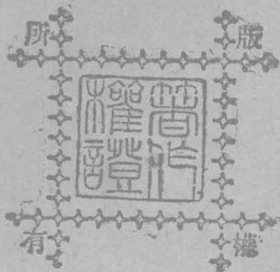


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高級英文軍語會話

第二冊

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高級英文軍語會話序

田君世英，繼英漢軍語字典而有高級英文軍語會話之作，再以相示，仍屬弁言。誠以近今局勢開展，我軍之出征異域者，盟軍之涉洋遠來者，為數日衆，為交日親。不獨聲氣之應求，已是袍澤之與共。口耳相接，自非文字所能盡，而更有賴於語言。斯編之作，亦時代所需要也。以關係之愈深，知勝利之益溥，開卷以對，能勿欣然。

商震

廣宣辭

楊 序

田君世英，嫻兵學，通英文；以公餘之暇，彙編高級英文軍語會話一書。取材美備！其第一編問世，紙貴一時。茲第二編亦將梓行，屬為綴詞。余維世界大戰，正在如火如荼進行。我與英美比肩作戰，一切軍事聯絡，自有賴于通譯。又盟國將士，大都來自海外。我遠征軍，亦初踰國境。彼此對對方事物，殊多隔膜。如能於生活接觸，語言傳譯之中，獲得增進彼此認識與了解之效果；則將不僅有裨於軍事合作，即對於邦交之促進，亦必生良好之影響。斯編之作，胥通譯人員之瓌寶。取精用宏，斯書有焉。

楊 宣 誠

。著者用軍英中御同，類之論會文等其難存，請之書本。

自序

去年春夏之交，著者曾奉命往中央訓練團講授英文軍語會話，前後凡十小時。入秋軍事委員會外事局通譯人員訓練班成立，著者復奉局令主持教務，兼授英文軍語會話等課。課餘，爰將舊作新稿，彙成高級英文軍語會話。

卷一業已於今年春三月出版。此為卷二，共四編，凡三十五課；皆取材於美國。第一編為美國國防政策；分軍備，後盾，戰史教訓，公民義務，政策沿革，國防法等六課。第二編共十一課，專言美國陸軍。第三編共十課，於論美國海軍後，並特以一課專述美國海軍軍事學權威馬罕將軍。末編八課，專述美國參與第一次世界大戰之經過。

卷末附美國陸海軍階級比照表，及美國核准軍用略語。更為便於參考起見，除每課之首，均冠以該課所用之英漢軍語對照表外；復將全卷所用之軍語，依字母先後，用漢文對照，附列於全書之後。

MILITARY CONVERSATION—II

本書之編，在藉練習英文會話之際，明瞭中英軍用術語。且每課均可供練習翻譯之用。若按學生程度之高低，將生字選出，復可為練習造句之用。惟茲編行文，語關軍事，雖未便過於周詳；但究因事涉專門，絕難以初階或入門之英語出之。故其對象以大學畢業而有志於英文軍語者為限。冠以高級二字，蓋以此也。

一九四四年五月二十二日，田世英序於重慶。

PREFACE

Before proceeding with this preface, the conversing public is hereby advised to read or, if one has already done so, to re-read my preface to Book I, in order to get a sense of continuity; for the many points that have been covered in that preface, however equally relevant they may be concerning this one, will not be repeated here.

On the occasion of the appearance of Book II, I take upon myself the liberty of rejoicing in the fact that I have taken pains, from the very beginning, to employ perfect gentlemen. And the appearance of Book II so soon after that of Book I speaks very eloquently of the soundness of such a policy. In the even and natural flow of the conversation, gentlemen Q and A have shown themselves to be argumentative but never controversial, critical but never quarrelsome, and intelligent but never sarcastic. In conversing upon subjects where there could be a wealth of divergence of opinion, it is indeed a miracle that the participants, were it not for the fact that they were gentlemen and perfect gentlemen, did not land themselves in the nearest police station.

In dwelling, at such length, on the inherent qualities of gentlemen Q and A as perfect gentlemen,

I have no ambition whatsoever except to point out the primary cause to which the books on military conversation owe their claim to existence.

Whereas gentlemen Q and A have leaned heavily on things British in Book I, they have seen fit, however, to devote themselves exclusively to American material in carrying on their series of highly systematic and intelligent conversation as recorded here in Book II.

Being merely a faithful recorder of the conversation of gentlemen Q and A, I wonder whether it is necessary for me to waive, again and with due solemnity, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, as I did in the preface to Book I, any and all claims to originality.

Tien Shih-ying.

May 22, 1944.

Chungking.

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PART I THE MILITARY POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LESSON 1

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. National policy 國家政策 | 2. Rivalry 競爭 |
| 策 | |
| 3. Conflict 衝突 | 4. War 戰爭 |
| 5. Defeat 失敗 | 6. Warfare 戰爭 |
| 7. Military preparedness 軍事準備 | 8. Defenseless 毫無防備的 |
| 9. Aggression 侵略 | 10. Preserving peace 保持和平 |
| 11. Battle 戰事; 戰役; 會戰 | 12. Victorious 勝利的 |
| 13. General 將軍 | 14. Military policy 國防政策 |
| 15. National defense 國防 | 16. Defend 防禦; 防守 |
| 17. International court 國際法庭 | 18. International law 萬國公法; 國際法 |
| 19. Sovereign power 統治權; 主權 | 20. National strength 國力 |

Q How are the nations of the world engaged?
 A They are engaged in the furtherance of their respective national policies.
 Q Specifically speaking, what do they do?
 A No, they cannot.

A They seek, for instance, to exploit undeveloped territories, to foster each its own foreign trade, to enforce political, racial, and other kind of policies one on another, etc.

Q Will bitter rivalries and conflicts of national aspirations cause wars to break out?

A Inevitably! War is really a continuation of policy, according to one famous authority.

Q What is the best insurance against defeat in warfare?

A The best insurance against defeat is military preparedness.

Q Why?

A Because a defenseless neighbor is the most powerful incentive to aggression.

Q What has decided the fate of nations?

A Since the dawn of civilization, the outcome of battles has decided the fate of nations.

Q It is quite important to be victorious in war, isn't it?

A Yes; General Emory Upton has so admirably said in the introduction to his book on "The Military Policy of the United States": "War affects the life, liberty and property of the individual citizen and, beyond that, the life of the nation. On its issue necessarily depends the fate of governments and the happiness of millions of human beings, present and future."

Q Did the American Constitution provide for national defense?

A Yes, the fourth clause of the preamble to the Constitution says that one of the purposes of that document is "to provide for the common defense."

Q Can nations call upon any higher powers to protect them?

A No, they cannot. They must defend themselves.

- Q Is international friendship dependable?
- A No; for international friendship may come and go.
- Q How about international courts?
- A International courts have only limited jurisdiction.
- Q What does international law say?
- A International law is insistent upon the sovereign power of States, a power that can be maintained or exerted only in proportion to national strength.
- Q What has the Father of the American Republic to say in regard to preparedness?
- A "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," said George Washington,

LESSON 2

THE ULTIMATE POWER

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Force 實力 | 2. Colonel 陸軍上校 |
| 3. Maintenance of peace 和平之維持 | 4. Use of force 武力之使用 |
| 5. Overthrown 推翻 | 6. Ultimate power 後盾 |
| 7. Advisory body 顧問團體 | 8. World court 世界法庭 |
| 9. Pacifist 和平主義者; 非戰主義者 | 10. Military history 戰史 |
| 11. War and peace 戰爭與和平 | |

- Q How was the American Republic created?
- A The United States of America was created by force.
- Q How has the American Republic been maintained and preserved?

MILITARY CONVERSATION—II

A By force.

Q Can there be any government without force?

A No. And according to Colonel S. C. Vestal's "The maintenance of Peace," "A majority rule which disdain the use of force would be overthrown by the first factious minority which was bound by no such scruples."

Q What stands behind the orderly processes of courts?

A Force, the ultimate power, stands with folded arms behind the seat of justice.

Q What will the courts be without force?

A Without force, courts will be merely advisory bodies.

Q Why?

A Because their decrees will be generally disregarded by those who are adversely affected.

Q Is it possible to substitute a world court for war in composing the differences between nations?

A Impossible unless there is an ultimate power, or force, which will stand behind the court to make its decrees effective.

Q Who are the pacifists?

A They are persons having impractical ideas or visionary schemes as to the maintenance of peace.

Q Why are the pacifists wrong?

A They are wrong because they refuse to recognize force as the ultimate power.

Q Can the pacifists who close their eyes to the painful facts of history advance in any way the cause of peace?

A No. On the contrary, they can do lots of harm.

Q Why?

A Because they distract the minds of men from the true solution for their difficulties.

Q Why is it that well-informed people do not fall victims to quackery?

A Simply because of the fact that the study of military history has familiarized them with the laws which govern war and peace.

LESSON 3

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY HISTORY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Course of military campaign 戰役之經過 | 2. Period of peace 和平時期 |
| 3. Conquer 征服 | 4. Unambitious 無野心的 |
| 5. Unmilitary 毫不知兵 | 6. Capture 略取 |
| 7. Cavalry 騎兵 | 8. Beaten 敗 |
| 9. Survive 生存 | 10. Kill 殺 |
| 11. Fail 失敗 | 12. Killed 殺死 |

Q What is the chief aim of history?

A The highest motive of history is to ascertain the mistakes of the past, their significance, their causes and effects, to the end that we may avoid like mistakes in the future.

Q What does military history reveal?

A It shows the causes that have produced wars, the course of military campaigns, and the foundations of periods of peace.

Q Why are the lessons of the past the best guide for our conduct in the future?

A Because history repeats itself.

Q What makes history repeat itself?

A History repeats itself largely because of the fact that human nature does not change.

Q Please give an instance.

A One of the saddest ways in which history repeats itself is that lessons from the experiences of one generation are too often disregarded by the succeeding generations.

Q What are the absurdities of certain modern historians?

A They have tried to suggest that war counts for little.

Q Please quote some authority to show the absurdity.

A Liddell Hart has the following to say in "The Ghost of Napoleon": "Its absurdities are palpable. Can anyone believe that the history of the world would have been the same if the Persians had conquered Greece, if Philip of Macedon had had an unambitious or unmilitary successor, if Alexander had failed to conquer the Persians, if Hannibal had captured Rome, if Scipio's cavalry had failed to return at Zama, if Caesar had not crossed the Rubicon, if Mahomet had been beaten at Badr, if Gustavus Adolphus had survived at Lutzen, if Napoleon had been killed at Toulon, if Sherman had not captured Atlanta? Can anyone believe that English history would have been unaffected if William of Normandy had failed at Hastings or Cromwell at Naseby?"

Q What is the danger of depending entirely on personal experience?

A Personal experience of one type of war may be more misleading than helpful in preparing for another.

Q What in short is the advantage of military history over personal experience?

A Military history gives the general experience of warfare in its different conditions and times.

Q How can a study of military history constitute an essential supplement to the experiences of even the most experienced?

A Because a man's personal experience can hardly cover more than a fragment of any one period.

Q So only by a study of military history can one possibly hope to acquire a broad knowledge of all warfare.

A Concerning history, I like to quote another apt saying of Liddell Hart.

Q Please do!

A "In history we have bottled experience, from all the best growths, only waiting to be uncorked."

LESSON 4

DUTIES OF CITIZENS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Conduct of war 戰事之
遂行 | • 2. Privilege 特別權利 |
| 3. Duty 義務; 天職 | 4. Military caste 軍閥 |
| 5. Mercenary 傭兵 | 6. Trooper 軍人 |
| 7. National soldier 國軍 | 8. Professional army 職業
軍 |
| 9. Citizen army 國民軍 | 10. Highest duty 最高職責 |
| 11. Citizen 公民 | 12. Practical patriot 實際
的愛國者 |
| 13. Military service 兵役 | 14. Military duty 軍事義務 |
| 15. In time of peace 平時 | 16. In time of need 必須
之時 |
| 17. Efficient soldier 有效率
之軍人 | 18. Military resource 軍事
資源 |

19. Military strength 軍事力量
 20. For military purpose 作軍服用
 21. Critical point 緊要關頭
 22. On the field of battle 在戰場
 23. Moral 精神的
 24. Physical 物質的
 25. Moral organization 精神組織
 26. Highly developed national pride 高度發展的國家自尊心
 27. Practical 實際的
 28. Sentimental 感情的
 29. Obligation of service to the nation 對國家服兵役之義務

Q In a democracy, can the blames for the mistakes be laid at the door of particular individuals in high office?

A No, the whole nation as a whole must be held responsible.

Q When is democratic government good government?

A Democratic government or majority rule is good only when the majority is intelligent and educated.

Q What is the best assurance that the mistakes of the past will not be committed again in the future?

A The best assurance is to be found in a general knowledge of military history on the part of the citizens.

Q Why?

A Because military history conveys vitally important lessons.

Q Under modern conditions, is the conduct of war still the exclusive privilege and duty of a military caste?

A No, the mercenary trooper was replaced by the national soldier; and the professional army has been more recently replaced by the citizen army.

Q What is the highest duty of a citizen?

人軍之

- A The highest duty of all is the duty of participating in national defense.
- Q What should a practical patriot know?
- A A practical patriot should know that war is a practical thing and that preparedness for future emergencies is necessary to insure an efficient national effort.
- Q What should an intelligent patriot recognize?
- A He should not only recognize the right of the nation to the military service of its citizens, but should also recognize that the military duty of a citizen begins in times of peace.
- Q Do you remember the famous saying of President Theodore Roosevelt?
- A Yes; he said: "The young men of the country should realize that it is the duty of every one of them to prepare himself so that in time of need he may speedily become an efficient soldier."
- Q Do military resources constitute military strength?
- A No.
- Q What is the difference?
- A The military resources of a state include all citizens capable of contributing to the cause of the war, and all material which may be employed ultimately for military purposes.....
- Q Whereas.....
- A Whereas the military strength of a state is only that which it can bring to bear at the critical point on the field of battle.
- Q Do the military resources and strength of a nation have a moral and a physical side?
- A Yes, they do have a moral as well as a physical side.

Q Can you recall the famous saying of Napoleon?

A Yes; "In war," says Napoleon, "the moral to the physical is as three to one."

Q Is it essential for a nation to be morally organized?

A Yes, it is essential that a nation should be morally as well as physically organized for national defense.

Q What is moral organization?

A The moral organization of a nation consists in a highly developed national pride and a practical rather than a purely sentimental patriotism, wherein each citizen recognizes and acknowledges the obligation of service to the nation and prepares himself for it.

LESSON 5

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN

MILITARY POLICY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Army 軍隊; 部隊; 軍;
陸軍 | 2. Fight 打仗 |
| 3. Organization 組織 | 4. Development 發展 |
| 5. Progress of the war 戰
事之進展 | 6. Disbanding of the army
裁兵; 遣散部隊 |
| 7. Regular army 正規軍 | 8. Standing army 常備軍 |
| 9. Bloody war 血戰 | 10. Trained 有訓練 |
| 11. American participation
in the First World War
美國參加第一次世界
大戰 | 12. War Army 戰時軍隊;
作戰軍 |

13. Selective Service Act 14. Declaration of war 宣戰
選擇服役法
15. achieve success eventually 16. War of 1812. 一八二二年之役
得到最後勝利
17. Ally 同盟 18. Enemy 敵
19. Military force of the first class 第一等軍事力量 20. Fate 命運

Q What dictates the character of the military policy of a nation?

A The national policy of a government dictates the character of its military policy.

Q What is a sound military policy?

A A sound military policy comprises the adoption and application of measures necessary for national defense and for the protection and promotion of national policies.

Q What has been the fundamental characteristics of the military policy of the United States from the Revolutionary War down to and including the declaration of war against Germany in 1917?

A They are as follows: The entrance of the United States into every war without an army with which to fight the war, the organization and development of an army during the progress of the war, and the breaking up or the disbanding of the army immediately after the war.

Q What have been the causes of these notorious weaknesses?

A The prejudice against and the fear of a regular army, and the reliance upon patriotism as a sufficient means to carry on a war.

Q What was President George Washington's opinion regard-

- Q What were these points?
- A The Father of the American Republic was quite outspoken. In 1812 he said, "The American Republic was quite outspoken. In 1812 he said, 'The evils to be apprehended from a standing army are remote.....but the consequence of wanting one is certain and inevitable ruin.'"
- Q Any additional quotations?
- A "Whoever builds upon patriotism as a sufficient basis for conducting a long and bloody war, will find himself deceived in the end."
- Q How long a period elapsed before an American Army could be sufficiently trained to conduct a major offensive?
- A A period of one year, five months and seven days after American participation in the First World War.
- Q What act gave the necessary authority to begin to prepare an adequate War Army?
- A The Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, passed after one month and twenty-three days after the American declaration of war on Germany.
- Q But did the United States of America achieve success eventually in every war?
- A Yes, by rare good fortune.
- Q Why?
- A The United States of America has had most extraordinary good luck in the fact that in the War of 1812, England was not in a position to turn her whole strength against America and that in the two World Wars, the allies of America held the enemies in check while the United States prepared in a leisurely fashion.
- Q In her history, has the United States of America ever

been called upon to meet on equal terms a military force of the first class?

A Never.

Q Sheer good luck, isn't it?

A I should say so!

Q But is it wise to continue always to tempt fate?

A I am asking you.

LESSON 6

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT OF 1920.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Armistice 休戰; 停戰
協定 | 2. Committee on Military Affairs 陸軍委員會 |
| 3. Military activity 軍事
行動 | 4. Army officer 軍官 |
| 5. Result 結果; 戰果 | 6. National Defense Act
國防法 |
| 7. National Defense Law
國防法 | 8. Economical 經濟的 |
| 9. Democratic 民主的 | 10. National tradition 國家
慣例 |
| 11. Compulsory training 強
迫受訓 | 12. Compulsory service 強
迫報兵役 |
| 13. Universal training 普及
訓練 | 14. Efficient military mach-
ine 有效率之軍事機構 |
| 15. War Department 陸軍
部 | 16. Voluntary response 自
動響應 |

When did the American Congress take up the serious study of the American Military Policy with the view of

formulating a good law?

A Immediately after the Armistice, the Committee on Military Affairs in both the Senate and House of Representatives sent out sub-committees and individual members to travel throughout Europe and the United States to inspect and investigate the military activities of the American Government.

Q What was the next step?

A For several months in 1919 and 1920, both Committees had hearings from army officers and civilians representing various kinds of view.

Q What was the result?

A The result was the enactment into law of the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920.

Q Is the act non-partisan, truly national in character, and based on traditions and principles that are truly American?

A Yes, this act was supported in both Houses of Congress by members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Q In regard to this act, what had President Harding to say?

A In promulgating this law, President Harding stated: "Our present National Defense Law established an economical and democratic military policy thoroughly consistent with our national traditions."

Q Did the act make any provisions for compulsory training in times of peace and for compulsory service in times of war?

