

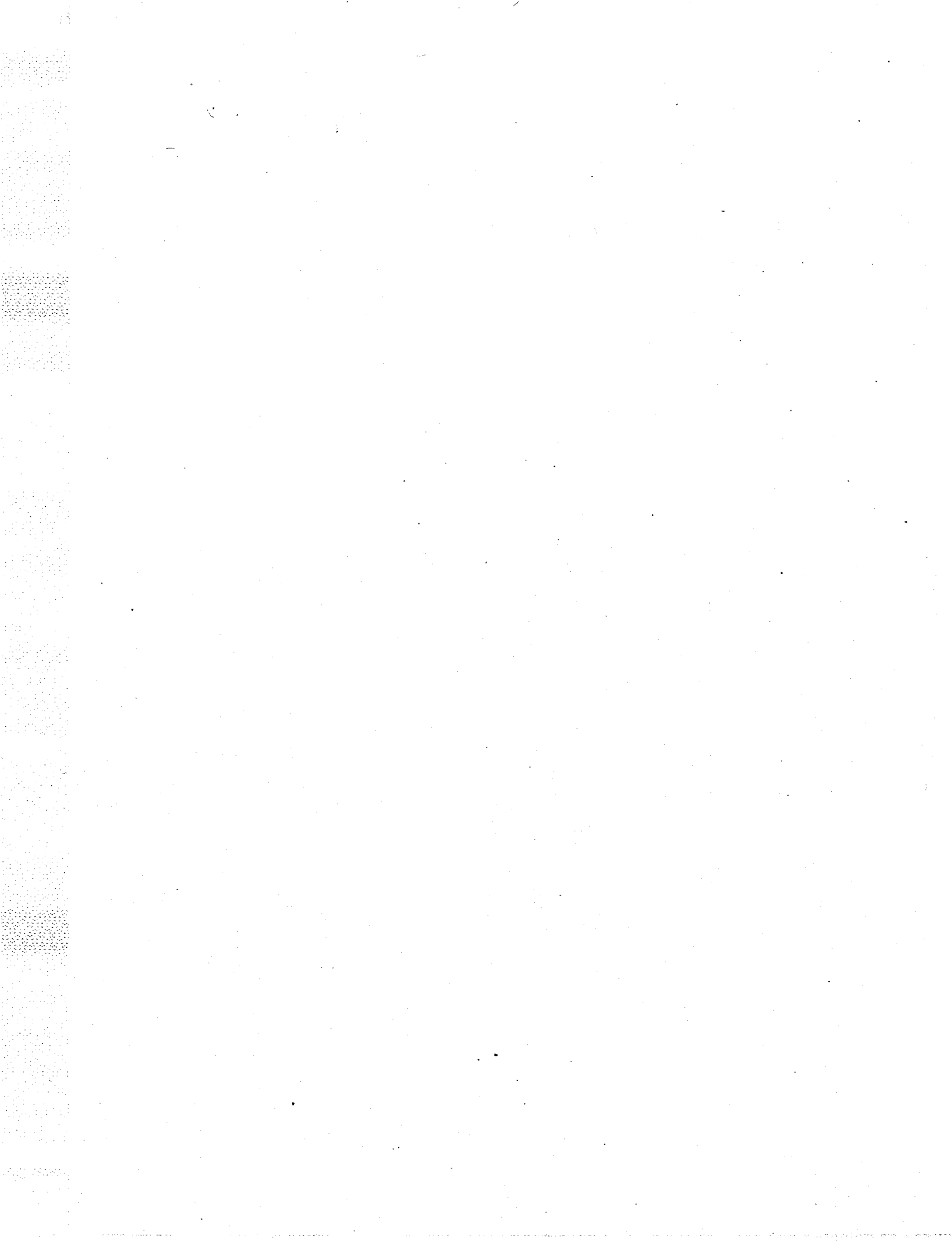
C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E  
REFRESHER COURSE

VOLUME V

Instructional Units 121-140

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 121-140

PRINTED MATERIALS

This volume contains 20 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 121 through 140) 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 121-140

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 121-140

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 121-140

CORRELATED MATERIALS

Instructional Units 121 through 140 are to be correlated with 8 fifty-minute language laboratory practice units (Language Laboratory Practice Units 53 through 60) 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 121-140

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 121-140

FILM MATERIAL

Instructional Units 121 through 140 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 53 through 60 are to be also correlated with 1 training film with Cantonese Chinese sound track for the student's viewing and commenting, as follows:

"Production of Combat Intelligence". TF 30-1494. This film pertains to intelligence at work in battle. The running time is 18 minutes.

This film is to be shown in Hour 201 with Language Laboratory Practice Unit 58.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 121-140

TESTING MATERIALS

Instructional Units 121 through 140 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 53 through 60 are to be further correlated with 2 fifty-minute formal testing units (Formal Testing Units 9 and 10) 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 121-140

SCHEDULE

13th Wk				14th Wk			
M	Hr	181 IU	121	M	Hr	196 IU	131
		182 IU	122			197 IU	132
		183 LLPU	53			198 LLPU	57
T	Hr	184 IU	123	T	Hr	199 IU	133
		185 IU	124			200 IU	134
		186 LLPU	54			201 LLPU	58
W	Hr	187 IU	125	W	Hr	202 IU	135
		188 IU	126			203 IU	136
		189 FTU	9			204 LLPU	59
T	Hr	190 IU	127	T	Hr	205 IU	137
		191 IU	128			206 IU	138
		192 LLPU	55			207 LLPU	60
F	Hr	193 IU	129	F	Hr	208 IU	139
		194 IU	130			209 IU	140
		195 LLPU	56			210 FTU	10

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

Note - Film "Production of Combat Intelligence" TF 30-1494 (18 min) is to be shown in Hour 201 with LLPU 58.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 121-140

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Pô-ping yat-heung hai Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan  
kê pool-kwat. Neĩ wâ tui mà, Hõh Chung-Kaaù?

Hõh Chung-Kaaù: Tui là. Chung-Kûng í-chûng pò-ping hai yan-  
wai foò-yaũ yân-lîk, t'ûng-shî k'uèt-fât p'aaù-ping, chin-  
ch'e, t'ung-sùn chong-peĩ, kaaù-t'ung ch'e-leung, t'ûng  
shaũ-kwòh fân-lîn kê keĩ-shût yân-uên.

P: Taân-hai chong-peĩ kê k'uèt-fât yik-to ying-heung-tò pô-  
ping taan-wai\*, kit-kwòh k'uĩ-teĩ kê ping-lîk, fòh-lîk,  
p'in-chai tsó-chik seung ch'a hó uên, tui mà?

H: Mõ ts'òh là. Pô-ts'eung t'ûng k'ei-t'a kê hing ping-hei —  
ni ti kê ping-hei m-kaù kung-k'ap toh-kwòh saam-fân-chi-yat  
kê pô-ping. Lei-yûng íp-foh kê yân-uên, uê shue-kei, kà-  
shai ping, ch'ui-sz ping hai chin-taù kê shî-haũ tsô pô-  
ts'eung ping t'ûng taam-kà ping kê ts'è shò, toh-kwòh sai-  
fong lûk-kwan hó toh.

P: Chung-Kûng yaũ mõ saàn-ping à?

H: Kan-kuĩ pò-kò, Chung-Kûng fân-lîn yaũ-haân saàn-ping, taaĩ-  
k'oi\* hai pô-ping chûng-luĩ kê.

P: Toh-shò Chung-Kûng kê kwan-t'uên, sz, t'uên yaũ kîng-kaai  
lîn t'ûng ying. K'uĩ-teĩ yûng lai tsô mi-yě à?

H: Ni ti kîng-kaai taan-wai\* yûng lai shaú-wai sz-lîng pô, pò-  
k'ap, t'ung-sùn ch'it-shi, pit-iù shî, tòng pò-ping tà  
cheung.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

Major White: Sir, infantry has been the backbone of the Chinese Communist Army. Do you agree?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Yes, indeed. The heavy dependence of the Chinese Communists upon infantry results from an abundance of manpower and shortages of artillery, tanks, communications equipment and transport vehicles, as well as of trained technical personnel.

W: But shortages of equipment extend even into infantry units, with the result that they vary widely as to strength, fire power and organizational structure. Don't you think so?

H: Yes, you're right. Rifles and other small arms are insufficient to provide more than about one-third of the infantrymen with these weapons. Service-type personnel, such as clerks, drivers and cooks, are used in combat as riflemen or litter bearers much more often than is the case in Western Armies.

W: Do the Chinese Communists have paratroops?

H: According to reports, the Chinese Communists are training a limited number of paratroops, probably infantry-type troops.

W: Security companies and battalions are found in most Chinese Communist regiments, divisions and armies. What are they used for?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

H: The security units are used to guard headquarters, supply and communications installations, and to fight as infantry if required.

白少校：步兵一隊，係中共陸軍既背骨。你  
 何中校：對啦，中共倚重步兵，係因為富有訓練  
 訊裝技術人員，交通車輛，同受過訓練  
 白：但係裝備既缺乏亦都影響到步兵單位，  
 何：有錯啦。步兵同其他輕兵器——呢的既  
 兵器，用業炊担架兵，同好多呀？訓練有限傘兵，大概  
 白：中共有報告，兵中種類團用，黎黎守要  
 何：多數中營警戒單地位，黎黎守要  
 何：呢的警戒單地位，黎黎守要



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

READING MATERIAL

軍之二車與普，陸兵通備極力，在步力交裝亦火而重人，種內，倚之備此位力，幹共大裝單實，骨中廣訊員兵其軍事，有通人步響軍兵共，術在影其步中車技至接織為為一戰之甚間組軍則：，練，與制陸幹二兵訓之接編以骨有砲受缺直與共其因之曾之而，中，原缺與上因力，中要共，術門之主中輛技遍戰

以用為之，難利作軍器，兵陸兵時事方輕門炊西他戰，在其遠與，駛，槍兵駕數，步步，次之之記之共上書兵中，以如架，一，担，如份負與，例三人兵，給科槍，供業步上

之有限，訓練種類，現為步兵，中共現種類，報告能為步兵，方面兵可報，各種傘兵，根據此

戒與，警給戰，有補作，附，兵，中，部，步，團，令，作，師，衛，被，守，為，時，軍，務，要，之，任，必，共，其，中，等，在，營，施，與，設，連，通

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan chi kân-iù kè ping-foh hai mi-yě à?
2. Tím-kaaí Chung-Kûng kòm í-chûng pô-ping à?
3. Chung-Kûng pô-ping taan-wai\* kè chong-peí tím à?
4. Chung-Kûng pô ping kè chong-peí hó k'uèt-fât, yaũ mi-yě yíng-heúng?
5. Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tuí\* kè pô-ts'eung t'ûng k'ei-t'a hing ping-heí shiú-tò tím-yeúng\*?
6. Chín-taù kè shí-haũ, Chung-Kûng yaũ-shí lei-yûng pin chúng íp-foh yân-uên tsòk-chín à?
7. Mi-yě kiù tsô ch'ui-sê ping à?
8. Chín-taù kè shí-haũ, Chung-Kûng yaũ-shí lei-yûng íp-foh yân-uên foô-chaák pin chúng tsòk-chín kè yâm-mô à?
9. Chung-Kûng kè kwan-t'uên, sz, t'uên yaũ kîng-kaaí lín t'ûng yíng. K'ui-teí kè yâm-mô hai tím à?
10. Mi-yě kiù tsô taam kà ping à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pooi-kwat    pooi 'back, behind, to disavow, to memorize, to turn back on'; kwat 'bone'; pooi kwat 'backbone'; synonym: 'kwat-kòn'

í-chûng    to rely on, to depend on

foò-yaũ    wealthy, rich, abundant, wealth, to enrich

seung ch'a hó uěn    quite different; a.f.: ch'a hó uěn

saam—fân-chi-yat    one third

shue-kei    clerk

ch'ui-sê ping    ch'ui-sê 'cooking, kitchen affair'; ch'ui-sê ping 'kitchen personnel (military), cook (military)'

taam kà ping    litter bearer (military); taam-kà 'business of litter bearer'

ts'è shò    frequency

saàn-ping    saàn (lit.) 'umbrella, canopy, cover'; a.f.: 'chí'; saàn-ping 'paratroops'; a.f.: saàn-ping pò-tui\*, kòng-lòk-saàn pò-tui\*

kíng-kaaí lín    security company

kíng-kaaí taan-wai\*    security unit

t'ung-sùn ch'it-shi    communication installation

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Neī kòk-tak Chung-Kûng kè yě-chìn p'aaù-ping tím à, Hōh Chung-Kaaù?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Tong k'ui-teī hoi-ch'í kon-shíp Hōn-Chìn kè shī-haû, Chung-Kûng kîk-chi k'uêt-fât p'aaù-ping. Ī-ch'é ping-hei yaũ hin-chuê kè ts'aam-ch'i pat t'üng, t'üng p'in-chai k'uêt-fât yat-chì, kàng-ka kaám-shiú k'ui-teī p'aaù-ping kè nāng-lîk.

P: Ngōh koó Chung-Kûng p'aaù-ping kè nāng-lîk ĩ-king tsang-ka, hó toh là, yan-wai k'ui-teī shau-tò So-Luēn chong-peī t'üng kei-shût sheung kè oōn-chōh.

H: Sui-in hai kóm, taân-hai ping-hei ts'aam-ch'i pat t'üng i-in chi-tò seung-tong ch'ing-tô. P'aaù-ping taan-wai\* kè p'aaù-ping hei chai-tsô pat t'üng, toh-shò hai Yât-Poón, Mei-Kwòk, So-Luēn chai kè.

P: P'aaù-ping taan-wai\* tím-yeung\* p'in-chai faat à?

H: Kwan-pán ts'aam-ch'i pat t'üng lîng-tò mooī kòh taan-wai\* p'in-chai pat t'üng. Taân-hai p'in-chai piu-chún fà toh-shò ĩ-king taat-tò yat-kòh t'uēn yaũ saam-kòh ying, yat-kòh ying yaũ saam-kòh lîn, yat-kòh lîn yaũ sei-moōn p'aaù kè ch'ing-tô. Ch'ui-chóh ni tím chi ngoī, yat-kòh ying shòh yaũ kè lîn kè p'in-chai t'üng chong-peī yat-chì. Taân-hai ying k'ap ĩ sheung kè taan-wai\* kè chong-peī tsaũ ĩ yaũ mō kwan-pán ĩ tîng là.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

Major White: Sir, what do you think of the Chinese Communist field artillery?

Lt. Colonel Høh: At the outset of their intervention in Korea, the Chinese Communists suffered from an extreme shortage of artillery. In addition, a marked diversity in weapons and a lack of uniformity in organization further reduced their artillery capabilities.

W: I thought the artillery capabilities of the Chinese Communists had increased substantially, owing to receipt of equipment and technical assistance from the Soviets.

H: That may be the case, but diversity of weapons still exists to a considerable degree. Artillery pieces in the artillery units are of varied manufacture, chiefly Japanese, United States and Soviet.

W: How are the artillery units organized?

H: The diversity of matériel has caused some variations in the organization of individual units. However, organization has been standardized to the extent that four-gun batteries, three-battery battalions and three-battalion regiments exist in a majority of cases. Furthermore, the organization and equipment of all batteries of a given battalion are uniform. Above battalion level, however, equipment of units depends on available matériel.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

READING MATERIAL

兵制年使兵如為砲編近，其例多之與助但；器缺，能援，上兵極同效術比之砲，不之技如度，時差兵與然程同戰參砲備雖當不韓之其裝相造涉著少之加在製式干顯減聯增仍器蘇始有更蘇大，兵或開類，量大同砲，共種致大能不之式中器一得致差位美當兵能獲兵參單，於不共砲之兵式由之中其器砲日

位標連各單定單到三有各而各達有所上少至量營內以多響盡一營級與影已，一營類而上營，但種，制三外，之同編有之致品不在團此一軍差但一除已有參，如，備現品同，門裝以軍不度四與，於亦程砲制備由制之有編裝編化連之之之準一連位

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng pin yat nin ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin à?
2. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin shí, k'uī-teī kè p'aaù-ping kau mà?
3. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin shí, k'uī-teī kè p'aaù-ping hei tím à?
4. Tong-shí Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tuī\* kè p'in-chai tím à?
5. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin kè shí-haú, ping-hei ts'aam-ch'i pat t'üng, p'in-chai m-tak yat-chí. Tuí k'uī-teī yaú mi-yě ying-heung?
6. Chung-Kûng tak-tó pin-kòh kwòk kè chong-peí t'üng keí-shút oõn-chõh à?
7. Chung-Kûng tak-tó So-Luèn kè chong-peí t'üng keí-shút oõn-chõh, tuí Chung-Kûng kè p'aaù-ping lík-leung yaú mi-yě pong-chõh à?
8. Chung-Kûng p'aaù-ping hei toh-shò hai pin kwòk tsò kà?
9. Ìn-tsoí Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tuī\*, yat-kòh t'uèn yaú keí toh kòh ying à?
10. Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tuī\*, yat-kòh ying shòh yaú kè lín kè p'in-chai t'üng chong-peí í-king yat-chí. Ying k'ap í sheung kè chong-peí tím à?



