mǒng 'net, network'; t'it-lô mǒng 'railway network'

kung-lô kung 'public, governmental, official'; kung-lô 'highways'

shuî-wân shuî 'water, sea'; wân 'transportation'; shuî-wân 'waterways, waterway transportation'

hōng-hung hōng 'navigation, voyage, to travel'; hung 'air, Air Force, sky, empty, in vain'; hōng-hung 'aviation'

yaū-ching yaū 'pertaining to post office and mails'; yaū-ching 'postal administration'; yaū-ching kûk 'post office'; yaū-ching kûk cheung 'postmaster'

tîn-sùn tîn 'pertaining to telegram and telephone'; tîn-sùn 'tele-communications'

kóng ching kóng 'harbor, port'; kóng ching 'harbor administrations'

hei-tseung hei 'air, steam, sky, weather, climate'; tseung 'phenomenon, elephant'; hei-tseung 'meteorological services, meteorology'

pô-moôn moôn 'door, profession'; pô-moôn 'branches of services'

sê-pin sê 'affairs, events, matter'; pin 'to change, to transform'; sê-pin 'incident, political incident (as Pearl Harbor incident in 1941)'; a.f.: sê-kîn

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kwòk-yíng nation-owned, state-owned; shaáng-yíng 'province-owned'; shí-yíng 'city-owned, municipality-owned'; mān-yíng 'private-owned'

chûng-iù shíng shíng 'nature, disposition, quality'; chûng-iù shíng 'importance'

ts'āng ts'āng 'already, past, sign of the past, surname'; a.f.: ts'āng-king 'already, once before, past'

ts'ó-ī ts'ó 'to draft, grass, straw, herbs, careless, hasty, rough'; ī 'to draft, to make a blueprint, to intend, to attempt, to contemplate'; ts'ó-ī 'to draft (plan, statement)'

kín-ch'it kín 'to build, to construct, to establish, to erect'; ch'it 'to build, to establish, to erect, to raise, to set, supposed, for example'; kín-ch'it 'to build, to construct, construction, what has been done'

kín-chuk chuk 'to build, to construct', synonym: kín, kín-ch'it; kín-chuk 'to build, building'

ts'oi-fò ts'oi 'wealth, treasure, money'; fò 'wealthy, rich, abundant'; ts'oi-fò 'wealth, treasure, valuables'

shik-yíng shik 'to suit, suitable, just, then, to reach to'; shik-yíng 'to suit, to meet, to adapt'

sui-iù sui 'to need, ought, to have to, must, it is necessary that..., needful'; pít-sui 'must, required, necessary'; sui-iù 'necessity, need, requirement, ought, required, needful, necessary'

hòh-sik sik 'pity, to love, to take care of, to be sparing of, unfortunately, too bad!'; hòh-sik 'too bad! how sad! pitiable! Alas!'

chín-chaang chín 'war, warfare, battle, combat'; chín-chaang 'war'

paaù-faät paaù 'to explode, to burst, to crack, to crackle, to pop'; paaù-faät 'to break-out, breakout (as war, revolution), to explode by revolution'; taai chín paaù-faät 'the breakout of war'

kan-chuê kan 'to heel, to follow, to accompany, to imitate'; kan-chuê 'following this, there was...'

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noî-chîn civil war

shât-în to realize, to materialize, to come true

chîk t'ung chîk 'straight, outspoken, frank'; t'ung 'to pass through'; chîk t'ung 'to reach one place from another place without any obstruction (as railroads, highways)'

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ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk yaũ hai-t'ung kè kung-lô kìn-ch'it hei-shaú-tak shâm-ch'í. Mân-shuèt tai-yat-t'iu hoh-í pei hei-ch'e haäng kè kung-lô hai tsoi yat-kaú-yat-í nín kìn-chuk kè. Tsê ching-foó tsik-kík kìn-ch'it san lô uẽ sau-ching kau lô chi hau, ín-tsoi kung-lô taaí-yeùk* yaũ kei ch'eung à?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Taaí-yeùk* yaũ shâp-yat-maân kung-leí. K'ei-chung siú pô-fân hai p'o-hó lô mîn* kè, taaí pô-fân hai nai lô.

