1. Guiyang City, Guizhou Province

1.1. Please provide a general description of Guiyang and the city’s population.

1.2. What are the distinctive landmarks of the city of Guiyang?

Guiyang (贵阳) is the capital city of Guizhou Province (贵州) in south west China and is over 400 years old. The modern city is a mix of historic architecture and a modern business centre. The city is built on the Nanming River which runs through the centre of the city. Maps of Guiyang city and selected landmarks are at Attachment 12.

The population of Guiyang city is between approximately 1.2 million and 3.5 million people. The urban and rural subdivisions may explain the large variation found in sources on population numbers. In 2006, Guiyang city was divided into several areas, including 6 urban districts, one city, three counties, 50 townships (including 19 ethnic townships), and 1118 administrative villages.

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1 Flikr Hive Mind, ‘Guiyang’, undated, http://fiveprime.org/hivemind/Tags/guiyang%5C%27%E8%B4%B5%5C%27%20%E5%85%9C%E5%93%81 - Accessed 16 April 2010, Attachment 4
4 The People’s Government of Guiyang Municipality, “In 2006, Guiyang was divided into 6 urban districts, one city, 3 counties, 1 high-tech industry development zone, 50 townships (including 19 ethnic townships), 30 towns, 38 subdistrict offices, 3 villagers committees, 1118 administrative villages and 437 neighbourhood committees.” http://en.gy.gov.cn/engyov/4036633753404047360/20090812/201012.html undated - Accessed 9 April 2010, Attachment 3
i. **Mao Statue**, one of China’s largest Mao statues is at Remin Square in the centre of Guiyang:

![Mao Statue](image)

ii. **Hongfeng Lake Scenic Area** about 32 km west of Guiyang comprises the North Lake, the South Lake, the Rear Lake and the ‘minority ethnic villages’. The South Lake is noted for its caves. Minority villages around the Hongfeng Lake area include Miao, Dong and Bouyei.  

iii. The Zen Buddhist **Hongfu Temple and monastery** are situated in Qianling Park at the top of Qianling Shan, 1.5km from the centre of Guiyang City. The eight scenic locations within the park include the Kylin Cave. There are more than 200 caves in Quianling Park.

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iii. **The Jiaxui Pavillion** (or Jiaxui Tower) has become a symbol of Guiyang. It was built on the base of a huge stone on Nanming Lake, which is located to the south of Guiyang city.  

![Image of Jiaxui Pavillion](image1.jpg)

iv. **Tianhe Pool Scenic Area** contains waterfalls, springs, pools, unusual caves, and rock formations. The Tianhe Pool is about 23 km from the southwest suburbs of Guiyang. From Guiyang city, you can get to the Tianhe Pool Scenic Area by public bus. The Tianhe Pool contains a ‘Water Cave’ and a ‘Drought Cave’ and the tourist website, Travel China Guide notes that, “caves and verdant vegetation can be seen everywhere… Just in front of these two caves is a deep pool surrounded by crags… Right by the exit of the Drought Cave is a Miao… village.”

![Image of Tianhe Pool](image2.jpg)

The Chinese tourism website, Touronline.cn notes that “the most interesting scenic spot in [Guiyang] city is the Southern Cave, or Underground Park as the locals call it. About half a mile in length, the cave contains spectacular stalactites and stalagmites.”

1.3. What is the distance between Guiyang and Fuqing City?  
1.4. How would you travel between the two cities?

Travel between the two cities is possible by rail, road and air. According to Google Maps, the driving distance from Guiyang to Fuqing is between 1,716km and 2,144km by car, route dependent. \(^{13}\)

**Rail:** Guiyang-Liuzhou, Chongqing-Guiyang, Zhuzhou-Guiding, Guiyang-Kunming and Nanning-Kunming are the main five railway stems in this region, which run through Guizhou, and are joined by many other branch lines and leased lines.

