

Chapter 1 : The Case of Pu Zhiqiang by Amanda McAllister on Prezi

Chen Guidi and Wu Chuntao, Will the boat sink the water: a survey of Chinese Peasants. New York, Public Affairs, Chen Pingyuan, "Scholarship, Ideas, Politics" in Chaohua Wang, ed.

Official passport holders of Pakistan are exempted from visa and may stay up to 30 days in the mainland of China and up to 14 days in Hong Kong SAR. Original passport with a validity of more than 6 months and minimum 2 blank visa pages, and photocopies of the first 2 pages personal information of your passport and recent Chinese visas if any; 2. If you are applying to work or study in China, or if someone else travelling with you shares the same passport, or if you are applying for a visa in a country or territory other than the country of your current nationality, you also should fill out the Supplementary Visa Application Form Form VB 3. Generally applicants should appear in person with required documents, and may answer questions from the visa officer. Visa for business or attending conference F visa 1. Original invitation or confirmation letter used to be called Visa Notice from an authorized government organization like the local foreign affairs office in China; 2. Invitation letter from your inviting Chinese organization; 3. A supporting letter from your organization; 5. Your tax certificate photocopy ; 6. Your bank statement personal or company. Your bank statement and round-trip tickets; 2. Invitation letter from your direct relative to visit; 3. Marriage certificate or relationship documents original and photocopy attested by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Islamabad ; 4. For tourism in China, Pakistani nationals are encouraged to join a tourist group more than 5 people , which should be arranged through a qualified local travel agency. Visa for Employment Z visa 1. Visa for Study X visa 1. Secondary School Certificate Examination Marks original and copy 4. A valid visa of the third country original and photocopy ; 2. Your confirmed through ticket to the third country via China original and photocopy. Other foreign currency, cheque or money order is unaccepted. Pakistanis are exempted from any Chinese visa fees. Citizens of USA and other countries with ordinary passport are charged as following: Entry Numbers of Visa.

Chapter 2 : æˆˆçfˆ [WorldCat Identities]

Table of Contents for Challenging China: struggle and hope in an era of change / edited by Sharon Hom and Stacy Mosher, available from the Library of Congress.

Instead, they spout nonsense, give distorted interpretations, seek confrontation, and spoil everything with their antics. Does it run on party dues? Once all the media is part of one family and stops representing the interests of the people, then the people will be cast aside and left in some forgotten corner! Commercialization of the media has inevitably confronted it with problems of survival. Especially since the recent rise of social media, some traditional media have been facing serious challenges. In response, media outlets resort to unscrupulous methods of seeking profit and spread rumors and publish clickbait to increase their hit counts. They keenly wallow in the cesspool of the false, ugly, and harmful in order to attract attention and are willing to become the running dogs of capitalism for the sake of advertising revenue. All these demonstrate how some of our media and media practitioners have already lost their party spirit and abandoned their mission of serving the people and become slaves to money. By emphasizing the party spirit of the party media, we also emphasize that it is for the people. How can Ren Zhiqiang turn such a simple and clear principle into opposition between the media and the people? We have to ask, where does a party member who gives no heed to the party constitution get the guts to brazenly oppose the party? For those members of the capitalism-restoration gang like Ren Zhiqiang, after they seize control of capital resources they try to use that capital to control the political regime. Their goal is to take the Western constitutionalist road and finally realize a long-term position for their capital. During this process, they use their resources to control the media, which they use as a crucial bully pulpit to prepare and arrange public opinion for capitalism. How did the former Soviet Union fall? First to fall was the media. This is a battle for position along the media front. Gunsmoke fills the ideological realm. Faced with this gang of public intellectuals who tries to chip away the system every day, we must use the principle of party spirit and the idea of serving the people to strengthen our barricades. Our party is of the people and for the people, and it relies on the people. To be part of the party family is to be for the people, so if the media is part of the party family then it, too, is for the people. This is as provided in the PRC constitution. To tear apart party, government, and people like that is the stuff of Western constitutional democracy. Ren Zhiqiang was born in and has already retired. He surely could talk about business as a businessman, but the things he has been saying about the housing market and property development make officials really angry and leave ordinary people desperate. But the company still belongs to the shareholders, not to the board of directors. But he quoted a few lines from the classics, perhaps as a form of response: You can split the rock, but it will retain its hardness; you can grind the cinnabar, but it will retain its redness. Loyalty to the party kills humanity. He himself was about to graduate from high school and was the student political counselor who stayed with us for the longest. I kept in touch with him while in school, when I went down to the countryside during the Cultural Revolution, and after I returned to Beijing to work. To this day, he will still occasionally call me in the middle of the night.

Chapter 3 : JoVE | Peer Reviewed Scientific Video Journal - Methods and Protocols

"Challenging China brings together the voices of Chinese reporters, intellectuals, activists, and poets; their moving personal stories, memoirs, analyses, and reportage open a window into the struggle of people in China to speak out, to witness, to demand an accounting from those in power, and to look deeply and honestly at their country's problems."--Jacket.

