

**WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT?
IN OTHER WORDS: PRIDE OF CHINA
2004**

ÖZGE BAYKAN

41 texts of Pride of China

Intro - Subtitles

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41**

Epilogue

Sources

Subtitles

Where you think you are within the biggest. And that Big is threatening you. Surrounded by the rigidity. Piles of garbage. Garbage fields, in other words. Next to piles of rubbish. Near shipwrecks. Near playing children. Ordinary scenery. Rice fields, abundance of water. Near the grey houses. And the train is fast. The man next to me sleeps. He was drinking milk.

Rigidity of ideals.

Rigidity of language.

Of behavior.

Being proud of your very existence. How poor you are. How proud you are.

She says:

- It would not change much.

No matter who you have. Your superiors. Your vote. Your rights. Does it change much? Being watched.

Dissolving sounds, intonations (four). Characters. The language isolates you: the Other's pride. Here you are your clues. To analyze.

Crowds. Bumping people. Bumping into each other. No sorry. No smile. Rigidity. To the Other's safety.

Being the eternal stranger. Me. Chinese approaching and they want to sell something. Anything. "Cheaper" for you (me, in this case). Cheepa, cheepa. Looku looku. In deed. And you haven't asked the price yet. Mao watches where you have to wind them every day. You have to take care of your watch. To your reward, he shakes his hand. Mao says: revolution is not a tea party. He also says, revolution is like sweeping the floor. Where the broom does not reach, the dust does not vanish of itself.

Then you have the Red-Book-Lighter, 2 dollars. If you are a good bargainer. Your responsibility to train yourself. Eventually, you may even have the Red Book for the same price.

On the gate of the Forbidden City, you watch him. He smiles. The Forbidden City is next to the Tiananmen Square.

Walk in the streets, slippery, the streets. It is definitely not tea, split. Not necessarily rain. Spitting as the very symbol of health. Phlegm spots. Components of street life. Scorpions on sticks obviously. But also sugar covered strawberries. On the same sticks. Not to mention checkers. Tai-chi sessions. In the parks, even if it is minus 10 degrees Celsius. Called: Other's health.

Recycled jars: used as teacups. Recipe: handful green tea, boiled water. Then the same tea, more boiled water added. Recycled tea, as you may put it. Served with sunflower seed.

Busy trains. Tea-coffee service. Sweeping and clean-up services. Staring capability. At you. For hours. Because you are the stranger.

Daughters killed. in addition to forced abortion. Left behind. Babies found in garbage.

Wish of having a son.

- Because they work.

- Mao went, Gods and Buddha returned, she says. I remember.

Announce: "Life is getting better. Standards of living improved."

Cloths hanging in the balconies. Cars drying them up with exhaust. Mostly Japanese cars, what have you.

Social life, crowded streets, transparency. Nothing hidden. You see everything.
Even with eyes shut. Transparency: Other's proudness. Your clue.

- I am who I am.

Unity. I am united. I am unique.

- We became good friends during the military service.
They still keep in touch.

Mundane options.

Impenetrable China.

1. PRIDE

Pride \Pride\, n. [AS. *pr[=y]te*; akin to Icel. *pr[=y][eth]i* honor, ornament, *pr[=y]a* to adorn, Dan. *pryde*, Sw. *pryda*; cf. W. *prydus* comely. See Proud.]

1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem.

7. Consciousness of power; fullness of animal spirits; mettle; wantonness; hence, lust; sexual desire; esp., an excitement of sexual appetite in a female beast. [Obs.]

2. PRIDE OF CHINA

Pride of China. (Bot.) See Margosa.

3. MARGOSA

Margosa \Mar*go"sa\, n. [Pg. amargoso bitter.] (Bot.)

A large tree of genus *Melia* (*M. Azadirachta*) found in India. Its bark is bitter, and used as a tonic. A valuable oil is expressed from its seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk. The *M. Azedarach* is a much more showy tree, and is cultivated in the Southern United States, where it is known as Pride of India, Pride of China, or bead tree. Various parts of the tree are considered anthelmintic.

4. THE FINAL EXAM QUESTION

(SENIOR YEAR, THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT OF X UNIVERSITY)

There is an iron triangle, with a hole in the middle. We are in China. I will throw the iron triangle with a hole in the middle to somewhere in a field somewhere in China:

“Explore the flora within the triangle hole. List all the related vegetation.”

The paragraph quoted above is taken from one of the exam papers. The student must have understood the question wrong:

“Water, plastic bag, tile, stone, brick, hanger, metal, broken glass, fishnet, left shoe, heel, bone, shipwreck, cocacola bottle, bottle top, cigarette butt, urine, phlegm, saliva, paddy”

He could not graduate, but everything he wrote was right.

5. CHINESE HERBS

are very safe when prescribed correctly by a properly trained practitioner.

The complete database of Chinese herbs for our honorable curious Western customers only.