**Road:** Express highways connect Guiyang with Huangguoshu, Zunyi and Duyun. \(^{14}\)

**Air:** flights connect Guiyang with Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and over 30 other cities in China. It was recently possible to fly from Guiyang to Fuzhou for between $400 and $1000AUD. \(^{15}\)

2. **The Miao peoples of Guizhou**

   2.1. **What percentage of the population in Guiyang is of Miao ethnicity?**

   2.2. **Where do the Miao peoples live?**

      2.2.1. Do all the Miao people live in the one area/village?

      2.2.2. Are there many Miao villages around Guiyang?

      2.2.3. Is there a village called Miao?

In her article, ‘The Miao and Poison: Interactions on China’s Southwest Frontier’, Norma Diamond describes the origin and uses of the term ‘Miao’:

> The term ‘Miao’ as used in Ming and Qing [dynasties] and up to the present is generally applied to several of linguistically and culturally differentiated local groups in Yunnan and Guizhou, none of whom called themselves by that term. The Ming and Qing classifications were sometimes further refined, based on the colour of women’s dress (Black Miao, White Miao, Red Miao, Flowery Miao) sometimes on the degree of sinicization (Raw Miao, Cooked Miao), sometimes on the basis of geographical location or peculiarity of custom. \(^{16}\)

The Miao can generally be divided into four main groups; the Northern, Eastern, Western and Far-Western. The Far-Western Miao are known as ‘Hmong’ and live in Southern China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. \(^{17}\) The Miao have their own language and dialects of the Miao-Yao branch of the Sino-Tibetan Language family, which was not written until the 1950’s. \(^{18}\)

The Miao language is part of the Hmong-Mien group. There are 35 dialects among the Far-Western Hmong and there are varying degrees of mutual intelligibility. A written script

\(^{13}\) Google Maps - Accessed 19 April 2010, Attachment 12


based on the Latin alphabet was created in 1956. Some Mandarin is used, but few Miao children are fluent in Mandarin.\textsuperscript{19}

There are about 7.6 million Miao in China, distributed predominantly across Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan and Guagxi provinces, often in autonomous regions.\textsuperscript{20} About half of the Miaoas in China live in Guizhou Province and the other half are scattered throughout Hunan (15%), Yunnan (15%), Sichuan, Guangxi, and Hubei (17%).\textsuperscript{21} Statistics regarding the population of Miao in Guiyang city could not be located.

There are a great number of villages throughout Guizhou which are inhabited by the Miao people, including in the three autonomous minority prefectures:

- Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture;
- Qiannan Maio and Bouyei Autonomous Prefecture; and
- Qianxinan Bouyei and Miao Autonomous Prefecture.

There are a multitude of small Miao villages around Guiyang\textsuperscript{22} (examples are at Attachment 13). Tours of these villages for tourists typically begin in Guiyang and drive east to Kaili or south west to Anshun. Both routes are populated with small Miao villages, many of which could not be located on Google Maps.\textsuperscript{23}

2.3. Cultural practice and lifestyle of the Miao in Guizhou

2.3.1. Can you describe the clothes the Miao people wear?

The Miao wear a variety of traditional clothing; however, these are increasingly reserved for festival occasions and special events. Particular subgroups of the Miao specialise in arts or craft including batik, embroidery, paper making and silver-smithing\textsuperscript{24} and are named for their specialities and styles of dress. For instance, the Big Flowery Miao specialise in embroidery, the Short Skirt Miao and the Long Skirt Miao wear complex pleated skirts, and the White Miao, the Black Miao are named for the colour of their clothes.\textsuperscript{25}

\textsuperscript{22} ThinkQuest, undated, http://library.thinkquest.org/20443/guizhou.html - Accessed 13 April 2010, Attachment 17
2.3.2. Do they eat special food?

Food preparation and ingredients


According to the provincial government website, GYTouch, the Miao people in Guizhou eat rice at each of the three meals and their cuisine includes fried glutinous rice cakes which are sometimes filled with fresh meat and/or pickled vegetables.

Cooking ingredients commonly include rape seed or tea seed oil, dog, fowl, hot pepper, beans, green vegetables, turnips and melons. The Miao are also noted for their sour fish soup which “is prepared for in every household”. In order to pickle meat and vegetables, the Miao household will frequently contain ‘Shuantan’ (earthen jars for pickled food).