P: Tsoi Chung Yât chin-chaang shí-k'ei chung, kung-lô shing wai kwan-yung uẽ mân-yung kaau-t'ung wân-shue tsui chûng-iù kè kaau-t'ung sìn. Tím-kaaí à?

H: Yan-wai t'it-lô shaú-chóh kík taaí kè p'òh-waaí kè kít-kwóh, tsoi yaũ-ue kìn hei-ch'e lô kaaù t'it-lô wai yung-í uẽ king-tsai, shóh-í kung-lô shing wai kwan-yung uẽ mân-yung kaau-t'ung wân-shue tsui chûng-iù chi kaau-t'ung sìn.

P: Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó kìn-chuk kung-lô, chak-chûng mi-yě à?

H: Chak-chûng ue kìn-chuk san lô, tsíp-pòk kung-lô, uẽ sau-ching kau lô, lîng-tò kòk shaáng kung-lô lîn-tsip.

P: T'in Mĩn Kung-Lô yaũ kiù tsô Mĩn-Tin Kung-Lô. Ni t'iu mân-meng* kè kung-lô lîn-tsip Chung-Kwòk t'ung pin kwòk à?

H: K'ui lîn-tsip Chung-Kwòk hau-moôn* t'ung Mĩn-Tin. Ni kòh hai k'ei-tsik.

P: Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó tung uen kei toh yan lai chuk ni t'iu lô à?

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- H: Tong-shi Chung-Kwòk tung uên shâp-lûk-maân yân, yûng ch'áan t'ûng ch'òh-t'áu* hai paât-kòh uêt kè k'ei noi chuk-shing ni t'iu yat-ts'in kung-lei ch'eung kè lô.
- P: Ni t'iu faan shaan uêt lêng yaũ shaan-laãm cheung-hei kè taaí lô, chan-hai yân-luî waí-taaí kè kit-tsing pán là?
- H: Hai là! Chung-Kwòk yân kìn-chuk T'in Mĩn kung-lô uẽ Meĩ-Kwòk yân kìn-chuk Meĩ-Kwòk T'aaí-P'ing Yeung t'it-lô oõ-seung fai-yíng.

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Major White: Systematic construction of highways in China started late. It was said that the first highway for motor traffic was built in 1912. Since the Government speeded up the construction and maintenance of new and old roads, how many kilometers of highways have been constructed in China?

Lt Colonel Hōh: About 11,000 kilometers. Some are surfaced roads, but most of them are earth roads.

W: During the Sino-Japanese War, the highways assumed a leading role in both military and civil transportation. What was the reason?

H: That was because of the heavy losses sustained by the railway, and due to the fact that motor roads can be built more easily and at low cost.

W: What did the Government emphasize in construction of highways?

H: Emphasis has been laid on building, connecting and maintaining lines linking various provinces.

W: The Yunnan-Burma Highway, popularly known as the Burma Road, is connected with which country?

H: It connects China's backdoor and Burma. It is a legend in itself.

W: How many people were mobilized to construct this road?

H: Some 160,000 people were mobilized and set to work, using mostly crude implements such as shovels and spades. The

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 42

road, measuring 1,000 kilometers, was opened to traffic after eight months of work.

- W: This road which runs through difficult and mountainous country and fever-ridden areas is indeed a great human achievement?
- H: Yes, indeed. The construction of the Burma Road by the Chinese has been compared to the building of the Union Pacific Railway in the United States.