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

yě-chîn p'aaù-ping field artillery

kon-ship to intervene, to interfere, intervention,  
interference

ts'aam-ch'i irregular, not uniform; synonym: ts'aam-  
ch'i pat ts'ai, ts'aam-ch'i pat t'ung

yat-chî uniform, unanimous, uniformly, unanimously

kàng-ka more, much more, still, again, besides, further-  
more; a.f.: kàng

kaâm-shiú kaâm 'to subtract, to lessen, to diminish, to  
decrease, to minimize'; kaâm-shiú 'to reduce, to diminish, to  
minimize

So-Luēn Soviet Russia; a.f.: So-Ngōh, So, Ngōh

seung-tong ch'ing-tô to a considerable degree, to a  
certain degree, to a certain extent

kwan-pân matériel

piu-chún fà piu-chún 'standard'; piu-chún fà 'to standard-  
ize, standardization'

taât-tò...ch'ing-tô to the extent that...

ĩ...ĩ tīng to depend on..., to vary with...

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: K'ei-t'a kè p'aaù-ping, uē ko-shê p'aaù-ping  
yaù tím à?

Hõh Chung-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng kon-shíp Hõn-Chìn kè shí-haù, yě-  
chìn p'aaù-ping t'üng ko-shê p'aaù-ping to hó yeük. Haù-  
loi ko-shê p'aaù-ping hái leüng t'üng chat fong-mîn to  
tsim-tsim koi-shîn. Seung-sùn in-tsoi yat-kòh pô-ping  
t'uēn chi noi, mooī kòh ying hái kîn-chai sheüng yaù yat-  
kòh ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung lîn. Yaù ti pô-ping sz hái  
kîn-chai sheüng yaù yat-kòh p'aaù-ping t'uēn, ni kòh p'aaù-  
ping t'uēn paau-k'oòt yat-kòh ko-shê p'aaù ping ying. Ni  
ti ko-shê p'aaù-ping ying yung ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung  
t'üng saam-shâp-ts'at kung-lei ko-shê p'aaù.

P: Fõng chìn-ch'e p'aaù-ping ne?

H: Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan paau-k'oòt kei kòh fõng chìn-ch'e sz,  
p'in-chai taaī-k'oi yat-yeüng. Mooī kòh sz yaù saam-kòh  
t'uēn; taân-hái ni ti t'uēn m-t'üng Chung-Kûng lûk-kwan  
p'aaù-ping t'uēn yat-yeüng, k'ui-tei mō ying. Faán chi  
mooī kòh t'uēn yaù lûk-kòh chìn-p'aaù lîn, mooī kòh chìn-  
p'aaù lîn yaù sei-moön p'aaù. Saam-kòh lîn p'ooi yaù So-  
Luēn nǝ-shâp-ts'at kung-lei M yat-kaú-sei-saam shik kè  
fõng chìn-ch'e p'aaù. Saam-kòh lîn p'ooi yaù So-Luēn ts'at-  
shâp-lûk kung-lei p'aaù.

P: Fõh-ts'in t'üng\* ne?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

H: Chung-Kûng lûk-kwan tsui tai haâm-tô yaũ yat-kòh fòh-tsin  
t'ung\* sz. Ni kòh sz yaũ saam-kòh t'uèn. Mooi-kòh t'uèn  
p'ooi yaũ î-shâp-sei moön yat-paak-saam-shâp-î kung-lei  
So-Luèn M shâp-saam shik kè fòh-tsin t'ung\*.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

Major White: How about other artillery such as antiaircraft artillery?

Lt. Colonel Hoh: The Chinese Communists were weak both in field and antiaircraft artillery when they intervened in Korea. Subsequently the antiaircraft artillery had steadily improved, both in quantity and quality. Apparently an anti-aircraft machine gun company is now organic to each battalion in an infantry regiment. Some infantry divisions have an organic artillery regiment, which includes an anti-aircraft battalion. These AA battalions employ antiaircraft machine guns and 37-mm AA guns.

W: How about the antitank artillery?

H: The Chinese Communists Army includes several antitank divisions which apparently have identical organization. Each division has three regiments; the regiments, however, unlike other artillery regiments in the Chinese Communist Army, do not have battalions. Instead, in each regiment there are six firing batteries of four guns each. Three of the batteries are equipped with the Soviet 57-mm M1943 anti-tank gun, and three with the Soviet 76-mm guns.

W: How about the rocket launchers?

H: There is at least one rocket launcher division in the Chinese Communist Army. It is composed of three regiments, each of which apparently is equipped with twenty-four 132-mm Soviet M13 rocket launchers.

呀兵砲相營。兵砲機  
 點砲射。個連砲射射  
 又戰高善。每槍個高高  
 兵野來改。關一個用砲  
 砲，後漸內機。有一營射  
 射候。漸之射上括兵高  
 高時弱。都團高制包砲釐  
 如嘅好。面兵個建團射公  
 ，戰都方步。一喺兵高七  
 兵韓兵質。個有師砲的十？  
 砲涉砲同。一上兵個呢三  
 嘅干射量。在制步呢。同兵  
 他共高。喺現建的，營槍砲  
 其中同兵。信喺有團兵關  
 校校： 戰共 戰共  
 少中 防中 防中  
 白何 白何 白何  
 大係樣，戰三九有  
 制但一個。一配  
 編；團六砲M連  
 ，團兵有門釐個  
 師個砲團四公三  
 車三軍個有七  
 戰有陸每連十砲砲  
 防師共之砲五車釐  
 個個中反戰聯戰公  
 幾每同。個蘇防六  
 唔營每有嘅十  
 樣團有，配式七？  
 一的地連連三聯  
 呢佢砲連連四蘇  
 概呢砲連連四蘇  
 戰共 箭共  
 師有M  
 筒配聯  
 箭團蘇  
 火個釐  
 個每公  
 一。二  
 有團十  
 度個三  
 限三百  
 箭  
 低有一火  
 最師門嘅  
 個個四式  
 呢十三

READING MATERIAL

砲都制建射三  
 射面建在高與  
 高方在師個槍  
 與質營兵一關  
 兵與每步括機  
 砲量，干包射  
 戰在內若團高  
 野兵團·兵用  
 ，砲兵連砲營  
 時射步槍此兵  
 戰高個關·砲  
 韓來一機團射砲  
 涉後現射兵高射  
 干·高砲此高  
 共弱善個一·釐  
 中甚改一有營公  
 都漸有上兵七  
 兵漸上制砲十

防·內有一聯  
 干團團連M蘇  
 若三，砲釐有  
 有有同戰公配  
 軍師不個七連  
 陸每團每十個  
 共即兵·五三  
 中，砲連聯他  
 ，同軍砲蘇其  
 兵相陸戰有·  
 砲致之個配砲  
 車大他六連車  
 戰制其有個戰砲  
 防編與團三防釐  
 於·團每·式公  
 關師種·門三六  
 車此營四四十七  
 戰但無砲九七

每二  
 師三  
 筒百  
 箭一  
 火門  
 個四  
 一十筒  
 度二箭  
 限有火  
 低配式  
 最團三  
 軍每十  
 陸·M  
 共團聯  
 中三蘇  
 有釐  
 師公

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hôn-Chîn shî, yě-chîn p'aaü-ping k'eüng yik-waâk yeûk?
2. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hôn-Chîn shî, ko-shê p'aaü-ping k'eüng yik-waâk yeûk?
3. În-tsoî Chung-Kûng yat-kòh pô-ping t'uên noi, mooï kòh yîng hai kîn-chai sheüng yaü mi-yě taan-wai\* à?
4. Ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung hai yûng lai tsô mi-yě kà?
5. Yaü ti pô-ping sz hai kîn-chai sheüng yaü kei toh kòh p'aaü-ping t'uên?
6. Pô-ping sz kè p'aaü-ping t'uên yaü kei toh kòh ko-shê p'aaü-ping yîng?
7. Chung-Kûng kè ko-shê p'aaü-ping yîng yûng mi-yě mǒ-hei à?
8. Chung-Kûng kè fōng-chîn-ch'e sz yaü kei toh kòh t'uên à?
9. Fōng Chîn-ch'e sz kè yat-kòh t'uên yaü kei toh kòh chîn-p'aaü lîn à?
10. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan yaü kei toh kòh fòh-tsin t'üng\* sz à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

... chi nôi within ..., in ..., within the limit...

ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung lîn antiaircraft machine  
gun company

p'aaü-ping t'uên artillery regiment

ko-shê p'aaü-ping ying antiaircraft battalion

fōng chìn-ch'e sz antitank division

faán chi on the contrary, contrarily, but, instead of

chìn-p'aaü lîn firing battery

fóh-tsin t'ung\* rocket launcher; a.f.: fóh-tsin faät-  
shê heì, fóh-tsin p'aaü

fóh-tsin t'ung\* sz rocket launcher division



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 124

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Ts'ing neī kóng hă kwaan-ue Chung-Kûng kè chong-kaáp pô-tui\* kè yě peī ngōh-teī t'eng, Hōh Chung-Kaaù?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Ni ti taan-wai\* kè chong-peī t'ūng fàn-lîn hai yaū So-Luēn kung-k'ap. Taân-hai yan-wai yān-uēn fàn-lîn pat-tsuk, yaū-k'eī-shī hai pó-yeūng t'ūng t'ung-sùn fong-mîn, ni ti taan-wai\* kè haaū-lîk ooī kōng-tai.

P: Chung-Kûng kè k'ē-ping ne?

H: Chung-Kûng kè Lûk-Kwan taaī-k'oi yaū ng-kòh ĩ sheūng kè k'ē-ping sz. Ni ti k'ē-ping sz peī-kaaù pô-ping sz sai ti, ping-lîk yaū sei-ts'in yān chi lûk-ts'in yān.

P: Chung-Kûng kè kung-ping ne?

H: Chung-Kûng kè kung-ping yaū nāng-lîk kîn-chuk k'iu-leūng, sau-ching tô-lô, pò-chi teī-lui, saú-sòk teī-lui, p'òh-waaī teī-lui. Kîn-chai sheūng kè kung-ping sheūng-shī tōng tsô pô-ping.

P: K'ui-teī kè kîn-chuk chong-peī tím à?

H: Yan-wai kei-foō uēn-ts'uēn k'uēt-fât ch'ūng kei-haaī-fà kè kîn-chuk chong-peī, t'ūng-shī shī-sheūng k'uēt-fât yaū-chī kè chong-peī uē ch'òh-t'au\* t'ūng ch'aán, lîng-tò Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan kung-ping taan-wai\* shing-wai lō-kung tui\*. Sui-in yaū ni ti haân-chai, taân-hai kung-ping taan-wai\* p'ó-t'ung nāng-kaù yūng yān-lîk foó-kung toi-t'ai chong-peī, uēn-shing k'ui-teī wai-t'òk kè yām-mô.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 124

Major White: Sir, can you tell us something about the Chinese Communist armored forces?

Lt. Colonel Höh: Equipment and training for these units have been furnished by the Soviet Union. The effectiveness of these units may be reduced by insufficient training of personnel, particularly in maintenance and communication.

W: How about the Chinese Communist cavalry?

H: The Chinese Communist Army probably includes five or more cavalry divisions. These cavalry divisions are smaller than their infantry counterparts, ranging from 4,000 to 6,000 in strength.

W: How about the Chinese Communist engineers?

H: Chinese Communist engineers are capable of bridge construction, road repair, mine laying and detection, and demolition. Organic engineer units are often used as infantry.

W: How about their construction equipment?

H: An almost complete lack of heavy mechanical construction equipment and frequent shortages of such rudimentary equipment as picks and shovels tend to reduce Chinese Communist Army engineer units to the role of labor gangs. Despite these limitations, however, engineer units generally have been able to substitute human labor for equipment and get their assigned tasks accomplished.

白少校：請你講吓關於中中共既裝甲部隊嘅

何中校：野俾我哋地位。但係保養會被降  
 呢供給其是呢效力呢？

白：中共既騎兵呢？

何：中共既陸軍呢？大概有五千騎兵，  
 師兵力由四萬有餘人。

白：中共既工兵呢？

何：中共既路地雷兵，能建築橋樑，修整道路，  
 雷地佈置，雷兵。

白：巨因為建乎，頭成係代  
 何：巨因為建乎，頭成係代  
 裝全時，令隊位，普完  
 備缺時，工單備  
 點重缺到，隊位，普完  
 ？機幼共陸有够地  
 既軍呢用委  
 建裝工的人託  
 築備兵限制，苦任  
 裝如單制，

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 124

READING MATERIAL

聯信蘇通低，由與降，實養力，練保效，訓以之，與而位\*，備，單，裝不足等，之，不，彼，隊，練，此，部，訓，因，甲，員，裝，人，甚，共，但，為，中，尤，給，方，供，

等千，此六，至，衆千，之四，師有，五約，有，力，約，兵，，，面，細，方，為，兵，方，為，兵，方，為，騎，步，於，較，至，師，多，騎，人，

，之，備，鎗，位\*，道，制，裝，與，單，裝，如，修，建，築，頭，工，然，其，橋，常，之，如，為，制，惟，建，而，化，有，時，限，之，能，；，械，，，則，有，替，等，作，機，足，位\*，雖，代，彼，工，重，不，單，情，力，務，，，等，因，備，兵，之，人，任，面，雷，皆，裝，工，工，之，託，方，破，之，其，勞，兵，委，兵，，兵，稚，此，作，工，所，工，雷，步，幼，故，兵，以，其，於，搜，作，與，工，而，成，至，當，具，以，之，完，雷，兵，之，工，迷，缺，可，佈，工，缺，等，上，之，致，

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 124

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng chong-kaap pô-tui\* kè chong-peî t'ung fân-lîn toh-shò hái yaü pin kwòk kung-k'ap?
2. K'ui-teî kè yän-uèn fân-lîn kau m-kau à?
3. Yaü-k'ei-shî hái pin leung fong-mîn m-kau à?
4. Kei-in k'ui-teî kè yän-ts'oi pat-tsuk, kòh ti taan-wai\* kè haaü-lík tsaü ooi tím-yeung\* à?
5. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan taaî-yeük\* yaü kei toh kòh k'è-ping sz à?
6. K'ui-teî kè k'è-ping sz taaî ti, yik-waâk pô-ping sz taaî ti à?
7. K'ui-teî kè pô-ping sz yaü kei taaî à?
8. Yat-poon lai kóng, kung-ping kè kung-tsòk paau-k'oòt ti mi-yě à?
9. Taân-hai kin-chai sheung kung-ping yaü-shî shing-wai mi-yě ping à?
10. Tím-kaai kin-chai sheung kung-ping ooi shing-wai ló-kung tui\* à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 124

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pat-tsuk (lit.) insufficient, not enough, deficiency; synonym: m-kaù; pat (lit.) synonym: m (colloq.) 'a negative, not, do not', Cf., IU 27; tsuk (lit.) 'the foot, enough, satisfied, complete'; e.g.: fàn-lín pat-tsuk (lit.) 'insufficient training'; yān sam pat-tsuk (lit.) 'the heart of man is never satisfied'

kòng-tai to reduce, to fall, to descend, to degrade, to come down; synonym: kòng-lôk 'to come down', abbr.: kòng, lôk; a.p. hōng 'to submit to, to bring to terms'; e.g.: hōng tik (lit.) 'to go over to the enemy, to surrender', Cf., IU 17 & 91

sheūng-shī always, frequently, constantly, often; a.f.: shī-sheūng; synonym: sheūng-sheūng, shī-shī; abbr.: sheūng (lit.) 'often, usually, regular, common'; e.g. sheūng yūng 'a general usage'; shī (abbreviation of shī-haū); IU 15

tòng tsô a.f.: tòng tsòk; abbr.: tòng; to use as, to regard as, to use one thing as the equivalent of another, to consider as being; tòng 'to pawn, just, to act as', Cf., IU 24; tsô Cf., IU 4 & 8; tòng .....tsô 'take.....as'; can be used separately with the object in between, or together in a "tseung" construction; when the object is long, the "tseung.....tòng tsô" form is used

yaù-chī young, juvenile, immature, rudimentary; e.g.: yaù-chī uēn\* 'a kindergarten school'; abbr.: yaù, chī (lit.); antonym: lō 'old, aged'; e.g.: lō yaù 'old and young'

t'au the head, the top, the best, first; suffix for noun; e.g.: ch'oh-t'au\* 'a hoe, a mattock', IU 42

lō-kung tuî\* labor gangs; lō-kung IU 37; tuî\* IU 77

foó-kung hard labor; foó 'bitter, affliction, in a bad circumstance', IU 45; kung 'a labor, a workman, a job, the time occupied in doing a piece of work'

t'ai-toi in place of another, on behalf of, to substitute, instead of, for; synonym: toi-t'ai; abbr.: toi, t'ai

wai-t'òk to commission, to entrust to/with, to consign to; synonym: wai-yâm Cf, IU 16 & 55; wai (lit.) 'to depute, to send, to commission, to put, in charge of, to give up, to bow under a burden'; t'òk 'to commit to, to entrust with, to charge with'; Inter. (see IU 18)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 124

kaai-yan (lit.) only because of....., it is all owing  
to..... (summing up all that has preceded); kaai (lit.)  
equalizing particle 'all, every, entirely'; yan 'because, cause,  
reason', abbr. of yan-wai

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 125

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Ts'ing nei kóng hă Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan kè t'ung-sùn taan-wai\* kè yě pei ngōh-tei chi, Hōh Chung-Kaaü?

