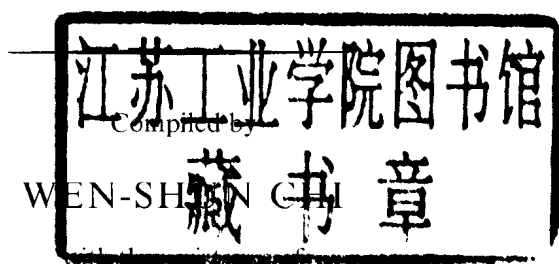




# Chinese-English Dictionary of Contemporary Usage



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# Chinese-English Dictionary of Contemporary Usage

## ā (ā)

- 1 阿昌族 **ā-ch'āng-tsú** the Achang people (a minority in Yunnan province: population 17,000 in 1957)
- 阿尔及尔 **ā-ěrh-chí-ěrh** Algiers
- 阿尔及尔会议 **ā-ěrh-chí-ěrh hui-i** the Algiers Conference (of Asian-African countries, scheduled to meet in 1965 but postponed and never held)
- 阿尔及利亚 **ā-ěrh-chí-lì-yà** Algeria
- 阿尔巴尼亚 **ā-ěrh-pā-ní-yà** Albania
- 阿飞 **ā-fēi** a hooligan, rowdy, juvenile delinquent
- 阿富汗 **ā-fù-hàn** Afghanistan
- 阿訇 **ā-hūng** Mohammedan priest, a mullah
- 阿根廷 **ā-kēn-t'ing** Argentina, the Argentine
- 阿克拉 **ā-k'ò-lā** Accra [Ghana]
- 阿拉伯叙利亚共和国 **ā-lā-pó hsù-lì-yà k'ung-hó-kuó** Arab Republic of Syria
- 阿拉伯联合共和国 **ā-lā-pó lién-hó k'ung-hó-kuó** United Arab Republic
- 阿拉伯联盟 **ā-lā-pó lién-méng** the Arab League
- 阿曼伊斯兰教长国 **ā-màn i-szū-lán chiào-chāng-kuó** the Sultanate of Oman
- 阿姆斯特丹 **ā-mù-szū-t'è-tān** Amsterdam
- 阿批亚 **ā-p'i-yà** Apia [Western Samoa]
- 阿Q思想 **ā Q szū-hsiāng** Ah Q thinking (from Lu Hsun's famous story of Ah Q, satirizing the Chinese nation's rationalized acceptance of humiliation without effective resistance against the oppressor)
- 阿 **ā**: also see ǎ

## āi (āi)

- 2 哀求 **āi-ch'íu** to beseech, entreat
- 哀愁 **āi-ch'óu** sadness and sorrow (usually as bourgeois feelings)

- 哀鸣 **āi-míng** a death wail, sigh of despair (of the bourgeoisie)
- 哀悼 **āi-tào** to mourn, grieve a death
- 3 挨家挨户 **āi-chíā āi-hù** from house to house
  - 挨近 **āi-chín** to approach, come near to
  - 挨次 **āi-tz'ù** in order, by turns
  - 挨 **āi**: see also ái
  - 4 埃及 **āi-chí** Egypt
  - 埃塞俄比亚 **āi-sāi-ò-pí-yà** Ethiopia

## ái (ái)

- 5 挨饿 **ái-ò** to suffer hunger
- 挨打受饿 **ái-tǎ shòu-ò** to suffer beating and hunger
- 挨 **ái**: see also āi
- 6 癌症 **ái-chèng** cancer (the disease)

## ǎi (ǎi)

- 7 矮稻 **ǎi-tào** short paddy rice (a newly developed rice with a short, heavy stalk and high yield, much used in areas—such as Hainan Island—subject to typhoons and strong winds)

## ài (ài)

- 8 艾条 **ài-chiū** sticks of dried moxa used in moxibustion
- 艾森豪威尔 **ài-sēn-háo-wēi-ěrh** Eisenhower
- 艾森豪威尔主义 **ài-sēn-háo-wēi-ěrh chū-i** the Eisenhower Doctrine
- 9 爱情至上 **ài-ch'ing-chih-shàng** love is supreme (a bourgeois trait)
- 爱尔兰 **ài-ěrh-lán** Ireland
- 爱好 **ài-hào** to love, be fond of; fondness
- 爱好正义的人民 **ài-hào chéng-i te jén-mín** justice-loving peoples
- 爱护 **ài-hù** to protect, take loving care of, cherish

爱护公共财物 **ài-hù kōng-kùng ts'ái-wù** to have concern for public property  
 爱护备至 **ài-hù pèi-chih** to cherish to the utmost  
 爱人 **ài-jén** loved one, fiancé, fiancée (now the equivalent of 'spouse' in mainland usage); to love people  
 爱国主义教育运动 **ài-kuó chiào-yù yùn-tùng** Patriotic Education Movement  
 爱国主义 **ài-kuó-chū-i** patriotism  
 爱国主义还是卖国主义 **ài-kuó-chū-i hái-shih mài-kuó-chū-i** "Patriotism or Betrayal" (the Ch'i Pen-yü article, in the *Jen-min jih-pao* of April 1, 1967, attacking Liu Shao-ch'i for his praise of the film "Ch'ing-kung mi-shih")  
 爱国献款 **ài-kuó hsièn-k'üan** patriotic donations (a movement in 1951-52 to help pay for the Korean War)  
 爱国一家 **ài-kuó-i-chiā** all patriots are of one family (a call for Chinese unity)  
 爱国公约 **ài-kuó kōng-yuēh** a patriotic covenant, patriotic pledge  
 爱国粮运动 **ài-kuó-liang yùn-tùng** Patriotic Grain Movement (an occasional drive in rural brigades for maximum contractual promises to sell grain to the state beyond their tax and compulsory procurement obligations)  
 爱国不分先后 **ài-kuó pù-fēn-hsien-hòu** patriotism is never too late (a call for Chinese unity)  
 爱国增产运动 **ài-kuó tsēng-ch'ān yùn-tùng** patriotic production campaign  
 爱国卫生运动 **ài-kuó wèi-shēng yùn-tùng** patriotic public health campaign, the Patriotic Hygienic Movement  
 爱克斯光 **ài-k'ò-szū kuāng** X-rays  
 爱民模范 **ài-mín mó-fàn** Love-the-People Model (a title awarded by the Ministry of National Defense to soldiers)  
 爱莫能助 **ài-mò-néng-chù** sympathetic but unable to help  
 爱兵观念 **ài-pīng kuān-nièn** the attitude of cherishing the soldiers (usually refers to the attitude which officers should have of caring for their men)  
 爱不释手 **ài-pù-shih-shǒu** so fond of it that one will not let it out of one's hand  
 爱社如家 **ài-shè-jú-chiā** to love the commune as one's family (the proper attitude for commune members)  
 爱戴 **ài-tài** to love and support, cherish and honor

爱憎 **ài-tsēng** love and hatred  
 爱憎分明 **ài-tsēng-fēn-míng** to make a clear distinction between [who should be] loved and [who should be] hated; a clear line between love and hate  
 碍手碍脚 **ài-shǒu-ài-chiāo** to hinder hand and foot (in the way)  
 暧昧 **ài-mèi** ambiguous, vague, obscure, indefinite