Foreword Albert Ho Chun-yan Chairman, China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group Since the legal profession in mainland China was restored in the early s, lawyers have become increasingly important in the development of rule of law. These lawyers are warned by their law firms or justice bureau officials not to take up such cases at the risk of losing their professional licenses. At the time that I wrote this foreword in November , at least ten human rights lawyers had still been unable to renew their professional licenses, which means they cannot make a living by representing and defending their clients in court. In March , I joined Beijing human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng in a marathon hunger strike relay, which quickly drew the participation of human rights lawyers and activists throughout China, and eventually spread to the United States, Canada, Australia, Europe and other parts of the world in support of human rights defenders in mainland China. On 21 September , he was secretly arrested and tortured by state public security officers guobao , and was taken away by state security police again on 4 February , since which no further news of him has been received. As noted by Professor Jerome Cohen in this book, a number Book final. A Sword and a Shield: Lawyer Zheng has been under tight surveillance and house arrest since he was released from prison on 5 June He has been imprisoned since 24 August , and long-term intestinal illness has caused him to lose about 5 kilos, according to his wife, Yuan Weijing. Yuan Weijing herself has been under round-the-clock surveillance since her husband was imprisoned. Another subject of continued concern is Guangdong legal activist Guo Feixiong, who provided legal assistance to the villagers of Taishi village in Panyu, Guangdong Province, when they attempted to recall a village chief accused of corruption. The cases of these lawyers and legal activists fully demonstrate the inadequacy of the Chinese legal system in protecting the legal rights of its citizens and its lawyers, as well as the arbitrary exercise of the power given to court officials, prosecutors and public security police. Professor Fu Hualing, head of the Department of Law of the University of Hong Kong, discusses the development of public interest litigation in China and how lawyers and other legal advocates use it as a strategy to push for policy change through the legal process. I was personally impressed by the professional standard of these statements, especially when compared to the generally poor quality of court judgments and verdicts in mainland China, which often do not even refer to the evidence presented in the cases. Prominent Beijing legal scholar and human rights lawyer Dr. Teng Biao has written a reflective piece on the nature of rights defence based on his own experience as a lawyer and rights advocate. Finally, we believe there is value in comparing the experience of human rights litigation in Taiwan with the mainland experience, given the cultural and geographical proximity across the Taiwan Strait. Prominent Taiwanese lawyer Wei Chien-Feng provides a historical perspective on the professional safety of lawyers in Taiwan and China and explains how Taiwanese lawyers upheld their rights by actively taking part in social movements. Taiwanese lawyers Wellington Koo Li-Hsiung, chairman of the Taiwan Bar Association, and Lucas Wang have jointly contributed an article showing how Taiwanese lawyers progressed on the road to promoting human rights, from the Japanese colonial era through the martial law era under Kuomintang dictatorship to the post-martial law era and its striving for democracy. They also reveal the important role played by the Taipei Bar Association and the Judicial Reform Foundation in pushing for human rights and judicial reform with a bottom-up approach that could serve as a useful reference for mainland lawyers on their own road to rights defence. November Book final. On 4 November, the Beijing Judicial Bureau notified Gao that his law licence was being revoked, and the licence of his law firm was suspended for one year. Gao and his family were harassed and kept under surveillance, and Gao was threatened by police officers several times, and was involved in a suspicious traffic accident. Following the suspension of his legal practice, Gao announced his candidacy for chairman of the Beijing Lawyers Association, promising that he would Book final. On 4

February , Gao Zhisheng began a hour hunger strike to protest a police assault on legal activist Guo Feixiong in Guangdong Province. Nearly 1, other activists responded with relay hunger strikes, and more than 4, individuals in 16 provinces signed petitions supporting Gao and protesting official persecution, accompanied by an international petition campaign. He has no formal legal training. Guo Feixiong came to prominence through the assistance he provided to residents of Taishi Village in Panyu, Guangdong Province in The Taishi villagers wished to stage an election to recall a corrupt village official, but their efforts were suppressed by the local authorities, and security guards barred entry to the village by outsiders. Guo managed to advise the Taishi villagers in spite of repeated obstruction and physical assaults by local police and hired thugs. Guo Feixiong planned to go to Beijing and petition the central government on 8 February, but was detained by the authorities and placed under house arrest in Guangzhou. After numerous delays and transfers of the case, Guo was Book final. He has reportedly been subjected to torture and physical abuse in prison. Tycoon Zhou Zhengyi was in fact subsequently investigated and convicted of collusion with local officials to unlawfully deprive residents of their property. Following his release from prison on 5 June , Zheng has continued to speak out on legal and human rights issues, although prevented from returning to the practice of law, and he has remained under surveillance and effective house arrest, while also being subjected to frequent summonses and beatings. Yang Zaixin Baijuming Law Firm. He later joined the Baijuming Law Firm. His professional licence was threatened with suspension during the annual examination and registration process in May , but was ultimately approved on 9 June. In January , Yang agreed to serve as defence counsel for Shandong lawyer Liu Ruping, a Falun Gong practitioner who had been sent to a labour camp for publishing a statement supporting Falun Gong. While taking part in a hunger strike in support of Gao Zhisheng on 11 February , Yang Zaixin received a threatening phone call from someone claiming to be from the public security bureau, and was also briefly detained. Local public security police obstructed Yang when he attempted to provide legal assistance to villagers in Foshan, Guangdong Province, on two separate occasions in , and in one instance police left Yang at the Guangxi border to make his way home on foot. While representing another group of peasants in a land dispute in April , Yang Zaixin was assaulted by several thugs associated with local officials, who had confiscated the land for a paper factory with Finnish investment. When Yang Zaixin brought the case to public attention, it caused great controversy in Finland, with the Finnish prime minister ordering a thorough investigation. Yang said a former judicial official had contacted the head of his law firm and demanded that Yang have no further contact with the news media on sensitive cases. Xu also participated in the legal defence of rural entrepreneur Sun Dawu, resulting in Sun receiving a light sentence on his trumped-up charges of accepting deposits from members of the public. The lawyers carried out independent inquiries in Linyi, made their findings available to the public and to the central government, and served as defence counsel to barefoot lawyer Chen Guangcheng, who had first brought the scandal to light. In the process, Xu and the other lawyers were obstructed, assaulted and detained. That same year, Xu represented victims of the Sanlu Milk Powder scandal, in which contaminated milk powder caused the deaths of at least six infants and illness among hundreds of thousands of others. The Party secretary of the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication warned Xu that his continued participation in social movements could lead to loss of his teaching position, as well as loss of his personal freedom. On 29 July , Xu was detained on charges of tax evasion, along with his Gongmeng colleague Zhuang Lu. The Open Constitution Initiative was fined 1. Xu Zhiyong was released on bail on 23 August He began practicing law in As a law student, he took part in the protests in Tiananmen Square. Pu came to prominence through his legal defence in the libel case against Chen Guidi and Wu Chuntao, the authors of The Chinese Peasant Survey, and in the process became acquainted with many Anhui peasants who told him of oppressive official practices of taxation and land conscription, including arrests and beatings even of elderly women. Pu was also involved in the legal defence of lawyer Zheng Enchong. Pu was one of the many Chinese lawyers who signed Charter 08, a declaration issued in December to mark the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Teng Biao joined Xu Zhiyong, Yu Jiang and others in the petition to the NPC to abolish the Custody and Repatriation system following the Sun Zhigang case, and he was also part of the rights defence team in the Shandong coercive family planning case. Teng Biao was abducted for two days by public security police in March In April ,