Acanthopanax Radicis, Cx [wu- ji- pi/] ---Achyranthis Bidentatae, Rx [[huai/] niu/ xi-] ---Aconiti Praeparata, Rx [fu\ zi-, monkshood root] ---Acori Graminei, Rz [chang- pu/, sweetflag rhizome] ---Agastaches seu Pogostemi, Hb [huo, xiang-] ---Agkistrodon seu Bugarus [bai/ hua- she/] ---Alismatis, Rz [ze/ xie/, water plainain rhizome] ---Alii Sativa, Bulbus [da\ suan\], garlic bulb] ---Aloes, Hb [lu/ hui/, aloo leaf juice] ---Alpiniae, Fr [yi\ zhi\ ren/, bitter-seeded cardamom] ---Amomi, Fr seu S [sha- ren/, cardamom] ---Amomi Cardamomi, Fr [bai/ dou\ kou\], white cardamom] ---Amydae, Carapax [bie- jia-, tortoise shell] ---Anemarrhenae, Rx [zhi- mu-] ---Angelicae Sinensis, Rx [dang- gui-] ---Angelicae, Rx [bai/ zhi-] ---Aquilariae, Lignum [chen/ xiang-, aloo wood] ---Arctii, Fr [niu/ bang\ zi-, great burdock fruit] ---Arecae, Pc [da\ fu\ pi/, betel husk] ---Arecae, S [bin- lang/, betel nut] ---Arisaematis, Rx [tian- nan/ xing-, jack-in-the-pulpit tuber] ---Artemisiae Apiaceae, Hb [qing- hao-, wormwood] ---Artemisiae, Fm [ai\ ye\], mugwort leaf] ---Asari, Hb cum Radice [xi\ xin-, wild ginger] ---Asini, Gelatinum [- jiao-, ass hide glue] ---Asparagi, Tuber [tian- men/ dong-, asparagus root] ---Asteris Tatarici, Rx [zi- wan-, purple aster root] ---Astragali, Rx [huang/ qi/] ---Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Rz [bai/ zhu/] ---Atractylodis, Rz [cang- zhu/] ---Bambusae in Taeniis, Caulis [zhu/ ru/, bamboo shavings] ---Belamcandae, Rz [she\ gan-, blackberry lily rhizome] ---Benincasae, S [dong- gua- ren/, wax gourd seed] ---Biotae, Cacumen [ce\ bai- ye\], arborvitae tops] ---Biotae, S [bai/ zi- ren/, arborvitae seeds] ---Bletillae, Rz [bai/ ji/,] ---Bupleuri, Rx [chai/ hu/, hare's ear root] ---Buthus Martensi [quan/ xie-, scorpion] ---Cannabis, S [huo- ma/ ren/, hemp seed] ---Carthami, Fl [hong/ hua-, safflower] ---Caryophylli, Fl [ding- xiang-, cloves] ---Cassiae Torae, S [jue/ ming/ zi-, cassia seed] ---Cervi Parvum, Cornu [lu\ rong/, velvet of young deer horn] ---Chaenomelis, Fr [mu\ gua-, Chinese quince fruit] ---Chrysanthemi, Fl [ju/ hua-, chrysanthemum flower] ---Cibotii, Rz [gou- ji-] ---Cicadae, Periostracum [chan/ tui/, slough of cicada] ---Cimicifugae, Rz [sheng- ma/, black cohosh rhizome] ---Cinnamomi, Rml [gui\ zhi-, cinnamon twig] ---Cistanches, Hb [rou\ cong/ rong/] ---Citri seu Ponciri, Fr (also: Aurantii, Fr) [zhi- qiao\] ---Citri seu Ponciri Immaturus, Fr (also: Aurantii Immaturus, Fr) [zhi- shi\] ---Citri Reticulatae, Pe [chen/ pi/, tangerine peel] ---Citri Reticulatae Viride, Pe [qing- pi/, immature tangerine peel] ---Clematidis Chinensis, Rx [wei- ling/ xian-, clematis root] ---Codonopsis, Rx [dang- shen-] ---Coicis, S [yi\ yi- ren/, Job's tear seed] ---Coptidis, Rx [huang/ lian/, coptis root] ---Cordyceps Sinensis [dong- chong/ xia\ cao-] ---Corni, Fr [shan- zhu- yu/, dogwood fruit] ---Corydalis, Rz [yan/ hu/ suo-] ---Crataegi, Fr [shan- zha-, hawthorne fruit] ---Curcumae, Tuber [yu\ jin-, turmeric tuber] ---Curcumae Zedoariae, Rz (also: Zedoariae, Rz) [e/ zhu/] ---Cuscutae, S [tu- si- zi-, dodder seeds] ---Cyperi, Rx [xiang- fu/, nutgrass rhizome] ---Daqingye, Fm (also Isatidis, Fm) [da\ qing- ye\] ---Dendrobii, Hb [shi/ hu/] ---Dianthi, Hb [qu/ mai\] ---Dietami Radicis, Cx [bai/ xian- pi/, cortex of dittany root] ---Dioscoreae Bulbiferae, Tuber [huang/ yao\ zi-] ---Dioscoreae Oppositae, Rx [shan- yao\] ---Dioscoreae, Rz [bi\ xie\ (or bei\ xie\)], hypoglaucum yam] ---Dipsaci, Rx [xu\ duan/, teasel root] ---Dolichoris, S (S Lablab) [bian- dou/, hyacinth bean] ---Draconis, Os [long/ gu-, fossilized bone] ---Duhuo, Rx [du/ huo/, angelica root] ---Elsholtziae, Hb [xiang- ma/, aromatic madder] ---Ephedrae, Hb [ma/ huang/, ephedra twigs] ---Ephedrae, Rx [ma/ huang/ gen-, ephedra root] ---Epimedii, Hb [yin/ yang/ huo\] ---Eriobotryae, Fm [pi\ pa- ye\], loquat leaf] ---Erythrinae Variegatae, Cx [hai- tong/ pi/, coral-bean bark] ---Eucommiae, Hb [dai\ zhong\] ---Eupatorii, Hb [pei\ lan-] ---Euphorbiae Longanae, Arillus [long/ yan- rou\], longan fruit] ---Euryales, S [qian\ shi/, foxnut] ---Evodiae, Fr [wu\ zhu- yu/, evodia fruit] ---Fermentata, Massa [shen/ qu-, medicated leaven] ---Foeniculi, Fr [xiao- hui/ xiang-, fennel seed] ---Forsythiae, Fr [lian/ qiao/] ---Fraxini, Cx [qin/ pi/] ---Fritillariae Thunbergii, Bulbus [zhe\ bei\ mu-] ---Gardeniae, Fr [zhi- zi-, gardenia fruit] ---Gastrodiae, Rz [tian- ma/] ---Gentianae Macrophyllae, Rx [qin/ jiao-, large-leaf gentian root] ---Gentianae Scabrae, Rx [long/ dan/ cao-, gentian root] ---Gigeriae Galli, Endothelium Corneum [ji- nei\ jin-, chicken gizzard lining] ---Ginseng, Rx [ren/ shen-] ---Glehniae, Rx [bei-] sha- shen-] ---Glycyrrhizae, Rx [gan- cao-, licorice root] ---Gypsum [shi/ gao-] ---Haematitum [dai\ zhe- shi\] ---Hirudo seu Whitmania [shui- zhi\], leech] ---Houttuyniae, Hb [yu/ xing- cao-] ---Imperatae, Rx [bai/ mao/ gen-, woolly grass] ---Inulae, Fl [xuan/ fu\ hua-, elecampagne] ---Isatidis seu Baphicacanthi, Rx [ban- lan/ gen-] ---Jingiancao, Hb (also: Desmodii, Hb; Glechomae, Hb; Lysimachiae, Hb) [jin- qian/ cao-] ---Jixuteng, Rx et Caulis (also: Milletiae, Rx; Spatholoba, Rx) [ji- xue\ teng/] ---Junci Effusi, Medulla [deng- xin- cao-, rush pith] ---Kochia Scopariae, Fr [di\ fu- zi-, broom cypress fruit] ---Lasiosphaerae, Fructificatio [ma- bo/, fruiting body of puffball] ---Ledebouriellae, Rx (also: Sileris, Rx) [fang/ feng-] ---Leonuri, Hb [yi\ mu- cao-, motherwort] ---Ligustici Wallichi, Rx [chuan- xiong-] ---Ligustici, Rz et Rx [gao/ ben-] ---Ligustri, Fr [nu- zhen- zi-, privet fruit] ---Lilii, Bulbus [bai- he/, lily bulb] ---Linderae, Rx [wu- yao\] ---Lonicerae Japonicae, Fl [jin- yin- hua-, honeysuckle] ---Lophatheri, Hb [dan\ zhu/ ye\], bamboo leaves] ---Loranthi seu Visci, Ramus [sang- ji/ sheng-, mulberry mistletoe] ---Lumbricis [di\ long/, earthworm] ---Lygodii, Spora seu Hb [hai- jin- sha- (or: jin- sha- teng\)], Japanese fern] ---Lycii Radicis, Cx [di\ gu- pi/, wolfberry bark] ---Magnettium [ci/ shi\] ---Magnoliae Officinalis, Cx [hou\ po\] ---Magnoliae Liliflorae, Fl [xin- yi/ hua-, magnolia flower] ---Manitis, Squama [chuan- shan- jia-, pangolin scales] ---Mantidis, Ootheca [sang- piao- xiao-, praying mantis egg case] ---Meliae Toosendae, Fr [chuan- lian\ zi-, chinaberry] ---Menthae, Hb [bo\ he/, field mint or peppermint] ---Mirabilitum (also: Magnesia Sulphurica; Natrium Sulphuricum) [fang/ xiao-] ---Mori Albae Radicis, Cx [sang- bai/ pi/, mulberry tree bark] ---Mori, Fm [sang- ye\], mulberry leaf] ---Mori Albae, Rml [sang- zhi-, mulberry twigs] ---Morindae, Rx [ba- ji- tian-] ---Moschus, Secretio [she\ xiang-, secretions from mvel gland of musk deer] ---Moutan Radicis, Cx [mu- dan- pi/, cortex of tree peony root] ---Mutong, Caulis [mu\ tong-] ---Myristicae Fragrantis, S [rou\ dou\ kou\], nutmeg seeds] ---Myrrha [mo\ yao\], myrrh] ---Notopterygii, Rz et Rx [qiang- huo/, notopterygium root] ---Oldenlandiae Diffusae, Hb (also: Hedyotis Diffusae, Hb) [bai\ hua- she/ sha/ cao-] ---Olibanum, Gummi [ru- xiang-, frankincense] ---Ophiopogonis, Tuber [mai\ men/ dong-] ---Paeoniae Lactiflorae, Rx [bai\ shao/, white peony] ---Paeoniae Rubra, Rx [chi\ shao/, red peony] ---Panacis Quinquefolii, Rx [xi- yang/ shen-, American ginseng root] ---Perillae, Fm [zi- su- ye\], perilla leaf] ---Perillae Frutescentis, Rx [su- zi-, perilla seed] ---Persicae, S [tao/ ren/, peach pits] ---Pucedani, Rx [qian/ hu/] ---Phaseoli Calcarati, S [chi\ xiao- dou\], aduki bean] ---Phellodendri, Cx [huang/ bai-] ---Phragmitis, Rz [lu/ gen-, phragmites rhizome] ---Pinelliae, Rz [ban\ xia\] ---Piperis Nigri, Rx [hu/ jiao-, black pepper] ---Plantaginis, S [che- qian/ zi-, plantago seed] ---Platycodi, Rx [jie/ geng-, balloonflower root] ---Polygalae, Rx [yuan- zhi\] ---Polygonati Odorati, Rz [yuan/ hu/] ---Solomon's seal rhizome] ---Polygonati, Rx [huang/ jing-] ---Polygoni Multiflori, Caulis [yue\ jiao- teng/, fleecflower stem] ---Polygoni Multiflori, Rx [he\ shou- wu-, fleecflower root] ---Polyopi Umbellati, Sclerotium (also: Grifola) [zhu- ling/, umbellate pore fungus] ---Poria, Sclerotium [fu/ ling/, tuckahoe, hoelen] ---Prunella, Spica [xia\ ku- cao-, selfheal] ---Pruni Mume, Fr [wu- mei/, unripe umeboshi plum] ---Pruni Armeniaca, S (also: Armeniaca Amara, S) [xing\ ren/, bitter almond kernel] ---Pruni, S [yu\ li- ren/, bush-cherry seed] ---Pseudoginseng, Rx [san- qi/] ---Psoraleae, Fr [bu/ gu- zhi-, scurf pea] ---Puerariae, Rx [ge/ gen-, kudzuvine root] ---Pulsatillae, Rx [bai/ tou/ weng-, Chinese anemone root] ---Quisqualis, Fr [shi- jun- zi-, ragoon creeper fruit] ---Raphani Sativa, S [fai/ fu- zi-, radish seeds] ---Rehmanniae Glutinosae Conquatae, Rx [shu\ di\ huang/, Chinese foxglove root cooked in wine] ---Rehmanniae Glutinosae (dried), Rx [sheng- di\ huang/, Chinese foxglove root] ---Rhei, Rz [da\ huang/, rhubarb rhizome] ---Rhinoceri, Cornu [xi- jiao-, rhinoceros horn (now substituted with water buffalo horn)] ---Rosae Laevigatae, Fr [jin- ying- zi-, rose hips] ---Rubiae, Rx [qian\ cao- gen-, madder root] ---Saccharum Granorum [yi\ tang/, barley malt sugar] ---Salviae Miltiorrhizae, Rx [dan- shen-] ---Sanguisorbae, Rx [di\ yu/, burnet root] ---Santalii, Lignum [tan/ xiang-, sandalwood] ---Sargassi, Hb [hai/ zao-, seaweed] ---Saussureae seu Vladimiriae, Rx [mu\ xiang-, costus root] ---Schizandrae, Fr [wu- wei\ zi-] ---Schizonopetiae, Hb seu Fl [jing- jie\] ---Scopolendri [wu\ gong-, centipede] ---Scrophulariae, Rx [xuan/ shen-, Ningpo figwort root] ---Scutellariae, Rx [huang/ qin/, baikal skullcap root] ---Sennae, Fm [fan- xie\ ye\], senna leaf] ---Smilacis Glabrae, Rz [tu- fu/ ling/, greenbriar rhizome] ---Sofiae Praeparatum, S [dan\ dou\ chi-, prepared soy bean] ---Sophorae, Fl [huai/ hua- mi-, pagodatree flower] ---Sophorae Flavescens, Rx [tu- shen-] ---Sophorae Subprostratae, Rx [shan- dou\ gen-, pigeon pea root] ---Stemona, Rx [bai- bu\] ---Talcum [hua/ shi/] ---Taraxaci, Hb [pu/ gong-, ying-, dandelion] ---Testudinis, Plastrum [gui- ban-, plastron of fresh-water tortoise] ---Trichosanthis, Rx [tian- hua- fen-, snakegourd root] ---Trichosanthis, S [gua- lou- ren/, snakegourd seed] ---Trigonellae Foeni-graeci, S [hu/ lu/ ba-, fenugreek seed] ---Tritici Aestivi Lewis, S [fu/ xiao- mai\] ---Trogopterori seu Pteromi, Excrementum [wu- ling/ zhi-, flying squirrel feces] ---Typhae, Pollen [pu/ huang/, cattail pollen] ---Uncariae cum Uncis, Rml [gou- teng/, gambir vine stems] ---Vaccariae, S [wang/ bu\ lu/ xing-] ---Violae, Hb cum Radice [zi- hua- di\ ding-, violet] ---Viticis, Fr [man\ jing- zi-, vitex fruit] ---Xanthii, Fr [cang- er/ zi-, cocklebur fruit] ---Zanthoxyli, Fr [chang- jiao-] ---Zingiberis Recens, Rz [sheng- jiang-, fresh ginger] ---Zingiberis, Rz [gan- jiang-, dry ginger] ---Zizyphi Jujubae, Fr [da\ zao-] ---Zizyphi Spinosa, S [suan- zao- ren/, sour date seed]

