

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

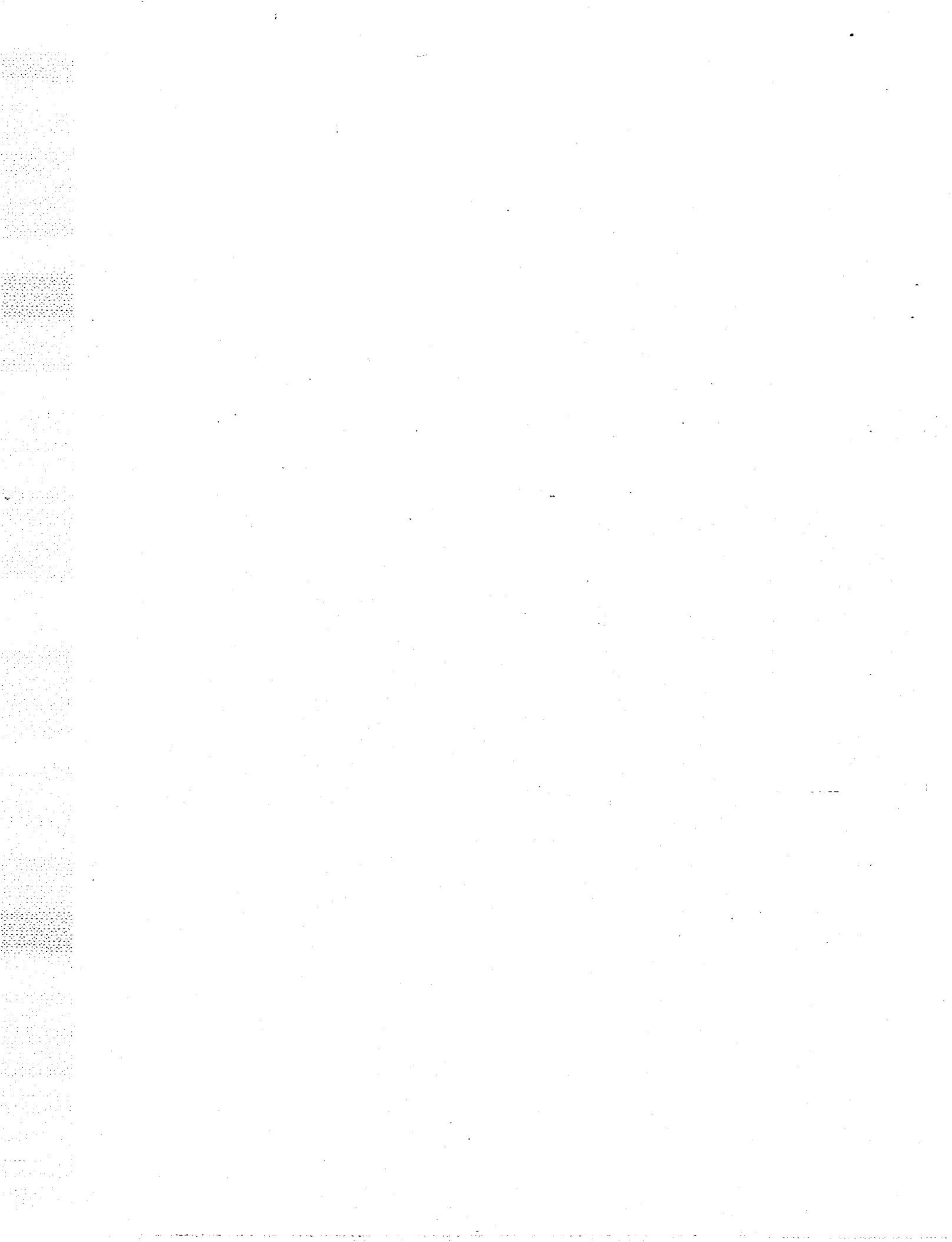
REFRESHER COURSE

VOLUME III

Instructional Units 61-90

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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.

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

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 61-90

CORRELATED MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

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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

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

ORAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

H: Ngõh m-haî keí ts'ing-ch'òh. Ngõh t'eng-mān mooî kòh sz kè tsòk-chìn shât-lîk ĩ-king tsang-k'eüng. Yān-uēn t'üng chong-peî yik 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 yik-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-pit ping-chúng tím à?