Hōh Chung-Kaaü: Sui-in t'ung-sùn chong-peî kè shò-leûng shiú, t'ung-shi k'uet-fât shaû-kwòh fàn-lîn kè tsòk-ip yān-uēn, Chung-Kûng piú-ming yaü ch'it-laâp t'ung pò-yeüng t'ung-sùn kè nāng-kòn. Ngōh-tei mō kwaan-ue k'ui-tei kè p'in-chai t'ung chik-cheung kè ts'eüng-sai sai-tsit. P'in-chai m-t'ung waâk-ché i-chiù kòk taan-wai\* shòh yaü chong-peî kè shò-leûng t'ung chung-lui i tîng.

C: Wai-shang k'ān-mô ne?

H: K'uet-fât shaû-kwòh fàn-lîn kè wai-shang yān-uēn, pò-k'ap pán, t'ung moh-tang kè chong-peî, hin-chai Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan wai-shang k'ān-mô kè haaü-lîk. Wai-shang ch'it-shi kè chí-fai koon toh-shò hai chung-sam Kûng-Ch'aân Tóng tóng-uēn, shaû-kwòh se-shiú waâk-ché uēn-ts'uēn mō i-hòk fàn-lîn.

C: Wān-shue taan-wai\* ne?

H: Chung-Kûng tsaâp-t'uēn kwan ooï yaü yat-kòh p'ooi-shûk waâk kin-chai sheung kè tsoi-ch'üng ch'e t'uēn. Mooï kòh kwan-t'uēn p'ó-t'ung yaü leüng-kòh tsoi-ch'üng ch'e lîn t'ung yat-kòh ngaü-ch'e lîn. Sz t'ung t'uēn toh-shò k'aaü fei moh-t'òk-fà kè wān-shue taan-wai\*.



## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 125

Captain Cheung: Sir, please tell us something about the Chinese Communist signal units.

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Despite a minimum quantity of signal equipment and a shortage of trained operating personnel, the Chinese Communists have demonstrated the ability to establish and maintain communications. No detailed information is available regarding the organization and function of signal units. Organization probably varies according to the amounts and types of equipment available to individual units.

C: How about the medical services?

H: Shortages of trained medical personnel and of supplies and modern equipment limit the effectiveness of medical services in the Chinese Communist Army. Commanding officers of medical installations are usually loyal Communist Party members with little or no medical training.

C: How about the transportation units?

H: The Chinese Communist army group may have an attached or an organic truck regiment. The army normally has two truck companies and an oxcart company, while the division and the regiment depend mainly on nonmotorized transportation units.

張上尉：請野我講吓中共陸軍既通信單位  
 何中校：雖然受過有細位勤受同生官些單集載多

張何：衛生之缺  
 既裝備力心全無  
 員制生黨學  
 人牽衛生醫  
 生，共無  
 既裝效忠完  
 練既係者？  
 會團連非

張何：運輸中  
 既個團  
 上兩同  
 制有師位  
 或普通連輸  
 屬團車運  
 配軍牛既  
 一個個化  
 一每一托  
 有同摩

READING MATERIAL

員徒知且與不  
 業亦得姑量，  
 作但從數良，  
 其，無斷備不  
 即力亦判裝制  
 ，能竟一位編  
 多之究下單信  
 無信掌難按通  
 備通職實或之足  
 裝養與，者彼不  
 信保制據同說備  
 通有編可不其裝  
 共使其節制與信  
 中縱而細編通  
 但·情其定之  
 不足表詳，而彼  
 不其無之類說  
 亦有既言種如

補效而  
 其務然  
 即勤，  
 ，生員  
 員衛黨  
 人是實  
 生由忠  
 衛，為  
 之足多  
 練不雖  
 訓亦員練  
 有備官訓  
 之裝生學  
 缺式衛醫  
 共新·過  
 中與限受  
 品有少  
 給率甚

一牛托  
 有連摩  
 軍一非  
 團有靠  
 集團多  
 共軍則  
 中每連  
 ，與  
 面團師  
 方車而  
 位重·  
 單載車  
 輸上重  
 運制載位  
 於建連單  
 至或兩輸  
 屬，運  
 配車化

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 125

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng t'ung-sùn chong-peî shíú, t'ung-shí yaú k'uèt-fât mi-yě?
2. K'uĩ-teî tui t'ung-sùn fong-mín, piú-míng yaú mi-yě kè nāng-lík à?
3. K'uĩ-teî kè t'ung-sùn p'in-chai waâk-ché haí tím-yeûng\* tîng kâ?
4. K'uĩ-teî kè waî-shang k'ân-mô haaû-lût hó mà?
5. Tím-kaaí k'uĩ-teî kè waî-shang k'ân-mô haaû-lût m-hó à?
6. K'uĩ-teî kè waî-shang kwan-koon shûk-shik i-hôk kè sheûng-shik mà?
7. Chung-Kûng tsaâp-t'uên kwan yaú kei-toh kòh mi-yě kè tsoi-ch'ûng ch'e t'uên?
8. Mooí kòh kwan-t'uên yaú leûng-kòh mi-yě wân-shue taan-waî\*?
9. Sz t'ung t'uên toh-shò k'aaú mi-yě wân-shue taan-waî\* à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 125

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

piú-míng to manifest, to make clear, to indicate clearly, to demonstrate; piú (lit.) IU 30; míng 'bright, clear, light, brilliant, to understand'

moh-tang modern, new style, new type; phonetically it is a loan-word from English, (a phonetic transcription used in transliterating the English word modern); synonym: san-shik

hin-chai to hamper, to embarrass, to obstruct, to limit, to involve in difficulties; hin IU 119; chai IU 22

chung-sam faithful, loyal, devoted, honest; synonym: chung-shât; abbr.: chung IU 120; sam 'heart, mind' IU 20

tóng-uên member of a party; tóng synonym: ching-tóng (a political party, a clique, a faction' IU 33; uên 'personnel, employee' IU 17; e.g.: Chung-Kwòk Kûng-Ch'aán Tóng tóng-uên 'members of the Chinese Communist Party'; Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Mán Tóng Tóng-uên 'members of the Chinese Nationalist Party'

se-shiú a little, a few, some, slightly; abbr.: se, shiú; synonym: ti (colloq.)

se a little, a few, some. The meanings of "se" and "ti" are essentially the same, but syntactically there are differences in usage. The former is used in place of any and all auxiliary nouns to signify indefinite plural and is normally preceded with the demonstratives or interrogatives when the number is not specific, e.g.: ni ti yân 'these people'; ti yân 'the people', 'some people'. Also as sign of comparative degree more....., -er, e.g.: k'uī ko ti 'he is taller' (Cf., IU 4). Whereas the latter is restricted to usage as sign of comparative degree, and is not applicable in combination with any demonstrative or interrogative to signify definite plural.

i-hôk science of medicine; i 'to heal', to cure, to treat'; synonym: i-liū IU 98; hòk IU 3

ngaū-ch'e lín an oxcart company; A.N. kòh

tsùng-sz.....taân (lit., an adversative sentence pattern) although.....but; even if, granted that.....but; synonym: sui-in.....taân-hai (colloq.); sui-in 'although, even if, granted that'; taân-hai 'but'

pat-taân.....ch'é (lit.) not only.....but also; synonym: m-chí i-ch'é (colloq.)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 125

koo-ch'é (lit., initial particle for euphonic purpose;  
abbr.: koo) meanwhile, for the time being

uě-k'ei.....pat-uě (lit., a comparative sentence pattern)  
than, it is better.....than

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 126

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kung Luk-Kwan tsui taaí kè chin-shút taan-wai\* hai mi-yě à, Hòh Chung-Kaau?

Hòh Chung-Kaai: Hai yě-chin kwan-t'uèn. Yau sei-kòh yě-chin kwan-t'uèn chik-tsip tai-shúk Pak-P'ing Luk-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô.

C: Yě-chin kwan-t'uèn kè p'in-chai hai tím kà?

H: Yau seung-tong shan-shuk sing. Mooí kòh yě-chin kwan-t'uèn yau leung-kòh chi luk-kòh tsaap-t'uèn kwan tsó-shing. Yat-kòh yě-chin kwan-t'uèn kè há-shúk taan-wai\* shi-sheung pei p'aaí-hin t'ung k'ei-t'a kè yě-chin kwan-t'uèn kè taan-wai\* taam-yam tuk-lap yam-mô. Yat-kòh yě-chin kwan-t'uèn kè ping-lík yau í-shap-ng-maan yan chi luk-shap-ng-maan yan pat-ting\*.

C: Tsaap-t'uèn kwan kè p'in-chai hai tím kà?

H: Tsaap-t'uèn kwan hai yat-kòh chin-shút t'ung haang-ching sz-ling pô, hai yě-chin kwan-t'uèn t'ung há-shúk kwan-t'uèn chi kaan tsok-ip. Mooí-kòh tsaap-t'uèn kwan p'ó-t'ung yau saam-kòh kwan-t'uèn tsó-shing, taam-hai yau shi yau leung-kòh chi luk-kòh tsó-shing. Shò-múk kè pin-kang hai yan-wai shik-ying chin-tau ngai-k'ap kè sui-iù, yau yat-kòh tsaap-t'uèn kwan tiu-tung kwan-t'uèn hui tai-í-kòh tsaap-t'uèn-kwan. Yat-kòh tsaap-t'uèn kwan kè ping-lík yau ng-maan yan chi shap-ng-maan yan pat-ting\*.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 126

Captain Cheung: What is the largest tactical unit in the Chinese Communist army, sir?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: It is the field army. There are four field armies directly subordinate to Headquarters of the Army of Peiping.

C: What is the organization of a field army?

H: There is considerable flexibility. Each field army is composed of from two to six army groups. Subordinate units of one field army frequently are detached and sent on independent missions with elements from other field armies. The troop strength of a field army may vary from 250,000 to 650,000 men.

C: What is the organization of an army group?

H: The army group is a tactical and administrative headquarters operating between field armies and subordinate armies. Each army group usually is composed of three armies, although the number may vary from two to six. This variation is caused by the shifting of armies from one army group to another whenever the exigencies of combat require it. The strength of an army group may range from 50,000 to 150,000 troops.





READING MATERIAL

為部，常二共  
 團總，通有中  
 軍軍，計，  
 戰陸，性，  
 野平，縮團觀  
 ，北，伸軍此  
 團隸，當戰由  
 軍直，相野，  
 戰，有一象  
 野位，制為之  
 個單，編軍萬  
 四術，之團五  
 有戰，團集十大  
 擁之，軍個六龐  
 共大，戰六至然  
 中，野至萬果  
 軍，二五力  
 共，以十兵  
 其計個一一，  
 ，，三為不  
 部間以團目  
 令之常軍數  
 司團通個其  
 之軍，六故  
 政屬眾至，動  
 行下之二需調  
 及與萬以急團  
 術團五或之軍  
 戰軍十時門有  
 一戰至但戰互  
 為野萬，應間  
 軍於五之為之  
 團介有成，軍  
 集則力組軍團  
 業兵團團集  
 作其軍集而

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 126

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan yaũ kei toh kòh yě-chîn kwan-t'uên?
2. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan tsui taaí kè chîn-shût taan-wai\*  
hai mi-yě?
3. Ni ti yě-chîn kwan-t'uên chîk-tsíp tai-shûk mi-yě pô à?
4. Mooi-kòh yě-chîn kwan-t'uên yaũ kei toh kòh tsaâp-t'uên  
kwan à?
5. Mooi-kòh yě-chîn kwan-t'uên kè ping-lîk yaũ kei taaí à?
6. Yě-chîn kwan-t'uên kè hâ-shûk taan-wai\* sheung-shî pei  
p'aaí-hîn hui taam-yâm ti mi-yě kung-tsòk à?
7. Tsaâp-t'uên kwan hai yat-kòh mi-yě sz-lîng pô à?
8. Tsaâp-t'uên kwan kè ping-lîk taaí-yeùk\* yaũ kei-taaí à?
9. Mooi-kòh tsaâp-t'uên kwan yaũ kei toh kòh kwan-t'uên à?
10. Tim - kaaí tsaâp-t'uên kwan kè ping-lîk yaũ pin-kang à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 126

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

chîn-shût taan-wai\* tactical unit, A.N. kòh

yě-chîn kwan-t'uën field army, A.N. kòh

shan-shuk sîng elasticity, flexibility, able to expand and to contract; shan 'to stretch out, to extend, to report'; shuk 'to draw in, to draw back, to coil up, to shrink, to shorten'; sîng 'nature, disposition' IU 27

tsó-shîng to accomplish, to organize, to constitute, established

p'aai-hîn to detach, to send, (elements of armed forces) synonym: fan-hîn; e.g.: p'aai-hîn tuî\* 'detachment'; fan-hîn taan-wai\* 'detached unit'

tûk-lâp yâm-mô independent mission Cf., taan-tûk IU 58; tsz-chî 'self-governing, autonomy' Cf., IU 36

pîn-kang to change, to alter, variation; Cf., pîn-fà IU 56; Cf., kang-koi IU 64

ngai-kap perilous, hazardous, exigency; Cf., kân-iù IU 8

pat-tîng\* uncertain, not sure; a.f.: pat-yat-tîng; synonym: m-tîng, m-yat-tîng (colloq.)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 127

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Mi-yě hai tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan à, Hòh Chung-Kaaù?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Piu-chún tsaâp-t'uên kwan yaū hâ-shûk kwan-t'uên tsó-shíng, taân-hai tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan chîk-tsíp yaū sz t'ūng t'uên tsó-shíng, chung-kaan mǒ kwan-t'uên sz-líng pō.

C: Tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan paau-k'oòt mi-yě tâk-shuē taan-wai\* à?

H: Paau-k'oòt p'aaù-ping sz, chong-kaâp sz, k'ě-ping sz, ko-shê-p'aaù-ping t'uên, kung-ping t'uên, kíng-kaaì sz. Ni ti tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan kè tâk-shuē taan-wai\* kè chúngh-luî t'ūng toh-shiú pat-tíng.

C: Yě-chín kè shí-haù, tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan hai m-hai ts'uên-t'ai tsòk-chín kà?

H: K'ui-tei taaì-k'oi m-hai ts'uên-t'ai tsòk-chín, pat-kwòh yung tsó-shíng taan-wai\* p'ooi-shûk chúngh-iù chín-shút taan-wai\*, chi-oòn tsòk-chín chín-taù.

C: Yat-kòh Chung-Kúng kwan-t'uên kè p'in-chai hai tím kà?

H: Yat-kòh Chung-Kúng kwan-t'uên p'ó-t'ung yaū saam-kòh pō-ping sz, yat-kòh p'aaù-ping t'uên waák yat-kòh p'aaù-ping yíng, yat-kòh kíng-kaaì yíng, yat-kòh ching-ch'aat ying tsó-shíng.

C: Kwan-t'uên k'ap kè k'án-mô pō-tui\* ne?

