

PART II: THE CHINESE PROVINCES

The provinces of China today

Currently, there exist two states in China: the PRC and the ROC. The PRC consists of the provinces on the Chinese mainland and Hainan; the ROC controls Taiwan and several islets close to PRC's Fujian Province. Though Taiwan does not belong to the PRC, the PRC regards Taiwan as a "renegade province" and part of the PRC. Thus, Taiwan's inclusion in descriptions of China's administrative organization reflects Beijing's point of view, not the author's.

Today, China has 23 provinces (*sheng* 省)—one province (Taiwan) not part of the PRC; 5 Autonomous Regions (AR—*zizhiqu* 自治區); 4 special municipalities (*zhixiashi* 直轄市); and 2 Special Administrative Regions (SAR—*tebie xingzhengqu* 特別行政區). At the time of Mao Zedong's death in September 1976, the PRC consisted of 21 provinces, 5 autonomous regions and 3 special municipalities—Hainan was part of Guangdong Province until April 1988, Chongqing was part of Sichuan Province until March 1997, Hong Kong was a British crown colony until July 1997, and Macau was a Portuguese possession until December 1999.

The 5 Autonomous Regions were established after WW II—Guangxi in March 1958, Inner Mongolia in May 1947, Ningxia in October 1958, Tibet in September 1965, and Xinjiang in October 1955. Guangxi is an AR of the Chuang/Zhuang nationality (*zhuang zu* 壯族), Ningxia of the Chinese Muslims/Hui (*hui zu* 回族), and Xinjiang of the Uighurs (*weiwuer zu* 維吾爾族).

Additionally, 5 Special Economic Zones (SEZ—*jingji tequ* 經濟特區) were established in 1980 that are economic units but not provinces/regions/municipalities: Shenzhen 深圳 (Guangdong Province), Shantou 汕頭 (Guangdong Province), Zhuhai 珠海 (Guangdong Province), Xiamen 廈門 (Fujian Province) and the whole of Hainan Province.

China's administrative organization

23 provinces (*sheng* 省)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Km²</i>	<i>Population (mil.)</i>	<i>Pop. density</i>
Anhui 安徽	Hefei 合肥	139,000 (22)	61.20 (8)	440.28 (12)
Fujian 福建	Fuzhou 福州	120,000 (23)	35.35 (18)	294.58 (17)
Gansu 甘肅	Lanzhou 蘭州	450,000 (7)	25.94 (22)	57.64 (30)
Guangdong 廣東	Guangzhou 廣州	186,000 (15)	91.94 (3)	494.30 (10)
Guizhou 貴州	Guiyang 貴陽	176,100 (16)	37.30 (16)	211.81 (22)
Hainan 海南	Haikou 海口	34,000 (29)	8.28 (29)	243.52 (20)
Hebei 河北	Shijiazhuang 石家庄	190,000 (12)	68.51 (6)	360.57 (13)
Heilongjiang 黑龍江	Harbin 哈爾濱	469,000 (6)	38.20 (15)	81.44 (29)
Henan 河南	Zhengzhou 鄭州	167,000 (17)	93.80 (1)	561.67 (9)

Hubei 湖北	Wuhan 武漢	187,400	(13)	57.10	(9)	304.69	(15)
Hunan 湖南	Changsha 長沙	210,000	(10)	63.26	(7)	301.23	(16)
Jiangsu 江蘇	Nanjing 南京	102,600	(24)	74.75	(5)	728.55	(6)
Jiangxi 江西	Nanchang 南昌	166,600	(18)	43.11	(13)	258.76	(19)
Jilin 吉林	Changchun 長春	187,000	(14)	27.16	(21)	145.24	(26)
Liaoning 遼寧	Shenyang 瀋陽	145,700	(21)	42.21	(14)	289.70	(18)
Qinghai 青海	Xining 西寧	720,000	(4)	5.43	(32)	7.54	(33)
Shaanxi 陝西	Xi'an 西安	205,000	(11)	37.20	(17)	181.46	(24)
Shandong 山東	Ji'nan 濟南	153,000	(20)	92.48	(2)	604.44	(8)
Shanxi 山西	Taiyuan 太原	156,000	(19)	33.55	(19)	215.06	(21)
Sichuan 四川	Chengdu 成都	488,000	(5)	82.12	(4)	168.27	(25)
*Taiwan 台灣	Taipei 台北	36,000	(28)	22.69	(24)	630.27	(7)
Yunnan 雲南	Kunming 昆明	394,000	(8)	44.50	(12)	112.94	(27)
Zhejiang 浙江	Hangzhou 杭州	101,800	(25)	48.98	(10)	481.13	(11)

5 autonomous regions (AR: *zizhiqu* 自治區)

<i>Autonomous Region</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Km²</i>		<i>Population (mil.)</i>	<i>Pop. density</i>	
Guangxi 廣西	Nanning 南寧	236,300	(9)	46.60	(11)	197.20 (23)
Inner Mongolia 內蒙古	Hohhot 呼和浩特	1,183,000	(3)	23.86	(23)	20.16 (31)
Ningxia 寧夏	Yinchuan 銀川	66,400	(27)	5.96	(31)	89.75 (28)
Tibet 西藏	Lhasa 拉薩	1,220,000	(2)	2.77	(33)	2.27 (34)
Xinjiang 新疆	Urumqi 烏魯木齊	1,600,000	(1)	20.10	(25)	12.56 (32)

4 special municipalities (*zhixishi* 直轄市)

<i>Special municipality</i>	<i>Km²</i>		<i>Population (mil.)</i>	<i>Pop. density</i>	<i>Neighbouring province</i>
Beijing 北京	16,800	(30)	15.38 (27)	915.47 (5)	Hebei
Chongqing 重慶	82,000	(26)	27.98 (20)	341.21 (14)	Sichuan
Shanghai 上海	6200	(32)	17.78 (26)	2867.74 (3)	Jiangsu
Tianjin 天津	11,300	(31)	10.43 (28)	923.00 (4)	Hebei

2 special administrative regions (SAR: *tebie xingzhengqu* 特別行政區)

<i>SAR</i>	<i>Km²</i>		<i>Population (mil.)</i>	<i>Pop. density</i>	<i>Neighbouring province</i>
Hong Kong 香港	1092	(33)	6.936 (30)	6351.64 (2)	Guangdong
Macau 澳門	23.5	(34)	0.477 (34)	20,297.87 (1)	Guangdong

*Taiwan is a Chinese province of the ROC and not part of the PRC.

The figure above in parenthesis refers to each province's ranking among the 34 Chinese provinces in terms of population, area, and population density. Hanyu Pinyin-pronunciation of provinces or capitals that differ from their common English spelling: Harbin 哈爾濱 [*ha'erbin*], Shaanxi 陝西 [*shanxi*], Taipei 台北 [*taibei*], Inner Mongolia 內蒙古 [*nei menggu*], Hohhot 呼和浩特 [*hubehaote*], Tibet 西藏 [*xizang*], Lhasa 拉薩 [*lasa*], Urumqi 烏魯木齊 [*wulumuqi*], Hong Kong 香港 [*xianggang*], and Macau 澳門 [*aomen*].

There are 14 coastal areas: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hebei, Hong Kong, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Macau, Shandong, Shanghai, Taiwan, Tianjin, Zhejiang.

There are 20 landlocked areas: Anhui, Beijing, Chongqing, Gansu, Guizhou, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Jiangxi, Jilin, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Tibet, Xinjiang, Yunnan.

There are 9 border areas: Gansu, Guangxi, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Liaoning, Tibet, Xinjiang, Yunnan.

Ranking of China's cities and provinces by population, area, and population density (2005)

<i>Rank</i>	<i>City/province</i>	<i>Pop. (mil.)</i>	<i>City/province</i>	<i>Km²</i>	<i>City/prov.</i>	<i>Inhabitants/km²</i>
1	Henan	93.80	Xinjiang	1,600,000	Macau	20,297.87
2	Shandong	92.48	Tibet	1,220,000	Hong Kong	6351.64
3	Guangdong	91.94	Inner Mongolia	1,183,000	Shanghai	2867.74
4	Sichuan	82.12	Qinghai	720,000	Tianjin	923.00
5	Jiangsu	74.75	Sichuan	488,000	Beijing	915.47
6	Hebei	68.51	Heilongjiang	469,000	Jiangsu	728.55
7	Hunan	63.26	Gansu	450,000	Taiwan	630.27
8	Anhui	61.20	Yunnan	395,000	Shandong	604.44
9	Hubei	57.10	Guangxi	236,300	Henan	561.67
10	Zhejiang	48.98	Hunan	210,000	Guangdong	494.30
11	Guangxi	46.60	Shaanxi	205,000	Zhejiang	481.13
12	Yunnan	44.50	Hebei	190,000	Anhui	440.28
13	Jiangxi	43.11	Hubei	187,400	Hebei	360.57
14	Liaoning	42.21	Jilin	187,000	Chongqing	341.21
15	Heilongjiang	38.20	Guangdong	186,000	Hubei	304.69
16	Guizhou	37.30	Guizhou	176,100	Hunan	301.23
17	Shaanxi	37.20	Henan	167,000	Fujian	294.58
18	Fujian	35.35	Jiangxi	166,600	Liaoning	289.70
19	Shanxi	33.55	Shanxi	156,000	Jiangxi	258.76
20	Chongqing	27.98	Shandong	153,000	Hainan	243.52
21	Jilin	27.16	Liaoning	145,700	Shanxi	215.06
22	Gansu	25.94	Anhui	139,000	Guizhou	211.81
23	Inner Mongolia	23.86	Fujian	120,000	Guangxi	197.20
24	Taiwan	22.69	Jiangsu	102,600	Shaanxi	181.46
25	Xinjiang	20.10	Zhejiang	101,800	Sichuan	168.27
26	Shanghai	17.78	Chongqing	82,000	Jilin	145.24
27	Beijing	15.38	Ningxia	66,400	Yunnan	112.94
28	Tianjin	10.43	Taiwan	36,000	Ningxia	89.75
29	Hainan	8.28	Hainan	34,000	Heilongjiang	81.44
30	Hong Kong	6.936	Beijing	16,800	Gansu	57.64
31	Ningxia	5.96	Tianjin	11,300	Inner Mongolia	20.16
32	Qinghai	5.43	Shanghai	6200	Xinjiang	12.56
33	Tibet	2.77	Hong Kong	1092	Qinghai	7.54
34	Macau	0.477	Macau	23.5	Tibet	2.27

Administrative subdivisions in the PRC

There are several administrative levels in the PRC: central, provincial, prefecture, county, township, and village. A detailed introduction of the provinces can be found in the Gazetteer, which includes a list of all units on the prefecture and county level. Since the township and village level are of lesser significance, this book will only provide a short description of them.

The first regional administrative level in the PRC is the provincial level, which includes the provinces, the autonomous regions (AR), special municipalities, and special administrative regions (SAR).

Under the PRC's provinces and ARs, the second regional level is the prefecture level, which comprises prefecture-level cities (*dijishi* 地級市), prefectures (called "area" [*diqu* 地區] in Chinese), and autonomous prefectures (*zizhizhou* 自治州); in Inner Mongolia the prefectures are called "league" (*meng* 盟). Currently the PRC has 335 prefecture-level subdivisions: 285 prefecture-level cities, 17 prefectures, 30 autonomous prefectures and 3 leagues.

The third regional level in the PRC is the county level, which comprises city districts (*shixiaqu* 市轄區), county-level cities (*xianjishi* 縣級市), counties (*xian* 縣) and autonomous counties (*zizhixian* 自治縣); in Inner Mongolia some counties are called "banner" (*qi* 旗), and autonomous counties are called "autonomous banner" (*zizhiqu* 自治旗). In the special municipalities and SARs there is no prefecture level but only county-level subdivisions (city districts, counties, autonomous counties). Currently the PRC has 2881 county-level subdivisions: 869 city districts, 376 county-level cities, 1466 counties, 117 autonomous counties, 49 banners and 3 autonomous banners, and there is also 1 forestry area (in Hubei).

The regional fourth level in the PRC is the township level which comprises of street communities (*jiedao banshichu* 街道辦事處) in urban areas and of towns (*zhen* 鎮), townships (*xiang* 鄉), and ethnic townships (*minzuxiang* 民族鄉) in rural areas; in Inner Mongolia the townships are called "sumu" (蘇木), the ethnic townships "ethnic sumu" (*minzu sumu* 民族蘇木). Another unit on the township level is the county district (*xianxiaqu* 縣轄區).

The fifth regional level in the PRC is the village level, which comprises of villages (*cun* 村) and communities (*shequ* 社區), and there are also various kinds of local committees (*weiyuanhui* 委員會) established to deal with neighbourhood issues.

PRC province	Prefecture level (<i>diji xingzhengqu</i> 地級行政區): 335			
	Cities	Prefectures	Autonomous prefectures	Leagues
Anhui 安徽	17	-	-	-
Beijing 北京	-	-	-	-
Chongqing 重慶	-	-	-	-
Fujian 福建	9	-	-	-
Gansu 甘肅	14	-	2	-
Guangdong 廣東	21	-	-	-
Guangxi 廣西	14	-	-	-
Guizhou 貴州	4	2	3	-
Hainan 海南	2	-	-	-
Hebei 河北	11	-	-	-
Heilongjiang 黑龍江	12	1	-	-
Henan 河南	17	-	-	-

Hong Kong 香港	-	-	-	-
Hubei 湖北	12	-	1	-
Hunan 湖南	13	-	1	-
Inner Mongolia 內蒙古	9	-	-	3
Jiangsu 江蘇	13	-	-	-
Jiangxi 江西	11	-	-	-
Jilin 吉林	8	-	1	-
Liaoning 遼寧	14	-	-	-
Macau 澳門	-	-	-	-
Ningxia 寧夏	5	-	-	-
Qinghai 青海	1	1	6	-
Shaanxi 陝西	10	-	-	-
Shandong 山東	17	-	-	-
Shanghai 上海	-	-	-	-
Shanxi 山西	11	-	-	-
Sichuan 四川	18	-	3	-
Tianjin 天津	-	-	-	-
Tibet 西藏	1	6	-	-
Xinjiang 新疆	2	7	5	-
Yunnan 雲南	8	-	8	-
Zhejiang 浙江	11	-	-	-
Total	285	17	30	3

PRC province	County level (<i>xianji xingzhengqu</i> 縣級行政區): 2881					
	Districts	Cities	Counties	Autonomous counties	Banners	Autonomous banners
Anhui 安徽	44	5	56	-	-	-
Beijing 北京	16	-	2	-	-	-
Chongqing 重慶	19	-	17	4	-	-
Fujian 福建	26	14	45	-	-	-
Gansu 甘肅	17	4	58	7	-	-
Guangdong 廣東	49	30	42	3	-	-
Guangxi 廣西	33	7	57	12	-	-
Guizhou 貴州	12	9	56	11	-	-
Hainan 海南	4	6	4	6	-	-
Hebei 河北	36	22	108	6	-	-
Heilongjiang 黑龍江	64	18	45	1	-	-
Henan 河南	50	21	88	-	-	-
Hong Kong 香港	18	-	-	-	-	-
Hubei 湖北*	38	24	37	2	-	-
Hunan 湖南	34	16	65	7	-	-
Inner Mongolia 內蒙古	21	11	17	-	49	3
Jiangsu 江蘇	54	27	25	-	-	-
Jiangxi 江西	19	10	70	-	-	-
Jilin 吉林	19	20	18	3	-	-

Liaoning 遼寧	56	17	19	8	-	-
Macau 澳門	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ningxia 寧夏	8	2	11	-	-	-
Qinghai 青海	4	2	30	7	-	-
Shaanxi 陝西	24	3	80	-	-	-
Shandong 山東	49	31	60	-	-	-
Shanghai 上海	18	-	1	-	-	-
Shanxi 山西	23	11	85	-	-	-
Sichuan 四川	43	14	120	4	-	-
Tianjin 天津	15	-	3	-	-	-
Tibet 西藏	1	1	71	-	-	-
Xinjiang 新疆	11	20	62	6	-	-
Yunnan 雲南	12	9	79	29	-	-
Zhejiang 浙江	32	22	35	1	-	-
Total	869	376	1466	117	49	3

*Hubei also has one forestry area (*linqu* 林區) on the county level

Abbreviations of geographical names

Provinces, ARs, Special Municipalities, SARs

Name.....	Abbreviation	Name.....	Abbreviation
Anhui 安徽.....	Wan 皖	Beijing 北京.....	Jing 京
Chongqing 重慶.....	Yu 渝	Fujian 福建.....	Min 閩
Gansu 甘肅.....	Gan 甘, Long 隴	Guangdong 廣東.....	Yue 粵
Guangxi 廣西.....	Gui 桂	Guizhou 貴州.....	Gui 貴, Qian 黔
Hainan 海南.....	Qiong 瓊	Hebei 河北.....	Ji 冀 (Yan 燕)
Heilongjiang 黑龍江.....	Hei 黑	Henan 河南.....	Yu 豫
Hong Kong 香港.....	Gang 港	Hubei 湖北.....	E 鄂
Hunan 湖南.....	Xiang 湘	Inner Mongolia 內蒙古.....	Nei Menggu 內蒙古
Jiangsu 江蘇.....	Su 蘇	Jiangxi 江西.....	Gan 贛
Jilin 吉林.....	Ji 吉	Liaoning 遼寧.....	Liao 遼
Macau 澳門.....	Ao 澳	Ningxia 寧夏.....	Ning 寧
Qinghai 青海.....	Qing 青	Shaanxi 陝西.....	Shan 陝, Qin 秦
Shandong 山東.....	Lu 魯	Shanghai 上海.....	Hu 滬, Shen 申
Shanxi 山西.....	Jin 晉	Sichuan 四川.....	Chuan 川, Shu 蜀
Taiwan 台灣.....	Tai 台	Tianjin 天津.....	Jin 津
Tibet 西藏.....	Zang 藏	Xinjiang 新疆.....	Xin 新
Yunnan 雲南.....	Yun 雲, Dian 滇	Zhejiang 浙江.....	Zhe 浙

Cities

Name.....	Abbreviation	Name.....	Abbreviation	Name.....	Abbreviation
Chengdu 成都.....	Rong 蓉	Guangzhou 廣州.....	Sui 穗	Guiyang 貴陽.....	Zhu 筑
Kaifeng 開封.....	Bian 汴	Nanjing 南京.....	Ning 寧	Nanning 南寧.....	Yong 邕
Ningbo 寧波.....	Yong 甬	Taiyuan 太原.....	Bing 并		

Changes in China's provincial composition since 1949

The names and borders of most of China's provinces have changed little for centuries. However, in the last sixty years the provincial borders have changed significantly in two Chinese regions: Manchuria (*dongbei* 東北) and Sichuan (四川).

Manchuria today consists of three provinces: Heilongjiang 黑龍江 (Capital: Harbin 哈爾濱), Jilin 吉林 (Capital: Changchun 長春), and Liaoning 遼寧 (Capital: Shenyang 瀋陽). During World War II Manchuria was occupied by Japan, and the provinces in Manchuria were reorganized under Japanese rule. After the defeat of Japan in 1945, Manchuria was restored under the rule of the ROC, but the ROC government left the provincial borders the way they had been under Japanese rule. Manchuria thus consisted of 12 provinces until the establishment of the PRC:

Antung 安東 (capital: Tunghua 通化 [today in Jilin Province], abbrev. An 安) at the border with Korea. Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—part to Jilin, part to Liaoning

Chahar 察哈爾 (capital: Kalgan 張垣 = Zhangjiakou 張家口 [today in Hebei Province], abbrev. Cha 察). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—mostly to Inner Mongolia, parts of it to Hebei

Heilungkiang 黑龍江 (former capital: Peian 北安, today: Harbin 哈爾濱). The province still exists today (Heilongjiang), during the re-arranging of the provinces it received Hokiang 合江, most of Nunkiang 嫩江 and part of Sungkiang 松江 provinces

Hokiang 合江 (capital: Kiamusze 佳木斯 [today in Heilongjiang Province], abbrev. He 合). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—to Heilongjiang

Hsingan 興安 (capital: Hailar 海拉爾 [today in Inner Mongolia], abbrev. Xing 興). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—to Inner Mongolia

Jehol 熱河 (capital: Chengteh 承德 [today in Hebei Province], abbrev. Re 熱). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—parts to Inner Mongolia, Hebei and Liaoning

Kirin 吉林 (former capital: Kirin 吉林, today: Changchun 長春). The province still exists today (Jilin), during the re-arranging of the provinces it received parts of Antung 安東, Liaopeh 遼北 and Sungkiang 松江 provinces

Liaoning 遼寧 (capital: Mukden 奉天 = Shenyang 瀋陽). The province still exists today, during the re-arranging of the provinces it received parts of Antung 安東, Jehol 熱河 and Liaopeh 遼北 provinces

Liaopeh 遼北 (capital: Liaoyuan 遼源 [today in Jilin Province], abbrev. Yao 洮). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—parts of it to Inner Mongolia, Liaoning and Jilin

Nunkiang 嫩江 (capital: Tsitsihar 齊齊哈爾 [today in Heilongjiang Province], abbrev. Nen 嫩). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—majority to Heilongjiang, smaller part to Inner Mongolia

Suiyuan 綏遠 (capital: Kweisui 歸綏 = Hohhot 呼和浩特 [today in Inner Mongolia], abbrev. Sui 綏). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—mostly to Inner Mongolia

Sungkiang 松江 (capital: Mutankiang 牡丹江 [today in Heilongjiang Province], abbrev. Song 松). Distribution of its territory after establishment of PRC—part to Heilongjiang, part to Jilin

In the ROC, the **Sichuan** region consisted of two provinces: Szechwan (*Sichuan* 四川), capital: Chengtu (*Chengdu* 成都), and Sikang (*Xikang* 西康), capital: Kangting (*Kangding* 康定). In July 1955, Sikang Province (abbrev. Kang 康) was abolished and its territory was split between Tibet and

Sichuan. In March 1997, the PRC government established part of Sichuan Province as the new Special Municipality Chongqing (重慶).

Provinces of the old ROC (1912-1949)

After its defeat in the Chinese civil war in 1949, the nationalist government of the ROC relocated to Taiwan, while the communists established the PRC on the Chinese mainland. In some areas of the PRC, provinces were merged and provincial borders realigned. In the ROC these changes were long ignored, and even in the 1990s China maps printed in Taiwan still showed the old provincial structure.

The provinces as they were before the Chinese civil war are listed below. The “†” in this list indicates that the province does not exist any more today and its area was incorporated in one or more of today’s PRC provinces.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Capital</i>
Anhui 安徽.....	Hofei 合肥 [<i>Hefei</i>]
Antung 安東 [<i>Andong</i>] (†).....	Tunghua 通化 [<i>Tonghua</i>]
Chahar 察哈爾 (†).....	Kalgan 張垣 [<i>Zhangyuan</i>] = Zhangjiakou 張家口
Chekiang 浙江 [<i>Zhejiang</i>].....	Hangchow 杭州 [<i>Hangzhou</i>]
Fukien 福建 [<i>Fujian</i>].....	Foochow 福州 [<i>Fuzhou</i>]
Heilongkiang 黑龍江 [<i>Heilongjiang</i>].....	Peian 北安 [<i>Bei'an</i>]
Hokiang 合江 [<i>Hejiang</i>] (†).....	Kiamusze 佳木斯 [<i>Jiamusi</i>]
Honan 河南 [<i>Henan</i>].....	Kaifeng 開封
Hopei 河北 [<i>Hebei</i>].....	Chingyuan 清苑 [<i>Qingyuan</i>]
Hsingan 興安 [<i>Xing'an</i>] (†).....	Hailar 海拉爾
Hunan 湖南.....	Changsha 長沙
Hupei 湖北 [<i>Hubei</i>].....	Wuchang 武昌 = Wuhan 武漢
Jehol 熱河 [<i>Rebe</i>] (†).....	Chengteh 承德 [<i>Chengde</i>]
Kansu 甘肅 [<i>Gansu</i>].....	Lanchow 蘭州 [<i>Lanzhou</i>]
Kiangsi 江西 [<i>Jiangxi</i>].....	Nanchang 南昌
Kiangsu 江蘇 [<i>Jiangsu</i>].....	Chenkiang 鎮江 [<i>Zhenjiang</i>]
Kirin 吉林 [<i>Jilin</i>].....	Kirin 吉林 [<i>Jilin</i>]
Kwangsi 廣西 [<i>Guangxi</i>].....	Kweilin 桂林 [<i>Guilin</i>]
Kwangtung 廣東 [<i>Guangdong</i>].....	Canton 廣州 [<i>Guangzhou</i>]
Kweichow 貴州 [<i>Guizhou</i>].....	Kweiyang 貴陽 [<i>Guiyang</i>]
Liaoning 遼寧.....	Mukden 奉天 [<i>Fengtian</i>] = Shenyang 瀋陽
Liaopeh 遼北 [<i>Liaobei</i>] (†).....	Liaoyuan 遼源
Mongolia 蒙古 [<i>Menggu</i>] (†).....	Kulun 庫倫 = Ulan Bator 烏蘭巴托 [<i>Wulan Batuo</i>]
Ningshia 寧夏 [<i>Ningxia</i>].....	Yinchuan 銀川
Nunkiang 嫩江 [<i>Nenjiang</i>] (†).....	Tsitsihar 齊齊哈爾 [<i>Qiqihar</i>]
Shansi 山西 [<i>Shanxi</i>].....	Taiyuan 太原
Shantung 山東 [<i>Shandong</i>].....	Tsinan 濟南 [<i>Ji'nan</i>]
Shensi 陝西 [<i>Shanxi</i>].....	Sian 西安 [<i>Xi'an</i>]
Sikang 西康 [<i>Xikang</i>] (†).....	Kangting 康定 [<i>Kangding</i>]

Sinkiang 新疆 [Xinjiang]	Tihua 迪化 [Dihua] = Urumqi 烏魯木齊 [Wulumuqi]
Suiyuan 綏遠 (†)	Kweisui 歸綏 [Guisui] = Hohhot 呼和浩特 [Hubehaote]
Sungkiang 松江 [Songjiang] (†)	Mutankiang 牡丹江 [Mudanjiang]
Szechwan 四川 [Sichuan]	Chengtu 成都 [Chengdu]
Taiwan 台灣	Nantou 南投
Tibet 西藏 [Xizang]	Lhasa 拉薩 [Lasa]
Tsinghai 青海 [Qinghai]	Hsining 西寧 [Xining]
Yunnan 雲南	Kunming 昆明

Special municipalities of the ROC (1912-1949); today's neighbouring province

Canton 廣州 [Guangzhou] ... Guangdong	Chungking 重慶 [Chongqing]	Sichuan
Dairen 大連 [Dalian]	Hankow 漢口 [Hankou] (= Wuhan 武漢)	Hubei
Harbin 哈爾濱	Mukden 奉天 [Fengtian] (= Shenyang 瀋陽)	Liaoning
Nanking 南京 [Nanjing]	Peiping 北平 [Beiping] (= Beijing 北京)	Hebei
Shanghai 上海	Sian 西安 [Xi'an]	Shaanxi
Tientsin 天津 [Tianjin]	Tsingtao 青島 [Qingdao]	Shandong

Obsolete geographical names

Places in today's PRC: **Amur** = Heilongjiang 黑龍江; **Canton** = Guangzhou 廣州, Guangdong Province; **Chang'an** 長安 = Xi'an 西安, Shaanxi Province; **Hankow** 漢口 [Hankou] = Wuhan 武漢, Hubei Province; **Kalgan** 張垣 [Zhangyuan] = Zhangjiakou 張家口, Hebei Province; **Kweisui** 歸綏 [Guisui] = Hohhot 呼和浩特 [Hubehaote], Inner Mongolia; **Mukden** 奉天 [Fengtian] = Shenyang 瀋陽, Liaoning Province; **Peiping** 北平 [Beiping] = Beijing 北京; **Port Arthur** = Lüshun 旅順, Dalian city 大連, Liaoning Province; **Swatow** = Shantou 汕頭, Guangdong Province; **Tihua** 迪化 [Dihua] = Urumqi 烏魯木齊 [Wulumuqi], Xinjiang Province

Places outside today's PRC: **Boli** 伯力 = Khabarovsk 哈巴羅夫斯克 [Habaluofusike], Russia; **Haicanwei** 海參崴 = Vladivostok, Russia; **Kulun** 庫倫 = Ulan Bator 烏蘭巴托 [Wulan Batuo], Rep. Mongolia; **Shuangchengzi** 雙城子 = Ussurisk 烏蘇里斯克 [Wusulisike], Russia

Gazetteer—the Chinese provinces in detail *(population figures of 2005)*

1. Anhui 安徽 (aka Anhwei)

AREA: 139,000 km²; population: 61.20 million (1949: 27.86 million, 1987: 52.99 million); population density: 440.28 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Anhui sheng* 安徽省

CAPITAL: Hefei 合肥 (pop. 4.557 million, latitude 31°54' N, longitude 117°16' E, elevation 36 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (more than 99 percent of the population); Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), She 畚族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin, southeastern Mandarin)

LOCATION: Central China (latitude 29°41' to 34°38' N, longitude 114°54' to 119°37' E), land-locked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Henan 河南, Hubei 湖北, Jiangsu 江蘇, Jiangxi 江西, Shandong 山東, Zhejiang 浙江

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Anqing 安慶 [0556], Bengbu 蚌埠 [0552], Hefei 合肥 [0551], Huaibei 淮北 [0561], Huainan 淮南 [0554], Huangshan 黃山 [0559], Ma'anshan 馬鞍山 [0555], Tongling 銅陵 [0562], Tunxi 屯溪 [0559], Wuhu 蕪湖 [0553]

TOPOGRAPHY: 31.3 percent plains (Huaibei Plain 淮北平原, Yanjiang Plain 沿江平原), 29.5 percent hilly land (Jianghuai Hills 江淮丘陵—connect with the Northern Jiangsu plain 蘇北平原), 31.2 percent mountains (Western Anhui Mountainous Region 皖西大別山區 [highest peak: Baimajian 白馬尖, 1774 m] including basins like Yuexi Basin 岳西盆地, Huoshan Basin 霍山盆地 and Jinzhai Basin 金寨盆地, Southern Anhui Mountainous Region 皖南山區, which includes Huangshan 黃山), 8 percent lakes and lowlands (1.2 million hectares of water)

HIGHEST PEAK: Lotus Flower Peak 蓮花峰 (1867 m) at Huangshan 黃山

RIVERS AND LAKES: The Yangtze River 長江 crosses through the south and center; tributaries: Wanhe 皖河, Qiupu 秋浦河, Yuxi 裕溪河, Qingyi 青弋江, Shuiyang 水陽江, Qianshui 潛水, et. al. The second major river system in Anhui centers around the Huai River 淮河, tributaries: Ying 潁河, Xifei 西淝河, Guo 渦河, Kuai 澮河, Pi 淝河, et. al.; the Huai is frozen about two weeks every year. Other rivers: Qiantang 錢塘江 and Xin'an 新安江. There are several lakes in Anhui, the Chaohu Lake 巢湖 being the largest. Lakes concentrated in the Changjiang area are Longgan Lake 龍感湖, Dagan Lake 大官湖, Yellow Lake 黃湖, Puhu Lake 泊湖, Wuchang Lake 武昌湖, Shengjin Lake 生金湖, Caizi Lake 菜子湖 etc. Other lakes: Nanyi Lake 南漪湖 in the east; Wabu Lake 瓦埠湖, Chengxi Lake 城西湖 and Chengdong Lake 城東湖 in the central west

CLIMATE: Warm-temperate and humid monsoon climate with four distinct seasons (north of Huaihe River 淮河 warm-temperate, semi-humid monsoon climate, south of the river subtropical humid monsoon climate). Mean annual temperature 14° to 17°C (January -2° to -4°C, July 27° to 29°C). Annual precipitation averages 800 to 1700 mm. Plum rain (*meiyu*



梅雨) between spring and summer sometimes followed by summer drought

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are rice, wheat, soybeans, coarse grain, oil-bearing crops such as rapeseed and sesame, cotton, silk cocoons, cured tobacco, tea, etc.; other agricultural sectors are animal husbandry, freshwater fishery, and forestry. Major minerals are coal, iron and copper. Textiles and the food industry are two important pillars of Anhui's economy. Other industries: Coal mining, metallurgy, electricity generation, manufacture of machinery and electrical appliances, chemicals, building materials. GRP 2005: 537.512 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 65.523 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 8782.87 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1070.63

SIGHTS: Scenic area at Huang Shan 黃山 (“Yellow Mountains”)—main peaks: Lotus Flower Peak 蓮花峰 (1867 m), Bright Summit 光明頂 (1841 m), Heavenly Capital 天都峰 (1810 m); Jiuhuashan 九華山 (1431 m, one of the Four Buddhist Holy Mountains 佛教四大名山), Qiyun Shan 齊雲山 (ca. 500 m), Maanshan 馬鞍山 and Caishiji 采石磯, Bantang Hot Springs 泮湯溫泉, Tianzhu Mountain 天柱山 in the Dabie Mountain Range 大別山區, Mount Langya 琅琊山, Tunxi 屯溪, Shexian 歙縣 and Yixian 黟縣, Wuhu 蕪湖, Bengbu 蚌埠, Huizhou 徽州, Hong Village 宏村

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 17 subdivisions (17 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 105 subdivisions (44 districts, 5 county-level cities, 56 counties).

- Anqing City 安慶市 [3 districts, 1 city, 7 counties: Dagan District 大觀區, Yingjiang District 迎江區, Yixiu District 宜秀區; Tongcheng City 桐城市; Congyang County 縱陽縣, Huaining County 懷寧縣, Qianshan County 潛山縣, Susong County 宿松縣, Taihu County 太湖縣, Wangjiang County 望江縣, Yuexi County 岳西縣]
- Bengbu City 蚌埠市 [4 districts, 3 counties: Bengshan District 蚌山區, Huaishang District 淮上區, Longzi Lake District 龍子湖區, Yuhui District 禹會區; Guzhen County 固鎮縣, Huaiyuan County 懷遠縣, Wube County 五河縣]
- Bozhou City 亳州市 [1 district, 3 counties: Qiaocheng District 譙城區; Lixin County 利辛縣, Mengcheng County 蒙城縣, Woyang County 渦陽縣]
- Chaohu City 巢湖市 [1 district, 4 counties: Juchao District 居巢區; Hanshan County 含山縣, He County 和縣, Lujiang County 廬江縣, Wuwei County 無為縣]
- Chizhou City 池州市 [1 district, 3 counties: Guichi District 貴池區; Dongzhi County 東至縣, Qingyang County 青陽縣, Shitai County 石台縣]
- Chuzhou City 滁州市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Langya District 琅琊區, Nanqiao District 南譙區; Mingguang City 明光市, Tianchang City 天長市; Dingyuan County 定遠縣, Fengyang County 鳳陽縣, Lai'an County 來安縣, Quanjiao County 全椒縣]
- Fuyang City 阜陽市 [3 districts, 1 city, 4 counties: Yingdong District 潁東區, Yingquan District 潁泉區, Yingzhou District 潁州區; Jieshou City 界首市; Funan County 阜南縣, Linquan County 臨泉縣, Taibe County 太和縣, Yingshang County 潁上縣]
- Hefei City 合肥市 [4 districts, 3 counties: Baohe District 包河區, Luyang District 廬陽區, Shushan District 蜀山區, Yaohai District 瑤海區; Changfeng County 長豐縣, Feidong County 肥東縣, Feixi County 肥西縣]
- Huaibei City 淮北市 [3 districts, 1 county: Duji District 杜集區, Lieshan District 烈山區, Xiangshan District 相山區; Suixi County 濉溪縣]
- Huainan City 淮南市 [5 districts, 1 county: Bagongshan District 八公山區, Datong District 大通區, Panji District 潘集區, Tianjiaan District 田家庵區, Xiejiaji District 謝家集區; Fengtai County 鳳台縣]
- Huangshan City 黃山市 [3 districts, 4 counties: Huangshan District 黃山區, Huizhou District 徽州區, Tunxi District 屯溪區; Qimen County 祁門縣, She County 歙縣, Xiuning County 休寧]

縣, Yi County 黟縣]

- Liu'an City 六安市 [2 districts, 5 counties: Jin'an District 金安區, Yu'an District 裕安區, Huoqin County 霍邱縣, Huoshan County 霍山縣, Jinzhai County 金寨縣, Shou County 壽縣, Shucheng County 舒城縣]
- Ma'anshan City 馬鞍山市 [3 districts, 1 county: Yushan District 雨山區, Dangtu County 當塗縣, Huashan District 花山區, Jinjiazhuang District 金家庄區]
- Suzhou City 宿州市 [1 district, 4 counties: Yongqiao District 埇橋區, Dangshan County 蕪山縣, Lingbi County 靈璧縣, Si County 泗縣, Xiao County 蕭縣]
- Tongling City 銅陵市 [3 districts, 1 county: Jiao District 郊區, Shizishan District 獅子山區, Tongguanshan District 銅官山區; Tongling County 銅陵縣]
- Wuhu City 蕪湖市 [4 districts, 3 counties: Jinghu District 鏡湖區, Jinjiang District 鳩江區, Sanshan District 三山區, Yijiang District 弋江區; Fanchang County 繁昌縣, Nanling County 南陵縣, Wuhu County 蕪湖縣]
- Xuancheng City 宣城市 [1 district, 1 city, 5 counties: Xuanzhou District 宣州區, Ningguo City 寧國市, Guangde County 廣德縣, Jing County 涇縣, Jingde County 旌德縣, Jixi County 績溪縣, Langxi County 郎溪縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Shouchun 壽春 [today's Shou County 壽縣] (*Chu* 楚 847-223 BC, *Warring States*)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Anhui refers to the two ancient prefectures Anqing 安慶 and Huizhou 徽州 (today's She County 歙縣) in that province

ABBREVIATION: Wan 皖—the area around Anqing in SW-Anhui was called Wanguo 皖國 in the past

2. Beijing 北京 (aka Peking)

AREA: 16,807 km²; population: 15.38 million (1949: 4.14 million, 1987: 9.88 million); population density: 915.47 persons per km²; area code [010]



ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Special municipality (*zhixiashi* 直轄市) and capital of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Beijing zhixiashi* 北京直轄市

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (= Beijing dialect 北京話)

LOCATION: North China (latitude 39°28' to 41°5' N, longitude 115°25' to 117°30' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Hebei 河北, Tianjin 天津

GEOGRAPHY: 62 percent mountains and hills (Western Hills 西山, Taihang Mountains 太行山, Yanshan Mountains 燕山山脈, Jundu Mountains 軍都山), 38 percent flatland. Beijing is flanked by mountains on three sides and averages 43.71 m above sea level. Beijing's highest peak is Dongling Hill 東靈山 (2303 m). Rivers and lakes: Yongding River 永定河 and Chaobai River 潮白河 (tributaries of the Haihe River 海河); Beijing's biggest lake is the Miyun Reservoir 密雲水庫, there are dozens of other reservoirs like Haizi Reservoir 海子水庫 at the border with Tianjin

CLIMATE: Warm-temperate, semi-humid continental monsoon climate with hot, rainy summers and cold, dry winters; mean annual temperature 11.5°C (January -7° to -4°C, July 25° to 26°C). Annual precipitation 600 mm, 75 percent of which falls in the summer

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are wheat, corn, millet, potatoes, rice, peanuts, soybeans, sesame, cotton, silk cocoons, tobacco, pears and grapes. Mineral resources: coal, iron ore,

copper, gold, molybdenum, lead and zinc; there are also rich geothermal energy resources. Major industries: Chemicals, manufacture of machinery, metallurgy, vehicle production, steel, cement, textiles, food processing, printing, electronics and telecommunications equipment. Beijing is a major economic, communications and transportation center of the PRC and a leading center for overseas investment. Tourism is an important source of income and foreign exchange. GRP 2005: 688.631 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 83.945 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 44,774.44 Yuan RMB/US\$ 5458.06

SIGHTS: Imperial Palace 故宮 (= Forbidden City 紫禁城) and the National Palace Museum 故宮博物院, Tiananmen Square 天安門廣場, Temple of Heaven 天壇, Lama Temple 雍和宮, Confucius Complex 孔廟, Beihai Park 北海公園, Fragrant Hills Park 香山公園, Silk Alley Market 秀水街市場, Great Wall at Badaling 八達嶺長城, Summer Palace 頤和園, Old Summer Palace 圓明園, Ming Tombs 明十三陵, Eastern Qing Tombs 清東陵, Marco Polo Bridge 蘆溝橋 (which crosses the Yongding river 永定河), Peking Man Exhibition Hall at Zhoukoudian 周口店北京猿人遺址

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Beijing municipality is divided into 18 county-level subdivisions (16 districts and 2 counties). *Districts*: Changping District 昌平區, Chaoyang District 朝陽區, Chongwen District 崇文區, Daxing District 大興區, Dongcheng District 東城區, Fangshan District 房山區, Fengtai District 豐台區, Haidian District 海澱區, Huairou District 懷柔區, Mentougou District 門頭溝區, Pinggu District 平谷區, Shijingshan District 石景山區, Shunyi District 順義區, Tongzhou District 通州區, Xicheng District 西城區, Xuanwu District 宣武區; *counties*: Miyun County 密雲縣, Yanqing County 延慶縣

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Beijing 北京 (PRC since 1949), Ji 薊 (*Yan 燕 ca. 1000-226 BC, Warring States*), Khanbalig (*Yuan 元 1279-1368*), Peking 北京 (*Ming 明 1368-1644, Qing 清 1644-1911*), Zhongdu 中都 (*Jin 金 1115-1234 [Jurchen tatars 女真]*)

ORIGIN OF THE CITY'S NAME: Beijing means literally "Northern Capital" and contrasts with Nanjing 南京 ("Southern Capital") in Jiangsu Province. Between 1928 and 1949, Beijing was called "Peiping" (*Beiping 北平*)

ABBREVIATION: Jing 京—just a short form of Beijing, the abbreviation means "capital"

3. Chongqing 重慶 (aka Chungking, Chungching, Tschungking)

AREA: 82,300 km²; population: 31.6916 million; population density: 341.21 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Special municipality (*zhixiashi 直轄市*) [since March 1997] of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Chongqing zhixiashi 重慶直轄市*

CAPITAL: Chongqing 重慶 (pop. ca. 3.4 million [2004], latitude 29°46' N, longitude 106°34' E, elevation 351 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Hmong/Miao 苗族, Tuchia 土家族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims)

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua 普通話* (southern Mandarin)

LOCATION: Southwest China (latitude 28°10' to 32°13' N, longitude 105°17' to 110°11' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Guizhou 貴州, Hubei 湖北, Hunan 湖南, Shaanxi 陝西, Sichuan 四川

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Chongqing 重慶市 [023], Hechuan 合川 [023-42], Jiangjin 江津 [023-47], Nanchuan 南川 [023], Wanxian 萬縣 [023], Yongchuan 永川 [023-49]



GEOGRAPHY: Mostly mountainous and of a high elevation, major mountain ranges: Daba Mountains 大巴山, Wushan 巫山, Dalou Mountains 大婁山. The two highest mountains in Chongqing are Mt. Jinfo 金佛山 (2251 m) and Wuyunding 烏雲頂 (2441 m). Rivers and lakes: Yangtze River 長江, tributaries: Jialing River 嘉陵江, Wu River 烏江. There are only few lakes in the Chongqing area, the biggest of which is the Shizitan Reservoir 獅子灘水庫 (Changshou Lake 長壽湖)

CLIMATE: Subtropical monsoon climate with hot summers and moderate winters. Due to being enclosed by mountains Chongqing City is considered one of the three “furnaces” (*huolu* 火爐) in the Yangtze area in summer and a “foggy city” (*wudu* 霧都) during the winter. Mean annual temperature 15°C (January 5° to 12°C, July 23° to 34°C). Annual precipitation 1000 to 1400 mm, there is rainfall year round

