

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 917

Good afternoon, everyone !

This is PR Jr. How is everyone doing?

The weather in the morning and in the afternoon are very different, so I hope you have a nice cardigan or jacket. Since it is chilly in the mornings, it is difficult to get out of bed. Yesterday morning, I told myself "okay, 5 more minutes," but when I woke up again, it had already been 30 minutes!

Oops, we're out of time. Stay warm and don't sleep in too much!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 917

Hello everyone! Welcome to PR1.

Today I will tell you the story about the relationship between Hawaii and Japan. Let's take a listen.

In 1860, a Japanese ship called the Kanrin-maru, came to Hawaii. It was on the way to America. This was the very first time for Japanese people to meet Hawaiian people officially. Before this, there were some Japanese people who lost their ships because of terrible weather and came to Hawaii. So, Hawaiian people already knew about Japanese people and had a good impression of them. At that time, Hawaii was inviting people from other countries as workers. When the king of Hawaii met the people on the Kanrin-maru, he wrote a letter and asked them to give it to the leaders of Japan.

That's all for today. See you next time!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 917

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR 2!

Today I will be telling you the fifth part of the story on wildlife conservation. Let's begin.

Under the new law, individuals, organizations or companies found guilty of violating the turtles' rights to live in a pollution-free environment and remain unharmed by fishing activity, coastal development and climate change may be fined or have their businesses shut down. The law also requires the creation of a committee of officials, scientists and advocates to oversee its implementation. "They're all now sitting at the table supervising what's going on, and they can more easily report violations," said Panamanian Congressman Gabriel Silva, a top backer of the law.

But the law is not meant to only be punitive, says Constanza Prieto, an expert at Earth Law Center, a U.S.-based nonprofit that also helped draft Panama's rights of nature law. Much of its strength lies in its mandate to prevent further harm and restore populations through community partnerships. "That's the most important part," she said.

In recent months, Veelenturf and several Panamanian officials have been teaching Armila residents on how to collect data needed to implement the law.

"The people have to know that there's a law that gives turtles rights," said Marino Eugenio Abrego of Panama's Ministry of Environment. "The idea is that this doesn't stay on paper like dead words."

That's all for today! See you!