H: Kwan-t'uên k'ap kè k'án-mô pō-tui\* paau-k'oòt yat-kòh

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 127

kung-ping yīng, yat-kòh t'ung-sùn līn, yat-kòh lūk-kwan  
i-uên\*, yat-kòh wân-shue yīng. Kwan-t'uēn kè p'in-hô  
yaū tai-yat chí tai-ts'at-shâp, ping-lík î-maân-yat-ts'in  
yān chí saam-maân yān pat-tīng\*.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 127

- Captain Cheung: What is the special army group?
- Lt. Colonel Hōh: The standard army group is composed of subordinate armies, but the special army group is made up directly of divisions and regiments without any intermediate army headquarters.
- C: What types of specialized units are included in special army groups?
- H: Special army groups may include: Artillery, armored and cavalry divisions; antiaircraft artillery and engineer regiments; and a security division. The types and number of these specialized units in the special army groups, however, vary considerably.
- C: Do the special army groups operate as an entity in the field?
- H: They apparently do not operate as an entity, but are attached, by element, to major tactical units for support in combat operations.
- C: What is the organization of a Chinese Communist army?
- H: A Chinese Communist army normally is composed of three infantry divisions, an artillery regiment or an artillery battalion, a security battalion and a reconnaissance battalion.
- C: What about the service troops at army level?
- H: Service troops at army level include an engineer battalion, a signal company, an army hospital and a transport battal-

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 127

ion. Armies are numbered from 1 to 70 and have varied in strength from 21,000 to 30,000 men.





READING MATERIAL

之者在前者。在  
成前。組成  
團成。與組  
師團部。由  
軍令。直屬  
司。軍下團  
圍以軍。集  
則設。別  
軍不。特  
團間。共  
集之。中  
準團。但  
標與。師

騎而一戰。師師則重。甲戒少各。裝警多屬。  
，師團數位<sup>+</sup>配。兵兵其單。砲工及成。  
包括，類組。軍兵之以戰。團砲位<sup>+</sup>，作  
集射單時<sup>+</sup>。特別高殊戰支。特，特野位<sup>+</sup>。  
師等單。兵此定術。

三一。則營，兵。言之，砲。上一個。體或。  
大團營。軍團，砲偵。軍一個。共一個。  
中師營，兵戒。至於步兵營。個步營。  
個個。

兵運有制。工一個約編。一個，兵。包括<sup>+</sup>，其之。  
包醫<sup>+</sup>；言。則軍十概。隊陸七。部間至衆矣。  
勤務一，由人之已。之連則萬此。級信號三如。  
軍通編至過。軍一個其千不。而一。營萬致。  
營輸二大。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 127

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan chik-tsip yaü mi-yě taan-wai\* tsó-shing?
2. Piu-chún tsaâp-t'uên kwan yaü mi-yě taan-wai\* tsó-shing à?
3. Pin yat-chúng kè tsaâp-t'uên kwan mō kwan-t'uên sz-lîng pô à?
4. Tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan paau-k'oôt ti mi-yě tâk-shuē taan-wai\* à?
5. Tâk -pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan yaü pin chún, t'ung yaü kei-toh tâk-shuē taan-wai\*?
6. Tâk-pît tsaâp-t'uên kwan yung mi-yě taan-wai chi-oön tsòk-chin à?
7. Chung-Kûng kwan-t'uên yaü mi-yě taan-wai\* tsó-shing à?
8. Kwan-t'uên k'ap kè k'an-mô kè p'in-chai hai tím à?
9. Kwan-t'uên kè ping-lík yaü kei taaí à?
10. Kwan-t'uên kè p'in-hô kei taaí à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 127

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

piu-chún tsaâp-t'uên kwan standard army group, A.N. kòh

tâk-shuē (lit.) characteristic, special, specially, peculiar; tâk 'special, specially, purposely, alone', abbreviation of tâk-pit; shuē 'different, unlike, very, extremely, to kill'; (lit.) a superlative particle

toh-shiú how much?, how many?, many or few; synonym: toh kwá (lit.) kei-toh (colloq.)

k'an-mô pô-tui\* service unit (or element), service troops, A.N. kòh; Cf., kwan-k'an tui\* IU 76

lûk-kwan i-uên\* army hospital, A.N. kaan

p'in-hô numbers designated for military combat units; e.g.: taî-yat kwan-t'uên, taî-i kwan-t'uên etc., 'the 1st army, the 2nd army etc.'; equivalent to faan-hô IU 92

i-ī-ī (lit.) a final particle imparting at the same time to the sentence a shade of exclusiveness — there is nothing more to be said, that is all, only — it is more emphatic than i-ī 'that is all, nothing more' — gives finality to the clause; equivalent to che-mà (colloq.) Cf., IU 24

ī (lit.) a frequently used final particle denoting that the sense has been fully expressed; equivalent to là (colloq.) IU 2

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 128

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kûng kè p'ô-ping sz kè p'in-chai hai tîm kà?

Hoh Chung-Kaaù: Hai "saam-kòk ying" kè. Mooi kòh sz yaü saam-kòh p'ô-ping t'uên, yat-kòh king-kaaì ying, yat-kòh wai-shaang lîn, yat-kòh ching-ch'aat lîn, yat-kòh kung-ping lîn, yat-kòh wân-shue lîn, yat-kòh t'ung-sùn lîn. Sz kè p'aaù-ping yaü yat-kòh p'aaù-ping ying, yat-kòh yat-i-ling kung-lei pik-kik-p'aaù ying. P'ô-ping sz shât-tsaì ping-lîk yaü paat-ts'in chi yat-maân koon-ping pat-tîng.

C: Chong-kaap sz ne?

H: Chung-Kûng chong-kaap sz yaü leung-kòh chin-ch'e t'uên, yat-kòh moh-t'òk fà p'ô-ping t'uên, yat-kòh moh-t'òk fà p'aaù-ping t'uên, t'ung ling-ngoì chi-oôn taan-wai\* uê kung-ping, t'ung-sùn, ching-ch'aat tsó-shing. Mooi kòh chin-ch'e t'uên yaü sei-kòh chin-ch'e lîn, yat-kòh wân-shue lîn, yat-kòh pó-yeung lîn, yat-kòh ch'ung chin-ch'e t'ung tsê-tung t'ui-tsùn p'aaù lîn, yat-kòh ch'ung-fung ts'eung lîn, koó-kai yat-kòh chong-kaap sz kè ping-lîk yaü sei-ts'in koon-ping tsòh yaü\*.

C: K'è-ping sz ne?

H: T'eng-mán Chung-Kûng yaü k'è-ping sz ts'uên-tsoì, ping-lîk yaü sei-ts'in chi lûk-ts'in yan pat-tîng\*. K'ui-tei kè p'in-chai t'ung kwan-peì pat-ts'eung.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 128

Captain Cheung: What is the organization of a Chinese Communist infantry division?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: It is "triangular", having three infantry regiments, a security battalion, a medical company, an engineer company, a transport company, a signal company, and division artillery consisting of an artillery battalion and a 120-mm mortar battalion. Actual strengths of infantry divisions vary from 8,000 to 10,000 officers and men.

C: How about armored divisions?

H: Chinese Communist armored divisions are composed of two tank regiments, a motorized infantry regiment, a motorized artillery regiment, and separate supporting engineer, signal and reconnaissance units. Each tank regiment is made up of four tank companies, a transport company, a maintenance company, a heavy tank and self-propelled gun company and a sub-machine gun company. The strength of an armored division is estimated at 4,000 officers and men.

C: How about cavalry divisions?

H: Cavalry divisions, ranging in strength from 4,000 to 6,000, are known to exist in the Chinese Communist army. Little is known of their organization and armament.



READING MATERIAL

戒，警連也。公釐至  
 一個運輸謂之八千  
 一運之二有約  
 團連，此力約  
 兵兵者一實  
 步兵工形之  
 個，角營師  
 三連三步兵  
 有察為砲步  
 師偵制個計  
 兵，編一估  
 步連其有  
 共生兵營眾  
 中衛連砲砲之  
 營通師迫一

團而推千  
 兵連動四  
 步之輸自有  
 化成運其約  
 托組個及力  
 摩托一連兵  
 個單，車師  
 一援連戰甲  
 以支車重裝  
 則立戰，計  
 師獨個連估  
 甲千四鎗  
 裝若以鋒之  
 其與團衝成  
 於，車，組  
 至團戰連連  
 兵個養砲眾  
 砲每保進之

子因  
 四，  
 有問  
 力疑  
 兵屬  
 其尚  
 計制  
 編，  
 馬與也  
 在備之  
 兵軍知  
 騎其可  
 有未  
 共眾，  
 中之詳  
 聞于不  
 六情  
 至實



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 128

QUESTIONS

1. Chung Kûng kè pō-ping sz yaũ keí-toh kòh pō-ping t'uên à?
2. Chung-Kûng pō-ping sz ch'ui-chóh yaũ saam-kòh pō-ping t'uên chi ngoi, chûng yaũ ti mi-yě taan-wai\* à?
3. Sz kè p'aaù-ping paau-k'oòt ti mi-yě taan-wai\* à?
4. Chung-Kûng pō-ping sz kè ping-lîk yaũ keí taaí à?
5. Chung-Kûng chong-kaáp sz yaũ ti mi-yě chìn-ch'e t'ûng moh-t'òk fà taan-wai?
6. Chong-kaáp sz chûng yaũ ti mi-yě lîng-ngoí chi-oôn taan-wai\* à?
7. Chong-kaáp sz kè chìn-ch'e t'uên yaũ ti mi-yě lîn à?
8. Chung-Kûng yaũ mǒ k'è-ping sz à?
9. Kóm, k'è-ping sz kè ping-lîk yaũ keí taaí à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 128

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

saam-kòk ying triangle, triangular; e.g.: sei-kòk ying 'four-cornered-shape (rectangular)'; ng-kòk ying 'five-cornered-shape (pentagon)', Cf., ng-kòk taaî hã IU 16

ling-ngoî in addition, besides, exclusive, separate;  
abbr.: ling

pô-yeung lîn maintenance company (military unit); A.N. kòh

t'eng-mân to hear about, to hear — as a rumor; synonym: t'eng-kîn (colloq.); t'eng 'to hear, to listen', IU 3; mân 'to hear, to smell, to make known to', Cf., mân-mêng\* IU 42

kwan-peî armament, military preparation

pat-ts'eung the details are not yet known; synonym: mei-ts'eung, m-ts'eung-sai, Cf., IU 14; pat (lit.) equivalent to m (colloq.); ts'eung 'in detail, particulars, to report', abbreviation of ts'eung-sai

yã (lit.) a most frequently used final particle, and it may occur in the middle of a sentence, at the end of correlated words, giving special emphasis to them; equivalent to â (colloq.). An abbreviation of yã-ts'ang 'also, too', Cf., ts'ang-king, IU 26

in (lit.) this particle is used as a final particle, also as an interrogative particle, how, why, where

i-mân a query, a difficult question; i 'to doubt, to distrust, to suspect'; mân 'to ask, to inquire'; Cf., mân-t'ai IU 14

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 129

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kung kè yě-chin p'aaù-ping sz kè p'in-chai hai tím kà?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Sui-in yaũ ti sz hòh-nāng yaũ sei-kòh t'uēn, taān-hai p'ó-t'ung yaũ saam-kòh t'uēn. Ti t'uēn p'in-chai yat-chi, taān-hai p'ooi-peí kè ping-hei ts'aam-ch'i pat-t'ung. T'uēn tsoi fan-wai saam ying, mooí ying yaũ saam-kòh chin-p'aaù tuí\*. Ch'ui ts'í chi ngoí, sz k'ap yaũ yat-kòh ko-shê-p'aaù ying t'ung yat-kòh k'ing-kaaí ying. T'uēn k'ap yaũ yat-kòh ko-shê-p'aaù lín.

C: Chung-Kung Lúk-kwan ch'ung p'aaù-ping tsaáp-chung yě-chin p'aaù-ping sz. K'ui-teí yung mi-yě p'aaù à?

H: Yaũ Meí-Kwòh yat-ling-nǎ kung-lei laũ-taān\*-p'aaù í-chi So-luēn yat-nǎ-í kung-lei fòh-p'aaù — laũ-taān\* p'aaù t'ung Meí-Kwòk yat-nǎ-nǎ kung-lei laũ-taān\*-p'aaù.

C: Chung-Kung kè p'ô-ping t'uēn kè p'in-chai hai tím kà?

H: Yat-kòh p'ô-ping t'uēn p'ó-t'ung yaũ saam-kòh p'ô-ping ying, yat-kòh ch'ung ping-hei ying, yat-kòh k'ing-kaaí lín, yat-kòh wai-shaang lín, yat-kòh ching-ch'aat t'ung t'ung-sùn lín. Chūng ping-hei ying yaũ yat-kòh laũ-taān\*-p'aaù lín, p'ooi yaũ ts'at-shâp kung-lei laũ-taān\*-p'aaù; yat-kòh pik-kik-p'aaù lín, p'ooi-yaũ yat-í-ling kung-lei pik-kik-p'aaù; yat-kòh mō-tsòh-lík-p'aaù lín, p'ooi-yaũ nǎ-shâp-ts'at kung-lei mō-tsòh-lík-p'aaù; yat-kòh ko-shê-p'aaù lín, p'ooi-yaũ shâp-í t'ing-tím ts'at kung-lei ko-shê-kei-kwaan ts'eung.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 129

- Captain Cheung: What is the organization of a Chinese Communist field artillery division?
- Lt. Colonel Hōh: Although some divisions apparently have four regiments each, they normally consist of three regiments. The regiments are organized uniformly but are equipped with a diversity of weapons. Regiments are subdivided into three battalions, each having three firing batteries. In addition, at division level there are an antiaircraft battalion and a security battalion. At regimental level there is an antiaircraft company.
- C: The heavier artillery of the Chinese Communist army is concentrated in the field artillery divisions. What artillery do they use?
- H: It ranges from United States 105-mm howitzers to Soviet 152-mm gun-howitzers and United States 155-mm howitzers.
- C: What is the organization of a Chinese Communist infantry regiment?
- H: An infantry regiment normally consists of three infantry battalions, a heavy weapons battalion, a security company, a medical company and a reconnaissance and communications company. The heavy weapons battalion consists of a howitzer company armed with 70-mm howitzers; a mortar company with 120-mm mortars; a recoilless rifle company with 57-mm recoilless rifles; and an antiaircraft company with 12.7-mm antiaircraft machine guns.

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READING MATERIAL

若戒盡  
但警不隊  
，與則砲  
團營備戰  
個砲配個觀  
三射器三是  
有高兵有如  
常一個而營作  
通一，每可  
師，致，制  
兵團一營編  
砲個制三其  
戰四編有，  
野有之下也  
共可團之言  
中則其團是  
師  
干營然誠哉

師彈  
兵榴  
砲釐  
戰公  
野五  
於五砲  
集中一火  
集或釐  
皆五公  
兵〇二  
砲一五  
重之一  
軍國之  
陸美聯  
共用蘇  
中常至  
師  
彼砲  
等以

一個信配連連，砲槍  
一通連此砲射關  
，同此，力高機  
營察，連座個射  
兵偵連砲無一高  
步，砲擊個；釐  
個連彈迫一砲公  
三生榴個；力七  
有衛個一砲座點  
常，一；擊無定  
通連有砲迫釐二  
團戒營彈釐公十  
兵警器榴公十有  
步，兵釐〇五配  
共營重公二有連  
中器而十一配此  
兵  
重連有配此連云

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 129

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng kè yě-chîn-p'aaù-ping-sz p'ó-t'ung yaũ kei toh kòh t'uên à?
2. Taân-haî yaũ ti sz hók-năng yaũ kei toh kòh t'uên à?
3. T'uên kè p'in-chai yat-chì, taân-haî p'ooi-peî tím à?
4. Yat-kòh t'uên yaũ kei toh kòh ying à?
5. Mooi kòh ying yaũ ti mi-yě kè p'aaù-ping taan-wai\* à?
6. Chung-Kûng yě-chîn-p'aaù-ping-sz yûng ti mi-yě p'aaù à?
7. Chung-Kûng pò-ping-t'uên p'ó-t'ung yaũ kei toh kòh pò-ping ying à?
8. Pò-ping-t'uên ch'ui-chók yaũ saam-kòh pò-ping ying chi ngoi chûng yaũ ti mi-yě taan-wai\* à?
9. Ch'ûng ping-hei ying yaũ ti mi-yě taan-wai\* à?
10. Laũ-taân\* p'aaù-lín p'ooi-yaũ ti mi-yě ping-hei à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 129

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

ch'uī ts'z̄ chi ngoī (lit.) besides this, with the exception of, in addition to; synonym: ch'uī-chôh ni ti chi ngoī (colloq.), Cf., ch'uī-chôh ..... chi ngoī IU 13

ī-chī so that, until, to, as to, together with, resulting in

fôh-p'aaù gun (refers to any piece of gun with the exception of light-weapons or small arms) A.N. moñ

ch'ũng ping-hei ying heavy weapons battalion; A.N. kòh

mō-tsôh-lîk-p'aaù recoilless rifle; A.N. moñ

mō-tsôh-lîk-p'aaù lîn recoilless rifle company; A.N. kòh

shing tsoi (lit.) true, indeed, really, undoubtedly; equivalent to mō-ts'òh là, hai là (colloq.); shing (lit.) 'sincere, true, honest, certainly'; tsoi (lit.) as an exclamatory particle used mostly to emphasize individual words in expressing surprise, admiration or grief; as an interrogative particle used in combination with other particles

wān (lit.) to speak, to say; as an expletive used to show the end of a clause or a pause in a sentence



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 130

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: P'ó-t'ung lai kóng, Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan kè ping-hei t'ung chong-peî kè ts'ing-ying tím à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan kè ping-hei t'ung chong-peî kè tâk-ching hai chúng-luî t'ung shò-leung k'uêt-fât yat-chî, chat t'ung leung yik-to him-k'uêt. Yat-kòh taan-wai\* chi noi, p'ó-t'ung paau-k'oot kòk chúng ying-sik pat-t'ung ngoi kwòk chai t'ung Chung-kwòk chai kè ping-hei t'ung chong-peî.