白：呢條翻山越嶺有大山嵐瘴氣嘅大路，真
係人中國人建大嘅結晶品啦！
何：係啦！中國人建太平洋滇緬公路與美國人
建築美國太平洋鐵路互相輝映。

READING MATERIAL

路運火在而雜，意
 鐵與用以設複路注
 與具多所建形鐵始
 路工又，路情靠開
 公通輸要鐵活只府
 ，交運需重生，政
 面上模甚側民善以
 方陸規不多人改所
 輸之大路，因具。
 運國而公中後工要
 與中，式劃，通需
 通去始新計設交之
 交過原於通建，代
 上，為對交路多時
 陸要極以上公題應路
 在重具所陸重問適公
 樣工，設側通法設
 同輸車建不交無建

第民大輸
 在與運
 濟軍交通
 而便公用
 易為善民
 容府改與
 為政以用
 路，力軍
 鐵間財為
 較期與成線
 路戰力已通
 公大人路交
 設界中公之
 建世集，要
 次，後重
 二運戰最

南其華勝建之築
 西，援之為過建
 有省國事，經是
 路各美戰上所真
 公北為取之，
 之西路爭路多成
 名南該國公之完
 著西，中北力內
 ，經名於西人間
 期，最，南動之
 爭路為道西所長
 戰公路要在府不蹟
 日緬公之獻政在奇
 中滇緬輸貢，與之
 在與滇運其路，史
 北以資，該難路
 西中物利築艱公

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QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk tai-yat-t'iu hóh-í peí heí-ch'e haāng kè kung-lô hái keí shí kìn-chuk ká?
2. Īn-tsoí Chung-Kwòk kè kung-lô taaí-yeük* yaũ keí toh kung-leí à?
3. Hái Chung Yát Chìn-Chaang shí-k'eí, kung-lô shīng wai kwan-yūng t'ūng mán-yūng kaau-t'ung wān-shue tsui chūng-iù kè kaau-t'ung sìn, tím-kaaí à?
4. Kìn-chuk heí-ch'e lô, t'it-lô; pin yeūng yūng-í ti t'ūng king-tsaí ti à?
5. Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó kìn-ch'it kung-lô, chak-chūng mi-yě à?
6. T'ín Mǐn Kung-lô yaũ kiũ tsô mi-yě lô à?
7. Ni t'iu kung-lô lín-tslp Chung-Kwòk pin shuè t'ūng pin shuè à?
8. Tong-shí Chung-Kwòk Ching-Foó tūng uēn keí toh yān lai chuk ni t'iu lô à?
9. Ni t'iu lô yaũ keí ch'eūng à?
10. Yaũ Mūng-Tāk-Leí hui Saam-Faān-Shí kè kung-lô yaũ keí ch'eūng à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 42

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

shâm very, deeply, extremely, what? who? any, so much,
so that

tsik-kîk positive as opposed to negative, position action,
active, active action

sau-chîng sau 'to repair, to improve, adorn'; sau-chîng
'to repair, to put in order'

p'ò to spread out, to overspread, to arrange, to pave

lô mîn* mîn* 'the surface, the face, the front, personally,
in person'; lô mîn* 'road pavement'

naï lô naï 'mud, soil, dirt, earth'; naï lô 'earth road,
muddy road'

p'òh-waaî p'òh 'to break, to destroy, to break through,
broken'; waaî 'spoiled, out of order, ruined, destroyed,
damaged, bad, vicious'; p'òh-waaî 'to destroy, to demolish, to
smash'

kit-kwóh kit 'to connect, to unite, to coagulate, to bear
fruits, to tie knots, a knot'; kwóh 'result, fruit, consequences,
really, truly, certainly'; kit-kwóh 'results, outcome,
consequences, to bear fruits'

yaū-ue yaū 'cause, means, instrument, source, motive,
from, via, because of'; yaū-ue 'because of, arising from'

chak-chûng to emphasize, prejudiced, to incline towards,
partial, biased; a.f.: chûng

tsîp-pòk pòk 'to join, to tranship, to connect, to --
transfer, to graft, to argue, to contradict, to annul, to reverse
a decision'; tsîp-pòk 'to tranship, to connect and link, to
receive and forward (as goods)'

lîn-tsip unbroken, connected, to adjoin, to link

T'in Mĩn Kung-Lô T'in 'abbreviation of Yunnan Province';
Mĩn abbreviation of Mĩn-Tin 'Burma'; T'in Mĩn Kung-Lô 'Yunnan-
Burma Highway, Yunnan-Burma Road'