Teng was one of 18 lawyers who published a statement offering to provide legal defence to Tibetans detained after the 14 March riots in Lhasa. His professional licence was suspended during the annual assessment and registration process in , and had not been restored as of November . Li Heping uses the Constitution and law to publicise civil rights, and implements the Constitution and law through individual cases. In September , Li was part of the defence team in the Zhejiang Dongyang Huashui Village case also known as the April 1 Case , in which 30 residents of Huashui Village staged a revolt over environmental pollution, assaulting several government officials, including the deputy mayor of Dongyang City. He has taken on a number of other significant cases, with his clients including Guo Quan, an associate professor at Nanjing Normal University and deputy chairman of the China New Democracy party, who was arrested in November and charged with subversion of state power; members of the Three Kinds of Servants sect in Heilongjiang; members of a house church in Zhejiang Province; Yang Jia, who was sentenced to death for charging into a Shanghai police station in July and stabbing six police officers to death; persons sentenced to re-education through labour; and Falun Gong petitioners. In July , Zhu Jiuhu began representing thousands of investors in the Shaanbei Oilfield case, in which the local government seized the assets of some profitable oilfields after they had been privatised. He was placed under criminal detention on 26 May and held until the personal intervention from Party Secretary General Hu Jintao resulted in his release on 20 September. Zhu Jiuhu was sent back to Beijing to await trial, but under the terms of his bail was unable to appear in court on behalf of his clients. Zhu was also forced to sign a document removing Gao Zhisheng as his defence counsel. Li has sometimes provided legal counsel without charge, or has even contributed his own funds to his clients. A practicing Christian, Li has represented many Christians detained for practicing their religious beliefs. Bush in May to discuss religious freedom in China. On 29 June , Li Boguang intended to join seven other Beijing rights defence lawyers and scholars in a meeting with visiting members of the US Congressional Human Rights Caucus, but Beijing police held him in a holiday villa on the outskirts of Beijing until the Congressman left Beijing. Zhang was a member of the defence team for rural entrepreneur Sun Dawu, who had begun offering banking services to local villagers out of frustration with the kickbacks rural businesses had to pay for bank services. Sun was detained on charges of illegal deposit-taking in , but after six months in detention, he was ultimately sentenced to three years in prison, suspended for four years. He joined lawyer Pu Zhiqiang in representing famed economist Mao Yushi in his lawsuit against the Zhongguo Wenlian Publishing Company for suspending publication of his essay collection, and represented constitutional scholar Wang Yi in his application for administrative redress against the General Administration for Press and Publication. He also served as defence counsel for Christian evangelist Cai Zhuohua and for Lin Zhangwang, who was arrested in on suspicion of illegally occupying agricultural land, as well as representing the family of Jiang Zongxiu, a Christian who died in police custody after being detained for distributing religious materials. Also in , Zhang was among 15 legal professionals who issued a statement condemning a decision by the Ministry of Civil Affairs to ban the Federation of House Churches. Fan has also served as defence counsel for a number of other individuals detained for practicing their religious beliefs. In , Fan was among 15 legal professionals who issued a statement condemning a decision by the Ministry of Civil Affairs to ban the Federation of House Churches. After graduating from elementary school at the age of 20, he went on to study at the Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine. He was placed under house arrest from September to March after talking to Time magazine about the situation in Linyi. Nevertheless, Chen was formally arrested in June on allegations of destruction of property and assembling a crowd to disrupt traffic. On 24 August, Chen was sentenced to four years and three months in prison. On 12 January , an appeal court upheld the original sentence. Chen has been denied family visits, and is reported to have suffered increasingly poor health, including serious intestinal disorders, without the benefit of medical treatment. When Guo Guoting agreed to take on the legal defence of two Falun Gong practitioners in early , the Shanghai judicial bureau revoked his professional licence, after which he was subjected to surveillance and persecution. He is currently living in exile in Canada. Because suspects have basic rights, too. He went to law school and became a lawyer in Li has written a number of articles under the pen name Liu Lu, and many of his clients have been writers and journalists, among them Li Yuanlong, Zhang Jianhong, Yan Zhengxue, Yang Tianshui and Guo Qizhen, as well as dissidents such as Chi Jianwei. He also sued local

authorities in Zhejiang Province after they demolished an unsanctioned Christian church. He is now living in exile in the United States. Zhang and Yang and a third dissident, Yan Jun, were released after the Clinton administration lodged a formal complaint over the detentions. He also defended Liu Dehuo, a villager from Nanhai County, Guangdong Province, who in was jailed for four years for organising protests demanding compensation for land seized by a local company. Lawyer Zhang Jiankang left with famous Beijing legal scholar Professor He Weifang right Zhang was among the lawyers volunteering legal support to Tibetans following the 14 March riots in Lhasa. He was threatened with suspension of his licence in May Yuan Xianchen A self-taught lawyer, Yuan in began providing legal aid to farmers, miners, displaced persons and other impoverished or exploited people in Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province, drawing the ire of local government officials. He is best known for his work as a legal advisor to workers at the Didao Mine who demanded compensation from the local government and the mine management after the former state-owned business was re-structured and privatised. Li joined Jiang Tianyong as defence counsel for He Hongchun, whose child died in the Sichuan earthquake, and who was detained in September after organising a protest outside an insurance company in Beicuan County. Following the 14 March protests in Lhasa and other Tibetan areas, Li Fangping joined lawyer Jiang Tianyong in defending a number of detained Tibetans.

Chapter 4 : Article Archive

When a pair of crusading journalists named Chen Guidi and Wu Chuntao exposed his actions, he sued them for defamation. (Their book, Will the Boat Sink the Water?, was published in English by PublicAffairs in).

I have used the following criteria: Part 2 lists by editor the main anthologies with their tables of contents. Chen Guidi and Wu Chuntao, *Will the boat sink the water*: New York, Public Affairs, Holzman, Chen Yan, eds. *Wie China Debattiert*, Complete bibliography via UBC. Dai Jinhua, *Cinema and desire: China after Tiananmen*, Longman, Fang Lizhi, special issue of *Chinese Law and Government*, vol. Han Han, *The Problem with Me: Hu Angang, China in Meditations of an Iconoclast*. Rebecca Karl, in Zhang Xudong, ed. Wang Hui, *The End of the Revolution. China and the Limits of Modernity*, London, Verso, *The Problem of State Weakness. The Rise of the Technocrats. Patriotism, but of what kind?* Duncan Campbell, *China Heritage Quarterly*, no. Goldman, eds, *Chinese intellectuals between state and market*, p. *The Life and Works of Yu Jianrong: Li Yihao* – Yu Jianrong: Bibliography of Anthologies with tables of contents by editor Within an anthology, I have reproduced the entire table of contents including essays that do not fit all the criteria for inclusion in Part 1. *India at the dawn of the twenty-first century* – Tian Yu Cao, *Conclusion: Culture and social transformations in reform era China*, Leiden: *Debates and Perspectives*, Lexington: *Who Should we be? The Chinese Perspective*, Sinapore: *A Rethinking of traditional China and its Modernization. Struggle and Hope in an Era of Change*.