ECONOMY: Chongqing is an important industrial and trade center in southwest China. Major crops: grain, pork, tobacco, silkworm cocoons, citrus fruit, livestock, timber and fish; also significant are medicinal herbs. Major mineral resources: coal, natural gas, strontium, manganese, limestone, marble, and others. Major industries: manufacture of machinery, metallurgy, chemicals, and textiles. GRP 2005: 307.049 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 37.429 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 10,973.87 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1337.70

SIGHTS: Two of the Three Yangtze Gorges 長江三峽 (beginning at Baidi City 白帝 in Fengjie County 奉節縣: Qutang Gorge 瞿塘峽 and Wu Gorge 巫峽 at the border with Hubei Province), Dazu Stone Carvings 大足石刻, Red Cliff Village 紅岩村, Northern Hot Springs Park 北溫泉公園, US-Chiang Kai-shek Criminal Acts & SACO Prisons 中美合作所集中營舊址, Shibaozhai 石寶寨

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Chongqing municipality is divided into 40 county-level subdivisions (19 districts, 17 counties, and 4 autonomous counties). *Districts:* Ba'nán District 巴南區, Beibei District 北碚區, Changshou District 長壽區, Dadukou District 大渡口區, Fuling District 涪陵區, Hechuan District 合川區, Jiangbei District 江北區, Jiangjin District 江津區, Jiulongpo District 九龍坡區, Nan'an District 南岸區, Nanchuan District 南川區, Qianjiang District 黔江區, Shapingba District 沙坪壩區, Shuangqiao District 雙橋區, Wansheng District 萬盛區, Wanzhou District 萬州區, Yubei District 渝北區, Yongchuan District 永川區, Yuzhong District 渝中區; *counties:* Bishan County 璧山縣, Chengkou County 城口縣, Dazu County 大足縣, Dianjiang County 墊江縣, Fengdu County 豐都縣, Fengjie County 奉節縣, Kai County 開縣, Liangping County 梁平縣, Qijiang County 碁江縣, Rongchang County 榮昌縣, Tongliang County 銅梁縣, Tongnan County 潼南縣, Wulong County 武隆縣, Wushan County 巫山縣, Wuxi County 巫溪縣, Yunyang County 雲陽縣, Zhong County 忠縣; *autonomous counties:* Pengshui Hmong Tuchia Autonomous County 彭水苗族土家族自治縣, Shizhu Tuchia Autonomous County 石柱土家族自治縣, Xiushan Tuchia Autonomous County 秀山土家族自治縣, Youyang Tuchia Hmong Autonomous County 酉陽土家族苗族自治縣

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Chungking 重慶 (ROC 1937-1945)

ORIGIN OF THE CITY'S NAME: Chongqing literally means “double celebration” and refers to Song emperor Guangzong 光宗, who had previously been made prince of the city and renamed it after ascending the throne in 1190; before that the name of the city was Gongzhou 恭州

ABBREVIATION: Yu 渝—the Jialing River 嘉陵江 was called Yushui 渝水 in the past

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: The oldest remains of humans ever found in the China region were discovered in 1985 in Longgupo 龍骨坡 (Wushan County 巫山縣) and date back 2 to 3 million years. In terms of area and population, Chongqing today is the biggest of the PRC's four municipalities

4. Fujian 福建 (aka Fukien, Fuchien, Hokkien)

AREA: 120,000 km²; population: 35.35 million (1949: 11.88 million, 1987: 28.06 million); population density: 294.58 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Fujian sheng* 福建省

CAPITAL: Fuzhou 福州 (pop. 6.1483 million, latitude 26°7' N, longitude 119°8' E, elevation 85 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Gaoshan 高山族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), She 畬族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: "Hokkien" dialect 福建話—two different subdialects: Northern Fujian (Minbei) dialect 閩北話 and Southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect 閩南話

LOCATION: South China (latitude 23°33' to 28°20' N, longitude 115°50' to 120°30' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Guangdong 廣東, Jiangxi 江西, Zhejiang 浙江

ADJACENT SEAS: Taiwan Strait 台灣海峽; length of coastline 3324 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Fuzhou 福州 [0591], Quanzhou 泉州 (also called Licheng 鯉城, Citongcheng 刺桐城) [0595], Xiamen 廈門 (= Amoy) [0592], Nanping 南平 [0599], Sanming 三明 [0598], Zhangzhou 漳州 [0596]

TOPOGRAPHY: Fujian has a very mountainous topography—only 5 percent plains, valleys and rivers (long and narrow areas along the coast—Zhangzhou Plain 漳州平原, Fuzhou Plain 福州平原, Quanzhou Plain 泉州平原, Xinghua Plain 興化平原), 60 percent hilly land less than 500 m above sea level, 35 percent mountainous areas more than 500 m above sea level (Wuyi Mountains 武夷山, Jiufeng Mountains 鷺峰山, Daiyun Mountains 戴雲山, Boping Mountains 博平嶺, Daimao Mountains 玳瑁山). Fujian's coastline has 1400 offshore islands—Xiamen 廈門, Haitan 海壇島, Dongshan 東山島, Nanri 南日群島, Taishan 台山列島, Jinmen 金門 (= Kinmen or Quemoy, controlled by the ROC), Mazu 馬祖列島 (= Matsu, controlled by the ROC), and many others

HIGHEST PEAK: Huanggangshan 黃崗山 (2158 m) in the Wuyi mountains 武夷山 at the border with Jiangxi

RIVERS AND LAKES: Fujian has many rivers (Min River 閩江, Jiulong River 九龍江, Jin River 晉江, Ding River 汀江 etc.), but few lakes (Ansha Reservoir 安砂水庫, Gutian Reservoir 古田水庫). The rivers offer a rich potential for hydroelectric power generation

CLIMATE: Warm and humid subtropical climate, mean annual temperature 17° to 22°C (January 5° to 13°C, lowest temperatures reach to below freezing, July 27° to 29°C, maximum temperatures over 40°C). Annual precipitation 900 to 2200 mm, decreasing gradually from northwest to southwest, rainy season April to June, typhoons can occur between July and September

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are paddy rice, sugarcane, wheat, sweet potatoes, tea; longan, bananas, lychees, pineapples and other fruits; forestry, fishery (freshwater and seawater) and products of the animal husbandry sector. Rich mineral resources—iron, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, bauxite, coal, limestone, porcelain clay and many others. Mainly low-tech industries like sugar processing, paper production, canning of food, plastics, pottery and porcelain; other industries include coalmining, timber processing, electric appliances, and others. GRP 2005: 656.893 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 80.076 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 18,582.54 Yuan RMB/US\$ 2265.23

SIGHTS: Xiamen 廈門, Gulangyu Island 鼓浪嶼, Nanputuo Temple 南普陀寺, Chongwu 崇武,



Wuyi Shan 武夷山 (530 m), Meizhou 湄州 (birthplace of Sea Goddess Mazu 媽祖), Fuzhou 福州, Quanzhou 泉州, traditional Hakka roundhouses at Yongding 永定土樓

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 9 subdivisions (9 prefecture cities); on the county level, there are 85 subdivisions (26 districts, 14 county-level cities, 45 counties). Please note that Quanzhou's Jinmen County 金門縣 (= Kinmen, Quemoy) and Fuzhou's Lianjiang County 連江縣 (= Matsu 馬祖) are under the jurisdiction of the Republic of China (ROC) and not controlled by the PRC.

- Fuzhou City 福州市 [5 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties: Cangshan District 倉山區, Gulou District 鼓樓區, Jin'an District 晉安區, Mawei District 馬尾區, Taijiang District 台江區; Changle City 長樂市, Fuqing City 福清市; Lianjiang County 連江縣 (controlled by the ROC), Luoyuan County 羅源縣, Minhou County 閩侯縣, Mingqing County 閩清縣, Pingtan County 平潭縣, Yongtai County 永泰縣]
- Longyan City 龍岩市 [1 district, 1 city, 5 counties: Xinluo District 新羅區; Zhangping City 漳平市; Changting County 長汀縣, Liancheng County 連城縣, Shanghang County 上杭縣, Wuping County 武平縣, Yongding County 永定縣]
- Nanping City 南平市 [1 district, 4 cities, 5 counties: Yanping District 延平區; Jian'ou City 建甌市, Jianyang City 建陽市, Shaowu City 邵武市, Wuyishan City 武夷山市; Guangze County 光澤縣, Pucheng County 浦城縣, Shunchang County 順昌縣, Songxi County 松溪縣, Zhenghe County 政和縣]
- Ningde City 寧德市 [1 district, 2 cities, 6 counties: Jiaocheng District 蕉城區; Fu'an City 福安市, Fuding City 福鼎市; Gutian County 古田縣, Pingnan County 屏南縣, Shouning County 壽寧縣, Xiapu County 霞浦縣, Zherong County 柘榮縣, Zhouning County 周寧縣]
- Putian City 莆田市 [4 districts, 1 county: Chengxiang District 城廂區, Hanjiang District 涵江區, Licheng District 荔城區, Xiuyu District 秀嶼區; Xianyou County 仙遊縣]
- Quanzhou City 泉州市 [4 districts, 3 cities, 5 counties: Fengze District 豐澤區, Licheng District 鯉城區, Luojiang District 洛江區, Quangan District 泉港區; Jinjiang City 晉江市, Nan'an City 南安市, Shishi City 石獅市; Anxi County 安溪縣, Debua County 德化縣, Huian County 惠安縣, Jinmen County 金門縣 (controlled by the ROC), Yongchun County 永春縣]
- Sanming City 三明市 [2 districts, 1 city, 9 counties: Meilie District 梅列區, Sanyuan District 三元區; Yong'an City 永安市; Datian County 大田縣, Jiangle County 將樂縣, Jianning County 建寧縣, Mingxi County 明溪縣, Ninghua County 寧化縣, Qingliu County 清流縣, Sha County 沙縣, Taining County 泰寧縣, Youxi County 尤溪縣]
- Xiamen City 廈門市 [6 districts: Haicang District 海滄區, Huli District 湖里區, Jimei District 集美區, Siming District 思明區, Tong'an District 同安區, Xiang'an District 翔安區]
- Zhangzhou City 漳州市 [2 districts, 1 city, 8 counties: Longwen District 龍文區, Xiangcheng District 薌城區; Longhai City 龍海市; Changtai County 長泰縣, Dongsan County 東山縣, Hua'an County 華安縣, Nanjing County 南靖縣, Pinghe County 平和縣, Yunxiao County 雲霄縣, Zhangpu County 漳浦縣, Zhao'an County 詔安縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Changle 長樂 [today's Fuzhou 福州] (Min State 閩 907-946, Ten Kingdoms)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Fujian derives from two geographical names in that province—Fuzhou 福州 and Jianzhou 建州 (today's Jian'ou 建甌)

ABBREVIATION: Min 閩—the Min River 閩江 divides the province into two language areas, Northern Fujian (Minbei 閩北) and Southern Fujian (Minnan 閩南)

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Throughout history, Fujian has been an important gateway for China to the world. Many of the world's overseas Chinese (華僑) hail from Fujian, and the province has profited tremendously from their interest in the land of their ancestors. Most

residents from Taiwan have their ancestral roots in Fujian and speak the dialect prevalent in the southern part of the province. The geographic names “Amoy” (= Xiamen 廈門) and “Quemoy” (= Jinmen 金門) are not words in Mandarin Chinese, but in the southern Fujian dialect, and to many Westerners they are more familiar than their names in Mandarin Chinese. Two sets of island groups right off the coast of Fujian are under the control of the Republic of China (ROC)—Jinmen 金門 (Kinmen, Quemoy) and Mazu 馬祖 (Matsu). Since October 1980, Xiamen has been a Special Economic Zone (廈門經濟特區) and is home to many businesses funded by foreign investment



5. Gansu 甘肅 (aka Kansu)

AREA: 450,000 km²; population: 25.94 million (1949: 9.68 million, 1987: 21.16 million); population density: 57.64 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Gansu sheng* 甘肅省

CAPITAL: Lanzhou 蘭州 (pop. 3.1174 million, latitude 36°1' N, longitude 103°45' E, elevation 1520 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Bonan 保安族, Dongxiang 東鄉族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Kazakh 哈薩克族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Salar 撒拉族, Tibetan 藏族, Tu 土族, Yugur 裕固族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin), Mongolian, Tibetan

LOCATION: North-northwest China (latitude 32°36' to 42°47' N, longitude 92°10' to 108°43' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Ningxia 寧夏, Qinghai 青海, Shaanxi 陝西, Sichuan 四川, Xinjiang 新疆, Mongolia

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Dunhuang 敦煌 [0937], Jiayuguan 嘉峪關 [0937], Jinchang 金昌 [0935], Lanzhou 蘭州 [0931], Tianshui 天水 [0938], Yumen 玉門 [0476]

TOPOGRAPHY: Mostly mountains and deserts. Plateaus and mountains occupy more than 70 percent of the province's territory, which includes parts of the Loess Plateau 黃土高原, Mongolia-Xinjiang Plateau 蒙新高原 and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 青藏高原. The terrain averages 1000 to 3000 m above sea level. Major mountain ranges: Qilian Mountains 祁連山, Southern Gansu Mountain Area 南隴山 (extension of the Qinling Mountains 秦嶺), Northern Mountains 北山, Dieshan 迭山/Minshan Mountains 岷山. The Hexi Corridor 河西走廊 is a stretch of lowland with a unique shape, 1200 km long and 10 to 100 km wide, west of the Wuqiao Mountains 烏鞘嶺 and between the Qilian Mountains and the Northern Mountains (Mazong 馬鬃山, Heli 合黎山 and Longshou Mountains 龍首山)

HIGHEST PEAK: Qilian Mountains 祁連山 (5547 m)

RIVERS AND LAKES: Huanghe 黃河 (“Yellow River”) and its tributaries—Taohe 洮河, Weihe 渭河, Zuli River 祖歷河, Jinghe River 涇河; the Bailong 白龍江 and Xihan 西漢水 are tributaries of the Jialing River 嘉陵江. Besides these “exterior” rivers there are also short interior rivers that disappear in the desert—Shiyang 石羊河, Ruoshui 弱水, Shule 疏勒河, Heihe 黑河

CLIMATE: Due to its size, Gansu features various climates—a subtropical, humid climate in the east changes to a temperate, dry climate in the west and to a cold, humid highland climate in

the Qilian Mountains. Seasons: long, cold and dry winters, sharp rise of temperature in spring, hot and rainy summers, quick decline of temperature in autumn. Loess Plateau semi-humid and semi-arid, dry climate and strong winds in the Hexi Corridor. Average annual temperature between 0° and 15°C (January -14° to -3°C, July 11° to 27°C). Most of Gansu is dry and lacking rain, annual precipitation ranges between 30 and 860 mm, more than half of which falls in the summer. Rainfall decreases sharply north of the 37° N

ECONOMY: Gansu has limited agricultural production, most of it in the area of Lanzhou. Animal husbandry is conducted on extensive grasslands. Minerals: nickel, copper, lead and zinc; ferrous sulphates, cement limestone, gypsum; Gansu possesses rich coal deposits. Industry: mainly heavy industry (nonferrous metallurgy, petroleum processing, chemicals, electric power and machinery), some light industry (food processing, textiles, leather-making, medicine and paper production). Main power source is hydroelectric power. Gansu has an important communications role as it connects the eastern provinces with the western provinces. GRP 2005: 193.398 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 23.575 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 7455.58 Yuan RMB/US\$ 908.82

SIGHTS: Dunhuang 敦煌 and the Mogao Caves 莫高窟, Bingling Temple 炳靈寺, Jiayuguan 嘉峪關 (the westernmost outpost of the Great Wall 長城), Xiahe 夏河, Labrang Monastery 拉卜楞寺佛塔, Hexi Corridor 河西走廊, Tianshui 天水

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 14 subdivisions (12 prefecture-level cities, 2 autonomous prefectures); on the county level, there are 86 subdivisions (17 districts, 4 county-level cities, 58 counties, 7 autonomous counties).

- Baiyin City 白銀市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Baiyin District 白銀區, Pingchuan District 平川區, Huining County 會寧縣, Jingtai County 景泰縣, Jingyuan County 靖遠縣]
- Dingxi City 定西市 [1 district, 6 counties: Anding District 安定區, Lintao County 臨洮縣, Longxi County 隴西縣, Min County 岷縣, Tongwei County 通渭縣, Weiyuan County 渭源縣, Zhang County 漳縣]
- Gannan (South Gansu) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 甘南藏族自治州 [1 city, 7 counties: Hezuo City 合作市, Diebu County 迭部縣, Lintan County 臨潭縣, Luqu County 碌曲縣, Maqu County 瑪曲縣, Xiabe County 夏河縣, Zhouqu County 舟曲縣, Zhuoni County 卓尼縣]
- Jiayuguan City 嘉峪關市
- Jinchang City 金昌市 [1 district, 1 county: Jinchuan District 金川區, Yongchang County 永昌縣]
- Jiuquan City 酒泉市 [1 district, 2 cities, 2 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Suzhou District 肅州區, Dunhuang City 敦煌市, Yumen City 玉門市, Guazhou County 瓜州縣, Jinta County 金塔縣, Aksay Kazakh Autonomous County 阿克塞哈薩克族自治縣, Subei Mongol Autonomous County 肅北蒙古族自治縣]
- Lanzhou City 蘭州市 [5 districts, 3 counties: Anning District 安寧區, Chengguan District 城關區, Honggu District 紅古區, Qilibei District 七里河區, Xigu District 西固區, Gaolan County 皋蘭縣, Yongdeng County 永登縣, Yuzhong County 榆中縣]
- Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture 臨夏回族自治州 [1 city, 5 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Linxia City 臨夏市, Guanghe County 廣河縣, Hezheng County 和政縣, Kangle County 康樂縣, Linxia County 臨夏縣, Yongjing County 永靖縣, Dongxiang Autonomous County 東鄉族自治縣, Jishiban Bonan Dongxiang Salar Autonomous County 積石山保安族東鄉族撒拉族自治縣]
- Longnan City 隴南市 [1 district, 8 counties: Wudu District 武都區, Cheng County 成縣, Dangchang County 宕昌縣, Hui County 徽縣, Kang County 康縣, Li County 禮縣, Liangdang County 兩當縣, Wen County 文縣, Xibe County 西和縣]
- Pingliang City 平涼市 [1 district, 6 counties: Kongdong District 崆峒區, Chongxin County 崇信縣,

Huating County 華亭縣, Jingchuan County 涇川縣, Jingning County 靜寧縣, Lingtai County 靈台縣, Zhuanglang County 庄浪縣

- Qingyang City 慶陽市 [1 district, 7 counties: Xifeng District 西峰區; Heshui County 合水縣, Huachi County 華池縣, Huan County 環縣, Ning County 寧縣, Qingcheng County 慶城縣, Zhengning County 正寧縣, Zhenyuan County 鎮原縣]
- Tianshui City 天水市 [2 districts, 4 counties, 1 autonomous county: Maiji District 麥積區, Qinzhou District 秦州區; Gangu County 甘谷縣, Qin'an County 秦安縣, Qingshui County 清水縣, Wushan County 武山縣, Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous County 張家川回族自治縣]
- Wuwei City 武威市 [1 district, 2 counties, 1 autonomous county: Liangzhou District 涼州區; Gulang County 古浪縣, Minqin County 民勤縣; Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County 天祝藏族自治縣]
- Zhangye City 張掖市 [1 district, 4 counties, 1 autonomous county: Ganzhou District 甘州區; Gaotai County 高台縣, Linze County 臨澤縣, Minle County 民樂縣, Shandan County 山丹縣; Sunan (South Gansu) Yugur Autonomous County 肅南裕固族自治縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Dunhuang 敦煌 (Western Liang 西涼 400-421, Sixteen Nations), Guzang 姑臧 [today's Wuwei 武威] (Former Liang 前涼 314-376, Later Liang 後涼 386-403, Sixteen Nations), Jiuquan 酒泉 (Western Liang 西涼 400-421, Sixteen Nations), Yuanchuan 苑川 [today's Yuzhong County 榆中縣] (Western Qin 西秦 385-431, Sixteen Nations), Zhangye 張掖 (Northern Liang 北涼 401-439, Sixteen Nations)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Gansu is a combination of two ancient geographical names—Ganzhou 甘州 (today's Zhangye 張掖) and Suzhou 肅州 (today's Jiuquan 酒泉)

ABBREVIATIONS: Gan 甘, Long 隴—Gan is just a short form of Gansu, the abbreviation means “sweet”; Long because part of the Long Mountains 隴山 (southern section of the Liupan Mountains 六盤山 at the border with Shaanxi Province 陝西省) pass through Gansu's territory

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: The “silk road” (絲綢之路), an ancient trade route, ran right through the Hexi Corridor 河西走廊 in Gansu. The Gansu area is an earthquake-prone zone; major earthquakes struck in 1920, 1927, and 1932. Many of the PRC's prison camps for “labor education” (*laodong gaiqiao* 勞動改造/*laogai* 勞改) are in Gansu province. China's main space center is Jiuquan 酒泉, originally a ballistic missile launch and research center, China's first manned mission into space (October 2003) with Taikonaut Yang Liwei 楊立偉 was launched from Jiuquan

6. Guangdong 廣東 (aka Kwangtung, Kuang-tung)

AREA: 186,000 km²; population: 91.94 million (1949: 30.04 million, 1987: 58.32 million); population density: 494.30 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: Guangdong *sheng* 廣東省

CAPITAL: Guangzhou 廣州 (pop. 7.5053 million, latitude 23°8' N, longitude 113°17' E, elevation 8 m, abbrev. Sui 穗, also called Canton or Yangcheng 羊城)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Chuang 壯族, Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, She 畬族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Cantonese 廣東話, Hakka 客家話, Southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect 閩南話



LOCATION: South China (latitude 20°8' to 25°32' N, longitude 109°40' to 117°12' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Fujian 福建, Guangxi 廣西, Hong Kong 香港, Hunan 湖南, Jiangxi 江西, Macau 澳門

ADJACENT SEAS: Gulf of Tonkin 北部灣, South China Sea 南海; length of coastline 4300 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Chaozhou 潮州 [0768], Dongguan 東莞 [0769], Foshan 佛山 [0757], Guangzhou 廣州 [020], Shantou 汕頭 (also called Swatow) [0754], Shaoguan 韶關 [0751], Shenzhen 深圳 [0755], Shunde 順德 [0765], Zhanjiang 湛江 [0759], Zhuhai 珠海 [0756]

TOPOGRAPHY: Guangdong is high in the north and low in the south and is composed of 23 percent plains (Chaoshan Plain 潮汕平原, Pearl River Estuary 珠江三角洲), 19 percent tablelands (Western Guangdong Mountainous Tablelands 粵西山地台地—Yunwu Mountains 雲霧山, Yunkaidashan 雲開大山), 25 percent hills and 33 percent mountains (Northern Guangdong Mountain Area 粵北山地—Dayu Mountain Range 大庾嶺, Qitian Range 騎田嶺, Nanling Mountains 南嶺; Eastern Guangdong Mountain Area 粵東山地—Jiulian Range 九連山, Lianhua Range 蓮花山, Luofu Range 羅浮山, Qingyun Range 青雲山). Guangdong Province is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer (latitude 23.5° north), and the province's Leizhou Peninsula 雷州半島 is separated from Hainan Province by the Qiongzhou Straits 瓊州海峽. Along the coastline there are numerous offshore islands—Naozhou Island 硃洲島, Donghai Island 東海島, Nansan Island 南三島, Nanpeng Island 南鵬島, the Chuanshan Islands 川山群島, Gaolan Island 高欄島, the Wanshan Islands 萬山群島, Dan'gan Islands 擔杆列島, Nan'ao 南澳, and the Nanpeng Islands 南澎列島. The Pratas Islands 東沙群島 are under Guangdong's jurisdiction as well

HIGHEST PEAK: Shikengkong 石坑崆 (1902 m) in the Nanling Mountains 南嶺

RIVERS AND LAKES: Pearl River 珠江 and its tributaries—West River/Xijiang 西江, Dongjiang 東江, Beijiang 北江; Hanjiang River 韓江; the Pearl River Delta 珠江三角洲 is crisscrossed by several rivers and is the most densely populated and most productive area in Guangdong. There are no major lakes in the province

CLIMATE: Tropical/subtropical humid monsoon climate, long summers and warm winters, mean annual temperature above 20°C (January ca. 10°C, July 27° to 29°C). Average annual precipitation between 1500 and 2000 mm, some areas of the province more than 2500 mm. Typhoon season May to November

ECONOMY: Guangdong's natural conditions are favorable to agriculture; most areas can yield 2-3 harvests a year. Main agricultural crops are rice, sugarcane, peanuts and other oil-bearing crops, tropical and subtropical fruits, silk cocoons, fishery and livestock farming. 37 percent of the province is covered with forests. There are rich mineral resources, mostly non-ferrous—tungsten, tin, antimony, molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, etc., as well as offshore oilfields. Thanks to the Special Economic Zones that were established since August 1980, Guangdong became an important light industry center (electrical appliances, textiles—especially silk, motorcycles, food and paper processing). Heavy industries include iron and steel, petroleum, electricity, machinery, coal, chemicals, rubber, and shipbuilding. Tourism is a major industry in Guangdong, and the province's handicrafts are famous internationally. GRP 2005: 2236.654 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 272.653 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 24,327.32 Yuan RMB/US\$ 2965.55

SIGHTS: Shamian Island 沙面島 in Guangzhou 廣州, Zhaoqing 肇慶, Dinghu Shan 鼎湖山 (491 m), Foshan 佛山, Zhuhai 珠海 and the Sun Yat-sen Residence 孫中山故居 in Cuiheng 翠亨村

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 21 subdivisions (21 prefecture-level

cities); on the county level, there are 124 subdivisions (49 districts, 30 county-level cities, 42 counties, 3 autonomous counties). Dongguan and Zhongshan have uncommon administrative features as they have no county-level subdivisions.

- Chaozhou City 潮州市 [1 district, 2 counties: Xiangqiao District 湘橋區; Chaoan County 潮安縣, Raoping County 饒平縣]
- Dongguan City 東莞市 (Dongguan City has no county-level subdivisions but directly administers 4 districts and 32 towns)
- Foshan City 佛山市 [5 districts: Chancheng District 禪城區, Gaoming District 高明區, Nanhai District 南海區, Sanshui District 三水區, Shunde District 順德區]
- Guangzhou City 廣州市 [10 districts, 2 cities: Baiyun District 白雲區, Fanyu District 番禺區, Haizhu District 海珠區, Huadu District 花都區, Huangpu District 黃埔區, Lian District 荔灣區, Luogang District 蘿崗區, Nansha District 南沙區, Tianhe District 天河區, Yuexiu District 越秀區; Conghua City 從化市, Zengcheng City 增城市]
- Heyuan City 河源市 [1 district, 5 counties: Yuancheng District 源城區; Dongyuan County 東源縣, Heping County 和平縣, Lianping County 連平縣, Longchuan County 龍川縣, Zijin County 紫金縣]
- Huizhou City 惠州市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Huicheng District 惠城區, Huiyang District 惠陽區; Boluo County 博羅縣, Huidong County 惠東縣, Longmen County 龍門縣]
- Jiangmen City 江門市 [3 districts, 4 cities: Jianghai District 江海區, Pengjiang District 蓬江區, Xinhui District 新會區; Enping City 恩平市, Heshan City 鶴山市, Kaiping City 開平市, Taishan City 台山市]
- Jieyang City 揭陽市 [1 district, 1 city, 3 counties: Rongcheng District 榕城區; Puning City 普寧市; Huilai County 惠來縣, Jiedong County 揭東縣, Jiexi County 揭西縣]
- Maoming City 茂名市 [2 districts, 3 cities, 1 county: Maogang District 茂港區, Maonan District 茂南區; Gaozhou City 高州市, Huazhou City 化州市, Xinyi City 信宜市; Dianbai County 電白縣]
- Meizhou City 梅州市 [1 district, 1 city, 6 counties: Meijiang District 梅江區; Xingning City 興寧市; Dapu County 大埔縣, Fengshun County 豐順縣, Jiaoling County 蕉嶺縣, Mei County 梅縣, Pingyuan County 平遠縣, Wubua County 五華縣]
- Qingyuan City 清遠市 [1 district, 2 cities, 3 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Qingcheng District 清城區; Lianzhou City 連州市, Yingde City 英德市; Fogang County 佛岡縣, Qingxin County 清新縣, Yangshan County 陽山縣; Liannan Gerbao Autonomous County 連南瑤族自治縣, Lianshan Chuang Gerbao Autonomous County 連山壯族瑤族自治縣]
- Shantou City 汕頭市 [6 districts, 1 county: Chaonan District 潮南區, Chaoyang District 潮陽區, Chenghai District 澄海區, Haojiang District 濠江區, Jinping District 金平區, Longhu District 龍湖區; Nan'ao County 南澳縣]
- Shanwei City 汕尾市 [1 district, 1 city, 2 counties: Cheng District 城區; Lufeng City 陸豐市; Haifeng County 海豐縣, Lube County 陸河縣]
- Shaoguan City 韶關市 [3 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties, 1 autonomous county: Qujiang District 曲江區, Wujiang District 武江區, Zhenjiang District 浚江區; Lechang City 樂昌市, Nanxiong City 南雄市; Renhua County 仁化縣, Shixing County 始興縣, Wengyuan County 翁源縣, Xinfeng County 新豐縣; Ruyuan Gerbao Autonomous County 乳源瑤族自治縣]
- Shenzhen City 深圳市 [6 districts: Baoan District 寶安區, Futian District 福田區, Longgang District 龍崗區, Luohu District 羅湖區, Nanshan District 南山區, Yantian District 鹽田區]
- Yangjiang City 陽江市 [1 district, 1 city, 2 counties: Jiangcheng District 江城區; Yangchun City 陽春市; Yangdong County 陽東縣, Yangxi County 陽西縣]
- Yunfu City 雲浮市 [1 district, 1 city, 3 counties: Yuncheng District 雲城區; Luoding City 羅定市;

Xinxing County 新興縣, Yu'nan County 郁南縣, Yun'an County 雲安縣

- Zhanjiang City 湛江市 [4 districts, 3 cities, 2 counties: Chikan District 赤坎區, Mazhang District 麻章區, Potou District 坡頭區, Xiashan District 霞山區; Leizhou City 雷州市, Lianjiang City 廉江市, Wuchuan City 吳川市; Suixi County 遂溪縣, Xuwen County 徐聞縣]
- Zhaoqing City 肇慶市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Dingbu District 鼎湖區, Duanzhou District 端州區; Gaoyao City 高要市, Sibui City 四會市; Deqing County 德慶縣, Fengkai County 封開縣, Guangning County 廣寧縣, Huaiji County 懷集縣]
- Zhongshan City 中山市 (Zhongshan City has no county-level subdivisions but directly administers 5 districts, 1 development zone and 18 towns)
- Zhuhai City 珠海市 [3 districts: Doumen District 斗門區, Jinwan District 金灣區, Xiangzhou District 香洲區]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Guangzhou 廣州 (Southern Han 南漢 907-971, Ten Kingdoms)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Guangdong was named after the Guangnan East Road 廣南東路, a road system built in the Song Dynasty (960-1279)

ABBREVIATION: Yue 粵—during the Warring States Period 戰國時代 (475-221 BC) the area was called Yue 粵 or Baiyue 百越

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Remains of an early *homo sapiens* dating back 120,000 years were discovered in Maba 馬壩 (Qujiang County 曲江縣, Shaoguan City 韶關市) in 1958. Guangdong is the ancestral home of many of the world's overseas Chinese 華僑, and most of Taiwan's Hakka 客家人 hail from Guangdong's Mei County 梅縣. Since August 1980, three of the five Special Economic Zones (SEZs) 經濟特區 in China were established in Guangdong province—Shenzhen 深圳, Shantou 汕頭, and Zhuhai 珠海. Hainan, another SEZ, was part of Guangdong Province until it became a province in its own right in April 1988. Shantou City is better known in the West under the name “Swatow”. Guangdong was the home province of Dr. Sun Yat-sen 孫逸仙 (1866-1925).

7. Guangxi 廣西 (aka Kwanghsi, Kuanghsi, Kuangsi)

AREA: 236,300 km²; population: 46.60 million (1949: 18.42 million, 1987: 40.23 million); population density: 197.20 persons per km²



ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Autonomous Region (*zizhiqu* 自治區) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Guangxi Zhuangzu zizhiqu* 廣西壯族自治區

CAPITAL: Nanning 南寧 (pop. 6.5954 million, latitude 22°49' N, longitude 108°21' E, elevation 73 m, abbrev. Yong 邕)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Chuang 壯族, Dong 侗族, Gelo 仡佬族, Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Jin 京族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Lolos/Yi 彝族, Maonan 毛南族, Mulam 仫佬族, Shui 水族. 38 percent of Guangxi's population belong to an ethnic minority

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Cantonese 廣東話, Hakka 客家話, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (southern Mandarin), Hunanese (Xiang) dialect 湘方言, Thai languages

LOCATION: South China (latitude 20°54' to 26°23' N, longitude 104°28' to 112°4' E, including Xieyang Island 斜陽島)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Guangdong 廣東, Guizhou 貴州, Hunan 湖南, Yunnan 雲南; Vietnam

ADJACENT SEAS: Gulf of Tonkin 北部灣; length of coastline 1595 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Beihai 北海 [0779], Bose 百色 [0776], Guilin 桂林 [0773], Liuzhou 柳州 [0772], Nanning 南寧 [0771], Pingxiang 憑祥 [0771], Wuzhou 梧州 [0774]

TOPOGRAPHY: 63.9 percent mountains over 500 m, 10.9 percent hilly land, 8 percent tableland, 14.4 percent plains (e. g. Yujiang Plain 郁江平原). Basically, Guangxi's complicated topography resembles a mountainous belt wrapped around the Guangxi Basin 廣西盆地. The most important of its numerous mountain ranges are [south] Shiwang Dashan 十萬大山, Sifangling 四方嶺, Luoyangshan 羅陽山, Liuwan Dashan 六萬大山, Daqing 大青山, [west] Liuzhaoshan 六詔山, Qinglong Mountains 青龍山 (highest peak: Cenwanglao Mountain 岑王老山 [2062 m]), Dongfengling 東風嶺, Duyangshan 都陽山, Damingshan 大明山, [north] Jiuwan Dashan 九萬大山, Yuechengling 越城嶺, Haiyangshan 海洋山, Dupangling 都龐嶺, Fenghuangshan 鳳凰山, [northeast] Nanling 南嶺, Dayaoshan 大瑤山, Dananshan 大南山, Tianpingshan 天平山, [east] Yunkai Dashan 雲開大山, Gouloushan 勾漏山, Darongshan 大容山, Mengzhuling 萌渚嶺. The western end of Guangxi stretches into the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau 雲貴高原. Guangxi is also noted for its developed limestone karst topography. Guangxi Province is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer (latitude 23.5° north). Noteworthy offshore islands: Weizhou Island 涠洲島, Xieyang Island 斜陽島

HIGHEST PEAK: Mao'er Mountain 貓兒山 (2142 m) in the Yuecheng Range 越城嶺

RIVERS AND LAKES: Western branches of the West River 西江—Hongshui River 紅水河, Liu River 柳江, Qian River 黔江 (Dateng Gorge 大藤峽 in Dayao Mountains 大瑤山), Yong River 邕江, Yu River 郁江, Lijiang River 漓江, Gui River 桂江, Xun River 潯江, Meng River 蒙江, and others. The Lingqu Canal 靈渠 connects the Xiangjiang River 湘江 with the Gui River. Only a few lakes dot Guangxi, most of them reservoirs—Xiaojiang Reservoir 小江水庫, Dakai Reservoir 達開水庫, Hemianshi Reservoir 合面獅水庫, Qingshitan Reservoir 青獅潭水庫, Chengbihe Reservoir 澄碧河水庫, Guishi Reservoir 龜石水庫

CLIMATE: Subtropical monsoon climate, mean annual temperature 17° to 22°C (January 6° to 15°C, July 23° to 28°C), whose average tends to increase from north to south. Due to differences in altitude, the temperature differs greatly between north and south. Annual precipitation 1250 to 1750 mm, all rain, 80 percent of which falls between April and September. Guangxi's south, north and east sees more rainfall than the center and the west

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are rice, maize, sugarcane, peanuts, tea, pineapples, bananas and other tropical fruits; there is also forestry, fishery and animal husbandry. Mineral reserves: tin (largest reserves in China), antimony, zinc, aluminium, tungsten, lead; these non-ferrous metals have long been major export items. Oil deposits have been found in the Gulf of Tonkin. Major industries: mining, sugar processing, paper making, heavy industry like machine-building, metallurgy, power generation, chemicals, cement. Guilin 桂林 and Yangshuo 陽朔 are major tourist destinations. GRP 2005: 407.575 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 49.684 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 8746.24 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1066.18

SIGHTS: Guilin 桂林, Yangshuo 陽朔 and the Lijiang River 漓江, Longsheng 龍勝, Sanjiang 三江, Beihai 北海, Wuzhou 梧州, Guiping 桂平, Detian Waterfall 德天瀑布, Longji Rice Terraces 龍脊梯田, Chengyang Wind & Rain Bridge 程陽風雨橋

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 14 subdivisions (14 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 109 subdivisions (33 districts, 7 county-level cities, 57 counties, 12 autonomous counties).

- Chongzuo City 崇左市 [1 district, 1 city, 5 counties: Jiangzhou District 江州區, Pingxiang City 憑祥市, Daxin County 大新縣, Fusui County 扶綏縣, Longzhou County 龍州縣, Ningming County 寧明縣, Tiandeng County 天等縣]

- Baise City 百色市 [1 district, 10 counties, 1 autonomous county: Yonjiang District 右江區; Debao County 德保縣, Jingxi County 靖西縣, Leye County 樂業縣, Lingyun County 凌雲縣, Napo County 那坡縣, Pingguo County 平果縣, Tiandong County 田東縣, Tianlin County 田林縣, Tianyang County 田陽縣, Xilin County 西林縣; Longlin Multiethnic Autonomous County 隆林各族自治縣]
- Beihai City 北海市 [3 districts, 1 county: Haicheng District 海城區, Tieshan'gang District 鐵山港區, Yinbai District 銀海區; Hepu County 合浦縣]
- Fangchenggang City 防城港市 [2 districts, 1 city, 1 county: Fangcheng District 防城區, Gangkou District 港口區; Dongxing City 東興市; Shangsi County 上思縣]
- Guigang City 貴港市 [3 districts, 1 city, 1 county: Gangbei District 港北區, Gangnan District 港南區, Tantang District 覃塘區; Guiping City 桂平市; Pingnan County 平南縣]
- Guilin City 桂林市 [5 districts, 10 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Diecai District 疊彩區, Qixing District 七星區, Xiangshan District 象山區, Xiufeng District 秀峰區, Yanshan District 雁山區; Guanyang County 灌陽縣, Lingchuan County 靈川縣, Lingui County 臨桂縣, Lipu County 荔浦縣, Pingle County 平樂縣, Quanzhou County 全州縣, Xing'an County 興安縣, Yangshuo County 陽朔縣, Yongfu County 永福縣, Ziyuan County 資源縣; Gongcheng Gerbao Autonomous County 恭城瑤族自治縣, Longsheng Multiethnic Autonomous County 龍勝各族自治縣]
- Hechi City 河池市 [1 district, 1 city, 4 counties, 5 autonomous counties: Jinchengjiang District 金城江區; Yizhou City 宜州市; Donglan County 東蘭縣, Fengshan County 鳳山縣, Nandan County 南丹縣, Tian'e County 天峨縣, Bama Gerbao Autonomous County 巴馬瑤族自治縣, Dabua Gerbao Autonomous County 大化瑤族自治縣, Du'an Gerbao Autonomous County 都安瑤族自治縣, Huanjiang Maonan Autonomous County 環江毛南族自治縣, Laocheng Mulam Autonomous County 羅城仫佬族自治縣]
- Hezhou City 賀州市 [1 district, 2 counties, 1 autonomous county: Babu District 八步區; Zhaoping County 昭平縣, Zhongshan County 鍾山縣; Fuchuan Gerbao Autonomous County 富川瑤族自治縣]
- Laibin City 來賓市 [1 district, 1 city, 3 counties, 1 autonomous county: Xingbin District 興賓區; Heshan City 合山市; Wuxuan County 武宣縣, Xiangzhou County 象州縣, Xincheng County 忻城縣; Jinxiu Gerbao Autonomous County 金秀瑤族自治縣]
- Liuzhou City 柳州市 [4 districts, 4 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Chengzhong District 城中區, Linbei District 柳北區, Liunan District 柳南區, Yufeng District 魚峰區; Liucheng County 柳城縣, Liujiang County 柳江縣, Luzhai County 鹿寨縣, Rongan County 融安縣, Rongshui Hmong Autonomous County 融水苗族自治縣, Sanjiang Dong Autonomous County 三江侗族自治縣]
- Nanning City 南寧市 [6 districts, 6 counties: Jiangnan District 江南區, Liangqing District 良慶區, Qingxiu District 青秀區, Xingning District 興寧區, Xixiangtang District 西鄉塘區, Yongning District 邕寧區; Binyang County 賓陽縣, Heng County 橫縣, Long'an County 隆安縣, Mashan County 馬山縣, Shanglin County 上林縣, Wuming County 武鳴縣]
- Qinzhou City 欽州市 [2 districts, 2 counties: Qinbei District 欽北區, Qinnan District 欽南區; Lingshan County 靈山縣, Pubei County 浦北縣]
- Wuzhou City 梧州市 [3 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Changzhou District 長洲區, Dieshan District 蝶山區, Wanxiu District 萬秀區; Cenxi City 岑溪市; Cangwu County 蒼梧縣, Mengshan County 蒙山縣, Teng County 藤縣]
- Yulin City 玉林市 [1 district, 1 city, 4 counties: Yuzhou District 玉州區; Beiliu City 北流市; Bobai County 博白縣, Luchuan County 陸川縣, Rong County 容縣, Xingye County 興業縣]

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Guangxi was named after the Guangnan West Road 廣南西路, a road system built in the Song Dynasty (960-1279)

ABBREVIATION: Gui 桂—in the Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC) the area was governed from Guilin

Prefecture 桂林郡

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was established in March 1958, and before the establishment of the PRC the province's capital was Guilin 桂林

8. Guizhou 貴州 (aka Kweichow, Kuichou)

AREA: 176,100 km²; population: 37.30 million (1949: 14.16 million, 1987: 30.73 million); population density: 211.81 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Guizhou sheng* 貴州省

CAPITAL: Guiyang 貴陽 (pop. 3.5066 million, latitude 26°35' N, longitude 106°4' E, elevation 1071 m, abbrev. Zhu 筑)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Borean/Bai 白族, Bouyei 布依族, Chuang 壯族, Dong 侗族, Gelo 仡佬族, Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Hmong/Miao 苗族 (30 percent of Guizhou's population), Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Lolos/Yi 彝族, Shui 水族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (southern Mandarin), Hakka 客家話

LOCATION: Southwest China (latitude 24°30' to 29°13' N, longitude 103°36' to 109°30' E), land-locked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Chongqing 重慶, Guangxi 廣西, Hunan 湖南, Sichuan 四川, Yunnan 雲南

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Anshun 安順 [0853], Bijie 畢節 [0857], Duyun 都勻 [0854], Guiyang 貴陽 [0851], Kaili 凱里 [0855], Liupanshui 六盤水 [0858], Zunyi 遵義 [0852]

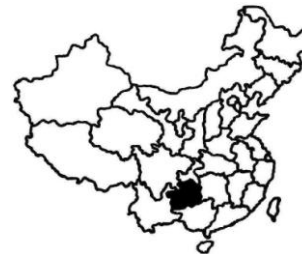
TOPOGRAPHY: Province of high-lying mountains and plateaus, most areas over 1000 m. 87 percent mountains and highlands (Miaoling Range 苗嶺, Dalou Mountains 大婁山, Wuling Range 武陵山脈, Foding Mountains 佛頂山, Wumeng Mountains 烏蒙山), 10 percent hilly areas and 3 percent small basins. Guizhou lies on the eastern part of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau 雲貴高原. Two-thirds of Guizhou are covered with limestone, so the area abounds with karst formations and limestone caverns, 11 percent of the territory is used for agriculture

HIGHEST PEAK: Mount Jiucaiping 韭菜坪 (2900 m) east of the Wumeng Mountains 烏蒙山

RIVERS AND LAKES: Tributaries of the Yangtze River 長江—Wujiang 烏江 (branches: Maotiao 貓跳河, Liuchong 六沖河), Chishui 赤水河; tributaries of the Yuanjiang River 沅江—Jinjiang 錦江, Wushui 滙水 (= Wuyang River 滙陽河), Qingshui 清水江; tributaries of the Xijiang River system 西江—Duliu 都柳江, Beipan 北盤江 (branch: Dabang River 打幫河), and Nanpan 南盤江. There are few lakes, the largest among them being the Caohai Lake 草海

CLIMATE: Subtropical humid monsoon climate with few seasonal changes. Due to the altitude and topography, summers are not very hot and winters not very cold. Mean annual temperature 15° to 17°C (January 3° to 10°C, July 18° to 28°C). Annual precipitation 900 to 1500 mm (half of which falls in summer). The province has frequent, long spells of wet weather, hailstorms in spring, clouds in autumn and light rain in winter; droughts and low temperatures possible as well, and as such rather unfavorable to agriculture

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are rice, maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, rape, tobacco (Guizhou being one of China's main production centers), cotton, sesame, sugarcane, tea, and walnuts. Agricultural industries include livestock/animal husbandry, tung oil production and



some forestry (fir trees). Mineral resources: coal, phosphorus, mercury, aluminium, manganese, antimony, zinc, bauxite, iron ore, and tungsten. Major industries: metallurgy, mining, chemical fertilizers, silk and textiles, paper making, cigarette and wine production (Maotai spirit 茅臺酒), and electronics. GRP 2005: 197.906 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 24.125 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 5305.79 Yuan RMB/US\$ 646.78

SIGHTS: Huangguoshu Falls 黃果樹大瀑布, Zhijin Cave 織金洞, Caohai Hu 草海湖, Zunyi Conference Site 遵義會議會址, Longgong Cave 龍宮洞, Qiandong 黔東, Tianxingqiao Waterfall 天星橋瀑布, Zhenyuan 鎮遠

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 9 subdivisions (4 prefecture-level cities, 2 prefectures [areas], 3 autonomous prefectures); on the county level, there are 88 subdivisions (12 districts [including 2 special districts], 9 county-level cities, 56 counties, 11 autonomous counties).