6. "IF IT FLIES IN THE AIR OR WALKS ON THE LAND THEN IT MUST BE GOOD TO EAT"

A Chinese Expression

A menu from a restaurant (in southern Hunan province):

A la Carte

Abalone (cooked with human breast milk)
Perch (cooked with human breast milk)
Stir-fried Viper
Cobra soup
Tomato and eggs soup (with a fly or a hair according to preferences)
Owl pate
Fried Water turtle
Roasted Dog
Hawk wing
Monkey head
Bear finger
Civet cat pouch
Pangolin feet

Drinks

Snake Blood Wine
Gall bladder Wine
Oolong Tea

"Wild food is the tastiest."

A menu from a restaurant (in Xingjian province):

A la Carte

Nan
Lamb Kebab
Sumsa
Roasted Whole Lamb
Baked Full Goat
Youtazi (Oil Pagoda)
Fried Lamb Dumplings
Pamirdin
Lahman
Pellicle Baozi
Braised Jemmy and Goat's Hoof

7. CHINA'S SNAKES AT RISK

China's appetite for snakes risks making several species extinct, according to a survey of the country's snake stocks.

Vipers and cobras are particularly at risk, because their venom is highly sought after for Chinese medicine.

...

The China Daily said that 43 of China's 209 snake species were on a government list of endangered wildlife.

The king cobra, Fea's pit viper and other species could completely disappear from China if they were not protected, the paper said

8.

Chī fàn le ma?

In China, when you see someone on the street, you may say:

“Have you already eaten rice?”

This does not necessarily mean that you are interested in that someone's rice background, though. Do not take it too seriously. It is just a greeting word, meaning, “How are you?”

9. CHINA

\Chi"na\, n.

1. A country in Eastern Asia.
2. China ware, which is the modern popular term for porcelain. See Porcelain.

10. RECORD PRICE FOR CHINESE PORCELAIN

17 September 2003

A blue-and-white porcelain flask dating from 14th-century China sold at auction for more than \$5.8 million, the highest price ever fetched by a piece of Chinese porcelain, auction officials said.

