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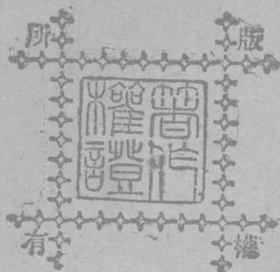
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高級英文軍語會話序

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，知勝利之益近，開卷以對，能勿欣然。

商震

宣計

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，胥通譯人員之瓊寶。取精用宏，斯書有焉。

楊 宣 誠

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。此爲卷二，共四編，凡三十五課；皆取材於美國。第一編爲美國國防政策；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。更爲便於參考起見，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，復可爲練習造句之用。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爲限。冠以高級二字，蓋以此也。

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.

錄

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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 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?