Chapter 5 : Bibliography of Chinese intellectuals in English – Sebastian Veg

"Chinese journalists Chen Guidi and Wu Chuntao returned to Chen's home province of Anhui, one of China's poorest, to undertake a three-year study of how the peasants fared there, asking the question: Have the peasants, in whose name the revolution in China was undertaken, been betrayed by Mao and his successors?"

September 1, Thanks for the review! September 1, 2: The party can and did exist without globalization. If anything, the globalization might be the best way to give the Chinese people the power to stop the CCP. If you have morals democracy, then the door opens. If no moral values, the door remains shut. No opportunities to expand, grow and hunt. The victims of the alien are free to roam the ship to survive, while the alien must stay locked in a room. The current international system already has doors like this. Take a look at Burma and North Korea. Even though these doors are imperfect, they can and should be strengthened. Why not slap travel and business restriction on members of the party, like we do with Burma? Why does someone throw himself in front of a car to push someone else out of its way? Throughout the book you will keep asking yourself that question: Why did they do it, knowing they could not win? Yet the world is full of stories of heroes, and while cruelty and inhumanity seem to be facets of human nature, maybe so too is the urge to help others and expose evil, to the point of putting their lives ahead of your own. In my experience, using party membership as some sort of indicator of political views is completely worthless. When you have a developed nation, you need strong people v weak government, because people can take care of themselves for most of the parts; when you have a developing nation, you need a strong government v weak people, because you want to get things done. China is a developing country, I don't mind seeing the government continue to have the stronger hand for a while. Everything comes with a price tag, some people may get thrown under the bus along the way, we need heroic dissidents to save as many of them as possible, but the bus has to keep going. Saw how Koreans riot on the streets over American beef? The car runs ok, AC doesn't work, oil leaks all over the place, you fix it, you don't blow it, coz you may go out in flames with it. September 1, 3: As a Chinese allow me to generalise the reality on this land regarding these 3 things, from 2 perspectives, lower classes and middle classes. For lower classes, don't know about democracy whatsoever, don't mind a bloody revolution if the opportunity is ripe, don't care about CCP one way or the other as long as they get paid better. For middle classes, suspicious of democracy will tear the country apart, no-no to revolution, hate but need CCP to keep getting paid well. The only thing in common is everybody just wants to get paid. In a project involves 1. You can keep pushing, I solve these dissidents I wish there are more of them, they are the hopes and inspirations but they can't close the deal, the Gorbachev has to come within CCP. Yes, the average Chinese esp. No, the CCP itself helped to create the monster in the jar and often pokes it to get it riled up. I agree, though, that if China had a democracy tomorrow, it would be even more hostile to the West and even more nationalist than it is already. Actually, if China had a democracy tomorrow, they would probably vote in another Mao within a month and beg him to get rid of democracy. Seems like something similar happened in a place called Russia. I would hope that China would return to Marxism and Maoism. Did you read the book? Pan is not a policy adviser, he is a reporter. This book is historical, not theoretical. This book is not about bringing democracy to China. It is not a diatribe on how China should be governed. The question is, can you not have getting paid without the repression and bloodshed? Does it have to be a trade-off? There are societies where the people can compete and get rich and focus on what they choose without being terrorized, having their homes seized and finding their child murdered for forgetting his ID card. All is not harmony and joy. Things are getting better, and China today is a million times better than under Mao. I see that over at Asia Sentinel Alice Poon has put up her own review. She starts by saying how wonderful, how impressive the Olympic Games were despite the little scandalous lip synching, underage gymnasts. Expression of feelings aside, the purpose of this post is to review the book, which, if nothing else, has shone some light for my ignorant self anyway on the otherwise inscrutable and nebulous recent history as well as on some crucial contemporary issues of mainland China. There are perhaps two resounding messages that the author tries to convey: Maybe that is his strategy and solution: Anway Coldblood, looking at other pearls of wisdom in your comments I see I am not going to get

anywhere with you. The unhappy truth is this nationalism was cultivated and fostered by the government for very specific reasons. You can almost pinpoint the day it started in And you know what? I truly respect you for having the courage to come in here and comment. Then you can talk about it with authority. September 1, 4: The problem is, the CCP used nationalism as a substitute for Maoist ideology and Communist ideology in general. September 1, 5: I see it the nationalism as a useful tool for deflecting attention away from their shortcomings, and one of the most brazen examples of CCP cynicism. I may have some more time on my hands in the weeks ahead. Historically, most revolutions have been failures in terms of improving the lives of ordinary people. Who would replace the CCP? To beat them they would need to be another ruthless, authoritarian organization. The success the CCP has had in raising living standards is through incremental change, not radical reform. Chinese people deserve human rights as well as prosperity, is the CCP not capable of improving both at the same time? September 1, 6: And I have never, ever argued for revolution. Not sure if I entirely agree. The entreprenuring manufacturers who took a mile when the CCP gave them an inch made incredibly rapid changes, degree changes, that then spread like wildfire. The switch from communism to capitalism was nearly overnight, and probably the single most radical widespread economic transformation in the history of mankind. Totally agree with your last paragraph, thanks. We should put pressure on other governments to let their people do the same. Why not have a litmus test? Especially governments that are essentially a gang, not chosen by their people. A torture litmus test is exactly what America needs. Put Bush and his administration under pressure for violating human rights. All governments have done evil, which is why we always need a free press and rule of law. Who is so pure that he can dictate the terms to others? I am totally in favor of pressure to create change. But once we have litmus testsâ€¦ I mean, to many, a rational litmus test might be whether women of a certain country have the freedom to choose an abortion, or whether that country allows gay marriage, or just about anything else you can think of. Knowing human nature, I am always cautious about dictating terms of morality. And America right now is in no position to dictate morality to anybody. I think the larger point is that a strongly nationalistic country without that element of control might be more problematic for the rest of the world than the current situation. I hope for the best. You could do worse than base a nation on a free press and a consistent rule of law, however. Surely if the US manages to pull back from the brink of the immoral stupidity of the last 8 years, it will be because of this. September 2, 3: There is the argument, right or wrong, that although pressure might come from outside, it is completely reliant on the central government changing things. September 2, 6: I guess he probably knows that the CIA already tried that, in Tibet? What I would like to see is a grass roots movement of many people trying to improve one small thing at a time, without trying to overturn the existing social order or settle scores. As for June 4, I agree. When faced with a crisis, they will revert to type. As I understand it, they were more cautious than that. September 2, 7: Perhaps I should have expressed myself a different way? As well as prosperity, Chinese people deserve not to be bullied.