The 14 1/2-inch-tall pilgrim flask sold for \$5,831,500 on Tuesday at the Doyle New York auction house as part of the 30-piece F. Gordon Morrill collection of Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasty blue-and-white porcelain.

11. 23 FEBRUARY 2004

30 regions of the Chinese mainland have instituted the minimum wage system, with the southern coastal open city of Shenzhen boasting the highest monthly level of 600 yuan (approximately 73 US dollars), Shanghai municipality 570 yuan (69 dollars) and the national capital of Beijing 495 yuan (60 dollars).

12. UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

1987 The Great Wall

1987 Mount Taishan

1987 Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

1987 Mogao Caves

1987 Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor

1987 Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian

1990 Mount Huangshan

1992 Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area

1992 Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area

1992 Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area

1994 Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde

1994 Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu

1994 Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains

1994, 2000, 2001 Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa

1996 Lushan National Park

1996 Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area

1997 Old Town of Lijiang

1997 Ancient City of Ping Yao

1997, 2000 Classical Gardens of Suzhou

1998 Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing

1998 Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing

1999 Mount Wuyi

1999 Dazu Rock Carvings

2000 Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System

2000 Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun

2000 Longmen Grottoes

2000, 2003 Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

2001 Yungang Grottoes

2003 Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas

13. PRIDE OF CHINA: THREE GORGES DAM

Will become the world's largest hydroelectric station on its completion in 2009 after 15 years of construction.

June 2003: The sluice gates of the dam have been closed.

The dam will hopefully stop the catastrophic flooding of the Yangtze river, as well as providing much needed electricity

That project requires the relocation of over 2,000,000 people.

Many have joined China's migrant population.

With the hope of finding work. From countryside to the richer coastal cities in the east.

You might meet them in front of train stations, with huge bags, colorful; and sitting on the floor, waiting.

Or rushing to the already delayed train, to be able to grab a seat.

Jumping over each other.

Danger of being killed in stampede.

Archaeologists and historians have estimated nearly 1,300 important sites will disappear under the reservoir's waters.

More than 20,000 workers are working around the clock on the Three Gorges Dam.

14. PEOPLE ARE BETTER OFF IN THREE GORGES RESETTLEMENT

(Source: Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America)

With 10,400 new residents in the county, Yichang takes the lead in resettlement due to the construction of the massive Three Gorges Dam Project.

Of these people, 10,100 have built new houses, and 6,380 of them have gained lifetime security by joining an old-age pension system, getting a job or developing farmland.

Statistics show the incomes of the majority of those resettled people have risen, and the county's economy is developing at an unprecedented speed. In 1995, agricultural and industrial total output in the county soared 40.5 percent over the previous year.

"The earlier people move away from their original dwelling sites, the sooner they become better off," townspeople said.

The average salary of people in the first resettlement village has reached 4,898 yuan (about 590 US dollars), compared to the 500 yuan (about 60 US dollars) they were earning three years before they moved.

The village has become the richest in the county. Officials said the resettlement has allowed their people to get rich ten years ahead of schedule.

Tongshuwan, a village in Hubei Province, is the first village that will be submerged once the reservoir is filled with water. Here, 1098 of 1146 people will have to be resettled.

As an experimental base for resettlement, 904 people in the village have moved into new dwellings, and those resettled have planted 60 hectares of citrus orchards.

To the villagers' surprise, their living conditions have improved: their average income was 5.35 times that of 1990's figure.

Villagers said the reason for their improved living conditions can be attributed to government subsidies and a series of preferential policies.

Large scale resettlement has provided a historic opportunity to develop the economy in the project's reservoir area.

After the project is completed in 2009, the reservoir will submerge 632 square kilometers in 21 counties and cities in Hubei and Sichuan provinces. More than one million people will have to be resettled.

In order to provide a better life for the resettlers, the Chinese government has adopted measures to develop the economy in the reservoir area.

Other measures to raise resettler's incomes include building grain, fruit and forestry bases on the barren hills and available grasslands, engaging in aquatic production in hundreds of rivers after the reservoir fills up, and strengthening infrastructure construction. Officials also plan to develop township enterprises and the service industry with the help of the government's resettlement fund and with support from other areas.

State investment in the Three Gorges Project, the world's largest of its kind, was 90 billion yuan. Of this amount, 40 billion yuan (about 482 million US dollars) was used for resettlement.

By May 1996, 20,000 people have been resettled and all of them enjoy a better life, thanks to the assistance of the governments at various levels.

15. PRIDE OF CHINA: ITS PEOPLE

We are confronted by two types of social contradictions - those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves. The two are totally different in their nature.

To understand these two different types of contradictions correctly, we must first be clear on what is meant by “the people” and what is meant by “the enemy”. At the present stage, the period of building socialism, the classes, strata and social groups which favour, support and work for the cause of construction all come within the category of the people, while the social forces and groups which resist the socialist revolution and are hostile to or sabotage socialist construction are all enemies of the people.

Chairman Mao Tse-Tung From “On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People
(February 27, 1957)

16. THE "BANG BANG"

(Story from the city of Chongqing)

The “bang bang” are the poor men and women haulers from the countryside who come to the city to earn a living.

They may carry anything- from bricks to washing machines.

For 50 US cents.

China's floating population - those who have left the countryside and gone to the cities - is estimated to be somewhere around 100 million, nearly 10% of the country's total population.

17. UNWANTED GIRLS

The national census recently found that China has 118 males for every 100 females.

Millions of nameless baby girls in China are disappearing:

Some of those girls are alive, just not registered.

Some are abandoned.

Many are aborted when the parents find out the fetus is a girl.

Boys are wanted, because they can work.

Maybe one day you may find a newborn baby girl on the garbage dumps.

18. ONE-AND-A-HALF-CHILD POLICY

That means if a young couple's first child is a male, they must stop child-bearing. If the child is a female, they may have a second child.

In most of the countryside, one-and-a-half-child policy has been carried out.

19. PRIDE OF CHINA: THE NIGHTLIFE OF SANLITUN (Beijing)

Probably the most popular spot on the alley is Minders Cafe, where there is live music as well on the weekends, and an even denser, smokier crowd of expats and locals. The cafe is very noisy, a warren of small, dimly lit alcoves and you may have trouble finding a place to sit. This seems to be the place for singles to meet each other, play darts, and shout at one another above the music. We had a good martini at the Minders, though they used black olives rather than green ones -- but, hey, at this point of the evening, who cares?

If you're still in the mood, you can shuffle down the alley to the Jungle Cafe, Frank's Place, the Hidden Tree, Satisfaction, or even the Café Café. You are on your own now. The entire area is teeming with small, atmospheric places that will make you feel like you are in Greenwich Village or maybe a Greek island rather than China. You can try My Place or Jazz Ya, the Sentiment Bar or Kebab Kafe. But try not to miss the Here and Now Gallery Cafe on the north side of Gongti Bei Lu on your way back to the subway. The Here and Now is actually an art gallery with bar and live music -- "alternative" music, as they bill it, and if you have any interest in the Beijing counterculture, this is where you will find it. Close to the front door there is a sculpture of old TV sets that have been welded together, their wiring exposed to suggest the veins and arteries of a human body. The wall behind the small stage is decorated with an impromptu art work of old liquor bottles. It's fun to get a peak at the young Chinese avant-garde, and I heard the best blues guitar music here that I've come across anywhere in China.

20. STUDENTS

(Multipurpose)

Verbs related to Students

- To protest
- To obey
- To study

21.

Unheard-of.

Pronunciation: dui4bu4qi3

Meaning: sorry; excuse me

How to use: ?

22. IDENTITY

Equality, unity, mutual help and common prosperity are the basic principles of the Chinese government in handling the relations between ethnic groups. The Constitution of the PRC specifies that all ethnic groups are equal. The state guarantees the lawful rights and interests of the minority peoples.