Mĩn-Tin Kung-Lô Mĩn-Tin 'Burma'; abbr.: Mĩn; Mĩn-Tin
Kung-Lô 'Burma Road'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 42

hau-moōn hau 'rear, behind, later, afterwards, after';
hau-moōn 'backdoor'

mān-mēng* mān 'to hear, to smell, it is said, famous';
mān-mēng* 'famous, well-known, reputable'; a.f.: mān-ming

k'eī-tsik k'eī 'strange, wondrous, peculiar, rare'; tsik
 'traces, footsteps'; k'eī-tsik 'miracle, legend'

tūng uēn tūng 'to move, to shake, to take action'; tūng
uēn 'mobilization, mobilization for war, to mobilize'

ch'aán a shovel, to shovel; AN: pá

ch'ōh-t'au* ch'ōh 'a heavy hoe, to hoe, to dig'; ch'ōh-
t'au 'a heavy hoe, spade'

k'eī noi k'eī 'period of time, stage, phase'; k'eī noi
 'within the period of time'; a.f.: k'eī-kaan noi

faan shaan uēt lēng uēt 'to overpass, to exceed, to
 transgress, more'; lēng 'a mountain range'; faan shaan uēt lēng
 'to pass through mountains, to run through mountainous country';
 a.f.: p'ā shaan uēt lēng

shaan-laām cheūng-hei unhealthy mountain vapor; synonym:
cheūng-hei

yān-luī human beings, mankind

wai-taaī great, extraordinary, magnificent, admirable;
 a.f.: wai

kit-tsing pán kit-tsing 'to crystalize, crystal'; kit-
tsing pán 'crystalization, result, achievement'

T'aaī-P'ing Yeūng t'aaī-p'ing 'peaceful, peace'; yeūng
 'ocean, sea, foreign'; T'aaī-P'ing Yeūng 'Pacific Ocean'

oō-seung oō 'mutual, mutually, each other, together';
seung 'mutual, each other, together, reciprocal'; oō-seung
 'mutual, bilateral, mutually, reciprocally, inter-'

oō-seung fai-yíng fai-yíng 'to reflect, mirror image';
oō-seung fai-yíng 'to compare to, equally, equally good'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 43

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Tsoi Chung Yât chìn-chaang ts'in, Chung-Kwòk lün-shuēn chi tsúng tun-wai* pat-kwòh ng̃-shâp-maân tun. Tím-kaaí à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Yan lî-t-k'eūng tsoi Chung-Kwòk yaũ noi-hòh shui-wân kè k'uēn-lei, Chung-Kwòk kè hōng-íp shaũ-chóh haân-chai.

P: Chìn-chaang paaù-faàt shī, Chung-Kwòk yaũ-faan taaí pō-fân shuēn-chèk kè tun-wai*. Tím-kaaí à?

H: Yan shoh-shaân sheung-shuēn k'âp shī, koò-ts'z̃ yaũ-faan taaí pō-fân shuēn-chèk kè tun-wai*.

P: Chìn-chaang k'eī noi uē chìn haũ, ching-foó kík chuè-ì noi-hòh hōng-íp yīng-wân chi faàt-chín. Ching-foó tsô-chóh ti mi-yě à?

H: Ching-foó kìn-tsô-chóh hó toh koi-leūng kè san shuēn, hoi-chóh hó toh san hōng-sin. Yan-wai seúng shuēn-chèk loi wōng p'ing-on uē tsang-ka shuēn hāng ts'uk-tô, shóh-ĩ tsoi kap laũ kè tei-fong ch'it-laâp hó toh t'oh-shuēn chaâm, yik-shui laai shuēn. T'ūng-shī koi-shīn hōng ching.