ān (ān)

安家插队 **ān-chiā ch'ā-tuì** to settle down and join a production team (used in connection with persons going from the city to the country)  
 安家费 **ān-chiā-fèi** settle-the-family fee (expense money given to workers' families when the breadwinner is sent to a new location)  
 安家落户 **ān-chiā-lò-hù** to set up a permanent home (refers to persons moving from urban to rural areas)  
 安之若素 **ān-chih-jō-sù** to feel at ease as if things were normal (calm, uninvolved)  
 安置办公室 **ān-chih pán-kūng-shih** an arranging office (an office set up in communes to help settle people coming from cities to the countryside)  
 安居乐业 **ān-chū-lè-yèh** to live in peace and enjoy one's work  
 安装 **ān-chūang** to install [equipment or machinery], emplace  
 安插 **ān-ch'ā** to place [in employment]  
 安全 **ān-ch'üan** security, safety; safely  
 安全正点 **ān-ch'üan chēng-tien** safe and punctual (generally used on railways)  
 安全卫生设备 **ān-ch'üan hó wèi-shēng shē-pèi** equipment for safety and sanitation  
 安全人员 **ān-ch'üan jén-yuán** personnel responsible for safety and security  
 安全理事会 **ān-ch'üan lì-shih-hui** the Security Council [of the UN]  
 安全设施 **ān-ch'üan shè-shih** safety device, safety installation  
 安全生产 **ān-ch'üan shēng-ch'ān** safety in production  
 安全措施 **ān-ch'üan ts'ò-shih** security and safety measures  
 安分守己 **ān-fēn-shǒu-chí** to keep one's duty and have self-control (to mind one's own business)  
 安富根 **ān-fù-kēn** to plant roots of riches (to lay the foundations of future prosperity)  
 安心工作 **ān-hsín kōng-tsò** to work contentedly, work calmly

- 安哥拉 **ān-kō-lā** Angola  
 安卡拉 **ān-k'ā-lā** Ankara  
 安理会 **ān-lí-huì** UN Security Council  
 (contraction of **ān-ch'üan lí-shih-huì**)  
 安曼 **ān-màn** Amman  
 安排 **ān-p'ái** to arrange, put in order, plan  
 安排河山 **ān-p'ái hó-shān** to plan [the utilization of] rivers and mountains  
 安排生活 **ān-p'ái shēng-huó** to arrange one's livelihood (to make a proper assignment of priorities, e.g., between ideological and practical, public and private, etc.)  
 安培 **ān-p'ei** ampere  
 安莎通讯社 **ān-shā t'üng-hsün-shè**  
 ANSA News Agency [Italy]  
 安身之所 **ān-shēn-chih-só** a place to settle (a niche)  
 安道耳 **ān-tào-ěrh** Andorra  
 安定社会秩序 **ān-tíng shè-huì-chih-hsü** to maintain social order, establish social order  
 安东尼奥尼 **ān-tüng-ní-ào-ní** Antonioni (an Italian film director)  
 安塔拉通讯社 **ān-t'ā-lā t'üng-hsün-shè**  
 ANTARA [Indonesian National News Agency]  
 安营扎寨 **ān-yíng-chā-chài** to set up camp and erect a barricade (to settle down, establish a base)  
 安于现状 **ān-yü-hsien-chüang** satisfied with the status quo, content with existing conditions

- 13 鞍钢宪法 **ān-kāng hsiên-fǎ** the Anshan Steel Works Charter (in summary: (1) politics in command; (2) party leadership; (3) mass movement; (4) two participations, one reform, and three combinations; (5) technical innovation)

## àn (àn)

- 14 按照革命利益的需要 **ān-chào kó-míng lì-ì te hsü-yào** in accordance with the needs of revolutionary interests  
 按件计酬 **àn-chièn chì-ch'óu** to pay on a piece-work basis  
 按件计工 **àn-chièn chì-k'ung** payment computed on a piece-work basis  
 按件包工 **àn-chièn pāo-k'ung** contract by piece-work  
 按需分配 **àn-hsü fēn-p'ei** to each according to his needs  
 按人口平均计算 **àn-jén-k'óu p'ing-chün-chi-suàn** to calculate on a per capita basis  
 按人口平均计算的产量 **àn-jén-k'óu p'ing-chün chì-süan te ch'án-liang**

- output calculated on a per capita basis (per capita output)  
 按人口平均计算的生产水平 **àn-jén-k'óu p'ing-chün chì-süan te shēng-ch'án shui-p'ing** per capita production level  
 按工分分配 **àn-k'ung-fēn fēn-p'ei** distribution according to work-points  
 按劳计酬 **àn-láo chì-ch'óu** to compute pay according to work  
 按劳取酬 **àn-láo ch'ü-ch'óu** to receive compensation according to work  
 按劳分配 **àn-láo fēn-p'ei** to each according to his work  
 按摩治疗 **ān-mó chih-liáo** to treat illness by massage; chiropractic  
 按捺不住 **àn-ná-pù-chü** unable to restrain [one's anger]  
 按比例发展 **àn-pl-lí fā-chǎn** to develop in proportion (to maintain a properly balanced development)  
 按兵不动 **àn-píng-pù-tüng** to place troops and not move (to hold up and await the appropriate time)  
 按部就班 **àn-pù chiu-pān** to go step by step, follow the prescribed steps, carry out in proper sequence  
 按时计工 **àn-shih chì-k'ung** to compute work on a time basis  
 按语 **àn-yü** a commentary, note  
 15 案件 **àn-chièn** a legal case, political incident  
 案卷 **àn-chüan** files, archives  
 16 暗礁 **àn-chiāo** rocks hidden under water (a hidden hazard)  
 暗箭 **àn-chièn** an invisible arrow (a stealthy blow)  
 暗箭伤人 **àn-chièn-shāng-jén** a secret arrow injures a man (slander, to defame another's reputation in secret)  
 暗中 **àn-ch'ung** underhandedly; clandestine  
 暗中支持 **àn-ch'ung-chih-ch'ih** covert support  
 暗中反对 **àn-ch'ung-fǎn-tui** veiled resistance  
 暗害 **àn-hài** to injure underhandedly  
 暗号 **àn-hào** a secret sign, password  
 暗河 **àn-hó** an underground river, sub-surface flow of water  
 暗流 **àn-liú** undercurrent (any clandestine trend against the orthodox doctrine)  
 暗杀 **àn-shā** to assassinate; assassination  
 暗算 **àn-suàn** to plot in secret  
 暗送秋波 **àn-süng-ch'ü-pō** secretly to send an autumn ripple (to give a secret signal of assent, establish secret contact with an opposing

faction, etc.)

