

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

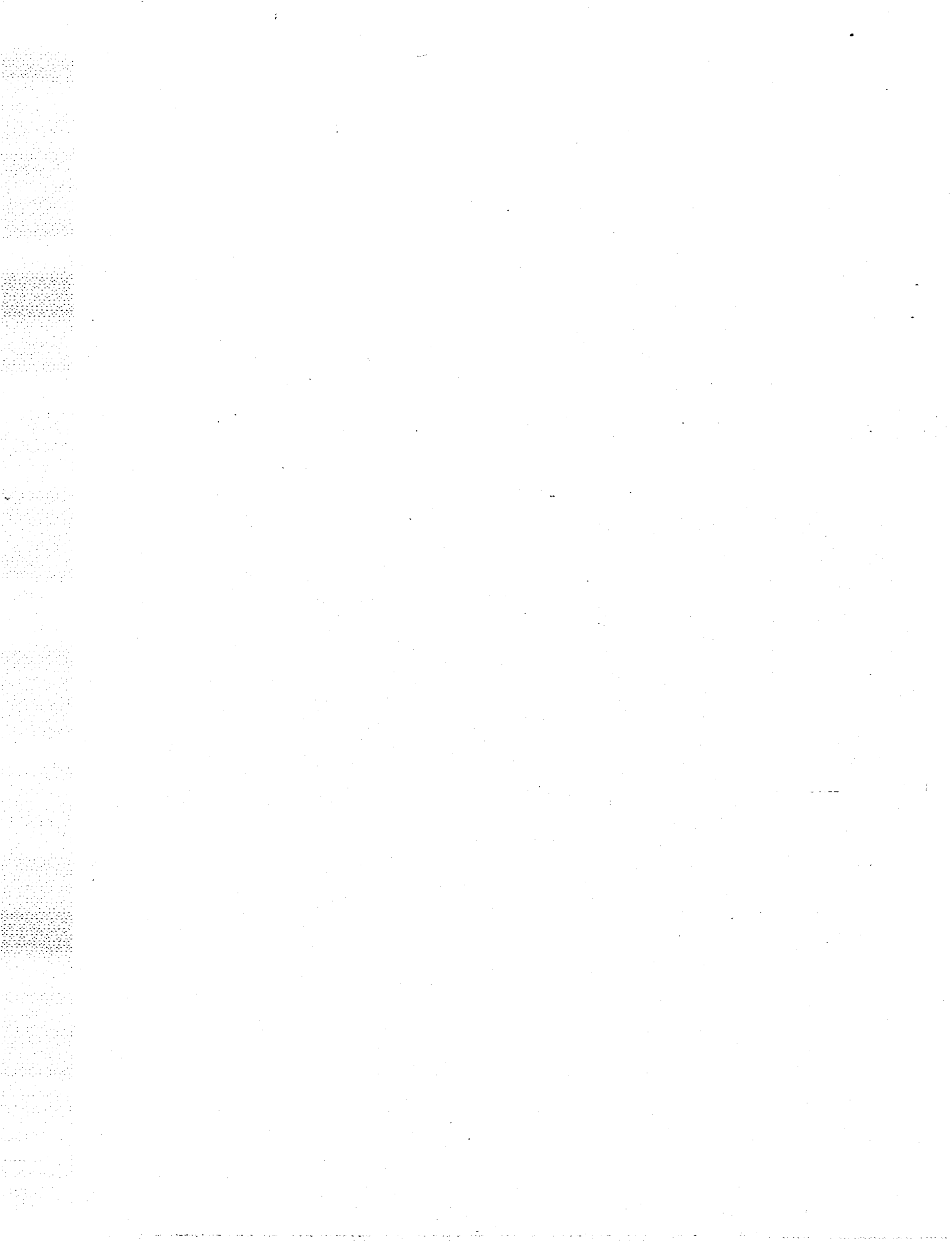
REFRESHER COURSE

VOLUME III

Instructional Units 61-90

March 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

*FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

PRINTED MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

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

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

RECORDED MATERIALS

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

Oral Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

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

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

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

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

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

4. Repeat after the Reading Material Repeat Practice.
Refer to the printed material.

5. Answer all questions. Record answers on blank spaces
provided between questions.

6. Rewind the tape and play back for self-evaluation.

7. If more time is available, repeat Step 2 and 4.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

CORRELATED MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

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

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

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

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

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

TESTING MATERIALS

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

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

SCHEDULE

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

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

shât-lîk strength

tsang-k'eūng to strengthen, to increase

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

fóh-lîk fire power

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

shaang-lîk kwan fresh troops, reinforcement

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

ping-chúng arm; a.f.: ping-foh; íp-foh 'service'; ping foh t'ūng íp-foh 'arm and service'; tâk-pít ping-chúng 'special arm'

