

From the President



Dear Friends:

We welcome you to Eugene, to CSSA (Chinese Student and Scholar Association) and to the first look at the first journal.

From the very beginning of the organization of CSSA, we had few members. By now, more and more students have arrived to the UO and our team has grown to be much stronger. Also with the development of CSSA, we are obtaining more support from other organizations, such as the ASUO and the China embassy. I hope that with the efforts of all, CSSA can develop more and more in the following years to come.

In the past, CSSA of UO was thought as a graduate association for Chinese students; however, the situation is changing now. We are glad that more undergraduate students have joined CSSA this year. In the future, we will have more activities for both graduates and undergraduates. Currently, the CSSA sponsors the Chinese club, the outdoor program, the CSSA journal as well as other activities. You are welcome to join us. Oregon is indeed the place to have a great time!

We are welcoming more Chinese students to join us, as well as those who are interested in China and its Chinese culture. CSSA is not only for Chinese students, but is also open to students of all ethnicity. We hope that CSSA will have the continuous opportunity of teaching others about our culture and our tradition.

Let's work together and make CSSA a harmonious family. Your support is deeply appreciated.

Enjoy your study and life in Eugene!!!

Sincerely,
Haiying Gao
CSSA President

华风 china breeze
Winter 2008

The Head of the Committee



Haiying Gao - CSSA President

My major is Geophysics for Ph.D study. I came here in 2005.

I like hiking, camping, chatting, reading novels, and so on.

Enjoy your time in Eugene, not only your study but also your life.



Fan Jiang - Vice President

I am a sophomore in Psychology major. I arrived in Eugene in Winter 07. At the moment I got off the plane, I knew that I was going to love this place-it was just like a fairy tale!

I am predominately in charge of the undergraduate affairs. Please, however, feel free to ask me if you need any help.

Hope you guys enjoy the life here and happy every day. Don't forget to bring an umbrella before going out.



Xinjun He - Vice President

Biology major in the Institute of Neuroscience Ph.D. degree program.

In Eugene, both local people and the Chinese community are so friendly that when I first came to US, I rarely felt homesick. Recently, I forced myself to make a plan to get back for a little while. I am surprised that I have such a strong ability to fit in any niche when I came into a totally different environment.

I like to travel around although I did not travel very much till I got a car. Recently I also started hiking every other week. Let me know if you are also into traveling.



Xiucui Zheng - Chinese Club Director

East Asian Language and Literature Department
arrived at Eugene on September 11, 2006

Eugene is nice place to dwell in. People here are nice. The weather is moderate. A lot of places for fun in the downtown.

Wish all the newcomers be accustomed with the life here smoothly.



Xianghui Luo - Event Coordinator

Major: physics, Ph.D. Arrived in Eugene on Sep, 07 2006

Eugene is a great place. The people are nice and friendly and the environment is pleasant. UO is a small yet good university. There is everything in UO we want to learn and try.

Things I like: movies, trips, basketball, roller skating and the thing I major in -- physics.

I wish Chinese students here happy, lucky days and success.



Yibo Wang - Web master

Major: Computer Science, Master Degree

Arrived in Eugene on Sep 7, 2006

I think people are hospitable; air is fresh; water is clear; plants are lovely; views are beautiful; but study is like fighting...

hobby: sleep, eat and have fun with friends

Suggestion for new Chinese students: open yourself to explore the new environment.

过年啦

IT'S TIME FOR CHINESE NEW YEAR!



从古至今中国最重要的节日就是春节了，也被认为是“中国新年”。对于中国人来说春节就像西方人的圣诞节。春节日期的排定是根据阴历决定而不是世界广泛认定的地理日历。所以时间是从一月初到二月尾不等。对于中国百姓来说，春节从阴历第一个月份的的第一天一直延续到第五天。但这个月的第十五天就是元宵节，被官定为春节的最后一天。

春节的准备开始于最后一个阴历月份的最后几天，房子会被打扫，债会还清，

去作头或者买年货。房子会在两边贴上漂亮意喻吉祥的春联。人们在家放鞭炮区庙里上香祭祖或者祈求来年身体健康。

“过年”顾名思义过了一年，是中华人民共和国常用的春节贺词。实际上是指迎来新的一年。在新旧念的交替的午夜时间，人们会放鞭炮赶走邪灵迎接新年。在这个瞬间整个城市都会被鞭炮声所淹没。

(信息来自于百度)



年
趣



Far and away the most important holiday in China is Spring Festival, also known as the Chinese New Year. To the Chinese people it is as important as Christmas to people in the West. The dates for this annual celebration are determined by the lunar calendar rather than the Gregorian calendar, so the timing of the holiday varies from late January to early February.