暗地里 **àn-tì-lí** secretly, undercover, hidden暗探 **àn-t'àn** a detective, plainclothesman暗藏的革命分子 **àn-ts'áng-te fân-kó-míng fên-tzū** hidden counter-revolutionaries暗无天日 **àn-wú-t'ien-jih** darkness without sky and sun (a reference to the old society)17 黯然失色 **àn-ján-shih-sè** to appear very dull in comparison, to be eclipsed**āng (āng)**18 肮脏交易 **āng-tsāng chiāo-i** dirty deals, shady transactions**áng (áng)**19 昂然挺立 **áng-ján-t'ing-lì** to stand straight with dignity昂首阔步 **áng-shǒu-k'uo-pù** to raise the head and walk with big strides (complacent, self-satisfied)昂首望天 **áng-shǒu-wàng-t'ien** to raise one's head and look at the sky (to disregard the masses)昂扬 **áng-yáng** elation; enthusiastic, exhilarated**áo (áo)**20 熬夜 **áo-yèh** to work until the small hours of the night**ào (ào)**21 傲然屹立 **ào-ján-i-lì** proudly erect; to stand firmly傲骨 **ào-kǔ** proud backbone (self-esteem, pride)傲慢 **ào-màn** arrogant, haughty, overbearing傲视旁人 **ào-shih p'áng-jén** to look down upon others (arrogant, haughty)22 奥林匹克运动会 **ào-lín-p'í-k'ò yùn-tùng-huì** the Olympics, the Olympic Games奥斯陆 **ào-szū-lù** Oslo奥地利 **ào-tì-lì** Austria23 澳门 **ào-mén** Macao澳大利亚 **ào-tà-lì-yà** Australia24 懊丧 **ào-sàng** melancholy over a loss (dismayed, disappointed)**chā (zhā)**25 扎扎实实 **chā-chā shíh-shíh** plant solidly (careful and thorough, down to earth)扎针 **chā-chēn** acupuncture; to insert a needle扎正扎深 **chā-chèng chā-shēn** to take root correctly and deeply (refers to the attitude one should have in his assigned place of work)扎下了根 **chā-hsià-le-kēn** to strike root in, to take root (usually figurative, referring to work)扎伊尔 **chā-i-ěrh** Zaïre (formerly, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and still earlier, Belgian Congo; the capital is Kinshasa, formerly, Leopoldville)扎根 **chā-kēn** to strike roots (usually refers to **hsia-fang** cadres and youth)扎根精神 **chā-kēn ching-shén** a determination to strike roots (willingness to settle down in the countryside)扎根群众中 **chā-kēn ch'ün-chung-chung** to take root amongst the masses扎根农村 **chā-kēn nung-ts'ün** to strike roots in the villages扎深扎牢 **chā-shēn chā-láo** to become deeply and firmly rooted扎实 **chā-shíh** solid, well-founded扎实苦干 **chā-shíh k'ü-kàn** to work hard and earnestly26 咋咋呼呼 **chā-chā hū-hū** blustery, noisy [of a person]咋 **chā**: see also **tsā**27 渣滓 **chā-tzu** dregs, sediment渣油路面 **chā-yü lü-mièn** an oiled road, tarred road paving, asphalt road**chá (zhá)**28 轧钢 **chá-kāng-ch'āng** a steel-rolling mill轧钢设备 **chá-kāng shè-pèi** steel-rolling equipment轧 **chá**: see also **yá**29 闸门 **chá-mén** a floodgate, sluice**chà (zhà)**30 乍得 **chà-té** Chad [Republic of]31 诈骗犯 **chà-p'ien-fàn** swindlers32 揭开 **chà-k'ai** to blast open33 榨取 **chà-ch'ü** to squeeze out, extract (to exploit, obtain by political pressure)



## chāi (zhāi)

- <sup>34</sup> 斋期 **chāi-ch'ī** religious fast days  
斋戒节 **chāi-chiéh-chiéh** Ramadan, the fast of Ramadan
- <sup>35</sup> 摘下 **chāi-hsia** to take off, peel off, drop  
摘下假面具 **chāi-hsia chiá-mièn-chù** to tear off the mask (to expose—usually political)  
摘下伪善的面具 **chāi-hsia wěi-shán-te mièn-chù** to peel off a hypocritical mask  
摘录 **chāi-lù** to excerpt; an excerpt  
摘帽子 **chāi mào-tzu** to take off the hat (the hat refers figuratively to the high hat that symbolizes political disgrace -- hence, to have the hat removed is to be rehabilitated)  
摘棉机 **chāi-mièn-chī** cotton picking machine, cotton harvester  
摘掉右派帽子 **chāi-tiào yù-p'ài-mào-tzu** to take off the rightist hat  
摘要 **chāi-yào** an abridgement, brief summary, epitome

## chái (zhái)

- <sup>36</sup> 宅邸 **chái-tí** a residence, dwelling, domicile

## chǎi (zhǎi)

- <sup>37</sup> 窄行播种法 **chǎi-háng pō-chùng-fǎ** close-row sowing method  
窄轨铁路 **chǎi-kuei t'ieh-lù** narrow-gauge railway

## chài (zhài)

- <sup>38</sup> 债权人 **chài-ch'üan-jén** creditor  
债台高筑 **chài-t'ái-kāo-chù** to build a high tower of debts (heavily in debt)  
债务人 **chài-wù-jén** a debtor

## chān (zhān)

- <sup>39</sup> 沾沾自喜 **chān-chān-tzu-hsi** self-satisfied, complacent  
沾染 **chān-jān** to taint, contaminate, pollute  
沾边 **chān-piēn** to touch the edge (to be somewhat involved, to have some knowledge -- generally with the connotation of incomplete commitment or participation)
- <sup>40</sup> 瞻前顾后 **chān-ch'ien-kù-hòu** to look ahead and to look back (to be overly cautious and hesitant in reaching a decision)

瞻仰 **chān-yǎng** to pay respects to

## chǎn (zhǎn)

- <sup>41</sup> 斩尽杀绝 **chǎn-chin-shā-chüeh** total extermination  
斩钉截铁 **chǎn-tīng-chiéh-t'ieh** to sever a nail and cut iron (to take decisive action)  
斩断魔爪 **chǎn-tuàn mó-chǎo** to cut off the Devil's claws, to trim the claws of (usually in a political sense)  
斩草除根 **chǎn-ts'ǎo-ch'ü-kēn** to cut weeds and dig out the roots (to eliminate the cause of the trouble completely)
- <sup>42</sup> 展期 **chǎn-ch'ī** to extend a time limit, postpone, delay, defer  
展开 **chǎn-k'ai** to open, unfold, develop, start, inaugurate, extend  
展览馆 **chǎn-lǎn-quǎn** an exhibition hall  
展望 **chǎn-wàng** to look toward; a prospect, outlook, expectation  
展望未来 **chǎn-wàng wèi-lái** to look toward the future
- <sup>43</sup> 崭新 **chǎn-hsīn** wholly new, brand new
- <sup>44</sup> 辗转反侧 **chǎn-chuǎn-fǎn-ts'è** to toss about sleeplessly in bed
- chàn (zhàn)**
- <sup>45</sup> 占着茅房不拉屎 **chàn-che mǎo-fáng pù lǎ-shǐ** to occupy the latrine without moving the bowels (to hold a position without doing the job)  
占据 **chàn-chù** to occupy (usually by force or otherwise illegally)  
占先 **chàn-hsien** to assume precedence, assume leadership  
占领 **chàn-lǐng** to occupy (usually in the military sense)  
占领军 **chàn-lǐng-chūn** occupation army  
占领地 **chàn-lǐng-ti** occupied area  
占上风 **chàn shàng-fēng** to steal the wind (to have the advantage over, gain the upper hand, prevail)  
占有制 **chàn-yǔ-chih** form of ownership, system of ownership  
占优势 **chàn yǔ-shih** to enjoy superiority, be superior to, get the advantage of; dominance
- <sup>46</sup> 战战兢兢 **chàn-chàn-chīng-chīng** shivering and fearful (fearful of making mistakes, careful of one's steps, extremely cautious)  
战争景气 **chàn-chēng chīng-ch'ì** a war boom  
战争状态 **chàn-chēng chuàng-t'ài** a