A No; the prejudice against any form of compulsion remained so strong that the American Congress promptly and unhesitatingly rejected all the proposed measures

for universal training and compulsory service.

Q Is the act ideal?

A Many Americans do not think so.

Q But it is far better than anything that the Americans have ever had in the past, isn't it?

A Quite so!

Q Does legislative sanction mean an efficient military machine?

A No; the act, in itself, is not even a military policy, but only an authority for such policy.

Q What does the success of the development of the policy depend upon?

A The success of the policy which may be developed under this act depends upon the wisdom and energy of the American War Department, the adherence of the American Congress to the act and the appropriation of sufficient funds to carry out its provisions, and the voluntary response of the patriotic American citizens.

PART II
THE ARMY OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

LESSON 7
INTRODUCTION

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. United States Army 美
國陸軍 | 2. National Guard 保安隊 |
| 3. Organized Reserve 後
備隊 | 4. Situation 情況 |
| 5. Active army 常備軍 | 6. Enlisted men 軍士, 士兵 |
| 7. Officer 軍官 | 8. Order 命令 |
| 9. Obey 服從 | 10. Officers Reserve Corps
軍官後備隊 |
| 11. Enlisted Reserve Corps
軍士後備隊 | 12. Organized Reserve
Units. 後備部隊 |
| 13. General Service School
參謀學校 | 14. Accomplishment of a
definite purpose 一定目
的之達成 |
| 15. Mobilization 動員 | 16. Purpose of war 作戰
宗旨 |
| 17. Military personnel 軍事
人員 | 18. Induction 入伍 |
| 19. General Mobilization
Plan 總動員計劃 | 20. Tactical 戰術的 |

Q What are the three components of the United States Army?

A The Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves constitute the Army of the United States.

Q What constitutes the permanent military force?

A The Regular Army constitutes the permanent professional military force.

Q How did the situation stand on July 1, 1939?

A On that date the active army of the United States of America for her 130,000,000 people and world-wide interests consisted of approximately 174,000 enlisted men and 14,000 officers, distributed among 130 posts, camps and stations.

Q To whom do members of the National Guard owe their allegiance?

A All members of the National Guard take an oath of allegiance to the United States of America and to their respective States, and to obey the orders of the President of the United States of America and the Governor of their respective States.

Q What does the Organized Reserve consist of?

A It consists of the Officers Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and the Organized Reserve Units.

Q What is the definition of military organization as given by the General Service School?

A The correct and systematic arrangement of the manpower and economic resources of a nation for the accomplishment of a definite purpose.

Q What is mobilization?

A It is the collection, conversion, and utilization of the

manpower and the economic resources of a nation for the purpose of war.

- Q So far as military personnel is concerned, what does mobilization involve?
- A This phase of mobilization involves: (1) An increase in the organized units from peace to war strength and the assembling of them at designed rendez-vous, and (2) the induction into service, the assembling, organizing, equipping, and training of the unorganized forces required for the conduct of war.
- Q In case of a major emergency, what does the General Mobilization Plan of the United States of America call for?
- A The General Mobilization Plan calls for an initial organization of about two million men.
- Q What is the basis of organization?
- A The organization of the land forces of the United States of America both in peace and in war is based on territorial and tactical considerations.

LESSON 8

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Corps Area 軍團管區;
軍團作戰地帶 | 2. Geographical organization 地理編組 |
| 3. Decentralization 分權 | 4. Administration 行政;
管理 |
| 5. Training 訓練 | 6. Tactical control 戰術上
的統制 |
| 7. Army Area 軍管區; 軍
作戰地帶 | 8. Theater of war 戰場 |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 9. Military operation 軍事行動 | 10. Theater of operation 戰區 |
| 11. Communications zone 兵站區 | 12. Combat zone 野戰區 |
| 13. Zone of the interior 後方區 | 14. Establishment of supply and evacuation 補給與撤退諸設備 |
| 15. Line of communication 交通線 | 16. Support 支援 |
| 17. Maintenance 維持 | 18. Entire force 全部兵力 |
| 19. Division area 師作戰地帶 | 20. Military Department 軍區 |
| 21. Garrison 駐守; 衛戍 | |

Q How many Corps Areas are there in the United States?

A The United States has been divided into nine Corps Areas.

Q What is the purpose of geographical organization?

A The purpose is for decentralization in administration, training, and tactical control of the various components of the United States Army.

Q What is the basis on which the division is made?

A The division is made on the basis of the density of population.

Q Any other considerations?

A Yes; the grouping of the different States has also a geographical basis.

Q How?

A For no one State is divided between two or more Corps Areas, each State lying wholly within one Corps Area.

Q How are the nine Corps Areas regrouped?

A They are regrouped into three Army Areas.

Q How about the out lying possessions of the United States of North America?

A United States possessions lying outside of the continental limits of North America are organized into Military Departments.

Q What are the Military Departments?

A The Panama Canal Department, the Phillipine Department, and the Hawaiian Department.

Q How are they administered?

A They are administered in the same way as the Corps Areas; but they are garrisoned only by units of the regular army.

Q What is a theater of war?

A It comprises the entire area of land and sea which is, or which may be, involved in military operations.

Q What is a theater of operations?

A It comprises that part of the theater of war in which military operations are conducted.

Q How is a theater of operations normally divided?

A It is normally divided into a communications zone and a combat zone.

Q What is a zone of the interior?

A It is that part of the theater of war not included in the theater of operations.

Q What does the communications zone contain?

A It contains establishments of supply and evacuation, lines of communication, and other necessary agencies for the immediate support and maintenance of the entire forces in the theater of operations.

Q How is the combat zone divided?

A It is divided into army areas, corps areas, and division areas.

LESSON 9

TACTICAL ORGANIZATION

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Military organization
軍事組織 | 2. Facilitate command
便利指揮 |
| 3. Command
命令; 部隊 | 4. An individual in the
military service
軍人 |
| 5. Subordinate
部門 | 6. Rank
階級 |
| 7. Assignment
指派 | 8. Responsibility
責任 |
| 9. Unity of command
指揮之統一 | 10. Troop
部隊 |
| 11. In the accomplishment
of a mission
任務之達成 | 12. Control
統御 |
| 13. Chain of command
指揮系統 | 14. A commander exercises
his authority
指揮官行其職權 |
| 15. Under control
節制 | 16. Large unit
大兵團 |
| 17. General staff
普通參謀 | 18. Special staff
特業參謀 |
| 19. Personal staff
侍從參謀 | 20. Aide
侍從武官 |
| 21. Handle personally
躬自處理 | 22. Field force
野戰部隊 |
| 23. Division
師 | 24. Corps
軍團 |
| 25. Group of armies
集團軍 | 26. General headquarters
總司令部 |
| 27. General headquarter
reserve
總司令部預備隊 | |

Q What is the primary object of military organization?

A The primary object of military organization is to facilitate command.

Q What is command?

A Command is the authority which an individual in the military service lawfully exercises over his subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment or both.

Q What is the basis of tactical organization for command?

A It is based on the progressive formation of successive groups.

Q What is the theory back of organization?

A The basis of the theory of organization is the exercise of individual responsibility within proper spheres.

Q What is unity of command?

A By unity of command is meant that all troops engaged in the accomplishment of a mission should be placed under the control of a single commander.

Q Is unity of command important?

A Yes, very important; for it is essential to success.

Q What is the chain of command?

A The chain of command is the succession of subordinate commanders through whom a commander exercises his authority and control.

Q Why is the chain of command essential?

A Because it is only in this way that a commander can make his will known quickly to the lowest unit or individual under his control.

Q What is the purpose of providing a commander with staff officers?

A The purpose is to assist the commander in the exercise of his command functions.

Q Does the introduction of the staff into a unit alter the basic principles of command and responsibility?

A No.

Q What does the staff of a large unit include?

- A The staff of a large unit includes three groups: the general staff, the special staff, and the personal staff.
- Q What does the personal staff group consist of?
- A The personal staff group consists of aides.
- Q Why is the staff necessary?
- A Because in the ascending scale of the chain of command, a point is reached where the multiplicity of details are too numerous for the commander to handle personally.
- Q How are the field forces organized?
- A They are organized into division, corps armies, groups of armies, and the general headquarters, including general headquarters reserve.
- Q What is meant by the term "large units"?
- A The term refers to divisions, corps, armies, and groups of armies.

LESSON 10

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Declare war 宣戰 | 2. Object 目的 |
| 3. Secretary of War 陸軍部長 | 4. Chief of Staff 參謀長 |
| 5. Military advisor 軍事顧問 | 6. Final decision 最後決定 |
| 7. General Staff 參謀本部 | 8. War Department General Staff 陸軍參謀本部 |
| 9. Ground Force 地面部隊 | 10. Air Force 空軍 |
| 11. Army Service Force 陸軍供應隊 | 12. Oversea Department 海外軍區 |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. Task force 派遣軍 | 14. Base 基地; 根據地 |
| 15. National security 國家安全 | 16. Personnel Division 人事廳 |
| 17. Military Intelligence Division 情報廳 | 18. Operations and Training Division 作戰訓練廳 |
| 19. Supply Division 補給廳 | 20. War Plan Division 計劃廳 |
| 21. Assistant Chief of Staff 廳長 | 22. War Council 陸軍會議 |
| 23. Under Secretary of War 陸軍部次長 | 24. Assistant Secretary of War 陸軍部副部長 |
| 25. Assistant Secretary of War for Air 陸軍部空軍副部長 | 26. Deputy Chief of Staff 副參謀長 |

Q What power does the Congress have in regard to the Army?

A Under the American Constitution, the Congress has the power to "raise and support armies" for national defense.

Q What does that power imply?

A It implies that the size of the Army and the size of each of its three components are determined by the Congress and that the money to maintain the military establishment is appropriated by the Congress.

Q What other powers does the Congress have?

A The Congress has the right to declare war and to make available the national resources and man-power with which to conduct a war.

Q What are the duties of the War Department?

A Generally speaking, it is charged with the responsibility for the execution of the provisions of the National Defense Act and policies specified by the President and for the

attainment of the objects fixed by the President.

Q Who heads the War Department?

A The Secretary of War.

Q To whom is he responsible?

A He is responsible to the President and to the American people.

Q Who is the professional head of the Army?

A The Chief of Staff of the Army.

Q What is his capacity?

A He is the military advisor of the Secretary of War and makes the final decision on recommendations made by the General Staff of which he is the head.

Q What are the chief features in the new organization of the War Department?

A The new organization provides, under the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, a War Department General Staff, a Ground Force, an Air Force, and an Army Service Force, and, in addition thereto, such numbers of overseas departments, task forces, base commands, defense commands, commands in theaters of operations, and other commands as may be necessary in the national security.

Q What are the five divisions of the War Department General Staff?

A They are the Personnel Division, the Military Intelligence Division, the Operations and Training Division, the Supply Division, and the War Plans Division.

Q What are the names of the division chiefs?

A They are called Assistant Chief of Staff.

Q How are the divisions commonly called?

A They are commonly called G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4 and W.P.D.

- Q What constitutes the War Council?
- A The Secretary of War, the Under Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff constitute the War Council.
- Q When may the Assistant Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and the Deputy Chiefs of Staff attend meetings of the War Council?
- A When directed by the Secretary of War.
- Q What does the decision of the Secretary of War in the War Council amount to?
- A His decision there constitutes the policy of the war Department.

LESSON 11

ARMS AND SERVICE

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Arm 兵種 | 2. Service 兵科 |
| 3. Combatant 戰鬥的; 戰鬥員 | 4. Non-combatant 非戰鬥的; 非戰鬥員 |
| 5. Branch 兵種或兵科 | 6. Engage 與戰; 交戰 |
| 7. Overcome 勝 | 8. Combat mission 戰鬥任務 |
| 9. Supply 補給; 供應 | 10. General administration 一般行政 |
| 11. Hospitalization 病院化 | 12. Infantry 步兵 |
| 13. Field Artillery 野戰砲兵 | 14. Coast Artillery 海岸砲兵 |
| 15. Corps of Engineer 工兵隊 | 16. Signal Corps 通信兵隊 |
| 17. Adjutant General's Department 軍務署 | 18. Inspector General's Department 視察署 |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 19. Judge Advocate General's Department 軍法署 | 20. Quartermaster's Corps 輜重兵隊 |
| 21. Finance Department 財務署 | 22. Medical Department 軍醫署 |
| 23. Ordnance Department 兵工署 | 24. Chemical Warfare Service 化學兵科 |
| 25. Corps of Chaplains 隨軍牧師管理處 | 26. Armored Force 裝甲兵隊 |
| 27. Tactical unit 戰術單位 | 28. Highly skilled mechanical expert 高度精練之機械家專 |
| 29. Technical expert 技術專家 | 30. Armored unit 裝甲單位 |
| 31. Armored division 裝甲師 | 32. Occupational specialist 專門職業人材 |
| 33. Moral Branch 士氣部 | 34. Supervision 監督 |
| 35. Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation 陸海軍福利娛樂聯合委員會 | 36. Army Motion Picture Service 陸軍電影供應部 |
| 37. Music 音樂 | 38. Athletics 體育; 運動 |
| 39. Exchange 販賣部 | 40. Service club 俱樂部 |
| 41. Day rooms 閱覽室 | 42. Army Library Service 陸軍圖書供應部 |
| 43. Camp publications 隨營刊物 | 44. Guest houses 招待所 |
| 45. Recreational areas 娛樂場 | 46. Army welfare work 陸軍福利工作 |
| 47. Specialization 專門 | |

Q How is the United States Army divided?

A It is divided into seven Arms and nine Services.

Q Briefly speaking, what is the difference between the Arms and Services?

A They are the combatant and non-combatant branches of the Army.

Q What is the duty of the Arms?

A Their duty is to engage and overcome the enemy.

Q What is the job of the Services?

A Their business is to help the combatant branches in their combat missions by performing such non-combatant duties as supply, general administration, hospitalization, etc.

Q What are the Arms?

A The Arms are the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Air Forces, Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps.

Q And what are the Services?

A The Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster's Corps, the Finance Department, the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, and the Corps of Chaplains.

Q How about the Armored Force?

A It is neither an arm nor a service.

Q What is it?

A It is a tactical unit of combined arms and services.

Q What distance can it normally cover in a day's fighting?

A It can move 150 miles into enemy territory, and repeat the process day by day.

Q Are large numbers of highly skilled mechanical and

technical experts required to operate and maintain the armored units?

A Yes, fifty percent of all enlisted men in the armored divisions are classified as occupational specialists.

Q How about the Morale Branch?

A It is under the supervision and control of the Chief of Staff and works in cooperation with the advisory services of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation.

Q What is the principal aim of morale activities?

A The principal aim of moral work is to strengthen the will and ability of the soldier so that he can best perform his military duties.

Q What are some of the typical matters with which the Morale Branch is concerned?

A They are, for instance, the Army Motion Picture Service, amateur dramatics in the Army, music, athletics, exchanges, service clubs, day rooms, the Army Library Service, camp publications, guest houses, recreational areas, and cooperation with civilian agencies in the furtherance of Army welfare work.

Why is it necessary to divide the Army into Arms and

Q Services?

A Because of the necessity to secure specialization.

LESSON 12

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Close with the enemy
與敵人在近距離作戰 | 2. Enforce the decision of battle in attack
攻擊時奪取決定性的勝利 |
| 3. Hold its own position in defense
防禦時保持自己陣地 | 4. Means of action
作戰方法 |
| 5. Fire and movement
射擊與運動 | 6. Technique
技術 |
| 7. Modern warfare
近代戰爭 | 8. Motorization
摩托化 |
| 9. March
行軍 | 10. Semi-automatic rifle
半自動步槍 |
| 11. Fire power
火力 | 12. Rifle
步槍 |
| 13. Infantry tactics
步兵戰術 | 14. Basic training
基本教練 |
| 15. Regiment
團 | 16. Triangular division
三三制師 |
| 17. Square division
四四制師 | 18. Brigade
旅 |
| 19. Rapidity of movement
行動迅速 | 20. Mobility
運動性 |
| 21. Secure information
取情報 | 22. Keep the enemy in ignorance
欺敵 |
| 23. Provide security
擔任警戒 | 24. Exploit success
擴張戰果 |
| 25. All types of terrain
各種地形 | 26. Shock action
突擊戰 |
| 27. Mounted combat
乘馬戰鬥 | 28. Weapon
兵器 |
| 29. Field of battle
戰場 | 30. Rugged terrain
崎嶇不平之地 |

- Q What is the primary mission of the infantry?
- A The primary mission of the infantry is to close with the enemy and to enforce the decision of battle in attack, and to hold its own positions in defense.
- Q What are the two general means of action of the infantry?
- A Fire and movement.
- Q To what end is the technique in modern warfare designed?
- A Much of the technique of modern warfare is designed to give greater and greater assistance to the infantry in the accomplishment of its mission.
- Q Can motorization completely replace the ability of the infantry to march and fight on foot?
- A No.
- Q What is the advantage of the Garand semi-automatic rifle?
- A It triples the fire power of the Springfield rifle.
- Q Why is the infantry training important even to other Arms?
- A Because the training in infantry tactics is essential as a basic training for every soldier.
- Q How many regiments are there in a division of the Regular Army?
- A In a triangular division of the Regular Army, there are three infantry regiments, plus the necessary artillery, engineers, signal corps, and service elements.
- Q How about a square division of the National Guard?
- A A square National Guard Division contains two infantry brigades, each of two regiments, a brigade of field artillery and supporting and service troops.
- Q What are the characteristics of the Cavalry?
- A The characteristics are rapidity of movement, mobility, and the ability to fight either mounted or dismounted.

Q How is the cavalry used:

A The cavalry is used to secure information, to keep the enemy in ignorance, to provide security and to exploit success.

Q What are the chief characteristics of the horse which fit it for war?

A It has great mobility off the roads, over all types of terrain and can be moved swiftly, on roads, in trucks.

Q How is the horse used in a mounted combat?

A The horse, by shock action in a mounted combat, serves both as a weapon and as a means of transport.

Q What is the advantage of the new American system of carrying cavalry horses in trucks?

A This system eliminates long, fatiguing marches and enables the cavalry to arrive fresh on the field of battle, ready for use on rugged terrain.

Q What kind of divisions are cavalry divisions?

A They are square divisions.

Q What does a cavalry division include?

A A cavalry division includes approximately 12,000 officers and men, 7,700 horses, and 1,300 vehicles.