- Anshun City 安順市 [1 district, 2 counties, 3 autonomous counties: Xixiu District 西秀區, Pingba County 平壩縣, Puding County 普定縣, Guanling Bouyei Hmong Autonomous County 關嶺布依族苗族自治縣, Zhenning Bouyei Hmong Autonomous County 鎮寧布依族苗族自治縣, Ziyun Hmong Bouyei Autonomous County 紫雲苗族布依族自治縣]
- Bijie Prefecture 畢節地區 [1 city, 6 counties, 1 autonomous county: Bijie City 畢節市; Dafang County 大方縣, Hezhang County 赫章縣, Jinsba County 金沙縣, Nayong County 納雍縣, Qianxi County 黔西縣, Zhijin County 織金縣; Weining Lolos Hui Hmong Autonomous County 威寧彝族回族苗族自治縣]
- Guiyang City 貴陽市 [6 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Baiyun District 白雲區, Huaxi District 花溪區, Nanming District 南明區, Wudang District 烏當區, Xiaohe District 小河區, Yunyan District 雲岩區; Qingzhen City 清鎮市; Kaiyang County 開陽縣, Xifeng County 息烽縣, Xiwen County 修文縣]
- Liupanshui City 六盤水市 [2 districts, 2 counties: Liuzhi Special District 六枝特區, Zhongshan District 鍾山區, Pan County 盤縣, Shuicheng County 水城縣]
- Qiandongnan Hmong Dong Autonomous Prefecture 黔東南苗族侗族自治州 [1 city, 15 counties: Kaili City 凱里市; Cengong County 岑鞏縣, Congjiang County 從江縣, Danzhai County 丹寨縣, Huangping County 黃平縣, Jianhe County 劍河縣, Jinping County 錦屏縣, Leishan County 雷山縣, Liping County 黎平縣, Majiang County 麻江縣, Rongjiang County 榕江縣, Sansui County 三穗縣, Shibing County 施秉縣, Taijiang County 台江縣, Tianzhu County 天柱縣, Zhenyuan County 鎮遠縣]
- Qiannan Bouyei Hmong Autonomous Prefecture 黔南布依族苗族自治州 [2 cities, 9 counties, 1 autonomous county: Duyun City 都勻市, Fuquan City 福泉市, Changshun County 長順縣, Dushan County 獨山縣, Guiding County 貴定縣, Huisui County 惠水縣, Libo County 荔波縣, Longli County 龍里縣, Luodian County 羅甸縣, Pingtang County 平塘縣, Weng'an County 甯安縣, Sandu Shui Autonomous County 三都水族自治縣]
- Qianxinan Bouyei Hmong Autonomous Prefecture 黔西南布依族苗族自治州 [1 city, 7 counties: Xingyi City 興義市; Anlong County 安龍縣, Cebeng County 冊亨縣, Pu'an County 普安縣, Qinglong County 晴隆縣, Wangmo County 望謨縣, Xingren County 興仁縣, Zhenfeng County 貞豐縣]
- Tongren Prefecture 銅仁地區 [1 district, 1 city, 4 counties, 4 autonomous counties: Wanshan Special District 萬山特區; Tongren City 銅仁市; Dejiang County 德江縣, Jiangkou County 江口縣, Shiqian County 石阡縣, Sinan County 思南縣, Songtao Hmong Autonomous County 松桃苗族自治縣, Yanhe Tuchia Autonomous County 沿河土家族自治縣, Yinjiang Tuchia Hmong Autonomous County 印江土家族自治縣, Yuping Dong Autonomous County 玉屏侗族自治縣]

- Zunyi City 遵義市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 8 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Honghuagang District 紅花崗區, Huichuan District 湄川區, Chishui City 赤水市, Renhuai City 仁懷市, Fenggang County 鳳岡縣, Meitan County 湄潭縣, Suiyang County 綏陽縣, Tongzi County 桐梓縣, Xishui County 習水縣, Yuqing County 余慶縣, Zheng'an County 正安縣, Zunyi County 遵義縣, Daozhen Gelo Hmong Autonomous County 道真仡佬族苗族自治縣, Wuchuan Gelo Hmong Autonomous County 務川仡佬族苗族自治縣]

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Guizhou is named after Gui Mountain 貴山 (also called Guiren Peak 貴人峰), which is located within the province

ABBREVIATIONS: Gui 貴, Qian 黔—Gui is just a short form of Guizhou, the abbreviation means “expensive”, “costly”, “dear” or “valuable”; during the Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC) part of the province belonged to Qianzhong Prefecture 黔中郡

9. Hainan 海南



AREA: 33,920 km²; population: 8.28 million (1987: 6.15 million);

population density: 243.52 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC [since April 1988], full name in Chinese: *Hainan sheng* 海南省

CAPITAL: Haikou 海口 (pop. 1.473 million, latitude 20°0' N, longitude 110°4' E, elevation 15 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Li 黎族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims)

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: “Hokkien” dialect 福建話/Southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect 閩南話, Cantonese 廣東話

LOCATION: South China (latitude 18°10' to 20°10' N, longitude 108°37' to 111°5' E, the disputed islands in the South China Sea 南海 not included)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: —

ADJACENT SEAS: Gulf of Tonkin 北部灣, South China Sea 南海; length of coastline 1585 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Haikou 海口 [0898], Sanya 三亞 [0899], Tongshi 通什 (= Tongshi/Tongzha) [0899]

TOPOGRAPHY: High in the middle and low all around. 25.4 percent mountainous areas (Wuzhi Mountains 五指山, Limu Range 黎母嶺), 13.3 percent hills (volcanic cones like Leihu Hill 雷虎嶺, Ma'an Hill 馬鞍嶺, Gaoshan Hill 高山嶺, Qingshan Hill 青山嶺 etc.), 32.6 percent tablelands, 28.7 percent plains (Wenchang Alluvial Plain 文昌海積平原, Wangwu-Jialai Sea Alluvium Terrace Plain 王五加來海積階地平原, Qionghai-Wanning Plain 瓊海萬寧沿海平原, Lingshui-Shulin Plain 陵水翰林沿海平原, Nanluo-Jiusuo Quaternary Plain 南羅九所濱海平原). Hainan has mangrove forests like those in Puqian Bay 鋪前灣 (Wenchang County 文昌縣), Fengjia Bay 馮家灣 and in Lin'gao County 臨高縣. The PRC has put disputed islands in the South China Sea 南海—the Paracel Islands 西沙群島, the Macclesfield Bank 中沙群島, the Spratly Islands 南沙群島 and the James Shoal 曾母暗沙—under Hainan's jurisdiction

HIGHEST PEAK: Wuzhi Mountain 五指山 (“Five Finger Mountain”, 1867 m)

RIVERS AND LAKES: Nandu River 南渡江, Wanquan River 萬泉河, Changhua River 昌化江, and others. Most lakes are reservoirs such as the Songtao Reservoir 松濤水庫, Niululing Reservoir 牛路嶺水庫, Shilu Reservoir 石碌水庫, Changmao Reservoir 長茅水庫, Gaopoling Reservoir 高坡嶺水庫, and others

CLIMATE: Tropical—warm year-round, plentiful rainfall, unmistakable humid and dry seasons, frequent typhoons. Annual temperatures average 22° to 26°C (February 22.9°C, August

29.5°C); annual precipitation ca. 1600 mm

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are rubber trees, coconut palms, oil palms, betel palms, coffee, pepper, sisal hemp and other tropical crops; food crop production relatively low. Cash crops: sugarcane, oil-bearing crops (peanuts, sesame), tea, tropical fruits. Fisheries are important, but production level of animal husbandry not high. Mineral deposits: limestone, marble, quartz, iron ore, phosphorus, bauxite, copper, cobalt, placer, among others. Industry composed mainly of light industry—rubber and sugar processing, salterns, foodstuffs, electronics, textiles. Sanya 三亞 at the southernmost point of the PRC is being developed into a tourist resort, making tourism an increasingly important economic component. GRP 2005: 89.457 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 10.905 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 10,803.98 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1317.02

SIGHTS: Sanya 三亞, Yalong Bay 亞龍灣/邪琅灣, Tongshe 通什, Tomb of Hai Rui 海瑞墓 in Xijiao Binya Village 西郊濱涯村 near Haikou

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 2 subdivisions (2 prefecture-level cities: Haikou 海口 and Sanya 三亞); on the county level, there are 4 districts in Haikou as well as 16 subdivisions directly under the province with no intermediate prefecture level (6 county-level cities, 4 counties, 6 autonomous counties).

- Haikou City 海口市 [4 districts: Longhua District 龍華區, Meilan District 美蘭區, Qiongsan District 瓊山區, Xiuying District 秀英區]
- Sanya City 三亞市
- The 16 county-level subdivisions directly under the province (6 cities, 4 counties, 6 autonomous counties): Danzhou City 儋州市, Dongfang City 東方市, Qionghai City 瓊海市, Wanning City 萬寧市, Wenchang City 文昌市, Wuzhishan City 五指山市; Chengmai County 澄邁縣, Ding'an County 定安縣, Lingao County 臨高縣, Tunchang County 屯昌縣; Baisha Li Autonomous County 白沙黎族自治縣, Baoting Li Hmong Autonomous County 保亭黎族苗族自治縣, Changjiang Li Autonomous County 昌江黎族自治縣, Ledong Li Autonomous County 樂東黎族自治縣, Lingshui Li Autonomous County 陵水黎族自治縣, Qiongzhou Li Hmong Autonomous County 瓊中黎族苗族自治縣

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Hainan means “south of the sea” because it is located south of the Chinese mainland in the South China Sea 南海

ABBREVIATION: Qiong 瓊—Hainan is separated from Guangdong province's Leizhou Peninsula 雷州半島 by the Qiongzhou Straits 瓊州海峽 (20 km wide)

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Hainan Province as a whole is a Special Economic Zone 經濟特區. Many of the world's overseas Chinese (*huaqiao* 華僑) hail from Hainan

10. Hebei 河北 (aka Hopei)

AREA: 190,000 km²; population: 68.51 million (1949: 30.86 million, 1987: 57.1 million); population density: 360.57 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: Hebei sheng 河北省

CAPITAL: Shijiazhuang 石家庄 (pop. 9.273 million, latitude 38°4' N, longitude 114°28' E, elevation 81 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族,



Korean 朝鮮族, Tibetan 藏族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Uighur 維吾爾族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North China (latitude 36°3' to 42°4' N, longitude 113°27' to 119°50' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Beijing 北京, Henan 河南, Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Liaoning 遼寧, Shandong 山東, Shanxi 山西, Tianjin 天津

ADJACENT SEAS: Bohai Sea 渤海; length of coastline 487 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Baoding 保定 [0312], Cangzhou 滄州 [0317], Chengde 承德 [0314], Handan 邯鄲 [0310], Qinhuangdao 秦皇島 (including Beidaihe 北戴河 and Shanhaiguan 山海關) [0335], Shijiazhuang 石家莊 [0311], Tangshan 唐山 [0315], Zhangjiakou 張家口 (former Kalgan 張垣) [0313]

TOPOGRAPHY: 35 percent mountains, 12 percent highlands between 1200 and 1500 m, ca. 50 percent plains, hills and basins, 2 percent low lying land, elevation higher in NW and lower in SE. The province can be divided into four topographical zones: Zhangbei Plateau 張北高原 (also called Bashang Plateau 壩上高原, an extension of the Inner Mongolia Plateau 內蒙古高原), Northern Hebei Mountain Area 冀北山地 (transitional area from Inner Mongolia Plateau to North China Plain 華北平原, greatly eroded by rivers, includes Yanshan Mountains 燕山山地 and basins like Chengde Basin 承德盆地, among others), Western Hebei Mountain Area 冀西山地 (has many small valleys and basins and includes Taihang Mountains 太行山, situated at eastern end of Loess Plateau 黃土高原), Hebei Plain 河北平原 (an extension of the North China Plain, with the Bohai Sea 渤海 in the east, Taihang Mountains in the west, and Yanshan Mountains in the north; average 50-100 m above sea level; soil severely salinated because of poor drainage)

HIGHEST PEAK: Lesser Wutai Mountain 小五台山 (2882 m) in the the Taihang Mountain Range 太行山

RIVERS AND LAKES: Hebei's most important river systems are the Huanghe 黃河 ("Yellow River"), Haihe 海河 (and its tributaries the Yongding River 永定河 [called Yanghe 洋河 and Sanggan 桑干河 in its upper reaches], Ziya River 子牙河 and Daqing River 大清河), and Luanhe 灤河. Major inland rivers: Anguli River 安固里河, Daqinggou River 大青溝. More than 100 lakes dot the province—Baiyangdian Lake 白洋淀, Wen'anwa 文安洼, Hengshui 衡水湖, Anguli Nur 安固里淖, Qagan Nur 察汗淖, and others

CLIMATE: Temperate continental monsoon climate with dry winters and hot, rainy summers. Temperatures vary greatly between north and south—mean annual temperature in Bashang 壩上 1°C, in Handan 邯鄲 13°C (January -21° to -2°C, maximum around -40°C; July 18° to 27°C, maximum over 40°C). Mean annual precipitation 350 to 750 mm, falling mainly between June and August

ECONOMY: Hebei is an important center for agricultural production; main products: wheat, maize, potatoes, rice, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, fruits (especially pears), animal husbandry, aquatic products, forestry. Vast mineral resources: oil, coal, iron ore, nonferrous metals like copper, lead, zinc, manganese, gold, asbestos, phosphorus, limestone, marble, and others. Main industries: coal mining, iron and steel industry, pharmaceuticals, building materials, motor vehicles, oil industry, food processing, textile, ceramics, salt production. GRP 2005: 1009.611 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 123.073 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 14,736.69 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1796.42

SIGHTS: Imperial Summer Villa 避暑山莊 (= Jehol Summer Palace 熱河行宮), Puning Temple 普寧寺, Putuozongsheng Temple 普陀宗聖之廟, Longxing Temple 隆興寺 in Zhengding 正定, Beidaihe 北戴河 seaside resort, Shanhaiguan 山海關 (eastern end of the Great Wall 長城: Old Dragon Head 老龍頭), Western Qing Tombs 清西陵, Eastern Qing Tombs 清東陵

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 11 subdivisions (11 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 172 subdivisions (36 districts, 22 county-level cities, 108 counties, 6 autonomous counties).

- Baoding City 保定市 [3 districts, 4 cities, 18 counties: Beishi District 北市區, Nanshi District 南市區, Xinsbi District 新市區; Anguo City 安國市, Dingzhou City 定州市, Gaobeidian City 高碑店市, Zhuozhou City 涿州市; Anxin County 安新縣, Boye County 博野縣, Dingxing County 定興縣, Fuping County 阜平縣, Gaoyang County 高陽縣, Laishui County 涑水縣, Laiyuan County 涞源縣, Li County 蠡縣, Mancheng County 滿城縣, Qingyuan County 清苑縣, Quyang County 曲陽縣, Rongcheng County 容城縣, Shunping County 順平縣, Tang County 唐縣, Wangdu County 望都縣, Xiong County 雄縣, Xushui County 徐水縣, Yi County 易縣]
- Cangzhou City 滄州市 [2 districts, 4 cities, 9 counties, 1 autonomous county: Xinhua District 新華區, Yunbe District 運河區; Botou City 泊頭市, Hejian City 河間市, Huanghua City 黃驊市, Renqiu City 任丘市; Cang County 滄縣, Dongguang County 東光縣, Haixing County 海興縣, Nanpi County 南皮縣, Qing County 青縣, Suning County 肅寧縣, Wuqiao County 吳橋縣, Xian County 獻縣, Yanshan County 鹽山縣; Mengcun Hui Autonomous County 孟村回族自治縣]
- Chengde City 承德市 [3 districts, 5 counties, 3 autonomous counties: Shuangluan District 雙灤區, Shuangqiao District 雙橋區, Yingshou Yingzi Mining District 鷹手營子礦區; Chengde County 承德縣, Longhua County 隆化縣, Luanping County 灤平縣, Pingquan County 平泉縣, Xinglong County 興隆縣; Fengning Manchu Autonomous County 豐寧滿族自治縣, Kuancheng Manchu Autonomous County 寬城滿族自治縣, Weichang Manchu Mongol Autonomous County 圍場滿族蒙古族自治縣]
- Handan City 邯鄲市 [4 districts, 1 city, 14 counties: Congtai District 叢台區, Fengfeng Mining District 峰峰礦區, Fuxing District 復興區, Hanshan District 邯山區; Wuan City 武安市; Cheng'an County 成安縣, Ci County 磁縣, Daming County 大名縣, Feixiang County 肥鄉縣, Guangping County 廣平縣, Guantao County 館陶縣, Handan County 邯鄲縣, Jize County 雞澤縣, Linzhang County 臨漳縣, Qiu County 邱縣, Quzhou County 曲周縣, She County 涉縣, Wei County 魏縣, Yongnian County 永年縣]
- Hengshui City 衡水市 [1 district, 2 cities, 8 counties: Taocheng District 桃城區; Jizhou City 冀州市, Shenzhou City 深州市; Anping County 安平縣, Fucheng County 阜城縣, Gucheng County 故城縣, Jing County 景縣, Raoyang County 饒陽縣, Wuqiang County 武強縣, Wuyi County 武邑縣, Zaoqiang County 棗強縣]
- Langfang City 廊坊市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 5 counties, 1 autonomous county: Anci District 安次區, Guangyang District 廣陽區; Bazhou City 霸州市, Sanhe City 三河市; Dacheng County 大城縣, Gu'an County 固安縣, Wenan County 文安縣, Xianghe County 香河縣, Yongqing County 永清縣; Dachang Hui Autonomous County 大廠回族自治縣]
- Qinhuangdao City 秦皇島市 [3 districts, 3 counties, 1 autonomous county: Beidaihe District 北戴河區, Haigang District 海港區, Shanhaiguan District 山海關區; Changli County 昌黎縣, Funing County 撫寧縣, Lulong County 盧龍縣; Qinglong Manchu Autonomous County 青龍滿族自治縣]
- Shijiazhuang City 石家莊市 [6 districts, 5 cities, 12 counties: Chang'an District 長安區, Jingxing Mining District 井陘礦區, Qiaodong District 橋東區, Qiaoxi District 橋西區, Xinhua District 新華區, Yuhua District 裕華區; Gaocheng City 藁城市, Jinzhou City 晉州市, Luquan City 鹿泉市, Xinji City 辛集市, Xinle City 新樂市; Gaoyi County 高邑縣, Jingxing County 井陘縣, Lingshou County 靈壽縣, Luancheng County 欒城縣, Pingshan County 平山縣, Shenze County 深澤縣, Wuji County 無極縣, Xingtang County 行唐縣, Yuanshi County 元氏縣, Zanhuang County 贊皇縣, Zhao County 趙縣, Zhengding County 正定縣]

- Tangshan City 唐山市 [6 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties: Fengnan District 丰南区, Fengrun District 豐潤區, Guye District 古冶區, Kaiping District 開平區, Lubei District 路北區, Lunan District 路南區; Qian'an City 遷安市, Zunhua City 遵化市; Leting County 樂亭縣, Luan County 灤縣, Luannan County 灤南縣, Qianxi County 遷西縣, Tanghai County 唐海縣, Yutian County 玉田縣]
- Xingtai City 邢台市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 15 counties: Qiaodong District 橋東區, Qiaoxi District 橋西區; Nangong City 南宮市, Shabe City 沙河市; Boxiang County 柏鄉縣, Guangzong County 廣宗縣, Julu County 巨鹿縣, Lincheng County 臨城縣, Linxi County 臨西縣, Longyao County 隆堯縣, Nanhe County 南和縣, Neiqiu County 內丘縣, Ningjin County 寧晉縣, Pingxiang County 平鄉縣, Qinghe County 清河縣, Ren County 任縣, Wei County 威縣, Xingtai County 邢台縣, Xinbe County 新河縣]
- Zhangjiakou City 張家口市 [4 districts, 13 counties: Qiaodong District 橋東區, Qiaoxi District 橋西區, Xiabuayuan District 下花園區, Xuanhua District 宣化區; Chibeng County 赤城縣, Chongli County 崇禮縣, Guyuan County 沽源縣, Huaian County 懷安縣, Huailai County 懷來縣, Kangbao County 康保縣, Shangyi County 尚義縣, Wanquan County 萬全縣, Wei County 蔚縣, Xuanhua County 宣化縣, Yangyuan County 陽原縣, Zhangbei County 張北縣, Zhuolu County 涿鹿縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Handan 邯鄲 (Zhao 趙 517-228 BC, Warring States), Wuyang 武陽 [today's Yi County 易縣] (Yan 燕 ca. 1000-226 BC, Warring States), Ye 鄴 [today's Linzhang County 臨漳縣] (Eastern Wei 東魏 534-550 and Northern Qi 北齊 550-577, Southern and Northern Dynasties; Later Zhao 後趙 319-351 and Former Yan 前燕 349-370, Sixteen Nations), Zhongshan 中山 [today's Dingzhou 定州/Baoding 保定] (Later Yan 後燕 384-409, Sixteen Nations)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Hebei = north of the river, refers to the Yellow River (Huanghe 黃河). The name of the province changed several times in history—in the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368) it was called Zhongshu Province 中書省, in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) Jingshi 京師, in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) Zhili 直隸, name was changed to Hebei in 1928

ABBREVIATIONS: Ji 冀—in ancient times the region belonged to the Ji region 冀州, one of nine regions in China; sometimes the abbreviation Yan 燕 is used for the northern part of Hebei province

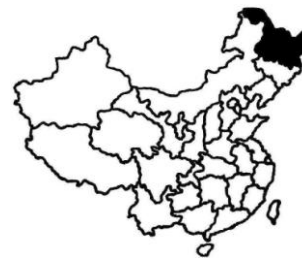
OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: When the northeastern provinces were rearranged after the establishment of the PRC, Hebei received parts of the provinces Chahar 察哈爾 and Jehol 熱河, and before that Hebei's capital was Qingyuan 清苑. In the past Zhangjiakou was called "Kalgan" (張垣). The area around the city of Sanhe 三河 is an exclave between Beijing and Tianjin, separated from the rest of Hebei's territory. Hebei belongs to an earthquake-prone region, in July 1976 a quake with a magnitude of 8.2 flattened the city of Tangshan 唐山 and killed at least 240,000 people

11. Heilongjiang 黑龍江 (aka Heilungkiang)

AREA: 469,000 km²; population: 38.20 million (1949: 10.14 million); population density: 81.44 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: Heilongjiang *sheng* 黑龍江省

CAPITAL: Harbin 哈爾濱 (pop. 9.7484 million, latitude 45°45' N, longitude 126°41' E, elevation



143 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Dahur/Daur 達斡爾族, Ewenki 鄂溫克族, Goldi/Hezhen 赫哲族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Kirghiz 柯爾克孜族, Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Oroqen 鄂倫春族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: Northeast China 東北—former Manchuria (latitude 43°22' to 53°24' N, longitude 121°13' to 135°5' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Jilin 吉林; Russia (Primoriye Province)

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Harbin 哈爾濱 [0451], Hegang 鶴崗 [0454], Jixi 雞西 [0453], Mohe 漠河 [0457], Mudanjiang 牡丹江 [0453], Qiqihar 齊齊哈爾 (= Tsitsihar) [0452], Shuangyashan 雙鴨山 [0454], Suifenhe 綏芬河 [0453], Yichun 伊春 [0458]

TOPOGRAPHY: Half mountainous and half plains and plateaus, basin-shaped with the vast Songnen Plain 松嫩平原 in the middle (adjoined by the Sanjiang Lowlands 三江平原濕地), surrounded by mountain ranges (Greater Hinggan Mountains 大興安嶺, Lesser Hinggan Mountains 小興安嶺, Yilehuli Mountains 伊勒呼里山, Wudalianchi Volcanic Mountains 五大連池火山群 in the north, Zhangguangcai Mountain Range 張廣才嶺, Laoye Mountain Range 老爺嶺, Wandashan 完達山 in the southeast). The northernmost point of the PRC is Ussuri 烏蘇里 in Heilongjiang, the easternmost point is an uninhabited place close to Khabarovsk 伯力 (Russia)

HIGHEST PEAK: Mt. Datudingzi 大禿頂子山 (1690 m) in the Zhangguangcai Mountain Range 張廣才嶺

RIVERS AND LAKES: Heilongjiang (= Amur) River system 黑龍江—sources: Shilka River 石勒喀河, Ergun River 額爾古納河; major tributaries: Ussuri 烏蘇里江 (called Wula River 烏拉河 in the upper reaches), Songari River system 松花江 (tributaries: Nen River 嫩江, Hulan River 呼蘭河, Mudan River 牡丹江); Suifen River 綏芬河. During winter, the Heilongjiang and the Ussuri are frozen, the thickness of the ice allows motor traffic; Heilongjiang is the third-largest river in China. Three large lakes—Lake Khanka 興凱湖 at the border with Russia, Jingbo Lake 鏡泊湖, and Wudalianchi 五大連池

CLIMATE: Continental with long, dry, severe winters and short, humid summers. With its varied topography and due to the alternating influence of high and low atmospheric pressures and monsoonal winds, Heilongjiang's climate varies greatly in its different parts. Mean annual temperature -2° to 3° C, although the temperature may vary over a range of 40° C throughout the year. The lowest temperature ever measured in China was -52.3° C in Mohe (February 1969). Annual precipitation averages 550 mm; at the Zhangguangcai Mountains in the southeast it can reach 1000 mm and at the Greater Hinggan Mountains it averages less than 500 mm (windward side respectively), 60 percent of precipitation falls between June and August, little precipitation in winter and spring

ECONOMY: A quarter of the province is covered by fertile black earth (chernozem), and Heilongjiang's farming is highly mechanized. Main agricultural products are wheat, rice, maize, soybeans, millet and sorghum; cash crops include sugar-beet, flax, tobacco and sunflower seeds. Heilongjiang is China's most important forestry base, and it has a long history of animal husbandry (horses, oxen, sheep, deer). The province ranks first in the country's oil reserves as well, other mineral resources include coal, natural gas, graphite, non-ferrous metals like gold, copper, lead and zinc. Major industries: cereal production, coal mining, timber, oil, engineering and machinery (tractors, etc.), energy generation. Light industry: sugar refining, papermaking, dairy product processing, brewing, textiles, and others. GRP

2005: 551.150 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 67.186 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 14,428.01 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1758.79

SIGHTS: Harbin 哈爾濱 (Ice Lantern Festival 冰燈節, Daoli District 道里區), Zhalong Nature Reserve 扎龍自然保護區, Mirror Lake 鏡泊湖, 731 Exhibition Hall 七三一部隊罪證陳列館 at Pingfang 平房 (Harbin City)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 13 subdivisions (12 prefecture-level cities, 1 prefecture [area]); on the county level, there are 128 subdivisions (64 districts, 18 county-level cities, 45 counties, 1 autonomous county).

- Daqing City 大慶市 [5 districts, 3 counties, 1 autonomous county: Datong District 大同區, Honggang District 紅崗區, Longfeng District 龍鳳區, Ranghulu District 讓胡路區, Saertu District 薩爾圖區; Lindian County 林甸縣, Zhaoyuan County 肇源縣, Zhaozhou County 肇州縣; Dorbod Mongol Autonomous County 杜爾伯特蒙古自治縣]
- Daxing'anling prefecture 大興安嶺地區 [3 counties: Huma County 呼瑪縣, Mohe County 漠河縣, Tabe County 塔河縣]
- Harbin City 哈爾濱市 [8 districts, 3 cities, 7 counties: Acheng District 阿城區, Daoli District 道里區, Daonai District 道外區, Hulan District 呼蘭區, Nangang District 南崗區, Pingfang District 平房區, Songbei District 松北區, Xiangfang District 香坊區; Shangzhi City 尚志市, Shuangcheng City 雙城市, Wuchang City 五常市; Bayan County 巴彥縣, Bin County 賓縣, Fangzheng County 方正縣, Mulan County 木蘭縣, Tonghe County 通河縣, Yanshou County 延壽縣, Yilan County 依蘭縣]
- Hegang City 鶴崗市 [6 districts, 2 counties: Dongshan District 東山區, Gongnong District 工農區, Nanshan District 南山區, Xiangyang District 向陽區, Xing'an District 興安區, Xingshan District 興山區; Luobei County 蘿北縣, Suibin County 綏濱縣]
- Heihe City 黑河市 [1 district, 2 cities, 3 counties: Aihui District 愛輝區; Beian City 北安市, Wudalianchi City 五大連池市; Nenjiang County 嫩江縣, Sunwu County 孫吳縣, Xunke County 遜克縣]
- Jiamusi City 佳木斯市 [4 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Dongfeng District 東風區, Jiao District 郊區, Qianjin District 前進區, Xiangyang District 向陽區; Fujin City 富錦市, Tongjiang City 同江市; Fuyuan County 撫遠縣, Huachuan County 樺川縣, Huanan County 樺南縣, Tangyuan County 湯原縣]
- Jixi City 雞西市 [6 districts, 2 cities, 1 county: Chengzibe District 城子河區, Didao District 滴道區, Hengshan District 恆山區, Jiguan District 雞冠區, Lishu District 梨樹區, Mashan District 麻山區; Hulin City 虎林市, Mishan City 密山市; Jidong County 雞東縣]
- Mudanjiang City 牡丹江市 [4 districts, 4 cities, 2 counties: Aimin District 愛民區, Dongan District 東安區, Xi'an District 西安區, Yangming District 陽明區; Hailin City 海林市, Muleng City 穆稜市, Ning'an City 寧安市, Suifenhe City 綏芬河市; Dongning County 東寧縣, Linkou County 林口縣]
- Qiqihar City 齊齊哈爾市 [7 districts, 1 city, 8 counties: Ang'angxi District 昂昂溪區, Fularji District 富拉爾基區, Jianhua District 建華區, Longsha District 龍沙區, Meilisi Dabur District 梅里斯達斡爾族區, Nianzishan District 碾子山區, Tiejing District 鐵鋒區; Nehe City 訥河市; Baiquan County 拜泉縣, Fuyu County 富裕縣, Gannan County 甘南縣, Kedong County 克東縣, Keshan County 克山縣, Longjiang County 龍江縣, Tailai County 泰來縣, Yian County 依安縣]
- Qitaihe City 七台河市 [3 districts, 1 county: Qiezihe District 茄子河區, Taoshan District 桃山區, Xinxing District 新興區; Boli County 勃利縣]
- Shuangyashan City 雙鴨山市 [4 districts, 4 counties: Baoshan District 寶山區, Jianshan District 尖山區, Lingdong District 嶺東區, Sifangtai District 四方台區; Baoqing County 寶清縣,

Jixian County 集賢縣, Raobe County 饒河縣, Youyi County 友誼縣]

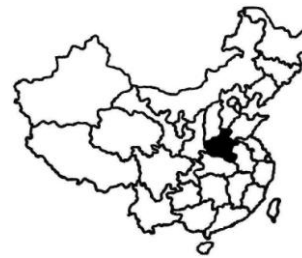
- Suihua City 綏化市 [1 district, 3 cities, 6 counties: Beilin District 北林區; Anda City 安達市, Hailun City 海倫市, Zhaodong City 肇東市; Lanxi County 蘭西縣, Mingshui County 明水縣, Qing'an County 慶安縣, Qinggang County 青岡縣, Suileng County 綏稜縣, Wangkui County 望奎縣]
- Yichun City 伊春市 [15 districts, 1 city, 1 county: Cuiluan District 翠巒區, Dailing District 帶嶺區, Hongxing District 紅星區, Jinsbantun District 金山屯區, Meixi District 美溪區, Nancha District 南岔區, Shangganling District 上甘嶺區, Tangwanghe District 湯旺河區, Wumabe District 烏馬河區, Wuyiling District 烏伊嶺區, Wuying District 五營區, Xilin District 西林區, Xinqing District 新青區, Yichun District 伊春區, Youbao District 友好區; Tieli City 鐵力市; Jiayin County 嘉蔭縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Huining 會寧 [today's Acheng 阿城] (Jin 金 1115-1234 [Jurchen tatars 女真])

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Heilongjiang 黑龍江 (= black dragon river) is the Chinese name of the Amur river

ABBREVIATION: Hei 黑—just a short form of Heilongjiang, the abbreviation means “black”

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: When the northeastern provinces were rearranged after the establishment of the PRC, Heilongjiang received all of Hokiang Province 合江, most of Nunkiang 嫩江, and part of Sungkiang 松江, prior to which its capital was Beian 北安. The oil-field in Daqing 大慶 played a major role in CCP propaganda during the Cultural Revolution. In March 1969 military battles erupted between the PRC and the USSR over the sovereignty of Damansky Island (Zhenbao dao 珍寶島) in the Ussuri River. Heilongjiang is home to the longest railway mileage in China



12. Henan 河南 (aka Honan)

AREA: 167,000 km²; population: 93.80 million (1949: 41.74 million, 1987: 79.69 million); population density: 561.67 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: Henan sheng 河南省

CAPITAL: Zhengzhou 鄭州 (pop. 6.797 million, latitude 34°35' N, longitude 113°38' E, elevation 111 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (99 percent of population); Chuang 壯族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin, southern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North China (latitude 31°23' to 36°22' N, longitude 110°21' to 116°39' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Anhui 安徽, Hebei 河北, Hubei 湖北, Shaanxi 陝西, Shandong 山東, Shanxi 山西

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Anyang 安陽 [0372], Kaifeng 開封 (abbrev. Bian 汴) [0378], Luoyang 洛陽 [0379], Nanyang 南陽 [0377], Pingdingshan 平頂山 [0375], Sanmenxia 三門峽 [0398], Xinxiang 新鄉 [0373], Zhengzhou 鄭州 [0371]

TOPOGRAPHY: Higher in the west and lower in the east, sloping downward from northwest to southeast. 26.6 percent mountains (West Henan Mountain Area 豫西山地 an extension of the Qinling Mountains 秦嶺—Funiu Mountains 伏牛山, Tongbai Mountains 桐柏山, Xiao-

shan Mountains 崑山, Xionger Mountains 熊耳山, Waifang Mountains 外方山; South Henan Mountain Area 豫南山地—Dabie Mountains 大別山, Jigong Mountains 雞公山; North Henan Mountain Area 豫北山地—Taihang Mountains 太行山, Wangwu Mountains 王屋山), 17.7 percent hills, 55.7 percent plains and basins (Huanghai Plain 黃淮平原/Yudong Plain 豫東平原 as part of the North China Plain 華北平原, Huaihe River Valley 淮河流域, Nanyang Basin 南陽盆地)

HIGHEST PEAK: Laoyacha 老鴉岔 (2414 m) in the Xiaoshan Mountains 崑山

RIVERS AND LAKES: Huanghe 黃河 in northern Henan and its tributaries (Yihe 伊河, Luohe 洛河, Qinhe 沁河, Danhe 丹河), Huaihe 淮河 in southern Henan and its tributaries (Shiguan River 史灌河, Hongru 洪汝河, Bailu 白露河, and others), Tang River 唐河 and Bai River 白河 (tributaries of Hanshui River 漢水), Wei River 衛河 (tributary of the Haihe 海河). Due to silt deposits (fertile loess), Huanghe's riverbed in some places exceeds the height of the surrounding surface by 3 to 10 meters, posing a serious threat of flooding. An important project for water regulation was the construction of the Sanmenxia Reservoir 三門峽水庫 in 1960, other lakes include the Xiaolangdi Reservoir 小浪底水庫, Danjiangkou Reservoir 丹江口水庫, Suya Lake 宿鴨湖水庫, Nanwan Reservoir 南灣水庫, Baiguishan Reservoir 白龜山水庫, Yahekou Reservoir 鴨河口水庫, and many others

CLIMATE: Mild with sharp transitions between the seasons—arid and inclement winters, dry and windy springs, hot and rainy summers, fine and clear autumns. Mean annual temperature 12° to 15°C (January -2° to 2°C, July 27° to 28°C). The Nanyang Basin is a subtropical area. Annual precipitation 600 to 900 mm, increasing in general from north to south (north: 600 mm, south: 1300 mm), 45-60 percent of which falls in the summer

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are wheat, maize, rice, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, cotton, oil-bearing crops like peanuts, rapeseed and sesame; flue-cured tobacco, fruits like apples, persimmons, dates, and others. Henan is an important center for animal husbandry and livestock (pigs, sheep, poultry, donkeys, mules, horses etc.). Forested areas increasing due to afforestation. Mineral resources: large reserves of coal, aluminium and molybdenum; gold, iron, copper, bauxite, crude oil. Major industries: metallurgy (bauxite mining, aluminium refining), energy (coal production, thermal power plants, hydroelectric power stations), machine building (especially tractors), light and textile industries. GRP 2005: 1058.742 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 129.063 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 11,287.22 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1375.93

SIGHTS: Kaifeng 開封, Luoyang 洛陽, Shaolin Temple 少林寺 at the foot of Songshan 嵩山 (1512 m, one of the Five Taoist Sacred Mountains 五岳) in the Waifang Mountains 外方山, Dragon Gate (Longmen) Grottoes 龍門石窟, Rooster Mountain 雞公山 (744 m)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 17 subdivisions (17 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 159 subdivisions (50 districts, 21 county-level cities, 88 counties). Jiyuan 濟源 is not counted as prefecture-level city, it has a special status and is directly administered by the province as a county-level city.