Chapter 6 : freedom of expression « China Change » Page 3

Writers Chen Guidi & Wu Chuntao, "Survey of Chinese Peasants" Hu Jia Chen Guangcheng Wang Yu Hu Jia All this is a power struggle within the CCP " what the.

Goldman, Merle ProQuest document link Abstract: The small number of intellectuals, who at times in the post-Mao era have publicly criticized or deviated from party policies, can be referred to as "public intellectuals. Although they were repressed through most of the Mao era, public intellectuals have played a major role throughout Chinese history. Their commitment to improving the human condition led them to assume responsibilities comparable to those of public intellectuals in the modern West. They were generalists, who publicly discussed and dealt with political, economic, and social issues, organized philanthropic efforts, and supervised education. Most important, it was the responsibility of the Confucian literati to criticize officials and even the emperor when they diverged from Confucian ideals of morality and fairness. Their leader, Sun Yatsen, personified a public intellectual. Even though the Kuomintang government of Chiang Kai-shek attempted to stifle criticism and dissent, it was too weak to silence intellectuals, who publicly criticized repressive officials and Kuomintang policies and advocated political reforms. It was only under the totalitarian leadership of Mao Zedong, with the exception of brief periods such as the Hundred Flowers period from to June , that public intellectuals were silenced and unable to play their traditional role. Of course, one major difference between the West and China is that during the dynastic, Kuomintang, and Mao Zedong eras, there were no laws to protect public intellectuals when what they said displeased the leaders, who could silence them with relative impunity. Although in the post-Mao period there are still no laws to protect political and civil rights, virtually all of the intellectuals Mao had persecuted were rehabilitated in the s and most found positions in the political and intellectual establishments. Public space for political discourse and pluralistic discourse opened up in the media, books, universities, and research centers. Yet, even though most of the rehabilitated intellectuals became members of the establishment and the party, when a small number of them called for reform of the Communist party-state, they were purged once again. That, however, has proved not to be the case. In fact, there has been a contraction of public space for political discourse from the late s under Jiang Zemin. The Hu Jintao leadership has cracked down on a number of people who use the new communications technologies and have set up their own websites to discuss political issues. Scores of cyberdissidents have been imprisoned as a warning to others as to how far they can go in discussing political reforms on the Internet. Public intellectuals, who speak out and publish essays on controversial issues, have been briefly detained as well. One result has been a more interesting and diverse media in an effort to gain readership and survive financially. In an accompanying commentary to the publication of the list, the weekly praised public intellectuals, pointing out that "this is the time when China is facing the most problems in its unprecedented transformation, and when it most needs public intellectuals to be on the scene and to speak out" "Under Fire," Although the list included intellectuals in a variety of professions- writers, artists, film directors, journalists, lawyers, academics, environmentalists, and a number of overseas Chinese intellectuals-it was dominated by intellectuals who in the s and early twenty-first century had called for political reforms, free speech and free association, and greater political participation. Moreover, it called the concept of "public intellectuals" a foreign import. Despite the fact that the Hu Jintao leadership was much more concerned with alleviating poverty in the countryside and ameliorating the increasing inequalities than its post-Mao predecessors, it suppressed the very people, other than those it officially designated, who tried to draw public attention to these issues. This can be seen in its treatment of *A Survey of Chinese Peasants*, a January book written by Chen Guidi and [Wu] Chuntao, based on interviews over several years with farmers in the poor province of Anhui Chen and Chuntao, This husband and wife team, who were both born in the countryside and had spent their early years there, focused on the growing rural distress. Their vivid depiction of the increasingly impoverished lives of peasants was exactly what the new generation of leaders had declared it sought to alleviate. Yet, in February , just one month after its publication, the book was banned. Along with the crackdown on a number of well-known independent intellectuals and the ban on the discourse of "public

intellectuals," the Hu government tightened controls over the media. Reports on the growing protests against corruption, abusive officials, and property confiscations as well as reports on peasant and worker demonstrations were banned from the media. Another public intellectual Wang Yi, a law lecturer at Chengdu University, who had called for a system of checks and balances, was also barred from teaching. The journal *Strategy and Management*, which had been an outlet for intellectuals of a liberal persuasion, was closed down. Although the party announced that 87, protests had taken place in , journalists were ordered not to report on the myriad of protests spreading across the country. When China was struck by a devastating earthquake in Sichuan province in , initially the media and civic groups were allowed to report freely on the event, but when parents of children who had been killed in their class rooms began to point out that the quake had disproportionately led to the collapse of schools due to cheap construction, media openness was quickly curtailed. Nevertheless, despite the crackdown on public intellectuals, the media, and the Internet, unlike during the Mao period when millions were harshly persecuted during the Anti-Rightist campaign and the Cultural Revolution for the acts of a small number, in the post-Mao period persecution of public dissent did not reach far beyond the accused and their immediate associates. Thus, unlike during the Mao era, public intellectuals were not completely silenced. Some still tried to function as citizens, either on their own or with others, and they continued to express their political views in unofficial publications and in increasingly organized petitions and protests. Although their writings may be officially banned, they found ways to distribute their views on street corners, through private publication, and over the Internet by means of connections to outside servers. There were also differences between the actions of public intellectuals in the s and those in the s and the early years of the twenty-first century. Public intellectuals in the latter period were imbued with a different political consciousness and used different political strategies. Moreover, whereas until the Tiananmen demonstrations, public intellectuals acted as an elite group that did not join with other social classes in political action, starting with the demonstrations and in the s a small number began to join with workers and businesspeople in petition drives and organized groups and actions to try to bring pressure for political reforms. Journalists wrote about these events and lawyers defended the leaders of such actions when they were arrested. Although the neoconservatives dominated the political discourse in the aftermath of the crackdown and the collapse of the Soviet Union, liberal discourse dominated the closing years of the twentieth century. Moreover, whereas in the s those engaged in liberal discourse were primarily Marxist humanists of the older generations who advocated reform within the prevailing political system, in the s they were primarily establishment intellectuals of the generation who expressed liberal views and proposed a variety of political reforms in the media, universities, and political and legal systems. Emphasizing the need to rule the country by law, Jiang asserted that "all work by the state proceeds in keeping with law, and. Furthermore, Jiang stated that the party supports "holding democratic elections, making policy decisions in a democratic manner, instituting democratic management and supervision, ensuring that the people enjoy extensive rights and freedom endowed by law, and respecting and guaranteeing human rights. In developing socialist democracy, institutions are of fundamental, overall, stabilizing and lasting importance" Practice has proved that we cannot count on ideological education alone for solving the existing, prominent problems regarding party and government style at the current stage and for eliminating the serious, bad, and corrupt phenomena among a small number of cadres within the party. Instead, to achieve this, we need to perfect the democratic system, reinforce the legal system, and improve the democratic supervision mechanism. Only by perfecting the regulatory mechanism under which power is exercised according to law, by practicing democratic elections, democratic decision-making, democratic government, and democratic supervision Another Search for Truth article, despite emphasizing party rule, pointed out that "Under the constitution and other laws, not only are the people entitled to a range of civil rights, but they are also empowered to manage state affairs" Li, At the same time, thousands of Chinese students went abroad to study at American and West European universities. And like the Hundred Day reformers in , the major exponents of political reforms in the late twentieth century were establishment intellectuals-academics, writers, journalists, lawyers, and former officials-who were not at the center of power. They worked at think tanks, universities, newspapers, and law offices, or were already in retirement, but they