Discrimination against or oppression of any ethnic group is prohibited; all acts that undermine the unity of the ethnic groups or create division among them are forbidden. Big ethnic group chauvinism, mainly Han-chauvinism, or chauvinism in a local level, is banned. Every ethnic group has the freedom to use its own spoken and written languages, and to retain or changes its customs.

23. IDENTITY

Chinese people is peaceful, hardworking and easily contented. They respect elders, love children and are patient with their fellows. Chinese in general are reserve and humble. They believe in harmony and never look for confrontation.

24. METHODS OF EXECUTION: LETHAL INJECTION

In early 2003 it was reported that to improve "efficiency" and "cost-effectiveness", Chinese Provincial authorities were introducing "mobile execution vans". Officials in Yunnan Province explained that only four people are required to carry out executions in the mobile vans: the executioner, a member of the court, an official from the procuratorate and a forensic doctor. According to reports, 18 converted 24-seater buses were being distributed to all intermediate courts and one high court in Yunnan Province. The windowless execution chamber at the back contains a metal bed on which the prisoner is strapped down. Once the needle is attached by the doctor, an act which breaches international medical ethics, a police officer presses a button and an automatic syringe inserts the lethal drug into the prisoner's vein. The execution can be watched on a video monitor next to the driver's seat and can be recorded if required.

The newspaper *Beijing Today* reported that use of the vans was approved by the legal authorities in Yunnan Province on 6 March. Later that same day two farmers, Liu Huafu, aged 21, and Zhou Chaojie, aged 25, who had been convicted of drug trafficking, were executed by lethal injection in a mobile execution van. Zhao Shijie, president of the Yunnan Provincial High Court, was quoted as praising the new system: "The use of lethal injection shows that China's death penalty system is becoming more civilized and humane." Execution by lethal injection was introduced as an alternative to shooting in the revised Criminal Procedure Law in 1996 after being used experimentally in Yunnan Province earlier that year.

25. THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Uighur Version

«دۇنيا كىشىلىك ھوقۇقى خىتابنامىسى»

سۆز بېشى

ئىنسانلار ئائىلىسىنىڭ بارلىق ئەزالىرىنىڭ ئۆزىگە خاس ئىززەت-ھۆرمىتىنى شۇنىڭدەك ئۇلارنىڭ باراۋەر ۋە تەۋرەنمەس ھوقۇقىنى ئېتىراپ قىلىشنىڭ دۇنياۋى ئەركىنلىك، ھەققانىيەت ۋە تىنچلىقنىڭ ئاساسى ئىكەنلىكى.

كىشىلىك ھوقۇقىغا ئېتىبارسىز قاراش ۋە ھاقارەت كەلتۈرۈش ئەۋج ئېلىپ كىشىلەرنىڭ ۋىجدانىنى بۇلغايدىغان ياۋۇز زوراۋانلىققا ئايلانغانلىقى، ھەممە ئادەم سۆز ئەركىنلىكى ۋە ئېتىقاد ئەركىنلىكىدىن بەھرىمەن بولىدىغان ھەمدە ۋەھىمە ۋە نامراتلىق-تىن خالىي بولىدىغان دۇنيانىڭ يېتىپ كېلىشى ئاددىي خەلقنىڭ ئالىي ئارزۇسى دەپ ئېلان قىلىنغانلىقى.

ئىنسانلارنىڭ ئىلاجىسىزلىقتىن زوراۋانلىق ۋە زۇلۇم ئۈستىدە ئىسيان كۆتۈرىمىز دەپ تەۋەككۈلگە ھەرىكەت قىلىپ يۈرمەسلىكى ئۈچۈن، كىشىلىك ھوقۇقىنى قانۇن ئارقىلىق ئىدارە قىلىش يولى بىلەن قوغداش زۆرۈر بولغانلىقى، دۆلەتلەر ئارا دوستلۇق مۇناسىۋىتىنىڭ تەرەققىياتىنى ئالغا سۈرۈش زۆرۈرلۈكى، بىرلەشكەن دۆلەتلەر تەشكىلاتىغا ئەزا دۆلەتلەر خەلقىنىڭ بىرلەشكەن دۆلەتلەر خارتىيىسىدە ئۆزلىرىنىڭ ئاساسىي كىشىلىك ھوقۇقى، ئىنسانىي ئىززەت-ھۆرمىتى ۋە قەدەر-قىممىتى شۇنىڭدەك ئەر-ئاياللارنىڭ باراۋەرلىك ھوقۇقى توغرىسىدىكى ئەقىدىسىدىكى قايتا تەكىتلىگەنلىكى ھەمدە بىر قەدەر چوڭ ئەركىنلىك ئاساسىدا جەمئىيەتنىڭ يۈكسىلىشى ۋە تۇرمۇش دەرىجىسىنىڭ ياخشىلىنىشىنى ئالغا سۈرۈشكە بەل باغلىغانلىقى،

ئەزا دۆلەتلەرنىڭ بىرلەشكەن دۆلەتلەر تەشكىلاتى بىلەن ھەمكارلىشىپ، كىشىلىك ھوقۇقى ۋە ئاساسىي ئەركىنلىكنىڭ ئومۇميۈزلۈك ھۆرمەتلىنىشى ۋە ئەمەلگە قويۇلۇشىنى ئالغا سۈرۈش يولىدا قەتئىي ئىرادىگە كەلگەنلىكى،

ئاشۇ ھوقۇق ۋە ئەركىنلىكنى ئومۇميۈزلۈك چۈشىنىشنىڭ شۇ قەتئىي ئىرادىنىڭ تولۇق ئەمەلگە ئاشۇرۇلۇشىغا مۇھىم تەسىر كۆرسىتىدىغانلىقى،

كۆزدە تۇتۇلغاچقا، ھازىر

يىغىن،

26. UIGHUR PROVERBS

Uyghur Makhaliler

Alemni su besip ketse, ödekning khaptiligha yetmeptu.

Asmangha tükürseng, yüzüngen qüxer.

At keynige min'gexme, min'gexkendin keyin vay dime.

Yetip khalghiqe etip khal.

Her kimning özige, ay körüner közige.

Ekhil yaxta emes, baxta.

Baxkhilarning hörmiti özige.

Boyakh bilen boyighiqe texingni, bilim bilen zinnetligin iqingni.

Dost yighlitip eytar, düxmen küldürüp.

Gep yüzde yahxi, kavap zikhta.

Tirnakh astidin kir izdimek.

Kavapmu köymisun, zikhmu köymisun.

Yette ölqep bir kes.

Keslenqük yilan bolmighi ming yilqilik.

Köp tükürse köl bolur.

Toxkhandek yüz yil yaxighiqe, yolvastek bir kün yaxa.

Toxkhan ölse tülke haza tutuptu.

Tüküvetken tükürükni eghizgha alghili bolmaydu.

Yarigha tuz sepme.

Qin köngüldin yighlisa, kharghu közdinmu yax qikhar.

Kixi yurtida sultan bolghiqe, öz yurtungda ultan bol.

Khuyrukh körsitip öpke satmakh.

Uighur Proverbs

Even if the world is flooded, the duck feels safe.

If you spit to the sky, it might drop to your face.

Never ride on the back of the horse, if you do, don't complain about the pain.

Die from shooting, not from lying.

Everyone sees his/her own child as the most beautiful.

Wisdom comes from brains, not from age.

Respect others if you want to be respected.

Instead of using color to cover yourself, use the knowledge to fill your brain.

Friends tell with anger, enemy with smile.

It is better say the words face to face, it is better to eat kebab on the shish.

Picking dirt from under the finger nails. (trying to be perfect with no particular reason.)

Don't burn the kebab, neither the shish. (Do things with care.)

Measure 7 times before you cut. (be very careful with what you intended to do.)