- Anyang City 安陽市 [4 districts, 1 city, 4 counties: Beiguan District 北關區, Longan District 龍安區, Wenfeng District 文峰區, Yindu District 殷都區; Linzhou City 林州市; Anyang County 安陽縣, Hua County 滑縣, Neihuang County 內黃縣, Tangyin County 湯陰縣]
- Hebi City 鶴壁市 [3 districts, 2 counties: Hesban District 鶴山區, Qibin District 淇濱區, Shancheng District 山城區, Jun County 浚縣, Qi County 淇縣]
- Jiaozuo City 焦作市 [4 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Jiefang District 解放區, Macun District 馬村區, Shanyang District 山陽區, Zhongzhan District 中站區; Mengzhou City 孟州市, Qinyang City 沁陽市; Boai County 博愛縣, Wen County 溫縣, Wuzhi County 武陟縣, Xiuyu County 修武縣]

- Jiyuan City 濟源市 (directly administered by the province [*sheng zhixia* 省直轄])
- Kaifeng City 開封市 [5 districts, 5 counties: Gulou District 鼓樓區, Jinming District 金明區, Longting District 龍亭區, Shunbe Hui District 順河回族區, Yuwangtai District 禹王台區, Kaifeng County 開封縣, Lankao County 蘭考縣, Qi County 杞縣, Tongxu County 通許縣, Weishi County 尉氏縣]
- Luohe City 漯河市 [3 districts, 2 counties: Yancheng District 郟城區, Yuanhui District 源匯區, Zhaoling District 召陵區, Linying County 臨潁縣, Wuyang County 舞陽縣]
- Luoyang City 洛陽市 [6 districts, 1 city, 8 counties: Chanbe Hui District 瀘河回族區, Jianxi District 澗西區, Jili District 吉利區, Laobeng District 老城區, Luolong District 洛龍區, Xigong District 西工區; Yanshi City 偃師市; Luanchuan County 欒川縣, Luoning County 洛寧縣, Mengjin County 孟津縣, Ruyang County 汝陽縣, Song County 嵩縣, Xin'an County 新安縣, Yichuan County 伊川縣, Yiyang County 宜陽縣]
- Nanyang City 南陽市 [2 districts, 1 city, 10 counties: Wancheng District 宛城區, Wolong District 臥龍區; Dengzhou City 鄧州市; Fangcheng County 方城縣, Nanzhao County 南召縣, Neixiang County 內鄉縣, Sheqi County 社旗縣, Tanghe County 唐河縣, Tongbo County 桐柏縣, Xichuan County 淅川縣, Xinye County 新野縣, Xixia County 西峽縣, Zhenping County 鎮平縣]
- Pingdingshan City 平頂山市 [4 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Shilong District 石龍區, Weidong District 衛東區, Xinhua District 新華區, Zhanbe District 湛河區; Ruizhou City 汝州市, Wugang City 舞鋼市; Baofeng County 寶豐縣, Jia County 郊縣, Lushan County 魯山縣, Ye County 葉縣]
- Puyang City 濮陽市 [1 district, 5 counties: Hualong District 華龍區; Fan County 范縣, Nanle County 南樂縣, Puyang County 濮陽縣, Qingfeng County 清豐縣, Taiqian County 台前縣]
- Sanmenxia City 三門峽市 [1 district, 2 cities, 3 counties: Hubin District 湖濱區; Lingbao City 靈寶市, Yima City 義馬市; Lushi County 盧氏縣, Shengchi County 澗池縣, Xia County 陝縣]
- Shangqiu City 商丘市 [2 districts, 1 city, 6 counties: Liangyuan District 梁園區, Suiyang District 睢陽區; Yongcheng City 永城市; Minquan County 民權縣, Ningling County 寧陵縣, Sui County 睢縣, Xiayi County 夏邑縣, Yucheng County 虞城縣, Zhecheng County 柘城縣]
- Xinxiang City 新鄉市 [4 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties: Hongqi District 紅旗區, Fengquan District 鳳泉區, Muye District 牧野區, Weibin District 衛濱區; Huixian City 輝縣市, Weibui City 衛輝市; Changyuan County 長垣縣, Fengqiu County 封丘縣, Huojia County 獲嘉縣, Xinxiang County 新鄉縣, Yanjin County 延津縣, Yuanyang County 原陽縣]
- Xinyang City 信陽市 [2 districts, 8 counties: Pingqiao District 平橋區, Shibe District 浉河區; Guangshan County 光山縣, Gushi County 固始縣, Huaibin County 淮濱縣, Huangchuan County 潢川縣, Luoshan County 羅山縣, Shangcheng County 商城縣, Xi County 息縣, Xin County 新縣]
- Xuchang City 許昌市 [1 district, 2 cities, 3 counties: Weidu District 魏都區; Changge City 長葛市, Yuzhou City 禹州市; Xiangcheng County 襄城縣, Xuchang County 許昌縣, Yanling County 鄢陵縣]
- Zhengzhou City 鄭州市 [6 districts, 5 cities, 1 county: Erqi District 二七區, Guancheng Hui District 管城回族區, Huiji District 惠濟區, Jinsui District 金水區, Shangjie District 上街區, Zhongyuan District 中原區; Dengfeng City 登封市, Gongyi City 鞏義市, Xinmi City 新密市, Xinzheng City 新鄭市, Yingyang City 滎陽市; Zhongmou County 中牟縣]
- Zhoukou City 周口市 [1 district, 1 city, 8 counties: Chuanhui District 川匯區; Xiangcheng City 項城市; Dancheng County 鄆城縣, Fugou County 扶溝縣, Huaiyang County 淮陽縣, Luyi County 鹿邑縣, Shangshui County 商水縣, Shenqiu County 沈丘縣, Taikang County 太康縣, Xibua County 西華縣]

- Zhumadian City 駐馬店市 [1 district, 9 counties: Yibeng District 驛城區; Miyang County 泌陽縣, Pingyu County 平輿縣, Queshan County 確山縣, Ru'nán County 汝南縣, Shangcai County 上蔡縣, Suiping County 遂平縣, Xincái County 新蔡縣, Xiping County 西平縣, Zhengyang County 正陽縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Chen 陳 [today's Huaiyang County 淮陽縣] (*Chu 楚* 847-223 BC, *Warring States*), Daliang 大梁 [today's Kaifeng 開封] (*Wei 魏* 424-225 BC, *Warring States*), Kaifeng 開封 (*Northern Song 北宋* 960-1126; *Later Liang 後梁* 907-923, *Later Jin 後晉* 936-947, *Later Han 後漢* 947-950, *Later Zhou 後周* 951-060, *Five Dynasties*), Luoyang 洛陽 (*Eastern Han 東漢* 23-220, *Western Jin 西晉* 265-316, *Sui 隋* 581-618, *Tang 唐* 618-906; *Wei 魏* 220-265, *Three Kingdoms*; *Later Tang 後唐* 923-936, *Five Dynasties*), Luoyi 洛邑 [today's Luoyang 洛陽] (*Eastern Zhou 東周* 770-221 BC), Yangzhai 陽翟 [today's Yuzhou 禹州] (*Han 韓* 424-230 BC, *Warring States*), Yin 殷 [today's Xiaotun 小屯, Anyang County 安陽縣] (*Shang 商*/*Yin 殷* ca. 1500-1000 BC)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Henan (= south of the river) refers to the Yellow River (Huanghe 黃河)

ABBREVIATION: Yu 豫—in ancient times the area belonged to the Yu Region 豫州, one of nine regions in China

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Henan has a long history and can be regarded as the cradle of Chinese civilization. Before the establishment of the PRC, its capital was Kaifeng 開封. The Red Flag Irrigation Canal 紅旗渠 in the border region with Shanxi and Hebei provinces was built between 1960 and 1969, and its construction was praised enthusiastically by CCP propaganda during the Cultural Revolution



13. Hong Kong 香港 (aka Hongkong)

AREA: 1098 km²; population: 6.936 million (1945: 600,000, 1950: 2.0 million, 1988: 5.6 million); population density: 6351.64 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Special administrative region (*tebie xingzhengqu 特別行政區*) of the PRC [since July 1997], full name in Chinese: *Xianggang tebie xingzhengqu 香港特別行政區*

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (98.5 percent), Asian and European foreigners

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Cantonese 廣東話, English, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua 普通話* (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: South China (latitude 22°8' to 22°35' N, longitude 113°49' to 114°31' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCE: Guangdong 廣東

ADJACENT SEAS: South China Sea 南海; length of coastline 733 km

GEOGRAPHY: Hong Kong is situated at the east side of the Pearl River Estuary 珠江三角洲; its terrain is mainly hilly with steep granitic and volcanic mountains. More than 20 peaks over 500 m, highest peak Tai Mo Shan 大帽山 (957 m) in the New Territories 新界, other high mountains on Lantau Island 大嶼山. Level land is scarce, only 15 percent of Hong Kong's territory is developed. Main urban settlements on Kowloon Peninsula 九龍半島 and on Hong Kong Island 香港島. Only one significant river: the Sham Chun River 深圳河 at the border with Guangdong Province. Hong Kong's territory includes 235 outlying islands, the biggest of them being Lantau Island (146.38 km²), Hong Kong Island (80.4 km²), and Lamma Island 南丫島 (13.55 km²)

CLIMATE: Subtropical and monsoonal with mild winters and hot, humid summers. Average

temperature 22.8°C (February 13° to 17°C, July 26° to 31°C), lowest in winter 0°C, highest in summer 35°C. Rainy season May-September, annual precipitation 2100 to 2300 mm, average humidity 78 percent. Frequent threat of typhoons in summer and early autumn

ECONOMY: Heavy rainfalls wash away nutrients from the soil, making it unsuitable for intensive agriculture (less than 10 percent of the land area is suitable for farming). Hong Kong has no natural resources except a deep-water harbour and human capital, but has flourished as a trading and manufacturing center since the early 20th century, making “Made in Hong Kong” a household phrase. Following China’s economic liberalization in the 1980s and an increase in foreign investment, China became the world’s factory for cheap, mass-produced goods, replacing Hong Kong, which in turn became China’s shipping center and most important trade hub. Today, Hong Kong is the busiest container port in the world but struggles with rising unemployment due to increasing labor costs. GDP 2005: HK\$ 1382.1 billion/US\$ 177.7 billion, per capita GDP 2005: HK\$ 199,261/US\$ 25,622

SIGHTS: Victoria Peak 扯旗山/山頂 (552 m), Ocean Park 海洋公園, Repulse Bay 淺水灣, Hong Kong Park 香港公園, Kowloon Nathan Road 九龍彌敦道, Tian Tan Buddha 天壇大佛

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Hong Kong SAR is subdivided into 18 districts (4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 on Kowloon, 9 in the New Territories). Each district has a district council (*quyihui* 區議會).

- Hong Kong Island 香港島 [4 districts: Central and Western District 中西區, Eastern District 東區, Southern District 南區, Wan Chai District 灣仔區]
- Kowloon 九龍 [5 districts: Kowloon City District 九龍城區, Kwun Tong District 觀塘區, Sham Shui Po District 深水埗區, Wong Tai Sin District 黃大仙區, Yau Tsim Mong District 油尖旺區]
- New Territories 新界 [East—4 districts: North District 北區, Sai Kung District 西貢區, Sha Tin District 沙田區, Tai Po District 大埔區; west—5 districts: Islands District 離島區, Kwai Tsing District 葵青區, Tuen Mun District 屯門區, Tsuen Wan District 荃灣區, Yuen Long District 元朗區]

ORIGIN OF THE CITY’S NAME: Hong Kong is a word in Cantonese pronunciation, in Mandarin Chinese the city is called “Xianggang”, which in English means “fragrant harbour”

ABBREVIATION: Gang 港—just a short form of Hong Kong, the abbreviation means “harbour”

INTERNATIONAL DIALLING CODE: +852

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Hong Kong became a British crown colony after the first Opium war in 1842 and was returned to China in 1997. Even after the handover Hong Kong retained its own currency, the “Hong Kong Dollar” (*gangbi* 港幣, 1 HK\$ = 100 cents). Hong Kong’s judiciary and local laws are separate from those of the PRC, and there is no capital punishment. In July 1998 a new international airport (Chek Lap Kok 赤立角) entered into service on Lantau Island; the old airport Kai Tak 啟德 in Kowloon was closed. The Tian Tan Buddha 天壇大佛 on Lantau Island is the tallest outdoor seated bronze Buddha in the world (34 m high). Most people in Hong Kong speak Cantonese, while Mandarin Chinese is gaining in popularity. In terms of air quality, Hong Kong is regarded as one of the world’s most polluted cities; however, life expectancy in Hong Kong is among the highest in the world—women 84.7 years, men 79.0 years

14. Hubei 湖北 (aka Hupeh, Hupei)

AREA: 187,400 km²; **population:** 57.10 million (1949: 25.36 million, 1987: 51.2 million);

population density: 304.69 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Hubei sheng* 湖北省

CAPITAL: Wuhan 武漢 (pop. 8.0136 million, latitude 30°51' N, longitude 114°51' E, elevation 23 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Borean/Bai 白族, Bouyei 布依族, Chuang 壯族, Dong 侗族, Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Hmong/Miao 苗族, Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Tibetan 藏族, Tuchia 土家族, Uighur 維吾爾族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin, southern Mandarin), Hunanese (Xiang) dialect 湘方言

LOCATION: Central China (latitude 29°25' to 33°21' N, longitude 108°21' to 116°7' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Anhui 安徽, Chongqing 重慶, Henan 河南, Hunan 湖南, Jiangxi 江西, Shaanxi 陝西

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Enshi 恩施 [0718], Huangshi 黃石 [0714], Jiangling 江陵 [0716], Shashi 沙市 [0716], Shiyan 十堰 [0719], Wuhan 武漢 (formed from a merger of Wuchang 武昌, Hankow 漢口 and Hanyang 漢陽 in 1949) [027], Xiangfan 襄樊 [0710], Yichang 宜昌 [0717]

TOPOGRAPHY: Generally high in the west and low in the east—55 percent mountains (Southwest Hubei Mountain Area 鄂西南山地 at the eastern edge of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau 雲貴高原—Qingjiang River Valley 清江流域, Wushan Mountains 巫山 with two of the Three Gorges 三峽), 25 percent hills (Northwest Hubei Hilly Area 鄂西北崗地 as extension of the Qinling Mountains 秦嶺 and Daba Mountains 大巴山—Wudang Mountains 武當山, Jingshan Mountains 荊山, includes Yunxian Basin 鄖縣盆地 and Junxian Basin 均縣盆地; Northern Hubei Mound Area 鄂北丘陵 bordered by Wudang Mountains, Dahong Mountains 大洪山 and Tongbai Mountains 桐柏山; Northeastern Hubei Hilly Area 鄂東北丘陵地區—Dahong Mountains, Tongbai Mountains, Dabie Mountains 大別山; Southeast Low Mountain and Hilly Area 鄂東南丘陵 including Jiugong Mountain 九宮山 and the Mufu Mountains 幕阜山 at the border with Jiangxi), 20 percent plains (Jianghan Plain 江漢平原)

HIGHEST PEAK: Dashennongjia Mountain 大神農架 (3105 m) close to the Wudang Mountains 武當山

RIVERS AND LAKES: There are more than 1100 rivers in Hubei, virtually all of them tributaries of the Yangtze River 長江—Han River 漢水 (tributaries: Duhe 堵河, Danjiang 丹江, Tangbai 唐白, and others), Qingjiang 清江, and many others. Between the cities of Zhijiang 枝江 and Chenglingji 城陵磯 the Yangtze River is known as the Jingjiang 荊江, which follows a meandering course. Hubei is also called “The province of one thousand lakes” (千湖之省) and possesses more freshwater lakes than any other Chinese province. These include Honghu 洪湖, Changhu 長湖, Liangzi Lake 梁子湖, Zhangdu Lake 張渡湖, Diaocha Lake 刁汊湖, Paihu 排湖, and many others, as well as numerous reservoirs: Zhanghe Reservoir 漳河水庫, Danjiangkou Reservoir 丹江口水庫, Fushui Reservoir 富水水庫, Lushui Reservoir 陸水水庫, Bailianhe Reservoir 白蓮河水庫 etc.

CLIMATE: Subtropical and warm-temperate monsoon climate with distinct seasons—abundant rainfall and fairly sizeable temperature changes in spring; summer humid at the beginning with a large proportion of the province’s precipitation falling, later hot, stuffy and dry; autumn sunny and cool in the east and rainy in the west; winter very cold with scant rainfall. Mean annual temperature 15° to 17°C, increasing from north to south (January 3° to 4°C, July 27° to 29°C). Average annual precipitation 700 to 1700 mm, unevenly distributed across the



province, some areas experience droughts in summer and autumn

ECONOMY: Hubei's climatic conditions are favorable to agriculture. Major products include rice, wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, fruits, oil-bearing crops like sesame and peanuts, animal husbandry being another important agricultural sector, widespread freshwater fish farming. Mineral resources: rich reserves of iron ore, besides which coal, gypsum, copper, gold, quartz, barite, phosphorus, and others. Major industries: iron and steel, machine-building and car production, shipbuilding, electronics, textile industry. China's biggest infrastructure project at present is the controversial Three Gorges Dam 三峽大壩 at Gezhouba 葛洲壩 which will create a huge reservoir on the Yangtze River by 2009. The hydroelectric facility is expected to generate 18,200 MW of electricity, but Hubei already had rich hydroelectric power potential before the construction of the Three Gorges Dam. GRP 2005: 652.014 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 79.482 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 11,418.80 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1391.97

SIGHTS: Yellow Crane Tower 黃鶴樓 in Wuhan 武漢, Yichang 宜昌, Shennongjia Forest District 神農架林區, Golden Hall 金殿 at Wudangshan 武當山 (1612 m), two of the Three Yangtze Gorges 長江三峽: Xiling Gorge 西陵峽 and Wuxia Gorge 巫峽 (at the border with Chongqing), ending at Nanjinguan 南津關 (Yichang)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 13 subdivisions (12 prefecture-level cities, 1 autonomous prefecture); on the county level, there are 102 subdivisions (38 districts, 24 county-level cities, 37 counties, 2 autonomous counties, 1 forestry area). Of these 102 subdivisions, 4 are directly administered county-level divisions—3 directly administered county-level cities and 1 directly administered county-level forestry area.

- Enshi Tuchia Hmong Autonomous Prefecture 恩施土家族苗族自治州 [2 cities, 6 counties: Enshi City 恩施市, Lichuan City 利川市; Badong County 巴東縣, Hefeng County 鶴峰縣, Jiashi County 建始縣, Laifeng County 來鳳縣, Xianfeng County 咸豐縣, Xuanen County 宣恩縣]
- Ezhou City 鄂州市 [3 districts: Echeng District 鄂城區, Huarong District 華容區, Liangzihu District 梁子湖區]
- Huanggang City 黃岡市 [1 district, 2 cities, 7 counties: Huangzhou District 黃州區; Macheng City 麻城市, Wuxue City 武穴市; Hongan County 紅安縣, Huangmei County 黃梅縣, Luotian County 羅田縣, Qichun County 蘄春縣, Tuanfeng County 團風縣, Xishui County 浠水縣, Yingshan County 英山縣]
- Huangshi City 黃石市 [4 districts, 1 city, 1 county: Huangshigang District 黃石港區, Tieshan District 鐵山區, Xialu District 下陸區, Xisaisan District 西塞山區; Daye City 大冶市; Yangxin County 陽新縣]
- Jingmen City 荊門市 [2 districts, 1 city, 2 counties: Dongbao District 東寶區, Duodao District 掇刀區, Zhongxiang City 鐘祥市, Jingshan County 京山縣, Shayang County 沙洋縣]
- Jingzhou City 荊州市 [2 districts, 3 cities, 3 counties: Jingzhou District 荊州區, Shashi District 沙市區; Honghu City 洪湖市, Shishou City 石首市, Songzi City 松滋市; Gongan County 公安縣, Jiangling County 江陵縣, Jianli County 監利縣]
- Qianjiang City 潛江市 (directly administered county-level city)
- Shennongjia Forestry Area 神農架林區 (directly administered county-level forestry area)
- Shiyan City 十堰市 [2 districts, 1 city, 5 counties: Maojian District 茅箭區, Zhangwan District 張灣區; Danjiangkou City 丹江口市; Fang County 房縣, Yun County 鄖縣, Yunxi County 鄖西縣, Zhushan County 竹山縣, Zhuxi County 竹溪縣]
- Suizhou City 隨州市 [1 district, 1 city: Zengdu District 曾都區; Guangshui City 廣水市]
- Tianmen City 天門市 (directly administered county-level city)
- Wuhan City 武漢市 [13 districts: Caidian District 蔡甸區, Dongxihu District 東西湖區,

Hannan District 漢南區, Hanyang District 漢陽區, Hongshan District 洪山區, Huangpo District 黃陂區, Jiang'an District 江岸區, Jiangnan District 江漢區, Jiangxia District 江夏區, Qiaokou District 礄口區, Qingshan District 青山區, Wuchang District 武昌區, Xinzhou District 新洲區]

- Xiangfan City 襄樊市 [3 districts, 3 cities, 3 counties: Fancheng District 樊城區, Xiangcheng District 襄城區, Xiangyang District 襄陽區; Laobekou City 老河口市, Yicheng City 宜城市, Zaoyang City 棗陽市; Baokang County 保康縣, Gucheng County 谷城縣, Nanzhang County 南漳縣]
- Xianning City 咸寧市 [1 district, 1 city, 4 counties: Xian'an District 咸安區; Chibi City 赤壁市; Chongyang County 崇陽縣, Jiayu County 嘉魚縣, Tongcheng County 通城縣, Tongshan County 通山縣]
- Xiantao City 仙桃市 (directly administered county-level city)
- Xiaogan City 孝感市 [1 district, 3 cities, 3 counties: Xiaonan District 孝南區; Anlu City 安陸市, Hanchuan City 漢川市, Yingcheng City 應城市; Dawu County 大悟縣, Xiaochang County 孝昌縣, Yunmeng County 雲夢縣]
- Yichang City 宜昌市 [5 districts, 3 cities, 3 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Dianjun District 點軍區, Wujiagang District 伍家崗區, Xiaoting District 猗亭區, Xiling District 西陵區, Yiling District 夷陵區; Dangyang City 當陽市, Yidu City 宜都市, Zhijiang City 枝江市; Xingshan County 興山縣, Yuanan County 遠安縣, Zigui County 秭歸縣; Wufeng Tuchia Autonomous County 五峰土家族自治縣, Changyang Tuchia Autonomous County 長陽土家族自治縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Danyang 丹陽 [today's Zigui County 秭歸縣] (Chu 楚 847-223 BC, Warring States), Jingzhou 荊州 [today's Jiangling County 江陵縣] (Southern Ping 南平/Jingnan 荊南 907-963, Ten Kingdoms), Ying 郢 [today's Yicheng 宜城] (Chu 楚 847-223 BC, Warring States)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Hubei (= north of the lake) refers to the Dongting Lake 洞庭湖 adjacent to the southern border of the province

ABBREVIATION: E 鄂—in ancient times the region belonged to Ezhou 鄂州, which had been an administrative center since the Sui Dynasty (581-618)

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Hubei's capital Wuhan was formed in 1949 by merging the three cities Wuchang 武昌, Hankow 漢口 und Hanyang 漢陽. Key data for the Three Gorges Dam 三峽大壩 project—dam wall height 185 m, dam wall length 2309 m, 22 sluice gates, projected water level 175 m above Yangtze River surface, reservoir length ca. 600 km; 632 km² facing inundation, with ca. 1.4 million people facing resettlement

15. Hunan 湖南

AREA: 210,000 km²; population: 63.26 million (1949: 29.87 million, 1987: 57.94 million); population density: 301.23 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: Hunan *sheng* 湖南省

CAPITAL: Changsha 長沙 (pop. 6.2092 million, latitude 28°10' N, longitude 113°0' E, elevation 68 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (about 95 percent of Hunan's population); Chuang 壯族, Dong 侗族, Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Tuchia 土家族, Uighur 維吾爾族



- PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Hunanese (Xiang) dialect 湘方言, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (southern Mandarin), Hakka 客家話, Southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect 閩南話
- LOCATION: Central-south China (latitude 24°39' to 30°28' N, longitude 108°47' to 114°45' E), landlocked
- NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Chongqing 重慶, Guangdong 廣東, Guangxi 廣西, Guizhou 貴州, Hubei 湖北, Jiangxi 江西
- MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Changde 常德 [0736], Changsha 長沙 [0731], Dayong 大庸 [0744], Hengyang 衡陽 [0734], Lengshuijiang 冷水江 [0738], Shaoyang 邵陽 [0739], Xiangtan 湘潭 [0732], Zhuzhou 株洲 [0733]
- TOPOGRAPHY: 24.6 percent mountains, generally in the east, south and west (Nanling Mountain Area 南嶺山地—Bamian Mountain 八面山, Yangming Mountain 陽明山, Yuechengling Mountains 越城嶺, Dupangling Mountains 都龐嶺, Mengzhuling Mountains 萌渚嶺, Qitianling Mountains 騎田嶺, Zhuguang Mountain 諸廣山, Wanyang Mountain 萬洋山; Eastern Hunan Mountain Area 湘東山地—Luoxiao Mountains 羅霄山, Mufu Mountain 幕阜山, Jiuling Mountains 九嶺山, Wugong Mountains 武功山; Western Hunan Mountain Area 湘西山地—Xuefeng Mountains 雪峰山, Wuling Mountain 武陵山), 50 percent hills below 800 m (Central Hunan Tableland and Hilly Area 湘中丘陵), 20 percent plains (Dongting Lake Plain 洞庭湖平原, Hengyang Basin 衡陽盆地), 5.4 percent water. 30 percent of Hunan is forested. The Nanling Mountains are the watershed between the Yangtze River and the Pearl River systems
- HIGHEST PEAK: Bamian Mountain 八面山 (2042 m) in the Nanling Mountain Area 南嶺山地
- RIVERS AND LAKES: Hunan's more than 5000 rivers all belong to the Yangtze River 長江 system—Xiangjiang 湘江, Zishui 資水, Yuanjiang 沅江, Lishui 澧水, all of which flow into Dongting Lake 洞庭湖; adjacent lakes: Hengling Lake 橫嶺湖, Wanzi Lake 萬子湖. Close to Dongting Lake lies Datong Lake 大通湖. Other lakes in the province are mostly reservoirs—Fengtian Reservoir 鳳灘水庫, Huangshi Reservoir 黃石水庫, Zhexi Reservoir 柘溪水庫, Shuifumiao Reservoir 水府廟水庫, Shuangpai Reservoir 雙牌水庫, Ouyanghai Reservoir 歐陽海水庫, Centianhe Reservoir 沅天河水庫, Jiupujiang Reservoir 酒埠江水庫, and more than 10,000 others
- CLIMATE: Warm, humid, subtropical, monsoon climate with cold waves in spring, storms during spring and summer, occasional droughts during summer and autumn and freezing winters. Mean annual temperature 16° to 18°C (January 3° to 8°C, July 27° to 30°C, maximum temperature can exceed 40°C). Annual precipitation between 1200 to 1700 mm (Xuefeng, Jiuling and Zhuguang Mountains precipitation can surpass 1800 mm), 40 percent of which falls between April and June. The Nanling Mountains are the climatic divide between Central and South China
- ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, cash crops like ramie, flue-cured tobacco and rape, tea, tangerines, tungseed oil, sugar cane, animal husbandry (mainly pigs), forestry, freshwater fishery (black carp, grass carp, silver carp, crucian carp). Natural resources include coal and mineral ores like tungsten, bismuth, antimony, realgar, fluorite, lead, zinc, mercury, kaolin clay, manganese, molybdenum, beryllium, sulphur, phosphorus, limestone, dolomite, silicon, and others. Major industries: iron and steel, non-ferrous metallurgy industry, coal, cement, papermaking, electric power (especially hydro-power), chemicals, textiles (especially linen, embroidery and silk), machinery (e.g. electric locomotives and motorcycles) and electronics industry. GRP 2005: 651.134 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 79.374 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 10,292.98 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1254.72
- SIGHTS: Shaoshan Village 韶山 (birthplace of Mao Zedong 毛澤東), Hengshan 衡山 (1290 m,

also called Nanyue 南岳, one of the Five Taoist Sacred Mountains 五岳), Dongting Lake 洞庭湖, Changsha 長沙, Yueyang 岳陽, Zhangjiajie 張家界 and Wulingyuan 武陵源 Scenic Area, Fenghuang 鳳凰 in western Hunan

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 14 subdivisions (13 prefecture-level cities, 1 autonomous prefecture); on the county level, there are 122 subdivisions (34 districts, 16 county-level cities, 65 counties, 7 autonomous counties).

- Changde City 常德市 [4 districts, 1 city, 6 counties: Dingcheng District 鼎城區, Wuling District 武陵區, Xi Dongting Administrative District 西洞庭管理區, Xibu Administrative District 西湖管理區; Jinshi City 津市市; Anxiang County 安鄉縣, Hanshou County 漢壽縣, Li County 澧縣, Linli County 臨澧縣, Shimen County 石門縣, Taoyuan County 桃源縣]
- Changsha City 長沙市 [5 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Furong District 芙蓉區, Kaifu District 開福區, Tianxin District 天心區, Yuelu District 岳麓區, Yubua District 雨花區; Liyang City 瀏陽市; Changsha County 長沙縣, Ningxiang County 寧鄉縣, Wangcheng County 望城縣]
- Chenzhou City 郴州市 [2 districts, 1 city, 8 counties: Beihu District 北湖區, Suxian District 蘇仙區; Zixing City 資興市; Anren County 安仁縣, Guidong County 桂東縣, Guiyang County 桂陽縣, Jiabe County 嘉禾縣, Linwu County 臨武縣, Rucheng County 汝城縣, Yizhang County 宜章縣, Yongxing County 永興縣]
- Hengyang City 衡陽市 [5 districts, 2 cities, 5 counties: Nanyue District 南嶽區, Shigu District 石鼓區, Yanfeng District 雁峰區, Zhengxiang District 蒸湘區, Zhubui District 珠暉區; Changning City 常寧市, Leiyang City 耒陽市; Hengdong County 衡東縣, Hengnan County 衡南縣, Hengshan County 衡山縣, Hengyang County 衡陽縣, Qidong County 祁東縣]
- Huaihua City 懷化市 [2 districts, 1 city, 5 counties, 5 autonomous counties: Hecheng District 鶴城區, Hongjiang Administrative District 洪江管理區; Hongjiang City 洪江市; Chenxi County 辰溪縣, Huitong County 會同縣, Xupu County 溆浦縣, Yuanling County 沅陵縣, Zhongfang County 中方縣; Jingzhou Hmong Dong Autonomous County 靖州苗族侗族自治縣, Mayang Hmong Autonomous County 麻陽苗族自治縣, Tongdao Dong Autonomous County 通道侗族自治縣, Xinhuang Dong Autonomous County 新晃侗族自治縣, Zhijiang Dong Autonomous County 芷江侗族自治縣]
- Loudi City 婁底市 [1 district, 2 cities, 2 counties: Louxing District 婁星區; Lengshuijiang City 冷水江市, Lianyuan City 漣源市; Shuangfeng County 雙峰縣, Xinhua County 新化縣]
- Shaoyang City 邵陽市 [3 districts, 1 city, 7 counties, 1 autonomous county: Beita District 北塔區, Daxiang District 大祥區, Shuangqing District 雙清區; Wugang City 武岡市; Dongkou County 洞口縣, Longhui County 隆回縣, Shaodong County 邵東縣, Shaoyang County 邵陽縣, Suining County 綏寧縣, Xinning County 新寧縣, Xinshao County 新邵縣; Chengbu Hmong Autonomous County 城步苗族自治縣]
- Xiangtan City 湘潭市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 1 county: Yuetang District 岳塘區, Yuhu District 雨湖區, Shaoshan City 韶山市, Xiangxiang City 湘鄉市; Xiangtan County 湘潭縣]
- Xiangxi (Western Hunan) Tuchia Hmong Autonomous Prefecture 湘西土家族苗族自治州 [1 city, 7 counties: Jishou City 吉首市; Baojing County 保靖縣, Fenghuang County 鳳凰縣, Guzhang County 古文縣, Huayuan County 花垣縣, Longshan County 龍山縣, Luxi County 瀘溪縣, Yongshun County 永順縣]
- Yiyang City 益陽市 [3 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Datongbu Administrative District 大通湖管理區, Heshan District 赫山區, Ziyang District 資陽區; Yuanjiang City 沅江市; Anhua County 安化縣, Nan County 南縣, Taojiang County 桃江縣]
- Yongzhou City 永州市 [2 districts, 8 counties, 1 autonomous county: Lengshuitan District 冷水灘區, Lingling District 零陵區; Dao County 道縣, Dongan County 東安縣, Jiangyong County 江永縣, Lanshan County 藍山縣, Ningyuan County 寧遠縣, Qiyang County 祁陽縣, Shuangpai

County 雙牌縣, Xintian County 新田縣; Jianghua Gerbao Autonomous County 江華瑤族自治縣]

- Yueyang City 岳陽市 [4 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Junshan District 君山區, Qu Yuan Administrative District 屈原管理區, Yueyanglou District 岳陽樓區, Yunxi District 雲溪區; Linxiang City 臨湘市, Miluo City 汨羅市; Huarong County 華容縣, Pingjiang County 平江縣, Xiangyin County 湘陰縣, Yueyang County 岳陽縣]
- Zhangjiajie City 張家界市 [2 districts, 2 counties: Wulingyuan District 武陵源區, Yongding District 永定區; Cili County 慈利縣, Sangzhi County 桑植縣]
- Zhuzhou City 株洲市 [4 districts, 1 city, 4 counties: Hetang District 荷塘區, Lusong District 蘆淞區, Shifeng District 石峰區, Tianyuan District 天元區; Liling City 醴陵市; Chaling County 茶陵縣, Yanling County 炎陵縣, You County 攸縣, Zhuzhou County 株洲縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Changsha 長沙 (Chu 楚 927-956, Ten Kingdoms)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Hunan (= south of the lake) refers to the Dongting Lake 洞庭湖 at the northern border of the province

ABBREVIATION: Xiang 湘—the Xiang River 湘江 passes through the province from south to north

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Hunan was the home province of Mao Zedong 毛澤東 (1893-1976) and Liu Shaoqi 劉少奇 (1898-1969) and is the ancestral home of Ma Ying-jeou 馬英九 and James Soong 宋楚瑜



16. Inner Mongolia 內蒙古

AREA: 1,183,000 km²; population: 23.86 million (1949: 5.15 million, 1987: 21 million); population density: 20.16 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Autonomous Region (*zizhiqu* 自治區) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Neimenggu zizhiqu* 內蒙古自治區

CAPITAL: Hohhot 呼和浩特 (pop. 2.1349 million, latitude 40°49' N, longitude 111°41' E, elevation 1064 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (more than 80 percent of the population); Chuang, Dahur/Daur 達斡爾族, Ewenki 鄂溫克族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族 (less than 15 percent of the population), Oroqen 鄂倫春族, Tibetan 藏族, Tu 土族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Mongolian, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North-northwest China (latitude 37°24' to 53°23' N, longitude 97°12' to 126°4' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Gansu 甘肅, Hebei 河北, Heilongjiang 黑龍江, Jilin 吉林, Liaoning 遼寧, Ningxia 寧夏, Shaanxi 陝西, Shanxi 山西; Mongolia, Russia

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Baotou 包頭 [0472], Chifeng 赤峰 [0476], Erenhot 二連浩特 [0479], Hohhot 呼和浩特 (former Kweisui 歸綏) [0471], Jining 集寧 [0474], Wuda 烏達 [0473], Wuhai 烏海 [0473]

TOPOGRAPHY: Inner Mongolia is the "longest" province in China (stretching more than 2300 km), most of it a plateau of an elevation between 1000 and 1500 m and featuring vast grasslands and several deserts. East: Hulunboir Plateau 呼倫貝爾高原, Greater Hinggan Range 大興安嶺, Songliao Plain 松遼平原, Khorcin Plain 科爾沁平原, Xilin Gol Plateau 錫林郭勒高原; middle: Yinshan Range 陰山 (highest peak: Daqing Mountain 大青山, 2850 m), Langshan

Mountains 狼山, Helan Mountains 賀蘭山 at the border with Ningxia; Ulanqab Plateau 烏蘭察布高原, Bayannur Plateau 巴彥淖爾高原, Ordos Plateau 鄂爾多斯高原 with the Mu Us Desert 毛烏素沙漠, Hetao Plain 河套平原 (eastern part: Tumochuan Plain 土默川平原); west: Longshou Mountains 龍首山, Alxa Plateau 阿拉善高原, Tenggar Desert 騰格里沙漠, Badain Jaram Desert 巴丹吉林沙漠

HIGHEST PEAK: Helan Mountains 賀蘭山 (main peak of 3556 m) at the border with Ningxia

RIVERS AND LAKES: Yellow River 黃河—tributaries: Dahei River 大黑河, Wujia River 烏加河; Ergun River 額爾古納河 (tributary of Amur 黑龍江), Xiliao River 西遼河, interior rivers (drainage area of which lies more than 50 percent within the province) like Xar Moron River 錫拉木倫河 and several others; lakes: Gashiun Nor 嘎順諾爾, Hulun Nur 呼倫湖, Dalai Nur 達來諾爾, Chagan Nor 察干諾爾, and others

CLIMATE: Temperate continental monsoon climate with four distinct seasons. Long and cold winters, short but warm summers. Mean annual temperatures -1° to 8° C (January: -30° to -10° C, record low of -50° C, July: 15° to 25° C). Important climatic characteristic: wind, especially in spring; winter blizzards common. Annual precipitation 100 to 500 mm, 70 percent of which falls during the summer. Vast area of the highland has barely enough rain to sustain growth of agricultural crops

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products includes livestock (sheep, cows, goats, horses, camels etc., which yield meat, wool and dairy products) nourished on the province's lush grasslands, and forestry. Only 5 percent of Inner Mongolia is farmland, food crops include wheat, oats, corn, millet, sorghum, maize and potatoes. Cash crops include linseed, rape and beets. Major resources—forests, pastureland, mineral deposits like coal, niobium, natural alkali (soda) reserves, gold, mica, asbestos, chromium, iron, copper, zinc, lead, salt, and others. Major industries: coal mining, power generation, iron and steel, food processing, wool and fur processing, textiles, timber, machine-building, chemicals, other light industries. GRP 2005: 389.555 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 47.487 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 16,326.69 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1990.23

SIGHTS: Baotou 包頭, Wudang Monastery 五當召, Dongsheng 東勝, Genghis Khan Mausoleum 成吉思汗陵園 in Ordos 鄂爾多斯 (Ejin Horo Banner 伊金霍洛旗), Manzhouli 滿洲里, Hulun Lake 呼倫湖, Tomb of Wang Zhaojun 王昭君墓

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 12 subdivisions (9 prefecture-level cities, 3 leagues); on the county level, there are 101 subdivisions (21 districts, 11 county-level cities, 17 counties, 49 banners, 3 autonomous banners).

- Alxa League 阿拉善盟 [3 banners: Alxa You (Right) Banner 阿拉善右旗, Alxa Zuo (Left) Banner 阿拉善左旗, Ejin Banner 額濟納旗]
- Baotou City 包頭市 [6 districts, 1 county, 2 banners: Baiyun Mining District 白雲礦區, Donghe District 東河區, Jinyuan District 九原區, Kundulun District 昆都侖區, Qingshan District 青山區, Shiguai District 石拐區; Guyang County 固陽縣; Darban Maoming'an united Banner 達爾罕茂明安聯合旗, Tumote You (Right) Banner 土默特右旗]
- Bayannur City 巴彥淖爾市 [1 district, 2 counties, 4 banners: Linhe District 臨河區; Dengkou County 磴口縣, Wuyuan County 五原縣; Hangjin Hou (Rear) Banner 杭錦後旗, Wulate Hou (Rear) Banner 烏拉特後旗, Wulate Qian (Front) Banner 烏拉特前旗, Wulate Zhong (Middle) Banner 烏拉特中旗]
- Chifeng City 赤峰市 [3 districts, 2 counties, 7 banners: Hongsban District 紅山區, Songsban District 松山區, Yuanbaoshan District 元寶山區; Linxi County 林西縣, Ningcheng County 寧城縣; Alu Kerqin Banner 阿魯科爾沁旗, Aohan Banner 敖漢旗, Bairin You (Right) Banner 巴林右旗, Bairin Zuo (Left) Banner 巴林左旗, Kalaqin Banner 喀喇沁旗, Keshe Keteng

- Banner 克什克騰旗, Wengniute Banner 翁牛特旗]
- Hohhot City 呼和浩特市 [4 districts, 4 counties, 1 banner: Huimin District 回民區, Saiban District 賽罕區, Xincheng District 新城區, Yuquan District 玉泉區; Helinger County 和林格爾縣, Qingshuihe County 清水河縣, Tuoketuo County 托克托縣, Wuchuan County 武川縣; Tumote Zuo (Left) Banner 土默特左旗]
 - Hulunbuir City 呼倫貝爾市 [1 district, 5 cities, 4 banners, 3 autonomous Banners: Hailar District 海拉爾區; Eerguna City 額爾古納市, Genbe City 根河市, Manzhouli City 滿洲里市, Yakeshi City 牙克石市, Zhalantun City 扎蘭屯市; Arong Banner 阿榮旗, Chenbarhu Banner 陳巴爾虎旗, Xinbarhu You (Right) Banner 新巴爾虎右旗, Xinbarhu Zuo (Left) Banner 新巴爾虎左旗; Ewenki Autonomous Banner 鄂溫克族自治旗, Morin Dawa Daur autonomous banner 莫力達瓦達斡爾族自治旗, Oroqen Autonomous Banner 鄂倫春自治旗]
 - Ordos City 鄂爾多斯市 [1 district, 7 banners: Dongsheng District 東勝區; Dalate Banner 達拉特旗, Ejin Horo Banner 伊金霍洛旗, Etuoke Banner 鄂托克旗, Etuoke Qian (Front) Banner 鄂托克前旗, Hangjin Banner 杭錦旗, Wushen Banner 烏審旗, Zhunger Banner 準格爾旗]
 - Tongliao City 通遼市 [1 district, 1 city, 1 county, 5 banners: Kerqin District 科爾沁區; Huolin Guole City 霍林郭勒市; Kailu County 開魯縣; Kerqin Zuoyi Hou (Left Wing Back) Banner 科爾沁左翼後旗, Kerqin Zuoyi Zhong (Left Wing Middle) Banner 科爾沁左翼中旗, Kulun Banner 庫倫旗, Naiman Banner 奈曼旗, Zhalute Banner 扎魯特旗]
 - Ulaan Chab City 烏蘭察布市 [1 district, 1 city, 5 counties, 4 banners: Jining District 集寧區; Fengzhen City 豐鎮市; Huade County 化德縣, Liangcheng County 涼城縣, Shangdu County 商都縣, Xinghe County 興和縣, Zhouzi County 卓資縣; Chabar Youyi Hou (Right Wing Back) Banner 察哈爾右翼後旗, Chabar Youyi Qian (Right Wing Front) Banner 察哈爾右翼前旗, Chabar Youyi Zhong (Right Wing Middle) Banner 察哈爾右翼中旗, Siziwang Banner 四子王旗]
 - Wuhai City 烏海市 [3 districts: Haibowan District 海勃灣區, Hainan District 海南區, Wuda District 烏達區]
 - Xilin Gol League 錫林郭勒盟 [2 cities, 1 county, 9 banners: Erenhot City 二連浩特市, Xilinbot City 錫林浩特市; Duolun County 多倫縣; Abaga Banner 阿巴嘎旗, Dong (East) Wuzhumuqin Banner 東烏珠穆沁旗, Sonid You (Right) Banner 蘇尼特右旗, Sonid Zuo (Left) Banner 蘇尼特左旗, Taipusi Banner 太僕寺旗, Xi (West) Wuzhumuqin Banner 西烏珠穆沁旗, Xianghuang Banner 鑲黃旗, Zhenglan Banner 正藍旗, Zhengxiangbai Banner 正鑲白旗]
 - Xing'an League 興安盟 [2 cities, 1 County, 3 banners: Arshan City 阿爾山市, Ulanhot City 烏蘭浩特市; Tuquan County 突泉縣; Kerqin Youyi Qian (Right Wing Front) Banner 科爾沁右翼前旗, Kerqin Youyi Zhong (Right Wing Middle) Banner 科爾沁右翼中旗, Zhalaitе Banner 扎賚特旗]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Huangdu 皇都 [today's Bairinzuo 巴林左旗] (Liao Dynasty 遼 916-1125), Shengle 盛樂 [today's Helinger County 和林格爾縣] (Kingdom of Dai 代國 315-376, Southern and Northern Dynasties)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Inner Mongolia indicates that the province is only part of Greater Mongolia. Besides Inner Mongolia, there is also Outer Mongolia 外蒙古. During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), Outer Mongolia belonged to China but declared itself independent after the Xinhai Revolution in 1911, and the Mongolian People's Republic was established in 1924 (name changed to Mongolian Republic in 1992)

ABBREVIATION: Nei Menggu 內蒙古—which is in fact no abbreviation at all

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Inner Mongolia was the first autonomous region to be established in China in May 1947 (incorporation of parts of Jehol 熱河 and Chahar 察哈爾). When the northeastern provinces were rearranged after the establishment of the PRC, Inner Mongolia

also received the entire province of Hsingan 興安, most of Suiyuan 綏遠, parts of Liaopoh 遼北, Ningxia and Gansu, and a small part of Nunkiang 嫩江 between 1954 and 1956. Inner Mongolia's capital Hohhot was called "Kweisui" (歸綏) in the past

17. Jiangsu 江蘇 (aka Kiangsu, Chiangsu)



AREA: 102,600 km²; population: 74.75 million (1949: 35.12 million, 1987: 63.48 million); population density: 728.55 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Jiangsu sheng* 江蘇省

CAPITAL: Nanjing 南京 (pop. 5.958 million, latitude 32°3' N, longitude 118°47' E, elevation 12 m, abbrev. Ning 寧)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Chuang 壯族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Mongol 蒙古族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (southeastern Mandarin, northern Mandarin), Shanghainese (Wu) dialect 吳方言

LOCATION: Central China (latitude 30°45' to 35°20' N, longitude 116°18' to 121°57' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Anhui 安徽, Shandong 山東, Shanghai 上海, Zhejiang 浙江

ADJACENT SEAS: Yellow Sea 黃海; length of coastline 1000 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Lianyungang 連雲港 [0518], Nanjing 南京 [025], Suzhou 蘇州 [0512], Wuxi 無錫 [0510], Xuzhou 徐州 [0516], Zhenjiang 鎮江 [0511]

TOPOGRAPHY: Flattest and lowest-lying province in China (mostly below 50 m in elevation). 14 percent hilly land (North Jiangsu Hilly Land 蘇北丘陵, Ningzhen Hilly land 寧鎮丘陵, Maoshan Hills 茅山), 68 percent plains (Huang-Huai Plain 黃淮平原, Lixiahe Region 裡下河地區, Taihu Plain 太湖平原, Yangtze Delta 長江三角洲), 18 percent water

HIGHEST PEAK: Yuntai Mountain 雲台山 (625 m) in the North Jiangsu Hilly Land 蘇北丘陵

RIVERS AND LAKES: Due to its many rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, Jiangsu is also called "water country" (水鄉澤國). Major rivers: Yangtze River 長江, Huaihe 淮河, Yishu River 沂沭河 (Yihe 沂河, Shuhe 沭河, Si Canal 泗運河), Qinhuai River 秦淮河, Chuanchang River 串場河, Guanhe River 灌河, and others. Canals: Tongyang Canal 通揚運河, Grand Canal 大運河, Zhongyun Canal 中運河, Liyun Canal 裡運河, North Jiangsu General Irrigation Canal 蘇北灌溉總渠, and many others. More than 700 freshwater lakes: Taihu Lake 太湖, Hongze Lake 洪澤湖, Gaoyou Lake 高郵湖, Luoma Lake 駱馬湖, Shijiu Lake 石舊湖, Gehu Lake 渦湖, Baima Lake 白馬湖, Yangcheng Lake 陽澄湖, and others

CLIMATE: Jiangsu lies in a climatic transition zone between warm-temperate and subtropical climates, and as a coastal province is affected by both continental and maritime climate. Frequent "plum rains" (*meiyu* 梅雨) in spring and summer, typhoons in late summer and early autumn. North: warm-temperate and semi-humid, cold winters and hot, rainy summers. South: subtropical and humid with plentiful rain and warmer winters. Mean annual temperature 13° to 16°C (January: -3° to 3°C, July: 26° to 29°C), 200 to 240 days frost-free. Mean annual precipitation 850 to 1200 mm, decreasing gradually from southeast to northwest (more in the north than in the south, more in the coastal areas than in the inland areas). 40-60 percent of precipitation falls in the summer, only 5-15 percent in the winter

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products include paddy rice, wheat and barley, maize, sweet potatoes, soybeans, cash crops like cotton, rapeseed, peanuts, mulberry, silkworm cocoons, tea, fruits,

vegetables, livestock (pigs, poultry, sheep, donkeys), fishery and aquatic products; 60 percent of land is under cultivation. Mineral resources include coal, iron, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, serpentine, gypsum, sea salt, cement limestone, pottery clay, pyrite, phosphorus. Jiangsu has a remarkably high industrial output; main industries: textile industry (cotton, wool, linen, silk, synthetics), machinery industry (communications and transportations equipment), electronics industry, chemical industry. Jiangsu also has a long history in creating arts and crafts (embroidery, silk, brocade, carvings, ceramics). GRP 2005: 1830.566 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 223.150 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 24,489.17 Yuan RMB/US\$ 2985.28

SIGHTS: Nanjing 南京 (Zijinshan 紫金山, Tomb of Ming emperor Hongwu 明孝陵, Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum 中山陵), gardens in Suzhou 蘇州, Grand Canal 大運河, Zhouzhuang 周莊, Yixing 宜興, Yangzhou 揚州, Mudu 木瀆

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 13 subdivisions (13 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 106 subdivisions (54 districts, 27 county-level cities, 25 counties).