P: Ín-tsoi Chung-Kwòk shuēn-chèk kè tun-wai* shiũ-kwòh ĩ-ts'in kè, taân-hai hōng-íp kè yūng-leūng uē nāng-lík pei ĩ-ts'in wai taaí. Tím-kaaí à?

H: Yan-wai shuēn-chèk kè ch'it-peí uē k'au-tsô koi-leūng-chóh.

P: Ching-foó tím-yeūng* t'ai-ch'eung tsô shuēn uē ch'it-laâp tsô-shuēn-ch'óng à?

H: Ching-foó tsè ts'in* pei yān-mān tsô shuēn t'ēng uē ch'it-laâp tsô-shuēn-ch'óng.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 43

Major White: Before the war Chinese shipping was only a little more than half a million tons. Why was that?

Lt Colonel Hoh: At that time Chinese shipping was handicapped by the inland navigation rights enjoyed by the foreign powers.

W: When the war broke out, a major portion of the shipping tonnage was saved. How was that accomplished?

H: Timely measures in evacuation of merchant vessels saved the major portion of the shipping tonnage.

W: During the war and after the war, more attention was given to the development of inland navigation. What did the Government do?

H: More ships, mostly of the improved type, have been built. New navigation lines were opened in places which were theretofore uncharted. In order to insure safer and faster shipping, towing stations have been established to pull ships upstream, especially through rapids and at difficult stretches of waters. Shipping administration has also been greatly improved.

W: Although at present the number and tonnage of ships are less than before, the total shipping capacity and capability are greater. Why is that?

H: This is due to the improvement of facilities and the fact that ships have been structurally improved.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 43

W: How does the Government push the program of shipbuilding and building of shipyards?

H: The Government grants loans to people to build ships and to open shipyards.

- 白少校：在中日戰爭前，中國輪船之總噸位不過五十萬噸。點解呀？
- 何中校：因列強在中國有內河水運既權利，中國既航業受咗限制。
- 白：戰爭爆發時，中國有翻大部份船隻既噸位。點解呀？
- 何：因疏散商船及時，故此有翻大部份船隻既噸位。
- 白：戰爭期內與戰後，政府極注意內河航業之發展。政府做咗啲乜野呀？
- 何：政府建造咗好多改良既新船，開咗好多新航線。因為想船隻來往平安，所以增加船行速度，所以在急流既地方設立好多拖船站，逆水拉船。同時改善航政。
- 白：現在中國船隻既噸位少過以前既，但係航業既容量與能力比以前為大。點解呀？
- 何：因為船隻既設備與構造改良咗。
- 白：政府點樣提倡造船與設立造船廠呀？
- 何：政府借錢俾人民造船艇與設立造船廠。

READING MATERIAL

業通航隻限國
 航交故船受美
 為上，，亦如
 通陸權達易，
 交重特發貿易，
 輸側之不洋公
 運多運業遠業
 之，水航之航
 關輸河於外國
 有運內由對外
 最通有。國靠
 易交國制中多
 貿展中限故運
 外發在受，航公
 對國強極够外船
 與中列展不對輪
 去且發位。統
 過而業噸制總

運注者位搬。南干，
 中始大噸府線，若洲，
 空開較隻政航)與美
 及府，船民新本，南
 上政廠加國展日)，
 陸，船增。發至洋洲
 於要造，線，灣平美
 由需造隻航力台太北
 ，之建船新努(南與
 後代面造發極線與灣
 發時方建開積日灣台
 爆應一，，府台台往
 戰適。廠道政有往來
 大以業船河，線(來
 次難航造良後航(線
 二通展南改灣外線航
 交發江時台國航洋洲
 輸意為同至現洋遠歐