It takes thousand years for a lizard to become a snake.

Spits from the public becomes a lake.

Instead of living like a rabbit for 100 years, live like a tiger for a day.

Fox is sad for rabbit's death.

One can't take back his spit.

Spread salt on the scar. (create more pain or hardship).

When cry by heart, tear come out from the blind eye.

Instead of being a king in a foreign land, be a cobbler in your motherland.

Show sheep's tail and sell its lung.

27. PRIDE OF CHINA: SONAME YANGCHEN

Contemporary Tibetan Mountain Songs

The daughter of a noble family, Soname escaped the brutal Chinese administration occupying her native country of Tibet in 1989, aged 15. After her perilous six week journey, she lived in Dharamsala, Northern India - the home of the Dalai Lama. She worked and studied there for six years before coming via France to England. She is now based in Brighton where she is developing her singing career.

28. ONE -TIBETAN- BOY, NOW 12 YEARS OLD, REMEMBERS THE TIME A CHINESE STUDENT TOLD A CHINESE TEACHER THAT HE HAD MADE HIM FALL: "THE TEACHER MIXED SAND WITH PIECES OF BROKEN GLASS AND WATER. I HAD TO KNEEL FOR ONE HOUR IN THIS MUD. THE GLASS CUT INTO MY KNEES AND INTO MY FEET. IT HURT VERY MUCH AND MY KNEES WERE BLEEDING. THE TEACHER TOLD ME THAT IF I MOVED BECAUSE IT HURT I WOULD HAVE TO KNEEL FOR AN EVEN LONGER TIME. I STILL DREAM ABOUT IT. ... I STAYED IN HOSPITAL FOR FOUR WEEKS DUE TO SOME INFECTION. ANOTHER TIBETAN BOY HAD RECEIVED THE SAME PUNISHMENT ... THE GLASS HAD GONE ALL THE WAY TO THE BONE AND INFECTED IT AND LATER THE BOY'S LEG HAD TO BE AMPUTATED FROM THE KNEE DOWN."

With the reference to the report "The Next Generation-The state of education in Tibet today (1997)", released by the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD), Dharamsala, India

29. ONE COUNTRY TWO SYSTEMS

Anti-mosquito Measures

as published by Food Environmental Hygiene Department of the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Aedes albopictus () is highly prevalent in Hong Kong. It breeds both in urban and rural areas and their breeding sites can be artificial receptacles like cans, lunch boxes, discarded tyres, clogged surface channels, containers; and naturally occurring tree holes, bamboo stumps and leaf axils.

Killing of adult mosquito

Elimination of adult mosquitoes is relatively difficult as compared with that of the larvae. Adult mosquitoes usually disperse from their breeding place and hide in inconspicuous sites. The followings must be noted for killing adult mosquitoes:

- Adult mosquito can be killed by using household pesticides against flying insect with dosage according to the label instructions.
- The pesticides may be applied in form of aerosol, liquid spray, smoke (traditional mosquito coil) or vapour (electric mosquito mat/liquid).
- Do not spray the pesticides directly against functioning electrical appliances or flame to avoid explosion.
- Aerosol and liquid spray has to be applied directly to the adult mosquito for effective killing.
- Spraying of pesticide excessively on adult mosquito is not necessary for killing the insect.
- Mosquito coil and electric mosquito mat/liquid has to be placed near possible entrance, such as window, for mosquito.
- Care must be taken to ensure good ventilation and to avoid fire hazard on using mosquito coil.

Protection against adult mosquitoes

Adult mosquito attacks people for getting blood for laying eggs. The followings have to be noted for getting protection against adult mosquitoes:

- Windows and doors could be screened.
- Wear long-sleeved clothes and long trousers when going outdoors.
- Mosquito bednet could be used when the room is not air-conditioned.
- Bodies could be protected from mosquito bite by applying insect repellent (containing DEET) on the clothes and exposed part of the body.
- Some people may be allergic to insect repellent. Apply small amount of insect repellent to small area of the body to check for any allergic response before using the repellent.

Note: Always read and follow label instructions when using pesticides. Please also refer to the leaflet on Safe Use of Household Pesticides produced by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for further information. (Tel. No. 2150 7010, Fax: 2314 2622, e-mail: afcdenvq@afcd.gov.hk, Web-site: <http://www.afcd.gov.hk>). The public can also call the telephone hotline of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department at Tel. No. 2868 0000 for more information on mosquito prevention and control.

30. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

ROC Year Designations

In official and most ordinary usages, years in the Republic of China are calculated from the year of the Republic's founding, 1912. Thus, 1912 was referred to as the first year of the Republic of China, and 2000 is the 89th year of the Republic of China, and so on. This is a continuation of the millennia-old system in China of beginning new year designations with the ascension of a new emperor.

National Flower

The plum blossom, *prunus mei*, was officially designated by the Executive Yuan of the Central Government to be the national flower on July 21, 1964. The plum blossom, which produces shades of pink and white and gives off a delicate fragrance, has great symbolic value for the Chinese people because of its resilience in harsh winter weather. The triple grouping of stamens (one long and two short) represents Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, while the five petals symbolize the five branches of the ROC government.

31. A QUOTE FROM THE VISA APPLICATION FORM

VISA APPLICATION FORM FOR ENTRY INTO TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The applicant must sign this form. Applicants who have not reached the age of majority must have the form signed by a parent or legal guardian.

Please complete all sections in **BLOCK LETTERS**

.....
ALL APPLICANTS ARE REQUIRED TO READ AND CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH :

- A.
Have you had any criminal record within or outside the territory of the R.O.C. or have you ever been denied entry, ordered to leave or deported by the R.O.C. government
Yes...NO
- B.
Have you ever entered Taiwan, R.O.C. illegally
Yes...NO
- C. () ,
Have you ever been afflicted with a communicable disease of public health significance such as AIDS, a dangerous physical or mental disorder, or been a drug abuser or addict
Yes...NO
- D.
Have you ever overstayed visitor or resident visas or worked illegally in Taiwan, R.O.C.
Yes...NO
- E. ()
Have you ever been a controlled substance (drug) trafficker
Yes...NO
- F.
Have you ever been refused a visa at an R.O.C. mission
Yes...NO

Attention : YES answer does not necessarily signify ineligibility for a visa. If you answered YES to any of the questions listed above or if you have any question in this regard, personal appearance at this office is recommended. If you are not to file the application in person, please prepare and attach a statement with explanatory notes to this form.

32. PRIDE OF CHINA: NATIONAL FLAG

”The red of the Chinese flag symbolizes the communist revolution, and it's also the traditional color of the people. The large gold star represents communism, while the four smaller stars represent the social classes of the people. In addition, the five stars together reflect the importance placed on the number five in Chinese thought and history.”

.....
.....

“At one level, the three colors of blue, white, and crimson stand for the Three Principles of the People: nationalism, democracy, and social well-being. At another level, the colors embody qualities that evoke other concepts enumerated in the Three Principles: the blue signifies brightness, purity, freedom, and thus a government that is of the people; the white--honesty, selflessness, equality, and thus a government that is by the people; and the crimson--sacrifice, bloodshed, brotherly love, thus a government that is for the people.”