To the ordinary Chinese, the festival actually begins on the eve of the lunar New Year's Day and ends on the fifth day of the first month of the lunar calendar. But the 15th of the first month, which normally is called the Lantern Festival, means the official end of the Spring Festival in many parts of the country.

Preparations for the New Year begin the last few days of the last moon, when houses are thoroughly cleaned, debts repaid, hair cut and new clothes purchased. Houses are festooned with paper scrolls bearing auspicious antithetical couplet (as show on both side of the page) and in many homes, people burn incense at home and in the temples to pay respects to ancestors and ask the gods for good health in the coming months.

“Guo Nian,” meaning “passing the year,” is the common term among the Chinese people for celebrating the Spring Festival. It actually means greeting the new year. At midnight at the turn of the old and new year, people used to let off fire-crackers which serve to drive away the evil spirits and to greet the arrival of the new year. In an instant the whole city would be engulfed in the deafening noise of the firecrackers.



春节传统菜肴

Traditional Chinese New Year Dish

炒年糕
Fried Rice Cake
信息来自于美食中国

做法 Recipe:

扁豆焯水后切段

Boil green beans till cooked, cut into 1 inch sections



鸡蛋摊成蛋饼后切丝

Beat up 2-3 eggs, spread it in the pan into a thin pancake, then cut it into thin rectangular pieces.



年糕过油炒到微黄盛出备用

Cut rice cake into thin pieces, fry them till they turn slightly brown, dish up



另起锅，油热后放入胡萝卜片煸炒
Reheat the pan, stir fry some chopped carrot



倒入扁豆、黑木耳、黄酒翻炒
Add the green beans, wood ear and Chinese cooking wine, keep stirring



放入年糕、大蒜一起翻炒出香味后，倒入清水煮到年糕变软汤汁收干，放入辣酱、盐调味

Add in rice cake, garlic and keep stirring. Then add in water and wait for the rice cake to completely absorb the juice. Add spicy sause and salt for flavour



华夏风采之奥运篇



为了让北京奥运会主会场可能是至今最大的环保型体育场获得自然通风, 建筑师从自然中获得了灵感, 独创了一个未完全密封, 但同样能为观众和运动员遮风挡雨的外壳。体育场的外观犹如一个由枝条编织而成的鸟巢; 而其内部, 从休息室到饭店, 每一个分开的空间都是一个独立的单元, 从而使自然空气的流通成为可能。

Inspired by nature, the architect created a shell structure to provide the audience and athletics an open shelter from bad weather. The exterior of the stadium looks like a bird's nest made of tree branches. Each interior space in the stadium is a separate unit, which made natural ventilation possible. With its excellent design concept and modern technology, the National Stadium made it one of the world's largest sustainable stadium.

场馆名称: 国家体育场

地点: 奥林匹克公园

场地类型: 新建比赛场馆

奥运会期间的用途: 开闭幕式、田径、男子足球

残奥会期间的用途: 开闭幕式、田径

建筑面积 (万M): 25.8

固定座位数: 80000个

临时座位数: 11000个

建设开工时间: 2003年12月24日

计划完工时间: 2008年3月

Venue: National Stadium;

Location: Olympic Green;

Total land surface: 258,000 sq m;

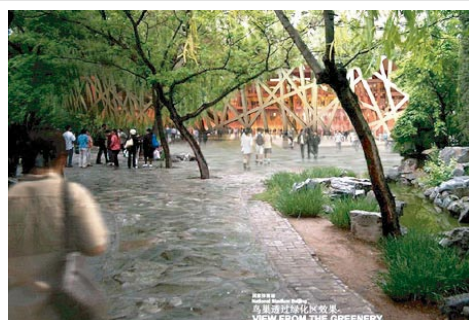
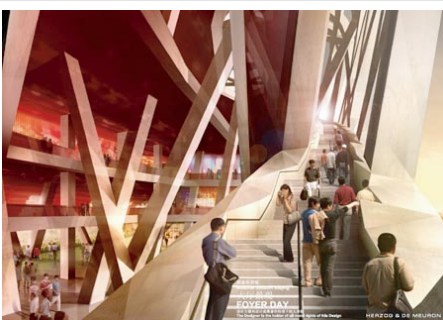
Seats: 91,000;