- Changzhou City 常州市 [5 districts, 2 cities: Qishuyan District 戚墅堰區, Tianning District 天寧區, Wujin District 武進區, Xinbei District 新北區, Zhonglou District 鐘樓區; Jintan City 金壇市, Liyang City 溧陽市]
- Huai'an City 淮安市 [4 districts, 4 counties: Chuzhou District 楚州區, Huaiyin District 淮陰區, Qinghe District 清河區, Qingpu District 清浦區; Hongze County 洪澤縣, Jinhu County 金湖縣, Lianshui County 漣水縣, Xuyi County 盱眙縣]
- Lianyungang City 連雲港市 [3 districts, 4 counties: Haizhou District 海州區, Lianyun District 連雲區, Xinpu District 新浦區; Donghai County 東海縣, Guannan County 灌南縣, Guanyun County 灌雲縣, Zhangyu County 贛榆縣]
- Nanjing City 南京市 [11 districts, 2 counties: Baixia District 白下區, Gulou District 鼓樓區, Jiangning District 江寧區, Jianye District 建邺區, Linhe District 六合區, Pukou District 浦口區, Qinhuai District 秦淮區, Qixia District 棲霞區, Xiaguan District 下關區, Xuannan District 玄武區, Yuhuatai District 雨花台區; Gaochun County 高淳縣, Lishui County 溧水縣]
- Nantong City 南通市 [2 districts, 4 cities, 2 counties: Chongchuan District 崇川區, Gangzha District 港閘區; Haimen City 海門市, Qidong City 啟東市, Rugao City 如皋市, Tongzhou City 通州市; Haian County 海安縣, Rudong County 如東縣]
- Suqian City 宿遷市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Sucheng District 宿城區, Suyu District 宿豫區; Shuyang County 沭陽縣, Sihong County 泗洪縣, Siyang County 泗陽縣]
- Suzhou City 蘇州市 [6 districts, 5 cities: Canlang District 滄浪區, Huqiu District 虎丘區, Jinchang District 金闕區, Pingjiang District 平江區, Wuzhong District 吳中區, Xiangcheng District 相城區; Changshu City 常熟市, Kunshan City 昆山市, Taicang City 太倉市, Wujiang City 吳江市, Zhangjiagang City 張家港市]
- Taizhou City 泰州市 [2 districts, 4 cities: Gaogang District 高港區, Hailing District 海陵區; Jiangyan City 姜堰市, Jingjiang City 靖江市, Taixing City 泰興市, Xinghua City 興化市]
- Wuxi City 無錫市 [6 districts, 2 cities: Beitang District 北塘區, Binbu District 濱湖區, Chongan District 崇安區, Huisan District 惠山區, Nanchang District 南長區, Xishan District 錫山區; Jiangyin City 江陰市, Yixing City 宜興市]
- Xuzhou City 徐州市 [5 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Gulou District 鼓樓區, Jiawang District 賈汪區, Jinli District 九里區, Quanshan District 泉山區, Yunlong District 雲龍區; Pizhou City 邳州市, Xinyi City 新沂市; Feng County 豐縣, Pei County 沛縣, Suining County 睢寧縣, Tongshan County 銅山縣]
- Yancheng City 鹽城市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 5 counties: Tinghu District 亭湖區, Yandu District 鹽都區; Dafeng City 大豐市, Dongtai City 東台市; Binhai County 濱海縣, Funing County 阜寧

縣, Jianhu County 建湖縣, Shayang County 射陽縣, Xiangshui County 響水縣]

- Yangzhou City 揚州市 [3 districts, 3 cities, 1 county: Guangling District 廣陵區, Hanjiang District 邗江區, Weiyang District 維揚區; Gaoyou City 高郵市, Jiangdu City 江都市, Yizheng City 儀征市; Baoying County 寶應縣]
- Zhenjiang City 鎮江市 [3 districts, 3 cities: Dantu District 丹徒區, Jingkou District 京口區, Runzhou District 潤州區; Danyang City 丹陽市, Jurong City 句容市, Yangzhong City 揚中市]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Jiangdu 江都 [today's Yangzhou 揚州] (Sui 隋 581-618), Jiankang [today's Nanjing 南京] (Eastern Jin 東晉 317-419, Six Dynasties; Liu Song 劉宋 420-479, Southern Qi 南齊 479-502, Southern Liang 南梁 502-557, Southern Chen 南陳 557-589, Southern and Northern Dynasties/Six Dynasties), Jianye [today's Nanjing 南京] (Wu 吳 222-280, Three Kingdoms/Six Dynasties), Jinling 金陵 [today's Nanjing 南京] (Southern Tang 南唐 937-975, Ten Kingdoms), Nanking 南京 [= Nanjing] (Ming 明 1368-1644, ROC 1912-1949), Yangzhou 揚州 (Wu 吳 902-937, Ten Kingdoms)

ABBREVIATION: Su 蘇—just a short form for Jiangsu, the abbreviation means “to revive” and also stands for Suzhou 蘇州

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Jiangsu is a combination of the abbreviations for the city of Jiangning 江寧 and the city of Suzhou 蘇州, hence only indirectly related to the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang 長江)

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Construction of the Grand canal 大運河, which runs through Jiangsu from north to south, began during the Sui Dynasty around 600 AD. The name of the Yangtze River commonly used in the west derives from the last stretch of the river from the city of Yangzhou 揚州 to the ocean, which is called Yangzi Jiang 揚子江, in China the river is called “Long River” (長江). With a height of 153.79 m (13 stories), the Tianning pagoda 天寧塔 at Buddhist Tianning Temple 天寧寺 in Changzhou 常州 is China's tallest pagoda. Huaxi village 華西村 in Jiangyin County 江陰縣 is the richest village in the PRC. Before the establishment of the PRC, Jiangsu's capital was Zhenjiang 鎮江. Jiangsu is the home province of former PRC president Jiang Zemin 江澤民 (b. 1926)



18. Jiangxi 江西 (aka Kiangsi, Chianghsi)

AREA: 166,600 km²; population: 43.11 million (1949: 12.68 million, 1987: 35.58 million); population density: 258.76 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Jiangxi sheng* 江西省

CAPITAL: Nanchang 南昌 (pop. 4.7517 million, latitude 28°38' N, longitude 115°56' E, elevation 50 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (99 percent of the population); Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), She 畚族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Jiangxi (Gan) dialect 贛方言, Hakka 客家話, Southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect 閩南話

LOCATION: Central-south China (latitude 24°29' to 30°4' N, longitude 113°34' to 118°28' E), land-locked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Anhui 安徽, Fujian 福建, Guangdong 廣東, Hubei 湖北, Hunan 湖南, Zhejiang 浙江

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Ganzhou 贛州 [0797], Ji'an 吉安 [0796], Jingdezhen 景德鎮

[0798], Jinggangshan 井岡山 [0796], Jiujiang 九江 [0792], Nanchang 南昌 [0791], Pingxiang 萍鄉 [0799]

TOPOGRAPHY: 36 percent mountains (many in border regions to neighbouring provinces—north: Mufu Mountains 幕阜山, Jiuling Mountains 九嶺山, Huaiyu Mountains 懷玉山, Huangshan Mountains 黃山; east: Wuyi Mountains 武夷山 at the border with Fujian; south: Jiulian Range 九連山, Dayu Mountain Range 大庾嶺; west: Wugong Mountains 武功山, Luoxiao Mountains 羅霄山, Zhuguang Mountain 諸廣山, Wanyang Mountain 萬洋山), 42 percent hilly land (Central Hilly Land 贛中丘陵 with numerous basins like Ganzhou Basin 贛州盆地, Ruijin Basin 瑞金盆地, Nanfeng Basin 南豐盆地, Xingguo Basin 興國盆地, and others), 22 percent plains (Poyang Plain 鄱陽湖平原 in the north). More than half of Jiangxi is forested

HIGHEST PEAK: Huanggang Mountain 黃崗山 (2158 m) in the Wuyi Mountains 武夷山 at the border with Fujian

RIVERS AND LAKES: Yangtze River in the north 長江; Gan River 贛江 (Zhangshui 章水, Gongshui 貢水), Fuhe 撫河, Pojiang 鄱江 (Changjiang 昌江, Lean River 樂安江), Xinjiang 信江, Xiushui 修水 (Dongjinshui 東津水, Wuningshui 武寧水), and others. All rivers in Jiangxi except the Yangtze River empty into the Poyang Lake 鄱陽湖 (China's largest freshwater lake), which drains into the Yangtze River. Most of the other lakes in Jiangxi are reservoirs like Zhelin Reservoir 柘林水庫, Jiangkou Reservoir 江口水庫, Hongmen Reservoir 洪門水庫, Doushui Reservoir 陡水水庫, Baiyunshan Reservoir 白雲山水庫, Shangyou Reservoir 上游水庫, and others

CLIMATE: Warm and humid subtropical monsoon climate with four distinct seasons (springs and autumns shorter, winters and summers longer). Mean annual temperature 16° to 19°C (January 4° to 9°C, July 28° to 30°C); Nanchang 南昌 is one of the hottest areas in China. Annual precipitation 1400 to 2000 mm, rainy season April to June when 40-50 percent of Jiangxi's total annual precipitation falls, droughts in autumn

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products from Jiangxi's fertile alluvial lowlands include basic food crops like rice, wheat, and sweet potatoes, cash crops like cotton, rapeseed, peanuts, sesame, tobacco, jute, ramie, and sugarcane, tea varieties like Wulu 婺綠, Ninghong 寧紅 and Yunwu 雲霧, citrus fruit, animal husbandry (pigs, cattle, sheep, rabbits, poultry) and freshwater fishery (fish, shellfish, etc.). Important center for production of timber and bamboo. More than 120 kinds of mineral resources—tungsten, copper, coal, iron, tantalum, uranium, niobium, manganese, lead, zinc, molybdenum, bismuth, rock salt, porcelain clay, limestone, and others. Major industries: mining, coking, steel production, crude oil refining, machinery production, automobile production, porcelain industry in Jingdezhen 景德鎮, cement, raw salt, electronics, chemical fibres, sugar, paper, consumer goods. GRP 2005: 405.676 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 49.452 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 9410.25 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1147.11

SIGHTS: Jingdezhen 景德鎮, Lushan 廬山 (1474 m), Tengwang Pavilion 滕王閣 in Nanchang 南昌, Jinggangshan 井岡山 (ca. 1000 m)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 11 subdivisions (11 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 99 subdivisions (19 districts, 10 county-level cities, 70 counties).

- Fuzhou City 撫州市 [1 district, 10 counties: Linchuan District 臨川區; Chongren County 崇仁縣, Dongxiang County 東鄉縣, Guangchang County 廣昌縣, Jinxi County 金溪縣, Lean County 樂安縣, Lichuan County 黎川縣, Nancheng County 南城縣, Nanfeng County 南豐縣, Yihuang County 宜黃縣, Zixi County 資溪縣]
- Ganzhou City 贛州市 [1 district, 2 cities, 15 counties: Zhanggong District 章貢區; Nankang City

南康市, Ruijin City 瑞金市; Anyuan County 安遠縣, Chongyi County 崇義縣, Dayu County 大余縣, Dingnan County 定南縣, Gan County 贛縣, Huichang County 會昌縣, Longnan County 龍南縣, Ningdu County 寧都縣, Quannan County 全南縣, Shangyou County 上猶縣, Shicheng County 石城縣, Xinfeng County 信豐縣, Xingguo County 興國縣, Xunwu County 尋烏縣, Yudu County 于都縣]

- Ji'an City 吉安市 [2 districts, 1 city, 10 counties: Jizhou District 吉州區, Qingyuan District 青原區; Jinggangshan City 井岡山市; Anfu County 安福縣, Ji'an County 吉安縣, Jishui County 吉水縣, Suichuan County 遂川縣, Taihe County 泰和縣, Wan'an County 萬安縣, Xiajiang County 峽江縣, Xin'gan County 新幹縣, Yongfeng County 永豐縣, Yongxin County 永新縣]
- Jingdezhen City 景德鎮市 [2 districts, 1 city, 1 county: Changjiang District 昌江區, Zhushan District 珠山區; Leping City 樂平市; Fuliang County 浮梁縣]
- Jiujiang City 九江市 [2 districts, 1 city, 9 counties: Lushan District 廬山區, Xunyang District 潯陽區; Ruichang City 瑞昌市; Dean County 德安縣, Duchang County 都昌縣, Hukou County 湖口縣, Jiujiang County 九江縣, Pengze County 彭澤縣, Wuning County 武寧縣, Xingzi County 星子縣, Xiushui County 修水縣, Yongxiu County 永修縣]
- Nanchang City 南昌市 [5 districts, 4 counties: Donghu District 東湖區, Qingshanbu District 青山湖區, Qingyunpu District 青雲譜區, Wanli District 灣里區, Xihu District 西湖區; Anyi County 安義縣, Jinxian County 進賢縣, Nanchang County 南昌縣, Xinjian County 新建縣]
- Pingxiang City 萍鄉市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Anyuan District 安源區, Xiangdong District 湘東區; Lianhua County 蓮花縣, Luxi County 蘆溪縣, Shangli County 上栗縣]
- Shangrao City 上饒市 [1 district, 1 city, 10 counties: Xinzhou District 信州區; Dexing City 德興市; Guangfeng County 廣豐縣, Hengfeng County 橫峰縣, Poyang County 鄱陽縣, Qianshan County 鉛山縣, Shangrao County 上饒縣, Wannian County 萬年縣, Wuyuan County 婺源縣, Yiyang County 弋陽縣, Yugan County 餘幹縣, Yushan County 玉山縣]
- Xinyu City 新餘市 [1 district, 1 county: Yushui District 渝水區; Fenyi County 分宜縣]
- Yichun City 宜春市 [1 district, 3 cities, 6 counties: Yuanzhou District 袁州區; Fengcheng City 豐城市, Gaoan City 高安市, Zhangshu City 樟樹市; Fengxin County 奉新縣, Jing'an County 靖安縣, Shanggao County 上高縣, Tonggu County 銅鼓縣, Wanzai County 萬載縣, Yifeng County 宜豐縣]
- Yingtan City 鷹潭市 [1 district, 1 city, 1 county: Yuehu District 月湖區; Guixi City 貴溪市; Yujiang County 余江縣]

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Jiangxi (= west of the river) refers to the Yangtze River 長江

ABBREVIATION: Gan 贛—the Gan river 贛江 passes the province from south to north

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Porcelain from Jingdezhen 景德鎮, especially egg-shell porcelain, became so famous worldwide that “porcelain” and “China” are today synonymous. Nanchang 南昌 is regarded as the birthplace of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) since a failed uprising in August 1927 occurred in this city. Jinggangshan 井岡山 and Ruijin 瑞金 were important Communist strongholds before the Long March 長征 (1934-1935)

19. Jilin 吉林 (aka Kirin, Chilin)

AREA: 187,000 km²; population: 27.16 million (1949: 10.09 million, 1987: 23.46 million); population density: 145.24 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Jilin sheng* 吉林省



- CAPITAL:** Changchun 長春 (pop. 7.315 million, latitude 43°50' N, longitude 125°20' E, elevation 238 m)
- NATIONALITIES:** Han 漢族 (93 percent of the population); Dahur/Daur 達斡爾族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Sibo/Xibe 錫伯族
- PREVALENT LANGUAGES:** Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin), Korean
- LOCATION:** Northeast China 東北—former Manchuria (latitude 40°52' to 46°10' N, longitude 121°38' to 131°19' E), landlocked (no direct access to the Sea of Japan 日本海)
- NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES:** Heilongjiang 黑龍江, Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Liaoning 遼寧, North Korea, Russia
- MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]:** Changchun 長春 [0431], Jilin 吉林 [0432], Liaoyuan 遼源 [0437], Siping 四平 [0434], Tonghua 通化 [0435], Tumen 圖們 [0433], Yanji 延吉 [0433]
- TOPOGRAPHY:** High in the southeast and low in the northwest. 38 percent mountains—Changbai Mountain Area 長白山區, Zhangguangcai Mountains 張廣才嶺; 25 percent low hills and hilly land—Hada Range 哈達嶺, Longgang Mountains 龍崗山, Laoye Range 老爺嶺, and others; 37 percent plains—Songliao Plain 松遼平原, Hunchun Plain 琿春平原, and others
- HIGHEST PEAK:** The volcano Baitou Mountain 白頭山 (2744 m) in the Changbai Mountain Area 長白山區
- RIVERS AND LAKES:** Songari River 松花江, Liaohe 遼河/Dongliao River 東遼河, Suifen River 綏芬河, Yalu River 鴨綠江 and Tumen River 圖們江, the latter two mark the border with North Korea. Lakes: Songhua Lake 松花湖, Tianchi Lake 天池 (= Heaven Pool, a volcanic crater lake and source of the Yalu River 鴨綠江), Qagan Nur 查干泡, Dabusu Pao 大布蘇泡, Yueliang Pao 月亮泡 and some reservoirs like Erlongshan Reservoir 二龍山水庫 and others; Songhua Lake is in fact a reservoir and is sometimes called “Fengman Reservoir” (豐滿水庫)
- CLIMATE:** Temperate continental monsoon climate with long, cold and dry winters (last six months, earth is frozen up to over one meter below the surface), short, warm and rainy summers, windy and dusty springs. Mean annual temperature 2° to 5°C (January: -15° to -20°C, extreme lows under -35°C, July: 20° to 24°C, highest temperatures up to 38°C). Annual precipitation 400 to 1000 mm, decreasing gradually from southeast to northwest, average 600 mm, unevenly dispersed over the year (60 percent fall between June and August)
- ECONOMY:** Main agricultural products include grains like maize, millet, sorghum, rice, also corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and cash crops like sugar beets, cured tobacco and sunflower. Other agricultural sectors: forestry (timber production; 38 percent of Jilin is forested), animal husbandry (oxen, horses, pigs, and sheep), freshwater fishery. The “three treasures of northeast China” (東北三寶/關東三寶) are ginseng, pilose deer antlers, and marten fur. Mineral resources include gold, nickel, molybdenum, coal, limestone, graphite, white jade, and oil shale deposits. Jilin's industry is highly developed, major industries are the vehicle industry (cars, tractors, passenger railway carriages), chemical industry, optical instruments, synthetic fabrics, paper and cardboard production, machine building, and others. The PRC's government is increasingly encouraging foreign investment in the province. GRP 2005: 362.027 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 44.131 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 13,329.41 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1624.85
- SIGHTS:** Changchun 長春, the nature reserve of Changbai Shan 長白山 (2749 m), Heaven Pool 天池 on Baitou Mountain 白頭山 at the border with North Korea, Songhua Hu 松花湖, ski resorts in Beidahu 北大湖 and Qingshan 青山, Tonghua 通化
- ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:** On the prefecture level, there are 9 subdivisions (8 prefecture-level cities, 1 autonomous prefecture); on the county level, there are 60 subdivisions (19 districts,

20 county-level cities, 18 counties, 3 autonomous counties).

- Baicheng City 白城市 [1 district, 2 cities, 2 counties: Taobei District 洮北區; Daan City 大安市, Taonan City 洮南市; Tongyu County 通榆縣, Zhenlai County 鎮賚縣]
- Baishan City 白山市 [2 districts, 1 city, 2 counties, 1 autonomous county: Badaojiang District 八道江區, Jianguan District 江源區; Linjiang City 臨江市; Fusong County 撫松縣, Jingyu County 靖宇縣; Changbai Korean Autonomous County 長白朝鮮族自治縣]
- Changchun City 長春市 [6 districts, 3 cities, 1 county: Chaoyang District 朝陽區, Erdao District 二道區, Kuancheng District 寬城區, Liyuan District 綠園區, Nanguan District 南關區, Shuangyang District 雙陽區; Debui City 德惠市, Jiutai City 九台市, Yusbu City 榆樹市; Nongan County 農安縣]
- Jilin City 吉林市 [4 districts, 4 cities, 1 county: Changyi District 昌邑區, Chuanying District 船營區, Fengman District 豐滿區, Longtan District 龍潭區; Huadian City 樺甸市, Jiaobe City 蛟河市, Panshi City 磐石市, Shulan City 舒蘭市; Yongji County 永吉縣]
- Liaoyuan City 遼源市 [2 districts, 2 counties: Longshan District 龍山區, Xi'an District 西安區; Dongfeng County 東豐縣, Dongliao County 東遼縣]
- Siping City 四平市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 1 county, 1 autonomous county: Tiedong District 鐵東區, Tiexi District 鐵西區; Gongzhuling City 公主嶺市, Shuangliao City 雙遼市; Lishu City 梨樹縣; Yitong Manchu Autonomous County 伊通滿族自治縣]
- Songyuan City 松原市 [1 district, 3 counties, 1 autonomous county: Ningjiang District 寧江區; Changling County 長嶺縣, Fuyu City 扶余縣, Qian'an County 乾安縣; Qian Gorlos Mongol Autonomous County 前郭爾羅斯蒙古族自治縣]
- Tonghua City 通化市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 3 counties: Dongchang District 東昌區, Erdaojiang District 二道江區; Ji'an City 集安市, Meibekou City 梅河口市; Huinan County 輝南縣, Linhe County 柳河縣, Tonghua County 通化縣]
- Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture 延邊朝鮮族自治州 [6 cities, 2 counties: Dunhua City 敦化市, Helong City 和龍市, Hunchun City 琿春市, Longjing City 龍井市, Tumen City 圖們市, Yanji City 延吉市; Antu County 安圖縣, Wangqing County 汪清縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Changchun 長春 (Japanese puppet state Manchukuo 滿洲國 1932-1945)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Jilin province is named after the city of Jilin, the city's original full name in the Manchurian language was Jilin Wula 吉林烏拉, meaning "along the river"

ABBREVIATION: Ji 吉—just a short form of Jilin, the abbreviation means "lucky" or "auspicious"

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: When the northeastern provinces were rearranged after the establishment of the PRC, Jilin received parts of the provinces Antung 安東, Liaopoh 遼北 and Sungkiang 松江, and before that the province's capital was Jilin City

20. Liaoning 遼寧 (aka Liaoning)

AREA: 145,700 km²; population: 42.21 million (1949: 18.31 million, 1987: 37 million); population density: 289.70 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: Liaoning *sheng* 遼寧省

CAPITAL: Shenyang 瀋陽 (pop. 6.9857 million, latitude 41°50' N, longitude 123°26' E, elevation 43 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (95percent of the population); Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean



朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Sibo/Xibe 錫伯族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: Northeast China 東北—former Manchuria (latitude 38°43' to 43°26' N, longitude 118°53' to 125°46' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Hebei 河北, Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Jilin 吉林; North Korea

ADJACENT SEAS: Bohai Sea 渤海, Yellow Sea 黃海; length of coastline 2178 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Anshan 鞍山 [0412], Benxi 本溪 [0414], Dalian 大連 [0411], Dandong 丹東 [0457], Fushun 撫順 [0413], Fuxin 阜新 [0453], Jinzhou 錦州 [0452], Huludao 葫蘆島 [0429], Shenyang 瀋陽 (former Mukden 奉天) [024], Wafangdian 瓦房店 [0411], Yingkou 營口 [0453]

TOPOGRAPHY: 62 percent mountains (Changbai Mountains 長白山, Qianshan Mountains 千山, Longgang Mountains 龍崗山, Yiwulü Mountains 醫巫閭山, Nulu Erhu Mountains 努魯兒虎山, Tieling Mountain Range 鐵嶺山, Song Mountains 松嶺山脈), 30 percent plains (Liaohe River Plain 遼河流域平原, Liaoxi Corridor 遼西走廊), 8 percent water. The Liaodong Peninsula 遼東半島 stretches out southwest into the sea between the mouths of the Liaohe River 遼河 and the Yalu River 鴨綠江 and forms a natural barrier between the Bohai Sea 渤海 and the Yellow Sea 黃海. About 60 offshore islands: Changxing Island 長興島, Xizhong Island 西中島, Dachangshan Island 大長山島, Xiaochangshan Island 小長山島, Guanglu Island 廣鹿島, Juhua Island 菊花島, Shicheng Island 石城島, Haiyang Island 海洋島, and others

HIGHEST PEAK: Laotuding Mountain 老禿頂山 (1325 m) in the east of the province

RIVERS AND LAKES: Liaohe River 遼河 (Hunhe River 渾河, Taizi River 太子河), Yalu River 鴨綠江 (Hunhe River 渾河), Daling River 大凌河, Xiaoling River 小凌河. There are two rivers in Liaoning named Hunhe River 渾河, one is a tributary of the Liaohe River and one a tributary of the Yalu River. Most lakes in Liaoning are reservoirs like Dahuofan Reservoir 大伙房水庫, Huilongshan Reservoir 回龍山水庫, Hengren Reservoir 恆仁水庫, Canwo Reservoir 參窩水庫, and others

CLIMATE: Temperate monsoon and continental climate—hot summers with abundant rainfall, cold winters, short and windy springs. Mean annual temperature 5°C in the north and northeast, 10°C in the south (January -10° to -16°C in the north, south -5°C, July 22° to 26°C throughout the province). Annual precipitation 500 to 700 mm, at the southeast coast up to 1200 mm. 65 percent of rain falls in the summer, particularly in July and August, droughts common in spring

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products include food crops like maize, rice, sorghum, and soybeans, cash crops like peanuts, sunflowers, tobacco, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit, cotton, and ginseng. Other sectors of agriculture: tussah breeding, coastal fishery, forestry, animal husbandry (sheep, oxen). Abundant mineral resources—iron ore, magnesium, boron, coal, crude oil, diamonds, sea salt. Liaoning is an important heavy industry base that produces electricity, pig iron, steel (steel complexes at Anshan, Benxi, Dalian, and Fushun), soda ash, coke, plate glass, mine equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, building materials, locomotives, production of nonferrous metals, coal, oil, and natural gas. Light industries include textiles, paper making, chemical fiber production, tussah silk, washing machines, beer brewing. GRP 2005: 800.901 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 97.631 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 18,974.20 Yuan RMB/US\$ 2312.98

SIGHTS: Shenyang 瀋陽, North Tomb 北陵, Dalian 大連 and Port Arthur 旅順, Dandong 丹東 at the border with North Korea (opposite Sinuiju 新義州 on the Yalu River 鴨綠江), Jin-

zhou 錦州, Anshan City Qianshan Scenic Area 鞍山市千山風景區

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 14 subdivisions (14 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 100 subdivisions (56 districts, 17 county-level cities, 19 counties, 8 autonomous counties).

- Anshan City 鞍山市 [4 districts, 1 city, 1 county, 1 autonomous county: Lisban District 立山區, Qianshan District 千山區, Tiedong District 鐵東區, Tiexi District 鐵西區; Haicheng City 海城市; Taian County 台安縣; Xiuyan Manchu Autonomous County 岫岩滿族自治縣]
- Benxi City 本溪市 [4 districts, 2 autonomous counties: Mingshan District 明山區, Nanfen District 南芬區, Pingshan District 平山區, Xihu District 溪湖區; Benxi Manchu Autonomous County 本溪滿族自治縣, Huanren Manchu Autonomous County 桓仁滿族自治縣]
- Chaoyang City 朝陽市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 2 counties, 1 autonomous county: Longcheng District 龍城區, Shuangta District 雙塔區; Beipiao City 北票市, Lingyuan City 凌源市; Chaoyang County 朝陽縣, Jianping County 建平縣; Harqin Zuoyi (Left Wing) Mongol Autonomous County 喀喇沁左翼蒙古族自治縣]
- Dalian City 大連市 [6 districts, 3 cities, 1 county: Ganjingzi District 甘井子區, Jinzhou District 金州區, Lüshunkou District 旅順口區, Shabekou District 沙河口區, Xigang District 西崗區, Zhongshan District 中山區; Pulandian City 普蘭店市, Wafangdian City 瓦房店市, Zhuanghe City 庄河市; Changhai County 長海縣]
- Dandong City 丹東市 [3 districts, 2 cities, 1 autonomous county: Yuanbao District 元寶區, Zhen'an District 振安區, Zhenxing District 振興區; Donggang City 東港市, Fengcheng City 鳳城市; Kuandian Manchu Autonomous County 寬甸滿族自治縣]
- Fushun City 撫順市 [4 districts, 1 county, 2 autonomous counties: Dongzhou District 東洲區, Shuncheng District 順城區, Wanghua District 望花區, Xinfu District 新撫區; Fushun County 撫順縣; Qingyuan Manchu Autonomous County 清原滿族自治縣, Xinbin Manchu Autonomous County 新賓滿族自治縣]
- Fuxin City 阜新市 [5 districts, 1 county, 1 autonomous county: Haizhou District 海州區, Qinghemen District 清河門區, Taiping District 太平區, Xibe District 細河區, Xinqiu District 新邱區; Zhangwu County 彰武縣; Fuxin Mongol Autonomous County 阜新蒙古族自治縣]
- Huludao City 葫蘆島市 [3 districts, 1 city, 2 counties: Lianshan District 連山區, Longgang District 龍港區, Nanpiao District 南票區; Xingcheng City 興城市; Jianchang County 建昌縣, Suizhong County 綏中縣]
- Jinzhou City 錦州市 [3 districts, 2 cities, 2 counties: Guta District 古塔區, Linghe District 凌河區, Taihe District 太和區; Beizhen City 北鎮市, Linghai City 凌海市; Heishan County 黑山縣, Yi County 義縣]
- Liaoyang City 遼陽市 [5 districts, 1 city, 1 county: Baita District 白塔區, Gongchangling District 弓長嶺區, Hongwei District 宏偉區, Taizibe District 太子河區, Wensheng District 文聖區; Dengta City 燈塔市; Liaoyang County 遼陽縣]
- Panjin City 盤錦市 [2 districts, 2 counties: Shuangtaizi District 雙臺子區, Xinglongtai District 興隆台區; Dawa County 大窪縣, Panshan County 盤山縣]
- Shenyang City 瀋陽市 [9 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Dadong District 大東區, Dongling District 東陵區, Heping District 和平區, Huanggu District 皇姑區, Shenbeixin District 沈北新區, Shenbe District 瀋河區, Sujiatun District 蘇家屯區, Tiexi District 鐵西區, Yuhong District 於洪區; Xinmin City 新民市; Faku County 法庫縣, Kangping County 康平縣, Liaozhong County 遼中縣]
- Tieling City 鐵嶺市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 3 counties: Qinghe District 清河區, Yinzhou District 銀州區; Kaiyuan City 開原市, Tiaobingshan City 調兵山市; Changtu County 昌圖縣, Tieling County 鐵嶺縣, Xifeng County 西豐縣]

- Yingkou City 營口市 [4 districts, 2 cities: Bayuquan District 鮫魚圈區, Laobian District 老邊區, Xishi District 西市區, Zhanqian District 站前區; Dashiqiao City 大石橋市, Gaizhou City 蓋州市]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Longcheng 龍城 [today's Chaoyang 朝陽] (Former Yan 前燕 349-370 and Northern Yan 北燕 409-439, Sixteen Nations)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Liaoning is named after the Liaohe River 遼河, and when the name Liaoning was chosen in 1929 it expressed a wish that the river and the region around it would be peaceful forever (“ning” [寧] means peaceful, tranquil)

ABBREVIATION: Liao 遼—just a short form of Liaoning, the abbreviation means “distant” or “faraway”

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: In 1985, fossils of a *homo erectus* (age: ca. 250,000 to 300,000 years) were unearthed in Jinniushan 金牛山 (Yingkou County 營口縣). In ancient times, Liaoning's capital Shenyang was called “Fengtian” (奉天), the pronunciation in the Manchurian language is Mukden, a rather familiar name to older generations in the West; the Japanese occupation of China in the first half of the 20th century began with the “Mukden Incident” in September 1931. Dalian City, sometimes spelled Dairen City, was called “Port Arthur” (旅順) in the 19th century. Liaoning is the homeland of the Manchu nationality and has a well developed infrastructure, especially its railway. When the northeastern provinces were re-arranged after the establishment of the PRC, Liaoning received parts of the provinces An-tung 安東, Jehol 熱河 and Liaopeh 遼北. Liaoning is the home province of the PRC's first taikonaut, Yang Liwei 楊利偉



21. Macau 澳門 (aka Macao)

AREA: 28.6 km²; population: 477,000 (1986: 426,000); population density: 20,297.87 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Special administrative region (*tebie xing-zhengqu* 特別行政區) of the PRC [since December 1999], full name in Chinese: *Aomen tebie xingzhengqu* 澳門特別行政區

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Cantonese 廣東話, Portuguese, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: South China (latitude 22°10' to 22°20' N, longitude 113°33' to 113°55' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCE: Guangdong 廣東

ADJACENT SEAS: South China Sea 南海; length of coastline 41 km

GEOGRAPHY: Macau lies on the west side of the Pearl River Estuary 珠江三角洲 at the coast of Guangdong close to the city of Zhuhai 珠海, 65 km west of Hong Kong 香港. This tiny territory consists of the Macau Peninsula 澳門半島 (9.3 km²), two islands (Coloane 路環島 with 7.6 km² and Taipa 氹仔島 with 6.5 km²) and the reclaimed area COTAI 路氹填海區 (5.2 km²). Macau has a slightly hilly terrain—the highest natural point is Coloane Alto 疊石塘山 with 172 m. There are no rivers, but two small reservoirs on Coloane Island: Hac Sa Reservoir 黑沙水庫 and Ka Ho Reservoir 九澳水庫

CLIMATE: Tropical marine climate with warm summers and cool winters. Mean annual temperature 22.3°C (January 14.5°C, July 28.6°C), annual precipitation varies greatly from year to year and ranges between 1000 and 3000 mm, average around 2000 mm (October to March dry season). Macau can be affected by typhoons between May and October

ECONOMY: Main industries are gambling and tourism (“Asia’s Las Vegas”). Macau has some light industry like fireworks, textile, and garment production, other sectors of the economy are trade and fishery. GDP 2005: M\$ 92.59 billion/US\$ 11.56 billion, per capita GDP 2005: M\$ 194,458/US\$ 24,274

SIGHTS: Façade of the church of St. Paul 大三巴牌坊, Macau Museum 澳門博物館, Casino Hotel Lisboa 葡京酒店, Macau Palace Floating Casino 皇宮娛樂場, Macau Tower 澳門旅遊塔 (233 m), Macau Grand Prix 澳門格蘭披治大賽車; fascinating fusion of Mediterranean and Asian architecture, food and lifestyle

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Macau was formerly divided into two municipalities (Macau 澳門市, Islands 海島市) and seven parishes. When Macau became a SAR in 1999, the municipalities were abolished and the parishes were voided of administrative functions. In their place is a new administrative body, the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau 民政總署 (in Portuguese: Instituto para os Assuntos Cívicos e Municipais) under the Secretariat for Administration and Justice 行政法務司 (Secretaria da Administracao e Justica) of the SAR government. The parishes are still officially recognized but only on a symbolic basis. The seven parishes—*Macau peninsula*: Cathedral Parish 大堂區 (Freguesia da Se), Our Lady of Fatima Parish 花地瑪堂區 (Freguesia de Nossa Senhora de Fatima), St. Anthony Parish 聖安多尼堂區/花王堂區 (Freguesia de Santo Antonio), St. Lawrence Parish 風順堂區/聖老楞佐堂區 (Freguesia de Sao Lourenco), St. Lazarus Parish 望德堂區 (Freguesia de Sao Lazaro); *Coloane*: St. Francis Xavier’s Parish 聖方濟各堂區 (Freguesia de Sao Francisco Xavier); *Taipa*: Our Lady of Carmel Parish 嘉模堂區 (Freguesia de Nossa Senhora do Carmo).

ORIGIN OF THE CITY’S NAME: Macau is a word in Cantonese pronunciation, in Mandarin Chinese the city is called “Aomen”, which in English means “gate of the bay”

ABBREVIATION: Ao 澳—just a short form of Macau, the abbreviation means “bay”

INTERNATIONAL DIALLING CODE: +853

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: In 1557, Macau was rented by Portugal from the Chinese as a port and trade hub, and in a treaty the Qing court recognized Portugal’s sovereignty over Macau in 1887. After it was returned to China in 1999, Macau retained its own currency, the “Pataca” (*aomenbi* 澳門幣, 1 M\$ = 100 Avos), which is pegged to the Hong Kong Dollar at an exchange rate of M\$ 103.20 to HK\$ 100. Macau’s judiciary and local laws are separated from the PRC, and there is no capital punishment. Macau’s territory keeps increasing as a result of continued land reclamation, seen especially in the two formerly separated islands Coloane and Taipa, which have now been joined. Macau has its own international airport on Taipa

22. Ningxia 寧夏 (aka Ninghsia, Ningsia)

AREA: 66,400 km²; population: 5.96 million (1949: 1.2 million, 1987: 4.35 million); population density: 89.75 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Autonomous Region (*zizhiqu* 自治區) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Ningxia Huiizu zizhiqu* 寧夏回族自治區

CAPITAL: Yinchuan 銀川 (pop. 1.406 million, latitude 38°26’ N, longitude 106°18’ E, elevation 1111 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Chuang 壯族, Dongxiang 東鄉族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Tibetan 藏族, Uighur 維吾爾族



PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North-northwest China (latitude 35°14' to 39°23' N, longitude 104°17' to 107°38' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Gansu 甘肅, Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Shaanxi 陝西

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Qingtongxia 青銅峽 [0953], Shizuishan 石嘴山 [0952], Yinchuan 銀川 [0951]

TOPOGRAPHY: Ningxia averages over 1000 m in elevation and extends across the Loess Plateau 黃土高原 and the Inner Mongolia Plateau 內蒙古高原. Four topographical areas—Ningxia Plain 寧夏平原 (Qingtongxia Gorge 青銅峽 between the Yinchuan-Wuzhong Plain 銀吳平原 and the Zhongwei-Zhongning Plain 衛寧平原), Eastern Plateau 東南部高原 (part of the Loess Plateau), Helan Mountains 賀蘭山地 (at the border with Inner Mongolia), Liupan Mountains 六盤山地 (watershed between Weihe River 渭河 and Jinghe River 涇河); the north is lower-lying than the south

HIGHEST PEAK: Helan Mountains 賀蘭山地 (highest peak 3556 m) at the border with Inner Mongolia

RIVERS AND LAKES: Huanghe 黃河, Qingshui River 清水江, Weihe River 渭河, Jinghe River 涇河, Kushui River 苦水河 (riverbed contains salt and alkali), Hulu River 葫蘆河. Many canals were built in the province for irrigation, e. g. Qin Canal 秦渠, Han Canal 漢渠, Tanglai Canal 唐徕渠, Huinong Canal 惠農渠 and several others. Except in the area of the Huanghe there are few lakes in Ningxia, most of them small reservoirs

CLIMATE: Continental climate with drastically changing temperatures, little rainfall and excessive evaporation. Long, cold winters and short, hot summers. Mean annual temperature 5° to 9°C (January -13° to -7°C, July 17° to 26°C), temperatures rising from north to south. Average rainfall about 200 mm a year (can vary greatly from year to year), at the windward side of the Liupan Mountains 六盤山地 400 to 700 mm. 60 percent of the rain falls between July and September—the rainy season in summer is short but rainfall is heavy

ECONOMY: Agricultural products include wheat, rice, broom corn millet, sorghum, cash crops like oil-bearing flax, rape, hemp, and sugar beets, animal husbandry based on sheep raising, also goats and pigs, limited fishery and forestry. Mineral resources: coal and anthracite, petroleum, phosphorus, limestone, gypsum, salt, iron and tantalum. Main industries: coal mining and electric power generation, metallurgy, machine building, light industry (textiles, foodstuffs and paper production). GRP 2005: 60.610 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 7.388 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 10,169.46 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1239.59

SIGHTS: Yinchuan 銀川 (Northern Pagoda 北塔, Zhenhai Pagoda 鎮海塔), Tombs of the Western Xia Kings 西夏王陵, Zhongwei 中衛, Xumi Shan Rock Cave 須彌山石窟, Qingtongxia 青銅峽, Tongxin 同心

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 5 subdivisions (5 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 21 subdivisions (8 districts, 2 county-level cities, 11 counties).