In her article, ‘Land of the Thunder God’, freelance journalist Liza Power describes a meal prepared for her by Miao villagers at Kaijue in Guizhou, as “salty fish, chicken, egg and home-brewed rice wine.” For breakfast she was served, “steaming bamboo soup, fried eggs and rice.”

**Guiyang City cuisine**

Miao and other ethnic minority cuisine is a feature of Guiyang city life. For example, Miao restaurants and stalls have been described by travellers and travel guides as serving:

- **hot pot** (Suan Tang Yu (酸汤鱼)) centred around a hot and spicy broth with a large whole fish chopped up inside. Vegetables and meats can be added. The dipping bowls contain chili paste and sometimes a cube of fermented tofu.

- **Mi Jiu** (米酒) a sweet purple rice wine produced in the province.

- **Silk Babies** (丝娃娃) or Silk dolls are particular to Guizhou: a stack of thin rice pancakes with table covered in bowls of raw and pickled vegetables with a small dish for mixing chili sauce and vinegar.

Guiyang has vibrant street markets with a wide variety of food stalls. Snack carts sell grilled tofu, mutton kabobs and spicy pickled radishes, grilled freshwater fish, crayfish, snails, chicken, pork, mutton, cabbage, garlic greens, onions, eggplants, mutton and chili peppers.

Guiyang locals (not necessarily Miao) also prepare:

- **Guiyang Style Beef Noodles** (牛肉粉 niuroufen) a hot red broth or a mild beef broth with fresh whole garlic cloves, crushed dried red pepper, salt, MSG and Sichuan Pepper (花椒 huajiao) can be added.

- **Fried Chili Squid** (鱿鱼 youyu). A peculiar local delicacy (especially given the fact that Guizhou is landlocked and many residents have never seen the ocean). Chopped squid is skewered and deep fried before being cooked on a separate metal plate in a bath of sizzling chili sauce.

2.3.3. **Can you describe the housing of the Miao people?**

Although regional variations exist, Louise Power writes,

> [t]raditionally, [many] Miao house[s are] built to the same plan and [are] broken roughly into three levels, though this is not to say there are always three sets of floorboards or three ceilings. There are planks and odd strips of canvas and plastic that roughly divide heights and spaces and fend off the blasts of mountain air.

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The bottom level houses chickens and pigs, the middle is for living and cooking and the top is used for the storage of firewood and crops. The Miao cook by flame, but Miao houses do not have chimneys. Modern brick housing decorated with mosaics on the outer walls are also present. An example of traditional Miao architecture at Kaili, Guizhou Province is illustrated below:

3. Religion and belief

3.1. What religion are the Miao people?
The Miao historically practice animism and ancestor worship, but Marxist ideology has heavily influenced younger Miao. Much of traditional Miao religious activity is focused on appeasing and exorcising local spirits, demons and ancestral ghosts. Spirits can be benevolent or mischievous, protecting or bringing harm to men, beasts, and crops. Elaborate rituals and animal sacrifice are used for protection. The Chinese government discourages these traditional practices. No further information was available on the methods used to discourage these practices.

In addition to traditional spiritualities, the evangelical website, Pray for China reports that the first Miao converts to Christianity were in 1898, and since then, Miao communities, particularly the Big Flowery Miao continued to convert to Christianity. Pray for China estimates that in 1949, Guizhou may have had about 40,000 Protestant believers, many of whom were persecuted and imprisoned under the revolutionary government. Pray for China further estimates that “there are now perhaps 500,000 Protestants [in Guizhou Province.] … The vast majority of these are Miao, Yi and other minorities…[up to] 80 per cent of the Big Flowery Miao are believers.”

The Overseas Missionary Fellowship (OMF) reports that, … each Miao group has varying percentages of Christians. Some Miao villages are totally Christian. For example, the Big-Flowery Miao are around 60 percent, whereas the Black Hmong are close to 0. White and Blue Hmong are seeing large numbers of people come to Christ with other groups currently hearing the gospel.
Although weak in doctrine and training, dedication and fervor are high among Miao Christians. Hundreds of Hmong leaders are currently receiving Bible training in non-formal settings. Gospel broadcasts are currently available in Blue and White Hmong, with current plans to develop broadcasts in Black, Sinicized, and Big-Flowery.  