state of war  
 战争贩子 **chàn-chēng fàn-tzu** a warmonger  
 战争边缘政策 **chàn-chēng piēn-yuán chēng-ts'è** brink-of-war policy (brinksmanship)  
 战争万能论 **chàn-chēng wán-néng lùn** the idea that all problems can be solved by war  
 战绩 **chàn-ch'í** war gains, war achievements  
 战场 **chàn-ch'āng** the battle-front, battlefield  
 战车 **chàn-ch'ē** a tank [military]  
 战区 **chàn-ch'ū** war zone  
 战犯 **chàn-fàn** war criminal  
 战俘 **chàn-fú** a prisoner of war  
 战壕 **chàn-hào** a trench [military]  
 战祸 **chàn-huò** the disaster of war, war calamities  
 战线 **chàn-hsièn** a front [military], battle line (figurative: the scene of any intensive political, social, or economic activity)  
 战役 **chàn-ì** a military campaign (a major series of military actions toward a particular goal)  
 战役学 **chàn-ì-hsueh** the study of military campaigns  
 战役部署 **chàn-ì pù-shū** disposition of troops for a campaign  
 战鼓 **chàn-kǔ** a battle drum (a call to action)  
 战功 **chàn-kūng** merit achieved in war, distinguished military service  
 战果 **chàn-kuò** the fruits of battle, spoils of war  
 战利品 **chàn-li-p'ín** spoils, booty, prizes of war  
 战例 **chàn-lì** a military precedent (battles having importance as examples)  
 战略 **chàn-luèh** military strategy (now often used in an extended sense)  
 战略学 **chàn-luèh-hsueh** the science of military strategy (the systematic study of strategy)  
 战略任务 **chàn-luèh jèn-wù** a strategic task  
 战略上藐视敌人, 战术上重视敌人 **chàn-luèh-shang miǎo-shì tí-jén, chàn-shù-shang chūng-shih tí-jén** slight the enemy strategically while taking full account of him tactically (a maxim also applied to the overcoming of difficulties in daily work or assigned tasks)  
 战略的持久战 **chàn-luèh-te ch'ih-ch'iu-chàn** strategic protracted war  
 战略速决战 **chàn-luèh-te sù-chüeh-**

**chàn** strategic war of quick solution  
 战略物资 **chàn-luèh wù-tzū** strategic materials  
 战略要地 **chàn-luèh yào-tì** strategic positions  
 战备 **chàn-pèi** military preparedness; military preparations  
 战备观念 **chàn-pèi kuān-nièn** the attitude of military preparedness  
 战胜灾害 **chàn-shèng tsāi-hài** to conquer natural calamities  
 战 1. **chàn-shih** a fighter, a soldier below the commissioned ranks (often figurative: e.g., a production worker, participant in a campaign)  
 战术 **chàn-shù** military tactics (often figurative)  
 战术学 **chàn-shù-hsueh** the science of tactics, tactical studies  
 战斗 **chàn-tòu** to fight a battle (usually figurative: e.g., to struggle for production)  
 战斗号令 **chàn-tòu hào-ling** combat orders (can be used in any intensive activity, as during a production campaign)  
 战斗化 **chàn-tòu-huà** martialization, making everything a struggle (the intensification of production activity — urged in the commune movement — see **szü-huà**)  
 战斗洗礼 **chàn-tòu hsi-lí** baptised by struggle  
 战斗意志 **chàn-tòu ì-chih** the will to struggle  
 战斗任务 **chàn-tòu jèn-wù** combat duty, combat mission, a militant task (work to be done in a hurry)  
 战斗口号 **chàn-tòu k'ou-hào** battle cry, battle slogan  
 战斗力 **chàn-tòu-lì** fighting capacity  
 战斗力量 **chàn-tòu lì-liang** fighting strength  
 战斗历程 **chàn-tòu lì-ch'éng** the process of struggle, the course of struggle  
 战斗步伐 **chàn-tòu pù-fá** combat steps, combat stages (often figuratively)  
 战斗队 **chàn-tòu-tui** a combat unit  
 战斗武器 **chàn-tòu wũ-ch'í** combat weapons (often figurative: e.g., Marxism, or the Thought of Mao Tse-tung)  
 战斗英雄 **chàn-tòu ying-hsiung** a combat hero  
 战斗员 **chàn-tòu-yuán** fighter (enlisted men, as contrasted to officers)  
 战天斗地 **chàn-t'ien-tòu-ti** fight heaven and struggle against earth (to work with might and main against nature's obstacles)

- 战无不胜 **chàn wú-pù-shèng** no war not won (invincible)
- 战友 **chàn-yǔ** comrade-in-arms
- 47 站不住脚 **chàn-pù-chù-chiǎo** cannot stand (untenable, to be in a shaky position)
- 站在一旁说风凉话 **chàn-tsai i-p'áng shuō fēng-liáng-huà** to make irresponsible and carping comments from the sidelines
- 站在一条战线上 **chàn-tsai i-t'íáo chàn-hsién-shang** to stand together on the same battleline
- 站稳立场 **chàn-wěn lì-ch'ǎng** to maintain a firm stand (generally in a political sense)
- 48 暂行 **chàn-hsing** temporary, for the time being, provisional
- 暂行海关法 **chàn-hsing hǎi-kuān-fǎ** the Provisional Customs Law
- 暂行条例 **chàn-hsing t'íáo-lì** a provisional regulation, provisional measures
- 暂时利益服从长远利益 **chàn-shih lì-i fú-ts'úng ch'áng-yuǎn lì-i** to subordinate temporary interests to long-range interests
- 暂定议程 **chàn-tìng i-ch'éng** a tentative agenda

### chāng (zhāng)

- 49 张惶失措 **chāng-huáng shih-ts'ò** to be scared out of one's wits, to be frightened and at a loss as to what to do
- 张口结舌 **chāng-k'ǒu-chiéh-shé** to open the mouth and hold the tongue (astonished, dumbfounded; worsted in argument)
- 张冠李戴 **chāng-kuān-lǐ-tài** Li wears Chang's hat (a mistaken identification or inaccurate reference)
- 张国焘 **chāng kuó-t'ǎo** Chang Kuo-t'ao (1898—, one of the founders of the Communist party, became an apostate in 1936)
- 张牙舞爪 **chāng-yá-wǔ-chǎo** to display the teeth and brandish the claws (to challenge to fight; to act the bully)
- 50 章程 **chāng-ch'éng** regulations, rules, bylaws
- 章罗联盟 **chāng-ló lién-méng** the Chang-Lo alliance (an accusation against Chang Po-chün and Lo Lung-chi in the 1957 anti-Rightist campaign)
- 51 彰彰在目 **chāng-chāng-tsai-mù** manifest and before the eyes (obvious, public knowledge)