- Guyuan City 固原市 [1 district, 4 counties: Yuanzhou District 原州區; Jingyuan County 涇源縣, Longde County 隆德縣, Pengyang County 彭陽縣, Xiji County 西吉縣]
- Shizuishan City 石嘴山市 [2 districts, 1 county: Danukou District 大武口區, Huinong District 惠農區; Pingluo County 平羅縣]
- Wuzhong City 吳忠市 [1 district, 1 city, 2 counties: Litong District 利通區; Qingtongxia City 青銅峽市; Tongxin County 同心縣, Yanchi County 鹽池縣]
- Yinchuan City 銀川市 [3 districts, 1 city, 2 counties: Jinfeng District 金鳳區, Xingqing District 興慶區, Xixia District 西夏區; Lingwu City 靈武市; Helan County 賀蘭縣, Yongning County 永

寧縣

- Zhongwei City 中衛市 [1 district, 2 counties: Shapoton District 沙坡頭區; Haiyuan County 海原縣, Zhongning County 中寧縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Xingqing 興慶 [today's Yinchuan 銀川] (*Western Xia* 西夏 1038-1227)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Ningxia is named after the ancient state of Western Xia 西夏 (1038-1227) which had its capital in Xingqing 興慶 (today's Yinchuan 銀川). When the region was first named "Ningxia Area" [*Ningxia lu* 寧夏路] in the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368), it expressed a wish that the region would be peaceful ("ning" [寧] means peaceful, tranquil)

ABBREVIATION: Ning 寧—just a short form of Ningxia, the abbreviation means "tranquil" and is also used as short form for Nanjing 南京 (capital of Jiangsu province)

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Before the establishment of the PRC, Ningxia Province was significantly larger, but a large part of its territory was given to Inner Mongolia, and the southern part of today's Ningxia Province was taken from Gansu. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region was established in October 1958. Islam is strong here

23. Qinghai 青海 (aka Tsinghai, Chinghai, Ch'ing-hai)



AREA: 720,000 km²; population: 5.43 million (1949: 1.48 million, 1987: 4.28 million); population density: 7.54 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Qinghai sheng* 青海省

CAPITAL: Xining 西寧 (pop. 2.099 million, latitude 36°35' N, longitude 101°40' E, elevation 2275 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (over 60 percent of Qinghai's population); Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Kazakh 哈薩克族, Mongol 蒙古族, Salar 撒拉族, Tibetan 藏族, Tu 土族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Tibetan, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: Southwest China (latitude 31°39' to 39°19' N, longitude 89°35' to 103°4' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Gansu 甘肅, Sichuan 四川, Tibet 西藏, Xinjiang 新疆

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Golmud 格爾木 [0979], Xining 西寧 [0971], Yushu 玉樹 [0976]

TOPOGRAPHY: Steep terrain with 65 percent mountains and 35 percent plains and valleys. 80 percent of the province has an elevation of over 3000 m (lowest point—Huangshui River Valley 湟水河流域 at 1650 m). Three topographic areas—Qilian Mountain Area 祁連山 (including Lenglong Ridge 冷龍嶺, Daban Mountains 達阪山, Laji Mountains 拉脊山, Qinghai Lake Basin 青海湖盆地, Datong River Valley 大通河流域, Huangshui River Valley, Huanghe River Valley 黃河流域 in the east, Sulenanshan 疏勒南山 and Zoulangnanshan 走廊南山 in the west); Qaidam (or Tsaidam) Basin 柴達木盆地 (a closed inland basin, surrounded by the Qilian Mountains, Altun Mountains 阿爾金山, Kunlun Mountains 崑崙山 [highest peak in Qinghai: Bukadaban 布喀達阪峰 at 6860 m] and Qimantag Mountains 祁漫塔格山); Southern Qinghai Plateau 青南高原 (part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 青藏高原, with the Kunlun Mountains, Burhan Budai 布爾汗布達山, Hoh Xil 可可西里山, Dangla 唐古拉山, Bayan Har 巴顏喀拉山 and Anyemaqen Mountains 阿尼瑪卿山 as a framework). Almost half of the province's area is pasture that can be used to graze animals

HIGHEST PEAK: Bukadaban 布喀達阪峰 (6860 m) in the Kunlun Mountains 崑崙山

RIVERS AND LAKES: The Huanghe 黃河 (“Yellow River”) has its source (Kariqu 卡日曲 in the Bayan Har Mountains 巴顏喀拉山) in the Southern Qinghai Plateau 青南高原, as does the Yangtze River 長江 (sources: Tuotuo He 沱沱河 in the Dangla Mountains 唐古拉山 and Chuma’er He 楚瑪爾河). Rivers in the south and east of the province are mostly exterior rivers—besides the Huanghe (major tributary: Huangshui River 湟水河) and Yangtze rivers, there are the Yalong River 雅礱江, the Zaqu 扎曲 (called Lantsang River 瀾滄江 in its lower stages), Tongtian River 通天河 and Datong River 大通河; rivers in the north and the west are mostly interior rivers like the Qaidam River 柴達木河, Golmud River 格爾木河, Heihe 黑河, Danghe 黨河, Narin Gol River 那稜郭勒, Buh River 布哈河 (flows into Qinghai Lake 青海湖), and others, most of them intermittent streams; inland drainage area west of Riyue Mountains 日月山. There are about 230 lakes in the province, which are of three types: freshwater, saltwater, and salt lakes. Qinghai Lake (= Koko Nor) is the largest saltwater lake in China. About 80 freshwater lakes, including Gyaring/Zhaling Lake 扎陵湖 (also called Chalinghai 查靈海), Ngoring/Eling Lake 鄂陵湖, Toson 托素湖, Har 哈拉湖, Alag 阿拉克湖, and others, are found there. Salt lakes: Qarhan Salt Lake 察爾汗鹽湖 (largest salt lake in China), Caka Salt Lake 茶卡鹽湖, and others

CLIMATE: Continental highland climate characterized by a great deal of sunshine and strong solar radiation with sharp temperature differences in various areas. Long, cold winters and short, cool summers, frequent thunderstorms, hailstorms, strong winds, and sandstorms (February to April). Mean annual temperature in Southern Qinghai Plateau 青南高原 and Qilian Mountains 祁連山 between -8° and 0°C , other areas 0° to 6°C . Average temperature in January -8°C (in the southwest of the province as low as -20°C); averages in July 0° to 20°C . Daily differences in temperature about 15° , in the basin sometimes 30° . Precipitation differs in various areas—provincial average under 300 mm, eastern section of Southern Qinghai Plateau more than 500 mm, Qaidam Basin 柴達木盆地 less than 200 mm, western part of that basin less than 50 mm

ECONOMY: Focus in Qinghai on agriculture, especially animal husbandry (cattle, sheep, pigs, yak and horses, goats). Crops include spring wheat, highland barley, potatoes, rape, apples. Mineral resources include salt, sylvites, magnesites, lithium, iodine, natural sulphur, bromine, limestone, quartzite, asbestos, oil, and natural gas. Development of industry began after 1949 and includes metallurgy, mining, machine-building, textiles, chemicals, and petroleum as well as generation of hydroelectricity; milk powder and wool products. GRP 2005: 54.332 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 6.623 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 10,005.89 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1219.70

SIGHTS: Taer Temple 塔爾寺 (Kumbum Monastery), Bird Island 鳥島 on Qinghai Lake 青海湖 (Koko Nor), Tongren 同仁, Heavenly Pool 天池 at Mengda Nature Reserve 孟達國家森林

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 8 subdivisions (1 prefecture-level city, 1 prefecture [area], 6 autonomous prefectures); on the county level, there are 43 subdivisions (4 districts, 2 county-level cities, 30 counties, 7 autonomous counties).

- Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 果洛藏族自治州 [6 counties: Baima County 班瑪縣, Darlag County 達日縣, Gadé County 甘德縣, Jigzhi County 久治縣, Madoi County 瑪多縣, Maqên County 瑪沁縣]
- Gyègu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 玉樹藏族自治州 [6 counties: Chindu County 稱多縣, Gyègu County 玉樹縣, Nangqên County 囊謙縣, Qumarleb County 曲麻萊縣, Zadoi County 雜多縣, Zhidoi County 治多縣]
- Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 海北藏族自治州 [3 counties, 1 autonomous county: Gangca County 剛察縣, Haiyan County 海晏縣, Qilian County 祁連縣; Menyuan Hui Autonomous County 門源回族自治縣]

- Haidong Prefecture 海東地區 [2 counties, 4 autonomous counties: Ledu County 樂都縣, Ping'an County 平安縣, Hualong Hui Autonomous County 化隆回族自治縣, Huzhu Tu Autonomous County 互助土族自治縣, Minbe Hui Tu Autonomous County 民和回族自治縣, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County 循化撒拉族自治縣]
- Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 海南藏族自治州 [5 counties: Gonghe County 共和縣, Guide County 貴德縣, Guinan County 貴南縣, Tongde County 同德縣, Xinghai County 興海縣]
- Haixi Mongol Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 海西蒙古族藏族自治州 [2 cities, 3 counties: Delingha City 德令哈市, Golmud City 格爾木市; Dulan County 都蘭縣, Tianjun County 天峻縣, Ulan County 烏蘭縣. There are also three Administrative Committees which are not standard units of local government, though they do function as such: Da Qaidam Administrative Committee 大柴旦行政委員會, Lengbu Administrative Committee 冷湖行政委員會, Mangya Administrative Committee 茫崖行政委員會]
- Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 黃南藏族自治州 [3 counties, 1 autonomous County: Jianca County 尖紮縣, Tongren County 同仁縣, Zékog County 澤庫縣; Henan Mongol Autonomous County 河南蒙古族自治縣]
- Xining City 西寧市 [4 districts, 2 counties, 1 autonomous county: Chengbei District 城北區, Chengdong District 城東區, Chengxi District 城西區, Chengzhong District 城中區; Huangyuan County 湟源縣, Huangzhong County 湟中縣, Datong Hui Tu Autonomous County 大通回族自治縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Ledu 樂都, Xiping 西平 [today's Xining 西寧] (both Southern Liang 南涼 397-414, Sixteen Nations)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Qinghai is named after Qinghai Lake 青海湖 in the NE of the province

ABBREVIATION: Qing 青—just a short form of Qinghai, the abbreviation means “green”

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Qinghai Lake 青海湖/Koko Nor has been shrinking rapidly, over the last three decades surface area shrank 312 km² and water level dropped almost four meters, its salinity has risen markedly, and many rivers feeding it have disappeared

24. Shaanxi 陝西 (aka Shensi, Shenhsi)

AREA: 205,000 km²; population: 37.20 million (1949: 13.17 million, 1987: 30.89 million); population density: 181.46 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Shanxi sheng* 陝西省

CAPITAL: Xi'an 西安 (pop. 7.4173 million, latitude 34°16' N, longitude 108°54' E, elevation 398 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (99 percent of the population); Chuang 壯族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Tibetan 藏族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin, southern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North China (latitude 31°42' to 39°35' N, longitude 105°29' to 111°15' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Chongqing 重慶, Gansu 甘肅, Henan 河南, Hubei 湖北, Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Ningxia 寧夏, Shanxi 山西, Sichuan 四川

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Baoji 寶雞 [0917], Hanzhong 漢中 [0916], Tongchuan 銅川 [0919],



Xi'an 西安 (former Chang'an 長安) [029], Xianyang 咸陽 [0910], Yan'an 延安 [0911]

TOPOGRAPHY: More than 80 percent of the territory is mountains and hills. The province can be divided into three sections from south to north—Southern Shaanxi Qinba Mountain Area 陝南秦巴山地 (consists of Qinling 秦嶺 and Daba Range 大巴山, Hanshui Valley 漢江谷地, Hanzhong Basin 漢中盆地); Guanzhong Plain 關中平原 (also called Weihe Plain 渭河平原, bounded by Qinling Mountains and Beishan Mountains 北山); Northern Shaanxi Loess Plateau 陝北黃土高原 (38 percent of Shaanxi's total area)

HIGHEST PEAK: Taibai Mountain 太白山 (3767 m) in the Qinling Range 秦嶺

RIVERS AND LAKES: Huanghe River system 黃河 (Weihe 渭河, Jinghe 涇河 [largest silt carrier of Huanghe's tributaries], Luohe 洛河, Yanhe 延河, Wudinghe 無定河), tributaries of the Yangtze River 長江—Jialing River 嘉陵江, Hanshui 漢水/Hanjiang 漢江, Danjiang 丹江 (the Yangtze itself does not flow through Shaanxi). Shaanxi has few lakes, most of them reservoirs—Shiquan Reservoir 石泉水庫, Wangyao Reservoir 王窯水庫, Fengjiashan Reservoir 馮家山水庫, and others

CLIMATE: Continental monsoon climate with great differences in temperature, rainfall concentrated in summer and autumn. The climate varies greatly in the three topographic zones—Northern Shaanxi Loess Plateau 陝北黃土高原: temperate/warm temperate semi-arid climate, January -3° to -10°C , July 22° to 24°C , annual precipitation 350 to 600 mm (which summer monsoons do little to increase); Guanzhong Plain 關中平原: temperate semi-humid monsoon climate, January -1° to -3°C , July above 24°C , maximum temperatures up to 45°C , annual precipitation 550 to 700 mm; Southern Shaanxi Mountain Area 陝南秦巴山地: subtropical humid monsoon climate, January above 0°C , July 22° to 28°C , annual precipitation 750 to 1200 mm

ECONOMY: Shaanxi is an important farming area in the PRC, major agricultural products include wheat and maize, rice, soybeans, tuber crops, cash crops like rapeseed, peanuts, cotton, and tobacco, animal husbandry (livestock: pigs, sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys). Mineral resources include metals like iron, manganese, molybdenum, chromium, aluminium, copper, cobalt, vanadium, lead, nickel, mercury, gold; non-metals like coal, phosphorus, barite, fluorite, dolomite, limestone, and others. Major industries: coal mining, oil, machine-building, and engineering, electronics, chemicals (pharmaceuticals, fertilizers), hydropower generation, textiles (cotton and wool) and other light industries. Due to its rich history Shaanxi is a major tourist destination, and the province has been greatly opened to foreign investment in recent years. GRP 2005: 367.566 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 44.807 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 9880.80 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1204.48

SIGHTS: Xi'an 西安, Terracotta Army 兵馬俑 (discovered in 1974), Yan'an 延安, Huashan 華山 (2200 m, one of the Five Taoist Sacred Mountains 五岳) in the Qinling Range 秦嶺, Hanzhong 漢中

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 10 subdivisions (10 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 107 subdivisions (24 districts, 3 county-level cities, 80 counties).

- Ankang City 安康市 [1 district, 9 counties: Hanbin District 漢濱區; Baihe County 白河縣, Hanyin County 漢陰縣, Langao County 嵐皋縣, Ningxia County 寧陝縣, Pingli County 平利縣, Shiquan County 石泉縣, Xunyang County 旬陽縣, Zhenping County 鎮坪縣, Ziyang County 紫陽縣]
- Baoji City 寶雞市 [3 districts, 9 counties: Chencang District 陳倉區, Jintai District 金台區, Weinbin District 渭濱區; Feng County 鳳縣, Fengxiang County 鳳翔縣, Fufeng County 扶風縣, Linyou County 麟遊縣, Long County 隴縣, Mei County 眉縣, Qianyang County 千陽縣, Qishan

County 岐山縣, Taibai County 太白縣]

- Hanzhong City 漢中市 [1 district, 10 counties: Hantai District 漢台區; Chenggu County 城固縣, Foping County 佛坪縣, Liuba County 留壩縣, Lueyang County 略陽縣, Mian County 勉縣, Nanzheng County 南鄭縣, Ningqiang County 寧強縣, Xixiang County 西鄉縣, Yang County 洋縣, Zhenba County 鎮巴縣]
- Shangluo City 商洛市 [1 district, 6 counties: Shangzhou District 商州區; Danfeng County 丹鳳縣, Luonan County 洛南縣, Shangnan County 商南縣, Shanyang County 山陽縣, Zhen'an County 鎮安縣, Zuosui County 柞水縣]
- Tongchuan City 銅川市 [3 districts, 1 county: Wangyi District 王益區, Yaozhou District 耀州區, Yintai District 印台區; Yijun County 宜君縣]
- Weinan City 渭南市 [1 district, 2 cities, 8 counties: Linwei District 臨渭區; Hancheng City 韓城市, Huayin City 華陰市; Baishui County 白水縣, Chengcheng County 澄城縣, Dali County 大荔縣, Fuping County 富平縣, Heyang County 合陽縣, Hua County 華縣, Pucheng County 蒲城縣, Tongguan County 潼關縣]
- Xi'an City 西安市 [9 districts, 4 counties: Baqiao District 灊橋區, Beilin District 碑林區, Chang'an District 長安區, Lianhu District 蓮湖區, Lintong District 臨潼區, Weiyang District 未央區, Xincheng District 新城區, Yanliang District 閻良區, Yanta District 雁塔區; Gaoling County 高陵縣, Hu County 戶縣, Lantian County 藍田縣, Zhouzhi County 周至縣]
- Xianyang City 鹹陽市 [3 districts, 1 city, 10 counties: Qindu District 秦都區, Weicheng District 渭城區, Yangling District 楊凌區; Xingping City 興平市; Bin County 彬縣, Changwu County 長武縣, Chunhua County 淳化縣, Jingyang County 涇陽縣, Liquan County 禮泉縣, Qian County 乾縣, Sanyuan County 三原縣, Wugong County 武功縣, Xunyi County 旬邑縣, Yongshou County 永壽縣]
- Yan'an City 延安市 [1 district, 12 counties: Baota District 寶塔區; Ansai County 安塞縣, Fu County 富縣, Ganquan County 甘泉縣, Huangling County 黃陵縣, Huanglong County 黃龍縣, Luochuan County 洛川縣, Wuqi County 吳起縣, Yanchang County 延長縣, Yanchuan County 延川縣, Yichuan County 宜川縣, Zhidan County 志丹縣, Zichang County 子長縣]
- Yulin City 榆林市 [1 district, 11 counties: Yuyang District 榆陽區; Dingbian County 定邊縣, Fugu County 府谷縣, Hengshan County 橫山縣, Jia County 佳縣, Jingbian County 靖邊縣, Mizhi County 米脂縣, Qingjian County 清澗縣, Shenmu County 神木縣, Suide County 綏德縣, Wubao County 吳堡縣, Zizhou County 子洲縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Chang'an 長安 [today's Xi'an 西安] (Western Han 西漢 207 BC-8 AD, Wang Mang-Interregnum/Xin 新 9-23 AD, Tang 唐 618-906; Former Zhao 前趙 304-329, Former Qin 前秦 351-394, Later Qin 後秦 384-417, Sixteen Nations; Western Wei 西魏 535-557, Northern Zhou 北周 577-581, Southern and Northern Dynasties), Daxingcheng 大興城 [today's Xi'an 西安] (Sui 隋 581-618), Hao 鎬/Haojing 鎬京 [today's Xi'an 西安] (Western Zhou 西周 ca. 1000-770 BC), Tongwan 統萬城 [today's Jingbian County 靖邊縣] (Xia 夏, Sixteen Nations), Xianyang 咸陽, Yong 雍 [today's Fengxiang County 鳳翔縣] (both Qin 秦 844-207 BC, Warring States/Qin Dynasty)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: "Shaanxi" means "west of Shan" because it is situated west of the Shan Plain 陝原 (in today's Henan Province). The common way of spelling the name of Shaanxi is not in line with Hanyu Pinyin, as in Hanyu Pinyin the syllable "陝" is spelled "shan". Since in most Western publications, Chinese syllables are written without the tone, there would be no way to distinguish a correctly spelled province *Shanxi* 陝西 (*Shǎnxì*) from its neighbouring province *Shanxi* 山西 (*Shānxì*), despite the different tone. For this reason, the proper name of this province is not spelled "Shanxi" as in Hanyu Pinyin but "Shaanxi" as in the Gwoyeu Romatzyh romanization system.

ABBREVIATIONS: Shan 陝, Qin 秦—Shan is just a short form of Shaanxi, the abbreviation itself has no special meaning; Qin was the name of one state in the Warring States Period 戰國時代 (475-221 BC) that unified China and began the Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC)

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: In 1964, remains of the “Lantian man” (藍田猿人, *Sinanthropus lantienensis*), who lived ca. 1.7 million years ago, were excavated in Gongwangling 公王嶺 (Xi’an City 西安市, Lantian County 藍田縣). The most important archaeological site of the neolithic Yangshao Culture 仰韶文化 (5000-3000 BC) is located at Banpo 半坡 (Baqiao District 灃橋區, Xi’an City). On January 23, 1556, the area of Huazhou 華州 (today’s Weinan City 渭南市, Hua County 華縣) was hit by the deadliest earthquake in recorded history, which claimed 830,000 lives. Yan’an 延安 was an important Communist stronghold between 1936 and 1947 after the Long March (*changzheng* 長征)



25. Shandong 山東 (aka Shantung, Schantung)

AREA: 153,000 km²; population: 92.48 million (1949: 45.49 million, 1987: 79.58 million); population density: 604.44 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Shandong sheng* 山東省

CAPITAL: Ji’nan 濟南 (pop. 5.9744 million, latitude 36°50’ N, longitude 117°0’ E, elevation 58 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (over 99 percent of the population); Chuang 壯族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Li 黎族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Tibetan 藏族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North China (latitude 34°23’ to 38°24’ N, longitude 114°48’ to 122°42’ E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Anhui 安徽, Hebei 河北, Henan 河南, Jiangsu 江蘇

ADJACENT SEAS: Bohai Sea 渤海, Yellow Sea 黃海; length of coastline 3000 km

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Dezhou 德州 [0534], Dongying 東營 [0546], Ji’nan 濟南 [0531], Jining 濟寧 [0537], Linyi 臨沂 [0539], Qingdao 青島 [0532], Qufu 曲阜 [0537], Tai’an 泰安 [0538], Weifang 濰坊 [0536], Weihai 威海 [0631], Yantai 煙台 [0535], Zaozhuang 棗莊 [0632], Zibo 淄博 [0533]

TOPOGRAPHY: 35 percent mountainous regions and hilly areas, 65 percent plains. The eastern part of Shandong is the Shandong Peninsula 山東半島 that protrudes between the Bohai Sea 渤海 and Yellow Sea 黃海 and faces the Liaodong Peninsula 遼東半島 (Liaoning Province 遼寧), joins the Jiaolai Plain 膠萊平原 and extends west to the North China Plain 華北平原. Due to the large amount of silt carried by the Huanghe 黃河, the shoreline at the Huanghe River Delta 黃河三角洲 moves seaward 2-3 km per year

HIGHEST PEAK: Taishan 泰山 (1524 m)

RIVERS AND LAKES: High density of natural rivers in the province (0.7 km of waterways per km²). Natural rivers: Huanghe 黃河 (present course since 1855, empties into the Bohai Sea 渤海), Tuhai River 徒駭河, Majia River 馬頰河, Jiaolai River 膠萊河, Yihe River 沂河, and others; man-made rivers: Grand Canal 大運河 (also called Beijing-Hangzhou Canal 京杭大運河), Hongwei Canal 紅衛河, Dehuixin Canal 德惠新河, and others. Lakes: Four Southern Lakes 南四湖 (Nanyang Lake 南陽湖, Dushan Lake 獨山湖, Zhaoyang Lake 昭陽湖, Weishan Lake 微山湖), Five Northern Lakes 北五湖 (Machang Lake 馬場湖, Shushan Lake 蜀山湖, Nanwang Lake 南旺湖, Mata Lake 馬踏湖, Dongping Lake 東平湖), reservoirs like Xiashan

Reservoir 峽山水庫, Xueye Reservoir 雪野水庫, Huibaoling Reservoir 會寶嶺水庫 and several others

CLIMATE: Warm-temperate semi-humid monsoon climate with four distinct seasons—hot and rainy summers, cold and dry winters, dry, windy and sandy springs with fairly major weather changes, comfortable autumns. Mean annual temperature 11° to 14°C, decreasing from south to north and west to east (January 1° to -4°C, extreme lows reaching -11° to -20°C, July 24° to 27°C, extreme highs reaching 36° to 43°C). Mean annual precipitation between 600 and 900 mm, decreasing gradually from southeast to northwest, extremely uneven seasonal distribution—60 percent to 70 percent of the precipitation falls between June and August and usually comes as huge, intense rainstorms, causing landslides and floodings. Annual variation in precipitation can also be great

ECONOMY: Almost half of Shandong's area is arable, main products: food crops like wheat, maize, rice, soybeans, sorghum, millet, potatoes, cash crops like cotton, peanuts, tobacco, hemp and other fibres, temperate-climate fruits (apples, grapes, peaches, pears, dates, watermelons), animal husbandry (cattle, horses, donkeys, mules). Shandong is one of China's major fishing centers, significant seawater and freshwater cultivation. Mineral resources include coal, petroleum, natural gas, iron, gold, copper, aluminium, diamonds, graphite, gypsum, magnesite, barite, bentonite. Major industries: iron and steel, fuel industry, chemical fertilizer, machinery, textiles, energy production, electronics, paper, ceramics, glass, cement, food, and beverages (the brewery for the famous Qingdao Beer 青島啤酒 was founded by German colonists in 1903), cigarette production. Deepwater ports in Qingdao 青島, Yantai 煙台, Weihai 威海 and Longkou 龍口. GRP 2005: 1851.687 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 225.724 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 20,022.56 Yuan RMB/US\$ 2440.78

SIGHTS: Taishan 泰山 (1524 m, one of the Five Taoist Sacred Mountains 五岳), Taian 泰安, Lingyan Temple 靈岩寺, Qufu 曲阜 (home town of Confucius 孔子), Qingdao 青島, Cape Chengshan 成山頭, Yantai 煙台, Mount Laoshan 嶗山 (1133 m)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 17 subdivisions (17 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 140 subdivisions (49 districts, 31 county-level cities, 60 counties).

- Binzhou City 濱州市 [1 district, 6 counties: Bincheng District 濱城區; Boxing County 博興縣, Huimin County 惠民縣, Wudi County 無棣縣, Yangxin County 陽信縣, Zhanhua County 沾化縣, Zouping County 鄒平縣]
- Dezhou City 德州市 [1 district, 2 cities, 8 counties: Decheng District 德城區; Leling City 樂陵市, Yucheng City 禹城市; Ling County 陵縣, Linyi County 臨邑縣, Ningjin County 寧津縣, Pingyuan County 平原縣, Qibe County 齊河縣, Qingyun County 慶雲縣, Wucheng County 武城縣, Xiajin County 夏津縣]
- Dongying City 東營市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Dongying District 東營區, Hekou District 河口區; Guangrao County 廣饒縣, Kenli County 墾利縣, Lijin County 利津縣]
- Heze City 荷澤市 [1 district, 8 counties: Mudan District 牡丹區; Cao County 曹縣, Chengwu County 成武縣, Dan County 單縣, Dingtao County 定陶縣, Dongming County 東明縣, Juancheng County 鄆城縣, Juye County 巨野縣, Yuncheng County 鄆城縣]
- Ji'nan City 濟南市 [6 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Changqing District 長清區, Huaiyin District 槐蔭區, Licheng District 歷城區, Lixia District 歷下區, Shizhong District 市中區, Tianqiao District 天橋區; Zhangqiu City 章丘市; Jiyang County 濟陽縣, Pingyin County 平陰縣, Shanghe County 商河縣]
- Jining City 濟寧市 [2 districts, 3 cities, 7 counties: Rencheng District 任城區, Shizhong District 市中區; Qufu City 曲阜市, Yanzhou City 兗州市, Zoucheng City 鄒城市; Jiexiang County 嘉祥

縣, Jinxiang County 金鄉縣, Liangshan County 梁山縣, Sishui County 泗水縣, Weishan County 微山縣, Wenshang County 汶上縣, Yutai County 魚台縣]

- Laiwu City 萊蕪市 [2 districts: Gangcheng District 鋼城區, Laicheng District 萊城區]
- Liaocheng City 聊城市 [1 district, 1 city, 6 counties: Dongchangfu District 東昌府區, Linqing City 臨清市; Chiping County 茌平縣, Donga County 東阿縣, Gaotang County 高唐縣, Guan County 冠縣, Xin County 莘縣, Yanggu County 陽谷縣]
- Linyi City 臨沂市 [3 districts, 9 counties: Hedong District 河東區, Lanshan District 蘭山區, Luozhuang District 羅庄區; Cangshan County 蒼山縣, Fei County 費縣, Junan County 莒南縣, Linsbu County 臨沭縣, Mengyin County 蒙陰縣, Pingyi County 平邑縣, Tancheng County 鄒城縣, Yi'nan County 沂南縣, Yishui County 沂水縣]
- Qingdao City 青島市 [7 districts, 5 cities: Chengyang District 城陽區, Huangdao District 黃島區, Laoshan District 嶗山區, Licang District 李滄區, Shibei District 市北區, Shinan District 市南區, Sifang District 四方區; Jiaonan City 膠南市, Jiaozhou City 膠州市, Jimo City 即墨市, Lai-xi City 萊西市, Pingdu City 平度市]
- Rizhao City 日照市 [2 districts, 2 counties: Donggang District 東港區, Lanshan District 嵐山區; Ju County 莒縣, Wulian County 五蓮縣]
- Tai'an City 泰安市 [2 districts, 2 cities, 2 counties: Daiyue District 岱嶽區, Taishan District 泰山區; Feicheng City 肥城市, Xintai City 新泰市; Dongping County 東平縣, Ningyang County 寧陽縣]
- Weifang City 濰坊市 [4 districts, 6 cities, 2 counties: Fangzi District 坊子區, Hanting District 寒亭區, Kuiven District 奎文區, Weicheng District 濰城區; Anqiu City 安丘市, Changyi City 昌邑市, Gaomi City 高密市, Qingzhou City 青州市, Shouguang City 壽光市, Zhucheng City 諸城市; Changle County 昌樂縣, Linqu County 臨朐縣]
- Weihai City 威海市 [1 district, 3 cities: Huancui District 環翠區; Rongcheng City 榮成市, Rushan City 乳山市, Wendeng City 文登市]
- Yantai City 煙台市 [4 districts, 7 cities, 1 county: Fushan District 福山區, Laishan District 萊山區, Mouping District 牟平區, Zhifu District 芝罘區; Haiyang City 海陽市, Laiyang City 萊陽市, Laizhou City 萊州市, Longkou City 龍口市, Penglai City 蓬萊市, Qixia City 棲霞市, Zhaoyuan City 招遠市; Changdao County 長島縣]
- Zaozhuang City 棗莊市 [5 districts, 1 city: Shanting District 山亭區, Shizhong District 市中區, Tai'erhuang District 台兒莊區, Xuecheng District 薛城區, Yicheng District 嶧城區; Tengzhou City 滕州市]
- Zibo City 淄博市 [5 districts, 3 counties: Boshan District 博山區, Linzi District 臨淄區, Zhangdian District 張店區, Zhoucun District 周村區, Zichuan District 淄川區; Gaoqing County 高青縣, Huantai County 桓台縣, Yiyuan County 沂源縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Guanggu 廣固城 [today's Qingzhou 青州] (*Southern Yan 南燕 400-410, Sixteen Nations*), Yan 奄 [today's Qufu 曲阜] (*Shang 商 ca. 1500-1000 BC*), Yingqiu 營丘 [today's Zibo 淄博] (*Qi 齊 850-221, Warring States*)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Shandong (= east of the mountains) refers to the Taihang Mountain Range 太行山 in the provinces of Shanxi and Hebei (highest peak: Lesser Wutai Mountain 小五台山 in Hebei Province, 2882 m)

ABBREVIATION: Lu 魯—the name of a state in the Spring and Autumn period 春秋 (770-476 BC)

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: In April 1928, a prehistoric site was discovered in Longshan 龍山 (Zhangqiu County 章丘縣), belonging to what is now known as the Longshan Culture 龍山文化. The city of Yantai 煙台 was called Chefoo 芝罘 in the past after an island in the Yantai region

26. Shanghai 上海

AREA: 6200 km²; population: 17.78 million (1949: 5.03 million, 1987: 12.5 million); population density: 2867.74 persons per km²; area code [021]

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Special municipality (*zhixiashi* 直轄市) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Shanghai zhixiashi* 上海直轄市



NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Chuang 壯族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Tibetan 藏族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Shanghainese (Wu) dialect 吳方言, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: Central-south China (latitude 30°41' to 31°53' N, longitude 120°51' to 122°12' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Jiangsu 江蘇, Zhejiang 浙江

ADJACENT SEAS: East China Sea 東海; length of coastline 200 km

GEOGRAPHY: Shanghai consists of the last stretch of the southern bank of the Yangtze River 長江 (part of the Yangtze River Delta 長江三角洲) and three islands in the mouth of the river: Chongming Island 崇明島 (at 1083 km² the third largest island in China), Changxing Island 長興島 and Hengsha 橫沙. Small offshore islands: Xiaojinshan 小金山 and Dajinshan 大金山, Sheshan 佘山. The territory can be divided in four topographical regions: Binhai Plain 濱海平原, Pujiang Plain 浦江平原, Dianmao Lowland 淀泖低地, and Chongming Island. Elevation is generally less than 5 m, highest point: Sheshan Hill 佘山 at 98 m. Rivers—Yangtze River, Huangpu River 黃浦江 (also called “Whampoa”, tributary: Wusong River 吳淞江, also called Songjiang 淞江 or Suzhou River 蘇州河), lakes—Dianshan Lake 淀山湖

CLIMATE: Subtropical marine climate with mild and humid weather and four distinct seasons (long and dry winters, short springs, long, hot and humid summers, short autumns). Mean annual temperature 15°C (January 3°C, extreme lows -3° to -7°C, August 28°C, can rise up to 37°C). Mean annual precipitation around 1100 mm. Rainy season June to July, typhoons possible between July and September

ECONOMY: Shanghai is an important industrial base and sea harbour (largest port in China) and also the PRC's most important commercial and financial center; its people possess a generally high degree of scientific and technological expertise. Major industries: metallurgy, chemicals, machinery, ship-building, automobiles, electronics, textiles, light industry. Since 1990, development of the Pudong New Area 浦東新區 has been attracting investment by the world's leading multinational corporations. In the suburbs there is also agriculture; major products: rice, wheat, cotton, rape, vegetables, animal husbandry (pigs, dairy cattle), aquatic products. GRP 2005: 915.418 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 111.591 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 51,485.82 Yuan RMB/US\$ 6276.20

SIGHTS: The Bund 外灘, Nanjing Road 南京路, Peace Hotel 和平飯店, Frenchtown 法國租界, Yu Gardens Bazaar 豫園市場, Huxinting Tea House 湖心亭茶室 in the Yu Garden 豫園, Jade Buddha Temple 玉佛寺, Longhua Pagoda 龍華塔, Museum of Chinese Sex Culture 中國古代性文化展覽

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Shanghai has no prefecture-level subdivisions, there are 19 county-level subdivisions (18 districts, 1 county). *Shanghai proper/Puxi* 浦西 and *Pudong* 浦東 (10 districts): Changning District 長寧區, Hongkou District 虹口區, Huangpu District 黃浦區, Jing'an District 靜安區, Luwan District 盧灣區, Pudong New District 浦東新區 (former

Chuansha County 川沙縣), Putuo District 普陀區, Xuhui District 徐彙區, Yangpu District 楊浦區, Zhabei District 閘北區; *suburbs, satellite towns, and rural areas* (8 districts, 1 county): Baoshan District 寶山區, Fengxian District 奉賢區, Jiading District 嘉定區, Jinshan District 金山區, Minhang District 閔行區, Nanhui District 南匯區, Qingpu District 青浦區, Songjiang District 松江區; Chongming County 崇明縣

ORIGIN OF THE CITY'S NAME: Shanghai means literally "above the sea", a reference to its coastal location

ABBREVIATIONS: Hu 滬, Shen 申—the section of the Wusong River 吳淞江 situated nearest to the sea was called Hudu 滬瀆 in the past, and another name of the Huangpu River 黃浦江 is the Chunshen River 春申江

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Shanghai became a city in 1074, and Shanghai County was established in 1292. The 88-story Jin Mao Tower 金茂大廈, rising to 421 m, is the PRC's tallest building. Currently, Shanghai is sinking more than 5 mm per year due to overpumping of groundwater. Since 2005, a new, eco-friendly city named Dongtan Eco-City 東灘生態城 is being built on Chongming Island 崇明島, slated for completion in 2010 with a size three-quarters that of Manhattan and designed for 50,000 inhabitants

27. Shanxi 山西 (aka Shansi, Shanhsi)

AREA: 156,000 km²; population: 33.55 million (1949: 18.81 million, 1987: 27 million); population density: 215.06 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Shanxi sheng* 山西省

CAPITAL: Taiyuan 太原 (pop. 3.4039 million, latitude 37°50' N, longitude 112°30' E, elevation 779 m, abbrev. Bing 并/並)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North China (latitude 34°36' to 40°44' N, longitude 110°15' to 114°32' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Hebei 河北, Henan 河南, Inner Mongolia 內蒙古, Shaanxi 陝西

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Changzhi 長治 [0355], Datong 大同 [0352], Houma 侯馬 [0357], Jixiu 介休 [0354], Linfen 臨汾 [0357], Taiyuan 太原 [0351], Yangquan 陽泉 [0353], Yuci 榆次 [0354]

TOPOGRAPHY: 72 percent mountains, the remainder being highlands, hills and basins, average elevation 1000 m or more. Three topographical zones—East Shanxi Mountain Area 晉東山地/東部山地 (Hengshan Mountains 恒山, Wutai Mountains 五台山, Xizhou Mountains 系舟山, Taihang Mountains 太行山, Taiyue Mountains 太岳山, Zhongtiao Mountains 中條山, basins like Changzhi Basin 長治盆地 and others); Central Shanxi Basin 晉中盆地/中部盆地 (including smaller basins like Datong Basin 大同盆地, Xinxian Basin 忻縣盆地, Taiyuan Basin 太原盆地, Linfen Basin 臨汾盆地, Yuncheng Basin 運城盆地, and others); Western Shanxi Tableland 晉西高原/西部高原 (main range: Lüliang Mountains 呂梁山)

HIGHEST PEAK: Beitai Summit 北台頂 (3058 m) of the Wutai Mountains 五台山

RIVERS AND LAKES: Huanghe 黃河 and its tributaries—Fenhe River 汾河 and Qinhe River 沁河; the rivers in the northeast part of the province (Sanggan River 桑干河 at the upper reaches of the Yongding River 永定河, Hutuo River 滹沱河 at the upper reaches of the Ziya River 子牙河, Qingzhang 清漳河 and Zhuozhang Rivers 濁漳河 at the upper reaches of the



Weihe River 衛河) are tributaries of the Haihe River 海河. Among the few lakes in Shanxi, Xiechi 解池 is the biggest, but there are also many reservoirs like Fenhe Reservoir 汾河水庫, Zhangze Reservoir 漳澤水庫, and others

CLIMATE: Continental climate, temperatures vary greatly through the year, severe winters and cool summers. Mean annual temperature between 4°C in the north and 14°C in the south (January -1° to -15°C, record low -44°C, July 20° to 27°C, maximum of 42°C possible). Mean annual precipitation 400 to 600 mm, increasing gradually from northwest to southeast, at the windward slopes of Taihang Mountains 太行山 it can surpass 1500 mm. More than 60 percent of precipitation falls in the summer, sometimes as rainstorms or hail, but spring is quite dry, often seeing drought occur

ECONOMY: Major agricultural products include maize, millet, sorghum, soybeans, potatoes, wheat; cash crops like cotton, flaxseed, sugar beets, and tobacco; good conditions for raising live-stock like oxen, pigs, and sheep; forestry. Mineral resources: coal (largest coal base in China!), aluminium, iron, bauxite, copper, refractory clay, gypsum, limestone. Major industries: the province is a center of heavy industry with coal mining (also coke and electricity production), metallurgy (iron and steel), machinery; light industry—textiles, foodstuffs, paper, daily-use chemicals. GRP 2005: 417.952 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 50.949 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 12,457.58 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1518.59

SIGHTS: Datong 大同, Nine Dragon Screen 九龍壁, Buddhist Yungang (Cloud Ridge) Caves 雲岡石窟, Xuankong Si (Hanging Monastery) 懸空寺, Hengshan 恆山 (2016 m, one of the Five Taoist Sacred Mountains 五岳), Wutaishan 五台山 (3058 m, one of the Four Buddhist Holy Mountains 佛教四大名山) and Taihuai 台懷, Pingyao 平遙, Yellow River Hukou Waterfall 黃河壺口瀑布, Chongshan Temple 崇善寺 in Taiyuan 太原

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 11 subdivisions (11 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 119 subdivisions (23 districts, 11 county-level cities, 85 counties).