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

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

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

kung-ping engineering unit, engineer

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

character²; chong-kaâp 'armor, armored²; chong-kaâp pô-tuî^{*}
'armored unit, mechanized unit²

chîn-taù lîk combat strength

ts'in-t'ò future (individual and career); a.f.: ts'in-
ch'ing; yaũ ts'in-t'ò 'promising, good prospect and future²

ko-sham advanced, profound, further; ko-sham fân-lîn
'further training, advanced training²

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

P: Chai-fûk kè ts'ing-ying tím à?

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 62

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

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

W: What about the uniforms?

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

W: What about the Chinese soldier's rations?

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

白少校：中國陸軍嘅裝備同補給嘅大概情形點呀，中國倚靠美、國裝備，但係重自給見學發所
 何中校：雖然中國其他新式製造兵廠，有埋分佈嘅飛機，但係輕便嘅藥地自堆積
 砲，同兵工廠為多數倉庫，點呀？制服，恤衫，底衫褲，份本
 已軍設立好多，機補情形夏天有製造嘅糧日或份標準食平均
 廠電同嘅同鞋嘅地製口每米充標飲
 白：制服冬天
 何：鞋嘅地製口每米充標飲
 白：中國地
 何：每安重人够

READING MATERIAL

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 62

QUESTIONS

1. Tai-î-Ts'z̄ Taaî-Chin kè shî-haû, Chung-Kwòk tsui í-k'aaù pin kwòk kè oôn-chôh à?
2. Kóh chên-shî Chung-Kwòk í-k'aaù Meî-Kwòk kè mi-yě oôn-chôh à?
3. Kóh chên-shî kè Meî-Kwòk kwan-sz̄ oôn-chôh paau-k'oôt ti mi-yě?
4. Kóh chên-shî Chung-Kwòk ping-kung ch'óng taaî-leūng chai-tsô pin chúng ping-hèi?
5. Tím-kaaî Chung-Kwòk yaû kîn-laâp hó toh kông t'it ch'óng à?
6. Chung-Kwòk kè chai-fûk ch'óng chai-tsô ti mi-yě à?
7. Chi-ue kwan-leūng fong-mîn, Chung-Kwòk ts'oi-ts'ui mi-yě chai-tô?
8. Chung-Kwòk kwan-leūng kè chué-iû p'ooi-k'ap pân hai mi-yě à?
9. Meî-Kwòk yân toh-shò shîk maî yik-waâk mîn-fân à?
10. Chung-Kwòk ping kè ying-yeūng kau mà?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 62

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

faät-k'ap to issue to, issuance

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

faät-tîn-kei generator

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

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

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

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

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

ngoī-loī imported, foreign, foreign made

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

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

on-sz* ounce

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

taû* bean, pea

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

leüng-shîk provisions, food

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

yîng-yeüŋ nourishment, nutrition

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 63

ORAL MATERIAL

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

Hòh-Chung-Kaaù: Yaù Kwan-Sz̄ Fàn-Lîn Wai-Uèn Ooi*. Taân-hai yaü
 hó toh tâk-pít kwan haaü chik shük k'ei-t'a kwan-sz̄ kei-
 kwaan.

P: Ts'aam-Maü Hòk-Haaü hai tím kà?