### chǎng (zhǎng)

- 52 长成 **chǎng-ch'éng** to grow up, become an adult, grow into
- 长入 **chǎng-jù** to grow into, develop into
- 长大要当工农兵 **chǎng-tà yào-tāng kūng-nóng-píng** [when I] grow up [I] want to be a workman, farmer, or soldier
- 长自己的志气 **chǎng zù-chí te chih-ch'í** to heighten one's will [to fight]
- 长 **chǎng**: see also **ch'áng**
- 53 涨潮 **chǎng-ch'áo** a rising tide
- 54 掌权 **chǎng-ch'üan** to hold [political] power, to rule
- 掌好权, 用好权 **chǎng-hǎo-ch'üan, yòng-hǎo-ch'üan** to hold power and use it well
- 掌故 **chǎng-kù** historical anecdotes, national legends
- 掌柜 **chǎng-kuèi** a shop manager (a denunciatory epithet during the Cultural Revolution)
- 掌声雷动 **chǎng-shēng-lèi-tòng** thunderous applause
- 掌握 **chǎng-wò** to grasp, control, take charge of, assume, handle, take into one's hands
- 掌握基本环节 **chǎng-wò chī-pén huán-chiéh** to grasp the key link, grasp the key to a situation
- 掌握重点, 照顾其他 **chǎng-wò chùng-tiēn, chāo-kù ch'í-t'ā** to give priority to the most important aspects and due consideration to the rest
- 掌握分寸 **chǎng-wò fēn-ts'ùn** to handle down to the smallest detail (to control with great precision)
- 掌握规律 **chǎng-wò kuī-lù** to master the law [of development of matters or things, etc.]
- 掌握敌情 **chǎng-wò tí-ch'ing** to grasp intelligence on the enemy (to understand through study the difficulties to be solved in an endeavor)

### chàng (zhàng)

- 55 仗义执言 **chàng-i chih-yén** to speak boldly in defense of justice
- 仗义而起 **chàng-i-érh-ch'í** to act from righteousness
- 56 帐篷 **chàng-p'éng** a tent, awning, mat shed
- 57 障碍 **chàng-ai** obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, barrier

## chāo (zhāo)

- 58 招致 **chāo-chih** to cause, give rise to, incur; to expose oneself to, liable to, to run the chance of
- 招魂 **chāo-hún** to call back the soul (to revive)
- 招降纳叛 **chāo-hsiáng-nà-p'án** to recruit deserters and traitors (usually in reference to reactionary forces)
- 招兵买马 **chāo-ping-mǎi-mǎ** to raise troops and buy horses (to recruit — usually in the sense of reactionaries mobilizing their forces)
- 招牌 **chāo-p'ái** a signboard (usually pejorative and political)
- 招生制度 **chāo-shēng chih-tù** student admission system
- 招生考试制度 **chāo-shēng k'ǎo-shih chih-tù** system for the admission of new students by examination
- 招待所 **chāo-tài-sǒ** guest house, hostel
- 招财进宝 **chāo-ts'ái-chìn-pǎo** to bring in wealth and treasure (Lin Piao was accused of saying that this was the main motive of the working people)
- 招搖撞騙 **chāo-yáo-chuàng-p'ien** to bluff and deceive, swindle, hoax
- 招搖过市 **chāo-yáo-kuò-shih** swaggering through the streets (to show off, unseemly self-advertising)
- 59 昭然若揭 **chāo-ján-jò-chiēh** as obvious as if [it had been] announced
- 60 朝气蓬勃 **chāo-ch'í-p'èng-pó** the morning air is full of exuberance (alert and full of youthful vigor)
- 朝夕 **chāo-hsi** day and night, morning and evening; always, constantly
- 朝日新闻 **chāo-jih hsin-wén** *Asahi Shimbun* (Japanese daily newspaper)
- 朝令夕改 **chāo-ling hsi-kǎi** an order given in the morning and changed in the evening (frequent changes, vacillation)
- 朝不保夕 **chāo-pù-pǎo-hsi** morning cannot ensure the evening (living from hand to mouth)
- 朝 **chāo**: see also **ch'áo**

## chǎo (zhǎo)

- 61 爪牙 **chǎo-yá** claws and teeth (a henchman, lackey — in a bad sense)
- 62 找差距 **chǎo ch'ā-chù** to find disparities (the realization of disparities in ideology, knowledge, skills, or achievements so that one can increase his efforts to learn from and emulate the advanced)

- 找窍门 **chǎo ch'iao-mén** to find the keyhole (to find better techniques, to get the knack of)
- 找煤找矿 **chǎo-méi pào-k'uang** to search for coal and locate mines
- 找平补齐 **chǎo-p'ing pǔ-ch'í** equalization and compensation (an excessive concern of some members in the formation of communes)
- 找水探矿 **chǎo-shuǐ t'án-k'uang** to prospect for water and mines
- 63 沼气 **chǎo-ch'í** marsh gas, methane

## chào (zhào)

- 64 召唤 **chào-huàn** to summon, call
- 召回 **chào-huí** to recall (as the recall of a diplomat)
- 65 兆周 **chào-chōu** megacycle
- 66 照抄照搬 **chào-ch'āo-chào-pān** uncritical duplication and appropriation (usually of old or foreign things)
- 照葫芦画瓢 **chào-hú-lu huà-p'iao** to draw a ladle by copying a gourd (imitative, uncreative)
- 照会 **chào-hui** a diplomatic note
- 照顾 **chào-kù** to take care of; to take into consideration
- 照顾大局 **chào-kù tà-chú** to be mindful of the whole situation
- 照例 **chào-lì** according to rule, according to precedent
- 照亮 **chào-liàng** to light up, illuminate
- 照面 **chào-miàn** to show one's face; to meet face to face
- 照明 **chào-ming** lighting, illumination
- 照明弹 **chào-ming-tàn** illuminating shell, flare
- 照搬 **chào-pān** to move over without change (uncritical use or copying — usually of foreign models)
- 照本宣科 **chào-pén-hsuan-k'ō** to explain from the book (uncreative, unimaginative)
- 照妖镜 **chào-yāo-ching** a magic mirror which reflects the hidden ugliness of a monster (used in a political sense)

## chē (zhē)

- 67 遮盖 **chē-ch'ōu** to cover up ugliness
- 遮羞布 **chē-hsiū-pù** a loincloth, veil (figurative)

## ché (zhé)

- 68 折旧 **ché-chiu** depreciation [of machinery or equipment in use]
- 折中 **ché-chung** to compromise, mediate and intervene, conciliate,

take the middle way

折中主义 **ché-chūng-chū-i** eclecticism  
(since Maoists hold that there can be  
no compromise between the  
proletarian and bourgeois lines,  
eclectism is usually tantamount to  
taking the side of the enemy)

折磨 **ché-mó** to torture; ordeal

69 哲学家 **ché-hsué-h-chiā** philosophers

哲学神秘论 **ché-hsué shén-mì lùn**  
the idea that philosophy is  
mysterious; making a fetish of  
philosophy