Competitions: Athletics, Football;

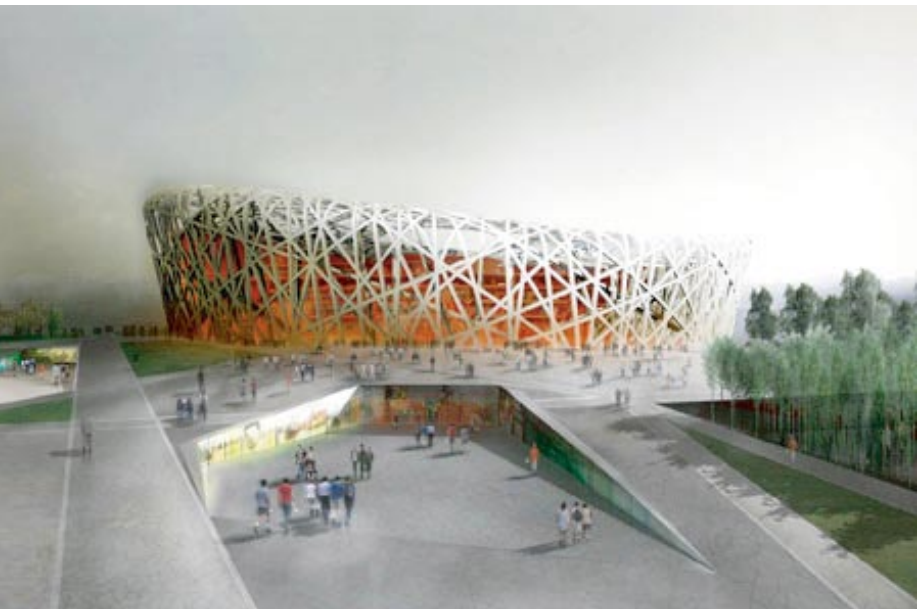
Post-Games use: The Stadium is to stage sports events at national and international levels, as well as cultural and entertaining activities;

Groundbreaking date: Dec. 2003;

Designer: Herzog & DeMeuron (Swiss) and China Architecture Design Institute;



- ▽ 国家体育场大厅景观
Entrance Hall
- △ 国家体育场绿化效果
Green Space Development
- ◁ 国家体育场傍晚景观
Exterior View at Night
- ▽ 国家体育场商业区入口
Commercial Zone Entrance