33. PLEASE MULTIPLY EVERY SYLLABLE BY 4

1. a; 2. ai; 3. an; 4. ang; 5. ao 6. ba; 7. bai; 8. ban; 9. bang; 10. bao; 11. bei; 12. ben;
13. beng; 14. bi; 15. bian; 16. biao; 17. bie; 18. bin; 19. bing; 20. bo; 21. bu 22. ca;
23. cai; 24. can; 25. cang; 26. cao; 27. ce; 28. cen; 29. ceng; 30. cha; 31. chai; 32.
chan; 33. chang; 34. chao; 35. che; 36. chen; 37. cheng; 38. chi; 39. chong; 40.
chou; 41. chu; 42. chua; 43. chuai; 44. chuan; 45. chuang; 46. chui; 47. chun; 48.
chuo; 49. ci; 50. cong; 51. cou; 52. cu; 53. cuan; 54. cui; 55. cun; 56. cuo; 57. da;
58. dai; 59. dan; 60. dang; 61. dao; 62. de; 63. dei; 64. den; 65. deng; 66. di; 67.
dian; 68. diao; 69. die; 70. ding; 71. diu; 72. dong; 73. dou; 74. du; 75. duan; 76.
dui; 77. dun; 78. duo; 79. e; 80. ei; 81. en; 82. er; 83. fa; 84. fan; 85. fang; 86. fei;
87. fen; 88. feng; 89. fo; 90. fou; 91. fu; 92. ga; 93. gai; 94. gan; 95. gang; 96. gao;
97. ge; 98. gei; 99. gen; 100. geng; 101. gong; 102. gou; 103. gu; 104. gua; 105.
guai; 106. guan; 107. guang; 108. gui; 109. gun; 110. guo; 111. ha; 112. hai; 113.
han; 114. hang; 115. hao; 116. he; 117. hei; 118. hen; 119. heng; 120. hng; 121. hong;
122. hou; 123. hu; 124. hua; 125. huai; 126. huan; 127. huang; 128. hui; 129. hun;
130. huo 131. ji; 132. jia; 133. jian; 134. jiang; 135. jiao; 136. jie; 137. jin; 138. jing;
139. jiong; 140. jiu; 141. ju; 142. juan; 143. jue; 144. jun 145. ka; 146. kai; 147. kan;
148. kang; 149. kao; 150. ke; 151. kei; 152. ken; 153. keng; 154. kong; 155. kou; 156.
ku; 157. kua; 158. kuai; 159. kuan; 160. kuang; 161. kui; 162. kun; 163. kuo 164. la;
165. lai; 166. lan; 167. lang; 168. lao; 169. le; 170. lei; 171. leng; 172. li; 173. lia; 174.
lian; 175. liang; 176. liao; 177. lie; 178. lin; 179. ling; 180. liu; 181. lo; 182. long; 183.
lou; 184. lu; 185. luan; 186. lve; 187. lun; 188. luo 189. ma; 190. mai; 191. man;
192. mang; 193. mao; 194. me; 195. mei; 196. men; 197. meng; 198. mi; 199. mian;
200. miao; 201. mie; 202. min; 203. ming; 204. miu; 205. mo; 206. mou; 207.
mu 208. na; 209. nai; 210. nan; 211. nang; 212. nao; 213. ne; 214. nei; 215. nen;
216. neng; 217. ng; 218. ni; 219. nian; 220. niang; 221. niao; 222. nie; 223. nin;
224. ning; 225. niu; 226. nong; 227. nou; 228. nu; 229. nuan; 230. nve; 231. nuo
232. o; 233. ou; 234. pa; 235. pai; 236. pan; 237. pang; 238. pao; 239. pei; 240.
pen; 241. peng; 242. pi; 243. pian; 244. piao; 245. pie; 246. pin; 247. ping; 248.
po; 249. pou; 250. pu 251. qi; 252. qia; 253. qian; 254. qiang; 255. qiao; 256. qie;
257. qin; 258. qing; 259. qiong; 260. qiu; 261. qu; 262. quan; 263. que; 264. qun
265. ran; 266. rang; 267. rao; 268. re; 269. ren; 270. reng; 271. ri; 272. rong; 273.
rou; 274. ru; 275. ruan; 276. rui; 277. run; 278. ruo 279. sa; 280. sai; 281. san;
282. sang; 283. sao; 284. se; 285. sen; 286. seng; 287. sha; 288. shai; 289. shan;
290. shang; 291. shao; 292. she; 293. shei; 294. shen; 295. sheng 296. shi; 297.
shou; 298. shu; 299. shua; 300. shuai; 301. shuan; 302. shuang; 303. shui; 304.
shun; 305. shuo; 306. si; 307. song; 308. soul 309. sul 310. suan; 311. sui; 312.
sun; 313. suo; 314. ta; 315. tai; 316. tan; 317. tang; 317. tao; 319. te; 320. tei; 321.
teng; 322. ti; 323. tian; 324. tiao; 325. tie; 326. ting; 327. tong; 328. tou; 329. tu;
330. tuan; 331. tui; 332. tun; 333. tuo 334. wa; 335. wai; 336. wan; 337. wang;
338. wei; 339. wen 340. weng; 341. wo; 342. wu 343. xi; 344. xia; 345. xian; 346.
xiang; 347. xiao; 348. xie; 349. xin; 350. xing; 351. xiong; 352. xiu; 353. xu; 354.
xuan; 355. xue; 356. xun 357. ya; 358. yan; 359. yang; 360. yao; 361. ye; 362. yi;
363. yin; 364. ying; 365. yo; 366. yong; 367. you; 368. yu; 369. yuan; 370. yue;
371. yun 372. za; 373. zai; 374. zan; 375. zang; 376. zao; 377. ze; 378. zei; 379. zen;
380. zeng; 381. zha; 382. zhai; 383. zhan; 384. zhang; 385. zhao; 386. zhe; 387.
zhei; 388. zhen; 389. zheng; 390. zhi; 391. zhong; 392. zhou; 393. zhu; 394. zhua;
395. zhuai; 396. zhuan; 397. zhuang; 398. zhui; 399. zhun; 400. zhuo; 401. zi;
402. zong; 403. zou; 404. zu; 405. zuan; 406. zui; 407. zun; 408. zuo

34. SUNFLOWER

I asked her name:

“Sunflower”. She is Chinese.

She had a nametag, written: “Dave”. She. Her name.

His name is supposed to be Michael. Chinese.

The Chinese I met were surprised:

- So, you do not have an English name?

35. MADE IN CHINA

“Coca-Cola's name in China first read as "Ke-kou-ke-la," which means "bite the wax tadpole" or "female horse stuffed with wax." Coke then researched 40,000 Chinese characters to find a more accurate phonetic equivalent: "Ko-kou-ko-le," which means "happiness in the mouth."

36. SHANGHAI BIENNIAL

Shanghai 5. Biennial 2004:

Techniques of the Visible

28. 09. 2004- 28.10.2004

Shanghai Art Museum

"Techniques of the Visible", will focus on the close relationship between art, science, and technology, in particular how art has revealed the interdependent social and political forces that produce and subject technology and humanity. Taken from the ancient Chinese terminology of ying and xiang, the concept emerges from an interest in the visual products of modern technology that retain critical historical and emotive references. Ying Xian Sheng Cun suggests that artistic practice engaging with 'technology' is inherently placing itself within a historical continuum, where cultural metaphor becomes critical to its understanding.

37. BARGAINING LESSONS

Shanghai, April 29

Dear Anna,

I write you this letter from Shanghai. Today is my third day here. We shopped all day today! Everthing is soooo cheap here. The food is so delicious. You can find any Western brand, for soo cheap. I want to stay more, but you know I have to go back to work by Monday...

I bought t-shirts, shoes, perfume, one jacket, and soo many souvenirs, you can't even imagine. You have to know how to bargain though. You know. For example, Chinese vendors come to you and want to sell stuff, let's say for 10 dollars. So in that case you have to give them at most the 5th of the given price. 2 dollars in our case. And then try your best to keep the price at 2 dollars. If you are really good you may even get the thing for 1 dollar.

Even if you are sure that you want to buy a thing, you should pretend you are not interested. So, you should tell the vendor, "Ok, if you don't give it to me for 2 dollars, I may just buy it from another person." or "Ok, it is not important anyways" and you pretend you leave. Then he calls you back: "Okay okay, 2 dollars." So cool. What do you think?