哲学研究 **ché-hsueh yén-chiu**

*Philosophical Studies* (Peking  
monthly journal, 1955 )

## chè (zhè)

70 浙赣铁路 **chè-kàn t'ieh-lù** Hangchow  
[Chekiang] to Chuchow [Hunan]  
Railway

## chēn (zhēn)

71 针织品 **chēn-chih-p'ín** knit goods

针灸 **chēn-chiu** acupuncture and  
moxibustion

针插不进 **chēn-ch'ā-pù-chin** a needle  
cannot be pushed in (impenetrable,  
airtight)

针锋相对 **chēn-fēng-hsiāng-tui** points  
of needles facing each other  
(diametrically opposed, tit-for-tat)

针对 **chēn-tui** pointing toward, to aim  
to, in the light of

针刺麻醉 **chēn-tz'ù má-tsuì** anesthesia  
by acupuncture

针无两头利 **chēn wú liǎng-t'óu lì** a  
needle cannot have two points (you  
can not have it both ways)

72 侦察 **chēn-ch'á** to investigate, examine,  
inquire into, survey, reconnoiter; an  
investigation, inquiry

侦察兵 **chēn-ch'á-píng** a military scout

侦探 **chēn-t'án** a detective, a spy; to  
spy upon, detect

73 珍珠港事件 **chēn-chū-kǎng shih-chièn**  
the Pearl Harbor incident (December  
7, 1941)

珍宝岛 **chēn-pǎo-tǎo** Damansky  
Island (in the Ussuri River on the  
Sino-Soviet border —scene of an  
incident in 1969)

74 真知 **chēn-chih** true knowledge,  
insight

真金不怕火炼 **chēn-chin pù-p'ā huǒ-lièn**  
true gold does not fear smelting by  
fire

真枪实弹 **chēn-ch'iāng shih-tàn** real

guns and live bullets (serious, not  
to be played with)

真象 **chēn-hsiāng** the true appearance,  
phenomenon, real image

真相 **chēn-hsiāng** the real facts, truth  
真相大白 **chēn-hsiāng tà-pái** the truth  
is completely clear

真心诚意 **chēn-hsín-ch'eng-i** the heart  
is true and the intention sincere  
(sincerely)

真空管 **chēn-k'ūng-kuǎn** vacuum tube

真理 **chēn-lǐ** truth, rightness

真理报 **chēn-lǐ-pào** *Pravda* (Russian  
newspaper)

真灵 **chēn-líng** truly wonderful,  
miraculous; miraculously

真面目 **chēn-miàn-mù** true appearance,  
true shape or form (one's true self)

真凭实据 **chēn-p'ing-shih-chù** positive  
proof and tangible evidence

真实性 **chēn-shih-hsing** truthfulness,  
factuality

真释 **chēn-shih** the true interpretation

真刀真枪 **chēn-tāo chēn-ch'iāng** real  
sword and spear (from the theater:  
instead of using sham weapons, the  
actors use real weapons—a mark of  
outstanding skill and ability)

真才实学 **chēn-ts'ái shih-hsueh** very  
talented and learned

75 斟酌 **chēn-chó** to deliberate, consider  
carefully

## chěn (zhěn)

76 诊疗所 **chěn-liáo-sǒ** a clinic, polyclinic,  
doctor's consulting room

诊断 **chěn-tuàn** to diagnose; diagnosis

77 枕木 **chěn-mù** railway sleeper;  
railroad tie

## chèn (zhèn)

78 阵脚 **chèn-chiǎo** the keypoint in a  
battle formation

阵线 **chèn-hsièn** battle front (usually  
figurative)

阵地 **chèn-tì** battlefield, position, front  
(used broadly to refer to the scene of  
activity in any kind of intensive  
production or political work)

阵地战 **chèn-tì-chàn** positional warfare

阵地攻击战术 **chèn-tì kung-chi chàn-shù**  
the tactic of attacking fixed positions

阵亡 **chèn-wáng** to be killed in action

阵营 **chèn-yíng** camp [military] (often  
political, e.g., the capitalist camp)

79 振振有词 **chèn-chèn-yǔ-tz'ú** to argue  
loudly [as if one had reason on one's  
side]

- 振奋人心 **chèn-fèn-jén-hsín** to inspire, galvanize the morale of the people  
 振作精神 **chèn-tsò ching-shén** to stimulate one's spirit  
 80 朕即世界 **chèn-chí-shih-chieh** "I am the world" (a criticism of Soviet pretensions)  
 81 賑濟 **chèn-chì** disaster relief  
 82 震耳欲聾 **chèn-ěr-yù-lóng** it deafens the ear (a loud sound, deafening)  
 震撼全球 **chèn-hàn ch'üán-ch'iu** to shake the whole earth (earthshaking)  
 震撼人心 **chèn-hàn jén-hsín** to shake people's hearts (to shock)  
 震天動地 **chèn-t'ien-tung-ti** earthshaking (a great accomplishment)  
 83 鎮長 **chèn-cháng** the head man of a town, mayor  
 鎮反 **chèn-fán** to suppress counter-revolutionaries  
 鎮壓 **chèn-yā** to suppress, stamp out, subdue; suppression, repression  
 鎮壓反革命 **chèn-yā fán-kó-ming** to suppress counterrevolutionaries  
 鎮壓反革命運動 **chèn-yā fán-kó-ming yün-tung** the repression of counter-revolutionaries movement (1951)  
 鎮壓與寬大相結合 **chèn-yā yü k'üán-tà hsiang-chieh-hó** to combine suppression with leniency

## chēng (zhēng)

- 84 爭執 **chēng-chih** controversy, dispute, contention; to argue  
 爭執點 **chēng-chih-tien** point of dispute, bone of contention  
 爭氣 **chēng-ch'í** to be competitive, strive to excel, emulate  
 爭求 **chēng-ch'iu** to fight for, strive toward  
 爭取 **chēng-ch'ü** to fight for, strive for, to win over  
 爭取主動 **chēng-ch'ü chü-tung** to fight for the initiative  
 爭取勝利 **chēng-ch'ü sheng-li** to strive for victory (to fight resolutely for victory)  
 爭權奪利 **chēng-ch'üán tó-li** to struggle for power and advantage  
 爭權奪勢 **chēng-ch'üán tó-shih** to fight for power  
 爭分奪秒 **chēng-fēn tó-miǎo** to fight for minutes and seconds (to waste no time)  
 爭相逃命 **chēng-hsiang-t'áo-ming** to flee for one's life; mass panic and flight  
 爭先 **chēng-hsién** to contend for first