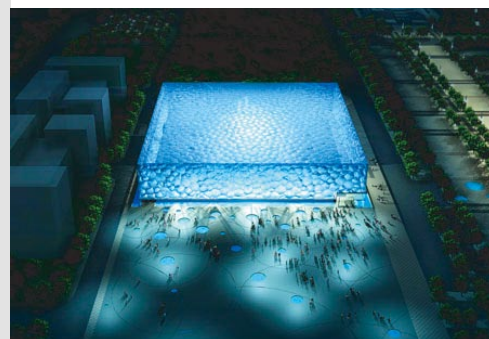


About China

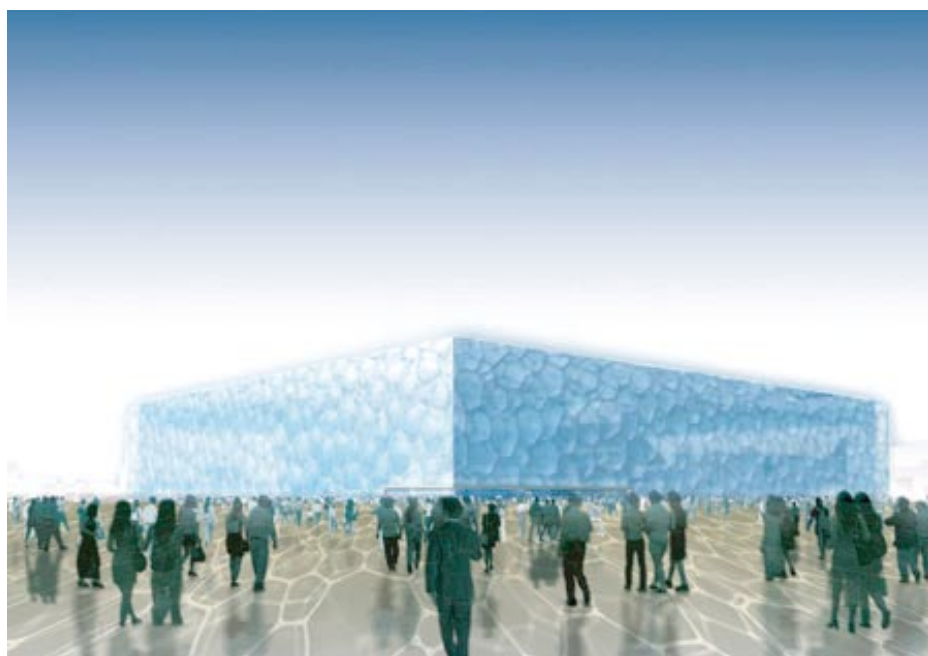
Beijing Olympic Game 2008

被称为“水立方”的国家游泳中心,是节能环保型的建筑。游泳池内的水将由太阳能加热,泳池的双重过滤装置可实现水的再利用,就连多余的雨水也将被收集和储存在地下的水池中。复杂的工程系统和弯曲的钢结构使得外部结构像一个泡沫,这种独特的结构设计使得“水立方”几乎经得起任何地震的袭击。

The National Aquatics Center, which employed many sustainable design strategies, is also called “the water cube”. The swimming pool will be heated by solar energy. The pool water as well as rain water will be collected and processed through grey water recycling facilities. The complex structural design of the aquatics center is formed by many bubble-like structural modules, which makes the building able to survive in any earthquake.



- △ 水立方室内效果图
Water Cube Interior Rendering
- ▽ 水立方泡沫结构
Water Cube Steel Structure
- ▽ 水立方外观效果图
Water Cube Exterior Rendering



场馆名称: 国家游泳中心

地点: 奥林匹克公园

场地类型: 新建比赛场馆

奥运会期间的用途: 游泳、跳水、
花样游泳

残奥会期间的用途: 游泳、跳水、
花样游泳

建筑面积 (?): 79532

固定座位数: 4000个(永久)、
2000个(可拆除)

临时座位数: 11000个

建设开工时间: 2003年12月24日

计划完工时间: 2007年下半年

Venue: National Aquatics Center;

Location: Olympic Green;

Total land surface: 65,000-80,000 sq m;

Seats: 6,000 permanent and 11,000
temporary;

Competitions: Swimming, Diving,
Synchronized Swimming;

Groundbreaking date: Dec. 24, 2003;

信息来自于中国奥运官方网站

吉祥物 The Mascot



Bèi bèi (贝贝)
女 蓝鱼温柔纯洁繁荣水上项目中国传统年画「莲年有鱼」与新石器时代的鱼纹图案
在中国传统文化中,鱼和水代表丰收、富足。「鲤鱼跳龙门」则表示事业有成、美梦成真。「鱼」跟「余」同音,有「吉庆有余」、「年年有余」之意。贝贝的头部纹饰是新石器时代半山坡遗址中出现的鱼纹图案。

Gender: Female; Olympic Ring: Blue; Design: Fish; Element: Water; Personality: gentle pure; Represented ideal: prosperity; Represented sport: aquatic sports; Cultural inspiration: Traditional Chinese New Year decorative picture of lotus and fish; fish design from Neolithic artifacts.

In traditional Chinese culture, the fish represents prosperity, as the character for fish (鱼) sounds the same as that for surplus (余). The "carp leaping over the dragon gate" is a traditional allegory of following one's dreams and achieving them. The patterns from Beibei's headgear comes from artifacts unearthed at Banpo, site of a Neolithic village of the Yangshao culture.