LESSON 13

FIELD ARTILLERY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Artillery 砲兵 | 2. Accompany 隨伴 |
| 3. Light artillery 輕砲兵 | 4. Horse artillery 騎砲兵 |
| 5. Siege or heavy artillery 攻城砲兵或重砲兵 | 6. Mountain artillery 山砲兵 |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. Fire support 火力支援 | 8. Power of concentration 集中之力量 |
| 9. Concealed position 掩蔽陣地 | 10. Fire action 火戰 |
| 11. Vulnerability 易受損傷 | 12. Close liaison 密切聯絡 |
| 13. Observe the target 觀測目標 | 14. Observe fire 觀測射擊 |
| 15. Organic artillery 建制砲兵 | 16. Triangular infantry division 三三制步兵師 |
| 17. Square infantry division 四四制步兵師 | 18. "Eyes and ears" 耳目 |
| 19. Field Artillery Observation Battalion 野戰砲兵觀測營 | 20. Sound-and-Flash Battalion 聲光營 |
| 21. Adjust fire 修正射擊 | 22. Sound-ranging 音測 |
| 23. Sound wave 音波 | 24. Flash-ranging 光測 |
| 25. Bombardment aviation 轟炸航空 | 26. Direct support of ground force 直接支援地面部隊 |
| 27. Elasticity 韌性 | |

Q What is field artillery?

A Field Artillery is the artillery which accompanies the Army in the field.

Q What does Field Artillery include?

A It includes light artillery, horse artillery, siege or heavy artillery, and mountain artillery.

Q What is the reason for the existence of Field Artillery?

A The ability to assist the other arms through the fire support which it supplies, especially to the infantry in the accomplishment of missions.

Q What is the essential characteristic of Field Artillery?

A The essential characteristic is fire power, especially the power of concentration of that fire power and the ability to employ that fire power from concealed positions.

Q What are its limitations?

A The limitations are its inability to act otherwise than by fire action, its vulnerability when in movement, and its comparative vulnerability even when in position.

Q How can efficiency in artillery fires and close liaison with supported troops be obtained?

A These are obtained, whenever possible, by having the field artillery commander located at the same place as the commander of the supported force.

Q Is it necessary to observe the targets in order to place artillery fire on them?

A It is not necessary.

Q Is it necessary to observe fire?

A Yes, whenever possible.

Q What is the organic artillery of a triangular infantry division?

A Four battalions of three batteries each of howitzers.

Q What is the organic artillery of a square infantry division?

A A Field Artillery Brigade of three howitzer regiments.

Q What is the "eyes and ears" of the Field Artillery?

A The Field Artillery Observation Battalion, sometimes called the Sound-and-Flash Battalion, is often referred to as the "eyes and ears" of the Field Artillery.

Q What is the mission of this unit?

A Its mission is to locate enemy artillery and to adjust the fire of friendly artillery.

- Q What is sound-ranging?
- A Location made by measurement of sound wave.
- Q What is flash-ranging?
- A Location of enemy artillery made by visual observation of a gun's flash.
- Q Has the employment of bombardment aviation for direct support of ground-forces greatly lessened the utility of field artillery?
- A No. Bombardment aviation predominates only in that portion of the battle area which is beyond the range of effective, observed artillery fire.
- Q What are the advantages of artillery fire over bombardment aviation?
- A It is more constant and less arrested by darkness, weather and fog. It excels in fire readiness, fire elasticity, and fire rapidity.

LESSON 14

COAST ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, AND SIGNAL CORPS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Harbor and coast defense 港口及海岸防衛 | 2. Aircraft 航空器 |
| 3. Fixed 固定的 | 4. Movable 遊動的 |
| 5. Fortification 築城 | 6. Railway artillery 鐵道砲兵 |
| 7. Tractor-drawn artillery 汽車索引砲兵 | 8. Anti-aircraft artillery 高射砲兵 |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. Trench mortar artillery
迫擊砲兵 | 10. Submarine mine 水雷 |
| 11. Demolition 破壞 | 12. Construction 營造 |
| 13. Surveying 測量 | 14. Mapping 製圖 |
| 15. Program of expansion
擴充計劃 | 16. Installation 設置 |
| 17. Receiving information
接受情報 | 18. Directing troop 指揮部
隊 |
| 19. War of movement 運
動戰 | |

Q What is the work of the Coast Artillery Corps?

A It is broadly divided into (1) harbor and coast defense and (2) defense against enemy aircraft.

Q What is the nature of the work?

A The Corps has to be prepared to engage the enemy on the surface of the land or sea, in the air and under water.

Q What does coast artillery include?

A It includes the fixed and movable elements of the land and coast fortifications, railway artillery, tractor-drawn artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, trench mortar artillery and the submarine mine.

Q What is the mission of the engineers?

A Generally speaking, the mission of the engineers is to increase the combat efficiency and capacity of the other arms.

Q What is the nature of the work?

A Facilitating movements, increasing defensive powers, and providing for shelter and water supply.

Q What fundamental military functions do they engage in?

A They engage in practically all kinds of activities including

combat, supply, technical staff operations, demolition, and construction.

Q Any other important jobs?

A Surveying and mapping.

Q What do these jobs include?

A They include the preparation of various kinds of maps, the production of maps in quantity, the keeping of maps, and the distribution of maps to the other arms and services at the earliest possible moment for tactical as well as strategical uses.

Q What was the strength of the Corps of Engineers, for instance, on July 1, 1940, before the program of expansion had begun?

A It consisted of about 800 officers and 5,500 enlisted men.

Q What is the reason for the existence of the Signal Corps?

A Signal troops are organized for the installation and operation of the technical means of signal communication.

Q What is its duty to a commander?

A It provides a commander with the channels for receiving information and for directing troops.

Q What has increased the responsibility of the Signal Corps?

A The modern war of movement.

Q What are the important additional duties of the Signal Corps?

A The development of meteorological and photographic equipments, the production of motion pictures for training purposes, and the making of photographs, for historical records.

Q With what strength did the Signal Corps begin its expansion?

A 375 officers and 7,700 enlisted men.

LESSON 15

AIR FORCES

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. War-plane 戰鬥〔飛〕機 | 2. Horsepower 馬力 |
| 3. Motor 發動機 | 4. Cruising range 巡航航程 |
| 5. Landing wheel 起落輪 | 6. Aileron 輔翼 |
| 7. Aeronautical Section 航空科 | 8. Training plane 教練〔飛〕機 |
| 9. Observation plane 偵察〔飛〕機 | 10. Pursuit plane 驅逐〔飛〕機 |
| 11. Bombardment plane 轟炸〔飛〕機 | 12. Liaison plane 聯絡〔飛〕機 |
| 13. Transport plane 運輸〔飛〕機 | 14. Landing ground 降落場 |
| 15. Flight 分隊 | 16. Squadron 中隊 |
| 17. Group 大隊 | 18. Wing 聯隊 |
| 19. Command 總隊 | 20. Air Force 航空隊 |

Q When did the United States Army purchase the first war plane?

A The first Army plane arrived at Fort Myer, Virginia, on August 28, 1908.

Q What kind of plane was it?

A It was equipped with a 25 horsepower motor, having a top speed of 40.40 miles per hour and a cruising range of 125 miles. It had a pair of wooden skids instead of

landing wheels. There were no ailerons; the wings were warped.

- Q What was its record in the delivery test?
- A In the delivery test, Orville Wright kept her up in the air for an hour and two minutes.
- Q How did the American Army aviation start?
- A It started in 1907 with the formation of the Aeronautical Section in the Signal Corps.
- Q When was the Army aviation taken from the Signal Corps?
- A After World War I, the United States Army Air Service was formed.
- Q What are the characteristics of the Air Force?
- A The characteristics are the extremely high degree of mobility, the power of movement in three dimensions, and the extreme range of fire power.
- Q What are the limitations?
- A The limitations are the dependence on landing grounds and the sensitiveness to atmospheric conditions.
- Q What is the fundamental Air Force unit?
- A The flight, with an average of three to four planes.
- Q What does it correspond to?
- A It corresponds to a company, a battery or a troop.
- Q What is a squadron?
- A Three or four flights, with 12 to 15 airplanes, together with administrative supply, and maintenance personnel form a squadron.
- Q What is the next higher unit?
- A The next higher unit is a group composed of two to four squadrons, with the necessary personnel.
- Q What next?

A If still larger units are required, two to four groups are formed into wings and wings into commands.

Q How big is a command?

A It consists of two to four wings with 400 to 1,000 planes altogether.

Q What does it correspond to?

A It corresponds to a division.

Q How big is an Air Force?

A An Air Force varies in size.

LESSON 16

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Connected with the Army 與陸軍有關 | 2. Military record 軍事案卷 |
| 3. Legitimate purpose 合法宗旨 | 4. Serial number 號碼 |
| 5. Military establishment 軍事機關 | 6. Recording 登記 |
| 7. Communicating 下達 | 8. Order 命令 |
| 9. Instruction 訓令 | 10. Regulation 法規 |
| 11. Manual 教範 | 12. Document 公文; 文件 |
| 13. Preparing and issuing 製發; 填發 | 14. Commission 委任狀 |
| 15. Candidate 候補人 | 16. United States Military Academy 美國陸軍軍官學校 |
| 17. Recruiting 招募 | 18. Recommendation 保薦; 呈請 |

19. Award 授與 20. Military decoration 勳章
21. Service medal 獎章 22. Case 案件

Q How many Americans were there who were connected with the Army in the First World War by the name of Smith?

A 50,328 men

Q Was it very difficult for anybody named Smith to request the use of his military records for legitimate purposes?

A No. By giving his complete name and serial number, his records can be quickly found.

Q Record keeping is very important, isn't it?

A Yes, the orderly functioning of the military establishment depends largely upon the accuracy and the availability of the records.

Q What office keeps records for the War Department?

A The Adjutant General's Department.

Q How many records does the Adjutant General's Office have in custody?

A Approximately 660,000,000 records.

Q What do the records involve?

A They involve more than 35,000,000 men who have been connected with the Army at one time or another since the American Declaration of Independence.

Q What is the duty of the department in general?

A It is charged with the duty of recording and communicating to the troops and individuals in the military service of the United States all orders, instructions, regulations, manuals and other documents issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff or otherwise.

Q What are some of its other functions?

- A They include the procuring of Army officers, the preparing and issuing of commissions, and the conducting of examinations of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy.
- Q Any other functions?
- A Through the agency of the corps area commanders, it controls a widespread recruiting service of enlisted men for the Regular Army.
- Q Still others?
- A It considers all recommendations for awards of military decorations and service medals.
- Q What is the volume of business handled yearly by the office?
- A Normally, the Adjutant General's Office handles a volume of business of over 3,000,000 cases each year.
- Q How efficiently are inquiries answered?
- A Important inquiries seldom take more than two or three days.
- Q How about ordinary requests, for instance?
- A Except in unusual cases, all requests are sure of attention within a week or ten days.

LESSON 17

OTHER SERVICES

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Permanent 固定 | 2. Detail 調派; 調用 |
| 3. Imposing punishment 處罰 | 4. Feeding 給養 |
| 5. Clothing 被服; 服裝 | 6. Housing 住宿 |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. Transporting 運輸 | 8. Motor transport 汽車
運輸 |
| 9. Remount 新馬 | 10. Dental Corps 牙醫隊 |
| 11. Medical Administration
醫藥行政 | 12. Sanitary Corps 衛生隊 |
| 13. Nurse Corps 看護隊 | 14. Sick and wounded 病傷 |
| 15. Munition 軍火 | 16. Designing of ordnance
items 兵工設計 |
| 17. In collaboration 會同;
會辦 | 18. Authorization 核准 |
| 19. "Passion for peace" 酷
愛和平 | 20. Special gas troop 特種
化學部隊 |
| 21. Screening smoke 幕烟 | 22. Tear gas 催淚劑 |
| 23. Irritant smoke 噴嚏烟 | 24. Lung irritant 窒息劑 |
| 25. Vesicant 糜爛劑 | 26. Chief of the Chaplain
隨軍牧師長 |
| 27. In contented states of
mind 心滿意足 | |

Q Which department takes charge of the inquiring into and reporting upon all matters under the War Department?

A The Inspector General's Department.

Q Is it provided with permanent officers?

A No, its officers are detailed from the various arms and services.

Q What are the particular fields of its inquiry?

A The economical and lawful expenditure of funds and property, and the conduct, discipline and efficiency of officers and troops.

Q Do its members have authority of imposing punishment?

A No.

- Q The duty of the Judge Advocate General's Department is, of course, to give, to the entire military establishment, constant, expert, legal advice, on all phases of law.
- A And the Finance Department is responsible for disbursing and accounting for all the funds appropriated by the American Congress for the Army.
- Q The Quartermaster Corps is charged with the duty of feeding, clothing, housing and transporting the Army that much I know. But what are the five divisions under it?
- A Supply, construction, motor transport, transportation, and remount.
- Q What are the five corps of the Medical Department?
- A Medical, Dental, Medical Administration, Sanitary, and Nurses.
- Q What are the three aspects of the duty of the Medical Department?
- A The selection of the physically fit, the preservation of the health of the able-bodied, and the restoration of the health of the sick and wounded. In short, the duty of the department is conserving the military man-power and preserving the strength of the military forces.
- Q In fulfilling its duty of providing the munitions for the Army, how is the designing of ordnance items carried on by the Ordnance Department?
- A In collaboration with the using Arms, after authorization by the General Staff.
- Q What is the difficulty of the American Ordnance Department?
- A American national policy and the "passion for peace" have denied the maintenance of an adequate munitions

industry in peacetime.

Q What is the duty of the Chemical Warfare Service?

A It has charge of the research in and the development of chemical warfare, the procurement and supply of chemical materials to the Army, the training in offensive and defensive procedure, and the organization and operation of special gas troops.

Q What are the five classes of war gases?

A Screening smoke, tear gases, irritant smokes, lung irritants, and vesicants.

Q What is the job filled by the Corps of Chaplains?

A The creation and maintenance of the strong mental and moral fibre of the fighting men of the United States Army.

Q The Chief of the Chaplains advises the Secretary of War on religious affairs and helps to keep the soldiers in contented states of mind, doesn't he?

A Yes, of course.

PART III
THE NAVY OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

LESSON 18

INTRODUCTION

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Soil 土地 | 2. Mainland 本土 |
| 3. Invade 侵略 | 4. Landing 登陸 |
| 5. Land 登陸 | 6. Coast 海岸 |
| 7. Threaten 威脅 | 8. Enemy fleet 敵人艦隊 |
| 9. Flag ship 旗艦 | 10. Panic 恐慌 |
| 11. Seacoast town 沿岸城鎮 | 12. Public opinion 輿論 |
| 13. Sea-going 航海的 | 14. Offensive strategy 攻勢
戰略 |
| 15. Naval tradition 海軍慣
例 | 16. Single ship offensive
action 單艦攻擊 |
| 17. Sea strategy 海戰戰略 | 18. Government instruction
政府訓令 |
| 19. Command of the seas
制海權 | 20. Strategical offensive 戰
略攻勢 |
| 21. Defense zone 防禦地帶 | 22. Protect commerce 保商 |

Q How far is the United States of America from Europe?

A More than 3,000 miles.

Q When was the soil of the United States mainland last invaded?

A In 1814.

Q How?

A In the War of 1812 between the United States of America and England, the British effected successful landings in Maryland and in Louisiana in 1814. The army which landed in Maryland marched on Washington, D. C., on August 24 and burned the Capitol while the other army held the mouth of the Mississippi River at New Orleans.

Q How late was the Atlantic coast of the United States of America threatened by an enemy fleet?

A As late as 1898!

Q How?

A In the Spanish-American War of 1898, the Spanish fleet, under Cervera, with the flag ship "Maria Theresa," crossed the Atlantic, disrupted American shipping and created panic among the seacoast towns.

Q What did the Spanish-American War do to American public opinion?

A So far as the American Navy is concerned, it proved the necessity for a sea-going fleet employed to execute an offensive strategy.

Q What has characterized American naval tradition so far?

A Though there were ample instances of single ship offensive actions ever since 1775, American sea strategy in the past had always been entirely defensive in outlook.

Q Very strange for such a great and powerful nation as the United States of America, isn't it?

A Very strange, indeed!

Q But why?

A Because America had no fleet.

Q Do navies grow or act of their own accord?

A No, they are the product of national policy, and they can

only act as a result of government instructions.

Q When does American public opinion come to understand the necessity for obtaining the command of the seas by means of the strategic offensive?

A Only in comparatively recent years.

Q For the United States of America, is it possible to establish a defense zone round her, say perhaps, to the limits of the Continental Shelf?

A Impossible! It is necessary to protect her commerce and interests wherever possible and to seek and strike an enemy wherever and whenever possible.

LESSON 19

DEVELOPMENT

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Continental Congress
大陸議會 | 2. Merchantman 商船 |
| 3. Man-of-war 兵艦 | 4. Founder 創辦人 |
| 5. United States Naval Academy 美國海軍軍官學校 | 6. United States Naval War College 美國海軍大學 |
| 7. Commodore 海軍代將 | 8. Naval policy 海軍政策 |
| 9. Secretary of the Navy 海軍部長 | 10. First Lord of the British Admiralty 英國海軍部部長 |
| 11. Significance 重要 | 12. Priceless naval asset 無價海軍資產 |
| 13. Fleet-operating base 一等港 | 14. Warship 兵艦 |
| 15. Battleship 戰鬥艦 | 16. Destroyer 驅逐艦 |

17. Naval power 海強 18. Two-Ocean Fleet Act 兩洋艦隊法

19. Assistant Secretary of the Navy 海軍部副部長

Q When was the United States Navy founded?

A In 1775, when the Continental Congress purchased six merchantmen and made them into men-of-war.

Q Who was the founder?

A John Paul Jones.

Q When was the United States Naval Academy founded?

A In 1845.

Q Who founded the United States Naval War College?

A Commodore Stephen Bleecker Luce, on October 6, 1884, in Newport, Rhode Island.

Q Where is it now?

A Now on a little island in Newport Harbor.

Q What part did President Roosevelt's famous uncle play in the development of America's naval policy?

A I think I better quote.

Q Please!

A "There is a man in the White House for the next four years who believes that the American Navy should be the best in the world," said Mr. Morton, then the American Secretary of the Navy, when speaking of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Q What did Lord Selborne, the First Lord of the British Admiralty at that time, have to say?

A He summed up the situation tersely thus: "In the Western Hemisphere, the United States are forming a Navy, the power and size of which will be limited only by

the amount of money which the American people choose to spend on it."

Q Who built the Panama Canal?

A President Theodore Roosevelt.

Q What is the significance?

A It is a priceless naval asset to the United States of America, enabling her ships to be transferred from one ocean to another without the need for a tedious voyage of over 10,000 miles round the coast of South America.

Q How about the Pacific?

A In the Pacific there is the magnificent fleet-operating base of Pearl Harbor in the Hawaii Islands.

Q But how far is it from the other bases? From Panama? From San Francisco?

A 4685 miles from Panama and 2091 miles from San Francisco.

Q What was the size of the American fleet in European waters in November, 1918?

A 345 warships, including eight battleships and sixty eight destroyers.

Q How did the American Navy compare with those of the other naval powers at the end of World War I?

A She had one of the greatest navies that have ever existed in the history of the world.

Q When was the Two-Ocean Fleet Act passed?

A 1940.

Q Who started the Two-Ocean Navy idea?

A Franklin D. Roosevelt, when he was the American Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has been since 1933 the President of the United States of America.