P: Hai yat-kòh chin-taù taan-wai\*, hai m-hai mooí kòh yān to p'oi-yaũ shaú-kw'ai ping-hei à?

H: M-hai. Yan-wai k'uêt-fât ping-hei, Chung-Kûng mō paân-faät hoh-i t'ung Mei-Kwòk kîng Mei, m-hoh-i haaü-faät Mei-Kwòk chin-taù taan-wai\* mooí kòh yān to p'oi-yaũ shaú-kw'ai ping-hei.

P: Yat-kòh Chung-Kûng chin-taù taan-wai\* taaî-k'oi yaũ kei toh yān p'oi-yaũ shaú-kw'ai ping-hei à?

H: M-toh-tak-kwòh saam-fân chi yat p'oi-yaũ shaú-kw'ai ping-hei.

P: Chung-Kwòk chai kè ping-hei kè chat-teî tím à?

H: Chat-teî p'ó-t'ung tai-kwòh sai-fong kè piu-chún hó toh. Hei-ts'oi ch'ui-chóh tsui-kân yaũ So-Luèn kung-k'ap chi ngoi, hó-toh tseung-kân ts'aan-kaü-tò pat-hom, i-ch'é pò-yeung chông-t'aaí yat-heung to hó òk-luêt.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 130

Major White: Generally speaking, what are the conditions of weapons and equipment in the Chinese Communist army?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Weapons and equipment in the Chinese Communist army have been characterized by a lack of standardization as to type and quantity, and by marked deficiencies as to quality and quantity. Weapons and equipment within an individual unit usually include a wide assortment of types and models of varied foreign manufacture as well as of Chinese manufacture.

W: Is each individual in a combat unit armed with small arms?

H: No. In view of their general shortage of weapons, the Chinese Communists by no means attempt to emulate the United States practice of arming each individual in a combat unit with small arms.

W: How many men in a Chinese Communist combat unit have apparently been individually armed with small arms?

H: No more than one-third of the personnel has been armed with small arms.

W: What is the quality of Chinese manufactured weapons?

H: The quality generally has been considerably below Western standards. Much of their matériel, other than that supplied recently by the Soviets, is approaching obsolescence and generally has been in a poor state of maintenance.

裝係亦包製配可國器有器材多態  
 同徵量通國人都辦法美兵配器好狀  
 器特同普中個人辦法携人器，養  
 兵既質，同每個有效手多兵多外保  
 軍裝致之國係每共以有幾携？好之且  
 陸同一位外唔係中可配有手呀準給而  
 共？器之單同係？器，唔都概有手呀準給而  
 中呀兵缺個不備，呀兵美個位？一質方蘇不劣  
 ，點嘅量一式裝位器之競每單呀之嘅西由到惡  
 講形軍數，型同單兵缺國位門器份器過近舊好  
 黎情陸同缺種器門携為美單戰兵三兵低最殘都  
 通既共類欠各兵戰手因同門共携過嘅通啱近向  
 普備中種都括嘅個有以戰中手得製普除將一  
 少校： 係一個多國地  
 何中校： 唔係一個多國地  
 白： 係一個多國地  
 何： 唔係一個多國地  
 白： 係一個多國地  
 何白何： 唔係一個多國地

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 130

READING MATERIAL

不良或由配強  
多不製實能爭  
備且外此未國  
裝致種，員美備  
與一各一兵與配  
器不有不一難代  
兵皆常式每共近  
之類亦型內中之  
軍與位<sup>+</sup>其位<sup>+</sup>知人  
陸量單，單可他  
共，門備故此法  
中質戰裝，觀効  
，其其及之，能  
之，即器缺器無  
言準，兵器兵更  
概標足之兵携，  
手不製其手美  
合亦自於有競

配，合其  
員好不知  
兵良而而  
一之堪言  
之方不待  
份西舊不  
三及殘面  
有不然方  
約則，養  
位<sup>+</sup>質助保也  
單其援於中  
門但之至態  
戰，聯，狀  
其器蘇多劣  
計兵得甚惡  
試携逆者於  
手使用陷  
有縱時已

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 130

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan k'uet-fât chong-peî t'ung mi-yě à?
2. K'uî-teî ti ping-hei t'ung chong-peî kè chat, leung t'ung chûng-luî tím à?
3. K'uî-teî ti ping toh-shò meî p'oi-yaü mi-yě kè ping-hei?
4. Tím-kaaî k'uî-teî meî p'oi-yaü shaü-kw'ai ping-hei ne?
5. Kóm-yeung\* lai t'ai, Chung-Kûng kè chong-peî hó ti a, yik-waák Meî-Kwòk kè hó ti ne?
6. Chung-Kûng kè chin-taü taan-wai\* noi taaî-yeük yaü kei toh yän p'oi-yaü shaü-kw'ai ping-hei à?
7. Chung-Kûng chai kè ping-hei kè chat-teî tím à?
8. K'uî-teî kè hei-ts'oi t'ung pó-yeung chông-t'aaî tím à?
9. Pin-kwòh kung-k'ap ti hei-ts'oi peî Chung-Kûng à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 130

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

tak-ching (lit.) special features, marks, characteristics; Cf., tâk-sing IU 96; tâk IU 13; ching 'to prove, evidence, verification, to levy, to collect (taxes or material), to seek for, to solicit, to summon

hîm-k'uêt (lit.) deficiency, deficient of, short of; a.f.: k'uêt-hîm; Cf., k'uêt-shiú k'uêt-fât IU 38 & 85 respectively; hîm 'to owe money, deficiency, lacking'; k'uêt IU 38

yîng-shik type, model, form, pattern; Cf., yîng IU 78, shik IU 31

sháu-kw'ai ping-hei small arms, light-weapons; sháu 'a hand, arm'; kw'ai 'to take by the hand, to lead'; ping-hei 'weapons, arms' IU 62

kîng meî (lit) to emulate virtues, to compete for excellence, to strive to excel; kîng abbreviation of kîng-chaang, 'to compete, to quarrel, to wrangle'; Cf., chaang-ts'ui IU 40; meî 'beautiful, excellent, admirable, good, delicious'; used in phonetic transcription or transliteration e.g.: Meî-Kwòk IU 3

chat-teî quality, natural disposition, substance; Cf., sing-chat IU 49; chat IU 101; teî 'earth, ground, place', IU 32; as plural ending - teî for personal pronouns and for the word yân; - teî can be written (ㄊㄟ) e.g.: ngõh-teî, yân-teî; it is quite common with some adjectives and adverbs to express the idea: somewhat, rather, by doubling the word and adding -teî\*, e.g.: maân-maân-teî\*

tseung-kân almost, close to, about to be, approaching; Cf., tseung-loi IU 30

ts'aân-kaû (lit.) old, aged, obsolete; ts'aân 'to injure, to spoil, to destroy, a remnant, residue'; kaû 'old, obsolete, aged, former'

pat-hom (lit.) unworthy, unendurable, hard to bear, intolerable; hom (lit.) 'to bear, to sustain, worthy of, fit for'

òk-luêt (lit.) very bad, very poor, wicked, foul; òk 'evil, vicious, wicked, difficult, wrong, bad'; luêt (lit.) 'vile, degraded, bad, inferior, feeble'; antonym: shîn IU 37

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 131

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng kè ping-hei t'üng chong-peî kè pò-k'ap loi-uën yaü pin-shuè lai kà?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Yaü ti hai Yât-Poón chai kè, Tai-Î Ts'è Shai-Kaaì Taaî-Chin kit-ch'uk chi haü, yaü Yât-Poón foo-wòk kè. Yaü ti hai Meî-Kwòk chai kè noi-chin shi yaü Kwòk-Mán Ching-Foó foo-wòk kè. Yaü ti hai Luën-Hòp-Kwòk kwan-tui\* kè, hai Hòn-Kwòk foo-wòk kè. Yaü ti hai Chung-Kûng chong kè. Yaü ti yaü So-Luën kung-k'ap kè.

P: Yat-kòh Chung-Kûng pô-ping t'uën yaü mi-yě ping-hei t'üng chong-peî à?

H: Ping-hei t'üng chong-peî paau-k'òt shaú-ts'eung yat-paák-paát-shâp-chi, loi-fûk-ts'eung t'üng k'a-pan ts'eung sei-paák-chi, ch'ung-fung ts'eung î-paák-yat-shâp-ts'at-chi, hing kei-kwaan ts'eung lûk-shâp-chi, ch'üng kei-kwaan ts'eung shâp-paát chi, shâp-î tîng-tîm ts'at kung-lei ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung kaú chi, lûk-shâp kung-lei pik-kik p'aaü î-shâp-ts'at-moön, paát-shâp-yat kung-lei t'üng paát-shâp-î kung-lei pik-kik p'aaü shâp-î-moön, yat-paák î-shâp kung-lei pik-kik p'aaü sei-moön, ng-shâp ts'at kung-lei mô tsòh-lîk p'aaü lûk-moön, fòh-tsîn t'üng\* shâp-paát-moön, ts'at-shâp kung-lei pô-ping laü-taân p'aaü sei-moön, fòh-ch'e hó shiú, mã yat-paák ng-shâp chèk, leüng-lün tsoi fòh ch'e saam-shâp-kà, tîn-wâ\* ng-foò, mô-sîn-tîn kei hó shiú, ch'ak-uën kei yat-foò, mông-uën kèng leüng-foò, p'ân-fòh hei yat-foò.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 131

Major White: What are the Chinese Communist sources of supply for weapons and equipment?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Some of them are of Japanese origin, captured from the Japanese at the end of World War II. Some are of United States manufacture, captured from the Chinese Nationalists during the civil war. Some were captured from United Nations forces in Korea. Some are of Chinese Communist manufacture. Some are supplied by the Soviets.

W: What are the weapons and equipment of a Chinese Communist infantry regiment?

H: Its weapons and equipment include 180 pistols, 400 rifles and carbines, 2.7 submachine guns, 60 light machine guns, 18 heavy machine guns, 9 12.7-mm antiaircraft machine guns, 27 60-mm mortars, 12 81-mm, 82-mm mortars, 4 120-mm mortars, 6 57-mm recoilless rifles, 18 rocket launchers, 4 70-mm infantry howitzers, few trucks, 150 horses, 30 carts, 5 telephones, few radios, 1 range finder, 2 binoculars, and 1 flame thrower.



由大的府，既  
 源世界有政<sup>\*</sup>既製  
 來世國民隊共  
 給次既國軍中  
 補二獲由國係  
 嘅第俾時合的  
 備，本戰聯有既  
 裝既日內係給  
 同製由，的既供  
 器？本後既有獲  
 兵樂日之製，俾  
 既黎係束國既國  
 共處<sup>9</sup>的結美獲韓  
 中邊有戰係俾係  
 有中同復百重  
 個器  
 一兵  
 白何：

呀來二，公迫八二釐，車貨機副，  
 備，槍枝七釐同百公門貨載電兩  
 裝枝鋒十點公釐一七八，輪線鏡  
 同十衝六定十公，十門兩無遠  
 器八，槍二六一門五筒<sup>+</sup>四，望  
 兵百枝關十，十二，箭砲隻副，  
 野一百機，枝八十門火彈十五副  
 槍四輕枝九，砲四，榴五<sup>+</sup>話一  
 槍，八槍門擊砲門兵百電機  
 括賓枝十關七迫擊六步一，遠副  
 卡七槍機十釐迫砲釐馬架測一  
 十關射二公釐力公，十，器  
 一機高砲二公座十少三少火  
 共裝槍一機高砲二公座十少三少火  
 戰係俾係有中同復百重釐擊十十無七好車好噴

## READING MATERIAL

謂次乃聯焉。可二，於給蓋第焉之供，於製得以源之國時與來得美戰聯給乃為韓蘇補，則在為之馬于則則備製若干于裝本。若若與日時。而器為束時。兵于結戰焉共若戰內隊中，大於軍矣。界之國之世得合。

：枝，機八一座兵車鏡機列百枝射，無步貨遠電下四十高門門釐釐載望線如槍六釐七二公公輪，無有賓槍公十七七十兩副，備卡關七二砲十七，一多。裝及機點砲擊五，匹機無矣與槍輕定擊迫，門十遠車述器復，二迫釐門八五測貨陳兵來枝十釐公四十百，足之，七，公二砲筒一副副不團枝十枝十十擊箭馬五一則兵十一八六八迫火，話器餘步八百十，及釐，門電火其共百二槍枝釐公門四，噴，中一槍關九公十六砲架，少槍鋒機槍一二砲彈十副甚手衝重關十百力榴三兩亦

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 131

### QUESTIONS

1. Yǎu ti Chung-Kûng kè ping-hei t'ung chong-peî hai pin kei kwòh chai kè?
2. K'uī-teî tím-yeung\* tak-tó Meī-Kwòk chai kè ping-hei t'ung chong-peî à?
3. K'uī-teî tím-yeung\* tak-tó Yât-Poón chai kè ping-hei t'ung chong-peî à?
4. Yǎu ti ping-hei hai yǎu pin kwòk kung-k'ap kà?
5. Yat-kòh Chung-Kûng pô-ping t'uên yǎu kei toh chi shaú-ts'eung à?
6. K'uī-teî yǎu kei toh chi loi-fúk ts'eung t'ung ch'ung-fung ts'eung à?
7. K'uī-teî chûng yǎu ti mi-yě ping-hei à?
8. K'uī-teî yǎu ti mi-yě chong-peî à?
9. Fòh-ch'e yung lai tsô mi-yě à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 131

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kít-ch'uk to wind up, to close, at the end

chèk A.N. for birds, animals, ships, limbs etc., single,  
one of a pair

leũng-lũn tsoi-fòh ch'e A.N. kà; two wheel cart, cart

ch'ak-uẽn kei range finder

mông-uẽn kèng A.N. foò; telescope, binocular; mông IU 115;  
uẽn IU 32; kèng 'a mirror, speculum, glass'

naaî (lit.) this particle is used as a conjunctive  
particle, — but, however, and, also; as a consequential  
particle, — then, so that, thereupon; also with the meaning  
of to be; as possessive pronoun, — your, their, that, those

k'oi (lit.) initial particle: — now, the above; as a  
causal particle indicating doubt, — for, because; to cover,  
to hide, a cover

p'at A.N. for horses; also used for pieces or rolls of  
cloth; (lit.) a mate, a common or ignorant man e.g. p'at-foo

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 132

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Chung-Kung kè "kwan-sz tei-fong" hai mi-yě à?

Hoh Chung-Kaaù: Yan-wai lei-pin kwan-sz t'ung häng-ching kè koón-lei, Chung-Kung fan-hoi lük-kòh tei-fong t'ung leung-kòh tsz-chi k'ui. Mooi kòh tei-fong hai kwan-sz häng-ching sheung kiù tsô "kwan-sz tei-fong", hai män-sz häng-ching sheung kiù tsô "häng-ching tei-fong".

C: Ni ti tei-fong yaü pin-kòh koón-lei kà?