In Guizhou currently, Christianity activity sanctioned by the Chinese state is a visible part of life. The office of the Christian Guiyang Three Self Patriotic Committee is in the centre of the city. Fielder describes 250 Christian volunteers helping to build a bible school in Guiyang in 2004.

### 3.2. What festivals do the Miao people celebrate in Guiyang?

The lonely Planet Guide to China states there are “hundreds of festivals [in Guizhou] every year”. A sample of the minority festivals held in Guiyang is provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Festival</th>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Dates for 2010</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year</td>
<td>Black Miao</td>
<td>13 November</td>
<td>Singing and dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusheng Meeting of Miao in Huangping</td>
<td>Seashell Miao</td>
<td>3-5 November</td>
<td>Singing, dancing, cock fighting, horse racing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance Flower Festival</td>
<td>Seashell Miao</td>
<td>17 July</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance Flower Festival</td>
<td>Long Horn Miao</td>
<td>16 June</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Boat Festival</td>
<td>Black Miao</td>
<td>5-7 July</td>
<td>Dragon Boat racing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister Meal Festival</td>
<td>Black Miao</td>
<td>28-30 April</td>
<td>Dating, family gatherings, lusheng music, dancing, folk show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance Flower Festival</td>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>2-5 April</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festival season of Miao</td>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>16-28 February</td>
<td>young people’s party in winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3. Are there any reports of members of the Local Church proselytising in Guiyang?

No reports referring to the Local Church were found. However, the authorities have acted against Christians for participating in ‘evil cults’. In May 2008, RadioFreeChina reported that

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a house church meeting was disrupted by police in Xishui Country in Guizhou Province. The police confiscated hymnbooks and leaflets. The report goes on,

[t]wo of the church members, Wu Xin Quan and Wu Guang Qing were summoned to Erli Police Station. Two more members Li shi Zhen and Zhang Shao Lin were taken by force in the afternoon of the same day. The members were detained and charged with ‘participation in an evil cult’.

In her paper presented to the 21st National Catholic China Conference in Seattle in 2005, Caroline Fielder reports that contacts between house churches and foreign Christians are closely watched. Foreigners were expelled from Guiyang in 1997 and again in 1999, and local believers have been fined after accepting their pamphlets.

3.4. Are there any reports of members of the Local Church being arrested/detained in the karst caves near Guiyang in January 2006?

No reports were found regarding the arrest or detention of Local Church members in karst caves in Guizhou.

4. Tobacco and Smoking

4.1. Do Miao children smoke?

4.2. Is smoking seen as a local tradition for the Miao children in Guiyang?

4.3. Is it seen as a problem in the Guiyang area?

No references to Miao children smoking tobacco were located; however, tobacco smoking is a growing problem in Guizhou Province and across China. Statistics indicate that the proportion of smokers among students has not declined over the past five years, while the starting age has become even younger. A nationwide survey revealed that among every ten minors, one is a smoker.

The World Health Organisation’s Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2009 states that 5.5 per cent of Chinese children between 13-15 years used tobacco in 2009. According to the World Health Organisation, 35 per cent of the adult population in China (15-69 years) have smoked at some time, and 31 per cent were currently smoking in 2002.

In his article for The Globe and Mail, Geoffrey York reports that the official website for the Chinese state-owned tobacco monopoly states, you are more likely to get cancer from cooking smoke than you are from your cigarette habit…[that smoking] solve[s] your health problems, help[s] your

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lifestyle, strengthen[s] the equality of women, and even eliminate[s] loneliness and depression.\textsuperscript{47}

The social significance of smoking in China generally is discussed on a site designed to assist English language teachers in China adapt to Chinese customs:

In addition to the remarkable prevalence of cigarette smoking, cigarettes themselves have a rather strong social significance in China. Chinese men often offer cigarettes as a common form of greeting and introduction. Many, if not most, government leaders smoke and, when at large gatherings or meetings, it is very common for the men to offer their colleagues a cigarette… As many Chinese men do use cigarettes in making introductions and for social networking, many will partially evaluate your economic worth and social status on the basis of the cost of the cigarettes you smoke in public. Cartons of cigarettes in China range in price from 35 to 800+ yuan ($5.11 to $117.00, respectively).\textsuperscript{48}

Although one in four people in China smoke tobacco\textsuperscript{49}, only a small number of references to smoking in Miao communities in Guizhou were located. Most referred to either the opium trade in the late 19\textsuperscript{th} andearly 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries, or to tobacco smoking across China generally. Throughout the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Miao were heavily involved in cultivating and selling opium. Other than its obvious market value as a recreational drug, opium was also thought to treat malaria and was increasingly used for a variety of medical purposes.\textsuperscript{50} R. K Newman notes that although opium was rarely given to young children either medicinally, or to “quieten them”, “many Chinese youngsters in their teens were already part of the occupational and social networks where opium smoking was practiced”.\textsuperscript{51}

Geoffrey York reports in an article for The Globe and Mail that “the province is filled with tobacco farms and cigarette factories.” Canadian doctors visiting Guizhou to educate the population on the health risks of cigarettes, saw a number of people, smoking in [a hospital at one of Guizhou’s biggest cities]. A hospital shop was openly selling cigarettes…Children can easily buy cigarettes at Chinese shops, despite an official ban on sales to those under the age of 18. “Shop owners never refuse to sell us cigarettes,” said one 16 year old boy who was smoking as he played pool near a Guizhou school.\textsuperscript{52}

The evangelical website, PrayforChina notes that Guizhou is a poor, mountainous, landlocked province, and alcohol and tobacco “cause major social problems”.\textsuperscript{53} The China Daily reported in 2002 that, half a million students [in Guiyang] responded positively to the Sunflower Cup Anti-Tobacco Project… jointly sponsored by the Soong Chingling Foundation, the State


\textsuperscript{51} Newman, R. K., ‘Opium Smoking in Late Imperial China’, p781.


Tobacco Monopoly Administration, British American Tobacco Company and other related organisations.  

In 2005 Peter Wonacott observed Miao villagers in Guizhou province in his article for the Wall Street Journal, ‘Barefoot Doctors Make a Comeback in Rural China’:

Women dress in black tunics and carry sloshing water buckets up dirt paths.  
Older men stash wads of home grown tobacco in chequered head kerchiefs and smoke from skinny wood pipes.

Finally, an American blogger travelling through Guizhou in November 2006 reported that, “[w]hile walking back, we stopped to eat some sunflower seeds and drink a soda by the road. The man next door showed us how his baby could smoke cigarettes.”

This is the only mention of an event of this type on the blog. A similar report was found at the web blog site Chinasmack which shows a two year old boy in Sichuan province lighting and smoking a cigarette.

4.4. Is there a particular tobacco planting area near Guiyang?

Although there is not a particular area which produces tobacco near Guiyang, China is the largest producer of tobacco in the world, and Guizhou province is one of the top three producers of tobacco, producing 14 per cent of the national total. Improvements in terrace farming and irrigation has allowed Guizhou to develop a strong agricultural sector, and the province now produces a variety of crops including tobacco, corn, rice, rapeseed and tea. Nationally, tobacco farming is dominated by small scale, non-specialist growers (with a farm size of between 0.3-0.4 ha with only a third of that devoted to tobacco; farmers typically also grow food and other crops for household consumption).

According to the Hong Kong based NGO, ‘Partnerships for Community Development’ who are engaged in grass roots capacity building projects across mainland China, “about 85 per cent of the population in Guizhou is engaged in agriculture and 40 per cent of belongs to ethnic minority groups.”

4.5. Is there a state owned tobacco factory in Guiyang? Please provide the name and location of this factory.

Tobacco is a state owned monopoly. The Chinese government regulates the production of tobacco across China through provincial governments, and buys all tobacco leaf from farmers at a fixed price. All tobacco factories in China are owned by the government.