managed to promote their ideas on political reform in books, scholarly journals, academic forums, and other channels in the public arena. At times they even joined with those outside the establishment to call for political change. They cited a broad range of Western liberal thinkers- from Adam Smith to Karl Popper-to support their arguments. Some were concerned with inner-party democracy; others with grassroots democracy. A few urged the establishment of an elected parliamentary system. Virtually all, however, called for a political system based on some form of checks and balances. What they had in common was their shared emphasis on the need for political system reform in order to deal with the rampant corruption and accelerating economic and social 27 November Page 5 of 15 ProQuest inequalities accompanying the economic reforms. Furthermore, with the fall of the Berlin Wall in and the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Communist states of Eastern Europe in , the liberals in the s, unlike their predecessors in the s, did not call for reforms within a Marxist-Leninist framework. Yet, virtually all of the liberals calling for political reforms initially cited the Marxist argument that when the economic substructure changes, there must also be changes in the political superstructure. If not, they warned, contradictions will arise that will undermine the substructure. Nevertheless, whereas Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideas still influenced some older officials, as seen with the neo-Maoists and a small number of younger intellectuals of the new left, Marxism-Leninism waned as an inspirational force for most intellectuals by the late s, as they drew increasingly from a variety of Western sources to buttress their views. In some respects, the views and activities of the liberal establishment intellectuals at times echoed the views of the disestablishment intellectuals, though only rarely did the two groups join together in political action. The liberals addressed the same problems as the other ideological groups: Their answers, however, differing from those of the other groups, were regarded by the party as the most threatening to its authority. Strangely enough, economists, who hitherto had generally stayed clear of political issues, were among the first to speak out publicly in the late s on the need for political reform. One of the most prominent was Peking University economics professor Shang Dwen, 65, who in August prepared a blueprint for political reform and sent it to Jiang Zemin Svartzman, He also sent his proposal to Chinese newspapers, but they refused to publish it. Then, like the nonestablishment political activists, Shang contacted the Voice of America and the BBC, which broadcast his views back into China. Shang warned that if the leadership continued its economic reforms, such as privatization of state-owned enterprises, without also restructuring the political and legal systems, the reforms would provoke turmoil and chaos. He acknowledged that when "anyone brings up separation of powers, people become frightened" Shang, But he asserted that this was because of "political ignorance. The collapse of the Soviet Union, he explained, was not caused "by the evil deeds of individual over-concentration of power by Stalin at the center, but by the fact that the system was no longer appropriate for international economic relations" Shang, He explained that Soviet leader "Leonid Brezhnev missed the opportunity to make the changes that could have saved socialism, saved the system, and saved the Soviet Union" Plafker, Similarly, Shang warned, "the greatest problem facing China now is the contradiction between the market economic system and the current political system" Becker, a: Furthermore, he insisted that "the head of the military must be a civilian" and that "journalists should have laws on which they can rely in order to expose and supervise government" Shang, The establishment of a balance of powers to limit political power, Shang pointed out, would benefit both the economy and the society. They published their views primarily in two journals - Reform Gaige and The Way Fangfa -which became major forums for liberal views. On the occasion of its tenth anniversary issue in January , Reform published a speech given by Li Shenzhi, former policy adviser to Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, which stressed political reform, as is clear from its title, "Also Push Forward Political Reform" "Ye yao tuidong zhengzhi gaige" Fong, Born in to a wealthy merchant family in Wuxi city, Jiangsu province, Li had received a Western-style education and graduated in economics from Yenching University, the precursor of Peking University, before joining the party in the early s. He was labeled a "rightist" in for questioning one-party rule and as a result was ostracized for almost two decades. He accompanied Deng Xiaoping on his visit to the United States in and he served as a special assistant to then Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang during his visit to the United States in But after June 4, he was dismissed from his positions because of his criticism of the crackdown. Yet, as another indication of the relative relaxation of controls over intellectuals in the post-Mao era, unlike during the Mao period when he

was silenced for over two decades, in the late s Li still was one of the most public and eloquent advocates of liberalism and political reform Liu, His essays, which appeared in the journals Reform and The Way, unreservedly proclaimed a liberal political agenda. But, he lamented, "political reform has not advanced" One of the reasons for this, he noted, was that China had "rule by law" but not "rule of law. But since ancient times, Li lamented, China had been accustomed only to rule by law, whereby the emperor imposed the law upon the people Whereas the neo- leftist Wang Hui had disparaged the trend of globalization, Li welcomed it because China could not "persist in its unique concept that the foremost right of human rights is the right of survival. We should adopt the worldview that human rights are the rights of citizens" In order to establish a country with the rule of law, Li believed that "a necessary condition is that people fully have the consciousness of citizens" Another article in the tenth anniversary issue of Reform was written by the well-known economist Mao Yushi, who also became an outspoken advocate of political reform in Like Li Shenzhi, Mao Yushi, born in , had been branded a rightist in , his works were banned from publication, his salary was cut, and he was stripped of his job. Though from a revolutionary family, when he was invited to join the CCP during the s, he refused. In Mao Yushi wrote a long essay entitled "Liberalism, Equal Status, and Human Rights" in which he praised Western liberalism and called for human rights Mao, This was an abridged version of a letter he had written to an unidentified comrade in the central government on September 10, , in which he complained of continuing leftist influence in the party. The other major journal expounding liberal views in , The Way, was established under the auspices of another reformist party elder, Yu Guangyuan, who had sponsored several liberal journals and study groups since the s. In addition to publishing articles on political issues, it also organized lectures by its authors around the country.