LESSON 20

BATTLESHIPS

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. The Bluejacket's Manual | 2. Vessel 船隻 |
| 海軍教範 | |
| 3. Modern battleship 近代 | 4. Armored vessel 裝甲船 |
| 戰鬥艦 | 隻 |
| 5. American Civil War 美 | 6. Blockade 封鎖 |
| 國南北戰爭 | |
| 7. Freeboard 乾舷 | 8. Dimension 大小 |
| 9. Launching 下水 | 10. Displacement 排水量 |
| 11. Naval Affairs Com-
mittee 海軍委員會 | 12. Knot 海里 |
| 13. Underwater protection
水下保護 | 14. Control tower 瞭望台 |
| 15. Tripod mast 三脚桅 | 16. Cage mast 籠形桅 |
| 17. Catapult 彈射機 | 18. Normal battle range 普
通作戰距離 |
| 19. Battle-cruiser 戰鬥巡洋
艦 | 20. "Large cruiser" 大巡
洋艦 |

Q Are Americans believers in big battleships?

A Yes, as The Bluejacket's Manual puts it, battleships big enough "to fight any vessel anywhere."

Q How did the building of armored vessels and the modern battleship begin?

A In the American Civil War, the Southern Confederacy, hard pressed by the Northern blockade, fitted iron plates onto her old wooden ship, the "Merrimac," in 1862. The North countered by developing a cumbersome-looking craft called the "Monitor" even more heavily armored

than the "Merrimac," with practically no freeboard.

Q What group of battleships was intended to be the greatest, most powerful and most costly?

A The five "Montanas."

Q What are their dimensions?

A 903 feet long and 123 feet wide in the sea-going state. By the time of their launching, the Panama Canal locks will have to be widened to 135 feet,

Q What would have been the displacement?

A Certainly around 60,000 tons each!

Q What happened to the group?

A In June, 1942, Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee, announced that the building of the five new United States battleships of the "Montana" class had been "temporarily deferred."

Q What are the biggest American battleships in existence?

A The six "Iowas."

Q What are their characteristics?

A Displacement: 45,000 tons; armament: nine 16-inch guns; speed: 30-35 knots; beam: 108 feet; and length: 880 feet.

Q Are they able to pass the Panama Canal in its present state?

A Yes.

Q How about these new battleships?

A They are superlative constructions embodying the latest developments in armament, engine, armor, and underwater protection.

Q How about the older battleships?

A Even they have put on a new appearance by the addition of control towers, by the substitution of tripod mast for the old cage mast ones, by the installation of catapults

and aircraft, and by the mounting of anti-aircraft guns.

Q What is the normal battle range?

A The modern naval artillery is accurate from 30,000 yards and up.

Q What do the Americans call their battle-cruisers?

A They call them "large cruisers."

Q How are the battleships named?

A They are named after states.

Q How are the battle-cruisers named?

A After the external possessions of the United States.

LESSON 21

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Floating hangar 浮動
棚廠 | 2. Runway 跑道 |
| 3. Fuel station 油站 | 4. Repair ship 修理艦 |
| 5. Naval aircraft 海軍航
空器 | 6. Reconnaissance 偵察 |
| 7. Fighting 戰鬥 | 8. Bombing 轟炸 |
| 9. Torpedo 魚雷 | 10. Flight deck 飛行甲板 |
| 11. High maximum-speed
高度最大速率 | 12. Aircraft carrier 航空
母艦 |
| 13. Cooperation between sea
and air force 海空軍之
聯絡 | 14. In theory 在學理上 |
| 15. In practice 在實際上 | 16. Tactical limitation 戰術
的限制 |
| 17. Sea-borne aircraft 艦運
飛行器 | 18. Progressively disadvan-
tageous 累進的不利 |

19. Base facility 基地設備 20. Shore-based aircraft 岸站航空器
 21. Ideal target 理想的目標 22. Petrol 汽油
 23. Inflammable 易燃 24. Explosive 爆炸
 25. Fly planes off and on 使飛機起落 26. In the midst of severe action 正在戰事緊張之際
 27. Dangerous 危險 28. Defensive armament 防禦武裝
 29. Awkward 狼狽 30. Sphere of dominance 優勢範圍
 31. Surface vessel 水面船隻 32. All-powerful 萬能
 33. Difficult 困難 34. Hazardous 瀕危的

Q What is the purpose of aircraft-carriers?

A They serve the purpose of a floating hangar, runway, fuel station, and repair ship for a force of naval aircraft, used for reconnaissance, fighting, bombing, or torpedo work.

Q In what respects are they different from the other types of warships?

A In the three essentials of their design.

Q What are the three essentials?

A Large storage capacity, largest possible flight deck, and high maximum-speed.

Q Are aircraft-carriers the ideal solution for the problem of cooperation between sea and air forces?

A In theory, yes.

Q How about in practice?

A In practice, they are subject to several important tactical limitations.

- Q Please name the first one!
- A Firstly, it is impossible to carry really big aircraft to the sea at all.
- Q And with each increase in the size of aircraft, sea-borne aircraft becomes progressively disadvantageous.
- A Secondly, because of design and base facilities, even in the case of aircraft of the same size, shore-based aircraft tends to hold the advantage.
- Q What are the limitations of the carriers themselves?
- A The greatest limitation is the vulnerability of the aircraft-carriers.
- Q Please give the reasons!
- A In the first instance, their general design makes them ideal targets for bombs, guns, and torpedoes.
- Q Oh, yes, yes, I can well imagine! Their standing high out of water! Their acres of flat top!
- A In the second place, their contents of planes, petrol, bombs, and torpedoes are highly inflammable and explosive in character.
- Q Yes, I can very well recall the sinking of the "Lexington."
- A The third disadvantage is that they have to change courses arbitrarily in order to fly planes off and on even in the midst of severe actions.
- Q How dangerous!
- A The fourth limitation is their comparative lack of defensive armament on the one hand, and the difficulty of firing the guns that they actually have while engaged simultaneously in flying operation, on the other.
- Q How awkward!
- A As a result, the sphere of dominance of shore-based

aircraft has gradually and steadily pushed surface vessels away from the coasts.

Q Are sea-borne aircraft all-powerful beyond shore-based limits?

A Naturally they are.

Q So, considering the extremely difficult and hazardous nature of reconnaissance, attack, and defense as performed by sea-borne aircraft, the present type of carriers must be accepted as the most ideal solution yet devised.

A That is why they are so popular, irrespective of their limitations.

LESSON 22

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS (Continued)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Backbone of the navy | 2. Conversion 改建 |
| 海軍骨幹 | |
| 3. Priority 優先 | 4. Fighter plane 戰鬥機 |
| 5. Bomber 轟炸機 | 6. Torpedo bomber 魚雷機 |
| 7. Special clause 特條 | 8. Washington Naval Treaty 華盛頓海軍條約 |
| 9. Sister ship 姊妹艦 | 10. Abandon 放棄 |
| 11. Sunk or damaged 或沉或毀 | 12. Killed or drowned 或被殺死或遭滅頂 |
| 13. More advanced 更前進的 | 14. Hangar deck 棚廠甲板 |
| 15. Seaplane tender 水上飛機供應艦 | 16. Escort aircraft carrier 護送航空母艦 |

Q What did Chairman Carl Vinson say when he made the announcement about the "Montanas," in June, 1942?

A The Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee told reporters: "The modern development of aircraft has demonstrated conclusively that the backbone of the navy to-day is the aircraft carrier."

Q Why was the construction of the "Montanas" stopped at all?

A In order to place the construction of, and the conversion into, aircraft carriers first on the list of priority.

Q Do recent reports say the same thing?

A Yes, according to recent reports, many battleships, battle-cruisers, and cruisers are to be completed as, or converted into, aircraft-carriers.

Q What is the recent tendency in equipment?

A There has been a recent tendency to reduce the proportion of fighter planes and observation planes carried and to increase that of the bombers and torpedo-bombers, in American aircraft-carriers.

Q What does this tendency indicate?

A This tendency indicates a more offensive role intended for the aircraft-carriers.

Q How about the "Lexington"?

A It was originally designed as a giant 43,000-ton battle-cruiser. But by a special clause in the Washington Naval Treaty, it, with its sister ship the "Saratoga," was allowed to be finished as aircraft-carrier.

Q What are its characteristics?

A 33,000-ton, eight 8-inch guns, 80 planes, 34 knots. It steamed from San Diego to Honolulu, a distance of 2228 miles at an average speed of only just under 31 knots.

Q How was it finally lost in May, 1942?

A After surviving five torpedoes and bomb hits, it was

finally abandoned because of fire and explosions caused by leaking petrol vapor.

Q What was the record during its seventeen years of life?

A Its squadrons accounted for 23 ships sunk or damaged, 800 Japanese officers and 9,000 men killed or drowned.

95% of its company was saved before it was finally abandoned.

Q Why is the total number of planes carried on American carriers higher than comparable British ships?

A Because the Americans seem to be more advanced in this field.

Q What is the technique?

A American aircraft-carriers go to sea with a number of planes permanently parked on the flight deck, regardless of weather conditions. While flying off planes from the flight deck, the aircraft-carriers simultaneously catapult more aircraft from the hangar deck.

Q How are American aircraft-carriers named?

A They are named after famous ships of the old American Navy or battles of the Revolution.

Q How are the seaplane tenders named?

A Large seaplane tenders are named after sounds and small seaplane tenders are named after bays, straits and inlets.

Q What is the capacity of a seaplane tender?

A Up to twenty-four planes.

Q The individual capacity of the numerous escort aircraft carriers converted from 7,000-ton cargo liners?

A Thirty fighters or twenty torpedo-bombers.

LESSON 23

CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Heavy cruiser 重巡洋艦 | 2. Light cruiser 輕巡洋艦 |
| 3. Mount 裝置 | 4. Tonnage 噸數 |
| 5. Minelayer 佈雷艦 | 6. Minesweeper 掃雷艦 |
| 7. Fast transport 快速運輸艦 | 8. Target ship 靶艦 |
| 9. Experimental ship 試驗艦 | 10. Armored deck 裝甲甲板 |
| 11. Fire control 射擊操縱 | 12. Powerful anti-aircraft armament 強有力之防空武器 |
| 13. Up-to-date turbine 新式渦輪 | 14. Marine Corps 陸戰隊 |
| 15. Member of Congress 國會議員 | 16. Patrol vessel 巡邏船隻 |
| 17. Sub-chaser 驅潛艦 | 18. Motor torpedo boat 魚雷汽艇 |
| 19. Destroyer tender 驅逐艦供應艦 | 20. Submarine tender 潛艇供應艦 |
| 21. Oiler 加油船 | 22. Merchant ship 商船 |
| 23. Yacht 快艇; 遊船 | 24. Auxiliary ship 輔助艦 |
| 25. Submarine 潛水艇 | 26. Gunboat 砲艦 |
| 27. River gunboat 江河砲艦 | 28. Pioneer in submarine development 潛艇鼻祖 |
| 29. Auxiliary cargo ship 輔助貨船 | 30. Ocean-going tug 航海拖船 |
| 31. Harbor tug 內港拖船 | 32. In Commission 就役; 服役 |

Q What are the two types of American cruisers?

A Heavy cruisers and light cruisers.

Q How is the division made?

A The division is made according to whether they mount 8-inch or lighter guns.

Q What is the difference in tonnage?

A In tonnage the heavy cruisers range from 13,000 to 9,000 tons and the light cruisers range from 10,000 to 7,000.

Q So there is a considerable overlap, isn't it?

A Yes, in tonnage.

Q How are the American cruisers as compared with those of Britain?

A The American cruisers are more heavily gunned as compared with British cruisers of similar type, tonnage, and period of construction.

Q How is it that there is a strange gap of twelve years during which not a single destroyer was constructed by the United States Navy?

A It happened like this. America had a huge destroyer fleet in commission and also another huge fleet in various stages of completion in 1918. By 1922 she possessed altogether 284 destroyers of recent construction. And it was not until 1934 that the first new destroyer of the post-war type was commissioned. So there is a gap of twelve years.

Q Did she keep all the 284 destroyers in commission.

A No, a few were converted as minelayers, fast minesweepers, seaplane tenders, fast transports, targets ships, and experimental ships. Only a few were kept in commission for fleet purposes. The remainder of the 284 destroyers were placed in reserve and left moored

together in harbor.

Q How about the 50 destroyers transferred to Britain in 1940?

A They were from the 120 completed 1918-1922.

Q How about the new destroyers of post-war construction?

A They are equipped with armored decks, plotting room for fire control, powerful anti-aircraft armament, and most up-to-date turbines installed in a most convenient fashion.

Q How are American cruisers and destroyers named?

A Cruisers are named after large cities and towns. Destroyers are named after officers and men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, Secretaries of the Navy, members of Congress, and inventors.

Q What other vessels does the United States Navy also possess in large numbers?

A Patrol vessels, sub-chasers, and motor torpedo boats.

Q In what vessels is the United States Navy particularly strong?

A Seaplane tenders, destroyer tenders, submarine tenders, repair ships, oilers, transports, and merchant ships and yachts of immense numbers capable of being converted into transports and other auxiliary ships.

Q How are American submarines named?

A They are named after various types of sea creatures. But those submarines that were completed prior to 1924-1925 are merely numbered, after the British fashion.

Q How about the others?

A Minesweepers are named after birds; gunboats, after small cities; river gunboats, islands; submarine tenders, pioneers in submarine development; repair ships, mythological characters, oilers, rivers; auxiliary cargo

ships, stars; destroyer tenders, natural areas of the United States of America; ocean-going tugs, Indian tribes; and harbor tugs, Indian chiefs and Indian words.

LESSON 24

COAST GUARD AND MARINE CORPS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Coast Guard 海防隊 | 2. Revenue Cutter Service 稅關緝私艦隊 |
| 3. Life Saving Service 救生隊 | 4. Lighthouse Service 燈塔隊 |
| 5. Minor maritime nation 小海軍國 | 6. Sea-going ship 航海船隻 |
| 7. Peacetime duty 平時職務 | 8. Embodied in the United States Navy 合併於美國海軍部 |
| 9. Operate under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy 受海軍部長之命令 | 10. Cruising cutter 巡邏緝私艦 |
| 11. Patrol boat 巡邏艇 | 12. Picket boat 哨艇 |
| 13. Cutter 緝私艦 | 14. Antiaircraft machine gun 高射機關槍 |
| 15. Expeditionary force 遠征軍 | 16. Parachute battalion 傘兵營 |
| 17. Amphibious operations 水陸聯合作戰 | 18. Defense Battalion 防禦營 |
| 19. Consolidation 鞏固 | 20. Newly acquired positions 新佔陣地 |
| 21. Ordinary troop 普通部隊 | |

Q When was the Coast Guard founded?

A In 1790.

Q What is it to-day?

A To-day it really represents a combination of the original Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Services and Lighthouse Services.

Q Is it a powerful force?

A Yes, it is even more powerful than the navy of many minor maritime nations.

Q How many sea-going ships does it possess?

A 500 altogether.

Q What is its peacetime duty?

A In peace time it is only concerned with the enforcement of maritime and customs laws, fishery protection, iceberg patrols, life saving, assistance to vessels in distress, and the provision of aids to navigation.

Q In wartime?

A In war, it is embodied in the United States Navy and operates under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

Q What are the most important units?

A The cruising cutters, the patrol boats, and the picket boats.

Q Please give some particulars about the largest cutters!

A They have a displacement of 2,200-tons, a speed of 20 knots, a cruising range of 8,000 miles at 12½ knots and an armament of two 5-inch guns and eight antiaircraft machine guns.

Q How about the patrol boats?

A There are fifty large patrol boats and sixty smaller ones.

Q How about the larger patrol boats?

A They vary from 210 to 337 tons.

- Q How many picket boats are there?
A 230.
- Q Why is the United States Marine Corps really an expeditionary force?
A Because it is a force of all arms, having its own artillery, tanks, aircraft, and parachute battalions.
- Q What is it especially good for?
A Amphibious operations.
- Q What is its special feature?
A The new "Defense Battalions," for the consolidation of newly acquired positions on land.
- Q What is the real advantage of the Marine over the ordinary troops?
A Ordinary troops usually require some time to recover from the effects of a voyage while the Marines can land fully prepared for action.

LESSON 25

NAVAL AIRCRAFT

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Scout-bomber 偵察轟炸機 | 2. Patrol-bomber 巡哨轟炸機 |
| 3. Scout-observation plane 斥候觀測機 | 4. Trainer 教練機 |
| 5. Utility plane 功用機 | 6. Cruiser-scout 巡邏斥候機 |
| 7. Flying Fortress 空中堡壘 | 8. Fleetstar 艦隊明星 |
| 9. Four-engined 四發動機
的 | 10. Split tail 裂尾 |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Naval blimp 海軍飛艇 | 12. Naval airship 海軍飛艇 |
| 13. Coastal patrol work 海岸巡哨業務 | 14. Blimp 小型飛艇 |
| 15. Low cloud ceiling 低雲幕 | 16. Depth charge 深水炸彈 |
| 17. Adjunct 附屬 | 18. Spot submarine 觀測潛艇 |
| 19. Bureau of Aeronautics 航空局 | 20. Bureau of Naval Personnel 海軍人事局 |
| 21. Bureau of Ordnance 兵工局 | 22. Bureau of Ships 艦務局 |
| 23. Bureau of Yards and Docks 船塢局 | 24. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts 補給會計局 |
| 25. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery 醫務局 | 26. Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air 海軍部空軍副部長 |

Q What are the main types of the United States naval aircraft?

A They are fighters, scout-bombers, bombers, torpedo-bombers, patrol-bombers, scout-observation planes, trainers, utility planes, transports, and cruiserscouts.

Q What is the Navy's counterpart of the Army's Flying Fortress?

A The Fleetstar, also known as the Consolidated BB2Y-2

Q What is it specially good for?

A The four-engined patrol-bomber is especially good for uses on long reaches of coastline and big areas of water.

Q What are its chief characteristics?

A It weighs 25 tons, can carry seven tons of bombs, has a cruising range of 5,200 miles, is fitted with a split tail

and heavily armed and can stay in the air for over thirty hours.

Q Do the United States Coast Guard and the Marine Corps also possess sea-planes of their own?

A Yes, quite a number each.

Q What are naval blimps?

A They are the familiar names of small naval airships.

Q How are they used?

A They are used for coastal patrol work against submarines.

Q What are their chief characteristics?

A They can remain stationary over one spot. The new blimps of the American Navy have a cruising range of over 2,000 miles at 50 knots. When low cloud ceilings make it dangerous for airplanes to operate, they are still serviceable.

Q In what respect are they particularly useful?

A By providing a stable platform both for observation and dropping bombs or depth-charges, they are extremely valuable as an adjunct to surface ships and seaplanes.

Q How well can they spot submarines?

A They can spot submarines ninety feet below the surface of water under favorable circumstances.

Q Which bureau under the Department of the Navy takes charge of naval aircraft?

A The Bureau of Aeronautics.

Q What are the other bureaus?