H: Mooi kòh tei-fong yaü yat-kòh tei-fong män-sz häng-ching, yaü yat-kòh "Kwan-Sz t'ung Häng-Ching Wai-Uen Ooi\*" koón-lei. Yaü yaü yat-kòh tei-fong kwan-sz häng-ching, yaü yat-kòh kwan-sz tei-fong chi-fai uen koón-lei.

C: Kwan-sz häng-ching t'ung män-sz häng-ching yaü mi-yě kwaan-hai à?

H: Kwan-sz tei-fong kè chi-fai uen p'ó-t'ung yik-to kim-yâm kòh kòh tei-fong män-sz häng-ching kè chue-tsik.

C: Yaü saam-kòh kwan-sz tei-fong kè chi-fai uen yik-to chi-fai hai k'ui-tei kè tei-fong noi kè yě-chin, kwan-t'uen hai m-hai à?

H: Mò-ts'òh là. Kwan-sz kè chi-fai uen kim-yâm kwan-sz t'ung män-sz kè chik-cheung hai Chung-Kung kè ták-ching. Koò-ts'z Chung-Kung tsui ko kè kwan-sz ling-tsaü yik-to hai Kung-Ch'aan Tong kè ling-tsaü. Yaü k'ui-tei chi-lei ts'uen kwòk.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 132

Captain Cheung: What are the "military areas" in Communist China?

Lt. Colonel Hoh: To facilitate military and administrative control, Communist China is divided into six regional and two autonomous areas. Each of the six regional areas is known as "military area" for purposes of military administration, and as an "administrative area" for civil administration.

C: By whom are these areas controlled?

H: Each of these six regional areas has a regional civil administration directed by a "Military & Administrative committee", and a regional military administration directed by a military area commander.

C: What is the relation between the military administration and civil administration?

H: Military commanders of the military areas are also usually the chairmen of the civil administration of the same region.

C: Military area commanders in three regions also command the field armies located in their respective command areas. Is this true?

H: That's correct. These concurrent commands and interlocking military and civil functions of military commanders are characteristic of Communist China, where top military leaders, who are also leaders in the Communist Party, rule the country.

張何： 上尉： 中因為分個地方，既便利開地，「軍便六方」係軍事軍個地方，軍事地方同軍事行政係行同行政上叫野既個上叫呀？管理自治做「行？管自叫做」中，區「軍事地」

張何： 呢個地方由邊個管地方委行政，「軍事會」？事行政，由一有事

張何： 軍軍 軍事 地方行政地方軍事 指揮員行政 有通主席 野都 關係 呀？個

張何： 有三 個地方軍事 既民事地 方方 既內 既野 亦軍 都團 指揮 係 嚟唔

何： 有錯 啦事共 既最領 軍職高袖 事掌既 既係軍由 指揮共領地 員既袖治 兼特亦理 任徵都全 軍事故共 係國 同此產 民中黨





INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 132

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng fan-hoi kei-toh kòh tei-fong t'ung tsz-chi k'ui à?
2. Hai kwan-sz hāng-ching sheung kè kiù tsô mi-yě tei-fong?
3. Hai mán-sz hāng-ching sheung kè kiù tsô mi-yě tei-fong?
4. Tei-fong mán-sz hāng-ching hai yāu mi-yě kei-kwaan koón-lei kà?
5. Kóm, tei-fong kwan-sz hāng-ching yāu yāu pin-kòh koón-lei à?
6. P'ó-t'ung lai kóng, kwan-sz tei-fong chi-fai uen kim-yām mi-yě à?
7. Chung-Kûng tsui kò kwan-sz lǐng-tsau to hai tóng noi kè mi-yě yān?
8. Chung-Kûng ts'uēn kwòk yāu pin ti yān chi-lei à?
9. Kóm, tóng kè lǐng-tsau tsik-hai kwòk-ka kè mi-yě yān à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 132

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kwan-sê teî-fong military area; equivalent to kwan-sê k'ui

leî-pîn convenient, handy, speedy, to facilitate; a.f.:  
pîn-leî; Cf., IU 59

Chî-fai uën commander, commanding officer; equivalent to  
chî-fai koon, AN kòh

kim-yâm to have more than one position at a time; a.f.:  
kim-chik, abbr: kim 'to unite in one, to connect, and, also,  
together with'

uêt (lit) to speak, it is said, it is called, means; equiv-  
alent to kông, wâ (colloq.); also used as an expletive in liter-  
ary language

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 133

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Kwan-sê tei-fong tim-yeûng\* fan-hoi kâ?

Hoh Chung-Kaaù: Kwan-sê tei-fong tsoi fan-wai kwan-sê k'ui-wik.

Kwan-sê k'ui-wik kaaì-haân p'ó-t'ung t'ung shaáng kè kaaì-haân yat-yeûng. Kwan-sê k'ui-wik yaù tsoi fan-wai kwan-sê fan-k'ui. Kwan-sê fan-k'ui p'ó-t'ung paau-k'òt sei-kòh i-sheûng kè uên\*.

C: Kwan-sê k'ui-wik kè pô-tui\* kè chik-mô hai mi-yě à?

H: Chik-mô paau-k'òt faán yaù-kik chin, pong-chòh Lùk-Kwan ching ping, kung-ying t'ung p'ó-k'ap k'ui-tei tei-fong kè ching-kw'ai kwan taan-wai\*.

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng hai yat-kòh kwan-sê k'ui-wik. Ni kòh kwan-sê k'ui-wik yaù kei toh kòh kwan-sê fan-k'ui à?

H: Yaù shâp-kòh. Yaù-uê kwan-sê k'ui-wik kaaì-haân p'ó-t'ung t'ung shaáng kè kaaì-haân yat-yeûng, kwan-sê fan-k'ui kè kaaì-haân yik-to p'ó-t'ung t'ung tâk-pit hâng-ching k'ui-wik kè kaaì-haân yat-yeûng. Tâk-pit hâng-ching k'ui-wik hai yung lai koon-lei mán-ching sê-i kè.

C: Kwan-sê k'ui-wik kè pô-tui kè p'in-chai tim kâ?

H: Kei-in kwan-sê k'ui-wik kè pô-tui\* yat-kòh chué-iù mùk-tik hai kung-k'ap p'ó-ch'ung yan-uên pei yě-chin kwan-t'uên, ngòh-tei hoh-í wâ k'ui-tei yaù mât-ts'it kè luên-lòk, shòh-í k'ui-tei kè p'in-chai t'ung hâng-ching ch'ing-tsuí taaì-chi yik-to seung-ts'z.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 133

Captain Chung: How are the military areas divided?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: The military areas are divided into military districts, which usually coincide with provincial boundaries. Military districts are in turn subdivided into military sub-districts, which usually comprise four or more hsien (counties).

C: What are the duties of the military district troops?

H: The duties of the military district troops include anti-guerrilla operations, assistance in recruiting for the Army, and accommodation and supply of Regular Army units in their area.

C: The Province of Kwangtung (Canton) is a military district. How many military sub-districts are there in this military district?

H: There are ten. Just as the military district boundaries in Communist China usually coincide with provincial boundaries, military sub-district boundaries usually coincide with those of special administrative districts used for civilian administrative purposes.

C: What is the organization of the military district troops?

H: Since one of the main purposes of the military district troops is to supply the Communist field armies with replacements, it seems logical that there is fairly close liaison between them and therefore, that their general pattern of organization and administrative procedure is quite similar.

事：軍，單區省亦一民係地以都  
 軍樣：縣？兵軍，單區省亦一民係地以都  
 一區：呀徵規軍事同界限理  
 域限分上野軍正個？普既黎  
 ？區界事以也陸既呢呀限區域用  
 ？要團絡大  
 咁事既軍個係助方·區界分區係  
 點個戰既程  
 開軍省為四務幫地·區域分政域  
 制一野切政  
 分為同分括職，地·區事區軍行區  
 編隊俾密行  
 樣分通再包既戰佢軍軍事，別政  
 既部員有同  
 點再普又通隊擊給軍個軍樣特行  
 隊既人地制  
 地方限域普部游補一個多如一同別既  
 部域充佢編  
 地地界區區既反同·幾有限通特宜既區補話既  
 軍事域事分域括應·係有·界普·事域事給以地似  
 軍軍區軍事區包供位省域個既都樣政區軍供可佢相  
 尉校：軍事務  
 東十  
 軍既  
 上中  
 軍職  
 廣有  
 張何：張何：張何：

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 133

READING MATERIAL

再之大，又省之。區域，與縣區通有。軍事界限約軍界常為其通分者。再前地方區者。軍事分後。軍事。中為相共軍同。

軍事相民，軍限理。個界管。十之為。有區乃。約政區。行政區域，特別行。區特別。軍事與特。軍常，也。一。通義者。為限思。省界而設。東其名之。廣，顧宜。

協位<sup>\*</sup>此行，單由與。戰軍，制。擊規負編。游正兵其。反之之故。為內團，。務域軍絡。職區戰聯。之其野切。隊應充密同。部供補有相。域及又皆致。區兵之此大。軍事徵加彼亦。軍軍，序。陸務之程。助事觀政。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 133

QUESTIONS

1. Kwan-sê tei-fong yaü fan-wai mi-yě k'ui-wik à?
2. Kwan-sê k'ui-wik yaü tsoi fan-wai mi-yě k'ui à?
3. Fan-k'ui yaü kei taaî à?
4. Kwan-sê k'ui-wik yaü kei taaî à?
5. Kwóng-Tung Shaang hai kwan-sê k'ui-wik; yaü kei-toh kòh fan-k'ui à?
6. Kwan-sê fan-k'ui kaaî-haân t'ung mi-yě kaaî-haân yat-yeung à?
7. Kwan-sê k'ui-wik kè pô-tui\* yaü ti mi-yě kè chik-mô à?
8. Kwan-sê k'ui-wik kè pô-tui\* kè chue-iu muk-tik hai mi-yě à?
9. Kóm, kwan-sê k'ui-wik kè pô-tui\* kè p'in-chai t'ung yě-chin kwan-t'uên kè yaü mi-yě fan-pit à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 133

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kaai-haân boundary, a boundary line, a limit, restricted, frontier; abbr.: kaai a boundary, a limit; haân IU 43

fan-k'ui AN kòh sub-districts, to divide into smaller areas; Cf.: fan-kaai IU 112; fan equivalent to fan-hoi; k'ui equivalent to k'ui-wík

faán yaū-kik chìn anti-guerrilla warfare, anti-guerrilla operation

ching ping conscription, to enlist under conscription, to raise an army; ching 'to levy, to raise troops, to summon, to prove, to collect taxes or materials, to seek for, to inquire after'; ping IU 16

ching-kw'ai kwan taan-wai\* regular army units, standing army units; ching 'upright, true, regular, correct, orthodox, formal, exact, principal as opposed to secondary'; kw'ai 'regulation, usage, a pair of compasses', Cf.: kw'ai-cheung IU 75

tâk-pít hang-ching k'ui-wík special administrative district

koò to care for, to look after, to regard; (lit.) as an adversative particle, on the contrary, then, therefore



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 134

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-wai: Kóh-ti shóh-wai Mán-Kwan m-hai ching-kw'ai  
kwan kè yat-pô-fân. Mán-Kwan kè yâm-mô hai mi-yě à?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Mán-kwan kè yâm-mô king-yaü koon-fong shuèt-  
ming wai: "Wai-ch'i chi-on, kin-lâp kwòk-ka tung-uên kei-  
ch'oh, pit iù shi chún-peî shât-häng haaü-lík kwan-sê  
chai-tô".

C: Mán-Kwan kè chué-iù chik-cheung hai mi-yě à?

H: Mán-Kwan kè chué-iù chik-cheung hai ching ping t'ung taam-  
yâm kük-pô fân-lîn uê-peî yân-uên ka-yâp ching-kw'ai kwan,  
(tsik-hai yě-chin kwan t'ung kwan-sê k'ui-wik pô-tui\*).

K'eî-ts'è tsik-cheung hai wai-ch'i tei-fong chi-on t'ung  
koón-lei tei-fong yân-mán.

C: Mán-kwan kè ping-lík yaü kei taaî-à?

H: Koó-kai Mán-kwan kè ping-lík yaü lük-paak maân yân. Nin-  
sui yaü shâp-paät sui chi sei-shâp sui.

C: Mán-kwan tím-yeung\* p'in-chai kà?

H: Mán-kwan kè p'in-chai p'ó-t'ung t'ung shaáng kè mán-sê häng-  
ching t'ung kwan-sê k'ui-wik p'ing-häng.

C: Mán-kwan kè chong-peî t'ung fân-lîn tím kà?

H: Mán-kwan p'ooi-yaü kòk-chung pat t'ung kè ping-hei. K'ui-  
tei shaü ch'eung tuén pat t'ung kè fân-lîn, toh-shò hai  
leung saam kòh uêt.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 134

Captain Cheung: The so-called People's Militia is not a part of the Regular Army. What is the mission of People's Militia?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: The mission of the People's Militia has been officially described as follows: "To maintain order, lay the foundation for national mobilization and prepare for the enforcement of an obligatory military system at the appropriate moment".

C: What is the primary function of the People's Militia?

H: The primary function of the People's Militia is the recruitment and partial training of reserves for the regular forces (both the field forces and military district troops) and secondarily, to preserve local order and to control local populace.

C: What is the strength of the militia?

H: It is estimated at about six million men, ranging from 18 to 46 years of age.

C: What is the organization of the militia?

H: The organization of the militia generally parallels that of the provincial civil administration and of the military districts.

C: What are the equipment and training of the militia?

H: The militia are equipped with a variety of weapons. They receive varied periods of training, usually of about two or three months.

一部「維必」  
 既？為「基礎」  
 軍呀明「基制」  
 規野說員事？  
 正也方勤軍呀同規隊管  
 係係官家力野兵正部同？百歲  
 唔務由國效也徵入區域安呀六六  
 軍任經立行係係加區治大有十？同省既民事行政同軍  
 民既務建實掌掌員事方幾力四？制普通平衡訓不訓  
 謂軍任，備職職人軍地有兵至制普通平衡訓不訓  
 所民既安準要要備同持力既歲編制域備各同  
 的。軍治時立主預軍維兵軍八樣編區裝有不  
 個份民持要既既練戰係既民十點既事既配短

尉中校 軍軍 軍軍 軍軍  
 上尉 中校 軍軍 軍軍 軍軍  
 張何 張何 張何 張何 張何

## READING MATERIAL

據官方言，  
 軍之一部，管理地方人民；  
 並非正規軍之基礎；如必要時，推行效力  
 並維持地方治安，  
 軍為國家動員  
 其任務為  
 其建立軍事制度

其重要職掌為徵兵事務，擔任局部訓練  
 預備人員俾其加入正規軍

其兵力約有六百萬之衆，年歲皆在十八  
 至四十六之間

其編制通常與省之民事行政，軍事區  
 域平衡之，實乃大同小異而矣

其裝備配有各種兵器，而受訓期限不  
 一，多以三個月為期

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 134

QUESTIONS

1. Mān-kwan kè yām-mô haî mi-yě à?
2. Mān-kwan kè chué-iù chik-cheúng paaú-k'òdt ti mi-yě à?
3. Mān-kwan chûng yaũ mǒ k'ei-t'a kè chik-cheúng à?
4. Mān-kwan kè ping-lîk yaũ keî taaî à?
5. Kóh ti mān-kwan kè nîn-sui keî taaî à?
6. Mān-kwan kè p'in-chai p'ó-t'ung t'ung ti mi-yě kè p'in-chai p'ing-hāng?
7. Mān-kwan kè chung-peî tím à?
8. Mān-kwan kè fân-lîn shī-k'ei keî noi à?
9. Mān-kwan haî m-haî ching-kw'ai kwan kè à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 134

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

mān-kwan    people's militia, militia; equivalent to  
mān-ping

king yaū    already, being, have been, to pass through;  
equivalent to ts'āng-king; Cf.: king-kwòh IU 15

koon-fong    officially, official, official dignity,  
government authority; Cf.: koon-uēn IU 55; tong-kûk IU 80

kwòk-ka tūng-uēn kei-ch'óh    foundation for national  
mobilization

ka-yâp    to participate, to join, to enter; equivalent to  
ts'aam-ka IU 63

mān-sz hāng-ching    civil administration

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 135

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Ts'ing nei kóng-hã kwaan-ue Chung-Kûng kwan-tui\* tung-uên kè yě pei ngõh-tei t'eng, Hõh Chung-Kaaù?