- Changzhi City 長治市 [2 districts, 1 city, 10 counties: Cheng District 城區, Jiao District 郊區; Lucheng City 潞城市; Changzhi County 長治縣, Changzi County 長子縣, Chunliu County 屯留縣, Huguang County 壺關縣, Licheng County 黎城縣, Pingshun County 平順縣, Qin County 沁縣, Qinyuan County 沁源縣, Wuxiang County 武鄉縣, Xiangyuan County 襄垣縣]
- Datong City 大同市 [4 districts, 7 counties: Cheng District 城區, Kuang District 礦區, Nanjiao District 南郊區, Xinrong District 新榮區; Datong County 大同縣, Guangling County 廣靈縣, Hunyuan County 渾源縣, Lingqiu County 靈丘縣, Tianzhen County 天鎮縣, Yanggao County 陽高縣, Zuoyun County 左雲縣]
- Jincheng City 晉城市 [1 district, 1 city, 4 counties: Cheng District 城區; Gaoping City 高平市; Lingchuan County 陵川縣, Qinshui County 沁水縣, Yangcheng County 陽城縣, Zezhou County 澤州縣]
- Jinzhong City 晉中市 [1 district, 1 city, 9 counties: Yuci District 榆次區; Jiexiu City 介休市; Hesun County 和順縣, Lingshi County 靈石縣, Pingyao County 平遙縣, Qi County 祁縣, Shouyang County 壽陽縣, Taigu County 太谷縣, Xiyang County 昔陽縣, Yushe County 榆社縣, Zuoquan County 左權縣]
- Linfen City 臨汾市 [1 district, 2 cities, 14 counties: Yaodu District 堯都區; Houma City 侯馬市, Huozhou City 霍州市; Anze County 安澤縣, Daning County 大寧縣, Fenxi County 汾西縣, Fushan County 浮山縣, Gu County 古縣, Hongdong County 洪洞縣, Ji County 吉縣, Pu County 蒲縣, Quwo County 曲沃縣, Xi County 隰縣, Xiangfen County 襄汾縣, Xiangning County 鄉寧縣, Yicheng County 翼城縣, Yonghe County 永和縣]
- Lüliang City 呂梁市 [1 district, 2 cities, 10 counties: Lishi District 離石區; Fenyang City 汾陽市,

Xiaoyi City 孝義市; Fangshan County 方山縣, Jiaocheng County 交城縣, Jiaokou County 交口縣, Lan County 嵐縣, Lin County 臨縣, Liulin County 柳林縣, Shilou County 石樓縣, Wenshui County 文水縣, Xing County 興縣, Zhongyang County 中陽縣]

- Shuozhou City 朔州市 [2 districts, 4 counties: Pinglu District 平魯區, Shuocheng District 朔城區; Huairen County 懷仁縣, Shanyin County 山陰縣, Ying County 應縣, Youyu County 右玉縣]
- Taiyuan City 太原市 [6 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Jiancaoping District 尖草坪區, Jinyuan District 晉源區, Wanbolin District 萬柏林區, Xiaodian District 小店區, Xinghualing District 杏花嶺區, Yingze District 迎澤區; Gujiao City 古交市; Loufan County 婁煩縣, Qingxu County 清徐縣, Yangqu County 陽曲縣]
- Xinzhou City 忻州市 [1 district, 1 city, 12 counties: Xinfu District 忻府區; Yuanping City 原平市; Baode County 保德縣, Dai County 代縣, Dingxiang County 定襄縣, Fanzhi County 繁峙縣, Hequ County 河曲縣, Jingle County 靜樂縣, Kelan County 崞嵐縣, Ningwu County 寧武縣, Pianguan County 偏關縣, Shenchi County 神池縣, Wutai County 五台縣, Wuzhai County 五寨縣]
- Yangquan City 陽泉市 [3 districts, 2 counties: Cheng District 城區, Jiao District 郊區, Kuang District 礦區; Pingding County 平定縣, Yu County 盂縣]
- Yuncheng City 運城市 [1 district, 2 cities, 10 counties: Yanbu District 鹽湖區; Hejin City 河津市, Yongji City 永濟市; Jiang County 絳縣, Jishan County 稷山縣, Linyi County 臨猗縣, Pinglu County 平陸縣, Ruicheng County 芮城縣, Wanrong County 萬榮縣, Wenxi County 聞喜縣, Xia County 夏縣, Xinjiang County 新絳縣, Yuanqu County 垣曲縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Anyi 安邑 [today's Xia County 夏縣] (Xia 夏 ca. 2000-1500 BC; Wei 魏 424-225 BC, Warring States), Pingcheng 平城 [today's Datong 大同] (Northern Wei 北魏 386-534, Southern and Northern Dynasties), Pingyang 平陽 [today's Linfen 臨汾] (Han 漢 304-329, Sixteen Nations), Puyang 普陽 [today's Taiyuan 太原] (Zhao 趙 517-228, Warring States), Taiyuan 太原 (Northern Han 北漢 951-979, Ten Kingdoms)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Shanxi (= west of the mountains) refers to the Taihang Mountain Range 太行山 in the provinces of Shanxi and Hebei (highest peak: Lesser Wutai Mountain 小五台山 in Hebei Province, 2882 m)

ABBREVIATION: Jin 晉—during the Spring and Autumn Period 春秋 (770-476 BC), the area belonged to the Jin Kingdom 晉國

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Shanxi is considered to be one of the cradles of ancient Chinese culture and is home to many ancient buildings. The People's Commune in Dazhai 大寨 (Xiyang County 昔陽縣), established in 1953, was praised in CCP propaganda during the Cultural Revolution as an agricultural role model. Industrialization, especially coal mining and steel factories, have resulted in serious damage to the environment, and Linfen 臨汾 is not only listed as the city with the worst air quality in China but also among the ten worst polluted places in the world, according to a 2006 Blacksmith Institute survey. A satellite launching center (*weixing fashе zhongxin* 衛星發射中心) is located at Taiyuan

28. Sichuan 四川 (aka Szechwan, Szechuan)

AREA: 488,000 km²; population: 82.12 million (1953: 62.3 million, 1987: 104.54 million); population density: 168.27 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Sichuan sheng* 四川省



- CAPITAL: Chengdu 成都 (pop. 10.8203 million, latitude 30°37' N, longitude 104°6' E, elevation 508 m, abbrev. Rong 蓉)
- NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Borean/Bai 白族, Bouyei 布依族, Chuang 壯族, Dai 傣族, Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Lisu 傈僳族, Lolos/Yi 彝族 (largest minority in the province), Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Nakhi 納西族, Qiang 羌族, Tibetan 藏族 (living in the Garze 甘孜 and Ngawa 阿壩 areas in significant numbers), Tuchia 土家族
- PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (southern Mandarin), Tibetan
- LOCATION: Southwest China (latitude 26°3' to 34°19' N, longitude 97°21' to 108°30' E), landlocked
- NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Chongqing 重慶, Gansu 甘肅, Guizhou 貴州, Qinghai 青海, Shaanxi 陝西, Tibet 西藏, Yunnan 雲南
- MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Chengdu 成都 [028], Daxian 達縣 [023], Emeishan 峨眉山 [0842], Leshan 樂山 [0833], Luzhou 瀘州 [0830], Nanchong 南充 [0817], Neijiang 內江 [0832], Panzhihua 攀枝花 (also called Dukou 渡口) [0812], Xichang 西昌 [0834], Yibin 宜賓 [0831], Zigong 自貢 [0813]
- TOPOGRAPHY: Mainly mountains and plateaus. Sichuan Basin 四川盆地, also called Red Basin 紅色盆地 (surrounded by mountains—Qionglai Mountains 邛崃山, Jinping Mountains 錦屏山, Daxiangling 大相嶺; Longmen Mountains 龍門山, Micang Mountains 米倉山, Daba Mountains 大巴山; Dalou Range 大婁山, Wushan 巫山, Qiyao Mountains 七曜山; Greater Liangshan Mountains 大涼山, Lesser Liangshan Mountains 小涼山, and others); the Western Sichuan Plateau 川西高原 (Qiaer Mountains 雀兒山, Minshan 岷山, Shaluli Mountains 沙魯里山, Daxue Mountains 大雪山, Qionglai Mountains, a portion of the Hengduan Mountains 橫斷山) are part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 青藏高原. Fertile plains in the eastern Sichuan Basin, highland swamps in central north
- HIGHEST PEAK: Mount Gongga 貢嘎山 (7556 m) in the Daxue Mountains 大雪山
- RIVERS AND LAKES: Most of the numerous rivers in Sichuan belong to the Yangtze River 長江 system, part of it forming the border with Yunnan Province—Jinsha River 金沙江 (section of the Yangtze before Yibin 宜賓) and Chuanjiang 川江 (section of the Yangtze after Yibin), Yalong River 雅礱江, Minjiang 岷江 and its tributary the Dadu River 大渡河, Tuojiang 沱江, Jialing River 嘉陵江 (longest tributary of the Yangtze, receives water from Fujiang 涪江 and Qujiang Rivers 渠江), Anning River 安寧河. The Baihe 白河 and Heihe Rivers 黑河 in the north of Sichuan belong to the Huanghe River 黃河 system. There are not many lakes in Sichuan, and include Qionghai Lake 邛海 and several reservoirs like Shengzhong Reservoir 升鍾水庫, Heilongtan Reservoir 黑龍灘水庫, Gongzui Reservoir 龔嘴水庫 among others. Construction is underway on two major hydroelectric facilities along the Jinsha River 金沙江: the Xiangjiaba Dam 向家壩水電站 near Yibin City 宜賓市 with a planned capacity of 6000 MW and the Xiluoduo Dam 溪洛渡水電站 at the border with Leibo County 雷波縣 (Sichuan Province) and Yongshan County 永善縣 (Yunnan Province) with a planned capacity of 12,600 MW. The latter is designed to cut by a third the silt that would otherwise accumulate in the Three Gorges Dam Reservoir 三峽大壩 downstream
- CLIMATE: Due to its size and topography, the climate in Sichuan varies greatly from place to place. Subtropical monsoon climate in the eastern basin, but cold and dry climate in the western plateau with long winters and no summers. Mean annual temperature in the basin 16° to 18°C, in the Yangtze River Valley above 18°C, but in the western plateau, the Jinsha, Yalong and Dadu river valleys 10° to 15°C, in the high mountains and the northern part of the plateau below 0°C—generally speaking, temperature is higher in the south than in the north and

higher in the eastern basin than in the western plateau (January: 3° to 8°C in the lowlands, -3° to -9°C on the plateau, 8° to 13°C in the south; July: 25° to 29°C in the lowlands, 11° to 17°C on the plateau, 22° to 26°C in the south). Precipitation varies as well, 600 to 1500 mm depending on the area, unevenly distributed in the different seasons: summer 50-60 percent, spring and autumn 20-25 percent each, winter about 5 percent

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products include rice, wheat, potatoes, and maize; cash crops like rape, bast fiber crops, cotton, peanuts, sugarcane, tea, oranges; forestry. Animal husbandry: pigs, cattle, sheep and goats, buffaloes and oxen, horses, donkeys, mules, bees, silkworm cocoons, fish breeding. Mineral resources: natural gas, coal, phosphate rocks, symbiotic iron ore, well salt, mirabilite, asbestos, mica, marble. Major industries include energy production (coal and natural gas, hydropower), metallurgy, well salt, and light industries like electronics, engineering, chemical industry and chemical fertilizer production, cane sugar, wine and liquor, silk, and leather goods. GRP 2005: 738.511 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 90.026 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 8993.07 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1096.27

SIGHTS: Chengdu 成都, Jiuzhaigou 九寨溝 with Panda Lake 熊貓海, Leshan Grand Buddha 樂山大佛, Emeishan 峨眉山 (3100 m, one of the Four Buddhist Holy Mountains 佛教四大名山), Kangding 康定 (called "Dajianlu" 打箭爐 in the past), Wolong Nature Reserve 臥龍自然保護區, Huanglong 黃龍, Hailuoguo Valley of Gongga Mountain 貢嘎山海螺溝

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 21 subdivisions (18 prefecture-level cities, 3 autonomous prefectures); on the county level, there are 181 subdivisions (43 districts, 14 county-level cities, 120 counties, 4 autonomous counties).

- Bazhong City 巴中市 [1 district, 3 counties: Bazhou District 巴州區; Nanjiang County 南江縣, Pingchang County 平昌縣, Tongjiang County 通江縣]
- Chengdu City 成都市 [9 districts, 4 cities, 6 counties: Chenghua District 成華區, Jinjiang District 錦江區, Jinniu District 金牛區, Longquanyi District 龍泉驛區, Qingbaijiang District 青白江區, Qingyang District 青羊區, Wenjiang District 溫江區, Wuhou District 武侯區, Xindu District 新都區; Chongzhou City 崇州市, Dujiangyan City 都江堰市, Pengzhou City 彭州市, Qionglai City 邛崃市; Dayi County 大邑縣, Jintang County 金堂縣, Pi County 郫縣, Pujiang County 蒲江縣, Shuangliu County 雙流縣, Xinjin County 新津縣]
- Dazhou City 達州市 [1 district, 1 city, 5 counties: Tongchuan District 通川區; Wanyuan City 萬源市; Da County 達縣, Dazhu County 大竹縣, Kaijiang County 開江縣, Qu County 渠縣, Xuanhan County 宣漢縣]
- Deyang City 德陽市 [1 district, 3 cities, 2 counties: Jingyang District 旌陽區; Guanghan City 廣漢市, Mianzhu City 綿竹市, Shefang City 什邡市; Luojiang County 羅江縣, Zhongjiang County 中江縣]
- Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 甘孜藏族自治州 [18 counties: Baiyu County 白玉縣, Batang County 巴塘縣, Dabba County 稻城縣, Dardo County 康定縣, Dawu County 道孚縣, Dege County 德格縣, Derong County 得榮縣, Garze County 甘孜縣, Gyaisi County 九龍縣, Jagsamka County 瀘定縣, Litang County 理塘縣, Lubuo County 爐霍縣, Nyagla County 雅江縣, Nyagrong County 新龍縣, Qagcheng County 鄉城縣, Rongxar County 丹巴縣, Sertar County 色達縣, Serxu County 石渠縣]
- Guang'an City 廣安市 [1 district, 1 city, 3 counties: Guang'an District 廣安區; Huaying City 華鎣市; Linsui County 鄰水縣, Wusheng County 武勝縣, Yuechi County 岳池縣]
- Guangyuan City 廣元市 [3 districts, 4 counties: Chaotian District 朝天區, Shizhong District 市中區, Yuanba District 元壩區; Cangxi County 蒼溪縣, Jian'ge County 劍閣縣, Qingchuan County 青川縣, Wangcang County 旺蒼縣]
- Leshan City 樂山市 [4 districts, 1 city, 4 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Jinkouhe District 金口河

區, Shawan District 沙灣區, Shizhong District 市中區, Wutongqiao District 五通橋區; Emeishan City 峨眉山市; Jiajiang County 夾江縣, Jianwei County 犍為縣, Jingyan County 井研縣, Muchuan County 沐川縣; Ebian Lolos Autonomous County 峨邊彝族自治縣, Mabian Lolos Autonomous County 馬邊彝族自治縣]

- Liangshan Lolos Autonomous Prefecture 涼山彝族自治州 [1 city, 15 counties, 1 autonomous County: Xichang City 西昌市; Butuo County 布拖縣, Dechang County 德昌縣, Ganluo County 甘洛縣, Huidong County 會東縣, Huili County 會理縣, Jinyang County 金陽縣, Leibo County 雷波縣, Meigu County 美姑縣, Mianning County 冕寧縣, Ningnan County 寧南縣, Puge County 普格縣, Xide County 喜德縣, Yanyuan County 鹽源縣, Yuexi County 越西縣, Zhaojue County 昭覺縣; Muli Tibetan Autonomous County 木里藏族自治縣]
- Luzhou City 瀘州市 [3 districts, 4 counties: Jiangyang District 江陽區, Longmatan District 龍馬潭區, Naxi District 納溪區; Gulin County 古蔺縣, Hejiang County 合江縣, Lu County 瀘縣, Xuyong County 敘永縣]
- Meishan City 眉山市 [1 district, 5 counties: Dongpo District 東坡區; Danleng County 丹棱縣, Hongya County 洪雅縣, Pengshan County 彭山縣, Qingshen County 青神縣, Renshou County 仁壽縣]
- Mianyang City 綿陽市 [2 districts, 1 city, 5 counties, 1 autonomous county: Fucheng District 涪城區, Youxian District 游仙區; Jianguyou City 江油市; An County 安縣, Pingwu County 平武縣, Santai County 三台縣, Yanting County 鹽亭縣, Zitong County 梓潼縣; Beichuan (North Sichuan) Qiang Autonomous County 北川羌族自治縣]
- Nanchong City 南充市 [3 districts, 1 city, 5 counties: Gaoping District 高坪區, Jialing District 嘉陵區, Shunqing District 順慶區; Langzhong City 閬中市; Nanbu County 南部縣, Peng'an County 蓬安縣, Xichong County 西充縣, Yilong County 儀隴縣, Yingshan County 營山縣]
- Neijiang City 內江市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Dongxing District 東興區, Shizhong District 市中區; Longchang County 隆昌縣, Weiyuan County 威遠縣, Zizhong County 資中縣]
- Ngawa Tibetan Qiang Autonomous Prefecture 阿壩藏族羌族自治州 [13 counties: Barkam County 馬爾康縣, Heishui County 黑水縣, Hongyuan County 紅原縣, Jinchuan County 金川縣, Jiuqiaigou County 九寨溝縣, Li County 理縣, Mao County 茂縣, Ngawa County 阿壩縣, Songqu County 松潘縣, Wenchuan County 汶川縣, Xiaojin County 小金縣, Zamtang County 壤塘縣, Zoige County 若爾蓋縣]
- Panzhihua City 攀枝花市 [3 districts, 2 counties: Dong District 東區, Renbe District 仁和區, Xi District 西區; Miye County 米易縣, Yanbian County 鹽邊縣]
- Suining City 遂寧市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Anju District 安居區, Chuanshan District 船山區; Daying County 大英縣, Pengxi County 蓬溪縣, Shehong County 射洪縣]
- Ya'an City 雅安市 [1 district, 7 counties: Yucheng District 雨城區; Baoxing County 寶興縣, Hanyuan County 漢源縣, Lushan County 蘆山縣, Mingshan County 名山縣, Shimian County 石棉縣, Tianquan County 天全縣, Yingjing County 榮經縣]
- Yibin City 宜賓市 [1 district, 9 counties: Cui ping District 翠屏區; Changning County 長寧縣, Gao County 高縣, Gong County 珙縣, Jiang'an County 江安縣, Nanxi County 南溪縣, Pingshan County 屏山縣, Xingwen County 興文縣, Yibin County 宜賓縣, Yunlian County 筠連縣]
- Zigong City 自貢市 [4 districts, 2 counties: Daan District 大安區, Gongjing District 貢井區, Yantan District 沿灘區, Ziliujing District 自流井區; Fushun County 富順縣, Rong County 榮縣]
- Ziyang City 資陽市 [1 district, 1 city, 2 counties: Yanjiang District 雁江區; Jianyang City 簡陽市; Anyue County 安岳縣, Lezhi County 樂至縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Chengdu 成都 (Shu 蜀 221-263, Three Kingdoms; Cheng Han 成漢 304-347, Sixteen Nations; Former Shu 前蜀 907-925, Later Shu 後蜀 934-965, Ten

Kingdoms)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Sichuan 四川 (= four rivers) refers to the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang 長江, called "Jinsha River" 金沙江 in this region) and three of its tributaries—the Yangtze flows through the southern part of Sichuan and receives several large tributaries, notably the Min River 岷江, the Tuo River 沱江, and the Jialing River 嘉陵江. Other sources claim the "four rivers" stand for the rivers Min, Tuo, Jialing, and Wu River 烏江

ABBREVIATIONS: Chuan 川, Shu 蜀—Chuan is just a short form of Sichuan, the abbreviation means "river"; Shu was one of the Three Kingdoms 三國時代 (221-280) and existed between 221 and 263 AD

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: A water conservancy project at the Minjiang River 岷江 in Dujiangyan 都江堰 for irrigation began as early as 250 BC and is still functioning today. North and northwest Sichuan is the native habitat of Giant Pandas (*xionghao* 熊貓) surviving in the wild. Sichuan's territory was changed twice in the last five decades—in 1955, neighbouring province Sikang 西康 in the west was abolished and part of Sikang's territory added to Sichuan; and in 1997 the eastern part of Sichuan was established as a new special municipality, Chongqing 重慶. For this reason, consistent population figures for today's territory of Sichuan are available only for the time after 1997. Sichuan was the home province of Deng Xiaoping 鄧小平 (1904-1997). One of China's space centers, which includes a satellite launching center (*weixing fashu zhongxin* 衛星發射中心), is located in Xichang 西昌

29. Taiwan 台灣

AREA: 36,000 km²; population: 22.69 million (1946: 6 million, 1952: 9.1 million, 1987: 19.5 million); population density: 630.27 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the sovereign and independent Republic of China (ROC), full name in Chinese: *Zhonghua minguo Taiwan sheng* 中華民國台灣省

CAPITAL: Taipei 台北 (pop. 2.62 million, latitude 24°46' N, longitude 121°43' E, elevation 6 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (more than 95 percent of the total population, including a significant Hakka minority 客家人); "Gaoshan" 高山族 (13 officially recognized groups—Ami 阿美族, Atayal 泰雅族, Bunun 布農族, Kavalan/Kavarawan 噶瑪蘭族, Paiwan 排灣族, Puyuma 卑南族, Rukai 魯凱族, Sakizaya/Sakiraya 撒奇萊雅族, Saisiyat 賽夏族, Thao/Sao 邵族, Truku/Taroko 太魯閣族, Tsou 鄒族, and Yami 雅美族 [= Tao 達悟人]). Taiwan's population today is generally divided into three main groups: Taiwanese 台灣人/本省人 or Holo 河洛人 (i. e. descendants of the earliest Han-Chinese immigrants from Fujian and Guangdong provinces, including 20 percent of Hakkas), so-called "mainlanders" 外省人 (who came to Taiwan around 1949), and indigenous people/aborigines 原住民 (called "Gaoshan" by mainland scholars). The aborigines account for about 2 percent of Taiwan's total population. In recent years, the number of foreign workers and spouses (especially from Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam) has been rising and has reached the level of the aboriginal population

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect 閩南話 (= "Holo" 河洛語, also called Hoklo), Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin), Hakka 客家話, Austronesian languages

LOCATION: Off the southeast coast of China, between the Philippines and Japan (latitude



21°53'50" to 25°18'20" N, longitude 119°18'03" to 121°59'15" E, including Penghu 澎湖)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: —

ADJACENT SEAS: Pacific Ocean 太平洋 in the east, Taiwan Strait 台灣海峽 (shortest distance Taiwan—mainland: from Houlung 後龍 in Miaoli County to Daqiu 大丘 in Fujian province ca. 140 km) in the west, Bashi Channel in the south 巴士海峽; length of coastline 1566 km [including Penghu, shoreline of Taiwan proper 1141 km]

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Changhua 彰化 [04], Chiayi 嘉義 [05], Hsinchu 新竹 [03], Hualien 花蓮 [03], Ilan 宜蘭 [03], Kaohsiung 高雄 [07], Keelung 基隆 [02], Miaoli 苗栗 [037], Nantou 南投 [049], Pingtung 屏東 [08], Taichung 台中 [04], Tainan 台南 [06], Taipei 台北 [02], Taitung 台東 [089], Taoyuan 桃園 [03]

TOPOGRAPHY: Taiwan is the largest island in the China area with a length of 394 km from north to south, measuring 144 km at its widest point from west to east. Taiwan's main topographical features are the central mountain range and the coastal plains in the west. 64 percent mountains (Central Range 中央山脈, Mount Snow Range 雪山山脈, Mount Jade Range 玉山山脈, Mount Ali Range 阿里山山脈, East Coastal Range 東部海岸山脈), 19.8 percent plains and basins (Lanyang Plain 蘭陽平原, Chianan Plain 嘉南平原, Pingtung Plain 屏東平原; Taipei Basin 台北盆地, Taichung Basin 台中盆地, the 158-km-long East Longitudinal Valley 台東縱谷), 3.1 percent floodland. Taiwan province is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer (latitude 23.5° north). Islets belonging to the Taiwan area: Green Island 綠島, 30.3 km off the southeast coast, Orchid Island/Lanyu 蘭嶼, 66.3 km off the southeast coast, Pescadores/Penghu 澎湖, 43.6 km off the west coast, Liuchiu 琉球 11.8 km off the southwest coast, and Kueishan 龜山, 8.7 km off the northeast coast. The Diaoyutai Islands 釣魚台群島 (in Japanese: "Senkaku Islands" 尖閣諸島, also called "Pinnacle Islands" in English), situated 175 km off Taiwan's northeast coast are claimed by the PRC and Japan

HIGHEST PEAK: Mount Jade = Yushan 玉山 ("Mt. Morrison", 3952 m), highest peak in East Asia, called "Tongku Saveg" 東谷沙飛 by the Bunun native people living in that area and "Niitakayama" 新高山 by the Japanese during the Japanese colonial period (1895-1945)

RIVERS AND LAKES: Taiwan's river system is marked by short rivers, and there are few natural lakes. Freshwater supply is provided by man-made reservoirs. Rivers: Chuoshui River 濁水溪, Keelung River 基隆河, Tamsui River 淡水河, Kaoping River 高屏溪; lakes: Sun Moon Lake 日月潭, Shihmen Reservoir 石門水庫, Feitsui Reservoir 翡翠水庫, Tsengwen Reservoir 曾文水庫, Wushantou Reservoir 烏山頭水庫, etc.

CLIMATE: Taiwan's climate is subtropical in the north and tropical in the south. The hot, humid summers last from May/June to October, the winters are short and mild. Snowfall in winter only on peaks above 3000 m. Mean annual temperature 22°C (January 15°C with 5° variation between north and south, July 27° to 28°C). The peculiar shape of the Lanyang Plain 蘭陽平原 (rimmed by mountains in the south and west, open to the sea in the east) produces a climate with frequent rainfalls during the northeast monsoon in winter. The island receives an average precipitation of 2500 mm annually (between 1981 and 2000 the city of Suao 蘇澳 [Ilan County 宜蘭縣] at the east coast had an annual average of 4600 mm; in Huoshaoliao 火燒寮 [Taipei County 台北縣] in the northeast it can even exceed 6000 mm, making it the rainiest place in the whole Greater China area), plum rain (*meiyu* 梅雨) season between spring and summer, and Taiwan is hit by 3-4 typhoons every year between May and October. The mean relative humidity averages 75 to 85 percent

ECONOMY: Main agricultural products are rice, sugar cane, tea, fruit, vegetables, betel nuts, flowers, livestock (pigs, poultry, and dairy cattle) and the richest aquatic resources in the China area (though overfishing has become a problem). Most of the few mineral resources

of the island (coal, natural gas, gold) were depleted decades ago, other minerals and metals: marble, limestone, dolomite, copper, asbestos. Rapid economic development since the 1960s changed Taiwan from an agricultural society into a powerful industrial economy. Key industries: electric machinery, mechanical appliances, textiles, plastics, precision instruments, chemicals, iron, steel, and others. Due to rising labor costs, manufacturing has gradually been transferred to the Chinese mainland (heaviest investments in Jiangsu, Guangdong, and Fujian provinces) and countries in SE Asia. Busy trade made the seaport Kaohsiung in southern Taiwan one of the largest container terminals in the world. A major sector of Taiwan's economy is IT, where Taiwan has a significant share of the world market, and Taiwan has set its sights on becoming a major hub for communications, biotechnology, nanotechnology and R&D in the Asia-Pacific region. GDP 2005: NT\$ 11,131.583 billion/US\$ 345.862 billion, per capita GDP 2005: NT\$ 504,480/US\$ 15,676

SIGHTS: Taipei 台北, Chiang Kai-shek Memorial 中正紀念堂 (renamed "National Taiwan Democracy Memorial Hall" 國立台灣民主紀念館 in 2007), Taipei 101 台北一〇一 (at 508 m the world's tallest office building), Lungshan Temple 龍山寺, National Palace Museum 故宮博物院, Yangmingshan 陽明山 (ca. 1200 m), Yeliu 野柳, Tamsui 淡水, Taroko Gorge 太魯閣, Yushan 玉山 ("Mt. Morrison", 3952 m), Alishan 阿里山 (highest point: Da Ta Shan 大塔山 at 2663 m), Mount Hohuan 合歡山 (3146 m), Lukang 鹿港, Sun Moon Lake 日月潭, Kenting 墾丁, Peitou Hot Springs 北投溫泉, Chihpen Hot Springs 知本溫泉, Chiaohsi Hot Springs 礁溪溫泉

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: As a ROC province, Taiwan has a different administration system than the PRC provinces. There are 2 special municipalities administered by the ROC central government, 5 county-level cities and 16 counties at the Taiwan provincial level. *Special municipalities*: Kaohsiung City 高雄市, Taipei City 台北市; *county-level cities*: Chiayi City 嘉義市, Hsinchu City 新竹市, Keelung City 基隆市, Taichung City 台中市, Tainan City 台南市; *counties*: Changhua County 彰化縣, Chiayi County 嘉義縣, Hsinchu County 新竹縣, Hualien County 花蓮縣, Ilan County 宜蘭縣, Kaohsiung County 高雄縣, Miaoli County 苗栗縣, Nantou County 南投縣, Penghu County 澎湖縣, Pingtung County 屏東縣, Taichung County 台中縣, Tainan County 台南縣, Taipei County 台北縣, Taitung County 台東縣, Taoyuan County 桃園縣, Yunlin County 雲林縣.

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Taipei 台北 (ROC since 1949)

HISTORY: Human settlement of Taiwan began probably about 8000 years ago with the influx of people from Austronesia. During the Three Kingdoms (220-280), for the first time Taiwan was mentioned in Chinese geographical records under the name Yizhou 夷州, meaning "barbarous region". Between the Sui (589-608) and Ming (1368-1644) Dynasties, Taiwan was known in China under the names of Qiuqiu 球求, Da Qiuqiu 大球求, Xiao Qiuqiu 小球求, Xiao Liuqiu 小琉球, Pisheye 毗舍耶, or Pinghu 平湖, but before the end of the Ming Dynasty the Chinese never seriously tried to colonize the island. In the 16th century, Taiwan was chanced upon by Portuguese sailors who called it *Ilba Formosa* ("Beautiful Island"). There was no significant Chinese population at that time, but the island was used as a base by Chinese and Japanese pirates. In 1622, the Dutch settled in the Penghu islands, but in 1624 a Chinese attack compelled them to move to Taiwan where they built a fort at Anping 安平 (today's Tainan). In response, rival sea power Spain landed on the north side of the island in 1626 and built a fort at Keelung, between 1628 and 1635 they also established a base in Tamsui. In 1642 the Protestant Dutch used military force to drive the Catholic Spaniards out of Taiwan. Large-scale Chinese immigration to Taiwan began in the 17th century. After the fall of the Ming Dynasty on the mainland, Ming loyalist Cheng Ch'eng-kung 鄭成功 (also

known as “Koxinga” 國姓爺) defeated the Dutch in 1662. The rule of Koxinga’s clan over the island ended in 1683 when Qing troops won a final victory over the last Ming loyalists. A ban on immigration to Taiwan decreed by the Qing court was lifted in 1732. In 1784 Japan conducted a military expedition to Taiwan after Taiwanese aborigines killed crew members of a merchant ship from the Ryukyu Islands 琉球群島, and Keelung and Tamsui were blockaded by the French during the Sino-French War 1884/1885. Becoming a province in its own right in 1885, Taiwan was ceded to Japan after China’s defeat in a war with Japan in 1895. Japan’s colonial rule over the island lasted 5 decades and ended in 1945, when Taiwan became a part of the ROC according to the arrangements of Cairo (1943) and Yalta (1945). After the lost civil war with the Chinese Communists, the Nationalist government of the ROC and the remains of its armed forces fled to Taiwan in 1949. Between 1946 and 1952, an estimated 2 million Chinese moved to Taiwan from the mainland. Communist North Korea’s invasion of South Korea proved to be crucial in the US’ decision to protect Taiwan against the expansion of Communism in Asia, and American troops were stationed on the island until 1979. After the ROC lost its seat in the UN to the PRC in 1971, most states in the world switched their diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing, and the ROC became increasingly isolated. After the death of Chiang Kai-shek 蔣介石 in 1975, his son Chiang Ching-kuo 蔣經國 became president and initiated democratic reforms. Martial law was lifted in 1987, and the “Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of Communist Rebellion” (*dongyuan kan-luan shiqi linsbi tiaokuan* 動員戡亂時期臨時條款) imposed in 1948 were abolished in 1991. Taiwan’s democratization has been highlighted by free presidential elections since 1996. In 2000 the election of Chen Shui-bian 陳水扁 as president marked the peaceful transition of power from the KMT to the DPP

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: APEC, ADB, BCIE, BTWC, ICC, ICFTU, IFRCS, IOC, NTBT, UNPO, WCL, WTO. In 2006 Taiwan/the ROC was the only country in the world being denied membership, including observership, by the UN and the WHO.

TOTAL ARMED FORCES: 370,000 active troops (2003)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE’S NAME: Taiwan 台灣 means “terrace bay” in English, but the name could also be a phonetic adaptation of a word of an aboriginal language to Chinese

ABBREVIATION: Tai 台—just a short form of Taiwan, the abbreviation means “stage”, “platform” or “terrace”

INTERNATIONAL DIALLING CODE: +886

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: The Taiwan area, especially the east coast, is prone to earthquakes. Major earthquakes causing more than 1000 casualties struck in 1906, 1935, and 1999. Geographically, Taiwan is slowly moving towards the China mainland, and the two sides are expected to be united in about 1.5 million years. Politically, China and Taiwan have been separate since the end of the Chinese Civil War in 1949. The PRC regards Taiwan as “renegade province” (*panlide yi sheng* 叛離的一省) and threatens to unite it forcibly with the mainland if the Taiwan authorities declare formal independence. Since establishment of the three mini links (*xiao santong* 小三通) between the ROC-controlled offshore islands Kinmen (Jinmen, Quemoy) 金門 and Matsu (Mazu) 馬祖 and the PRC-controlled ports closest to them in Fujian province in 2001, direct travel is possible but tightly restricted. Trade between the two sides goes via third countries, mostly Hong Kong. The ROC uses its own currency, the “New Taiwan Dollar” (*xin taibi* 新台幣, NT\$). Main port of entry for foreign visitors is Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport 台灣桃園國際機場 (formerly Chiang Kai-shek International Airport 中正機場). Taiwan has the highest per capita-ratio of scooters and motorcycles (50 to 150 cc) in the world

30. Tianjin 天津 (aka Tientsin, Tienchin)



AREA: 11,300 km²; population: 10.43 million (1949: 3.99 million, 1987: 8.31 million); population density: 923.00 persons per km²; area code [022]

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Special municipality (*zhixiashi* 直轄市) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Tianjin zhixiashi* 天津直轄市

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; Chuang 壯族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Korean 朝鮮族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North China (latitude 38°42' to 40°15' N, longitude 116°42' to 118°4' E)

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Beijing 北京, Hebei 河北

ADJACENT SEAS: Bohai Sea 渤海; length of coastline 152 km

GEOGRAPHY: Mostly alluvial plain and open, flat land, in the north hilly land. Highest point is Bazianzhuozi 八仙桌子 with an elevation of 1052 m. Rivers and waterways—Haihe River 海河 and its tributary Yongding River 永定河, Jiyun River 薊運河; the area is criss-crossed by several canals (Chaobai Xinhe 潮白新河, Yongding Xinhe 永定新河, Dulu Jianhe 獨流減河, Northern Canal 北運河, Southern Canal 南運河); lakes—Qianqili Lake 前七里海, Yadian 鴨淀, Guangang 官港, Yuqiao Reservoir 于橋水庫, Beidagang Reservoir 北大港水庫, and others

CLIMATE: Tianjin lies in a warm-temperate zone and has a semi-humid monsoon climate with cold, dry winters and hot, rainy summers. Occasional summer flooding and frequent spring droughts. Mean annual temperature 12.2°C (January -4°C, July 26.4°C). Annual precipitation 570 mm, most of that falls in July and August. During the winter, the Haihe River and the harbour beyond the Dagukou 大沽口 are frozen for up to 80 days

ECONOMY: Agriculture does not play a major role in Tianjin, main crops being grains, oil-bearing crops, and vegetables. Natural resources are coal and iron ore, fish and sea salt, as well as oil and natural gas in the Bohai Sea 渤海. Tianjin has traditionally been an important trading port, today it is a large commercial and industrial center with both a textile and machine-building industry. GRP 2005: 369.762 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 45.074 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 35,451.77 Yuan RMB/US\$ 4321.57

SIGHTS: Antique Market 古玩市場, Monastery of Deep Compassion 大悲禪院, Water Park 水上公園, a distinctive architecture with a blend of Chinese and Western styles despite of damage suffered in the Tangshan earthquake that occurred in July 1976, Panshan 盤山 in Ji County 薊縣

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Tianjin has no prefecture-level subdivisions, there are 18 county-level subdivisions (15 districts, 3 counties). *Districts*: Baodi District 寶坻區, Beichen District 北辰區, Dagang District 大港區, Dongli District 東麗區, Hangu District 漢沽區, Hebei District 河北區, Hedong District 河東區, Heping District 和平區, Hexi District 河西區, Hongqiao District 紅橋區, Jinnan District 津南區, Nankai District 南開區, Tanggu District 塘沽區, Wuqing District 武清區, Xiqing District 西青區; *counties*: Ji County 薊縣, Jinghai County 靜海縣, Ninghe County 寧河縣.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY'S NAME: At the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Tianjin became the short form of Tianzi Jindu 天子津渡, meaning “the Son of Heaven’s ferry crossing”

ABBREVIATION: Jin 津—just a short form of Tianjin, the abbreviation means “ferry crossing”

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Tianjin first became a Special Municipality in 1928, between 1958 and 1967 it was part of Hebei Province as a Provincial Municipality (*shengxiashi* 省轄市)

31. Tibet 西藏

AREA: 1,220,000 km²; population: 2.77 million (1952: 1.15 million, 1987: 2.08 million); population density: 2.27 persons per km² (lowest in the PRC)

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Autonomous Region (*zizhiqu* 自治區) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Xizang zizhiqu* 西藏自治區

CAPITAL: Lhasa 拉薩 (pop. 257,400, latitude 29°41' N, longitude 91°10' E, elevation 3540 m)

NATIONALITIES: Tibetan 藏族 (more than 90 percent of the population); Han 漢族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Lhoba 珞巴族, Moinba 門巴族, Nakhi 納西族, Nu 怒族

PREVALENT LANGUAGE: Tibetan

LOCATION: Southwest China (latitude 26°44' to 36°53' N, longitude 78°25' to 99°6' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Qinghai 青海, Sichuan 四川, Xinjiang 新疆, Yunnan 雲南; Bhutan, India (Sikkim), Nepal, Pakistan (Kashmir), Myanmar

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Gar 噶爾 [0897], Gyangze/Gyantze/Gyantse 江孜 [0892], Lhasa 拉薩 [0891], Nyalam 聶拉木 [08027], Nyingchi 林芝 [0894], Qamdo 昌都 [0895], Shigatse 日喀則 [0892]

TOPOGRAPHY: Tibet covers the main part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 青藏高原 and has an average elevation of more than 4000 m. The territory basically consists of the Northern Tibet Plateau 藏北高原 (including the Southern Tibet Valleys 藏南谷地, especially the Yarlungzangbo/Yalu Tsangpo River Valley 雅魯藏布江流域), surrounded by three major mountain chains—in the north Kunlun Mountains 崑崙山, Hoh Xil Mountains 可可西里山 and Dangla Mountains 唐古拉山, in the south, Himalaya 喜馬拉雅山地 (including the Gangdise Mountains 岡底斯山 and Nyainqentanglha Mountains 念青唐古拉山, with the world's highest mountain Mount Everest [Qomolangma 珠穆朗瑪峰, 8848 m] at the southern rim on the border with Nepal), in the east, at the border with Sichuan and Yunnan, the Eastern Tibet High Mountain and Gorge Area 藏東高山峽谷 with the Hengduan Mountains 橫斷山, Ningjing Mountains 寧靜山 and the Taniantaweng Range 他念他翁山

HIGHEST PEAK: Mount Everest (Qomolangma 珠穆朗瑪峰, 8848 m) at the border with Nepal

RIVERS AND LAKES: Yalu Tsangpo River 雅魯藏布江 (name changes to Brahmaputra 布拉馬普特拉河 in its lower reaches), Nujiang 怒江 (called Nagqu 那曲 in its upper reaches, Salween/Saluën 薩爾溫江 in its lower reaches), Lantsang River 瀾滄江 (called Zaqu 扎曲 in its upper reaches, Mekong 湄公河 in its lower reaches), Jinsha River 金沙江 (upper reaches of the Yangtze River 長江) at the border with Sichuan. The fertile Yalu Tsangpo River Valley is the political, economical, and cultural center of Tibet, and the Dihang Canyon 底杭峽 in the lower reaches of the river is the biggest canyon in the world (504.6 km in length and 6009 meters in depth). There are also some short interior rivers on the Northern Tibet Plateau 藏北高原, an overwhelming majority of them seasonal waterways that dry up for most of the year. The Northern Tibet Plateau is one of the regions in the PRC with the greatest number of lakes (saltwater and freshwater), including Nam-tso Lake 納木錯, Siling Co 色林錯, Yamdrok-Tso Lake 羊卓雍錯 and many others

CLIMATE: Four climatic zones from southeast to northwest—subtropical mountains zone,



high-altitude temperate zone, high-altitude cold-temperate zone, and high-altitude frigid zone. Northern Tibet Plateau 藏北高原: Mean annual temperature below 0°C (January -20° to -10°C, coldest temperatures as low as -40°C; July no more than 10°C, sometimes with frost at night), precipitation 50 to 200 mm. Southern Tibet Valleys 藏南谷地: mean annual temperature 8°C, 120 to 150 days frost-free, mean annual precipitation between 200 mm (west) and 2000 mm (southeast). Eastern Tibet: vertical zones of climate, mean annual temperature 2° to 8°C, often cloudy and wet with an annual precipitation between 500 and 700 mm, in winter heaviest snowfall of all Tibet. Another characteristic feature: thin air and intense solar radiation

ECONOMY: Tibet's economic mainstay is a mixture of farming (principal grain crop: highland barley, also wheat, buckwheat, and rape), animal husbandry (yaks, sheep, cattle) and forestry (timber production). Good mineral reserves—coal, iron, chromium, copper, borax, salt, lead, cobalt, rock crystal, sulphur, arsenic, barite, gypsum, muscovite, graphite. Rich geothermal resources and large water power potential. Weak industrial base with chemicals, machine-building, building materials, textiles. Tourism is another source of income. GRP 2005: 25.121 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 3.062 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 9068.95 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1105.41

SIGHTS: Lhasa 拉薩, Potala Palace 布達拉宮, Jokhang Temple 大昭寺, Barkhor Area 八角街, Norbulinka 羅布林卡, Drepung Monastery 哲蚌寺, Gyantse Kumbum Chörten 江孜白居寺, Samye Monastery 桑日寺, Shigatse 日喀則, Rongphu Monastery 絨布寺 and Everest Base Camp 珠穆朗瑪峰大本營 at 5200 m, Mapam Yumco 瑪旁雍錯

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 7 subdivisions (1 prefecture-level city, 6 prefectures [areas]); on the county level, there are 73 subdivisions (1 district, 1 county-level city, 71 counties).