Jīng jīng (晶晶)
男 黑大熊猫憨厚乐观欢乐力量项目大熊猫与宋朝瓷器的莲花造型
大熊猫是中国国宝,深受各国人民喜爱。晶晶来自森林,象征人与自然的和谐共存。他的头部纹饰源于宋朝瓷器上常有的莲花瓣形。

Gender: Male; Olympic Ring: Black; Design: Giant panda; Element: Wood; Personality: honest, optimistic; Represented ideal: happiness; Represented sport: weightlifting, judo, etc.; Cultural inspiration: Giant panda, Song Dynasty lotus-shaped porcelain
As an endangered species, the panda is both a national symbol of China and an international symbol of environmentalism. Jingjing's forest origins also symbolize the harmonious coexistence of human-kind and nature.



Huā huā (欢欢)
男 红奥林匹克圣火外向奔放热情球类项目敦煌壁画的火焰纹样
欢欢象征着运动的激情,传递「更快、更高、更强」的奥林匹克精神以及北京奥运会对世界的热情。他的头部纹饰源于敦煌壁画。

Gender: Male; Olympic Ring: Red; Element: Fire; Design: Olympic Flame; Personality: extrovert, enthusiastic; Represented ideal: passion; Represented sport: ball sports; Cultural inspiration: fire design from the Mogao Grottoes.

Huanhuan represents the passion of sports, the Olympic spirit of "faster, higher, stronger", and the passion of the Beijing Olympics. Huanhuan's headgear comes from a fire design in the Mogao Caves, the best known of the Chinese Buddhist grottoes.



Yīngyīng (迎迎)
 男 黄 羚 羊 机 敏 灵 健 康
 田 径 项 目 藏 羚 羊 与 藏 族
 绘 画
 藏 羚 羊 是 青 藏 高 原 特 有
 的 保 护 动 物 ， 机 敏 灵
 活 ， 弛 聘 如 飞 。 他 的 头
 部 纹 饰 有 藏 族 的 装 饰 风
 格 。



Nīnī (妮妮)
 女 绿 燕 子 天 真 欢 快 好
 运 体 操 项 目 燕 子 与 沙 燕
 风 箏
 燕 子 来 自 天 空 ， 向 人 们 报
 告 春 天 和 喜 悦 ， 被 视 为 好
 运 的 象 征 。 「 燕 」 也 代 表
 「 燕 京 」 ， 是 北 京 的 古
 称 。 妮 妮 的 头 部 纹 饰 采 用
 风 箏 的 造 型 和 图 案 。 妮 妮
 天 真 无 邪 ， 欢 快 矫 捷 。

Gender: Male; Olympic Ring: Yellow; Element: Water; Earth; Design: Tibetan antelope
 Personality: lively, vivacious; Represented ideal: health; Represented sport: track and field; Cultural inspiration: Tibetan antelope, Tibetan and Xinjiang ethnic costumes.

The Tibetan antelope is an endangered species native to the Tibetan Plateau, known for its swiftness. Yingying's headgear incorporates elements of Tibetan and Xinjiang ethnic costumes.

Gender: Female; Olympic Ring: Green; Element: Sky; Design: Swallow; Personality: innocent, joyous; Represented ideal: good fortune; Represented sport: gymnastics; Cultural inspiration: The swallow, Beijing's shayan kites.

The swallow is a messenger of spring and happiness in Chinese culture, and is seen as a symbol of good fortune. The Chinese character for swallow (燕) is also used in Yanjing (燕京), an old name for Beijing; thus the swallow alludes to Beijing. Nini's headgear uses the design of Beijing's shayan kites, which are colourful cross-shaped kites modeled after swallows.

资源来自于WIKIPEDIA



我的故事 My Story

听雨浸的华人讲述他们的生活经历

My Green Card

"I want to say that it might matter a lot to get a green card in this country. But the 'green card' to heaven is most important to us."

I came to Eugene in August of 1991 to study in the college of Exercise and Movement Science (EMS) at the University of Oregon. After graduating from the University of Oregon, I found a job at the after school program. I had believed from there I could get my green card.

I graduated in June 1994 after I earned two master's degrees. My job at the time did not pay me so well so I also work at a restaurant as a waiter. By the way, I was a lousy waiter who always made mistakes and gave customer A's food to customer B!