民對
 國故
 較，
 業達
 航發
 外業
 對航
 與因
 業增
 航達
 河發
 內為
 之時
 灣陸
 台大
 現在
 府貿
 政外

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 43

QUESTIONS

1. Tsoi Chung Yât Chîn-Chaang chi ts'in, Chung-Kwòk shón yaü shuēn-chèk kè tun-wai* taaí-yeük* keí toh à?
2. Tím-kaaí kòh chôn shí kè shuēn-chèk tun-wai* kòm shiú à?
3. Chung Yât Chîn-Chaang paaü-faät kè shí-haü, Chung-Kwòk yaü-faan taaí pō-fân shuēn-chèk kè tun-wai*. Tím-kaaí à?
4. Kòh chôn shí ching-foó hó chuè-i hōng-îp. Ching-Foó tsô-chòh ti mi-yě à?
5. Ī-ka Meĩ-Kwòk yaü yat-kaan hó taaí kè lūn-shuēn kung-sz, foô-chaäk Meĩ-Kwòk t'ūng Uēn-Tung kè hōng-wân. Kòh kaan kung-sz kiù tsô mi-yě mēng* à?
6. Ī-ka Chung-Kwòk hōng-îp kè yūng-leūng t'ūng nāng-lîk taaí-kwòh ĩ-ts'in kè. Tím-kaaí à?
7. Ching-Foó tím-yeūng* koó-laí yān-mān ch'it-laáp tsô-shuēn ch'óng à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 43

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

lūn-shuēn lūn 'steamship, a boat, a ship, a wheel';
shuēn 'a boat, a ship'; lun-shuēn 'steamship, a boat, a ship'

tun-wai* tun 'ton'; tun-wai* 'tonnage'

līt-k'eūng foreign powers, progressive powers

noī-hōh hōh 'river'; noī-hōh 'inland rivers'

k'uēn-leī leī 'benefit, profit, advantage, convenient';
k'uēn-leī 'privilege, rights'

hōng-īp hōng 'to sail, to navigate, to have a voyage';
hōng-īp 'shipping business'

haân-chai haân 'to limit, to regard as a limit, to
restrict, a limit, a boundary, limitation'; haân-chai 'limitation,
restriction, a fixed measure'

shoh-shaân evacuation, to evacuate, to scatter, to
disperse (as civilians from a combat zone)

k'âp shī in time, timely

koò-ts'z koò 'a reason, a cause'; koò-ts'z 'therefore,
on this account'; a.f.: koò

yīng-wân navigation; synonym: hōng-wân

kìn-tsô tsô 'to make, to produce, to build'; kìn-tsô 'to
make, to build'

koī-leūng leūng 'good, good nature, meritorious'; koī-
leūng 'to improve, improvement'

loī wōng loī 'to come', a.f.: lai; wōng 'to go, before,
former time', synonym: hui; loī wōng 'to come and go, back and
forth'

p'ing-on safe, safely, safety; a.f.: on (lit)

ts'uk-tô ts'uk 'fast, quick, speedy, speed, velocity';
ts'uk-tô 'speed, velocity'

kap laū kap 'quick, fast, haste, urgent, anxious'; laū
'current, river, stream, to flow'; kap laū 'rapid current,
river where the current is rapid'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 43

ch'it-laâp ch'it 'to establish, to set up, to arrange,
to devise, to found'; ch'it-laâp 'to establish, to set up'

t'oh-shuên chaâm t'oh 'to drag, to tow, to delay'; t'oh-
shuên chaâm 'tow-boat station, towing station'; t'oh-shuên
'tugboat'

yîk-shuí yîk 'to disobey, to rebel, to oppose, contrary,
rebellious, refractory'; yîk-shuí 'head tide, contrary current,
against the stream'

laai to pull, to arrest; laai shuên 'to pull ship'

hōng ching shipping administration

yūng-leūng yūng 'to contain, to bear, to allow, to permit,
to forgive, appearance'; leūng 'quantity, volume, capacity';
yūng-leūng 'capacity, volume'

nāng-lîk nāng 'able to, may, can, power, talent, ability';
nāng-lîk 'ability, capability, caliber, power'