- Chamdo Prefecture 昌都地區 [11 counties: Chamdo County 昌都縣, Dayak County 察雅縣, Gongjo County 貢覺縣, Gyamda County 江達縣, Lborong County 洛隆縣, Markham County 芒康縣, Paksbo County 八宿縣, Palbar County 邊壩縣, Rioche County 類烏齊縣, Tengchen County 丁青縣, Zogong County 左貢縣]
- Lhasa City 拉薩市 [1 district, 7 counties: Chengguan District 城關區; Chusbur County 曲水縣, Damsbung County 當雄縣, Lhundup County 林周縣, Medro Gongkar County 墨竹工卡縣, Nyemo County 尼木縣, Taktse County 達孜縣, Tolun Dechen County 堆龍德慶縣]
- Lhoka Prefecture 山南地區 [12 counties: Chong-Gye County 瓊結縣, Chosum County 曲松縣, Danang County 扎囊縣, Gonggar County 貢嘎縣, Gyatsa County 加查縣, Lhodak County 洛扎縣, Lhüntse County 隆子縣, Nakartse County 浪卡子縣, Nedong County 乃東縣, Samye County 桑日縣, Tsome County 措美縣, Tsona County 錯那縣]
- Nakchu Prefecture 那曲地區 [10 counties: Amdo County 安多縣, Bachen County 巴青縣, Chali County 嘉黎縣, Dirl County 比如縣, Nakchu County 那曲縣, Nima County 尼瑪縣, Nyerong County 聶榮縣, Palgon County 班戈縣, Shantsa County 申扎縣, Soksban County 索縣]
- Ngari Prefecture 阿里地區 [7 counties: Gakyi County 革吉縣, Gar County 噶爾縣, Gertse County 改則縣, Purang County 普蘭縣, Rutok County 日土縣, Tsada County 札達縣, Tsochen County 措勤縣]
- Nyingtri Prefecture 林芝地區 [7 counties: Kongpo Gyamda County 工布江達縣, Metok County 墨脫縣, Miling County 米林縣, Namshan County 朗縣, Nyingtri County 林芝縣, Pome County 波密縣, Zayul County 察隅縣]
- Shigatse Prefecture 日喀則地區 [1 city, 17 counties: Shigatse City 日喀則市; Dengpa County 仲巴縣, Gampa County 崗巴縣, Gyantse County 江孜縣, Khangmar County 康馬縣, Kyirong County 吉隆縣, Lbatse County 拉孜縣, Namling County 南木林縣, Ngamring County 昂仁縣,

Nyalam County 聶拉木縣, Panam County 白朗縣, Rinbung County 仁布縣, Saga County 薩嘎縣, Sakya County 薩迦縣, Thongmon County 謝通門縣, Tingkye County 定結縣, Tingri County 定日縣, Yatung County 亞東縣

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: "Tibet" is the name commonly used in the West. In China the name of the province is "Xizang" (西藏), meaning "western storehouse" in English. Tibet is often called "the roof of the world" (*shijie wuji* 世界屋脊)

ABBREVIATION: Zang 藏—just a short form of Tibet, the abbreviation means "storehouse" or "depository"

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Tibet enjoyed *de facto* independence between 1914 and 1951. In May 1951 it was occupied by Chinese Communist forces and designated as an autonomous region in September 1965. Major riots against Chinese rule erupted in 1959 and 1987. In July 2006, the Qinghai-Tibet Railway 青藏鐵路 went into service, the world's highest railway with a route through the Tanggula Pass 唐古拉山口 at 5072 m and 960 km built at an altitude of more than 4000 m, the highest train station being Nagqu 那曲 (4500 m)

32. Xinjiang 新疆 (aka Sinkiang, Hsinchiang)

AREA: 1,600,000 km²; population: 20.10 million (1953: 4.87 million, 1987: 14.24 million); population density: 12.56 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Autonomous Region (*zizhiqu* 自治區)

of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Xinjiang Weimu'er zizhiqu* 新疆維吾爾自治區

CAPITAL: Urumqi 烏魯木齊 (pop. 1.9415 million, latitude 43°43' N, longitude 87°38' E, elevation 918 m)

NATIONALITIES: Uighur 維吾爾族 (45 percent of the population); Han 漢族 (40 percent of the population); Dahur/Daur 達斡爾族, Dongxiang 東鄉族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Kazakh 哈薩克族, Kirghiz 柯爾克孜族, Manchu 滿族, Mongol 蒙古族, Russian 俄羅斯族, Sibo/Xibe 錫伯族, Tajik 塔吉克族, Tatar 塔塔爾族, Uzbek 烏孜別克族

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Turkic languages, Mongolian, Tibetan, Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (northern Mandarin)

LOCATION: North-northwest China (latitude 34°25' to 49°10' N, longitude 73°40' to 96°23' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Gansu 甘肅, Qinghai 青海, Tibet 西藏; Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Aksu 阿克蘇 [0997], Hami 哈密 [0902], Hotan 和田 [0903], Karamay 克拉瑪 [0990], Kashgar/Kaxgar 喀什 [0998], Korla 庫爾勒 [0996], Turpan/Turfan 吐魯番 [0995], Shihezi 石河子 [0993], Urumqi 烏魯木齊 (former Tihua 迪化) [0991], Yining 伊寧 [0999]

TOPOGRAPHY: Xinjiang Autonomous Region, the largest province of the PRC, has a topography of the extremes. The depression of the Turpan Basin 吐魯番盆地 (154 m below sea level) between the Bogda Mountains 博格達山 and Qoltag Mountains 庫魯克塔格山 is the lowest point in the PRC and the second-lowest point in the world (behind the Dead Sea depression in the Jordan Valley/Israel at 412 m below sea level), but in the province there are peaks as high as 8611 m (K2/Chogori 喬戈里峰 in the Karakorum Mountain Range 喀喇崑崙山 at the border with Pakistan is the second-highest mountain on earth). Other major mountain ranges in Xinjiang: Altay Mountains 阿爾泰山 at the border with Mongolia, Tian-



shan Mountains 天山 (region north of them called Northern Xinjiang, region south of them called Southern Xinjiang), Kunlun Mountains 崑崙山, Altun Mountains 阿爾金山, Pamir Plateau 帕米爾高原. 22 percent basins and deserts—Turpan Basin (Yanqi Basin 焉耆盆地 in the central part, Hami Basin 哈密盆地 in the eastern part), Junggar Basin 准噶爾盆地 (including the Gurbantünggüt Desert 古爾班通古特沙漠), Tarim Basin 塔里木盆地 (largest basin in the PRC, includes the Taklamakan Desert 塔克拉瑪干沙漠 [largest desert in PRC], which features moving dunes), Gumtay Desert 庫姆塔格沙漠. An uninhabited place in Xinjiang that marks the border with Kirghizstan and Tajikistan is the westernmost point of the PRC

HIGHEST PEAK: K2/Chogori 喬戈里峰 (8611 m)—also called Mount Qogir—in the Karakorum Mountain Range 喀喇崑崙山 at the border with Pakistan

RIVERS AND LAKES: Most rivers in Xinjiang are inland rivers that flow into the Junggar or Tarim Basins, e. g. Tarim River 塔里木河 (longest inland river in PRC, its upper reaches consist of Aksu River 阿克蘇河, Yarkand River 葉爾羌河 and Hotan River 和田河), Ulungur River 烏倫古河, Manas River 瑪納斯河, Qarqan River 車爾臣河, Kaidu River 開都河 (Karaxahar). Other rivers flow out of the PRC's territory like the Ili River 伊犁河 (upper reaches: Tekes River 特克斯河, Kūnas River 鞏乃斯河, Kax River 喀什河), Emin River 額敏河, and Ertix River 額爾齊斯河 (= Irtysh—a tributary of the Ob and China's only river that flows into the Arctic Ocean). There are many lakes in the region, Lake Bosten 博斯騰湖 being the largest. Other lakes and reservoirs: Aydingkol Lake 艾丁湖 at the bottom of the Turpan Basin, Lake Ulungur 烏倫古湖, Lake Manas 瑪納斯湖, Lake Sayram 賽里木湖, Ebinur Lake 艾比湖, Tianchi 天池 ("Heaven Pool") in the Bogda Mountains 博格達山, Shangyou Reservoir 上游水庫, Xiaohaizi Reservoir 小海子水庫, Daxihaizi Reservoir 大西海子水庫, Lobu Lake (Lop Nor) 羅布泊 has completely dried up

CLIMATE: Continental climate with temperate and warm-temperate zones, long hot summers and long cold winters, short springs and autumns with frequent gales. Other characteristics: great differences in temperature between day and night, excessive evaporation, little rainfall; great climatic differences between northern and southern Xinjiang. Annual average temperature: northern Xinjiang 4° to 8°C (January -15° to -20°C, July 20° to 25°C), southern Xinjiang 9° to 12°C (January -8° to -10°C, July 25° to 27°C). Precipitation in most areas below 150 mm per year, but there are big differences from place to place. The mountains and Xinjiang's west see more rain than the plains and the east (Altay Mountains 阿爾泰山 and Tianshan Mountains 天山 500 mm per year or more, Southern Xinjiang Basin between 50 and 100 mm)

ECONOMY: Agriculture consists mainly of crop production (grain crops: wheat, maize, rice, sorghum, corn, cash crops: cotton, sugar beet, rape, oil-bearing flax, sunflowers, fruits) and animal husbandry (goats, sheep, cattle, donkeys, horses, pigs, camels), agricultural development depends on irrigation. Varied and plentiful mineral resources—coal, oil, mica, asbestos, jadestones, rock salt, gypsum, gold. Main industries: iron, steel and nonferrous metals, coal, petroleum, electrical power (good potential for hydropower), agricultural and pastoral machinery, wool production and textiles, sugar production, handicrafts. GRP 2005: 260.419 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 31.745 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 12,956.16 Yuan RMB/US\$ 1579.35

SIGHTS: Kashgar 喀什, Turpan/Turfan 吐魯番, Bezeklik Thousand Buddha Caves 博孜克里喀千佛洞, Gaochang Ruins 高昌故城, Jiaohe Ruins 交河故城, Heaven Pool 天山天池, Hanas Lake 哈納斯湖, Southern Silk Road 南絲路, Kuqa Thousand Buddha Caves 庫車千佛洞, Kizil Thousand Buddha Caves 克孜爾千佛洞, Yining 伊寧, Urumqi 烏魯木齊, Shihezi 石河子, Lake Sayram 賽里木湖

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 14 subdivisions (2 prefecture-level cities [Karamay 克拉瑪依, Ürümqi 烏魯木齊], 7 prefectures [areas], 5 autonomous prefectures); on the county level, there are 99 subdivisions (11 districts, 20 county-level cities, 62 counties, 6 autonomous counties). Four cities (Aral 阿拉爾, Shihezi 石河子, Tumxuk 圖木舒克, Wujiacqu 五家渠) are county-level cities which do not belong to any prefecture, and two prefectures (Altay Prefecture 阿勒泰地區, Tacheng Prefecture 塔城地區) are part of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture 伊犁哈薩克自治州.

- Aksu Prefecture 阿克蘇地區 [1 city, 8 counties: Aksu City 阿克蘇市; Awat County 阿瓦提縣, Baicheng County 拜城縣, Kalpin County 柯坪縣, Kuchar County 庫車縣, Shayar County 沙雅縣, Toksu County 新和縣, Uqturpan County 烏什縣, Wensu County 溫宿縣]
- Altay Prefecture 阿勒泰地區 is part of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. [1 city, 6 counties: Altay City 阿勒泰市; Burqin County 布爾津縣, Fubai County 福海縣, Fayun County 富蘊縣, Hababe County 哈巴河縣, Jeminay County 吉木乃縣, Qinggil County 青河縣]
- Aral City 阿拉爾市 (directly administered county-level city)
- Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture 巴音郭楞蒙古自治州 [1 city, 7 counties, 1 autonomous county: Korla City 庫爾勒市; Bobu County 博湖縣, Hejing County 和靜縣, Hoxud County 和碩縣, Luntai County 輪台縣, Qiemo County 且末縣, Ruoqiang County 若羌縣, Yuli County 尉犁縣; Yanqi Hui Autonomous County 焉耆回族自治縣]
- Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture 博爾塔拉蒙古自治州 [1 city, 2 counties: Bortala City 博樂市; Jinghe County 精河縣, Wenquan County 溫泉縣]
- Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture 昌吉回族自治州 [3 cities, 4 counties, 1 autonomous county: Changji City 昌吉市, Fukang City 阜康市, Miquan City 米泉市; Hutubi County 呼圖壁縣, Jimsar County 吉木薩爾縣, Manas County 瑪納斯縣, Qitai County 奇台縣; Mori Kazakh Autonomous County 木壘哈薩克自治縣]
- Hotan Prefecture 和田地區 [1 city, 7 counties: Hotan City 和田市; Chira County 策勒縣, Karakash County 墨玉縣, Keriyé County 于田縣, Hotan County 和田縣, Lop County 洛浦縣, Minfeng County 民豐縣, Pishan County 皮山縣]
- Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture 伊犁哈薩克自治州 [2 cities, 7 counties, 1 autonomous county: Kuitun City 奎屯市, Yining City 伊寧市; Gongliu County 鞏留縣, Huocheng County 霍城縣, Nilka County 尼勒克縣, Tekes County 特克斯縣, Xinyuan County 新源縣, Yining County 伊寧縣, Zhaosu County 昭蘇縣; Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County 察布查爾錫伯自治縣. Altay Prefecture 阿勒泰地區 and Tacheng Prefecture 塔城地區 are also part of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture]
- Karamay City 克拉瑪依市 [4 districts: Baijiantan District 白鹼灘區, Dushanzi District 獨山子區, Karamay District 克拉瑪依區, Urho District 烏爾禾區]
- Kashgar Prefecture 喀什地區 [1 city, 10 counties, 1 autonomous county: Kashgar City 喀什市; Kargilik County 葉城縣, Makit County 麥蓋提縣, Maralbeci County 巴楚縣, Peyzimat County 伽師縣, Poskam County 澤普縣, Shufu County 疏附縣, Shule County 疏勒縣, Yarkand County 莎車縣, Yengisar County 英吉沙縣, Yopurga County 岳普湖縣; Taxkorgan Tajik Autonomous County 塔什庫爾干塔吉克自治縣]
- Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture 克孜勒蘇柯爾克孜自治州 [1 city, 3 counties: Artux City 阿圖什市; Akqi County 阿合奇縣, Akto County 阿克陶縣, Ulugqat County 烏恰縣]
- Kumul Prefecture 哈密地區 [1 city, 1 county, 1 autonomous county: Kumul City 哈密市; Yimu County 伊吾縣; Barkol Kazakh Autonomous County 巴裡坤哈薩克自治縣]
- Shihezi City 石河子市 (directly administered county-level city)
- Tacheng Prefecture 塔城地區 is part of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. [2 cities, 4 counties, 1 autonomous county: Tacheng City 塔城市, Wusu City 烏蘇市; Emin County 額敏縣,

Shawan County 沙灣縣, Toli County 托里縣, Yumin County 裕民縣; Hoboksar Mongol Autonomous County 和布克賽爾蒙古自治縣

- Tumxuk City 圖木舒克市 (directly administered county-level city)
- Turpan Prefecture 吐魯番地區 [1 city, 2 counties: Turpan City 吐魯番市; Piqan County 鄯善縣, Toksun County 托克遜縣]
- Ürümqi City 烏魯木齊市 [7 districts, 1 county: Dabancheng District 達坂城區, Dongsban District 東山區, Saybagh District 沙依巴克區, Shuimogou District 水磨溝區, Tianshan District 天山區, Toutunbe District 頭屯河區, Xinsbi District 新市區; Urumqi County 烏魯木齊縣]
- Wujiacqu City 五家渠市 (directly administered county-level city)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Xinjiang literally means "new border" or "new frontier" in English and is sometimes referred to as "East Turkestan" or "Chinese Turkestan"

ABBREVIATION: Xin 新—just a short form of Xinjiang, the abbreviation means "new"

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Of all the cities in the world, Urumqi is furthest from the sea, and in the past it was called "Tihua" (迪化). Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region was established in October 1955, riots against Chinese rule erupted in 1997. In 1964, the PRC's first atomic bomb was detonated at Lop Nor 羅布泊. Xinjiang is the PRC's province most seriously affected by subterranean coal fires, which rage in several provinces and were mentioned as early as centuries ago

33. Yunnan 雲南

AREA: 394,000 km²; population: 44.50 million (1949: 15.95 million, 1987: 35.34 million); population density: 112.94 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Yunnan sheng* 雲南省

CAPITAL: Kunming 昆明 (pop. 5.0847 million, latitude 25°4' N, longitude 102°41' E, elevation 1891 m)

NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族; ethnic minorities account for about one third of Yunnan's population—Achang 阿昌族, Blang 布朗族, Borean/Bai 白族, Chino 基諾族, Chuang 壯族, Dai 傣族, De'ang 德昂族 = Benglong 崩龍族, Drung 獨龍族, Gelo 仡佬族, Gerbao/Yao 瑤族, Hani 哈尼族, Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Jingpo 景頗族, Lahu 拉祜族, Lisu 傈僳族, Lolos/Yi 彝族, Mongol 蒙古族, Nakhi 納西族, Nu 怒族, Primi 普米族, Tibetan 藏族, Va 佤族, as well as the Mosuo tribe 摩梭族 and the Kucong people 苦聰人 (not yet officially recognized as separate ethnic minorities in the PRC), thus making Yunnan the province of China inhabited by the largest number of minority nationalities

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Mandarin Chinese *putonghua* 普通話 (southern Mandarin), Dai language, Tibetan, Thai languages

LOCATION: Southwest China (latitude 21°8' to 29°15' N, longitude 97°33' to 106°11' E), landlocked

NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES/STATES: Guangxi 廣西, Guizhou 貴州, Sichuan 四川, Tibet 西藏; Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam

MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Dali 大理 [0872], Dongchuan 東川 [0881], Gejiu 個舊 [0873], Jinghong 景洪 [0691], Kunming 昆明 [0871], Luxi 潞西 [0692], Simao 思茅 [0879], Xishuangbanna 西雙版納 [0691]

TOPOGRAPHY: Generally high in the northwest and low in the south and southeast. 84 percent



mountains (Hengduan Mountains 橫斷山 [an extension of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 青藏高原] with parallel north-south-ranges like Gaoligong Mountains 高黎貢山, Nushan Mountains 怒山 [= Biluoxueshan 碧羅雪山] and Yunling Mountains 雲嶺, in the south Ailao Mountains 哀牢山, Wuliang Mountains 無量山, Bangma Mountains 邦馬山), 10 percent plateaus (Eastern Yunnan Plateau 滇東高原—part of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau 雲貴高原—with Wumeng Mountains 烏蒙山, Liangwang Mountains 梁王山, Niushou Mountains 牛首山, Liushao Mountains 六韶山, numerous intermontane basins called “bazi” 壩子 like the Dianchi Basin 滇池盆地, Erhai Basin 洱海盆地, Jinghong Basin 景洪盆地, Baoshan Basin 保山盆地, Zhaotong Basin 昭通盆地 and Ludian Basin 魯甸盆地; karst topography with limestone formations), 6 percent basins and river valleys. Yunnan Province is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer (latitude 23.5° north) and is one of China’s seismically active provinces
HIGHEST PEAK: Meilixue Mountain 梅里雪山 (6740 m) in the Hengduan Mountains 橫斷山 at the border with Tibet

RIVERS AND LAKES: Jinsha River 金沙江 (= Yangtze River 長江, main tributaries: Pudu River 普渡河, Niulan River 牛欄江 and Hengjiang River 橫江, passes through the Hutiao Canyon 虎跳峽), Lantsang River 瀾滄江 (= Mekong River 湄公河), Nujiang 怒江 (= Salween River 薩爾溫江), Nanpan Jiang 南盤江 (= Pearl River 珠江), Yuanjiang 元江 (= Red River 紅河), Daying River 大盈江 (tributary of the N’mai Hka River 恩梅開江 = Irrawaddy River 伊落瓦底江); Dianchi Lake 滇池, Fuxian Lake 撫仙湖, Erhai 洱海, Chenghai 程海, Yilong Lake 異龍湖, Yangzong Lake 陽宗海, Qilu Lake 杞麓湖, Datunhai 大屯海, Lugu Lake 瀘沽湖. There are hundreds of hot springs in Yunnan, especially in the area of Tengchong 騰冲

CLIMATE: Special high-altitude monsoon climate, influenced by dry continental monsoons in winter and moist maritime monsoons in summer. Year-round temperate weather with no cold winters and no hot summers, spring and autumn follow each other. Mean temperature 6° to 8°C in the coldest month and 19° to 22°C in the hottest month, temperature decreases at higher altitudes—due to different altitudes three climatic zones exist in Yunnan: tropical, temperate, and frigid. Annual precipitation in most parts of the province more than 1000 mm (in the valleylands in the upper reaches of the Jinsha River and Lantsang River 500 to 700 mm, in other areas up to 2300 mm), 85 percent of rain falls in the wet season between May and October, spring droughts occur almost every year

ECONOMY: Favorable natural conditions for agriculture, main products: grain crops like rice, maize, wheat, broad beans, tubers, corn, sorghum; cash crops like rapeseed, sugarcane, cured tobacco, tea, fruits; tropical cash crops like rubber trees, coffee, oil palms, quinine, pepper, sisal hemp, and others. Rich timber reserves, livestock breeding—cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, bees. Mineral resources: copper, tin, lead, zinc and phosphorus, rock salt, coal, antimony, mirabilite, byrite, blue asbestos, iron, manganese, tungsten, mercury, sylvite, platinum, marble, and others. Most important industry in Yunnan is mining. Other industries: metallurgy, power generation (rich hydropower potential), chemicals, machine-building, light industry (cigarettes, tea processing, sugar refining, textiles, electronics, handicrafts), tourism, and others. GRP 2005: 347.289 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 42.335 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 7804.24 Yuan RMB/US\$ 951.34

SIGHTS: Kunming 昆明, Dianchi Lake 滇池, Dali 大理, Erhai Lake 洱海, Stone Forest 石林 at Lunan 路南, Lijiang 麗江, Tiger Leaping Gorge/Hutiao Canyon 虎跳峽, Xishuangbanna 西雙版納, Sanchahe Nature Reserve 三岔河自然保護區, Tengchong 騰冲 and its hot springs 溫泉, Ruili 瑞麗, Deqin 德欽, Zhongdian 中甸, Yuanyang Terraced Rice Fields 元陽梯田, Dadieshui Waterfall 大疊水 on the Nanpan River 南盤江/Pearl River 珠江, Diancang Mountains 點蒼山 = Cangshan Mountains 蒼山, Shangri-la 香格里拉

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 16 subdivisions (8 prefecture-level cities, 8 autonomous prefectures); on the county level, there are 129 subdivisions (12 districts, 9 county-level cities, 79 counties, 29 autonomous counties).

- Baoshan City 保山市 [1 district, 4 counties: Longyang District 隆陽區; Changning County 昌寧縣, Longling County 龍陵縣, Shidian County 施甸縣, Tengchong County 騰冲縣]
- Chuxiong Lolos Autonomous Prefecture 楚雄彝族自治州 [1 city, 9 counties: Chuxiong City 楚雄市; Dayao County 大姚縣, Lufeng County 祿豐縣, Mouding County 牟定縣, Nanbua County 南華縣, Shuangbai County 雙柏縣, Wuding County 武定縣, Yao'an County 姚安縣, Yongren County 永仁縣, Yuanmou County 元謀縣]
- Dali Borean Autonomous Prefecture 大理白族自治州 [1 city, 8 counties, 3 autonomous counties: Dali City 大理市; Binchuan County 賓川縣, Eryuan County 洱源縣, Heqing County 鶴慶縣, Jianchuan County 劍川縣, Midu County 彌渡縣, Xiangyun County 祥雲縣, Yongping County 永平縣, Yunlong County 雲龍縣; Nanjian Lolos Autonomous County 南澗彝族自治縣, Weishan Lolos Hui Autonomous County 巍山彝族回族自治縣, Yangbi Lolos Autonomous County 漾濞彝族自治縣]
- Dehong Dai Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture 德宏傣族景頗族自治州 [2 cities, 3 counties: Luxi City 潞西市, Ruili City 瑞麗市; Lianghe County 梁河縣, Longchuan County 隴川縣, Yingjiang County 盈江縣]
- Dêqên Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture 迪慶藏族自治州 [2 counties, 1 autonomous county: Dêqên County 德欽縣, Shangri-La County 香格里拉縣, Weixi Lisu Autonomous County 維西傈僳族自治縣]
- Honghe Hani Lolos Autonomous Prefecture 紅河哈尼族彝族自治州 [2 cities, 8 counties, 3 autonomous counties: Gejiu City 個舊市, Kaiyuan City 開遠市; Honghe County 紅河縣, Jianshui County 建水縣, Liuchun County 綠春縣, Luxi County 瀘西縣, Mengzi County 蒙自縣, Mile County 彌勒縣, Shiping County 石屏縣, Yuanyang County 元陽縣; Hekou Gerbao Autonomous County 河口瑤族自治縣, Jinping Hmong Gerbao Dai Autonomous County 金平苗族瑤族傣族自治縣, Pingbian Hmong Autonomous County 屏邊苗族自治縣]
- Kunming City 昆明市 [5 districts, 1 city, 5 counties, 3 autonomous counties: Dongchuan District 東川區, Guandu District 官渡區, Panlong District 盤龍區, Wubua District 五華區, Xishan District 西山區; Anning City 安寧市; Chenggong County 呈貢縣, Fumin County 富民縣, Jinning County 晉寧縣, Songming County 嵩明縣, Yiliang County 宜良縣; Luquan Lolos Hmong Autonomous County 祿勳彝族苗族自治縣, Shilin Lolos Autonomous County 石林彝族自治縣, Xundian Hui Lolos Autonomous County 尋甸回族彝族自治縣]
- Lijiang City 麗江市 [1 district, 2 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Gucheng District 古城區; Huaping County 華坪縣, Yongsheng County 永勝縣; Ninglang Lolos Autonomous County 寧蒗彝族自治縣, Yulong Nakhi Autonomous County 玉龍納西族自治縣]
- Lincang City 臨滄市 [1 district, 4 counties, 3 autonomous counties: Linxiang District 臨翔區; Fengqing County 鳳慶縣, Yongde County 永德縣, Yun County 雲縣, Zhenkang County 鎮康縣; Cangyuan Va Autonomous County 滄源佤族自治縣, Gengma Dai Va Autonomous County 耿馬傣族佤族自治縣, Shuangjiang Labu Va Blang Dai Autonomous County 雙江拉祜族佤族布朗族傣族自治縣]
- Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture 怒江傈僳族自治州 [2 counties, 2 autonomous counties: Fugong County 福貢縣, Lushui County 瀘水縣; Gongsban Drung Nu Autonomous County 貢山獨龍族怒族自治縣, Lanping Borean Primi Autonomous County 蘭坪白族普米族自治縣]
- Qujing City 曲靖市 [1 district, 1 city, 7 counties: Qilin District 麒麟區; Xuanwei City 宣威市; Fuyuan County 富源縣, Huize County 會澤縣, Luliang County 陸良縣, Luoping County 羅平縣, Malong County 馬龍縣, Shibang County 師宗縣, Zhanyi County 沾益縣]

- Simao City 思茅市 [1 district, 9 autonomous counties: Cuiyun District 翠雲區; Jiangcheng Hani Lolos Autonomous County 江城哈尼族彝族自治州, Jingdong Lolos Autonomous County 景東彝族自治州, Jinggu Dai Lolos Autonomous County 景谷傣族彝族自治州, Lancang Labu Autonomous County 瀾滄拉祜族自治縣, Menglian Dai Labu Va Autonomous County 孟連傣族拉祜族佤族自治州, Mojiang Hani Autonomous County 墨江哈尼族自治州, Puer Hani Lolos Autonomous County 普洱哈尼族彝族自治州, Ximeng Va Autonomous County 西盟佤族自治州, Zhenyuan Lolos Hani Labu Autonomous County 鎮沅彝族哈尼族拉祜族自治縣]
- Wenshan Zhuang Hmong Autonomous Prefecture 文山壯族苗族自治州 [8 counties: Funing County 富寧縣, Guangnan County 廣南縣, Maguan County 馬關縣, Malipo County 麻栗坡縣, Qiubei County 丘北縣, Wenshan County 文山縣, Xichou County 西畴縣, Yanshan County 砚山縣]
- Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture 西雙版納傣族自治州 [1 city, 2 counties: Jinghong City 景洪市; Menghai County 勐海縣, Mengla County 勐臘縣]
- Yuxi City 玉溪市 [1 district, 5 counties, 3 autonomous counties: Hongta District 紅塔區; Chongjiang County 澄江縣, Huaning County 華寧縣, Jiangchuan County 江川縣, Tonghai County 通海縣, Yimen County 易門縣; Eshan Lolos Autonomous County 峨山彝族自治州, Xiping Lolos Dai Autonomous County 新平彝族傣族自治州, Yuanjiang Hani Lolos Dai Autonomous County 元江哈尼族彝族傣族自治州]
- Zhaotong City 昭通市 [1 district, 10 counties: Zhaoyang District 昭陽區; Dagan County 大關縣, Ludian County 魯甸縣, Qiaojia County 巧家縣, Shuiju County 水富縣, Suijiang County 綏江縣, Weixin County 威信縣, Yanjin County 鹽津縣, Yiliang County 彝良縣, Yongshan County 永善縣, Zhenxiang County 鎮雄縣]

HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Taihe 太和城 [today's Dali 大理] (*Nanzhao* 南詔 649-902), Weishan 巍山 (*Nanzhao* 南詔 649-902), Yangjumie 羊苴咩 [today's Dali 大理] (*Nanzhao* 南詔 649-902, Dali 大理 937-1253)

ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Literally "south of Yun", as the province lies south of the Yun Mountains 雲嶺

ABBREVIATIONS: Yun 雲, Dian 滇—Yun is just a short form of Yunnan, the abbreviation means "cloud"; close to Kunming 昆明 lies Dianchi Lake 滇池

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: In 1965, fossils of a humanoid that lived ca. 1.7 million years ago were excavated in Shangnabang 上那蚌 (Yuanmou County 元謀縣). After WWII and the establishment of the PRC, part of Yunnan's territory was ceded to Myanmar. At Shigu 石鼓 the Yunling Mountain Range 雲嶺 forces the Jinsha River 金沙江 (= Yangtze River 長江) to make a sharp turn, preventing its flow further south, unlike the Lantsang River 瀾滄江 or the Salween River 薩爾溫江. Several completed or planned dams (Manwan Dam 漫灣壩, Dachao Shan Dam 大朝山壩, Jinghong Dam 景洪壩) on the Lantsang River (= Mekong 湄公河) have been strongly opposed by the countries downstream (Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam), and work on a project damming the Jinsha River at the scenic Tiger Leaping Gorge 虎跳峽 has already begun

34. Zhejiang 浙江 (aka Chekiang, Tschekiang)

AREA: 101,800 km²; population: 48.98 million (1949: 20.83 million, 1987: 41.17 million); population density: 481.13 persons per km²



- ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Province (*sheng* 省) of the PRC, full name in Chinese: *Zhejiang sheng* 浙江省
- CAPITAL: Hangzhou 杭州 (pop. 6.6045 million, latitude 30°15' N, longitude 120°16' E, elevation 43 m)
- NATIONALITIES: Han 漢族 (99 percent of the population); Hmong/Miao 苗族, Hui 回族 (Chinese Muslims), Manchu 滿族, She 畚族
- PREVALENT LANGUAGES: Shanghainese (Wu) dialect 吳方言, Northern Fujian (Minbei) dialect 閩北話, Southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect 閩南話
- LOCATION: Central-south China (latitude 27°1' to 31°10' N, longitude 118°1' to 123°8' E)
- NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES: Anhui 安徽, Fujian 福建, Jiangsu 江蘇, Jiangxi 江西, Shanghai 上海
- ADJACENT SEAS: East China Sea 東海; length of coastline 2200 km (6486 km when offshore islands are included)
- MAJOR CITIES [AREA CODE]: Hangzhou 杭州 [0571], Huzhou 湖州 [0572], Jiaying 嘉興 [0573], Jinhua 金華 [0579], Ningbo 寧波 (abbrev. Yong 甬) [0574], Shaoxing 紹興 [0575], Wenzhou 溫州 [0577]
- TOPOGRAPHY: 70.4 percent mountains and hills—west: Tianmu Mountains 天目山, Yuling Range 昱嶺, Baiji Mountains 白際山, Qianligang Mountains 千里崗; south: Xianxia Range 仙霞嶺, Donggong Mountains 洞宮山, Yandang Mountains 雁蕩山; east: Guancang Mountains 括蒼山, Tiantai Mountains 天台山, Siming Mountains 四明山, Huiji Mountains 會稽山; 23.2 percent plains and basins—Hangjiahu Plain 杭嘉湖平原, Ningshao Plain 寧紹平原, Wenzhou Plain 溫州平原, and others, Jinqu Basin 金衢盆地 and other basins among the mountains; 6.4 percent rivers and lakes. Zhejiang has the highest number of offshore islands of all provinces in China—Zhoushan Islands 舟山群島, Shengsi Islands 嵊泗列島, Qiqu Islands 崎嶇群島, Yushan Islands 魚山列島, Jiushan Islands 韭山列島, Southern and Northern Jishan Islands 南麂山列島/北麂山列島, Yuhuan Island 玉環島, Nantian Island 南田島, Dachen Island 大陳島 (held by ROC forces until 1955), Dongtou Island 洞頭島, and many others
- HIGHEST PEAK: Huangmaojian 黃茅尖 (1921 m) in the Xianxia Range 仙霞嶺
- RIVERS AND LAKES: Qiantang River 錢塘江 (tributaries: Jiangshan 江山港, Wuxi 烏溪江, Jinhua 金華江, Xin'an River 新安江/Huigang 徽港, Puyang 浦陽江, Fuchun River 富春江, and others), Oujiang River 甌江 (tributaries: Songyin River 松陰溪, Haoxi 好溪, Xiaoxi 小溪), Ling River 靈江, Feiyun River 飛雲江, Taixi River 大溪, Cao'e River 曹娥江, Yong River 甬江; Jiangnan Canal 江南運河/Grand Canal 大運河. Lakes: West Lake 西湖 at Hangzhou 杭州, South Lake 南湖 at Jiaying 嘉興, East Lake 東湖 at Shaoxing 紹興, Xin'an River Reservoir 新安江水庫 (also called Qiandao Lake 千島湖)
- CLIMATE: Subtropical monsoon climate, warm and humid, with distinct seasons. Mean annual temperature 15° to 18°C (January 3°C in the north, 4° to 6°C in the center, over 6°C in the south and over 7°C along the southeast coast, July 27° to 30°C in all areas). Annual precipitation 1200 to 1800 mm (northeastern plains 1000 mm, southwestern mountains and southeastern coastal regions over 2000 mm), spring rains in March/April, plum rains (*meiyu* 梅雨) between May and July, typhoons possible during the summer
- ECONOMY: Main agricultural products include grain crops like paddy rice, wheat, maize, sweet potatoes, cash crops like cotton, jute, hemp, kenaf, rapeseed, mulberry, sugar cane, tea, subtropical and temperate fruit (tangerines, oranges, honey peaches, etc.); also forestry (lumber, bamboo, tea-oil trees etc.), animal husbandry (pigs, sheep, goats, bee boxes), marine and freshwater fishery, aquaculture. Mineral resources include fluorite, alunite, limestone, bentonite, glass quartz sand. Light industry: textiles (silk and cotton), silkworm cocoon pro-

duction, tea processing (“Dragon Well Tea” 龍井茶 and other varieties), papermaking, rice wine, electronics, handicrafts. Heavy industry accounts only for a small portion of industrial output—hydropower generation, heavy-duty machine building, construction materials, and others. A major deep water container port expansion project is under way at Zhapu 乍浦 (Jiaxing City 嘉興). GRP 2005: 1343.785 billion Yuan RMB/US\$ 163.810 billion, per capita GRP 2005: 27,435.38 Yuan RMB/US\$ 3344.42

SIGHTS: Hangzhou 杭州, Lingyin Temple 靈隱寺, West Lake 西湖, Ningbo 寧波, Putuoshan 普陀山 (291 m, one of the Four Buddhist Holy Mountains 佛教四大名山), Mogan Mountain 莫干山 (710 m), North Yandang Mountain 北雁蕩山, Jingning County 景寧縣, Wuzhen 烏鎮, Haining Tide 海寧潮 at the mouth of the Qiantang River 錢塘江口 in spring, Qianjiang Lake 錢江湖, Shaoxing 紹興

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: On the prefecture level, there are 11 subdivisions (11 prefecture-level cities); on the county level, there are 90 subdivisions (32 districts, 22 county-level cities, 35 counties, 1 autonomous county).

- Hangzhou City 杭州市 [8 districts, 3 cities, 2 counties: Binjiang District 濱江區, Gongsbu District 拱墅區, Jianggan District 江干區, Shangcheng District 上城區, Xiacheng District 下城區, Xiaoshan District 蕭山區, Xihu District 西湖區, Yuhang District 餘杭區; Fuyang City 富陽市, Jiande City 建德市, Lin'an City 臨安市; Chun'an County 淳安縣, Tonglu County 桐廬縣]
- Huzhou City 湖州市 [2 districts, 3 counties: Nanxun District 南潯區, Wuxing District 吳興區; Anji County 安吉縣, Changxing County 長興縣, Deqing County 德清縣]
- Jiaxing City 嘉興市 [2 districts, 3 cities, 2 counties: Nanhu District 南湖區, Xuzhou District 秀洲區; Haining City 海寧市, Pinghu City 平湖市, Tongxiang City 桐鄉市; Haiyan County 海鹽縣, Jiasan County 嘉善縣]
- Jinhua City 金華市 [2 districts, 4 cities, 3 counties: Jindong District 金東區, Wucheng District 婺城區; Dongyang City 東陽市, Lanxi City 蘭溪市, Yimu City 義烏市, Yongkang City 永康市; Pan'an County 磐安縣, Pujiang County 浦江縣, Wuyi County 武義縣]
- Lishui City 麗水市 [1 district, 1 city, 6 counties, 1 autonomous county: Liandu District 蓮都區; Longquan City 龍泉市; Jinyun County 縉雲縣, Qingtian County 青田縣, Qingyuan County 慶元縣, Songyang County 松陽縣, Suichang County 遂昌縣, Yunbe County 雲和縣; Jingning She Autonomous County 景寧畚族自治縣]
- Ningbo City 寧波市 [6 districts, 3 cities, 2 counties: Beilun District 北侖區, Haishu District 海曙區, Jiangbei District 江北區, Jiangdong District 江東區, Yinzhou District 鄞州區, Zhenhai District 鎮海區; Cixi City 慈溪市, Fenghua City 奉化市, Yuyao City 餘姚市; Ninghai County 寧海縣, Xiangshan County 象山縣]
- Quzhou City 衢州市 [2 districts, 1 city, 3 counties: Kecheng District 柯城區, Qujiang District 衢江區; Jiangshan City 江山市; Changshan County 常山縣, Kaibua County 開化縣, Longyou County 龍游縣]
- Shaoxing City 紹興市 [1 district, 3 cities, 2 counties: Yuecheng District 越城區; Shangyu City 上虞市, Shengzhou City 嵯州市, Zhuji City 諸暨市; Shaoxing County 紹興縣, Xinchang County 新昌縣]
- Taizhou City 台州市 [3 districts, 2 cities, 4 counties: Huangyan District 黃岩區, Jiaojiang District 椒江區, Luqiao District 路橋區; Linhai City 臨海市, Wenling City 溫嶺市; Sanmen County 三門縣, Tiantai County 天台縣, Xianju County 仙居縣, Yuhuan County 玉環縣]
- Wenzhou City 溫州市 [3 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties: Longwan District 龍灣區, Lucheng District 鹿城區, Onbai District 甌海區; Leqing City 樂清市, Ruian City 瑞安市; Cangnan County 蒼南縣, Dongtou County 洞頭縣, Pingyang County 平陽縣, Taishun County 泰順縣, Wencheng County 文成縣, Yongjia County 永嘉縣]

- Zhoushan City 舟山市 [2 districts, 2 counties: Dinghai District 定海區, Putuo District 普陀區; Daisan County 岱山縣, Shengsi County 嵊泗縣]
- HISTORIC CAPITALS IN THE PROVINCE: Hangzhou 杭州 (*Wu-yue* 吳越 907-978, *Ten Kingdoms*), Lin'an 臨安 [today's Hangzhou] (*Southern Song* 南宋 1126-1279)
- ORIGIN OF THE PROVINCE'S NAME: Zhejiang refers to the ancient Zhe River 浙江 (today's names: Qiantang River 錢塘江, and Xin'an River 新安江) located in the province
- ABBREVIATION: Zhe 浙—just a short form of Zhejiang, the abbreviation itself has no special meaning in Chinese
- OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Zhejiang was the home province of Chiang Kai-shek 蔣介石 (1887-1975), the city of Hangzhou (reached by the Grand Canal 大運河 in 610 AD and visited by Marco Polo in the 13th century) was the home of two famous poets—Bai Juyi 白居易 (772-846) and Su Shi 蘇軾/Su Dongpo 蘇東坡 (1036-1101), Shaoxing was the birthplace of Lu Xun 魯迅 (1881-1936), China's most famous modern writer

A few words about Singapore...

Singapore is neither a part of China nor a Chinese state, but a majority of its population is ethnic Chinese.

AREA: 699.4 km² in 2007 (keeps growing due to land reclamation efforts); population: 4.341 million (1957: 1.4 million, 1985: 2.5 million, 2000: 4.017 million); population density: 7024.27 persons per km²

ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS: Republic, official name: Republic of Singapore

CAPITAL: Singapore (2.9 million inhabitants [2004])

NATIONALITIES: Han-Chinese (77 percent of the population, mostly Buddhists and Daoists); 14 percent Malay (Muslims), 8 percent Indian (mostly Hindus), and other ethnic groups. About 10 percent of the population is Christian

PREVALENT LANGUAGES: English (official language), Malay, Mandarin Chinese (northern Mandarin = *putonghua* 普通話, southern Fujian dialect = *minnan hua* 閩南話), Tamil

LOCATION: 136.8 km north of the equator at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula (latitude 1°5' to 1°29' N, longitude 103°35' to 104°7' E)

TIME ZONE: UTC + 8 hours

NEIGHBOURING STATES: Indonesia, Malaysia

ADJACENT SEAS: Straits of Singapore, Pandan Strait and Johor Strait (part of the Strait of Malacca)

GEOGRAPHY: The Johor Strait (Selat Johor) separates Singapore from the Malay Peninsula. Besides the largest island (Singapore island, 572.2 km²) there are 58 smaller offshore islands (Ayer Chawan, Ayer Merbau, Blakang Mati, Bukum, Buran Darat, Merlimau, Pasir Panjang, Pawai, Pesek, Sakra, Sebarok, Semakau, Senang, Sentosa, Seraja, Sudong, Tekong Besar, Ular, and others), 20 of which are inhabited. During the past decades, Singapore has experienced significant territorial growth thanks to land reclamation efforts; in the early 1970s, Singapore had an area of 582 km², in 1993 the area totaled 639.1 km². Most of Singapore Island's terrain is flat or slightly hilly, and there are few rivers, all of them short and insignificant—Singapore River/Alexandra Canal, Kallang River, Rochor River/Rochor Canal, Geylang River. There are no natural lakes, but several reservoirs (Upper Seletar Reservoir, Lower Seletar Reservoir, Upper Peirce Reservoir, MacRitchie Reservoir, Bekok Reservoir,

Poyan Reservoir, Murai Reservoir, Tengeh Reservoir, Sarimbun Reservoir, and others). Most of the original tropical rainforest has been destroyed, forests occupy only 5 percent of the land area, 3 percent of the territory is arable

HIGHEST PEAK: Bukit Timah (164 m)

CLIMATE: Warm and humid marine tropical climate. Mean annual temperature 26.4°C (January 25.6°C, July 27.1°C). Annual precipitation averages 2400 mm (rainy season November to January)

ECONOMY: Singapore has no significant agriculture and no natural resources whatsoever, but created an economic miracle through engaging in trade, commerce, and finance. Another important industry is tourism (main port of entry: Changi Airport). Manufacturing includes electronic products, machinery, scientific instruments, textiles, and ships. Singapore has a large oil refinery—petroleum products and manufactures are major exports. GDP 2005: S\$ 194.359/US\$ 116.760 billion, per capita GDP 2005: S\$ 44,765/US\$ 26,892

SIGHTS: Chinatown, Arab Street, Little India, Kampong Glam, Singapore River, Boat Quay, Sentosa, Central Business District, Orchard Road, Singapore Botanic Gardens, Singapore Zoological Gardens, Jurong Recreational Area, Raffles Hotel, Chijmes, Fort Canning Park

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Singapore is divided into 55 urban planning areas, grouped into 5 regions. Central Area under the Central Region does not count as urban planning area of its own but is subdivided in 11 urban planning areas.

- *Central Region* (22 urban planning areas)—Bishan, Bukit Merah, Bukit Timah; *Central Area* [Downtown Core, Marina East, Marina South, Museum, Newton, Orchard, Outram, River Valley, Rochor, Singapore River, Straits View]; Geylang, Kallang, Marine Parade, Novena, Queenstown, Southern Islands, Tanglin, Toa Payoh
- *East Region* (6 urban planning areas)—Bedok, Changi, Changi Bay, Paya Lebar, Pasir Ris, Tampines
- *North Region* (8 urban planning areas)—Central Water Catchment, Lim Chu Kang, Mandai, Sembawang, Simpang, Sungei Kadut, Woodlands, Yishun
- *North-East Region* (7 urban planning areas)—Ang Mo Kio, Hougang, North-Eastern Islands, Punggol, Seletar, Sengkang, Serangoon
- *West Region* (12 urban planning areas)—Bukit Batok, Bukit Panjang, Boon Lay, Choa Chu Kang, Clementi, Jurong East, Jurong West, Pioneer, Tengah, Tuas, Western Islands, Western Water Catchment

GOVERNMENT: According to the constitution of Singapore (implemented in 1965, based on pre-independence constitutions of 1959 and 1963, last amended in 2004), Singapore is a democratic republic with a unicameral parliament (94 seats, 84 of them directly elected for a 5-year-term) and a popular elected president with a 6-year-term (since 1991, the president possesses limited veto power). The executive powers are held by a cabinet led by the prime minister. Since independence, Singapore has been ruled by the People's Action Party (PAP) and has consistently been rated as the least-corrupt country in Asia. However, Singapore is often criticized as a authoritarian democracy, partly due to restrictions on press freedom and a harsh legal code

HISTORY: Singapore Island was acquired by the British East India Company in 1824 and belonged to the Straits Settlements 1826-1946. During WWII, Singapore was occupied by Japanese forces in 1942, but British rule was restored in 1945. In 1946, Singapore received the status of a crown colony separated from the Malayan Union and was granted self-government by the UK in 1959. From 1963-1965 Singapore was part of the Federation of Malaya, but was expelled from the Federation in 1965 and has been an independent republic ever since

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS: Singapore has possibly the world's highest execution rate (i. e. number of executions in relation to population) although it does not publish execution figures. Most death sentences are issued for drug-related offenses. According to Amnesty International, more than 400 prisoners were hanged in Singapore between 1991 and 2004

NATIONAL HOLIDAY: August 9 (the day when Singapore was seperated from the Federation of Malaya and independence was proclaimed in 1965)

CURRENCY: Singapore Dollar (1 S\$ = 100 Cents)

VITAL STATISTICS—economy: 0 percent agriculture, 32.2 percent industry, 67.8 percent services (2003 estimates); per capita GDP: US\$ 29,700 (2005); inflation: 1.7 percent (2004); unemployment rate: 2.5 percent (2005); urbanization: 100 percent; annual population growth: 3.54 percent (2000 estimate); infant mortality: 0.36 percent; literacy rate: 92.5 percent; inhabitants per physician: 693; life expectancy: 72 years (men), 77 years (women)

ELECTRICITY: 230 V/50 Hz (standard three-pin plug UK/Malaysia style)

INTERNATIONAL DIALLING CODE: +65

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE HOTLINE: 999

INTERNET DOMAIN: .sg

Presidents of Singapore

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of office</i>	<i>Born/ died</i>
Yusof bin Ishak	1965-1970	1910-1970
Benjamin Sheares	1971-1981	1907-1981
Chengara Veetil Devan Nair	1981-1985	1923-2005
Wee Kim Wee 黄金辉 [<i>Huang Jinhui</i>]	1985-1993	1915-2005
Ong Teng Cheong 王鼎昌 [<i>Wang Dingchang</i>]	1993-1999	1936-2002
Sellapan Ramanathan	1999–	b. 1924

Prime Ministers of Singapore

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of office</i>	<i>Born/ died</i>
Lee Kuan Yew 李光耀 [<i>Li Guangyao</i>]	1959-1990	b. 1923
Goh Chok Tong 吴作棟 [<i>Wu Zuodong</i>]	1990-2004	b. 1941
Lee Hsien Loong 李顯龍 [<i>Li Xianlong</i>]	2004–	b. 1952