Hõh Chung-Kaaù: Yat-kaú-ngě-î nin Chung-Kûng taaí-yeùk\* yaũ ching-kw'ai kwan saam-paák ngě-shâp maân yân. K'ei-chung ch'a-m-toh yaũ i-paák maân yân hai ching-kw'ai yě-chin kwan-tui\*, yat-paák ngě-shâp maân yân hai kwan-sz k'ui-wik pô-tui\*. Ch'ui-chóh ni-ti ching-kw'ai kwan chi ngoi, chûng yaũ fei-ching-kw'ai kwan kè mán-kwan lûk-paák maân yân tsóh-yaũ\*.

C: K'ui-tei tung-uên yaũ-mõ kw'ân-naân à?

H: Yân-lîk uên-ts'uên pat-shing mán-t'ai. Taân-hai ch'oi-fei yaũ ngoi-pîn pó-k'ap kè loi-uên, k'ui-tei mõ nãng-lîk chong-peí t'ung pó-k'ap tsang-ka pô-tui\*, shóh-í ts'uên-mîn tsung tung-uên shaũ-tó yat-ting kè haân-chai.

C: K'ui-tei tseung-loi tung-uên kè kai-waák hai tím kà?

H: K'ui-tei tseung-loi ts'uên-mîn tsung tung-uên kè kai-waák taaí-k'oi\* hai tsaáp-chung ch'ung-shât mán-kwan. Chung-Kûng piú-shi hei-mông tseung-loi hoh-í taát-tò ch'iu-kwòh í ts'in maân mán-kwan kè mùk-tik.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 135

Captain Cheung: Sir, can you tell us something about the mobilization of the Chinese Communist forces?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: In 1952, the Chinese Communist forces consisted of approximately 3.5 million men in the regular forces, of which nearly 2 million were in the regular field forces and 1.5 million were military district troops. In addition to these regular forces, the militia, an irregular force, numbered about 6 million men.

C: Do they have any difficulty in mobilization?

H: There is no problem as far as manpower is concerned. However, unless outside sources of supply are available, inability to equip and supply large numbers of additional troops does place a definite ceiling on maximum mobilization.

C: What are their plans for mobilization in the future?

H: Their plans for full-scale mobilization in the future apparently center around further development of the militia program. There are indications that the Chinese Communists hope eventually to reach a goal of over 20 million in the militia.



張上尉：請你講吓關於中共和軍隊動員既野  
 何中校：俾我地聽，年十萬正野區，左？但係除非有外便  
 一軍二五呢既動員全給給倒來充以  
 二軍三十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 五萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 二十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 三十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 四十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 五十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 六十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 七十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 八十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 九十萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到  
 一百萬正軍有不成增加定員面民到

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 135

READING MATERIAL

三規域·大  
軍正區衆龐  
規為事之之  
正屬軍萬是  
有配為百如  
約萬屬六若  
員百配軍有  
動二萬民知  
共有十有而  
中中五仍得  
年其百，不  
二·一外實  
五衆而之，  
九之，此耶  
一萬隊\*，非  
於十軍·，  
百野部是者  
五戰隊\*耶也

充實  
為數  
目的軍之  
其民軍  
計劃，其  
計劃，其  
員計二  
動員二  
總動員  
將來達到  
將其達到  
中共致其  
民軍

猶故  
而事  
多於  
兵濟  
雖不  
矣，則  
足矣，不  
矣，補給  
大矣，不  
誠外員  
力無動  
人若總  
其，面  
不及其

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 135

QUESTIONS

1. Hai yat-kaú-nǎ-î nin, Chung-Kûng tung-uên kei toh ching-kw'ai kwan à?
2. Yau kei toh ching-kw'ai kwan p'ooi-shuk ching-kw'ai yě-chin kwan à?
3. Yau yat-paak nǎ-shâp maân yan p'ooi-shuk mi-yě pô-tui\* à?
4. Ch'ui-choh ni ti ching-kw'ai kwan chi ngoi, chung yau ti mi-yě kwan à?
5. Chung-Kûng yau kei toh man-kwan à?
6. Chung-kûng tseung-loi ts'uên-mân tung-uên kè kai-waak ch'ung-shat mi-yě kwan à?
7. Chung-Kûng hei-mông tseung-loi yau kei toh man kwan à?
8. Chung-Kûng kè yan-lík t'ung chong-peî yau mǎ man-t'ai à?
9. Kóm, Chung-Kûng kè ts'uên-mân tsung tung-uên tim à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 135

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

chìng-kw'ai yě-chh̄n kwan-tuî\* regular field forces,  
regular field units

ts'uēn-mîn the general position, entirely, an all out  
effort, all sides, in all respects, maximum, from every aspect; Cf.:  
ts'uēn-t'ai IU 65; ts'uēn-p'oōn IU 19; ts'uēn 'entire, the whole,  
all, complete, totality, absolute'; mîn IU 11

yē (lit.) a final interrogative particle; used in  
transliteration e.g. Yē-So 'Jesus', Yē-Lô-Saāt-Laāng 'Jerusalem'

chì (lit.) to cause, to bring about, to result in, to send,  
to convey, to extend, to apply; equivalent to lîng (colloq.) 'to  
cause', e.g. lîng ngōh faai-lōk 'it makes me happy'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 136

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Wai: Chung-Kûng ching ping kè chai-tô hai tim kà?

Hoh Chung-Kaaù: Yau tei-fong haang-ching tong-kûk yan-hau

tang-kei lai k'uet-ting tong-ping kè yan-shò toh kwá.

Pei ching kè yan kè nin-ling yau shâp-ng sui hei, i tei-

fong kè wai-chi t'ung kw'ai-ting kè ngaak-shò lai ting.

C: Pin-koh hoh-i m-shai pei-ching à?

H: Min ching kè yan paau-k'oôt ts'aan-fai kè yan, mooï ka

foô-chaak chim-yeung kè oô-chuê, uê-kwôh yat-koh ka-t'ing

yau kei koh tsi hôp-kaak, yat leung koh waak-ché min ching.

C: Ching ping wan-tung hai tim-yeung\* tsun-haang kà?

H: Mooï-fung sui-iu yan-lîk kè shi-hau, kwan ching tong-kûk

faat-ch'ut ming-ling, kiu man ching cheung koon kui-haang

ching ping wan-tung. Ni ti ming-ling ch'uên-tò tei-fong

man ching tong-kûk, yau k'ui-tei foô-chaak t'in-moon ngaak-

shò. Tei-fong man ching tong-kûk chun-peï ching ping tsit-

muk, paau-k'oôt mooï yat chiu-tsaap hoi ooi\*, keung-pik

shoh yau chung-ting tsoi ch'eung pò-tò. Kiu k'ui-tei

"chi-uên" ts'ung kwan. Uê-kwôh yau ti yan m-hang "chi-

uên", tsau ooi shaü-tó hó taaï kè aat-pik t'ung hung-haak.

Yung i-sheung waak t'ung yeung kè paan-faat, shoh-wai "chi-

uên ping" kè shò-muk shi-sheung hoh-i taat-tò.

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 136

Captain Cheung: What is the Chinese Communist conscription system?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: A registration of manpower conducted by local administrative authorities determines the number of men available for military service. The age range of those conscripted is from 15 years up, depending upon the locality and the number required to fill a particular quota.

C: Who may be exempted from military service?

H: Persons exempt from military service include the physically disabled, the principal "breadwinner" in individual families, and perhaps one or two sons of a family in which several are eligible.

C: How are recruiting campaigns conducted?

H: When a need for manpower arises, orders usually are sent out by the military authorities to civil officials directing them to institute a recruiting campaign. These orders are passed down to the local civil authorities who are responsible for filling the assigned quotas. Local civil authorities prepare a recruiting program which includes daily meetings with compulsory attendance for all eligible persons. These persons are told to "volunteer". Those individuals who have failed to "volunteer" are subjected to heavy pressure and threats. By use of the above and

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 136

similar methods, the required number of so-called "volunteers" are usually obtained.

張何：上尉：中由當齡規可既養仔運須命呢佢局開叫肯恐謂  
 中校：共地兵由定以人既合動要令的咁地準會佢「志」願  
 尉：徵方概十概唔包戶格係人，命員備，地願願  
 兵行人五額使括主，點力叫令責徵強「志」，用兵  
 既政數歲數被殘，一樣既民傳填兵迫願就「以」既  
 制當多起黎徵廢如兩進時政到滿節所從會上數  
 度局寡，定呀既果個行候長地額目有軍受或目  
 係人，以？人，一個或？軍舉民，包丁如好樣常  
 點口被地，每家庭徵，當徵當方每場有既辦法達  
 架登徵方呢？黎人位  
 ？記既  
 黎人位  
 決定年同  
 決既置  
 贍個  
 責幾  
 負有  
 家庭徵  
 每個免  
 出動由當集，唔同所  
 發運，政召到人逼，到  
 局兵局民日報的壓法  
 當徵當方每場有既辦以  
 政行政地括在果大既可

張何：邊個徵免  
 張何：徵兵逢每





INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 136

QUESTIONS

1. Mooĩ-fũng Chung-Kũng sui-iù yān-lĩk kè shĩ-haũ, kwan ching tong-kũk mĩng-lĩng pin-kòh kei-kwaan huĩ ching ping à?
2. Pin-kòh iù foô-chaak t'in-moõn chí-tĩng ngaāk-shò à?
3. Peĩ ching kè yān mooĩ yāt iù pò-tò tsô mi-yě à?
4. Chung-Kũng iù kóh ti chũng-ting tĩm-yeũng\* ts'ũng kwan à?
5. Uē-kwóh ti chũng-ting m̄-háng chì-uên ts'ũng kwan tsaũ ooĩ tĩm à?
6. Mooĩ kòh teĩ-fong kè peĩ ching yān-shò toh shiú haĩ yāu pin-kòh k'uet-tĩng à?
7. Chũng-ting kè nĩn-lĩng toh-shò yāu keĩ toh sui hei chì hōp-kaak à?
8. Kóm, chũng-ting hōp m̄-hōp nĩn-lĩng kè m̄n-t'ai yāu iù tĩm-yeũng\* lai k'uet-tĩng à?
9. Pin-kòh m̄-shaĩ peĩ ching à?

## INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 136

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES

tang-kei to register, to enrol, to make an entry;  
tang 'to rise, to mount, to record, to step up'; kei Cf.: kei-  
lūk IU 91

nin-ling the age of a person; syn.: nin-shui; abbr.:  
shui (colloq.) IU 9

ngaâk-shò a fixed number, a quota; ngaâk AN kòh 'the  
forehead, a fixed number' IU 59; shò IU 10

chim-yeŭng (lit.) to supply, to support, to provide the  
means of subsistence; chim 'to give, to supply, to be sufficient  
for'; yeŭng IU 19

oô-chuê the head of a household; equivalent to ka-cheŭng;  
oô IU 20; chuê IU 34

hòp-kaàk eligible, qualified, up to the required standard

t'in-moõn to fill up level, to fill in

chiu-tsaâp to convene, to summon a council, to call;  
chiu 'to call, to summon, to cite, to give notice'; tsaâp Cf.:  
tsaâp-hòp IU 61

chòng-ting AN kòh an able-bodied man, an adult subject  
to military service; chòng 'strong, stout, able-bodied, healthy,  
fertile'; ting 'an individual, a person, a male adult, to incur';  
the fourth of the Ten Celestial Stems

aât-pik hard pressed, oppression, to repress; aât 'to  
press, to appress, to crush, to keep in order'; Cf.: aât-chai  
IU 118; pik IU 81

húng-haàk to intimidate, to threaten, to fear, to  
terrify, to scare; abbr.: haàk

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 137

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiú-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng Hoí-Kwan keí-shí p'in-shing kà,  
Hòh Chung-Kaaù?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Hai yat-kaú-sei-kaú nân p'in-shing kè.

P: Chung-Kûng Hoí-Kwan yaú mi-yě laâm-t'ëng à?

H: Ni kòh hoí-kwan wòk-tak ling-sui shiú-shò ch'an-kaú fai-  
hei kè shuën-t'ëng, ni ti hai yaú Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Mán Ching-  
Foó foo-wòk t'üng poôn-pin tak-lai kè. Taân-hai i-in iù  
k'aaù lóm-shí kang-koí kè shuën-t'ëng uë Chung-Kwòk faän-  
shuën. Yan-wai k'uët-fât chai-tsô san-shik hoí-kwan laâm-  
t'ëng kè chùng-chúng pin-leí Chung-Kûng yat-ting iù í-  
k'aaù So-Luën ling k'uí-teí kè hoí-kwan in-toí fà là.

P: Chung-Kûng Hoí-Kwan kè yâm-mô hai mi-yě à?

H: Chué-iù yâm-mô hai fong-uê, tsui chùng-iù kè chaak-yâm  
hai fong-shau Chung-Kwòk hoí-ngôn sin. Taân-hai yik-to iù  
chún-peí heung ngon-pin kè hoí-tó leung-ts'ai tsòk-chin.

P: Chung-Kûng Hoí-Kwan kè näng-lík tím à?

H: Chung-Kûng Hoí-Kwan näng-kaú wai-ch'í yaú haân-chai kè  
hoí-ngôn ts'un-lòh. Hòh-í lei-yüng t'ëng t'üng saam-paân  
paân tsô uë-shuën, taam-yâm ching-ch'aat kung-tsòk, yaú  
hòh-í tsòk siú kw'ai-mò pò lui kung-tsòk.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 137

Major White: Sir, when was the Chinese Communist Navy organized?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: It was organized in 1949.

W: What kind of ships and vessels do they have?

H: This Navy acquired a small number of obsolescent, conventional navy-type craft by capture and defection from the Chinese Nationalists, but it is still dependent to a large degree upon improvised craft, such as Chinese junks.

Lacking facilities to produce modern naval vessels, the Chinese Communists must rely upon the Soviet Union for any modernization of their Navy.

W: What is the mission of the Chinese Communist Navy?

H: The mission of the Chinese Communist Navy is primarily a defensive one, with its main responsibility the defense of the coastline of China. However, it also must be prepared to conduct amphibious operations against off-shore islands.

W: What are the capabilities of the Chinese Communist Navy?

H: The Chinese Communist Navy is able to maintain limited coastal patrol and it can conduct reconnaissance by utilizing junks and sampans disguised as fishing vessels. The Navy is also capable of small-scale mine-laying operations.

校中？ 船獲臨為便地  
 何中？ 廢政然船既聯 責任要  
 架嘅？ 陳國係國艦靠 野重但棲？ 限制可  
 成成呀數國但中軍倚 呀要係作 制扮以  
 編編艇少中如海要啦 最兩呀有舢又  
 時年艦碎由嘅艇式定化係 線島點維持同，  
 幾九野零係黎船新一代務禦岸海力維艇作  
 軍四也得的嘅艇造共現任防海既能夠用工  
 海九有獲呢變更改製中軍既係國邊既能利察作  
 共一軍軍，叛更之，海軍務中岸軍軍以偵工  
 中條海海艇同時缺利嘅海任守向海海可任雷  
 校校中呢 共個 中主 共共  
 少中： 中主 共共  
 白何白何： 中主 共共  
 白何： 中主 共共  
 白何： 中主 共共

## READING MATERIAL

依不國舊巡使，  
 今多中陳岸若然，  
 至諸於為海不  
 成禦得但限工可；  
 編防或，祇之不  
 年岸，者力雷聯  
 九海之變能佈蘇  
 四對製叛軍模靠  
 九故自於海規非  
 一，或之其小，  
 於艘，得以作化  
 軍艦，或是或代矣  
 海式船，；，現之  
 共新有府者察能有  
 中乏雖政用偵軍須  
 然缺·民堪，海莫  
 便國不邏其則

亦線，岸島  
 海海防外  
 為付岸  
 務對  
 任以  
 要而  
 主戰  
 軍作  
 海棲  
 共兩  
 中於  
 為備

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 137

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan hai kei-shi p'in-shing ka?
2. Tim-kaai i-ka Chung-Kûng i-in k'uet-fat san-shik laam-t'eng?
3. Chung-Kûng yaü ti shuen-t'eng hai yaü pin-shue foo-wok tak lai ka?
4. Chung-Kûng foo-wok tak lai ke shuen-t'eng ho m-ho a?
5. Kom, Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan ke nang-lik yaü haan chi-hai taam-yam mi-ye kung-tsok a?
6. Ue-kwoh Chung-Kûng seung ling k'ui-tei ke hoi-kwan in-toi fa, tsau iu i-k'au pin kwok a?
7. Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan tai-yat-koh Yam-mo hai mi-ye?
8. Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan tai-i-koh Yam-mo hai chun-peí mi-ye ke tsok-chin a?
9. K'ui-tei tim-kaai chun-peí leung-ts'ai tsok-chin a?