Many vendors just approach to you, and start bugging you, saying "Looku looku, cheaper for you." They say the price and right after that they ask you; "How much you pay?" In fact, they are the ones who start the barganing process. So funny.

If you come you should definitely buy a Mao watch (don't give more than 20 yuan) where you have a picture of Mao in the middle of the face. He shakes his hand in time with the seconds, as long as the watch works. You have to wind it regularly, otherwise it stops.

You should also get the Red Book of Mao, both Chinese and English versions within the same volume. The Red Book lighters are also cool.

Love,

Akiko

38. (Presents bought in China)

There has been statistics about the best loved presents, bought by Japanese who visited China for a holiday.

According to the already mentioned statistics:

1. Chinese Tea	32		5.5%	2004/02/25 14:55
2. Jasmine Tea		28		4.8% 2004/03/20
				23:56
3. Sweets	21		3.6%	2004/04/07 15:15
4. Chocolate	19		3.2%	2004/02/25 14:55
5. Stamps	19		3.2%	2004/03/20 23:56
6. Oolong tea	17		2.9%	2004/03/20 23:56
7. Tea utensils	17		2.9%	2004/02/25 14:55
8. Book	16		2.7%	2004/03/20 23:56
9. VCD	15		2.6%	2004/03/20 23:56
10. Panda toy	14		2.4%	2004/02/25 14:55
11. Rice cake	12		2.0%	2004/02/25 14:55
12. Imitation goods	12		2.0%	2004/02/25 14:55
13. Dictionary	12		2.0%	2003/09/18 12:55
14. Cut paper	11		1.9%	2004/03/20 23:56
15. Tobacco	11		1.9%	2004/02/25 14:55
16. Hanging scroll		10		1.7% 2004/02/25 14:55
17. Alcohol	10		1.7%	2004/02/25 14:55
18. Dried plums	10		1.7%	2003/08/31 22:22
19. Herbal medicine	9		1.5%	2004/02/25 14:55
20. Folding fan	9		1.5%	2004/02/25 14:55
21. Chinese Currency	8		1.4%	2004/02/25 14:55

“Lighters” were 28th, whereas “watches” were 37th..

39. NATIONALITIES IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Nationality	Population (1990 Census)	Nationality	Population (1990 Census)
Achang	27,708	Maonan	71,968
Bai	1,594,827	Miao	7,398,035
Blang	82,280	Monba	7,475
Bonan	12,212	Mongolian	4,806,849
Bouyei	2,545,059	Mulam	159,328
Dai	1,025,128	Naxi	278,009
Daur	121,357	Nu	27,123
Dong	2,514,014	Oroqen	6,965
Dongxiang	373,872	Primi	29,657
Deang	15,462	Qiang	198,252
Drung	5,816	Russian	13,504
Ewenki	26,315	Salar	87,697
Gaoshan	2,909	She	630,378
Gelo	437,997	Shui	345,993
Hani	1,253,952	Tajik	33,538
Hezhen	4,425	Tatar	4,873
Hui	8,602,978	Tibetan	4,593,330
Jing	18,915	Tu	191,624
Jingpo	19,209	Tujia	5,704,223
Jino	18,021	Uighur	7,214,431
Kazak	1,111,718	Uzbek	14,502
Korean	1,920,597	Va	351,974
Kyrgyz	141,549	Xibe	172,847
Lahu	411,476	Yao	2,134,013
Lhoba	2,312	Yi	2,312
Li	1,110,900	Yugur	12,297
Lisu	574,856	Zhuang	15,489,630
Manchu	9,821,180	Han	1,042,482,187

40. DF-3A, DF-4, DF-5/5A, DF-21A.

“Taiwan’s defense minister has referred to the 600-kilometer DF-15 (an export version is designated the M-9) and 300-kilometer DF-11 (M-11) as nuclear capable, but that assessment is unconfirmed and not included in declassified CIA or Defense Department estimates. The short-range ballistic missiles based in the Nanjing military region opposite Taiwan are most likely conventional. Improvements to make them more accurate continue.”

41. GENERAL PROGRAM

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard both of the Chinese working class and of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. It is the core of leadership for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics and represents the development trend of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. The realization of communism is the highest ideal and ultimate goal of the Party.

The Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents as its guide to action.

EPILOGUE: PRIDE OF CHINA: THE WORLD'S BIGGEST COUNTRY

Definition incomplete.

Sources

- 2. 3. 9.** Dictionary. <http://dict.die.net/pride%20of%20china/>
- 5.** TCM Herbal Database. <http://www.rmhiherbal.org/ai/pharintro.html>
- 7.** BBC NEWS. Thursday, 6 December, 2001, 13:30 GMT.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/1695255.stm>
- 10.** Cronaca. Past Imperfect, Present Subjunctive, Future Conditional.
<http://www.cronaca.com/archives/001461.html>
- 11.** Beijing Portal.
<http://www.beijingportal.com.cn/7838/2004/02/24/1380@1901157.htm>
- 12.** UNESCO The World Heritage List. <http://whc.unesco.org/heritage.htm>
- 13.** BBC-CNN News
- 14.** Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America.
<http://www.china-embassy.org/eng/zt/sxgc/t36504.htm>
- 15.** On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People. Chairman Mao Tse-Tung. February 27, 1957.
- 16.** BBC News. Friday, 2 January, 2004, 09:56 GMT.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/3343401.stm>
- 17.** BCC News. Thursday, 23 August, 2001, 21:18 GMT 22:18 UK.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/1506469.stm>
- 18.** BCC News. Monday, 5 April, 2004, 23:27 GMT 00:27 UK.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/3601281.stm>
- 19.** The Nightlife of Sanlitun.
<http://www.expatsinchina.com/life/food/sanlitunlife.html>
- 22.** Identity.
<http://www.asianinfo.org/asianinfo/china/people.htm>
- 22.** Identity.
<http://www.index-china.com/index-english/people-s.html>
- 23.** The death penalty worldwide: developments in 2003. Amnesty international.

<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGACT500072004?open&of=ENG-392>

24. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. United Nations Development Programme. <http://www.unhchr.ch/udhr/lang/uig.htm>

25. Uyghur Makhaliler. http://www.geocities.com/uighurlanguage/Uighur_proverb.htm

26. Soname. <http://www.soname.com/>

27. The Next Generation-The state of education in Tibet today (1997). The Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD), Dharamsala, India. http://www.clubs.psu.edu/up/freetibet/human_rights/education.txt

28. Advice on mosquito control and prevention. Food and Environmental Hygiene Department of the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. <http://www.fehd.gov.hk/safefood/MosquitoControl.html>

29. National Symbols. Government Information Office, the Republic of China (Taiwan). http://www.gio.gov.tw/taiwan-website/aboutroc/national_symbol.htm

30. Application Form. <http://www.traveldocs.com/tw/visa.pdf>

31. China Flag. <http://www.graphicmaps.com/webimage/flags/countrys/asia/china.htm>

National Symbols. Government Information Office, the Republic of China (Taiwan). http://www.gio.gov.tw/taiwan-website/aboutroc/national_symbol.htm

34. Anguished English. Lederer, Richard. Dell Publishing. New York, 1987.

35. Shanghai Biennial <http://www.universes-in-universe.de/car/shanghai/english.htm>

37. <http://www.chinatravel.nu/cgi-bin/vote/multiq.cgi?mode=enquete&number=12>

38. Nationalities In The People's Republic Of China. <http://www.ehalal.net/china/Chineseminorities.htm>

39. Chinese nuclear forces, 2003. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.
<http://www.thebulletin.org/issues/nukenotes/nd03nukenote.html>

40. 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, 2002.
<http://www.china.org.cn/english/features/44515.htm>