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Let (Z, h) be a Hausdorff compactification of a topological space X . Let D be the set of all restrictions of continuous functions on Z to X . Let C and E be two closed sets in X . It will be said that C intersects E deeply iff the intersection of C and E is contained in a basic closed C -filter induced by D . Let B be the collection of all inverse images of closed intervals of functions in D with deep intersection, then B is a base for closed sets in X . A base of closed sets is called a semi-Wallman base if it satisfies the conditions (a), (b) for a Wallman base with deep intersection and (c'): for any two disjoint closed sets C and E , and any two B -ultrafilters $F(C)$ and $F(E)$ containing C and E , respectively, there exist C' in $F(C)$, E' in $F(E)$ such that C' and E' are disjoint and separated by two open sets $(X - K)$ and $(X - L)$ for K, L in B . Then (Z, h) can be obtained from a semi-Wallman base for X by Wallman method. (Received September 20, 2006)