A They are the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the Bureau of Ordnance, The Bureau of Ships, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Q Who is the highest official in the Department of the Navy

responsible for naval aircraft?

A The Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

LESSON 26

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

1. Officer of the Line 指揮官
2. Executive Branch 指揮兵種
3. Navigation 航海術; 駕駛
4. Gunnery 射擊術
5. Transferable 可調
6. Non-executive branch 非指揮兵科
7. Corps of Civil Engineers 土木工團
8. Staff Corps 參謀團
9. Supply Corps 供應團
10. Constructors Corps 造船工程師團
11. Executive duty 指揮職
12. Semi-executive duty 半戰鬥職務
13. Recruited directly from civil life 直接自普通人中招募
14. United States Naval Reserve 美國海軍後備隊
15. Retired regular naval officer 在鄉正規海軍軍官
16. Merchant Navy 商船隊
17. Take up commission 接受委任; 就役
18. Graduate 畢業生
19. Reserve Officers' Training Corps 後備軍官訓練隊
20. Qualification 資格
21. Capable mariner 航海能手
22. Liberal education 高普教育

23. Refined manners 溫文 爾雅 24. Punctilious courtesy 多禮
 25. Personal honor 自尊心

Q Does the United States Navy believe in encouraging the same degree of specialization as practised in Britain?

A No, specialization is not developed to quite the same extent as in the Royal Navy.

Q Please give instances!

A All Officers of the Line of the United States Navy, equivalent to the Executive Branch of the Royal Navy, are expected to have a sufficient working knowledge of navigation, gunnery, torpedoes, signals, engineering, and flying to be transferable from one kind of duty to another.

Q Is there a separate and non-executive branch of engineer officers in the American Navy as there is in the Royal Navy of Britain?

A No, there is nothing exactly like the British system. In the American Navy, there is a Corps of Civil Engineers which provides a branch of officers more specialized in engineering work than the ordinary officers of the Line. But such officers are mainly employed in shore establishments.

Q What does the Staff Corps include?

A This includes the supply Corps, the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Chaplain Corps, and the Constructors Corps.

Q Do officers of the Staff Corps perform executive duty or semiexecutive duty in battle?

A Yes, they do in the way of handling certain technical

apparatus. The officers of the Staff Corps are really officers of the non-executive branches.

Q What is the main system of entry for officers of the Line and for the Supply Corps?

A The main system of entry is by way of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Q How about the officers of the Staff Corps?

A Officers of the Staff Corps, including certain officers of the Supply Corps are recruited directly from civil life.

Q What does the United States Naval Reserve include?

A It includes retired regular naval officers, officers of the Merchant Navy, ex-Annapolis graduates who did not take up their commissions and graduates of the various Reserved Officers' Training Corps.

Q What did John Paul Jones say about the qualifications of a naval officer?

A He wrote: "It is by no means enough that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner, He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should as well be a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy and the nicest sense of personal honor.

LESSON 27

ADMIRAL MAHAN

1. Rear-Admiral 海軍少將
2. Captain 海軍上尉
3. From the naval angle 自海軍觀點
4. Naval warfare 海戰
5. Naval classic 海軍經典
6. Principal maritime power of the world 世

界上主要海軍強國

7. Big Navyite 大海軍主義者 8. Supreme head 最高統治者

9. Most powerful military nation of the world 世界上最強陸軍國 10. Influence of sea power 海權影響

11. Grand Army 大軍 12. Dominion of the World 主宰世界

13. Sea power 海軍威力; 海軍強國 14. Naval history 海軍戰史

Q For what is Rear-Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan famous?

A He is known for his book of *The Influence of Sea power upon History, 1660-1783*.

Q What does the book consists of?

A It consists of the series of lectures delivered by Mahan at the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

Q When was the book published?

A In 1890, by Messrs. Little, Brown & Company of Boston.

Q Was Mahan successful at first in finding a publisher?

A No, during 1888 and 1889, he, then Captain Mahan, met successive refusals from one firm after another.

Q What was the aim in his studies?

A His aim was to view history over the period 1660-1783 from the naval angle so as to establish a sound doctrine of naval warfare for the future.

Q How was his book received in the United States?

A The American public on the whole gave a favorable reception but was only partially interested.

- Q Was there any one who was really discerning and read it with great interest?
- A Yes, there was Mr. Theodore Roosevelt who was soon to become the President of the United States.
- Q What did he do?
- A He wrote a letter of congratulation to Mahan and concluded by saying that the book would "become a naval classic."
- Q How about the reception in England, then the principal maritime power of the world?
- A The reception there was far more cordial than in the United States. The Big Navyites, especially, considered it as a most happy gift coming timely from on high.
- Q How did the book effect Kaiser Wilhelm II, the supreme head of the then most powerful military nation of the world?
- A He was simply enthralled! "I am just now," he wrote, "not only reading but devouring Captain Mahan's book; and am trying to learn it by heart."
- Q Did Mahan continue his studies on the influence of sea power?
- A Yes, two years later, he published two more volumes under the title of *The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*.
- Q Who first predicted and cherished the idea of the Panama Canal?
- A Admiral Mahan (1840-1914).
- Q Please quote a famous passage of Mahan.
- A Please listen: "Those far distant, storm-beaten ships, on which the Grand Army had never looked, stood

between it and the Dominion of the World.”

Q What did The London Times have to say regarding the books of Mahan?

A The Times remarked: “By his pregnant conception of sea power and his masterly exposition of its influence upon the history of the British Isles, Captain Mahan may almost be said to have effected a revolution in the study of naval history similar in kind to that effected by Copernicus in the domain of astronomy.”

A The reception there was far more cordial than in the United States. The Big Navies, especially, considered

it as a most happy gift coming directly from on high.

Q How did the book of our Kaiser, Wilhelm II, the supreme head of the then most powerful military nation of the

world? He was simply enthralled. “I am just now,” he wrote, “not only reading but devouring Captain Mahan’s book; and am trying to learn it by heart.”

Q Did Mahan continue his studies on the influence of sea

power? Under the title of The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire.

A Yes, two years later, he published two more volumes under the title of The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire.

Q Who first predicted and criticized the idea of the Panama Canal?

A Admiral Mahan (180-1914).

Q Please quote a famous passage of Mahan.

A Please listen: “There has existed a gun-boat ship, on which the Grand Army had never looked, stood

PART IV

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND WORLD WAR I

LESSON 28

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF WAR

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. International relations
國際關係 | 2. European War 歐戰 |
| 3. Broke out 爆發 | 4. Neutrality 中主 |
| 5. Declaration of neutrality
宣告中立 | 6. Maintain neutrality 維持中立 |
| 7. Friction 磨擦 | 8. Enter the war 參戰 |
| 9. Cause 原因 | 10. Policy of unrestricted submarine warfare 無限制潛艇政策 |
| 11. Sever 斷絕 | 12. Diplomatic relations 外交關係 |
| 13. Sinking 沉 | 14. Summon 召集 |
| 15. Special session 特別會議 | 16. Grave matters of national policy 國策上嚴重問題 |
| 17. State of war 戰爭狀態 | 18. Formally declare war 正式宣戰 |

Q What did President George Washington advise against in his Farewell Address concerning international relations?

A He advised against the entering into entangling alliances.

Q Did the American public take Washington's advice seriously?

A Of course they did.

Q What was the attitude of the Americans towards the European War when it broke out in 1914?

A The attitude was one of neutrality.

Q What did President Wilson do?

A He issued a declaration of neutrality on August 4, 1914, and appealed to the American people to "act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned."

Q Was it an easy task for the United States to maintain neutrality?

A Oh, no! Friction often developed between the United States and England, on the one hand, and between the United States and Germany, on the other hand.

Q But what finally decided the United States of America to enter the war against the Central Powers?

A There were many causes, but the most important one was the declaration on January 31, 1917, by Germany, of the inauguration of a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Q What did President Wilson do in response to such a step taken by Germany?

A He severed, on February 3, 1917, diplomatic relations with Germany.

Q Was the earnestness of Germany in unrestricted submarine warfare attested by overt acts?

A Yes, the earnestness of Germany was attested by the

sinking during the first eighteen days of March, 1917, of numerous ships, three of which were American.

Q What did President Wilson do?

A He summoned, on March 21, the United States Congress to meet in special session on April 2 "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy."

Q What did the United States Congress do?

A On April 4, the Senate declared, by a vote of 82 to 6, that a state of war existed between the United States of America and the Imperial Government of Germany; and on April 6, a similar resolution was passed, by a vote of 373 to 50, in the House of Representatives.

Q When did the United States of America formally declare war against the German Government?

A On April 6, the President made the resolutions of Congress effective in an executive proclamation.

LESSON 29

THE GENERAL SITUATION

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Immediate cause 近因 | 2. Assassination 暗殺 |
| 3. Pretext 藉口 | 4. Local war 局部戰事 |
| 5. Ultimatum 最後通牒 | 6. Enter into the conflict 參戰 |
| 7. Fundamental cause 基本原因 | 8. Nationalism 國家主義 |
| 9. Imperialism 帝國主義 | 10. International anarchy 國際間無政府 |
| 11. Militarism 軍國主義 | 12. Prevailing military doctrine 當時風行之軍 |

事學說

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13. Doctrine of the offensive
攻勢學說 | 14. Fail to advance
未克前進 |
| 15. Retard
遲滯 | 16. Scheduled progress
照預定計劃前進 |
| 17. Prompt military decision
速戰速決 | 18. General retirement
總撤退 |
| 19. Battle line
戰線 | 20. Western Front
西綫 |
| 21. Deadlock
僵局 | 22. War of attrition
消耗戰 |
| 23. Entrenchment
戰壕 | 24. Bristling with machine guns
機槍密佈 |
| 25. Bring England to her knees
使英國屈膝 | |

Q What was the immediate cause of the First World War?

A The assassination, on June 28, 1914, of the Austrian Crown Prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his morganatic wife, at Sārajevo, Serbia.

Q Did Austria-Hungary seize upon this act as a pretext for a "local war" against Serbia?

A Yes, the Dual Monarchy sent a very drastic ultimatum on July 23 to Serbia and declared war on the 28 of the same month.

Q What other declarations of war followed?

A It was followed by the German declaration of war against Russia on August 1, the German declarations of war against France and Belgium on August 3, the English declaration of war against Germany on August 4, the Japanese declaration of war against Germany on August 23, etc.,

Q Why was the European War also often called the World

War?

A Because before the war was over, more than thirty states, scattered all over the world, had entered into the conflict on both sides and six others had severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

Q What are the fundamental causes?

A The fundamental causes can be most conveniently grouped under the four big headings of nationalism, imperialism, international anarchy, and militarism.

Q What was the prevailing military doctrine?

A The doctrine of the offensive.

Q Was France successful in her effort to carry the war into Germany?

A No, the French not only failed to advance into Germany, their efforts did not even retard the scheduled progress of the Germans.

Q Was Germany able to obtain a prompt military decision?

A No, Germany failed to capture Paris at the Battle of the Marne, September 5-12, 1914, and ordered a general retirement to the River Aisne.

Q What then?

A Then both sides were engaged in "the race to the sea."

Q Was there much change in the battle line on the Western Front?

A No, the battle line remained almost the same during the years of the European War until 1918.

Q What was the kind of warfare commonly called after the set-in of the deadlock?

A It is commonly called the war of attrition.

Q What was the Hindenburg Line?

A It was the German battle line constructed with heavily

fortified entrenchments and bristling with machine guns along the general direction of Lens—St. Quentin—Rheims—Verdun.

Q What did Germany expect from it?

A Germany expected to hold the Allies along this line while the submarine warfare was to bring England to her knees.

LESSON 30

FINAL EFFORTS OF GERMANY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Defeatism 敗北主義 | 2. Exhaustion 精疲力竭 |
| 3. Collapse 崩潰; 瓦解 | 4. Catastrophic defeat 慘敗 |
| 5. Submarine menace 潛艇威脅 | 6. Relative strength in divisions 以師為單位之雙方兵力 |
| 7. Heavy offensive 大舉進攻 | 8. Reinforcement 生力軍 |
| 9. Battlefield 戰場 | 10. Junction 接續部 |
| 11. Bombardment 砲轟 | 12. Franco-Prussian War 普法之戰 |
| 13. Gravest military crisis 最嚴重之軍事危機 | 14. Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies 盟軍統帥 |
| 15. In an overwhelming torrent 勢如潮湧 | 16. Break-through 突破 |
| 17. Long range cannon 大射程砲 | 18. Second Battle of the Marne 第二次馬恩會戰 |
| 19. Initiative 先制 | |

Q What were the chief causes of defeatism in 1917 among the Allies?

A The exhaustion at the close of two and a half years of fighting, the well-planned retirement of the Germans to the Hindenburg Line, the collapse of Russia and the impending Treaty of Brest-Litovsk soon to be signed on March 3, 1918, the defeat of Rumania and the impending Treaty of Bucharest soon to be signed on March 5, 1918, the catastrophic defeat of the Italians at Caporetto, and the effect of the submarine menace which sank one ship out of every four that left the British Isles in April, 1917, reducing the amount of food supply in Britain to a level sufficient for six weeks only.

Q What was the relative strength in divisions on the Western Front in 1918?

A In March, 1918, the Germans had 190 divisions while the Allies had the equivalent of 173 divisions.

Q What was Ludendorff's plan?

A Ludendorff planned to win the war by a series of heavy offensives before the arrival of sufficient American reinforcements to turn the scale against Germany.

Q Where did the first offensive fall?

A The first German drive attacked along a forty-two mile front over the old battlefield of the Somme, the junction of the French and English armies.

Q How did it begin?

A At 4:30 on the morning of March 21, 1918, some six thousand German guns began a terrific bombardment along the whole front.

Q How terrific it was?

A During the first five hours of fierce cannonading, more

shells were fired than in the whole Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871.

Q Did the Germans achieve any results?

A In seventeen days, they caused the Allies to lose 975 guns, some 1,500 square miles of territory and 225,000 troops and were within twelve miles of the great railroad center of Amiens.

Q Did Lloyd George, then the British Premier, think that the situation was serious?

A Lloyd George admitted that the German offensive "brought us to the brink of complete disaster."

Q What has Liddell Hart to say?

A In *A History of the World War, 1914-1918*, he wrote: "These weeks rank with those of the Marne in 1914 as the two gravest military crisis of the World War. In them Germany came desperately near to regaining that lost chance, and best chance, of victory, which she had forfeited in early September, 1914."

Q What steps did the Allies take regarding unity of command?

A On March 26, Foch was appointed to "co-ordinate" the operations of the Allied armies. On April 14, Foch was given the title of "Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies."

Q When and where did Germany deliver the second blow?

A The next attack was delivered on April 9, along the Lys River.

Q How about the third attack?

A For the third attack, the Germans selected the front between Soissons and Rheims.

Q How did it take place?

- A At 11 a. m. on May 27, 1918, a terrific burst of fire greeted the whole front along the famous Chemin-des-Dames; at 4 30 a. m. the Germans swept over the front trenches in an overwhelming torrent; by midday the Germans were pouring over the many bridges of the Aisne River; and by the end of May they had made a break-through to the Marne valley. Paris was bombarded with long range cannons!
- Q The fourth drive?
- A The fourth drive was launched between June 9 and 16 along a twenty-two mile sector between Montdidier and Noyon.
- Q And the fifth?
- A The fifth German offensive was launched on July 15 for a drive on Rheims and was stopped by the Allies on July 17.
- Q What did the rival commanders have to say regarding this offensive?
- A Luddendorff said: "If my offensive at Rheims succeeds, we have won the war." "If the German attack at Rheims succeeds, we have lost the war," so Marshal Foch conceded.
- Q By what familiar name was the German fifth drive commonly called?
- A The Second Battle of the Marne.
- Q What was the significance of the battle?
- A It restored the initiative to the Allies, with the assistance of the Americans, who were arriving at the rate of 10,000 a day and whose seven divisions, with the French, recaptured Soissons, Chateau Thierry, etc., from July 18 to August 3, in the later stages of the Second Battle of

the Marne.

LESSON 31

AMERICAN PREPARATION AND PARTICIPATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Conscription Bill 兵役法 | 2. Selective Service Draft Law 選擇服役法 |
| 3. Enrolment 記名者 | 4. Register 登記 |
| 5. Person liable to military service 適合服兵役者 | 6. Drafted for training 被徵受訓 |
| 7. American Expeditionary Forces 美國遠征軍 | 8. Brigadier General 少將 |
| 9. American Commander-in-Chief 美軍總司令 | 10. Period of preparation 準備時期 |
| 11. Reserve 預備隊 | 12. Burden of the war 戰事負擔 |
| 13. Rely 依賴; 仰仗 | 14. First American Army Corps 美國第一軍團 |
| 15. Sector 地區 | 16. Replacement 補充 |
| 17. Open fighting 運動戰 | 18. Conviction 堅信 |
| 19. Supply of man-power 人員補充 | 20. Trench warfare 戰壕戰 |
| 21. Independent American Army 獨立美軍 | 22. Task 任務 |
| 23. Reduction of the St. Mihiel Salient 聖馬歇爾突出部之剷除 | 24. Offensive along the Meuse-Argonne Front 沿牟斯阿長取攻勢 |

Q What was the first thing which America did in preparing for the war?

A The first was the passage by the Congress of a Conscription Bill by the name of Selective Service Draft Law, and to proceed to a register of persons liable to military service.

Q What was the enrolment on June 5, 1917?

A The enrolment of June 5, 1917, showed 9,650,000 men between the age of 21, and 31 upon the register, of which 687,000 were drafted for training.

Q Whom did President Wilson select to command the American expeditionary Forces?

A President Wilson selected Brigadier General John Joseph Pershing, on May 26, 1917, as the American Commander-in-Chief.

Q How long was the period of preparation?

A For the period of a whole year, from June, 1917, until June, 1918, the American effort was still preparation, transportation and training.

Q What did the American Expeditionary Forces do?

A For the most part, the American Expeditionary Forces stood in reserve and in training. Only in difficult moments and at difficult places, did General Pershing lent the American Expeditionary Forces to help the French and the English.

Q In what other ways were the Americans also busy.

A The American were also busy in deepening and extending harbors, in enlarging quays, in installing machinery, in organizing work-gangs, in building railways or in the widening of them, in obtaining rolling stock in establishing camps, and in making roads.

Q When did the arrivals of the Americans reach a million?

A Arrivals topped the million mark in June, 1918.

Q What did Pershing do then?

A He telegraphed to Washington that the time had come for America to take up the main burden of the war, early in June 1918.

Q When did the actual relieving of the Allies begin?

A The actual work of relieving the French army began in the first days of July when the first American Army Corps took over a sector near Chateau Thierry.

Q What most embarrassing situation faced General Pershing when he landed in Europe?

A The insistent demand on the part of France and England to use American troops simply as replacements for their divisions.

Q What are their reasons?

A Their arguments were that it would take too long to train a separate American army, that the American help would be most simply, cheaply, and easily given in such a form, that there was no sufficient supply of American officers to lead and direct an American army, etc. etc.