Chapter 7 : movies fromtelangana

Rescue Hu Jia Free Painter Xu Na Free my father Zhiwen Stop Harvesting Organs. Books to Read. 1. Chen Guidi, Wu Chuntao 4. Losing the New China, Ethan Gutmann 5.

Hocking, Manir Ali, Chris F. Inglehearn, Alan Stitt, William J. Silva, Hyun Yi, Sarah H. Henderson, Zheng Li, Mai M. Abd El Aziz, Donna S. Eljinini, Marwan Zeidan, Anthony T. Tsonis, Kiyokazu Agata Published: Mott, Homayon Ghiasi Published: Tattersall, Ankush Prashar, Krish D. Fielding Hejtmancik, Sheikh Riazuddin Published: Sheets, Yongdong Zhou, Monica K. Gordon, Per Gjorstrup, Nicolas G. Sharif, Thomas Yorio Published: Holder, Naushin Waseem, Shomi S. Alkuraya, Brian Meyer, Andrew R. Yasuma, Akishi Onishi, Koji M. Thomas, Pitchairaj Geraldine Published: Inhibitory effect of caffeine. Holder, Zheng Li, Andrew R. Hewitt, Ravi Savarirayan, Paul R. Healey, Paul Mitchell, David A. Cammarata, Brittany Braun, Slobodan D. Dimitrijevic, Jessica Pack Published: Torabi, Rafal Kurzawa, Stephen F. Whigham, Yutao Liu, Trevor R. Thiadens, Susanne Roosing, Anneke I. Cremers, Raheel Qamar Published: Report of a novel mutation and review of the literature M. Clinical profile, molecular identification of fungal strains and detection of aflatoxin production George Leema, Jayaraman Kaliampurthy, Pitchairaj Geraldine, Philip A. Herreras, Margarita Calonge Published: Rao Lavanya, Prasada K. Santhiya, Jochen Graw, P. Coggin, Mero Geesey, Kristofer S. Inglehearn, Juan Carlos Zenteno Published: Sharif, Anupam Sule, Slobodan D. Abecasis, Anand Swaroop Published: Chapin, Gabriel Luna, Kenneth A. Cameron, Willi Halfter Published: Nongpiur, Divya Venkataraman, Stephanie H. Reis, Henri Copin, Jeffrey C. Ward, Jin-Zhong Zhang Published: Simmons, Joseph Vehige, Mark D. Willcox, Qian Garrett Published: Gopinath, Jochen Graw Published: Bhat, Elier Peles Published: Scott, Vijay Sutariya, Werner J. Geldenhuys, Michael Hewit, Beatrice Y. Yue, Hiroshi Nakamura Published: Barakat, Eleut Hernandez, Valery I. Shestopalov, Dmitry Ivanov Published: Rhee, Chi Pui Pang Published: Mario Wolosin, Arto Urtti Published: Wechsler, Homayon Ghiasi Published: Auger, Lucie Germain Published: Barden, Mirunalni Thangavelu, Samuel K. Khan, Guorong Li, Iris D. Mackey, Paul Mitchell, Jamie E.

Chapter 8 : Publications Authored by Changzheng Wang | PubFacts

Just consider the recent cases of fake reports by New Express reporter Chen Chen Guidi (é™æj,æ££) and Wu Chuntao Hu Jia also found that Zhao Huaxu was.

Man Lam Pao genealogy records: Package clan back from home and abroad Jiangyin roots, there are also non-Wen Hsiu dry Tong Ancestral Hall package surname who traveled to find the family tree, would like to find traces of their ancestors from the set of genealogy. Man Lam Pao genealogy has become one of the more influential lineage. The origins of a Man Lam Pao genealogy features and tribe, and Bao Zheng "The Wenlin package Lineage" features "Man Lam Pao genealogy and compared to the other have been found at home and abroad, Bao Zheng descendant genealogy, has the following characteristics: First, the number of volumes up to. Guangxu season spring ancestral hall Tibetan version 35 and 52, the Republic of Lunar New Year 52 The second is the best preserved. Guangxu, and the Republic of no text defect, which the Guangxu version for wood block, and the Republic of the edition as the printed volume. Republic of China is narrowing due to letterpress printing, font save a lot of forum. Still use a wood block, estimated to need about Save now two versions are complete. Included the tribe up to. In the Republic of pedigree, the clan of people up and down. Today is the Continuation of the "Man Lam Pao genealogy, surviving tribe of more than 20, people. Fourth, the deep cultural heritage, a collection of poetry up to. Spectrum in addition to the descent graphs, tables, a collection of mind that exam, pass the line above, Postscript, etc. The most precious genealogy deposit Xiaosu Bao memorials " 2 volumes , which includes 30 categories, the table, playing letter memorialized the emperor in Bao memorial, containing the impeachment of ministers, the rule of recommendations to correct place drawbacks , with a high historical and literary research value. The full set of genealogical articles and poems both about a quarter of the total of the text. Fifth, it is documented tribe widely distributed. Sixth, more celebrity in the family. Sixth World package Chamberlain held the erudite David word, very influential in the history. It is recorded that: Modern party and government Medical celebrity: There are still many who have retired and are still active are senior experts and departments of the county regiment-level cadres. Described as the human and cultural resources, and ru come forth in large numbers. Generations tribe are proud of Bao Zheng descendants. Man Lam Ancestral Hall of the package, entirely family built according to Bao Zheng, Tong Natori show stem Church, the word "show dry" from the public to save the verse "show stem end Chengdong, steel does not make the hook. There is the statue of Bao Zheng double-sided media coverage in recent years found in Wenlin, the same description of the origins of Man Lam and Bao Zheng. Visible Man Lam Pao dynasties are prominent, its origins have been questioned. These genealogy own unique features, carefully read these genealogies can be seen that the trajectory of movement by the descendants of Bao Zheng, and each from the other "package Lineage see that the older generation pedigree regret left is a fallacy and error. According to incomplete statistics, since through the news media in particular, there are dozens of Internet announced Bao Zheng descendants genealogy, descendants of the Pao no less than 10 million people. Many packages clan at their own expense Hefei, find ancestors footprint, and hope that in the process of repair genealogy to make up for the lack of the old family tree, to correct the fallacy of the old family tree. Bao Zheng epitaph unearthed available, the authority to correct package Lineage "around the fallacy. Bao Zheng epitaph, and Bao Zheng Mrs. Fujitsu - a gift to Prince Shaofu. The official senator Fushi. Emperor Song Xianping Jihai , , the Renzong the Jiayou years and death, tho year-old. Death posthumous Xiaosu gift rites. Room Maid Accompanying Sun, birth and death unknown. Long Yi, Dong out; second ribbon, the Sun. Man auxiliary, 5-year-old War, where ethnic affinity orphans Yongnian as heir. Public-cum-public urban and rural public in the city, Cui buried Luzhou Hefei County grave of. Conifer, Elderly, Peng, Jing; women and three: Public urban and rural public in the city in public cum Venturi buried Luzhou Hefei County grave of. Yong Nian - Yi heir word extension of the child, the official missionary Lang, do know in Ezhou chongyang County. Gong Song Xuan , April 11 died, fifty years a. Public funeral Hefei public urban and rural East Village ancestral grave timesAuxiliary text - Yi child. The Kang years - ribbon eldest son, a Chung-nin , is not Paul Ercu. Elderly - Shou second son. The Panglin - ribbon and three sons, not Paul Ercu. King years - four