- place  
 爭先進 **chēng-hsién-chin** to strive to be the advanced  
 爭先恐後 **chēng-hsién-k'üng-hòu** to fight for the lead and fear being left behind  
 爭光 **chēng-kuāng** to win glory  
 爭論 **chēng-lùn** a controversy, argument, debate; to argue, debate, engage in controversy  
 爭論中心 **chēng-lùn chüng-hsín** the main point of a controversy or dispute  
 爭名奪利 **chēng-ming tó-li** to struggle for fame and wealth  
 爭霸世界 **chēng-pà shih-chieh** to seek world hegemony  
 爭辯 **chēng-pièn** to argue, dispute; a controversy, debate  
 爭奪領導權 **chēng-tó ling-táo-ch'üán** to contend for the leadership  
 爭端 **chēng-tuān** the point of dispute, cause of argument, bone of contention  
 爭挑重担 **chēng-t'iao chüng-tàn** to fight for taking a heavy load (eagerly to assume heavy responsibility)  
 85 征集 **chēng-chí** to collect, convene, gather together; a collection  
 征發 **chēng-fā** to levy, raise troops  
 征服 **chēng-fú** to conquer, vanquish, subjugate, compel submission by force  
 征腐惡 **chēng-fü-ò** to attack the corrupt and villainous  
 征購 **chēng-kòu** to requisition with compensation  
 征購糧 **chēng-kòu-liáng** tax and state-purchase grain  
 征糧 **chēng-liáng** tax levied in terms of food grains; tax grain; to levy a tax in grain  
 征收 **chēng-shōu** to levy and collect [taxes]  
 征途 **chēng-t'ü** a journey; the road traveled  
 征用 **chēng-yung** to requisition; a requisition  
 86 掙扎 **chēng-chā** to struggle, fight desperately, free oneself  
 87 獐頭鼠目 **chēng-níng mién-mào** a grim visage, forbidding countenance; grisly  
 88 睁眼瞎子 **chēng-yēn hsiā-tzu** an open-eyed blind man (illiterate person)  
 89 蒸蒸日上 **chēng-chēng-jih-shàng** like steam rising day by day (steady increase, daily improvement)  
 蒸汽透平 **chēng-ch'í t'ou-p'ing** a steam turbine

## chéng (zhěng)

- 90 拯救 **chéng-chiu** to rescue, relieve, save; relief
- 91 整治 **chéng-chih** to put in order, regulate, control
- 整装出发 **chéng-chuāng ch'ū-fā** all packed up and ready to start out (originally said of an army, now broadly used)
- 整装待命 **chéng-chuāng tai-ming** waiting for orders in full battle array (ready to move at short notice)
- 整齐 **chéng-ch'í** neat, trim, tidy; in good order, well-arranged, forming a complete set
- 整军运动 **chéng-chūn yùn-tùng** ideological education movement (in the PLA)
- 整风 **chéng-fēng** rectification of work style
- 整风格社 **chéng-fēng chéng-shè** rectify [our] work style and tidy up the cooperatives
- 整风运动 **chéng-fēng yùn-tùng** rectification campaign, rectification of the work style movement (first carried out in 1942 by the Party)
- 整训 **chéng-hsùn** training and consolidation, reorganization and training
- 整垮 **chéng-k'ua** to topple, cause to collapse
- 整理 **chéng-lí** to put right, put in order, arrange; to revise, edit; to sort out, regulate, organize
- 整编 **chéng-piēn** to reorganize troops (to regroup, reshuffle, reorganize)
- 整编师 **chéng-piēn-shīh** a reorganized division [army]
- 整批交易 **chéng-p'í chiāo-ì** a package deal
- 整社 **chéng-shè** rectification of the communes, to check up on the communes
- 整肃 **chéng-sù** to rectify, purge
- 整党 **chéng-tǎng** Party consolidation, Party reform
- 整党建党 **chéng-tǎng chiàn-tǎng** Party consolidation and building
- 整掉 **chéng-tiào** to eliminate, discard [of persons]
- 整顿 **chéng-tùn** to rectify, reorganize, readjust; readjustment, check-up
- 整顿学风 **chéng-tùn hsuéh-fēng** to rectify [the Party's] approach to study
- 整顿、巩固、充实、提高 **chéng-tùn, kǔng-kù, ch'ūng-shih, t'í-kāo** readjustment, consolidation, filling up, elevation (a policy of the post-Great Leap period)

整顿 三风 **chéng-tùn sān-fēng** rectify the three styles (an early name for the Cheng-feng Movement, coined by Mao in his speech of Feb. 1, 1942, inaugurating the campaign. The styles referred to: study, Party work, and literary work.)

《整顿党的作风》 **chéng-tùn táng te tsò-fēng** "To Rectify the Party's Working Style" (by Mao Tse-tung, Feb. 1, 1942)

整套 **chéng-t'áo** a whole set (can refer to a system of thought)

整体 **chéng-t'í** the whole, an entirety, total

整体化 **chéng-t'í-huà** integration; to integrate

整体观念 **chéng-t'í kuān-nièn** the concept of the whole, viewing a situation as a whole (planning should take into account the interests of the whole industry, organization, or country)

整团建团 **chéng-t'uan chiàn-t'uan** consolidation and expansion of the [Youth] League

## chèng (zhèng)

92 正常化 **chèng-ch'áng-huà** to normalize, to make sound; normalization

正气 **chèng-ch'í** righteousness, spiritual strength for the right and just

正确 **chèng-ch'üeh** correct, accurate, proper, appropriate (usually in a political sense)

正确处理人民内部矛盾 **chèng-ch'üeh ch'ü-lí jén-mín nèi-pù máo-tùn** the correct handling of contradictions among the people (the theme of an essay by Mao Tse-tung on June 19, 1957)

正反两方面 **chèng-fān liǎng fāng-mièn** the positive and negative sides

正义战争 **chèng-ì ch'án-chēng** a just war

正告 **chèng kào** to warn seriously

正规教育 **chèng-kuēi chiào-yü** regular education, school education

正规军 **chèng-kuēi-chūn** regular army, units of the regular army

正规化 **chèng-kuēi-huà** to regularize, standardize

正面 **chèng-mièn** the positive side, top, right side

正面教育 **chèng-mièn chiào-yü** positive education (teaching with an emphasis on activism and the good qualities of life and behavior in socialist society)