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 137

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

p'in-shīng to compile, to arrange in order, to organize,  
to fabricate, to plait; Cf.: p'in-tsô IU 89

ch'an-kaû stale, old, old-fashioned, obsolete; equivalent  
to kaû IU 130

fai-hei to discard, to abandon, to give up, to discard  
as useless; Cf.: ts'aan-fai IU 55

poôn-pîn to revolt, to rebel, defection; equivalent to  
poôn-luên IU 71

faan-shuên AN chék sailing vessel, Chinese junk

fōng-shaú to protect, to guard, to defend; equivalent to  
fōng-uê IU 15

ngôn-pin off-shore, bank, beach, coast; equivalent to  
ngôn IU 32; Cf.: hoi-ngôn pîn IU 32

saam-paân small boat, sampan

paân-tsô a.p. paân to dress, to dress up, to disguise,  
to feign to be

uē-shuên AN chék fishing boat

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 138

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan hoh m-hoh-ĩ kik-t'ui in-toi-fà kè leŭng-ts'ai tât-kik à?

Hoh Chung-Kaaù: Yan-wai k'uet-shiú shik-tông t'ung in-toi-fà kè chin-taù laâm-t'êng, m-seung-sùn Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan hoh-ĩ kóm tsô. Chung-Kûng taaí pô-fân í-laaí tsing-chí hoî-ngôn fong-uê ch'it-shi t'ung tei-sheung pô-tui\*.

P: Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan kung-shai ne?

H: Hai kung-kik fong-mîn, Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan shi-kwòh heung ngôn-pin kè hoî-tó tsòk yaũ haân-chai kè leŭng-ts'ai tsòk-chin.

P: Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan kè p'in-chai tím kà?

H: Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan hai yaũ lûk-kwan hai yat-kaú-sei-kaú nîn p'in-shêng kè, hó toh ko-k'ap kè kwan-koon to hai i-ts'in lûk-kwan yân-uên. Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan tsung sz-ling pô chik-tsip tai-shûk yân-mân kwan tsung sz-ling pô. Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan fan-hoi kei-kòh hoî-kwan k'ui, mooí-kòh foô-chaak tsz-kei faân-wai kè hoî-ngôn fong-uê.

P: Chung-Kûng Hoî-Kwan kè laâm-t'êng yung mi-yě faat-tung kà? Pooí yaũ mi-yě ping-hei à?

H: P'ó-t'ung yung hei-ch'e t'ung fòh-ch'e faat-tung kei faat-tung. K'ui-tei p'ooí yaũ pô-ping ping-hei, toh-shò hai pik-kik p'aaù, hing kei-kwaan ts'eung, ch'ung kei-kwaan ts'eung.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 138

Major White: Is the Chinese Communist Navy capable of repulsing a modern amphibious assault?

Lt. Colonel Höh: Because of the lack of a sufficient number of suitable, modern combatant ships, the Chinese Communist Navy is not believed to be capable of repulsing a modern amphibious assault. The Chinese Communists rely, for the most part, on static coastal defense installations and ground forces.

W: How is the Chinese Communist Navy offensively?

H: Offensively, the Navy has demonstrated an effective strategy in staging limited amphibious operations on off-shore islands.

W: What is the organization of the Chinese Communist Navy?

H: The Navy was organized by the Army in 1949, and many of its top-ranking officers are ex-army personnel. The Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Navy is under the Headquarters of the People's Army, and it is departmentalized into several naval districts, each of which is responsible for coastal defense in its own area.

W: By what are the Chinese Communist vessels powered? How are they armed?

H: The vessels are usually powered with automobile and truck engines. They are armed with infantry-type weapons, mainly mortars and light and heavy machine guns.

白少校：中兩艘，中共海軍，可擊退現代化艦  
 何中校：因為缺，唔相信份部呢？當同現代化戰門艦  
 白：中共海軍方面，有海島，作限制？一軍軍令，野發動機發係  
 何：中共海軍，人屬開圍軍野汽有輕  
 白：中共海軍，係好員人幾既艦器同兵槍，重  
 何：中共海軍，係好員人幾既艦器同兵槍，重  
 白：中共海軍，係好員人幾既艦器同兵槍，重  
 何：中共海軍，係好員人幾既艦器同兵槍，重

## READING MATERIAL

之部為每  
 成令之由  
 編司分則  
 軍總門務  
 陸軍部任  
 為海軍防  
 年海海  
 九負之  
 四人部內  
 一陸司令圍  
 於為總區  
 軍多軍，  
 海官民區  
 共軍人軍之  
 中級於海責  
 高隸干負  
 其直若區

然多艦  
 器等  
 兵槍  
 兵關之  
 步機動  
 有重發  
 配槍動機  
 艦關發  
 之機車  
 軍輕貨  
 海，或  
 共砲車  
 中擊汽  
 迫以  
 為多

擊有限其之也  
 有矣有於觀之  
 能之作賴此過  
 焉聞曾有由未  
 ，未島多於此  
 備，海共隊於  
 裝耶外中部及  
 化力岸，上言  
 代之對上地，  
 現擊軍防大道  
 之突海海龐足  
 既棲共在與不  
 軍兩中，施實  
 海之，戰設力  
 共化上作防軍  
 中代勢棲海軍  
 現攻兩止海  
 退在之靜其

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 138.

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan kei-shi p'in-shing ka?
2. Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan Tsung Sz-ling Po chik-tsip tai-shuk mi-ye po a?
3. Tim-kaaí Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan Kwan-koon toh-shò hai i-ts'in luk-kwan yan-uên ne?
4. Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan ke laâm-t'êng p'ooi-yaü mi-ye ping-hei a?
5. Chung-Kûng ke laâm-t'êng toh-shò yung mi-ye faat-tung kei a?
6. Tim-kaaí Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan chin-tau lik m-hai kei taaí a?
7. Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan yaü mo nang-lik kik-t'ui in-toi fa leung-ts'ai tat-kik a?
8. Kom Chung-Kûng hoi-fong toh-shò i-laaí mi-ye a?
9. Tsoi kung-shai-sheung, Chung-Kûng Hoi-Kwan shi-kwoh heung ngon-pin hoi-to tim a?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 138

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kik-t'ui to repulse, to rout the enemy

tât-kik to assault, to make a surprise attack; tât  
'abruptly, suddenly, to rush out, to run against, to offend';  
kik 'to strike, to attack, to rout'; equivalent to tá (colloq.)

î-laai to rely on, to depend on, to take advantage of;  
abbr.: î; equivalent to î-k'aaü IU 62; laai 'to trust, to rely  
on, to repudiate, shameless'

tsing-chî static, at rest, no motion; antonym: kei-tung  
IU 109; tsing 'quiet, peaceful, modest'; chi 'to stop, to halt,  
to end, to discontinue', IU 52; Cf.: t'ing-chî IU 52

kung-shai the offensive, offensive; Cf.: kung-kik IU 95

faät-tung kei AN kòh initiative motion machine, motor;  
faät-tung 'motion, active, as opposed to passive'; kei IU 38

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 139.

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan kei-shî p'in shîng kâ, Hôh Chung-Kaaù?

Hôh Chung-Kaaù: Yat-kaú-saam-lîng nîn chí yat-kaú-sei-lîng nîn yaü So-Luën chue-paân chí hâ, sui-in yaü shiú-shò Chung-Kûng yân-uën shaü-kwòh kâ-shai fei-kei kè fân-lîn, taân-hai Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan chik chí-tò yat-kaú sei-lûk nîn in-hau chí p'in shêng.

P: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan kè yâm-mô hai mi-yě à?

H: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan kè yâm-mô hai yat-kòh chin-shût yâm-mô, paau-k'òt fong-hung, ts'it-mât chi-oôn tei-sheung pô-tui\*, hung-chai chin-k'ui, hung-wân yân-uën t'ung pô-k'ap.

P: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan kè p'in-chai tím kâ?

H: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan tsui ko chí-fai t'ai-tui\* hai Hung-Kwan Tsung Sz-Ling Pô, yaü-uê Hoi-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô, yik- to tai-shuk Yân-Mân-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô.

P: Hung-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô chí hâ yaü mi-yě à?

H: Seung-sùn hai Hung-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô chí hâ yaü Chung-Kûng fan-hoi lûk-kòh kwan k'ui kè hung-kwan sz-ling pô.

P: Chin-shût taan-wai\* kè p'in-chai tím kâ?

H: Yan-wai k'ui-tei shòh shaü kè So-Luën fân-lîn seung-sùn chin-shût taan-wai\* kè p'in-chai yaü-uê So-Luën kè Hung-Kwan taan-wai\* yat- yeung.



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 139

Major White: Sir, when was the Chinese Communist Air Force organized?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Although a few Chinese Communists apparently received limited pilot training under Soviet auspices from 1930 to 1940, the Chinese Communist Air Force was not organized until 1946.

W: What is the mission of the Chinese Communist Air Force?

H: The mission of the Chinese Communist Air Force is a tactical one, including air defense, close support of ground troops, interdiction of battle areas, and airlift of personnel and supplies.

W: What is the organization of the Chinese Communist Air Force?

H: The top command echelon of the Chinese Communist Air Force is the Headquarters of the Air Force, which, like the Headquarters of the Navy, is subordinate to the People's Army Headquarters.

W: What is subordinate to the Headquarters of the Air Force?

H: It is believed that immediately subordinate to the Headquarters of the Air Force are the Air Force Headquarters in each of the six military areas into which Communist China is divided.

W: What is the organization of the tactical units?

H: In view of their Soviet training, it is presumed that the tactical units are organized along the lines of Soviet air units.



## READING MATERIAL

年飛最民空為部。受其人個分令。四曾。隸六劃司。九員成直有方軍。一人編，下地空。至干可部之事一。年若至今部軍有。〇有年司令共設。三雖六總司中內。九，四軍總，區。一時九空軍之軍。於是一為空言每。軍。於乃。換而。空辦但隊部；，。共主，梯令部區。中聯練揮司令軍。蘇訓指總司個。為行高軍軍六。

為空，異。是，練小。區訓同。務戰聯大。任制蘇乃。術控受聯。戰，曾蘇。一隊軍與。為部空制。務上其編。任地。之。之援等位。軍支給單。空密補術。共切與戰。中，負其。

防空人以已。防軍是而。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 139

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan hai mi-yě nîn yaū So-Luēn chué paân á?
2. Chung-Kûng fei-haāng yān-uēn yaū pin kwòk lai fàn-lîn k'ui-tei á?
3. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan chi-tò kei-shī chi p'in shing á?
4. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan tsui ko chi-fai t'ai-tui\* tsik-hai mi-yě pô á?
5. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô tai-shūk pin-kòh kei-kwaan á?
6. Hung-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling Pô chi hā yaū kei toh kòh hung-kwan sz-ling pô á?
7. Chung-Kûng hai mooī kòh mi-yě k'ui ts'it yaū yat-kòh sz-ling pô á?
8. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan kè yām-mô paa-k'oòt ti mi-yě á?
9. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan chin-shūt taan-wai\*kè p'in-chai hó-ts'z pin yat kwòk kè á?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 139

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

chué-paân to manage, to take direction of; chué 'a master, an owner, a ruler, the most important'; paân Cf., paân-leĩ IU 34

..... chi hâ under which, in which, under, below

ts'it-mât very close, closely connected, closely related, intimate, secret; ts'it 'to slice, to mince, to urge, pressing'; (lit.) before a negative it adds emphasis e.g., (lit) ts'it pat-hôh 'don't'; mât IU 69

t'ai-tuî\* (Military) echelon; ts'in-fong t'ai-tuî\* 'front echelon'; hâu-fong t'ai-tuî\* 'rear echelon'

chî-fai t'ai-tuî\* (Military) the command echelon

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 140

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiū-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan kè fàn-lîn kai-waāk tîm kà?

Hòh Chung-Kaaù: Chîng-kòh fàn-lîn kai-waāk seung-sùn hai kan-kui So-Luēn kè hai-t'úng, yaū-k'ei-shî yan-wai ni kòh kai-waāk hai hai So-Luēn kaam-tuk koón-leĩ chi hâ shât-haāng kè.

P: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan kè hau-k'ān yat-k'oi k'aaù So-Ngòh kung-k'ap. Hai m-hai?

H: Hai, toh-shò yāp-hau kè pó -k'ap pán taaí-k'oi hai yaū Sai-Paāk-Lei-Ā t'it-lô wān-tò Tung-Paak, in-hau yaū Chung-Kwòk t'it-lô fan-p'oi Chung-Kûng kòk-pô. Chung-Kûng in-tsoi tui-ue faat-chin waāk chai-tsò Hung-Kwan pó-k'ap pán kè nāng-lîk fei-sheung chi siú waāk-ché mǒ kóm kè nāng-lîk.

P: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan yān-uēn kè s̄z-hei tîm à?

H: Yan-wai ni ti yān-uēn yaū tāk-pit kè toi-uê, seung-sùn s̄z-hei hó ko.

P: Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan yaū mi-yě fei-kei à?

H: Paau-k'oòt p'ān-hei kei t'ūng foòt-sak shik kè So-Luēn chin-taù kei, hing kwaang-chà kei, wān-shue kei, fàn-lîn kei.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 140

Major White: What is the Chinese Communist Air Force training program?

Lt. Colonel Höh: The entire training program presumably is based upon the Soviet system, especially as it is being implemented under close Soviet supervision.

W: The Chinese Communist Air Force is completely dependent upon the U. S. S. R. for logistical requirements. Is that correct?

H: Yes, that's right. Probably most imported supplies are shipped via the Trans-Siberian railroad to Manchuria and then distributed via Chinese railroads to other parts of Communist China. Communist China at present has little or no capability to develop or manufacture the supply requirements of the Air Force.

W: How is the morale of Chinese Communist Air Force personnel?

H: It is believed to be fairly high, especially because of the preferential treatment given such personnel.

W: What types of planes are there in the Chinese Communist Air Force?

H: The Air Force includes both jet and piston-type Soviet fighters as well as light bomber, transport, and training planes.

白少校：中整系統蘇空軍係數亞路發展之人人高有機轟  
白何：中校：各個統聯軍係數亞路發展之人人高有機轟  
白：中共，係，多利亞路發展之人人高有機轟  
白何：係，多利亞路發展之人人高有機轟  
白何：中共，係，多利亞路發展之人人高有機轟  
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白何：中共，係，多利亞路發展之人人高有機轟



INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 140

READING MATERIAL

中共空軍之訓練初時由蘇聯監理之，  
故其整個系統與蘇聯之訓練計劃無異。

現時中共全無能製造大量空軍補給  
品。其發展仍待至於將來。是以現時其  
軍後勤多賴於蘇聯。

其入口之補給品多由西伯利亞鐵路運  
至東北，然後再分運至中共各部，以應急  
需。

輸飛機，而己。中共擁有大等戰門機，輕轟炸機，運  
飛機，訓練機等。而多為噴氣式與活塞式。

頗高。中共空軍人員有特別待遇，故其士氣  
信然其可信乎。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 140

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan kè fàn-lîn kai-waâk hó-ts'z pin kwòk kè à?
2. Ch'oh-shí Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan fàn-lîn haî yaü pin kwòk koón-leī à?
3. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan yâp haú ké pó-k'ap pán yaü pin t'üü t'it-lô wân lai à?
4. Tseung ti pó-k'ap pán wân-tò Tung-Paak in-haü chí tím à?
5. Chung-Kûng yaü mǒ chai-tsô hung-kwan pó-k'ap pán kè nāng-lîk à?
6. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan yān-uēn sê-hei tím à?
7. Tím-kaaî Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan yān-uēn sê-hei kòm hó ne?
8. Chung-Kwòk Hung-Kwan haü-k'an haî toh-shò k'aaü pin kwòk à?
9. Chung-Kûng Hung-Kwan yaü mi-yě fei-kei à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 140

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

hâu-k'ân (Military) logistics

pó-k'ap pân (Military) supplies, requirements, material

Sai-Paàk-Lei-À Siberia (transliteration)

Tung-Paak north-east, the northern & eastern parts of  
China; Manchuria (geographical division)

p'ân-hei shik jet-type; Cf.: p'ân-hei kei IU 78

oôt-sak kei (Military) piston-type airplanes; oôt  
'living, lively, active, moving, moveable, a livelihood, an occu-  
pation'; sak 'to stop up, to block, to cork, a cork, a stopper',  
kei IU 38

fân-lîn kei (Military) training airplanes

p'óh (lit.) a little, somewhat, rather, quite, very,  
partial; equivalent to kei (Colloq.) IU 9