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

白少校：中國陸軍嘅野戰組織係點架，中  
 校？  
 何中校：中國陸軍嘅野戰基本單位係師。合  
 中幾個成埋師集團力楚經係同野唔嘅力特別已砲單遠訓  
 白：每個師係實力，但不也都好生對實單是部有高  
 白何：我唔係實咗數字有亦較為軍充的其甲。受  
 白：呢啲師有成陸意呢尤裝少國  
 白何：每個師有為軍充的其甲。受  
 白何：中國好注  
 戰多嘅  
 作亦力  
 嘅備火  
 師裝同  
 ？  
 戰紀錄嘅  
 令到戰  
 ？  
 力前為力士  
 有增加顯著加去  
 多倍  
 唔外

## READING MATERIAL

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

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

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



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

QUESTIONS

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

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

yě-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; ip-foh 'service'; ping foh t'ūng ip-foh 'arm and service'; tâk-pīt ping-chúng 'special arm'

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

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

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

kung-ping engineering unit, engineer

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

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 61

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

chîn-taù lîk combat strength

ts'in-t'ò future (individual and career); a.f.: ts'in-  
ch'ing; yaũ ts'in-t'ò 'promising, good prospect and future<sup>2</sup>

ko-sham advanced, profound, further; ko-sham fân-lîn  
'further training, advanced training<sup>2</sup>

## ORAL MATERIAL

Paák Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Lûk-Kwan kè chong-peî t'üng 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'üng p'aaù, t'üng 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-yeük ch'óng, fà-hòk ch'óng. Toh-shò ping-kung ch'óng yaü k'uî-tei tsz-kei kè faat-tin-kei, ts'ong-foò, t'üng-maaî fan-pò kè tui-tsik shòh t'üng pó-k'ap tím.

P: Chai-fûk kè ts'ing-ying tím à?

H: Tung-t'in t'üng hâ-t'in kè chai-fûk, sut-shaam, tai-shaam-foò, haaî mât yaü 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 yân mooî yât ch'ui-chòh p'ooi-k'ap taaî-yeük\* í-shâp-sei-kòh on-sz\* mai waák í-shâp-lûk-kòh on-sz\* mìn-fán chi ngoi, chûng yaü ch'ung-fân tau\*, ts'oi, t'üng yûk, í Chung-Kwòk yân 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，有埋分佈嘅堆積所  
 砲，同兵工廠為多數倉庫，點呀？制服，恤衫，底衫褲，份本  
 已軍隊設立好多，機補情形夏天有製造嘅糧日或份標準食  
 廠電同補給點呀？制服，恤衫，底衫褲，份本  
 鞋嘅地製造嘅糧日或份標準食  
 白：制服冬天  
 何：鞋嘅地製造嘅糧日或份標準食  
 白：中國地  
 何：中國地  
 兵每安重人够  
 人每安重人够  
 士有嘅  
 米充標飲  
 除二，糧平均  
 配六菜食  
 給個，好  
 大安同充  
 約二十個，營  
 麵粉以養  
 士肉足，營  
 四個外國好

## READING MATERIAL

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

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

·等，度肉，制，給菜，配，取荳，採軍粉，國麵，方面米，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 shī-haû, Chung-Kwòk tsui í-k'aaù pin kwòk kè oōn-chôh à?
2. Kóh chān-shī Chung-Kwòk í-k'aaù Meī-Kwòk kè mi-yě oōn-chôh à?
3. Kóh chān-shī kè Meī-Kwòk kwan-sz̄ oōn-chôh paau-k'oòt ti mi-yě?
4. Kóh chān-shī Chung-Kwòk ping-kung ch'óng taaî-leūng chai-tsô pin chúng ping-hèi?
5. Tím-kaaî Chung-Kwòk yaû kìn-laâp hó toh kóng t'it ch'óng à?
6. Chung-Kwòk kè chai-fûk ch'óng chai-tsô ti mi-yě à?
7. Chi-ue kwan-leūng fong-mîn, Chung-Kwòk ts'oi-ts'ui mi-yě chai-tô?
8. Chung-Kwòk kwan-leūng kè chué-iû p'ooi-k'ap pân hai mi-yě à?
9. Meī-Kwòk yān toh-shò shīk maī yik-waāk mîn-fán à?
10. Chung-Kwòk ping kè ying-yeūng kau mà?



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 62

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

faät-k'ap to issue to, issuance

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

faät-tîn-kei generator

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

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

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

pó-k'ap 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 yaù  
hó toh tâk-pít kwan haaù chik shûk k'ei-t'a kwan-sz̄ kei-  
kwaan.

P: Ts'aam-Maù Hòk-Haaù hai tím kà?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W: What is the Staff College?

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

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

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

W: How much training do these cadets receive?

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



## READING MATERIAL

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

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