Two cigarette factory buildings were found in Guiyang city (see attached map):

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56 http://www.travelpod.com/travel-blog-entries/bethverde/7/1232621040/tpod.html#bROWSER/bethverde/7/1232621040/FILENAME=smoking-baby.jpg
• **Guiyang Cigarette Factory**, (贵阳卷烟厂)
  Juanyan Wuzi Company
  Yunyan District of Guiyang City in Guizhou, Wishful Lane 25
  Guiyang City, Guizhou 550003

• **The Guiyang Cigarette Factory** on Huansha Rd, Guiyang, Guizhou

The Guiyang Cigarette Plant, Guizhou Hungguoshu Tobacco Group Ltd\(^62\) (now China Tobacco Guizhou Industrial Co., Ltd.) predominately manufactures “Hungguoshu” brand cigarettes.\(^63\) It was not possible to establish whether this reference to the Guiyang Tobacco Plant was in fact referring to either of the factories above.

An old factory called the Guizhou Hwangping (or Huangping) Tobacco Factory was mentioned in a SOH radio news report when retrenched workers protested at the National Tobacco Industry Conference in June 2008.\(^64\) The company collapsed in the 1990s and the factory was closed shortly afterwards.

5. **Geography**

5.1. **Where are the karst caves?**
5.2. **What are the distinctive features of the karst caves?**
5.3. **How far are the caves from Guiyang or from Miao villages?**

Ninety per cent of Guizhou's total area is covered by mountains and hills, of which 70 per cent are karst topography.\(^65\) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Global Geoparks Network (UNESCO GGN) provides a description of karst topography:

Karst is a distinctive topography in which the landscape is largely shaped by the dissolving action of water on carbonate bedrock (usually limestone, dolomite, or marble). This geological process, occurring over many thousands of years, results in unusual surface and subsurface features ranging from sinkholes, vertical shafts, disappearing streams, and springs, to complex underground drainage systems and caves.\(^66\)

Guizhou is famous for its karst caves\(^67\) and other natural land formations, including the largest waterfall in China, the Huangguoshu Waterfall, 45 km southwest of Anshun which is surrounded by clusters of mountain peaks and caves. Among the caves at Huangguoshu Waterfall are the Dragon Palace (Long gong Cave) with an underground Karst type system, and the Zhijin Cave, another famous exemplar of the karst formation.\(^68\) There are 30 smaller karst caves around the waterfall.\(^69\) Examples of karst cave formations are illustrated below\(^70\):
Attachments


4. Flikr Hive Mind, ‘Guiyang’, [http://fiveprime.org/hivemind/Tags/guiyang,%E8%B4%B5%E5%B7%9E](http://fiveprime.org/hivemind/Tags/guiyang,%E8%B4%B5%E5%B7%9E) - Accessed 16 April 2010.


12. Google Maps, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province (B) to Fuqing City, Fuzhou Province (A), - Accessed 19 April 2010.


   Implementing smoke-free environments,

28. Middle Kingdom Life, undated, http://middlekingdomlife.com/guide/eating-drinking-

29. China Daily, ‘Guiyang’s Youngsters say ‘No’ to Tobacco’, reprinted by the China Internet
   14 April 2010.


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   http://www.hktdc.com/info/vp/vp/a/wr/en/1/5/1/1X06BUYK/China-Western-
   Region/GUIZHOU-PROVINCE.htm last updated 4 February, 2010 - Accessed 23 March
   2010.


33. Partnerships for Community Development, ‘Guizhou’,

34. Chinasoft International Limited, First Quarterly Report, 2004,
   http://www.icss.com.cn/cms/cms/upload/info/200812/916/123019313797917611.pdf -


36. The People’s Government of Guiyang Municipality,
   http://en.gygov.gov.cn/engygov/4036633787763785728/20090918/209533.html -


38. China Tourist Maps, undated,

39. UNESCO, Global GeoPark, 2008,
   2010.

40. 8264.net,  http://www.8264.net/html/Fair_Events/Other_Events/200809/03-2185.html -