One day I called a lawyer from a different city to ask about how to obtain a green card. He asked for my boss' information, and it turned out the work I did made me ineligible to apply for the card. Later that day, I went to the restaurant for work. To my surprise, the boss said he had thought I had quit and wasn't coming back. Turned out he was firing me. I thought to myself, what do I do now? I took this time to meet with the lawyer. He agreed to meet up briefly while he had another lunch meeting with a different client. We had the chance to talk for a bit and he explained to me what the situation was. My work company could not support me to get a work visa. He then asked about my background and got some more personal information. He suggested that I apply as "extraordinaire work", which means I did not need an employer at all. At the moment he thought I satisfied at least three or more out of the ten requirements for outstanding worker. Yes, I am an outstanding worker. I never dreamed that I was. So it'll only take half a year to get approved or denied!

But it still took me quite a few months to finish the application process. Finally, around the end of April of 1995, I filed the last of my application. I gathered all of my documents and supporting material except for the one document that proves I had published an article internationally. It then hit me that I had sent a copy to the college of EMS when I applied to the University of Oregon years ago. I contacted the secretary of the college and she was able to locate it in my file.

My OPT (OPT is the practical training after you graduation for one year during which you can find a job and apply for H-1 visa) was approaching its expiration date

at September 20, 1995. The lawyer suggested that I should have a legal status in the USA while my green card application was still processing. So around August of 1995 I applied for a B-1 visa as a tourist. Our thinking was that the B-1 visa would give us a couple of months' leeway for my green card application to go through. But there was a little problem, or I guess you could say, a risk. When applying for tourist status, there is a line that asks you whether or not you're applying for a green card. If you answer yes, then your application will be rejected because it shows you have intentions of immigrating. But if you were to answer no, then it would be lying. INS will be able to track down whether or not you are applying for a green card. I was thereby forced to answer "yes" on that line. There was no other option.

Around mid-September, we got a letter from the INS, and needless to say, my application for B-1 was denied and I am to deport by October 15, 1995. Meanwhile, I got a letter from the INS requesting me to supply more information for my green card application. I did our best and submit it as soon as possible. I sent in the supplement information to the lawyer on September 15, 1995 and the lawyer sent it out to the INS the next day.

On the night of October 9th, 1995, my wife and I, all of sudden, realized that we had not checked the INS automatic phone message for a while. So we dialed the INS number with the case code. I could not believe what it was saying: "your case has been approved". I asked my wife to hear it. I didn't hear wrong. We were still shocked and doubtful about the phone call so we gave my lawyer a call to tell him about the phone message. I asked him to double check it for me and sure enough, he called back saying, "Yes, your case has been approved".

I always ask myself:

What if that day I had to work in the restaurant as a waiter and I missed the lawyer?

What if I could not find the proof that I had an international publication?

What if I just got a job and applied for H-1 visa and started from there?

What if

What if...

I want to say that it might matter a lot to get a green card in this country. But the 'green card' to heaven is most important to us

Chinese Learning Pub

The Tones of Mandarin Chinese

"Chinese is a tonal language."

This sentence has confounded millions of you, no doubt. To clarify, we don't mean that pronouncing the same word, or character, in different tones affects its meaning.

Instead, we mean that the tone for each Chinese character is, for lack of a better word, assigned.

Mandarin has four tones--five if you count the "neutral" tone--and as you'll see below, pronouncing the tone just right is very important.

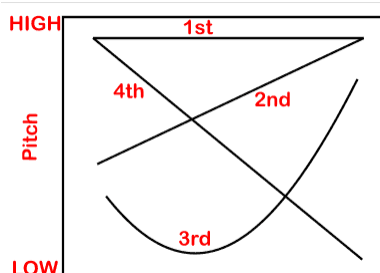
Written characters don't reveal their initials and finals, nor do they indicate which tones they are to be pronounced in.

Tones also have nothing to do with parts of speech or any other variable. Each character's "assigned" tone is simply learned when you study or "acquire" Chinese.

The four tones are usually depicted graphically with the accompanying chart, to show "where" each one occurs in tonal space.

The following table illustrates tone markings above the sound ma and describes how each tone is vocalized:

Tone	Mark	Description
1st		High and level.
2nd		Starts medium in tone, then rises to the top.
3rd		Starts low, dips to the bottom, then rises toward the top.
4th		Starts at the top, then falls sharp and strong to the bottom.
neutral		Flat, with no emphasis.



tone chart

EXAMPLE

Everyone seems to know this one: Yes, just by saying "ma" in different tones, you can ask, "Did mother scold the horse?"