正面经验 **chèng-mièn ching-yèn**

- positive experiences  
 正面人物 **chèng-mièn jén-wù** positive personality, positive character (in a good sense)  
 正名 **chèng-míng** rectification of names (to conform one's actions to what is expected by one's title)  
 正比例 **chèng-pí-lǐ** direct ratio; in proportion to; directly proportional  
 正直人物 **chèng-p'ài jén-wù** people who are upright, honest, straightforward, positive, good  
 正式访问 **chèng-shih fǎng-wèn** a formal visit  
 正式声明 **chèng-shih shēng-míng** to declare formally; official statement  
 正式党员 **chèng-shih táng-yuán** a full Party member  
 正视 **chèng-shih** to face squarely, confront, look at things without flinching  
 正当 **chèng-tàng** legitimate, proper, valid, rightful, justified  
 正点率 **chèng-tiēn-lǜ** rate of punctuality  
 正统 **chèng-t'ǔng** orthodox  
 正统马克思主义 **chèng-t'ǔng mǎ-k'ò-szū-chǔ-i** orthodox Marxism  
 正统思想 **chèng-t'ǔng szū-hsiǎng** orthodox ideology (such as Confucianism)  
 93 证据 **chèng-chǔ** evidence, proof  
 证人 **chèng-jén** a witness  
 证明 **chèng-míng** to attest to, bear witness to, identify, prove, substantiate; proof, evidence  
 证实 **chèng-shih** to verify; verification  
 证书 **chèng-shū** a certificate, diploma, credentials  
 94 郑重其事 **chèng-chùng-ch'í-shih** to do seriously, act with due care and respect  
 95 政界 **chèng-chièh** political circles, political personages  
 政治 **chèng-chih** political; politics  
 政治集团 **chèng-chih chí-t'úan** a political group, faction or clique  
 政治家长 **chèng-chih chiā-chǎng** a political family head (an individual advanced in the study of the Thought of Mao Tse-tung and therefore regarded as the political head of his family)  
 政治傀儡 **chèng-chih chiāng-shih** a political corpse (such as Khrushchev before his actual demise)  
 政治界线 **chèng-chih chièh-hsièn** political demarcation line  
 政治建厂 **chèng-chih-chièn-ch'àng** politics builds factories  
 政治建军 **chèng-chih chièn-chūn** politics builds the army  
 政治指导员 **chèng-chih chíh-tǎo-yuán** political director (political officer at company level [army])  
 政治经济学 **chèng-chih ching-chi-hsueh** political economy  
 政治经历 **chèng-chih ching-li** personal records of political activities  
 政治掮客 **chèng-chih ch'ien-k'ò** a political broker (pejorative)  
 政治局 **chèng-chih-chú** the Political Bureau, Politburo [of the Central Committee]  
 政治局面 **chèng-chih chú-mièn** the political situation  
 政治觉悟 **chèng-chih chüeh-wù** political awareness, political consciousness, political understanding, political awakening  
 政治权利 **chèng-chih ch'üan-li** political rights  
 政治犯 **chèng-chih-fàn** a political offender, political prisoner  
 政治方向 **chèng-chih fāng-hsiáng** political direction, political orientation  
 政治风向 **chèng-chih fēng-hsiáng** direction of the political wind (political trend)  
 政治风浪 **chèng-chih fēng-làng** political waves (political upheaval)  
 政治花招 **chèng-chih huā-chāo** a political maneuver, political trick  
 政治活动 **chèng-chih huó-túng** political activity  
 政治协商会议 **chèng-chih hsièh-shāng hui-i** the Political Consultative Conference  
 政治行动 **chèng-chih hsiung-túng** political action, political activity  
 政治嗅觉 **chèng-chih hsiu-chüeh** political sense of smell (political acumen)  
 政治学习 **chèng-chih hsiueh-hsi** (1) political study; (2) *Political Studies* (Peking bi-monthly journal, 1955—)  
 政治热情 **chèng-chih jè-ch'ing** political enthusiasm  
 政治任务 **chèng-chih jèn-wù** a political task  
 政治纲要 **chèng-chih kǎng-yáo** a political program  
 政治挂帅 **chèng-chih kuà-shuài** politics takes command (the main slogan of the Great Leap Forward)  
 政治观点 **chèng-chih kuān-tiēn** political point of view  
 政治工作 **chèng-chih kung-tsò** political work  
 政治空气 **chèng-chih k'ung-ch'ì** the political atmosphere



政治理论课 **chèng-chih lí-lùn k'ò** a class in political theory, political theory courses  
 政治力量 **chèng-chih lí-liang** political strength  
 政治立场 **chèng-chih lí-ch'ăng** political stand, political standpoint  
 政治路线 **chèng-chih lù-hsiên** political line  
 政治敏感 **chèng-chih mǐn-kǎn** political sensitivity  
 政治目的 **chèng-chih mù-tí** political aims or purposes  
 政治内容 **chèng-chih nèi-júng** political content  
 政治讹诈 **chèng-chih ó-chà** political blackmail  
 政治报告 **chèng-chih pào-káo** political report (usually the principal report at a Party or national congress summarizing the achievements of the past period)  
 政治标准 **chèng-chih piāo-chǔn** political criterion  
 政治部 **chèng-chih-pù** political department (branch-type Party agencies, originally only in the army, but later also in finance, trade, communications, and industry)  
 政治骗子 **chèng-chih p'ien-tzu** a political swindler  
 政治上动摇 **chèng-chih-shang tung-yáo** to waver politically, to be unsteady politically  
 政治事故 **chèng-chih-shih-kù** a political accident (purposeful sabotage)  
 政治是灵魂 **chèng-chih shìh líng-hún** politics is the soul  
 政治是统帅 **chèng-chih shìh t'üנג-shuài** politics is the commander  
 政治素质 **chèng-chih sù-chih** political qualities (good unless otherwise stated)  
 政治思想教育 **chèng-chih sū-hsiäng chiào-yü** political-ideological education  
 政治思想战线 **chèng-chih sū-hsiäng ch'án-hsiên** the political-ideological front  
 政治特权 **chèng-chih t'è-ch'üan** political prerogatives  
 政治责任感 **chèng-chih tsé-jèn-kǎn** a sense of political responsibility  
 政治资本 **chèng-chih tzü-pén** political capital  
 政治危机 **chèng-chih wéi-chí** a political crisis  
 政治委员 **chèng-chih wéi-yüan** political commissar, political commissioner  
 政治委员制度 **chèng-chih wéi-yüan**

**chih-tù** the political commissar system  
 政治问题 **chèng-chih wèn-t'í** (1) a political question; (2) a problem in one's political attitude which is regarded as serious  
 政治夜校 **chèng-chih yè-hsiào** political night school (usually for adult political study)  
 政治影响 **chèng-chih ying-hsiäng** political influence; political repercussions  
 政局 **chèng-chú** the political situation  
 政权 **chèng-ch'üan** political power, regime; government  
 政权机构 **chèng-ch'üan chī-kòu** political mechanism, structure of political power  
 政权机关 **chèng-ch'üan chī-kuān** organs of political power  
 政权建设 **chèng-ch'üan chiên-shè** the building of political power  
 政权性质 **chèng-ch'üan hsing-chih** the nature of a regime  
 政权到手, 革命到头 **chèng-ch'üan tào-shǒu, kó-ming tào-t'óu** [as soon as] political power is in hand, the revolution is ended (a doctrine contrary to Mao's theory of continuing revolution)  
 政权问题 **chèng-ch'üan wèn-t'í** the problem of [who is to hold] political power  
 政法 **chèng-fǎ** political and legal [affairs]; political-legal  
 政法干部 **chèng-fǎ kán-pù** political-legal cadre  
 政法工作部 **chèng-fǎ kung-tsò-pù** Political and Judicial Work Department [of the CCP Central Committee]  
 政法办公室 **chèng-fǎ pán-kung-shih** Staff Office for Political and Legal Affairs [of the State Council]  
 政法研究 **chèng-fǎ yén-chiü** *Studies in Government and Law* (a Peking quarterly journal, 1954—)  
 政府机关 **chèng-fü chī-kuān** government organ, government administration  
 政府人士 **chèng-fü jén-shih** government circles, members of the government  
 政协 **chèng-hsiéh** Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (contraction of **Chung-kuó jén-min ch'eng-chih hsiéh-shāng hui-i**)  
 政协全国委员会 **chèng-hsiéh ch'üan-kuó wéi-yüan-hui** National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference