

Philip R. Bilancia

DICTIONARY OF
CHINESE LAW AND
GOVERNMENT

CHINESE-ENGLISH

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To my wife Leslie, to my children
Alexandra and Lincoln, to my mother.

In recognition and gratitude
for all you have done
to make this Dictionary possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Dictionary was achieved thanks to the advice, assistance, and support of many people, especially in the planning, research, development, correction, and production of the Manuscript Edition of 1968, on which this revised and enlarged edition was based. The quality achieved in this Dictionary is to their credit, and I would like to thank each personally once again. But so many are scattered around the world, and some are no longer living; and what they contributed is so merged in these pages that in acknowledgment of their combined help I present an alphabetical roll: Derk Bodde, Anne Chang, Fu-mei Chang, Jung-jung Chang, Weijen Chang, Ch'ing-chih Chen, Austin Shih-ch'üan Ch'en, Wen-shun Chi, Pat Chiarelli, Hungdah Chiu, Jerome A. Cohen, John K. Fairbank, David Finkelstein, George P. Fletcher, Barbara Harkins, Dan F. Henderson, Anne Holmes, T. A. Hsia, Gene T. Hsiao, Hsin-i Hsiao, Han-shen Hsü, Daulin Hsü, Donald Klein, Elaine Kreizman, Victor H. Li, John M. H. Lindbeck, Jim Mathias, Marinus J. Meijer, Jane Brotnov Meisner, Arval Morris, W. Allyn Rickett, H. Franz Schurmann, Vincent Y. C. Shih, Helen Stone, M. H. van der Valk, Ezra F. Vogel, Yeh-chien Wang, Yinne Wang, Helmut Wilhelm, Bryce Wood, Lien-sheng Yang, Alsace Chun-chiang Yen, John Ziemer.

Of central importance, especially during the early years of my work, was the support of several organizations and institutions, including Harvard University and its East Asian Research Center, the Social Science Research Council and its Joint Committee on Contemporary China, the University of California at Berkeley and its Center for Chinese Studies, and the University of Washington; lastly and most important, Stanford University Press and especially its Editor, J. G. Bell, and his staff.

The faults that remain are my responsibility; I would be grateful to have them called to my attention.

Brooklyn, N.Y., March 1981

P.R.B.

INTRODUCTION

Compilation of this dictionary began in 1963, at a time when a large quantity of documents containing legal and governmental terms used in the People's Republic of China since 1949, and in the Chinese Soviet areas prior to 1949, had become available in the West. Many terms were new; many others were old terms that had been given new meanings. No up-to-date, accurate, or comprehensive lexicon in any language was available at that time to Western scholars to aid them in understanding the evolving legal and administrative framework of the PRC. Even within China no such compilation had been published. Both the general dictionaries and the specialized glossaries then available proved to be inadequate. Most were either too theological or too ideological; very few dealt with meaning in context.

Coverage

The original intent was to compile a short glossary of Chinese legal terms current in the 1950's and early 1960's. It soon became apparent that a more ambitious design was needed if the work was to have any real utility. In the end, the period covered was extended backward to 1939 and forward to 1977, and the notion of "legal terms" was expanded to include nearly the whole business of government.

The language used in legal and administrative documents in China today is the product of very diverse sources and influences. Even traditional Chinese law, which was gradually eliminated from official influence between 1905 and 1915, remains a living custom in some respects. The modernizing law of the early Republic was borrowed directly from European sources or indirectly via the modernized legal language of Japan. Communist legislation during the war with Japan combined Soviet Russian and Marxist terminology with the language of the Nationalist Law Codes. Soon after 1949 the Nationalist Codes were replaced by legislation indebted in its language to both Russian influence and surviving Chinese custom. Nevertheless, the legal elite who remained on the mainland of China after 1949 were fluent in the language of Republican law, and their influence shows repeatedly until suppressed in the late 1950's. With the decline of Russian influence after 1957, the language of Chinese law took certain new directions, including an increasing use of abbreviations, of borrowings from Japan, and of ideological and political terms. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, whole new vocabularies were created to deal with politics and ideology.

The history of the period covered by this dictionary is one of enormous change in which terminology is fashionable, becomes disused, and then reappears, perhaps in modified form. Again and again old forms take on new meanings, usually (it appears) in order to expedite the acceptance of new concepts. Only by examining actual usage, the term in context, can the reader of a Chinese document be sure of meaning. Consequently, far from being a mere handbook of current legal and governmental practice, this dictionary is in effect a comprehensive compilation covering almost every aspect of every activity dealt with by government in China.

Sources

The documents and writings, totaling over 20,000 pages, used as sources for this dictionary are almost entirely from Communist China and are largely legal materials. The major sources are the eighteen volumes of the basic collections of laws and decrees¹ and laws and regulations² covering the years 1949-63. Next in importance are three treatises on criminal,³ civil,⁴ and international law⁵ published in 1956-58. Other material includes collected treaties⁶ (seven volumes available), a law-of-the-sea treatise,⁷ legal periodicals (especially *Zheng-fa Yanjiu*),⁸ collected laws and decrees from the Sino-Japanese war period (documents dated 1939-45),⁹ recently published constitutional changes for both the State and the Party, collections of court decisions (very few are available), and newspaper items (especially drawn from *Renmin Ribao*). China also has published glossaries of special current terms and technical jargon, including constitutional law terms, foreign exchange expressions, international conference terminology, the law of the sea, and economic-legal terms, and several

¹ People's Republic of China, Commission on Legislative Affairs, *Chung-yang jen-min cheng-fu fa-ling hui-pien* 中央人民政府法令彙編 (Peking: Jen-min ch'u-pan-she, 1952-54; Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she, 1955; 5 vols.).

² PRC, State Council, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, *Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo fa-kuei hui-pien* 中华人民共和国法规彙編 (Peking: Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she, 1956-65; 13 vols.).

³ PRC, Central Political-Judicial Cadre School, Institute of Criminal Law Research, *Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo hsing-fa tsung-tse chiang-i* 中华人民共和国刑法总则讲义 (Peking: Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she, 1957).

⁴ PRC, Central Political-Judicial Cadre School, Institute of Civil Law, *Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo min-fa chi-pen wen-t'i* 中华人民共和国民法基本问题 (Peking: Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she, 1956).

⁵ PRC, *Hsien-tai kuo-chi-fa-shang-ti chi-pen yüan-tse ho wen-t'i* 现代国际法上的基本原则和问题 (Peking: Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she, 1956; Vol. I of Collected Studies in International Law).

⁶ PRC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo t'iao-yüeh-chi* 中华人民共和国条约集 (Peking: Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she, 1957-).

⁷ PRC, *Hai-shang kuo-chi-fa* 海上国际法 (Peking: Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she, 1957; trans. of Higgins and Colombos, *International Law of the Sea*, 2d rev. ed.).

⁸ PRC, Political Science and Law Association, jointly with the Institute of Legal Studies of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, *Zheng-fa Yanjiu* 政法研究 (Peking: Fa-lü ch'u-pan-she; quarterly or bimonthly, 1954-66).

⁹ PRC, China Scientific Institute, Office of Historical Studies, Third Office, *Shen-Kan-Ning pien-ch'u ts'an-i-hui wen-hsien hui-chi* 陕甘寧邊區參議會文獻彙輯 (Peking: K'o-hsüeh ch'u-pan-she, 1958); Chin-Ch'a-Chi Border Area Administrative Committee, *Hsien-hsing fa-ling hui-chi* 現行法令彙集 (n.p., 1945; 2 vols.).

glossaries explaining terms borrowed from Soviet Russian legal, political, and economic terminology. Glossaries dealing with various aspects of Communist Chinese affairs compiled by Western scholars from Chinese sources and usage (including interviews with refugees) were also consulted.¹⁰

These sources produced terms pertinent to a wide range of fields of study of Chinese affairs as well as those simply identified as legal or juridical. Altogether, there are more than 25,000 Chinese terms in this dictionary, at least 15,000 examples of usage, and more than 30,000 cross-references.

Methodology

The standard procedure followed to compile the raw data for this dictionary was to transcribe terms in context (with a short example of usage or a longer quotation) onto file cards, together with a coded reference to the particular source and the page where found; a preliminary translation into English usually would also be added to the card. Almost 100,000 raw data cards were collected, romanized, and sorted alphabetically in order of the principal term recorded on the card. The original sources were always double-checked, and then rechecked as necessary in case of any doubt or ambiguity about transcript meaning.

The terms then were researched in several existing dictionaries, never fewer than four¹¹ and often as many as ten.¹² Chinese-French, Chinese-Russian, Chinese-German, and Japanese dictionaries proved particularly helpful in understanding some of the more contemporary terms. The meaning of a term often was researched in secondary sources (monographs, articles, and other special studies of subject matter or language). Almost every term was then discussed with

¹⁰ Among others, A. Doak Barnett with Ezra Vogel, *Cadres, Bureaucracy, and Political Power in Communist China* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1967), Glossary, pp. 461-553; Jerome Alan Cohen, *The Criminal Process in the People's Republic of China, 1949-1963: An Introduction* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968), Glossary, pp. 662-93; United States Consulate General, Hong Kong, *Glossary [of Chinese Communist Terms]* (Hong Kong, n.d.).

¹¹ Four of the following six: U.S. Joint Publication Research Service, *Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Communist Chinese Usage* (Washington, D.C., 1963; JPRS No. 20904; conversion into English of *Chinesisch-Deutsche Wörterbuch*, Peking, 1959); PRC, Foreign Languages Cadre School, *Chinese-English Glossary of Current Affairs Words and Phrases* (Peking, 1964); Cheng Yi-li, ed., *A New English-Chinese Dictionary [with Index in Chinese]* (Hong Kong: Kuang-t'ai Book Co., 1962); PRC, Peking University, Western Languages Department, French Language Section, *Dictionnaire français-chinois [sic: should be chinois-français]* (Peking: Shang-wu yin-shu-kuan, 1960); R. H. Mathews, *A Chinese-English Dictionary*, rev. Am. ed. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1950); *Modern Chinese-English Technical and General Dictionary* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963; 3 vols.).

¹² From among the following six of lesser importance, plus the six listed above: Martin Piasek, ed., *Chinesisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch* (Leipzig: Veb Verlag, 1961); Yuen Ren Chao and Lien Sheng Yang, *Concise Dictionary of Spoken Chinese* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1947, 1957); Cheng Ching-i and Peng Shih, *Fa-lü ta-tz'u-shu 法律大辭書* (Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1935, 1936; 3 vols.); Suekawa Hiroshi, ed., *Hogaku jiten 法學辭典* (Tokyo, 1956, 1963); Andrew N. Nelson, *The Modern Reader's Japanese-English Character Dictionary* (Tokyo: Tuttle, 1962); Il'ia Mikhailovich Oshanin, ed., *Kitaisko-russkii slovar'*, 3d ed. (Moscow: State Publishing House of Foreign and National Dictionaries, 1952, 1959).

various experts to examine its history, meaning, and various translation equivalents. The information thus collected was used in the preparation of a manuscript edition. During the editing of the manuscript edition, whenever a data card contained another term in the example of usage of the principal term it would be resorted alphabetically under the other term and the example was sometimes used again. This often produced a feedback effect that improved on earlier translations.

The first manuscript edition of this dictionary (1968) was circulated in a series of fascicles to a large number of scholars of Chinese law, government, language, and economic affairs in the United States, Europe, and the Far East. Some 35 scholars responded with corrections and helpful comments.

Disputes over pronunciation were referred for resolution to one of the following dictionaries, listed in order of preference: *Kuo-yü tz'u-tien*,¹³ Chao and Yang's *Concise Dictionary of Spoken Chinese, Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn*,¹⁴ *Dictionnaire français-chinois*, Oshanin's *Kitaisko-russkii slovar'*, and the McGraw-Hill *Dictionary*. Disputes over the form of a traditional character were referred for resolution to one of the following dictionaries, again listed in order of preference: *Kuo-yü tz'u-tien*, *Chinese Character Indexes*,¹⁵ Mathews' *Dictionary*, and Oshanin's *Kitaisko-russkii slovar'*.

Simplified characters are given as they appeared in the original sources. The use of simplified characters in China has evolved over time, and many terms are historically time-bound. In the circumstances it seemed pointless to update older versions to achieve an artificial uniformity.

Instructions for Use

Each main entry contains one or more of the following: English equivalents, definitions or explanations, cross-references to related terms, and subentries. The following pages describe in some detail the main entry and its principal components.

The Main Entry

The main entry may be a single character, a term consisting of two or more characters, or a phrase. It is presented as a main entry for one or more of the following four reasons: it is an indivisible grammatical unit either in Chinese or in English, it contains a cross-reference to another term, it requires an extended definition, or it contains numerous subentries.

If a simplified character is used, its traditional form follows in parentheses:

tùng 动 (動) .

¹³ Wang I, ed., *Kuo-yü tz'u-tien* 國語辭典, rev. by Chao Yüan-jen (Taipei: Commercial Press, 1964; reprint).

¹⁴ *Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn* 新華字典 (Peking: Shang-wu yin-shu-kuan, 1973).

¹⁵ Ching-yi Dougherty et al., *Chinese Character Indexes* (Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1963; 5 vols.).

If a simplified character is repeated in a series of consecutive entries, the traditional character is not repeated but assumed.

If there is a common traditional variant of a traditional form, both forms are given, with the less common in brackets:

ch'ien 減〔減〕.

If there is more than one less common variant, both or all are given in brackets:

p'ing 凭〔憑〕〔憑, 擗〕.

If a multiple-character main entry has an optional character, both that character and its transliteration appear in brackets:

ch'ui-shih [-yüan] 炊事〔員〕.

Main entries are organized in alphabetical order, with aspirated initial sounds treated as separate phonemes; *h* and *hs* are also so treated. The sequence of main divisions is as follows:

<i>a</i>	<i>hs</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>ch</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>t'</i>
<i>ch'</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>o-ou</i>	<i>ts-tz</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>ts'-tz'</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>k'</i>	<i>p'</i>	<i>w</i>
<i>h</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>y</i>

The sounds *u* and *ü* are distinguished and arranged alphabetically, as follows:

<i>chu</i>	<i>chüeh</i>	<i>yu</i>
<i>chü</i>	<i>chui</i>	<i>yü</i>
<i>chua</i>	<i>chun</i>	<i>yüan</i>
<i>chuan</i>	<i>chün</i>	<i>yüeh</i>
<i>chüan</i>	<i>chung</i>	<i>yün</i>
<i>chuang</i>		<i>yung</i>

Main entries with the same Wade-Giles spelling are organized in the classical tone order: (ī, í, ĩ, ì), ignoring tone sandhi. Characters with the same sound and tone (and therefore the same transliteration and diacritic symbol) are ordered according to the index number of their traditional or K'ang Hsi radical: àn 岸 (46), àn 按 (64), àn 暗 (72), àn 案 (75). If two such homophones have the same radical, they are ordered according to the remaining stroke count: ch'ì 計 (149.2), ch'ì 記 (149.3). In rare cases when two homophones have identical radical index numbers, their order is determined by their position in the radical index to Fenn's *Five Thousand Dictionary*: hsün 訓 (149.3), hsün 訊 (149.3). Main entries with two or more characters are ordered according to the same principles.

A careful distinction is maintained between variant pronunciations of a character: thus 行 is transliterated as **háng** or **hsing** according to context. Where different meanings attach to variant pronunciations, the character is listed and defined under each pronunciation.

Quotation marks used around a term in a textual source indicate foreign origin, skeptical acceptance, or scorn:

ch'āo-chieh-chí “超阶(階)級”. “Supra-class.” Above and beyond class interests or bias, transcending class characteristics (criticized as “a theory of reactionary law”).

When a foreign term or proper name is transliterated into Chinese characters, the characters chosen usually are semantically neutral and often are pronounced without tones. Thus unless a foreign borrowing is naturalized in Chinese, the transliteration of its characters is given without diacritics:

t'ò-la-szu 托辣斯. A trust. Transliteration of an (equitable) trust, from Eng.

Compare **fà-hsī-szū** 法西斯, the naturalized term for Fascist. If a transliteration into Chinese consists of more than one proper name, the Chinese text may use a large dot between the names to show their separation:

chieh-mu . k'o-lo li-fā 杰姆·克罗(羅)立法. [USA] Jim Crow laws.

The characters 的 (**tì**) and 了 (**liào**), when used as grammatical particles showing subordination or completed action, are always transliterated as **tì** and **le**. **Tì** and its alternative 之 (**chih**) may be enclosed by brackets when they are optional.

English Equivalents

Whenever a main entry has English equivalents of more than one grammatical form, the different forms are separated either by semicolons or by dark-circled numerals. In a main entry with two or more distinctly different meanings, the meanings are separated by dark-circled numerals:

tào-lí 道理. ① Reason [reasoning]. ② Principle. ③ Doctrine.

By contrast, in a main entry with a single meaning that requires a choice of English equivalent depending on context, the different translations are separated by clear-circled letters:

hùo 貨. ① Merchandise. ④ Goods. ⑤ Commodity. ③ Cargo. ② Freight. ① Money.

(Subentries and cross-references are deleted from these examples.)

When there is more than one English equivalent, the first one listed in a series is the preferred or most common equivalent. Whenever possible, the *standard* equivalent is listed first and is italicized:

shāng-piao 商标(標). *Trademark*, brand [name].

Parenthetical words within an English equivalent are explicit in the Chinese of the main entry but optional in English:

yüan-tsé 原則. ① (General) principles.

Bracketed material within an English equivalent may either clarify a literal translation that would otherwise be puzzling,

ĩ wèi ch'üng-chên 以伪(僞)充真. To
[sell] (or use) fake [items] as real or genuine.

or indicate meanings that are unimportant or irrelevant to this dictionary,

sān-hài 三害. Three calamities. ④ Obstructions by Liu Shao-ch'i: factionalism, anarchism, and economism. Used in 1968. [③ Used in Ch'in Dynasty. ⑤ A Buddhist term.]

or indicate usage,

shǒu 手. ① [Lit.:] The hand; hand- [done or held]. ② [Fig.:] A hand, i.e. a person.

Uncertainty or speculation in translation is indicated by two question marks: e.g. "Testifiable (?admissible?) evidence."

Definitions and Explanations

A definition is included when it is necessary for clarity,

láo-tùng fú-wù 劳动服务(務). Labor service. A form of punishment to be carried out under a sentence of reform through labor [láo-tùng kǎi-tsào].

or by way of suggestion that a commonly accepted or standardized English equivalent be discarded in favor of a preferable equivalent. An explanation is included only when useful for comprehensive treatment of a complex concept, institution, historical change, or etymological issue.

Cross-References

Cross-references in brackets immediately following the main entry may refer either to a more commonly used synonym,

liên-sǒ 連鎖. [Syn. **liên-sǒ** 連鎖, qv.]

or to an entry for which the present entry is sometimes mistaken,

tài 貸. [Disting. **huò** 貨.]

or to a more common pronunciation,

t'ān 探. [See **t'àn** 探.]

or to a variant pronunciation located elsewhere in this dictionary,

hsù 畜. [Also see **ch'ù** 畜.]

Other relationships may be signaled by *erron.* (erroneous for), *inter.* (interchangeable with), and *alt.* (alternative pronunciation for).

Cross-references in parentheses refer to other Chinese terms that are either clearly related to the main entry or commonly confused with it by reason of sound or appearance or because they are sometimes erroneously assumed to be synonymous. Such cross-references may use *erron.*, *inter.*, *see*, *syn.* (synonymous with), *opp.* (opposite of), *correl.* (correlative of), *abbrev.* (abbreviated as), *abbrev. of* (abbreviation of), *var.* (variant of), or *disting.* (distinguish from).

Miscellaneous cross-references appear at the end of the main entry in parentheses, following subentries if any, and are signaled by *cf.* (confer, compare). These serve two purposes: (1) primarily to provide a relatively complete inventory of main entry terms that include the characters of the main entry containing the cross-reference; and (2) incidentally to indicate terms whose relationship to the entry is less specific than *syn.* and less important than *disting.* etc. but that help to define by comparison.

Since all but a few cross-references are to other entries or subentries in this dictionary, the usual form is transliteration only. Chinese characters are supplied only where the transliteration would be ambiguous or where the term referred to does not appear in this dictionary.

If it is especially important that the user refer to the cross-reference, it is followed by *qv* ("which see"; plural *qqv*).

To save space in cross-references, a tilde (~) replaces Chinese characters or romanization that appear in the main entry.

Subentries

A subentry is a term or expression containing or relating to a main entry that has no overriding reason for separate listing as a main entry: either it is not an indivisible grammatical unit, or it does not contain a cross-reference, or it does not require an extended definition, or it does not contain more than a few sub-subentries. A subentry may be a compound term, an example of usage, a long quotation that helps to define the main entry, or simply a convenient glossary listing. Subentries are separated from their main entry and from each other by periods. All subentries are organized in alphabetical order following the principles set forth above. The same subentry may be repeated within more than one main entry.

In a subentry consisting of a lengthy quotation (12 characters or more) designed to illustrate usage, romanization is omitted as superfluous.

To save space, a tilde (~) is used in subentries, as in cross-references, to replace Chinese characters, romanization, or English words that appear in the main entry. A subentry that begins with a tilde is always the principal citation of the term or expression, the place where related or explanatory material may be supplied and sub-subentries may occur. If a subentry, by contrast, has a tilde at the end or in the middle, there are two possibilities. (1) Where romanization only is given, without Chinese characters, the subentry is a repetition of a principal citation given in full elsewhere with both romanization and characters. (2) Where romanization and characters are both given, the subentry is

complete by itself and is usually, like a subentry beginning with a tilde, the principal citation of the term or expression. (Characters may also be given in addition to romanization in case (1) in the rare instance in which a homophone causes a potential ambiguity.)

In subentries of main entries whose components are separated by ellipsis, or become separated by other characters in the subentry, the tilde cannot logically be used and full forms are given. An exception is made for subentries of only one main entry:

fù . . . **-chǎng** 副 . . . 长 (長). Deputy
or assistant . . . head or . . . chief (of . . .
[name of organization]).

Here both the prefix **fù**- and the suffix **-chǎng** are replaced by a tilde in cross-references.

If a main entry has only one English equivalent, or has two or more English equivalents that are equally valid for translating a subentry, the tilde may replace the main entry equivalent or equivalents in the subentry translation:

chīa-chí 加急. Urgent, express. ~-**tiēn** ~电:
~cable or telegram.

The translations here — “urgent cable or telegram,” “express cable or telegram” — are equally valid and may accordingly be regarded as alternatives.

A sub-subentry is typically an elaboration of a subentry, an example of usage, a cross-reference, an additional glossary listing, or a long quotation. Where a sub-subentry relates to a subentry containing a tilde representing the main entry, the sub-subentry in turn represents the subentry by a vertical tilde or stretched *s* (¡). This symbol may, as appropriate, replace Chinese characters, romanization, or English equivalents that appear in the main entry and the subentry.

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a-ang

ā-fei 阿飞 (飛). A hooligan, a hoodlum, a rowdy, a young punk.

a-la-po lien-méng 阿拉伯联 (聯) 盟. Arab League.

āi-tào 哀悼. ① To mourn, to grieve or lament for (or over); mourning, grief, sorrow. (Cf. *chūi-tào*.) ② Condolence.

āi-hù 挨戶. Door-to-door, house-by-house. ~ *hsūan-ch'uan* ~ 宣传: ~ propaganda. ~ *sou-ch'á* ~ 搜查: a ~ search, to search ~.

ái-ò 挨餓. To starve, to go hungry.

ài-ch'ing 爱 (愛) 情. Love, affection. (Cf. *ch'in-ài*.)

ài-hào 爱好. To love, to cherish, to be fond of. ~ *hó-p'ing* ~ 和平: peace-loving; } *kúo-chia* } [的] 国家: peace-loving nations.

ài-hù 爱护 (護). To cherish, to protect, to care for, to respect. ~ *kung-kung ts'ai-ch'an* ~ 公共财产: ~ public property. (Cf. *pǎo-wèi*.)

ài-jén 爱人. ① [One's] lover or beloved. (Cf. *ch'in-ài*.) ② [Thus: one's] spouse (husband or wife). An ideologically preferred term for one's husband or wife in the PRC.

ài-kúo 爱国 (國). Patriotic. ~ *kung-mín* ~ 公民: ~ citizens. ~ *kung-yüeh* ~ 公約: a ~ pact; *fáng-chien-ti* } : a ~ pact against treason, antitreason ~ pacts. ~ *shou-fá* 守法: ~ observance of law. (Cf. ~-*chě*; ~-*chū-i*.)

ài-kúo-chě 爱国者. A patriot.

ài-kúo-chū-i 爱国主义 (義). Patriotism. ~ *chiao-yü* ~ 教育: education for ~. ~ *hó chi-t'i-chū-i chiao-yü* ~ 和集体主义教育: education for ~ and collectivism. *hsin*-~: new ~.

ài-tài 爱戴. To revere, to love and respect (or esteem).

āi-wèi 曖昧. Dark, obscure, ambiguous, unclear, vague; obscurity, ambiguity.

ān-chia li-yeh 安家立业 (業). To establish a home or family and an occupation. Usu. refers to the resettlement of demobilized military personnel. (Cf. *ān-chia lò-hù*.)

ān-chia lò-hù 安家落戶. To establish a home or family or to marry and settle down, to settle down as a family, to settle (down) permanently. An old expression with varied meanings;

during the *hsia-fang* (qv) movement it described the resettlement of both cadre and workers, intellectuals as well as peasants, sometimes for a brief period but more likely involving permanent absorption into a newly developed community in a remote area. (Cf. *ān-chia li-yeh*.)

ān-chih 安置. To arrange for, to resettle, to put away, to take care of, to place, to fix; arrangements, resettlement. ~ *chàn-hsing pàn-fá* ~ 暫行办法: provisional regulations for resettlement; *fū-yüan chien-shè chün-jén* } : ~ of military personnel discharged for [national] reconstruction. ~ *chiü-yeh* ~ 就业: to resettle and arrange for employment. ~ *ch'eng-shih ts'an-yü fan-kó-ming-fèn-tzú* ~ 城市残余反革命分子: to resettle the urban remnants of counterrevolutionary elements [in rural areas]. *chieh-shou tsü-chih-shang-ti fên-p'ei hó* ~: to accept the assignments and arrangements made by a superior organization. *shih-tàng* ~: properly arrange. *t'ò-shàn* ~: careful (or well thought out) arrangements. (Cf. *ān-ch'ā*, *ān-p'ái*; *pü-chih* 布置.)

ān-chuang 安装 (裝). To install, to set up, to erect, to emplace, to assemble; *installation*, erection, assembly. *chien-chü* ~: structural installation. *shih-kung hó* ~: construction and installation. (Cf. *ān-shè*; *shè-chih*.)

ān-ch'ā 安插. To place (in a job), to find a job for. (Cf. *ān-chih*.)

ān-ch'üan 安全. ① Safety; safe. ~ *chì-shù* ~ 技术: *technical safety*, a safety technique; } *jén-yüan* } 人員: technical safety personnel; } *kuei-ch'eng* } 規程: technical safety regulations, regulations on technical safety; } *tsé-jèn-chih* } 責任制: system of responsibility for technical safety. ~ *chien-ch'á* ~ 检查: a safety inspection; *hsiao-fáng* } : fire prevention safety inspection. ~ *chüang-chih* ~ 裝置: a safety device or equipment. ~ *háng-hsing* ~ 航行: a safe voyage or passage; *hai-shang* } : a safe voyage at sea. ~ *hsien* ~ 險: safety insurance; *hüo-wù* } : cargo safety insurance. ~ *küei-tsé* ~ 規則: safety regulations; *kung-ch'ang* } : factory safety regulations; *lieh-ch'ê* } : train safety regulations; *ts'ang-k'ü* } : warehouse

safety regulations. ~k'ung-yüeh ~公約: safety pact. ~li-ch'éng ~里程: safety mileage (or distance); } chi-tsai } 記載: safety distance log or record. ~shè-pèi ~設備: safety equipment. ~shēng-ch'án ~生產: safe production [a policy principle or guidance to improve working conditions]. ~t'iao-chien ~條件: safe conditions. ~t'ung-hsing-chèng ~通行証: a safe-conduct pass. ~tsé-jèn-chih ~責任制: safety responsibility system [a system of responsibility for industrial safety]. ~wèi-shēng ~衛生: safety and health or sanitation; } fā-k'uei } 法規: safety and health regulations; k'ung-ch'áng } : factory safety and sanitation. fēi-háng~: flight (or air) safety. hǎi-shàng~: maritime safety, safety at sea. háng-hsing~: navigation(al) safety. láo-tùng~: labor safety. pǎo-chèng~: to ensure safety. shēng-ch'án~: production safety. shēng-ming ~: to ensure safety of lives.

② Security; to secure. (Disting. ān-tìng; pǎo-chèng.) ~k'uei-ch'éng ~規程: security regulations. ~li-shih-hù ~理事會: the [U.N.] security council; lién-hó-k'uo } : United Nations Security Council. ~lì-lì ~利益: security interests ōu-chōu } ; European security interests. ~t'ī-hsì ~體系: a security system; chí-t'í } : collective security system. ~t'iao-yüeh ~條約: a security pact or treaty. ~ts'ò-shih ~措施: security measures. chí-t'í~: collective security. ch'ung-k'uo-ti ~中國的 ~: China's security, the security of China. hó-p'ing hó~: peace and security. k'ung-k'ung~: public security. líng-t'ü ~: territorial security. t'ai-p'ing-yáng~: security in the Pacific [area].

an-ch'üan-ts'ao-tsò k'uei-ch'éng 安全操作規程. ① Safety operating rules (or regulations for safe working). Regulations governing the physical safety of working conditions. ② Regulations for work or operational security (or for security of operations). (Cf. chí-shù ts'ao-tsò k'uei-ch'éng.)

an-na-ch'i-ch'ü-i 安那其主義 (義). Anarchism. (Syn. wú-chèng-fü-ch'ü-i.)

an-p'ái 安排. To arrange or to fix the deployment (of), (systematically) to arrange or fix; arrangements, placement. (Disting. chiü-fèn.) ~hsüeh-shēng-ti láo-tùng ~學生的勞動: to arrange or to fix the deployment of student labor. ~shēng-ch'án ~生產: production arrangements, (systematically) to arrange production or [one's] productive effort. shih-tàng ~: proper arrangements. t'ung-i~: uniform overall arrangements. (Cf. ān-chih; p'ái-lièh.)

an-shè 安設. To establish, to install, to set up or out. (Opp. ch'è-hsiao, qv.) ~háng-hsing p'iao-chih ~航行標志: to install or establish navigational markers. (Cf. ān-ch'uang; shè-chih; shè-li.)

an-tìng 安定. Stable, secure, tranquil; stability, security; to stabilize, to tranquilize. (Disting. ān-ch'üan, qv.)

an-yü 安于 (於). To be or rest content (with), to be satisfied (with); contentment (with), satisfaction (with).

an-shàng 岸上. Ashore, shore (side), dockside. (Disting. shàng-àn.) ~chiao-hùo chia-kó ~交貨價格: dockside delivery price, delivery price landed ashore. ~ti yüan-chü ~的援助: shore aid or assistance [to navigation].

an 按. ① According to, in accordance with. Sometimes implied and not trans. ~chi-chien t'án-chia ~計件單價: according to the unit price for piecework. ~ch'ing-chieh ~情節: according to the circumstances; } chó-ch'ü fá-chin } 酌處罰金: to deliberate and decide on the imposition of a fine [as a matter of discretion] according to the circumstances [of the case]. ~hsi-k'uan p'án-lí ~習慣辦理: to handle (it) according to habit or custom. ~hsia-shü k'uei-t'ing ~下述規定: in accordance with the provisions below. ~hsiao-t'ing-ch'án ~銷定產: to determine production according to consumption. ~k'ü-chia fēn-hung ~股金分紅: to distribute dividends according to shares of stock. ~[...] k'uei-ch'ang ~[...] 規章: ~ the [...] rules or regulations. ~hǎi-yün k'uei-ch'ang ~海運規章: ~regulations for the carriage of goods by sea. ~t'ieh-lü k'uei-ch'ang ~鐵路規章: ~ railroad regulations. ~k'ung-fēn fēn-p'èi ~工分分配: to apportion [products] according to work points. ~láo-tùng-jih chí-ch'ou ~勞動日計酬: to pay according to a day rate for labor. ~mín-tsú k'ou-ch'éng hua-fēn ~民族構成劃分: to classify [population groups] according to ethnic composition (or nationality). ~p'én-k'uo fá-lü ~本國法律: in accordance with the law of this country. ~shàng-sù ch'éng-hsü ~上訴程序: according to appeal procedure; } t'í-ch'ü k'àng-i } 提出抗議: to protest [to move to set aside (a decision)] ~ [by the procuratorate]. ~shih-chi hsi-yào ts'eng-chia yung-ti ~实际需要增加用地: to increase land use according to realistic needs. ~shen-p'an chien-tü ch'éng-hsü ~审判監督程序: according to trial supervision procedures; } t'í-ch'ü k'àng-i } 提出抗議: to protest [to move to set aside (a decision)] ~ [by the procuratorate]. ~sò-té-ó ~所得額: according to the amount of gain; } léi-chin chí-suan } 累進計算: calculated progressively [higher] ~. ~等量勞動領取等量產品: to have production appropriately equivalent to labor expended (i.e. to obtain a given amount of products for a given amount of labor). ~yü-t'ing shih-chien ~預定時間: according to (a predetermined) schedule; } p'ó-hào } 撥貨: shipment of goods according to schedule. (Cf. ~chào; ~chí; ~chien; ~chih; ~ch'í; ~fā-t'ing pi-lü; ~fēn chíh chàì; ~jén ch'ü-fü; ~jih; ~k'uei-t'ing; ~láo; ~mü f'án-fü; ~pi-li; ~ti-yü; ~yüeh-t'ing ch'í-hsien; ch'ào; i-ch'ào; i-chü; k'én-chü; ts'án-chào.)

② [Periodically, according to a specific

period or cycle, determined from the character(s) bound in the compound.] ~-hsún ~旬: periodically every ten days, ten-day. (Cf. ~-chí; ~-ch'í; ~-jih; ~-sháh; ~-tz'ù; ~-yüeh.)

③ In terms of. ~chōu-nien chī-suàn ~周年計算: to calculate ~ a complete year. ~hò-pì chī-suàn ~貨幣計算: to calculate (or calculated) ~ money. ~shih-wù chī-suàn ~实物計算: (calculated) ~ actual goods [to determine rate of change of productivity value to be obtained in substituted goods (during time of scarcity)]. (Cf. ~...ché-shōu.)

④ As. ~ī nien chī-suàn ~一年計算: to be counted ~ one year; ch'ao-kuo liu-kō-yüeh tí } : [anything] beyond or in excess of six months will be counted ~ one year. ~pàn-nien chī-suàn ~半年計算: to be counted ~ half a year. ~tsōu-szū ch'ü-li ~走私处理: to deal with ~ smuggling. (Cf. tsò 作.)

àn-chào 按照. In accordance with, according or pursuant to, on the basis of, based on, as per. ~kuan-li ~慣例: in accordance with practice. ~li-hsing ch'eng-hsü ~例行程序: in accordance with routine procedure. ~p'i-chün ch'eng-hsü ~批准程序: pursuant to approval procedure. ~t'ang-ti cheng-tse ~党的政策: pursuant to party policy. (Cf. ~kuei-ting; ~...kuei-ting; ch'ao; i-ch'ao; k'en-chü; ts'an-ch'ao.)

àn-chào kuei-ting 按照規定. In accordance with provisions. ~shen-pào hù-k'ou ~申報戶口: to report [one's] domicile [identity] or household membership~; pü- } : to fail } . pü- ~ pàn-li: to fail to handle ~. (Cf. àn-ch'ao...kuei-ting; àn-kuei-ting.)

àn-chào...kuei-ting 按照...規定. In accordance with the provisions (of...), according to the provisions (of...), as provided (in...), as prescribed (by...). 按照計劃規定: according to (or as provided in or as prescribed by) the plan; ~的數額解交: to pay tax according to the amount prescribed by the plan. 按照合同規定: according to the provisions of a contract. 按照勞動合同的規定: in accordance with the provisions of the labor contract. 按照本規定: in accordance with these provisions. (Cf. àn-ch'ao kuei-ting; àn-kuei-ting.)

àn...ché-shōu...按...折收... [X] converted at [Y], ...converted (or exchanged) in terms of... 按當地市場平均價格折收人民幣: JMP converted in terms of the local average market price of grain.

àn-ch'í 按級. According to grade [i.e. quality or value of a product or commodity]. (See yü-chí yü-chia, t'í-chí t'í-chia.) ~k'ei-chia ~給价: to pay price according to grade. ~tsò chia ~作价: to set a price according to the grade [of a product or commodity], to price according to grade. (Cf. àn-ch'ih.)

àn-chì 按季. Seasonally, quarterly. (Cf. m'ei-chì.)

àn-chien 按件. According to the piece or to piecework, by the piece; piecework. ~chì-chia ~計价: priced by the piece. ~chì-ch'ou ~計酬: to (calculate) pay according to the piece or to piecework; } -chih } 制: piecework system. ~p'ao-kung ~包工: contract labor for piecework, to contract to do work by the piece. (Cf. àn-láo; chì-chien.)

àn-ch'ih 按質(質). According to (the) quality [i.e. worth—of a commodity (usu. grains, cotton, etc.)]. ~lün-chia ~論价: to (set a) price according to (the) quality; shōu-kòu chia-kó ying kuan-ch'è } ti yüan-tsé 收购價格應貫徹 } 的原則: government procurement prices must implement the principle of pricing according to quality. ~ting-chí ~定級: to (fix the) grade according to (the) quality. (Cf. àn-ch'í.)

àn-ch'í 按期. ① According to (or on) schedule, in accordance with the stated period, on time, timely. ~kuei-huan ~归还: to pay according to schedule. ~lú-hsing ~履行: to perform on time, timely performance; } hó-t'ung ~合同: to perform a contract on time; pü- } : to fail to perform in time, to be in default. (Cf. ~-hsien; àn yüeh-ting ch'í-hsien.) ② Periodically. (Cf. ~-t'ü.) ③ Scheduled, on a schedule. ~lün-huan-chih ~輪換制: a scheduled rotation system.

àn-ch'í-hsien 按期限. In accordance with the time (-limit); timely. ~lú-hsing ~履行: timely performance. (Cf. àn-ch'í; àn yüeh-ting ch'í-hsien; ch'í-hsien.)

àn-ch'í-t'ü 按期地. Regularly, punctually.

àn fá-ting pi-lü 按法定比率. In accordance with the legal or legally prescribed rate or ratio; at the legal rate. ~ché-hó ~折合: conversion [of old currency for new]~. ~ch'üan-pü shōu-hái ~全部收回: to call back in [the old currency] at the legal rate [of exchange]. ~t'ui-huan ~兌換: to exchange [currency] ~.

àn-fen chih ch'ai 按分(份)之債. A divisible obligation, an obligation divisible according to proportionate share. (Disting. lien-tai chih ch'ai.)

àn-fen kung-yü 按分共有. Co-ownership by shares.

àn-hsü fen-p'ei "按需分配". "To each according to his needs." Marxian Slogan (under communism). kò-chin sō-néng ~: "from each according to his ability, ~" [Marxian Slogan]. (Var. of kò-ch'ü sō-hsü.)

àn-jén ch'ü-fü 按人出夫. To call for a corvée according to the number of (able-bodied) men in a household. [An old term.] (See àn-mü t'an-fü. Syn. yü-li ch'ü-li.)

àn-jih 按日. ① According to (or in accordance with) the day or date. (Cf. àn...jih.) ② Daily, per diem. (Cf. jih-ch'ang; liu-shü.)

àn...jih 按...日. According to the...date. àn p'ao-kuan-jih 按報關日: according to the