sons ribbon. End - is Yongnian child. The Package Yi heir On Zheyue a stepson, I believe that agnates should be said heir Yongnian in the offspring of Bao Zheng, a long room grandson of the package home, according to the old habits of a long room is not moving out. To be sure, at least in the package the Yongnian after the head of several generations is unlikely to relocation. In addition, the natural sub-text of auxiliary package Yi-year-old soldier, there can be no descendants. Jianguyin Wenlin package Lineage bulk descent table clearly reads: Yan Bao Zheng sub-officer Taizhu. Yan Bao Zheng, the second son of baby names, name ribbon after reading. In addition, the Wenlin package Lineage "in the world table of the package Chin sub-package should set out: Package ribbon epitaph reads: Pengnian, unfortunately, not Paul Ercu. In two ways, first, a minor, death, reading adult not made an official post death. I believe that the latter possibility. Chung-nin, Elderly, Peng, King, are learning Scholars. Not Paul Ercu "can not certainly is die so young childhood death or as early as the War minor dead , also be interpreted as the adult or semi-adult, at least Kang loose , Elderly two of them had adult after Death. Today at home and abroad Bao Zheng descendants genealogy temporarily not sure only the Elderly, the two heritage of the descendants of the King years, at least Conifer Pengnian two may have an heir. To be sure, Man Lam Pao is the offspring of Bao Zheng, the second son of package ribbon, the package is ribbon four sons, one of the descendants. From home and abroad around the package Family Tree "to find the traces of the descendants of Bao ZhengWe selected around the influential "package Family Tree" Finding the traces of the descendants of Bao Zheng: It can be concluded that the genealogical descent of the first generations after the Bao Zheng pass Buxiu posterity the memory or mouth. Account of genealogical descent is not very informative. From two sets of genealogy is not yet clear to identify several Bao Zheng grandson relocation of the trail. Southern Song Dynasty after the demise of Bao Zheng tenth generation descendant of package Rong family moved to Siming. Million positive year period , Bao Zheng 12 generation descendant of the package Shizhong settle Dinghai later renamed Zhenhai Yokogawa weir. After this article first draft of the finished manuscript, the Wenlin package Family Tree Continuation of office staff to the Tianyi Pavilion verification: Zhenhai Yokogawa weir package Lineage "Hefei" package Lineage "is not" exactly the same Yokogawa weir spectrum of invasive repair in the Jiajing forty-eight , from Jingkang years, the grandson of the spectrum recorded Bao Zheng package ribbon sub this is the King, longevity, loose years, Elderly, Peng, and the package cemetery unearthed "epitaph" record. Spectrum than the brothers of "Epitaph," recorded more than one person, and inter-generational different sort, apparently can not completely agree with this record. Even Hefei spectrum recorded some records also need to open to question and research. Zhejiang Jinhua "package in the room of the home after the Family Tree" 5 volumes genealogical records: This records the name and package cemetery "epitaph" there are also different. Also recorded the spectrum: Shou, word of the executive package to keep the stupid eldest son, Bao Zheng great-grandchildren moved the roof; Tang author note: Records of Bao Zheng great-grandson of the spectrum, the same package cemetery unearthed package ribbon and package yongnian "epitaph" two with the same name, but the young and old in a different order, lack of Peng King-year, multi-Shou years. Shou became executive neutrons, while the majority of genealogy records, the Executive should be the great-grandson of Bao Zheng, the son of Elderly. Clearly does not make sense. Some research, longevity is the Elderly. The genealogy of a person as two people. May be had to repair spectrum from all data and perhaps the data itself is wrong to put together different periods and on behalf of the Bao Zheng Yi Sun or tribe migrated to the south as the same age. However, Zhejiang Jinhua "home after room package Lineage recognition available: We research every one of these names: Song Jianlong early home roof, and the case of Taizhou. Hair from Tiantai Mountain in Zhejiang Province, southwest. Kuocang; speech source "solution: In ancient times, the repair spectrum by mountain, river names are more common. Mountain General will not change, the future generations to research ancestors migration to more convenient. But if the place names is too large, it is difficult to identify a specific location. Of the four mountains, but four out not to the mountain in the name of the county, Siming Mountain, dominate in Fenghua, Cixi, Yuyao, Shangyu, Shengzhou County Zhu County, so the vast realm of migration as a tribe names, can not say that future generations repair genealogy began to move more specific ancestors, clear settlement locations is not clear. Ci Yuan "the solvability of the" County ": Song and Yuan set up the state capital, located the county while the county waste. Clear governance system, the County House of alias.

Chapter 9 : Hundred Flowers Award for Best Actress - Wikipedia

Chen Guidi and Wu Chuntao, with their "Investigation of the Chinese Peasantry" (Zhongguo nongmin diaocha) have all written very important books. Some in this group are sociologists, like Cao.