

over 800 years.

[39] Louguan Temple is a famous Taoist shrine in China. It is revered as “the first land of the blessed under heaven.” The temple is situated on the hillside north of the Zhongnan Mountains, 15 kilometers (9 miles) southeast of Zhouzhi County and 70 kilometers (42 miles) from Xi’an City.

[40] Li is a Chinese unit of length (1 li is 0.5 kilometer or 0.3 miles).

[41] Emperor Gaozu of the Tang Dynasty, alias Li Yuan, (r. 618-626 AD), the first emperor of Tang Dynasty.

[42] People’s communes (Renmin Gongshe), were formerly the highest of three administrative levels in rural areas in the period from 1958 to around 1982 in the People’s Republic of China. The communes had governmental, political, and economic functions. They were the largest collective units and were further divided into production brigades and production teams. After 1982, they were replaced by townships.

[43] See [36].

[44] The Mahayana Mahaparinirvana Sutra purports to be the Buddha’s final Mahayana sutra, delivered on the last day of his earthly life. It claims to constitute the quintessence of all Mahayana sutras.

[45] From Taisho Tripitaka Vol. T01, No. 7, Mahayana Mahaparinirvana Sutra. Provisional translation subject to improvement.

[46] From The Theory and Practice of the Chinese Communist Party’s Suppression of Religions by Bai Zhi. Website: <http://www.dajiyuan.com/gb/3/4/15/n300731.htm> (in Chinese).

[47] Mukti means Fist Dharma or Law teaching or transmission. Mukti can also be translated as “loosing, release, deliverance, liberation, setting free, emancipation; escape from bonds and the obtaining of freedom, freedom from transmigration, from karma, from illusion, from suffering”; it denotes Nirvāna and also the freedom obtained in Dhyāna (meditation). It is to escape from Samsara (reincarnation).

[48] Nirvana, in Buddhism or Hinduism, is a state of blissful peace and harmony beyond the sufferings and passions of individual existence; a state of oneness with the eternal spirit.

[49] A Suppression of Counterrevolutionaries campaign dealt violently with former members of secret societies, religious associations, and the Kuomintang (KMT) in early 1951.

[50] The “War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea”, as the CCP called it, broke out in 1950. It is commonly known in the western world as the “Korean War.”

[51] Wu Yaozong (1893-1975 AD) and others published the so-called “Means for Chinese Christianity to Exert Efforts in the Construction of the New China,” also called the “Innovation Manifesto of Three Self” in 1950 and formed the “Three-Self” church thereafter.

[52] The Great Hall of the People, built

in 1959, is located at the west side of Tiananmen Square. It is a meeting place for the National People’s Congress of China.

[53] See [46].

[54] Kesa robe, the monk’s robe, or cassock.

[55] Zhang Bojun (1895-1969 AD) was one of the founders of the “China Democratic League,” a democratic party in China. He was classified as the “number one rightist” in 1957 by Mao Zedong, and was one of the few “rightists” who were not redressed after the Cultural Revolution.

[56] Emperor Huizong of the Song Dynasty, alias Zhao Ji (r. 1100-1126 AD).

[57] Su Dongpo, (1036-1101 AD), a famous Chinese poet and writer of the Song Dynasty. One of the “Eight Great Prose Masters of the Tang and Song Dynasties.”

[58] Wen Zhengming, (1470-1559 AD) Chinese painter of the Ming Dynasty.

[59] Tang Bohu, (1470-1523) renowned Chinese scholar, painter, and poet of the Ming Dynasty.

[60] Jin is a unit of weight used in China. One jin is 0.5 kg, or about 1.1 lb.

[61] See [36].

[62] From a poem by Meng Haoran (689 – 740 AD) who was a well-known poet of the Tang Dynasty.

[63] Wang Xi Zhi (321-379 AD), the most famous calligrapher in history, from the Tang Dynasty.

[64] The original Lan Ting Prologue, allegedly written by Wang Xi Zhi at the prime of his calligraphy career (51 years old, 353 AD), is universally recognized as the most important piece in the history of Chinese calligraphy.

[65] Wu Cheng’en (1506?-1582? AD), Chinese novelist and poet of the Ming Dynasty, author of The Journey to the West, one of the four best-known Chinese novels.

[66] Wu Jingzi (1701-1754 AD), an elegant writer of the Qing Dynasty, author of The Scholars (Rulin Waishi, also known as Unofficial History of the Scholars).

[67] Prose wrote by Ouyang Xiu (1007-1072 AD), one of the “Eight Great Prose Masters of the Tang and Song Dynasties.” Ouyang Xiu called himself an “old drunkard”.

[68] Alternative name for the Red Guards.

[69] The Yongle Encyclopedia or Yongle Dadian was commissioned by the Chinese Ming Dynasty Emperor Yongle in 1403. It is considered the world’s earliest and greatest encyclopedia. Two thousand scholars worked on the project, incorporating 8000 texts from ancient times up to the early Ming Dynasty. The Encyclopedia, completed in 1408, comprised over 22,000 manuscript volumes occupying 40 cubic metres (1400 cubic feet).