H: Ts'aam-Maü Hòk-Haaü hai Chung-Kwòk kwan-sz̄ fàn-lîn kè tsui
 ko hòk-haaü. Fàn-lîn lük-kwan, hoí-kwan, hung-kwan kwan-
 koon. Chì-uèn kwan-koon pit-sui yaü k'ui-tei kè taan-wai*
 chí-fai koon pó-tsìn, t'üng ts'aam-ka haaü shì, haaü shì
 k'âp-kaák, chì hóh-í yâp Ts'aam-Maü Hòk-Haaü. Hai Ts'aam-
 Maü Hòk-Haaü, k'ui-tei hòk-tsaâp lui chì-tò kwan kè ts'aam-
 maü t'üng chí-fai chik-chaák. Pîng-ch'é hòk ts'aam-maü kè
 chik-cheúng.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W: What is the Staff College?

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

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

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

W: How much training do these cadets receive?

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 63

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 63

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

chik-cheúng function, duty, responsibility

ts'in-shan predecessor, forerunner

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

fan haaû branch school

kwan-koon hōk-shaang a cadet

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

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

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

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

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

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

P: K'ui-teî yaü mǒ yě-chín ín-tsaâp kà?

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

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

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

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

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

W: Do they conduct field maneuvers?

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

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

白何：中由國實
： 份分好戰所所有
： 部同，同戰·上
： 大校校房作練序
： 改學學班實際訓程
： 呀？修官種到實事，
： 軍令據軍上
： 實教

白何：地然
： 巨當
： 唔有以得
： 多過
： 演習
： 咁
： 咁
： 咁
： 咁

READING MATERIAL

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 64

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 64

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

kwan ying barracks, military camp

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

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

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

hîp-t'üng to coordinate, coordination, coordinated

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

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

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

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

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

paan-fōng* classroom

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 64

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

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

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

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

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 65

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

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

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

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

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

白 少 校 校 何 中 校 校
 白 中 國 係 啦
 何 係 啦

READING MATERIAL

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 65

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 65

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

ts'ing-pò intelligence

pô-ping infantry

kwan-sui quartermaster

kwan-i medical corps, military physician

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

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

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

tuên k'eí short period

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

kaai-saân to dissolve, dissolution

mô-chong armed, armament, military

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

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

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

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

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

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

shât-teî on the spot, actual ground

cheúng-koon superior, supervisor, commander, officer

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 張上尉：因為台灣美國軍事顧問團嘅工作，使到中國陸軍嘅組織，訓練標準，但係都最低限度，國野呀？國合嘅我工，係最有為想政其他習同種，我地一定，要研究呢種制度，可係敢背作一個成見。
- 何中校：因為聯邦，其俗嘅係制，景，一個成見。
- 張：如果係敢背作一個成見。
- 何：對啦，上尉嘅誤會，就好容易會被一個結論，好魯草敢下一個結
- 張：我相信美國武裝部隊有呢種相同嘅機
- 何：你或者講得啱，但係同美軍參謀任務相似嘅地方有好

READING MATERIAL

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

QUESTIONS

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

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

Ching-Kung Political Department (in the Chinese Nationalist Army); synonym: Ching-Chi Pò

kung-t'ung on-ts'uên kung-t'ung 'mutual, bilateral'; on-ts'uên 'security, safety, safe'; kung-t'ung on-ts'uên 'mutual security'

Luën-Pong Ching-Foó luën-pong 'federal, confederation'; Luën-Pong Ching-Foó 'Federal Government'

wòh-haai hóp-tsòk wòh-haai 'harmony, harmonized, harmonious'; hóp tsòk 'to cooperate, cooperation'; wòh-haai hóp-tsòk 'to cooperate and work in harmony'

pooi-king background

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

shing-kin opinion, prejudice, difference in opinion

m-hai tsaû (IE) otherwise, if not; a.f.: uê-kwòh m-hai

ming-ch'ing name, title, topic

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 66

for, with¹; seung t¹ūng ¹similar, analogy, alike, resemble¹

kei-k¹au¹ setup, organization, agency, unit

seung ts¹ž¹ ts¹ž¹ ¹alike, resemble¹; seung ts¹ž¹ ¹similar,
alike, resemble¹

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

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

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

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

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

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

ch'ing-i justice, just cause

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

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

Chung K'ung Chung 'China, Chinese'; K'ung abbr. of K'ung-
Ch'án T'óng 'Communist'; Chung K'ung 'Chinese Communist, Red China';
Mei K'ung 'American Communist'

yat-heung up to the present, heretofore

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

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

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

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

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

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

ch'in-tau to combat, combat, fighting; ch'in-tau yán-uên
'combatant'

s'z-hei moral, spirit

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

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

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

chì-tsoi to aim at, with the aim at

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 67

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

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

C: Taan-wai* fong-mîn tím à?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C: How about the units?

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

C: How do they coordinate?

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

C: Please use a field unit as an example.

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 68

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 68

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk pin-kòh kei-kwaan foô-chaàk kòk pò-tuí* ching-chí kung-tsòk à?
2. Tsúng Ching-Chí Pò shúk-ue pin-kòh kei-kwaan à?
3. Tsúng Ching-Chí Pò iù tsíp-shaú pin-kòh cheúng-koon kè mǐng-líng à?
4. Sz k'ap ĩ sheúng taan-wai* kè ching-kung tsó-chik kiù tsò mi-yě à?
5. Pin-kòh hai yat-kòh sz kè ching-chí mòk-liū cheúng à?
6. T'uēn k'ap taan-wai* kè ching-kung tsó-chik kiù tsò mi-yě à?
7. Yǐng k'ap t'ūng lín k'ap kè ching-kung tsó-chik yaū pin-kòh foô-chaàk à?
8. Pin-kòh hai yat-kòh yě-chín pò-tuí* kè kwan-sz mòk-liū cheúng à?
9. Ts'aam-maū cheúng foô-chaàk híp-tiū pin kei kòh taan-wai* à?
10. Hai chí-fai hai-t'úng sheúng, ching-chí pò chué-yām t'ūng ts'aam-maū cheúng shaú pin-kòh chí-fai à?

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

hîp-tiū to coordinate, coordination, coordinated

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

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

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

sž-mô affair, matter, business

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

Ts 'aam-Yat G-1

Ts 'aam-Î G-2

Ts 'aam-Saam G-3

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 68

Ts'aam-Sei G-4

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

Ching-Yat S-1

Ching-î S-2

Ching-Saam S-3

Ching-Sei S-4

chî-fai haî-t'úng chain of command

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

C: Neī chí mi-yě i-sz à?

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 69

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

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

C: What do you mean by that?

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

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

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

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

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 69

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 69

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

yat-poon ts' aam-maū general staff

tsòk-yūng objective, effect, function, purpose

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

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

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

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

oôn-in-chi in other words

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

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

t'ò a chart, a drawing

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

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

pei-mât classified, secrecy

mān-kîn* document, paper

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

mât restricted (document)

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

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

shik-tông suitable, appropriate, proper

oôt-tûng activity, active

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

H: Lúk Hoí Hung Kwan taaí-yeük* yaú í-maân keí yân. Chũng
 fàn-lín hó toh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

tsòk-îp operation, work, homework

pô-chaaû phase, step, synonym: pô

k'oi-nîm concept, conception, idea

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

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

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

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

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

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

chaâk-yân responsibility, duty; abbr: chaâk

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 70

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

H: Tsê-ts'ung yat-kauing-ling nin i-loi, shoh yaũ Chung-Kwòk
Kung-Ch'aan Tong kè kaan-tít* tsó-chik t'ung yam-maũ oot-
tung, to pei* Faân Ts'ing-Pò k'ap-shi yaũ-haũ chai-chi
t'ung p'òh-waai. Ni tím yat-ting hai chik-tak kóng kè.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

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

Lt. Colonel Hōh: That's right, Major.

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

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

W: What are the past achievements of the CIC?

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

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

sî-kîn* incident, event, case, affair

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

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

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

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

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

fông-faân to prevent, prevention, measures against

pei-mât p'òh-waai sabotage

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 71

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

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

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

haang-tung conduct, action, movement

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

fong-chai to prevent and halt

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

ORAL MATERIAL

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

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

Lt. Colonel Höh: The Political Staff School.

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

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

W: What are the courses of training?

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

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

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

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

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

W: How about WACs?

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

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

幹權，工之，政受，男享，練所，除女隊，學校，婦，練女隊，訓婦分，部練無，幹訓部，工並幹，政，男，外與，部利

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

mei-shût art

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 72

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73
ORAL MATERIAL

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

Hôh Chung-Kaaù: Haî Ch'üng kín teî-fong ching k'uên.

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

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

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

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

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

H: Chung-Yeung shing-laâp T'üng-Shui Pô, t'üng-ch'aü chìn-teî
kwan ching sz-i, T'üng-Shui Pô í Kwòk-Fông Pô Tsung Ching-
Chí Pô tsô chìn-teî ching-mô môk-liü kei-k'aù. Chìn-K'ui
Fong-Mîn-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô tsô chìn-k'ui kwan-sz mán-
sz kè tsui ko chí-fai kei-k'aù, í-ch'é hóh-í shaü-k'uên sz
k'ap í sheung kè sz-ling pô, foô-chaák t'ui-haäng chìn-teî
mán-sz haäng-ching.....

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

H: K'ui-teî tsang ch'it chìn-teî ching-mô ch'uè, foô-chaák
paân-leí chìn-teî ching-mô. Yäü chìn-k'ui chí-tò sz k'ap
pô-pô to yäü chìn-teî ching-mô kung-tsòk pô-tui* p'oi-
shük. Foô-chaák chap-haäng chìn-teî ching-mô kung-tsòk.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73

Major White: What is the purpose of military government?

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

W: What is the system of military government?

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

W: What is the application?

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

W: What is the organization of military government?

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

W: How about the political departments under theater command?

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

wân-yûng application and manipulation

yân-lîk manpower

mât-lîk material resources

chi-oôn to support

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 73.

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

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

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

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

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

ORAL MATERIAL

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 74

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

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

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

H: They are part of the military government setup.

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

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

W: What do you mean by combat period?

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

W: How about the consolidation period?

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

W: The peace period?

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

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 74

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

shi-k'eî period, phase, stage

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

teî-fong ching-foó local government

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

chin-taü shi-k'eî combat period

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

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

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

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

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

kò yat tuên-lôk to come to an end

chi-on public peace and order

tât-tsuî order, orderliness, system, programme

taaî-chi generally, practically

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

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

p'ing-shi peacetime, usually, ordinarily

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Chìn-teî ching-mô kung-tsòk hai tim kà, chung-
kaaù?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Ts'ó-tîng faat-lîng t'ūng kw'ai-cheung, ch'aak-
tîng kung-tsòk fong-faat.

P: Ch'ui-chóh ni ti chi ngoi, chūng yaũ mi-yě ne?

H: Fàn-lîn t'ūng ch'ue-peî chìn-teî ching-mô kòn-pô. Uê-peî
tseung-loi faán-kung taaî-lûk kè shî-haũ ying-yūng.

P: Ni chūng chìn-teî ching-mô yaũ mǒ shât-îm-kwòh ne?

H: Hai Kam-Moōn t'ūng Mã-Tsó ni leūng shuè teî-fong kuî-haāng
chìn-teî ching-mô shât-îm. Shing-tsik fei-sheūng chi hó.

P: Ts'ing neĩ kóng hǎ kwaan-ue mǎn-chūng tsó-chik t'ūng fàn-
lîn kè yě. Mûk-tik hai mi-yě?

H: Mûk-tik hai shaî chìn shî yaũ-haaũ tūng-uēn mǎn-lîk, chi-
oōn ts'in-sin kwan-tui* tsòk-chìn.

P: Mǎn-chūng tsó-chik t'ūng fàn-lîn hai yaũ pin-kòh hîp-tsôh
kà?

H: Yaũ kòk k'ap taan-wai* hîp-chôh teî-fong ching-foó shât-shi.

P: Mǎn-fōng yām-mô tui* kè fàn-lîn paau-k'òt mi-yě à?

H: Paau-k'òt kwaan-sz fàn-lîn, kau-sheung fàn-lîn, sau-leĩ
t'it-lô, kîn-chuk k'iu-leūng, sau-ching shui koón, siu-
fōng fàn-lîn.....

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

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

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

W: Is there anything else besides these?

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

W: Have experiments been conducted in military government?

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

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

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

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

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

W: What does civil defense training include?

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

READING MATERIAL

臺灣大陸對部
 台火四，治
 建設攻此外政
 一·建反到力總
 為：將來達努力
 事視
 準國軍重
 工三·中上極
 重要·新濟亦重
 重禦設經府甚
 之防建在政織
 國之後除，組
 中灣陸府才務
 由台火政人政
 自強復，備地
 二·加收的儲戰
 四·目的於之

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

kw'ai-cheung regulation, rule

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

kung to attack, to assault

faân-kung counterattack, to counterattack

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

shât-îm to experiment, experiment

Kam-Moön Quemoy, Kinmen

Mă-Tsó Matsu

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

ts'in-sin front line, frontier

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

mān-fōng civil defense

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

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

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

k'iu a bridge

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

shuĩ koón koón 'a tube, a pipe (water, oil, gasoline),
 to manage, to control'; shuĩ koón 'water pipe'; yaũ koón 'oil
 pipe'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 75

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

P: Tsúng-küng yān shò keī toh à?

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

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

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

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

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

P: Wai-lò kè fong-shik hai tím kà?

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

Major White: What is the organization of civil defense?

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

W: What is the total strength?

H: Approximately 720,000 strong.

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

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

W: How are troop-cheering activities carried out?

H: Continuously, seasonally, and temporarily.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

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

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

READING MATERIAL

有隊，船舶，組織，船強，萬，與隊，二，勤，十，編軍七，防，民隊，有，之，護，員，國，防，人，中，如，作，自，由，隊，工，於，務，等，關，任，隊，各，種，女，婦。

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

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 76

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

hong-lôk recreation, special service

shue-tsîk books

wâ*-pò magazines

pò-chî newspapers; a.f.: pò

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

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

iũ-yān dignitary, important people

mīng-laū celebrity

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 77

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

C: Hong-lôk kè tsó-chik hai tím kà?

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

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

H: Mõ-ts'òh là. Neî kóng-tak tuî là.

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

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

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

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

C: Shing-tsik tím à?

H: Yan-wai king-fai t'üng yân-uên k'uèt-fât, haaü-kwóh meî
taât-tò lei-seûng ch'ing-tô.

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

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

C: What is the organization of special services?

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

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

H: Yes, that's correct.

C: What do special services activities include?

H: They include movies, drama, and music.

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

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

C: What are the results?

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

READING MATERIAL

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 77

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTION UNIT 77

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

kwan chung in the military service, in the military camp

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

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

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

kik-faät to stimulate, to ignite

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

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

tsúng-tuî the main team, the chief team

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

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

yam-ngôk tuî* a music band

îp-uē amateur; îp-uē-tuî* 'amateur team'

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

wâ*-k'êk drama, play

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 77

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

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

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

ORAL MATERIAL

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 78

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

張上尉：你對中國空軍嘅野熟唔熟識呀，
 何中校：對中幾都將地空軍國然係學校九空政軍位附通有也科輕轟偵飛機
 何：中校能唔國空軍時各同六學管基中各三野大型炸察機係
 張：中本國空軍隊普部種機重機有的
 何：中基本國空軍隊普部種機重機有的
 何：指揮各
 我俾科立成訓至政歸大隊分隊為轟機驅機輸嘅
 分創校立直省後隊為轟機驅機輸嘅
 嘅二學設各先隊為轟機驅機輸嘅
 起三官別隊屬隊揮野為隊隊機轟機運動
 後九軍分中附中指也成中隊隊，衝門旋
 最一空府軍的軍一係隊隊隊，中機俯戰螺機
 軍由航政空呢空統位中部隊大中機俯戰螺機
 三過央方織，同單揮分科同炸，用氣
 國不中地組年校轄本隊指個分隊轟機機係噴
 中國空軍由航政空呢空統位中部隊大中機俯戰螺機
 三過央方織，同單揮分科同炸，用氣
 國不中地組年校轄本隊指個分隊轟機機係噴

READING MATERIAL

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

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

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

QUESTIONS

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 78

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chî-Fai Pô Command (Air Force)

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

kwang-châ kei a bomber

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

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

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

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

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

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

chîn-taù kei fighter plane

wân-shue kei transport plane, cargo-transport plane

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

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

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