Q What was Pershing's idea?

A He stood for a separate American Army and would not in any way allow the blending of American troops into European armies. His aim was to seize the first opportunity to organize a large unit and to train it in open fighting.

Q Did Pershing have an easy time?

A "The greatest battle Pershing fought in France was for the separate existence of the American Army," wrote George Philip Baker in *A Book of Battle*.

Q Were attempts made to persuade the American Government at Washington, over the head of General Pershing?

A Yes; but the United States Government referred the subject back to Pershing.

Q What was General Pershing's conviction?

A It was his conviction that he had not come to Europe to conduct a supply of man-power for European armies so that they might continue the obnoxious system of trench warfare. He had come to bring forth vast American armies, armies on a scale commensurate with the power of America, to train and to organize the American Armies in an American way, to use them to break up the system of warfare by attrition, to restore open manoeuver, and to end the war.

Q What did he get in return for promises of an independent American Army?

A Two great tasks.

Q What were they?

A The reduction of the St. Mihiel Salient and the offensive along the Meuse-Argonne Front.

LESSON 32

ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Base 底邊 | 2. In depth 縱深 |
| 3. Most sensitive section
最銳感地段 | 4. Attempt 企圖 |
| 5. Natural defensive features of the terrain 天然利於防守之地形 | 6. Emplacement 掩體 |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 7. Artificial means of defense 人工防禦方法 | 8. Secret movement 祕匿運動 |
| 9. General plan 總計劃 | 10. Simultaneous attacks 同時攻擊 |
| 11. Flank 翼 | 12. Holding operation 牽制戰 |
| 13. Point 尖端 | 14. Separate plans 個別計劃 |
| 15. Main attack 主攻 | 16. Secondary attack 助攻 |
| 17. Make demonstrations 陽攻 | 18. Tip 尖端 |
| 19. Weather 氣象 | 20. Scotch mist 山霧 |
| 21. Artillery preparation 砲兵攻擊準備射擊 | 22. Gas shell 毒氣彈 |
| 23. High explosive shell 高爆炸彈 | 24. Advance 前進 |
| 25. At Dawn 拂曉 | 26. Wire entanglement 鐵絲網障礙物 |
| 27. Bangalore torpedo 彭格樂炸筒 | 28. Wire-cutter 鐵絲剪 |
| 29. Team 羣; 班 | 30. Special wire-destroying troop 特種鐵絲網破壞部隊 |
| 31. Stronghold 險要 | 32. Casualty 死傷 |
| 33. Prisoner of war 俘虜 | 34. Impossible barrier 不可通過之障礙 |
| 35. Open-warfare training 運動戰之訓練 | 36. Troop movement 部隊運動 |

Q How big was the St. Mihiel Salient?

A The salient was about 26 kilometers wide along its base.

and about 20 kilometers in depth.

Q Why was it chosen for reduction?

A Because it covered the most sensitive section of the German position on the Western Front?

Q Why wasn't its reduction attempted earlier?

A Because of its primary strength in the natural defensive features of the terrain, it had been in German possession ever since September, 1914. And during the four years of occupation, the Germans had supplemented the strong natural features with emplacement and other artificial means of defense.

Q What would the reduction involve?

A It involved the secret movement of 600,000 men, 2,700 guns, a million tons of supplies and munitions, and the making of two great attacks, sixty miles apart, within two weeks.

Q What is the general plan?

A The general plan includes simultaneous attacks against the flanks of the salient, and at the same time a holding operation against the point.

Q What are the separate plans for the different operations?

A The main attack was to be made by the American First and Fourth Corps against the southern front of the salient. The American Fifth Corps was to make a secondary attack against the western front. The French Second Colonial Corps was to make demonstrations against the tip of the salient.

Q How about the weather?

A Heavy rain fell on the night of September 11, followed by a Scotch mist as the morning of September 12 approached.

- Q When did the artillery preparation begin?
- A At one o'clock in the morning of September 12.
- Q How?
- A For four hours, 2,900 guns bombarded the German positions with gas and high explosive shells.
- Q Was the artillery preparation very effective?
- A Yes, it was so accurate and terrific that the Germans were unable to go to the front or to the rear.
- Q When did the American troops begin their advance?
- A At dawn which was about five o'clock in the mornings, the advance began.
- Q How did the Americans deal with the wire entanglements which were unusually deep and thick?
- A With "bangalore torpedoes" and wire-cutters, teams of special wire-destroying troops blasted ways through.
- Q When did the operations draw to a close?
- A By September 15, the last enemy strongholds were taken.
- Q What are the material results?
- A With about 7,000 casualties, the Americans had taken 16,000 prisoners of war, 443 guns, and large stores of material and supplies.
- Q How says General Pershing?
- A "For the first time," says General Pershing, "wire entanglements ceased to be regarded as impossible barriers and open-warfare training, which had been so urgently insisted upon, proved to be the correct doctrine."
- Q Did the Americans have much of a rest after the reduction of the St. Mihiel Salient?
- A No, no sooner was the St. Mihiel Salient taken, troop movements for the offensive along the Meuse-Argonne

front began. Only nine days were available for the advance on September 25.

LESSON 33

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE FRONT

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. General offensive 總攻 | 2. Offensive against limited objectives 有限目的之攻勢 |
| 3. Five great spring offensives 春季五大攻勢 | 4. Relinquish the initiative 放棄主動 |
| 5. Converging drive 集中攻勢; 會攻 | 6. Counter-offensive 反攻 |
| 7. Scene of utter desolation 滿目荒涼 | 8. Shell crater 彈痕 |
| 9. Wild country 曠野 | 10. High hill 高山 |
| 11. Deep ravine 深澗 | 12. Thick woods 茂林 |
| 13. Mine 地雷 | 14. Deep unfordable river 深不可涉之河 |
| 15. Barbed wire entanglement 刺鐵絲障礙 | 16. Concrete emplacement 混凝土掩體 |
| 17. Elaborate system of scientific defense 苦心經營之科學化防禦系統 | 18. Gun positions 砲兵陣地 |
| 19. Light tank 輕戰車 | 20. Interdiction fire 阻止射擊 |
| 21. Harassing fire 擾亂射擊 | 22. Preparation fire 攻擊準備射擊 |
| 23. Accompanied by tank 有戰車隨件 | 24. Rolling barrage 前進彈幕 |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 25. Misty 重霧 | 26. Haze 霾 |
| 27. Homing pigeon 通信鴿 | 28. Ground telephone 地面
電話 |
| 29. Wireless 無線電 | 30. Air observation 空中觀
測 |
| 31. Personal communica-
tion 人力通訊 | 32. Starting point 起點 |
| 33. Beyond artillery support
砲兵支援所不及 | 34. Imperfect artillery sup-
port 不足之砲兵支援 |
| 35. Adequate artillery sup-
port 適當之砲兵支援 | 36. First phase of the battle
會戰第一階段 |
| 37. Occupation 佔領 | 38. Impregnable 固若金湯 |

Q Was the Meuse-Argonne battle a part of the general offensive?

A Yes.

Q Was it intended as a part of the general offensive when the plan was first promulgated?

A No, according to the plan at first promulgated, it was only intended to take limited objectives.

Q As originally planned, when did Marshal Foch plan to take the general offensive?

A Marshal Foch originally intended to take the general offensive in the spring of 1919.

Q What caused the change in plans?

A The fact that successes had crowned all the Allied offensives against limited objectives, including the reduction of the St. Mihiel Salient.

Q Where were the German Lines now?

A The German lines were now driven back to the points from where they had launched their five great spring

offensives. And Germany had relinquished the initiative.

Q So far as the Meuse-Argonne front was concerned, what was Foch's plan?

A The aim of Marshal Foch was to make a converging drive that should bring the American army upon the southeastern margin of the retreating Germans, while the British pushed from the west and the French pushed from the south.

Q How wide was the American sector?

A The sector included approximately 150 kilometers of front?

Q How was the terrain?

A Part of the terrain had undergone the terrific German attack on Verdun in 1916 and the French counter-offensive in August, 1916. So part of the country was a scene of utter desolation, shell craters, and uprooted forests. And further on it was wild country, with many high hills, deep ravines, and thick woods, deep unfordable rivers on each side, and on the west the Argonne Forest.

Q Did the Germans improve upon the natural advantages?

A The difficult natural terrain had been further strengthened by the Germans with an elaborate system of scientific defense. Mines, trenches, barbed wire entanglements, and concrete emplacements for guns and machine guns protected every way through.

Q How many lines of defense were there?

A There were four distinct lines of defence 15 miles in depth.

Q What was required of the army taking the offensive?

A 1,200,000 men, 3,980 guns, 821 aeroplanes, 189 light

French tanks, 40,000 tons of ammunition to start with and 3,000 tons of ammunition to be replenished daily.

Q How did the battle begin?

A It began with interdiction fire and harassing fire at 11:30 p.m. on September 25, and preparation fire at 2:30 a.m. on September 26, by the artillery.

Q When did the infantry advance?

A At 5:30 the infantry advanced on a front of some 25 miles, from the Aire to the Meuse, accompanied by tanks and supported by a rolling barrage.

Q How about the weather?

A The morning was misty, and haze filled the hollows everywhere as the American troops advanced.

Q How was contact maintained?

A Throughout the day, all means of keeping in touch with the advancing troops, including homing pigeons, ground telephones, wire-less, air observation and personal communication, were employed.

Q How about the second day?

A On the second day, when the troops were well beyond their starting point and beyond the support of the artillery, German resistance strengthened.

Q What slowed down the advance of the infantry?

A Imperfect artillery support.

Q When was the artillery brought up again?

A Only on the fourth day was the artillery got up across the difficult intervening ground so that it could give adequate support again.

Q What finally brought an end to the first phase of the battle?

A Road making principally.

Q Why?

A Heavy rains, added to the four years of German occupation and the recent American bombardment, had made the muddy soil really impassable.

Q What was the result of the first phase?

A The break-through by the Americans of two lines of German defenses which had been considered impregnable by the French.

LESSON 34

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE FRONT (Continued)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. General attack 總攻 | 2. Main line of defense 主防禦線 |
| 3. Assault 突擊 | 4. Fierce fighting 激烈戰事; 酣戰 |
| 5. Ground taken and re-taken 土地得失者再 | 6. Battle sways to and fro 戰局波動劇烈 |
| 7. Rearrange 從新編配 | 8. Reorganize 改編 |
| 9. Resignation 辭職 | 10. End prospect 絕去期望 |
| 11. Successful resistance 成功的抵抗 | 12. Last stage 最後階段 |
| 13. Reserve line 預備陣線 | 14. Retreat 退却 |
| 15. Stand the attack 忍受攻擊 | 15. Hill 小山; 山 |
| 17. March into 長驅直入 | 18. Intention 意向 |
| 19. At all costs 不顧一切 | 20. Resume the attack 繼續攻擊; 恢復攻勢 |
| 21. Demoralize 沮喪士氣 | 22. Will to resist 抵抗信念 |
| 23. Critical situation 情況嚴重 | 24. Come into operation 有效 |

Q When was the general attack renewed?

A On October 4, a new period of activity began. Crossing to the east bank of the Meuse on October 8, the Americans came to the German main line of defense on October 13.

Q What was the German intention there?

A With reinforcements of the best divisions guarding a carefully prepared line, the Germans attempted to stop the Americans there at all costs.

Q When did the Americans begin to assault the line?

A The assault began on October 14.

Q How about this part of the battle?

A This was the main struggle of the battle. Witnessing fierce fighting, the ground was taken and retaken. And the battle swayed to and fro.

Q Why was another pause necessary when the Americans were finally over the main line?

A To wait for the French to get ready.

Q What did General Pershing do during the interval?

A He rearranged the American Army and reorganized it into two armies.

Q What results were gained by the Americans at the end of October?

A They had advanced 21 kilometers, captured the elaborately prepared positions of the Germans, gained possession of the Argonne Forest, taken 18,600 prisoners, 370 cannons, over 1,000 machine guns, a mass of other materials, and demoralized the German will to resist.

Q Did Hindenburg bear witness to the critical situation of Germany in his memoirs?

A Yes; for he said in his memoirs: "It was plain that

this situation could not last. Our armies were too weak and too tired. Moreover, the pressure which the American masses were putting upon our most sensitive point in the region of the Meuse was too strong."

Q How about the resignation of Ludendorff?

A His resignation on October 26 ended all prospect of a successful resistance on the part of Germany.

Q When did the last stage of the Meuse-Argonne battle begin?

A It began on November 1 when the American forces faced the German reserve line.

Q How did it begin?

A After a bombardment of 1,200 yards, the American infantry crossed the line.

Q Were the Germans able to stand the attack?

A No, the next day, the Germans were everywhere in retreat.

Q What did the Americans do on the 3 and 4 of November?

A They pressed towards Sedan.

Q Did the American generals allow the French the courtesy of being the first to enter Sedan?

A Yes. They gave the French the pleasure and honor of marching into Sedan.

Q What stopped the Americans when they were ready to swing west over the Meuse and start in force to strike at the retreat of the Germans across the Rhine?

A On the morning of November 11 the Armistice was signed.

Q When did it come into operation?

A At 11 a.m., on November 11, 1918.

LESSON 35

CONCLUSION

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Monroe Doctrine 門羅主義 | 2. Peace Conference 和平會議 |
| 3. Major international 大國際問題 | 4. Leadership 將才; 統御之道 |
| 5. Staff work 參謀作業 | 6. Gallant sacrifice 勇於犧牲 |
| 7. Fighting troop 作戰部隊 | 8. Nation in arms 全國皆兵 |
| 9. Win the war 戰勝 | 10. Economic aid 經濟援助 |
| 11. Moral tonic 精神劑 | 12. Victory 勝利 |
| 13. Total result 總戰果 | 14. Total strength 總兵力 |

Q How big was the Meuse-Argonne Battle?

A It was the greatest battle in American military history.

Q How did the Americans conduct themselves in the First World War?

A They accomplished wonders and astonished the world!

Q What were the total results?

A During the Meuse-Argonne Battle, in 47 days (between September 26 and November 11) of almost continuous fighting, 22 American divisions and four French divisions had engaged and defeated 47 different German divisions, about 25 percent of the German total strength on the Western Front.

Q What were the results achieved by the American First Army?

A With 117,000 killed and wounded, it took about 26,000 prisoners, 850 cannons, 3,000 machine guns and large

stores of supplies.

Q What was the effect of the American participation in the World War on the Monroe Doctrine?

A The Monroe Doctrine was accepted at the Peace Conference as international law.

Q To what use did the Americans put their experience and lessons of the World War?

A The lessons and experience of the war were crystallized into the National Defense Act of 1920.

Q How did the World War increase the influence of the United States of America in world affairs?

A In the future it would be inconceivable that any major international question could be solved without consideration for American interests.

Q How did Liddell Hart remark upon the American army?

A He said: "When purged and refined by experience the American army could produce leadership and staff work worthy of the gallant sacrifice of the fighting troops—the American nation in arms."

Q What was his idea about the part of the United States of America in the war as a whole?

A I think I better quote word for word.

Q Please!

A "The United States did not win the war, but without their economic aid to ease the strain, without the arrival of their troops to turn the numerical balance, and, above all, without the moral tonic which their coming gave, victory would have been impossible."

Q Where did he say that?

A In *The History of the World War, 1914-1918*.

APPENDIX

(1)

附錄一

EQUIVALENT RANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY

美國陸海軍階級比照表

U. S. A.	U. S. N.
美國陸軍	美國海軍
General	Admiral
陸軍一級上將	海軍上將
Lieutenant-General	Vice-Admiral
陸軍二級上將	海軍中將
Major-General	Rear-Admiral
陸軍中將	海軍少將
Brigadier-General	Commodore
陸軍少將	海軍代將
Colonel	Captain
陸軍上校	海軍上校
Lieutenant-Colonel	Commander
陸軍中校	海軍中校
Major	Lieutenant-Commander
陸軍少校	海軍少校
Captain	Lieutenant
陸軍上尉	海軍上尉
Lieutenant	Lieutenant, Junior Grade
陸軍中尉	海軍中尉
Second-Lieutenant	Ensign
陸軍少尉	海軍少尉

APPENDIX

(2)

附錄二

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH CHINESE MILITARY TERMS

英漢軍用語對照表

A

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Abandon 放棄 | Administration 行政, 管理 |
| Accompany 隨伴 | Advance 前進 |
| Accompanied by tank 有戰車隨伴 | Advisory body 顧問團體 |
| Accomplishment of a definite purpose 一定目的之達成 | Aeronautical Section 航空科 |
| Accomplishment of its mission 任務之達成 | Aggression 侵略 |
| Achieve success eventually 得到最後勝利 | Aide 侍從武官 |
| Active army 常備軍 | Aileron 輔翼 |
| Adequate artillery support 適當之砲兵支援 | Air Force 空軍; 航空隊 |
| Adjunct 附屬 | Air observation 空中觀測 |
| Adjust fire 修正射擊 | Aircraft 航空器 |
| Adjutant General's Department 軍務署 | Aircraft-carrier 航空母艦 |
| | Airship 飛艇 |
| | All types of terrain 各種地形 |
| | All-powerful 萬能 |
| | Ally 同盟 |
| | American Civil War 美國南北戰爭 |

- American Commander-in-Chief 美軍總司令
- American Expeditionary Forces 美國遠征軍
- American participation in the First World War 美國參加第一次世界大戰
- Amphibious operations 水陸聯合作戰
- Anti-aircraft artillery 高射砲兵
- Anti-aircraft machine gun 高射機關槍
- Armament 武器; 武備
- Armistice 休戰; 停戰協訂
- Armored deck 裝甲甲板
- Armored division 裝甲師
- Armored Force 裝甲兵隊
- Armored unit 裝甲單位
- Armored vessel 裝甲船隻
- Arm (s) 兵種; 武器; 兵器
- Army 軍隊; 部隊; 軍; 陸軍
- Army Area 軍管區; 軍作戰地帶
- Army Library Service 陸軍圖書供應部
- Army Motion Picture Service 陸軍電影供應部
- Army officer 軍官
- Army Service Forces 陸軍供應隊
- Army welfare work 陸軍福利工作
- Artificial means of defense 人工防禦方法
- Artillery 砲兵
- Artillery preparation 砲兵攻擊準備射擊
- Assassination 暗殺; 刺殺
- Assault 突擊. 衝鋒
- Assignment 指派
- Assistant Chief of Staff 廳長
- Assistant Secretary of the Navy 海軍部副部長
- Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air 海軍部空軍副部長
- Assistant Secretary of War 陸軍部副部長
- Assistant Secretary of War for Air 陸軍部空軍副部長
- At all costs 不顧一切
- At dawn 拂曉
- Attempt 企圖
- Athletics 體育, 運動
- Authorization 核准
- Award 授與
- Awkward 狼狽