[70] Lin Biao (1907-1971), one of the senior CCP leaders, served under Mao Zedong as a member of China’s Politburo, as Vice-Chairman (1958) and Defense Minister (1959). Lin was designated as Mao’s successor in 1966

but fell out of favor in 1970. He was said to attempt to flee out of China. His plane crashed in Mongolia, resulting in his death.

[71] “Liang Xiao” represents a group of assigned writers, among whom Zhou Yiliang, whose involvement in the writing group earned him an anonymous letter from an old friend that referred to “the extreme of shamelessness.”

[72] Emperor Qin Shi Huang (259-210 BC), alias Ying Zheng, was the first emperor in the history of the unified China. He standardized legal codes, written language, currencies, weights and measures, and ordered the Great Wall be built. All these measures had a great and deep influence upon Chinese history and culture. He ordered the books of various schools burned including those of Confucianism and Daoism, and once ordered 460 Confucian scholars be buried alive. These events were later called in history “the burning of books and the burying of Confucian scholars.” He built a huge mausoleum for himself and the Terracotta Army of the Tomb of Emperor Qin became known as the Eighth Wonder of the World.

[73] From The Writings of Mao Zedong 1949-1976 (Vol. 2)

[74] From Mao’s “Rectify the Party’s Style of Work” (1942).

[75] From Mao’s “Talks at the Yan’an Forum on Literature and Art” (1942).

[76] Wu Xun (1838-1896 AD), originally Wu Qi, was born in Shandong’s Tangyi. Having lost his father at an early age, his family was impoverished. He had to beg for food to feed his mother and became known as the filial piety beggar. After his mother passed away, begging became his only means of making a living. He ran free schools with the money he had accrued from begging.

[77] Hu Feng (1902-1985), scholar and literary critic, opposed the doctrinaire literature policy of the CCP. He was expelled from the Party in 1955 and sentenced to 14 years in prison.

[78] From Selected Works of Mao Zedong (Vol. 5), “Things Are Beginning to Change” (1957)

[79] Qian Bocheng, Oriental Culture, fourth edition (2000).

[80] The June 4th student movement was initiated by college students advocating democratic reforms in China between April 15 and June 4, 1989. It was later suppressed by the People’s Liberation Army, and is called by international society the June 4th massacre.

[81] An agency specifically created to persecute Falun Gong, with absolute power over each level of administration in the Party and all other political and judiciary systems.

[82] “Class origin” (or bloodline or pedigree) theory claims that one’s nature is determined by the class of the family in which one is born.

[83] From the song of the modern opera “Legend of the Red Lantern,” a popu-

lar official “Model Play” developed during the “Great Cultural Revolution” (1966-76).

[84] Mu is a unit of area used in China. One mu is 0.165 acres.

[85] The “Three Represents” claims that, the Party must always represent the development trend of China’s advanced productive forces, the orientation of China’s advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people.

[86] Opening address at the First Session of the First National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China (September 15, 1954).

[87] “Red-eye syndrome,” equivalent to “green-eyed” in the Western expression, is used here to describe a person, who, when seeing other people doing better than he is, feels unequal and uncomfortable, and thinks that he should be the one who is doing better.

[88] A popular official “Model Play” developed during the “Great Cultural Revolution” (1966-76). In folk legend, the White-Haired Girl is a female immortal living in a cave who had supernatural abilities to reward virtue and punish vice, support the righteous and restrain the evil. However, in this Chinese “modern” opera, she was described as a girl who was forced to flee to a cave after her father was beaten to death for refusing to marry her to an old landlord. She became white-haired for lack of nutrition. This became one of the most well-known “modern” dramas in China and incited class hatred of landlords.

[89] Tunnel Warfare (Didao Zhan), a 1965 black and white film in which the CCP claimed that its guerrillas in Central China fought Japanese invaders through various underground tunnels in the 1940s.

[90] War of Mines (Dilei Zhan), a 1962 black and white film in which the CCP claimed that its guerrillas in Hebei Province fought Japanese invaders with homemade mines in the 1940s.

[91] A literary composition prescribed for the imperial civil service examinations, known for its rigidity of form and poverty of ideas.

[92] The Great Famine of 1959-1961 in China is the largest famine in human history. Estimated numbers of “abnormal deaths” in the famine range from 18 to 43 million.

[93] See [7].

[94] By Mao Zedong (1942).

[95] The May Fourth Movement was the first mass movement in modern Chinese history, beginning on May 4, 1919.

[96] Chen Guili, Warning of Huaihe River (1995).

[97] From Prologue to See Li Yuan to Return to Pangu by Han Yu (768-824 AD), one of the “Eight Great Prose Masters of the Tang and Song Dynasties.”

[98] Tao Yuanming (365-427 AD), also known as Tao Qian, a great poet in Chinese literature.