ch'it-peî installation, facility, equipment

k'au-tsô structure, frame, to construct

t'ai-ch'eung to promote, to bring forward, to pioneer,
to initiate, to advocate, to originate; a.f.: ch'eung (lit)

tsô-shuên-ch'óng ch'óng 'manufactory, workshop, plant';
tsô-shuên-ch'óng 'ship yards, dock yards'

t'êng small boat, boat; AN: chèk

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 44

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Sui-in Chung-Kwòk kè mán-yŭng hōng-hung s'z hó tuén, taân-hai tsùn-pô-tak hó faai. K'òng-chin hoi-ch'í shí, Chung-Kwòk kè hōng-hung s'in yaũ keí ch'eũng à? Fei-kei taaí-yeùk* yaũ keí toh kà à?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Tong-shí yeùk yaũ yat-maân-sei-ts'in kung-leí kè hōng-hung s'in, saam-shâp-kà taaí siú pat-t'ũng kè fei-kei. Sui-in fei-kei, kei-haaí uẽ p'ó-k'ap k'uêt-fât, taân hōng-hung kung-sz tsün-leũng leí-yũng shóh yaũ kè fei-kei k'âp ch'ít-peí. T'ũng-shí Chung-Kwòk yán tui hōng-hung kík chũng-shí. Hung-wân kè sui-iù chũk-tsím tsang-ka.

C: Chung-Kwòk mán-hōng kei chi shat-s'z lút shâm tai, hai m-hai à?

H: Hai, yán-ming sòng-shat waák fei-kei shat-s'z chi tsung shò, peí yám-hōh yat kwòk wai tai.

C: Chũng yaũ mi-yě chik-tak lĩng yán s'in-mô kà?

H: Tong-shí m' m' s'in-tin yán-tô fei-kei fei-haang, fei-kei ch'eũng m' uen-shin chi p'aaú-tô tang chí-fai fei-kei heí-fei t'ũng k'ong-l'ok. Ni k'oh kung-ts'ok haaú-lút kè keí-lúk hai chik-tak s'in-mô kè.

C: Shai-kaaí chuè-ming kè Fèi-Foó Cheung-Kwan Ch'an-Naap-Tak hai Chung-Kwòk ts'ò-ch'oh ti mi-yě à?

H: K'ui m-chí tui-ue Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan yaũ hó taaí kung-l'ò, t'ũng-shí tui-ue Chung-Kwòk mán-yŭng hōng-hung yik yaũ hó taaí k'ung-hin. Tsoí kw'oh-hui shâp nin ts'oh-yaú*, sheung-íp hōng-hung hai tsoí haák, ying-wân, yaũ-ching k'ok fong-mín, í-king hó yaũ tsùn-pô, hó faat-taát.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 44

Capt Cheung: Despite the fact that commercial aviation has had but a short history in China, it has made much progress.

When the Sino-Japanese War broke out, how many kilometers of air routes and how many airplanes were there in China?

Lt Colonel Hōh: There was a mere total of 13,826 kilometers of air routes with 30 airplanes of different sizes and makes. Shortage of planes, equipment, and supplies have failed to discourage the aviation concerns from making fullest and best use of their planes and facilities. The Chinese people as a whole have become much more air-conscious than before and the demand for air travel and transport has been ever increasing.

C: The accident rate in Chinese civil aviation is very low.

Is that true?

H: Yes. The total number of accidents and mishaps, whether involving casualties or damage or destruction of aircrafts, has been much lower than in any other country in the world.

C: Is there something else which is worth special mentioning?

H: The fact that there is no radio home beacon to guide the airships in flight and that planes take off or land on fields without proper or adequate lighting, makes this efficiency record definitely something to be admired.

C: What did General Chennault, USAF, world famous general of the Flying Tigers do?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 44

H: He rendered a meritorious service to the Chinese Air Force and made a tremendous contribution to Chinese civil aviation. In the past decade or so, much wider and more extensive use has been made of commercial aviation in passenger service, air freight and mail.