- Backbone of the Navy 海軍
 骨幹
 Bangalore torpedo 彭格樂炸筒
 Barbed wire entanglement
 棘鐵絲障礙
 Base 基地. 根據地. 底邊
 Base facility 基地設備
 Basic training 基本教練
 Battle 戰事; 戰役; 會戰; 戰
 Battle line 戰線
 Battle-cruiser 戰鬥巡洋艦
 Battle sways to and fro 戰局
 波動劇烈
 Battleship 戰鬥艦
 Battle field 戰場
 Beaten 敗
 Beyond artillery support 砲
 兵支援所不及
 Big Navyite 大海軍主義者
 Blimp 小型飛艇
 Blockade 封鎖
 Bloody war 血戰
 Bluejacket's Manual 海軍教範
 Bombardment 轟炸
 Bombardment aviation 轟炸
 航空
 Bombardment plane 轟炸
 [飛]機
 Bomber 轟炸機
 Bombing 轟炸
 Branch 兵種或兵科
 Break-through 突破
 Brigade 旅
 Brigadier-General 少將
 Bring England to her knees
 使英國屈膝
 Bristling with machine guns
 機槍密佈
 Broke out 爆發
 Burden of war 戰事負擔
 Bureau of Aeronautics 航空局
 Bureau of Medicine and Sur-
 gery 醫務局
 Bureau of Naval Personnel
 海軍人事局
 Bureau of Ordnance 兵工局
 Bureau of Ships 艦務局
 Bureau of Supplies and
 Accounts 補給會計局
 Bureau of Yards and Docks
 船塢局

C

- Cage mast 籠形桅
 Camp publication 隨營刊物
 Candidate 候補人
 Capable mariner 航海能手
 Captain 海軍上校. 陸軍上尉
 Capture 略取

- Case 案件
 Casualty 死傷
 Catapult 彈射機
 Catastrophic defeat 慘敗
 Cause 原因
 Cavalry 騎兵
 Chaplain 隨軍牧師
 Chief of Staff 參謀長
 Chief of the Chaplains 隨軍
 牧師長
 Chain of command 指揮系統
 Chemical Warfare Service 化
 學兵科
 Citizen 公民
 Citizen army 國民軍
 Close liaison 密切聯絡
 Close with the enemy 與敵人
 右近距離作戰
 Clothing 被服; 服裝
 Coast 海岸
 Coast Artillery 海岸炮兵
 Coast Guard 海防隊
 Coast patrol work 海岸巡哨
 業務
 Collapse 崩潰; 瓦解
 Colonel 陸軍上校
 Combat mission 戰鬥任務
 Combat zone 野戰區
 Combatant 戰鬥的. 戰鬥員
 Come into operation 有效
 Command of the seas 制海權
 Command 指揮, 掌握. 部隊
 命令.
 Commander-in-Chief of
 Allied Armies 盟軍統帥
 Commander exercises his
 authority 指揮官行使其職
 權
 Commission 委任狀; 委任.
 Committee on Military
 Affairs 陸軍委員會
 Committee on Naval Affairs
 海軍委員會
 Committee on Welfare and
 Recreation 福利娛樂委員會
 Commodore 海軍代將
 Communicating 下達; 傳達.
 Communications zone 兵站區
 Compulsory service 強迫服
 兵役
 Compulsory training 強迫受
 訓
 Concealed position 掩蔽陣地
 Concrete emplacement 混凝土
 掩體
 Conduct of war 戰事之遂行;
 作戰
 Conflict 衝突
 Congress 美國議會
 Connected with the Army
 與陸軍有關
 Conquer 征服

- Conscription Bill 兵役法
 Consolidation 鞏固
 Construction 營造
 Construction of ship 造艦
 Constructor's Corps 造艦工程師團
 Continental Congress 大陸議會
 Control 統御
 Control of fire 射擊操縱
 Control tower 瞭望台
 Converging drive 集中攻勢; 會攻
 Conviction 堅信
 Cooperation between sea and air forces 海空軍之聯絡
 Corps 軍團
 Corps Area 軍團管區, 軍團作戰地帶
 Corps of Civil Engineers 土木工程師團
 Corps of Chaplains 隨軍牧師管理處
 Corps of Engineers 通信兵隊
 Counteroffensive 反攻
 Course of military campaign 戰役之經過
 Critical point 緊要關頭
 Critical situation 嚴重情況
 Cruiser-scout 巡邏斥候機
 Cruising cutter 巡邏緝私艦
 Cruising range 巡航航程
 Cutter 緝私艦

D

- Dangerous 危險
 Day room 閱覽室
 Deadlock 僵局
 Decentralization 分權
 Declaration of neutrality 宣佈中立
 Declaration of war 宣戰
 Declare war 宣戰
 Deep ravine 深澗
 Deep unfordable river 深不可涉之河流
 Defeat 失敗
 Defeatism 失敗主義
 Defend 防禦; 防守
 Defense 防禦
 Defense sector 防禦地帶
 Defense Battalion 防禦營
 Defense zone 防禦地帶
 Defenseless 毫無防備的
 Defensive armament 防禦武裝; 防禦武器
 Democratic 民主的
 Demolition 破壞
 Demoralize 沮喪士氣

- Dental Corps 牙醫隊
 Depth charge 深水炸彈
 Deputy Chief of Staff 副參謀長
 Designing of ordnance item 兵工設計
 Destroyer 驅逐艦
 Destroyer tender 驅逐艦供應艦
 Detail 調派; 調用
 Development 發展
 Difficult 困難
 Difficult terrain 困難地形
 Dimension 大小
 Diplomatic relation 外交關係
 Direct support of ground force 直接支援地面部隊
 Directing troop 指揮部隊
 Disbanding of the Army 裁兵; 遣散部隊
 Displacement 排水量
 Division 師
 Division Area 師作戰地帶
 Doctrine of the offensive 攻勢學說
 Document 公文, 文件
 Dominion of the World 主宰世界
 Drafted for training 被徵受訓
 Duty 義務; 天職

E

- Economic aid 經濟援助
 Economical 經濟的
 Efficient military machine 有效率之軍事機構
 Efficient soldier 有較率之軍人
 Elaborate system of scientific defense 苦心經營之科學化防禦系統
 Elasticity 韌性
 Embodied in the United States Navy 合併於美國海軍
 Emplacement 掩體
 End prospect of 絕去期望
 Enemy 敵
 Enemy fleet 敵人艦隊
 Enforce the decision of battle in attack 攻擊時奪取決定性的勝利
 Engage 與戰, 交戰
 Enlisted man 軍士, 士兵
 Enlisted Reserve Corps 軍士後備隊
 Enrolment 記名者, 記名
 Enter into the conflict 參戰

- Entire force 全部兵力
 Entrenchment 塹壕, 防禦工事
 Escort aircraft carrier 護送航空母艦
 Establishment(s) of supply and evacuation 補給與撤退諸設備
 European War 歐戰
 Exchange 販賣部
- F
- Facilitate command 便利指揮
 Fail 失敗
 Fail to advance 未克前進
 Fast transport 快速運輸艦
 Fate 命運
 Feeding 給養
 Field 野外; 戰場; 野戰; 陣中
 Field Artillery 野戰炮兵
 Field Artillery Observation Battalion 野戰砲兵觀測營
 Field force 野戰部隊
 Field of battle 戰場
 Fierce fighting 激烈戰事; 酣戰
 Fight 打仗
 Fighterplane 戰鬥機
 Fighting 戰鬥
 Fighting troop 作戰部隊
- Executive branch 指揮兵種
 Executive duty 指揮職務
 Exhaustion 精疲力竭
 Expeditionary force 遠征軍
 Experimental ship 試驗艦
 Expert 專家
 Exploit success 擴張戰果
 Explosive 爆炸
 "Eyes and ears" 耳目
- Final decision 最後決定
 Finance Department 財務署
 Fire action 火戰
 Fire and movement 射擊與運動
 Fire control 射擊操縱
 Fire power 火力
 Fire support 火力支援
 First American Army Corps 美國第一軍團
 First Lord of the British Admiralty 英國海軍部部長
 First phase of the battle 會戰第一階段
 Five great spring offensives 春季五大攻勢
 Fixed 固定的
 Flag ship 旗艦
 Flank 翼; 側翼

- Flash-ranging 光測
- Fleet 艦隊
- Fleet-operating base 一等港
- Fleetstar 艦隊明星
- Flight 分隊
- Flight deck 飛行甲板
- Floating hangar 浮動棚廠
- Fly plane off and on 使飛機起落
- Flying Fortress 空中堡壘
- For military purpose 作軍事用
- Force 實力
- Formally declare war 正式宣戰
- Garrison 駐守 衛戍
- Gas 毒氣; 瓦斯
- Gas shell 毒氣彈
- General 將軍, 上將
- General administration 一般行政; 普般行政
- General attack 總攻
- General Headquarters 總司令部
- General Headquarters Reserve 總司令部預備隊
- General Mobilisation Plan 總動員計劃
- General offensive 總攻
- Fortification 築城
- Four-engined 四發動機的
- Found 創辦
- Founder 創辦人
- Franco-Prussian War 普法之戰
- Freeboard 乾艙
- Friction 磨擦
- From the naval angle 自海軍立場
- Front 方面, 前方; 前線
- Fuel station 油站
- Fundamental cause 主因
- G
- General plan 總計劃
- General retirement 總撤退
- General Service School 參謀學校
- General staff 普通參謀
- General Staff 參謀本部
- Geographical organization 地理編組
- Government instruction(s) 政府訓令
- Graduate 畢業, 畢業生
- Grand Army 大軍
- Grave matters of national policy 國家政策上嚴重事件
- Gravest military crisis 最嚴

- 重之軍事危機
 Ground Force 地面部隊
 Ground taken and retaken
 土地得失者再
 Ground telephone 地面電話
 Group 大隊
 Handle personally 躬自處理
 Hangar 棚廠
 Hangar deck 棚廠甲板
 Harassing fire 擾亂射擊
 Harbor and coast defense 海
 口及海岸防衛
 Harbor tug 內港拖船
 Hazardous 瀕危的
 Haze 霧
 Heavy artillery 重砲兵
 Heavy cruiser 重巡洋艦
 Heavy offensive 大舉進攻
 High explosive shell 高爆炸
 彈
 High hill 高山
 High maximum-speed 高度
 Ideal target 理想的目標
 Immediate cause 近因
 Imperfect artillery support
 不足之砲兵支援
 Group of Armies 集團軍
 Guest house 招待所
 Gunboat 砲艦
 Gun positions 砲兵陣地
 Gunnery 射擊術
 H
 最大速率
 Highest duty 最高職責
 Highly developed national
 pride 高度發展的國家自尊
 心
 Highly skilled mechanical
 expert 機械專家
 Hill 小山; 山
 Hold its own in defense 防禦
 時保持自己陣地
 Holding attack 牽制戰
 Homing pigeon 通信鴿
 Horse artillery 騎砲兵
 Horse-power 馬力
 Hospitalization 病院化
 Housing 住宿
 Imperialism 帝國主義
 Imposing punishment 處罰
 Impossible barrier 不可通過
 之障礙

- Impregnable 固若金湯
 In an overwhelming torrent 勢若潮湧
 In collaboration with 會同;
 會辦。
 In commission 服役. 就役。
 In contented states of mind 心滿意足。
 In depth 縱深
 Independent American Army 獨立美軍
 Induction 入伍
 Infantry 步兵
 Infantry tactics 步兵戰術
 Inflammable 易燃
 In practice 在實際上
 In theory 在學理上
 In the accomplishment of a mission 任務之達成
 In the midst of severe actions 正在戰事緊張之際
 In time of need 必須之時

- In time of peace 平時
 Influence of sea power 海軍影響
 Initiative 先制
 Installation 設置; 裝置
 Instruction 訓令
 Inspector General's Department 視察署
 Individual in the military service 軍人
 Intention 意向
 Interdiction fire 阻止射擊
 International anarchy 國際無政府
 International court 國際法庭
 International law 萬國公法; 國際法。
 International relation 國際關係
 Invade 侵略
 Irritant smoke 噴嚏烟

- Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation 陸海軍福利娛樂聯合委員會

- Keep the enemy in ignorance 欺敵

Kill 殺
 Killed 殺死
 Killed or drowned 或死或沉

Killed and wounded 死傷
 Knot 海里

L

Landing 登陸
 Landing ground 降落場
 Landing wheel 起落輪
 Large cruiser 大巡洋艦
 Large unit 大兵團
 Last stage 最後階級
 Launching 下水
 Leadership 將才; 統御之道
 Legitimate purpose 合法宗旨
 Liaison 聯絡
 Liaison plane 聯絡[飛]機
 Liberal education 高普教育

Life Saving Service 救生隊
 Light artillery 輕砲兵
 Light cruiser 輕巡洋艦
 Light tank 輕戰車
 Lighthouse Service 燈塔隊
 Line of communications 交通線
 Local war 局部戰事
 Long range cannon 大射程炮
 Low cloud ceiling 低雲幕
 Lung irritant 窒息劑

M

Main attack 主攻
 Main line of defense 主防禦線
 Mainland 本土
 Maintain 維持; 保持; 保管;
 保養
 Maintain neutrality 維持中立
 Maintenance 維持
 Maintenance of peace 和平之
 維持
 Major international question
 重大國際問題

Make demonstrations 陽攻
 Man-of-War 兵艦
 Manual 教範
 Mapping 製圖
 March 行軍
 March into 長驅而入
 Marine 海軍陸戰隊隊員. 海的.
 Marine Corps 海軍陸戰隊
 Means of action 作戰方法
 Medical Administration 醫藥
 行政

- Medical Department 軍醫署
 Mercenary 傭兵 星衛
 Merchant navy 商船隊
 Merchant ship 商船
 Merchantman 商船
 Member of Congress 議員
 Militarism 軍國主義
 Military activity 軍事行動
 Military adviser 軍事顧問
 Military caste 軍閥
 Military conversation 軍語
 會話
 Military decoration 勳章
 Military Department 軍區
 Military duty 軍事義務
 Military establishment 軍事
 機關
 Military force of the first
 class 第一等軍事力量
 Military history 戰史
 Military Intelligence Division
 情報廳
 Military operations 軍事行動
 Military organization 軍事組
 織。編制。
 Military personnel 軍事人員。
 陸軍人事。
 Military policy 國防政策
 Military preparedness 軍事
 準備
 Military record 軍事案卷
 Military resource(s) 軍事資
 源
 Military service 兵役
 Military strength 軍事力量
 Mine 地雷
 Minelayer 佈雷艦
 Minesweeper 掃雷艦
 Minor maritime power 小海
 軍國
 Misty 重霧
 Mobility 運動性
 Mobilization 動員
 Modern battleship 近代戰鬥
 艦
 Modern warfare 近代戰爭
 Monroe Doctrine 門羅主義
 Moral 精神的
 Moral Branch 士氣部
 Moral organization 精神組織
 Moral tonic 精神劑
 More advanced 更爲前進
 Motor 發動機
 Motor transport 汽車運輸
 Motor torpedo boat 魚雷汽艇
 Motorization 摩托化
 Most powerful military na-
 tion of the world 世界上最
 強陸軍國
 Most sensitive section 最銳感
 地帶
 Mount 裝。架。

- Mountain artillery 山砲兵
 Mounted combat 乘馬戰鬥;
 乘軍作戰。
 Movable 遊動的
 Munition 軍火
 Music 音樂
- N**
- Nation in arms 全國皆兵
 National defense 國防
 National Defense Act 國防法
 National Defense Law 國防法
 National guard 保安隊
 National policy 國家政策
 National security 國家安全
 National soldier 國軍
 National strength 國力
 National tradition 國家慣例
 Nationalism 國家主義
 Natural defensive features
 of the terrain 天然利於防
 守之地形
 Naval Affairs Committee 海
 軍委員會
 Naval aircraft 海軍航空器
 Naval airship 海軍飛艇
 Naval blimp 海小型飛艇
 Naval classic 海軍經典
 Naval history 海軍戰史
 Naval policy 海軍政策
 Naval power 海強
 Naval tradition 海軍慣例
 Naval warfare 海戰
 Navigation 航海· 駕駛· 航行
 Navy 海軍
 Neutrality 中立
 Newly acquired positions 新
 佔領陣地
 Non-combatant 非戰鬥的, 非
 戰鬥員
 Non-combatant branch 非戰
 鬥兵科
 Non-executive branch 非指
 揮兵科
 Normal battle range 普通作
 戰距離
 Nurse Corps 看護隊· 護士隊
 Obey 服從
 Object 目的
 Obligation of service to the
 nation 對國家服兵役之義務

Observation 觀測
 Observation plane 偵察[飛]機
 Observe fire 觀測射擊
 Observe the target 觀測目標
 Occupation 佔領
 Occupational specialist 專門職業人才. 技術專家.
 Ocean-going ship 海航艦
 Ocean-going tug 航海拖船
 Offensive 攻勢
 Offensive against limited objectives 有限目的之攻勢
 Offensive along the Meuse-Argonne Front 沿牟斯阿良取攻勢
 Offensive strategy 攻勢戰略
 Officer 軍官
 Officer of the Line 指揮軍官
 Officers Reserve Corps 軍官後備隊
 Oiler 加油船. 注油器. 給油器.

Pacifist 和平主義者; 非戰主義者
 Panic 恐慌
 Parachute Battalion 傘兵營
 Passion for peace 酷愛和平
 Patrol boat 巡邏艇

On the field of battle 在戰場
 Open fighting 運動戰
 Open warfare training 運動戰之訓練
 Operate under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy 受海軍部長之命令
 Operations and Training Division 作戰訓練廳
 Order 命令
 Ordinary troop 普通部隊
 Ordnance Department 兵工署
 Organic 建制
 Organic artillery 建制砲兵
 Organization 組織
 Organized Reserve 後備隊
 Organized Reserve Unit 後備部隊
 Overcome 勝
 Oversea Department 海外軍區
 Overthrown 推翻

P

Patrol vessel 巡邏船隻
 Peace Conference 和平會議
 Peacetime duty 平時任務
 Period of peace 和平時期
 Period of preparation 準備時期

- Permanent 固定
- Person liable to military service 適合服兵役者
- Personal communication 人力通訊
- Personal honor 個人自尊心; 自重.
- Personal staff 侍從參謀
- Personnel Division 人事廳
- Petrol 汽油
- Physical 物質的
- Picket boat 哨艇
- Pioneer in submarine development 潛艇鼻祖
- Point 尖端, 尖兵.
- Policy of unrestricted submarine warfare 無限制潛艇政策
- Power of concentration 集中之力量
- Practical 實際的
- Practical patriotism 實際的愛國者
- Powerful anti-aircraft armament 強有力之防空武器
- Preparation fire 攻擊準備射擊
- Preparing and issuing 製發;
- Qualification 資格
- 填發
- Preserving peace 保持和平
- President 主席, 總統.
- Pretext 藉口
- Prevailing military doctrine 風行之軍事學說
- Priceless naval asset 無價海軍資產
- Principal maritime power of the world 世界上主要海軍強國
- Priority 優先
- Prisoner of war 俘虜
- Privilege 特別權利
- Professional army 職業軍
- Program of expansion 擴充計劃
- Progress of war 戰事之進展
- Progressively disadvantageous 累進的不利
- Prompt military decision 速戰速決
- Provide security 擔任警戒
- Public opinion 輿論
- Punctilious courtesy 多禮
- Purpose of war 作戰宗旨; 戰爭目的.
- Pursuit plane 驅逐[飛]機
- Quartermaster's Corps 輜重兵隊

R

- Railway artillery 鐵道砲兵
- Rank 階級
- Rapidity of movement 行動
迅速
- Rear-Admiral 海軍少將
- Rearrange 從新編配
- Receiving information 接受
情報
- Recommendation 保薦, 呈請
- Reconnaissance 偵察
- Record 登記, 記錄, 案卷
- Recording 登記
- Recreational area 娛樂場
- Recruit 新兵, 招募
- Recruiting 招募
- Recruited directly from civil
life 直接自普通人中招募
- Reduction of the St. Mihiel
Salient 聖馬歇爾突出部
之剷除
- Refined manners 溫文爾雅
- Regiment 團
- Register 登記
- Regular Army 正規軍
- Regulation 法規
- Reinforcement 生力軍
- Relative strength of divis-
ions 以師為單位之雙方兵力
- Relinquish the initiative 放
棄主動
- Rely 依賴; 仰仗
- Reorganize 改編
- Repair ship 修理艦
- Replacement 補充
- Remount 新馬
- Reserve 預備隊
- Reserve line 預備陣線
- Reserve Officers' Training
Corps 後備軍官訓練隊
- Resignation 辭職
- Responsibility 責任
- Result 結果, 戰果
- Resume the attack 繼續攻擊;
恢復攻勢
- Retard 遲滯
- Retired regular naval officer
在鄉正規海軍軍官
- Retreat 退却
- Revenue Cutter Service 稅關
緝私艦隊
- Rifle 步槍
- Rivalry 競爭
- River gunboat 江河炮艦
- Rolling barrage 前進彈幕
- Rugged terrain 崎嶇不平之地
- Runway 跑道

S

- Sanitary Corps 衛生隊
- Scene of utter desolation 滿目荒涼
- Scheduled progress 照計劃前進
- Scotch mist 山霧
- Scout 斥候
- Scout-bomber 偵察轟炸機
- Scout-observation plane 斥候觀測機
- Screening smoke 幕烟
- Sea power 海軍. 海軍威力. 海軍強國.
- Sea strategy 海戰戰略
- Sea-borne aircraft 艦運飛行器
- Sea-going 航海的
- Sea-going ship 航海艦
- Seacoast town 沿岸城鎮
- Seaplane 水上飛機
- Seaplane tender 水上飛機供應艦
- Second Battle of the Marne 第二次馬恩會戰
- Secondary attack 助攻
- Secret movement 祕匿運動
- Secretary of the Navy 海軍部長
- Secretary of War 陸軍部長
- Sector 地區
- Secure information 搜取情報
- Selective Service Draft Law 選擇服役法
- Selective Service Act 選擇服役法
- Semi-automatic rifle 半自動步槍
- Semi-executive duty 半指揮業務
- Sentimental 感情的
- Separate plan 個別計劃
- Serial number 號碼
- Service(s) 兵科
- Service club 俱樂部
- Service medal 獎章
- Sever 斷絕
- Shell crater 彈痕
- Shock action 突擊戰
- Shore-based aircraft 岸站航空器
- Siege or heavy artillery 攻城砲兵或重砲兵
- Sick and wounded 病傷
- Signal Corps 通信兵隊
- Significance 重要
- Simultaneous attacks 同時攻擊
- Single ship offensive action 單艦攻擊
- Sinking 沉
- Sister ship 姊妹艦
- Situation 情況

- Soil 土地
- Soldier 軍人, 列兵。
- Sound and Flash Battalion 聲光營
- Sound wave 音波
- Sound-ranging 音測
- Sovereign power 統治權; 主權。
- Special clause 特條
- Special gas troop 特種化學部隊
- Special session 特別會議
- Special staff 特業參謀
- Special wire-destroying troop 特種鐵絲網破壞部隊
- Sphere of dominance 優勢範圍
- Squadron 空軍中隊
- Square division 四四制師
- Square infantry division 四四制步兵師
- Split tail 裂尾
- Spot submarine 觀測潛艇
- Staff Corps 參謀團
- Staff work 參謀作業
- Standing army 常備軍
- Stand the attack 忍受攻擊
- Tactical 戰術的
- Tactical control 戰術上的統制
- Tactical limitation 戰術的限制
- Starting point 起點
- State of war 戰爭狀態
- Strategical offensive 戰略攻勢
- Sub-chaser 驅潛艦
- Submarine 潛水艇
- Submarine menace 潛艇威脅
- Submarine mine 水雷
- Submarine tender 潛艇供應艦
- Subordinate 部下
- Successful resistance 成功的抵抗
- Summon 召集
- Sunk or damaged 或沉或毀
- Supervision 監督
- Supply 補給, 供應
- Supply Corps 供應隊
- Supply Division 補給廳
- Supply of man-power 人員補充
- Support 支援
- Supreme head 最高統治者
- Surface vessel 水面船隻
- Surveying 測量
- Survive 生存
- Tactical unit 戰術單位
- Tail 尾部
- Take up commission 接受委任, 就役。

- Target ship 靶艦
 Task 任務
 Task force 派遣軍
 Team 羣; 班
 Tear gas 催淚劑
 Technical expert 技術專家
 Technique 技術
 Territorial organisation 地域編組
 Theater of operations 戰區
 Theater of war 戰場
 Thick woods 茂林
 Threaten 威脅
 Tip 尖端
 Tonnage 噸數
 Torpedo 魚雷
 Torpedo bomber 魚雷轟炸機
 Total result 總戰果
 Total strength 總兵力
 Tractor-drawn artillery 汽車
- U
- Ultimate power 後質
 Ultimatum 最後通牒; 哀的美敦書
 Unambitious 無野心的
 Under control 節制
 Under Secretary of the Navy 海軍部次長
 Under Secretary of War 陸軍部次長
- 牽引砲兵
 Trained 有訓練
 Trainer 教練機
 Training 訓練
 Training plane 教練[飛]機
 Transferable 可調用
 Transport plane 運輸[飛]機
 Transporting 運輸
 Trench mortar artillery 迫擊砲兵
 Trench warfare 戰壕戰
 Triangular division 三三制師
 Triangular infantry division 三三制步兵師
 Tripod mast 三脚桅
 Troop 部隊
 Troop movement 部隊運動
 Trooper 軍人
 Two-Ocean Navy 兩洋艦隊
- Underwater protection 水下保護
 United States Army 美國陸軍
 United States Military Academy 美國陸軍軍官學校
 United States Naval Academy 美國海軍軍官學校

United States Naval Reserve	統一	Universal training	普及訓練
美國海軍後備隊		Unmilitary	毫不知兵
United States Naval War College	美國海軍大學	Up-to-date turbine	新式渦輪
United States Navy	美國海軍	Use of force	武力之使用
Unity of command	指揮之	Utility plane	功用機

V

Vesicant	糜爛劑	Victory	勝利
Vessel	船隻	Voluntary response	自動響應
Victorious	勝利的	Vulnerability	易受損傷

W

War	戰爭	Weapon	兵器
War and peace	戰爭與和平	Weather	氣象
War Army	戰時軍隊, 作戰軍	Western Front	西線
War Council	陸軍會議	Wild country	曠野
War Department	陸軍部	Will to resist	抵抗信念
War Department General Staff	陸軍參謀本部	Win the war	戰勝
War of attrition	消耗戰	Wing	聯隊
War of 1812	一八一二年之役	Wire entanglement	鐵絲網 障礙物
War of movement	運動戰	Wire-cutter	鐵絲剪
War Plans Division	計劃廳	Wireless	無線電
Warfare	戰爭	World court	世界法庭
Warplane	戰鬥[飛]機	World War I	第一次世界大戰
Warship	兵艦		

Y

Yacht 游艇, 遊船, 快艇

Z

Zone of the Interior 後方區

APPENDIX

(3)

附錄三

AUTHORIZED AMERICAN MILITARY
ABBREVIATIONS

美國核准軍用略語

A	
A Engr Serv	Army Engineer Service
A Int	Air Intelligence
A Med	Army Medical
A Prk	Air Park
AA	Antiaircraft
AAA	Antiaircraft Artillery
AAAIS	Antiaircraft Artillery Information Service
AAIS	Antiaircraft Information Service
AAS	Army Air Service
AC	Air Corps; Army Corps
Act	Acting
ADC	Aide-de camp
Adj	Adjutant
Adm	Administrative
Adm O	Administrative Orders
Adrm	Airdrome
Adv	Advance

Adv Msg Cen	Advance Message Center
AEF	American Expeditionary Forces
AG	Adjutant General
AGD	Adjutant General's Department
AGO	Adjutant General's Office
AHQ	Army Headquarters
AIS	Artillery Information Service
AM	Forenoon
Am	Ammunition
Amb	Ambulance
Anl	Animal or animal-drawn
Ap	Airplane
Apr	April
AR	Army Regulations
Armd C	Armored Car
Arty	Artillery
AS	Air Service
ASF	Army Service Forces
Ash	Airship
Asst	Assistant
AT	Antitank
Atchd	Attached
Atk	Attack
Aug	August
Auto	Automatic
Aux	Auxiliary
Avn	Aviation
Ax Sig Com	Axis or axes of signal communications
	B
Bd	Boundary
	Z
	Advances

Bdg Tn	Bridge Train	BT
Bglr	Bugler	BGLR
BHQ	Brigade Headquarters	BHQ
Bkry	Bakery	BKRY
Bln	Balloon	BLN
BM	Bench Mark	BM
Bn	Battalion	BN
Bomb	Bombardment	BOMB
Brig	Brigade	BRIG
Brig Gen	Brigade General	BRIG GEN
BRL	Battalion Reserve Line	BRL
Btry	Battery	BTRY

C

C	Combat	C
CAC	Coast Artillery Corps	CAC
C & Bu	Clothing and Bath Unit	C & BU
C & R Sec	Courier and Runner Section	C & R SEC
Cal	Caliber	CAL
Cam	Camouflage	CAM
Capt	Captain	CAPT
Cav	Cavalry	CAV
Cav DHQ	Cavalry Division Headquarters	CAV DHQ
CD	Coast Defense	CD
CE	Corps of Engineers	CE
Cem	Cemetery	CEM
Cent	Center	CENT
C of A	Chief of Artillery	C OF A
C of Avn	Chief of Aviation	C OF AVN
C of S	Chief of Staff	C OF S
CG	Commanding General	CG

CH	Courthouse	Bdg Tr
Ch	Chaplain	Bdr
CHQ	Corps Headquarters	BHQ
C in C	Commander in Chief	BKly
Cl	Class	Bn
Cml	Chemical	Bn
CO	Commanding Officer	Bn
Co	Company	Bomb
Col	Colonel	Brig
Coll	Collecting	Brig Gen
Com	Communication	BRL
Comd	Command	Bry
Comdg	Commanding	
Comdr	Commander	
Comdt	Commandant	
Com Z	Communication Zone	C
Cons	Construction	CAC
Cont O	Contact Officer	C & Bt
Conv	Convalescent Hospital	C & R Sec
Corp	Corporal	Cal
CP	Command Post	Cam
CR	Crossroads	Capt
C Sec	Courier Section	Cav
C Sig O	Chief Signal Officer	Cav Bde
Csn	Caisson	CD
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service	CE
	D	Gen
DC	Dental Corps	Gen
DC of S	Deputy Chief of Staff	C of A
Dec	December	C of A, vtr
Dent	Dental	C of S
		CG

Dep	Depot	FO
Dept	Department	1st Lt
Det	Detachment	Flk
d/f	Day of fire	Flt
DHQ	Division Headquarters	FM
Div	Division	FR
Dp	Dump	ft
DP	Distributing Point	Two Ech
d/s	Day of supply	

E

	Assistant chief of staff for personnel	G-1
E	East	G-2
Ech	Echelon	
EM	Enlisted men	G-3
Emb	Embarkation	
Encl	Enclosure	G-4
Engr	Engineer	Gd
Engrs	Engineers	Gen
EP	Entrucking point	Gen Serv
Evac	Evacuation	Geol
Ex	Executive	GHG
Excl	Exclusive	Gp

F

F	Fast	General Staff
F	Field	
FA	Field Artillery	
FCC	Forward Communication Center	H
Feb	February	HD
FH	Farmhouse	hd
Fin	Finance	Hosp

FO	Field Orders
1st Lt	First Lieutenant
Flk	Flank
Flt	Flight
FM	Field Manual
FR	Flash ranging
ft	Foot or feet
Fwd Ech	Forward Echelon

G

G-1	Assistant chief of staff for personnel
G-2	Assistant chief of staff for military intelligence
G-3	Assistant chief of staff for operations & training
G-4	Assistant chief of staff for supply
Gd	Guard
Gen	General
Gen Serv	General Service
Geol	Geological
GHQ	General Headquarters
Gp	Group
Gpmt	Groupment
GRU	Graves registration unit
GS	General Staff

H

H	Horse
HD	Harbor Defense
HE	High Explosive
Hosp	Hospital

AUTHORIZED MILITARY ABBREVIATION

125

How	Howitzer	
Hq	Headquarters	
Hq & Hq	Headquarters & Headquarters	
Hq & Serv	Headquarters & Service	
Hq Comdt	Headquarters Commandant	
Hv	Heavy	
Hwy	Highway	
	I	
IG	Inspector General	
IGD	Inspector General's Department	
in	inch	
Incl	Inclusive	
Inf	Infantry	
Info O	Information Officer	
Inspr	Inspector	
inst	Instruction	
Int	Intelligence	
IP	Initial point	
	J	
JA	Judge advocate	
Jan	January	
JAGD	Judge Advocate General's Department	
	K	
Ki	Kitchen	
	L	
L	Light	

Lab	Laboratory
LD	Line of departure
Ldry	Laundry
L F TK	Light Fast Tank
Ln	Liaison
L of C	Line of Communications
Lt	Lieutenant
Lts	Lights

M

M	Motor
Maint	Maintenance
Maj	Major
Mar	March
MC	Medical Corps
MC Co	Motor Car Company
MD	Medical Department
Mec	Mechanic
Mecz	Mechanized
Med	Medical
Met Co	Meteorological company
MG	Machine gun
MI	Military Intelligence
mi	Mile
MLR	Main Line of resistance
mm	millimeter
mob	Mobile
Mort	Mortar
Mos	Months
M of E	Maintenance of equipment
M of W	Maintenance of way

MP	Military Police	OP
MR	Machine Rifle	OPL
Mr	Master	OPLR
M Rep	Motor Repair	Opr
Msg	Message	Ord
MsgR	Messenger	Orgn
MSL	Main supply line	
MT	Motor Transport	
Mtd	Mounted	
M TK	Medium Tank	
M Trk	Motor Truck	
Mtz	Motorized	
Mun O	Munition Officer	
Mus	Musician	
	N	
N	North	
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer	
NG	National Guard	
No	Number	
Nov	November	
Nt	Night	
	O	
O	Officer; order; orders	
Obsn	Observation	
Obsr	Observer	
Oct	October	
OO	Ordnance Officer	
1-pdr	One-pounder	

OP	Observation Post
OPL	Outpost line
OPLR	Outpost line of resistance
Opn	Operation
Ord	Ordnance
Orgn	Organization
P	
P & D Sec	Pioneer and Demolition Section
Pers	Personnel
Pgn Co	Pigeon Company
Pharmt	Pharmacist
Photo	Photographic
Pion	Pioneer
PK	Pack
Plat	Platoon
PM	Afternoon
PM	Provost Marshal
PMG	Provost Marshal General
Pon	Ponton
Post	Postal
Prov	Provisional
Pt	Point
Pur	Pursuit
Pvt	Private
Q	
QM	Quartermaster
Qr	Quartering

R

R	Regulating	RY
R	Rifle	
RA	Regular Army	
Rad	Radio	
R & P Sec	Radio and Panel Section	
RC	Ration Cart	
Rd	Road	
RDP	Radio Distributing Point	
Recon	Reconnaissance	
Recons Prk	Reconstruction Park	
Ref	Refrigeration	
Regt	Regiment	
Reinf	Reinforced	
Rep	Repair	
Repl	Replacement	
Repr	Reproduction	
Res	Reserve	
Rhd	Railhead	
RHO	Railhead Officer	
RHQ	Regimental Headquarters	
RJ	Road junction	
RK	Rolling kitchen	
Rmt	Remount	
ROTC	Reserve Officer' Training Corps	
RP	Refilling Point	
RR	Railroad	
Rr	Rear	
RRL	Regimental Reserve line	
RSOP	Reconnaissance, section, and occupation of Positions (for artillery)	
RTO	Railroad Transportation Officer	

RY	Railway
	S
S	South
S-1	Bn, Regt, or Brig adjutant
S-2	Bn, Regt, or Brig intelligence officer
S-3	Bn, Regt, or Brig plans and training officer
S-3	Plans and Training Officer
S-4	Bn, Regt, or Brig supply officer
S-4, Sup O	Supply Officer
SA	Small arms
SAAM	Small arms ammunition
S & F Bn	Sound and Flash Battalion
Sales Com. U	Sales Commissary unit
Salv	Salvage
Sch	School
S Car	Scout Car
Sb	Switchboard
Sec	Section
Sd Lt	Second Lieutenant
Secy	Secretary
Sep	Seperate
SGS	Secretary General Staff
Sgt	Sergeant
Sig	Signal
Sig C	Signal Corps
SL	Support Line
St, Sl	Searchlight
Sept	September
SMG	Submachine Line

Sn	Sanitary
Sp Trs	Special Troops
Sq	Squadron
Sqd	Squad
Sta	Station
Stab	Stable
Strag L	Straggler Line
Sup	Supply
Surg	Surgeon
Surgl	Surgical
Surv	Survey

T

T	Transport or Transportation
T/BA	Tables of Basic Allowances
TD	Tractor-drawn
Tech	Technical
Tg	Telegraph
THQ	Theater Headquarters
TK	Tank
TM	Training Manual
Tn	Train
T/O	Tables of Organization
T of Opns	Theater of Operations
Top	Topographic
Tp	Telephone
TR	Technical Regulation
Tr (s)	Troop (s)
Trk	Truck
Trac	Tractor
TR	Training Regulations

TM	Trench Mortar
	V
Vet	Veterinary or Veterinarian
VC	Veterinary Corps
Vis	Visual
VO	Verbal Orders

W

W	West
Wag	Wagon
WC	Water Cart
Wg	Wing
WD	War Department
Wag	Wagon
WO	Warrant Officer
W Sup	Water Supply
W TK	Water Tank

Y

Yd	Yard
Yr	Year

Z

Z	Zone
Z of I	Zone of the Interior

THE END