妈 麻 马 骂?
(mā má mǎ mà?)

These misunderstandings are possible because some terms with unrelated meanings may have the same initial and final combinations, but different tones.

For instance, Gong Li, with third and fourth tones, is the name of the star of "Raise the Red Lantern" and other contemporary Chinese films. gong li, however, with first and third tones, means kilometer.

If you were to mix up the tones of these two items, native speakers would likely figure out what you mean, but no doubt be amused to hear you say, "My favorite Chinese actress is kilometer."

Well, at least they were amused when I said that. It gets even more challenging. Many terms with completely unrelated meanings have the same initial sounds, final sounds and assigned tones. In other words, two words that are pronounced the same may have meanings as different as night and day. Or at least, in the case of míng, as different as dark (冥) and bright (明).

If this seems too overwhelming, just remember the difficulties speakers of other languages have early on with the English homonyms to, too, and two.

Or there, their, and they're. Or First Lady, Senator, and President, as some see it. Luckily, these sorts of stumbling blocks are exceptions, not rules. Your real challenge will come when it's time to start creating sentences.

At first, you can expect remembering which tone goes with which word as you speak to feel like a verbal roller coaster. People studying Mandarin Chinese as a second language have been seen on occasion to "draw" the proper tones in front of them with their index fingers as they speak, or even represent them with vigorous nods of the chin. Not to worry. These tics pass quickly enough, and over time getting the tones right will become second nature.

Chinese Learning Pub

NOTE

When you get to Advanced Mandarin Conversation, or overhear native Chinese speakers together, you'll discover that the more fluent and informal people become, the less distinct their tones become. At that stage, context becomes very important. If two people are talking about actresses, one might say "gong li" with almost no decipherable tones - quite different from using the wrong tones - but the other will know he means the actress.

Don't try to imitate this conversational ability too soon. It will happen naturally when the time comes. At first, just master those tones! You never know when you'll be called on to give a formal speech in front of the People's Congress!

Let's Practice!



Situation 1

How to bargain with a taxi driver.

游客: 司机, 我想去飞机场. Visitor: Driver, I want to go to the airport.

sī jī, wǒ xiǎng qù fēijī chǎng.

司机: 好! 70块. Driver: Ok! Seventy RMB.

hǎo! qī shí kuài.

游客: 太贵了. Visitor: Too expensive.

tàigùile.

司机: 这个价钱已经很便宜了. Driver: This is a good deal.

zhè gè jià qiǎn yǐ jīng hěn piányǐle.

游客: 为什么不用计时器呢? Visitor: Why don't you use the meter?

wèishěnměbùyòngjìshíqìne.

司机: 好吧! Driver: All right!

hǎoba!

Situation 2

How to bargain with a salesman

Buying something in a store

游客: 请问这双鞋子多少钱? Visitor: How much are these pair of shoes?

qǐngwènzhèshuāngxié zīduōshǎoqián?

售货员: 三百块钱. Salesman: Three hundred RMB.

sānbǎikuàiqián.

游客: 三百块太贵了, 一百二十块! Visitor: Three hundred RMB is too expensive. How about one

sānbǎikuàitāigùile, yībǎièrshíkuài!

hundred and twenty?

售货员: 不行. Salesman: No.

bùxíng.

游客: 那我不要了. Visitor: I don't want it. (Then pretend to walk away.)

nàwǒbùyàole.

售货员: 好吧, 你真厉害. Salesman: All right! You are crazy.

hǎoba, nǐzhènlìhài.

Note:

RMB--人民币rénmínbì, is the official currency in the mainland of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

你吃饭了吗? Have you eaten yet?

nǐchīfànlemā?

你好吗? How are you?

nǐhǎomā?

很高兴认识你. Nice to meet you.

hěngāoxìngrènshǐnǐ.

好久不见. Long time no see.

hǎojiǔbùjiàn.

07-08中国杰出电影

The Greatest Chinese Movies in Year 07-08

这些年，中国电影给观众的印象大多是古装、宫廷、武打片，而2007年底到2008年初的国产大片阵容依然鼎盛，而题材却更加多样。

In the past, a Chinese movie leaves audiences with the impression of ancient costumes, palaces fighting scenes, princes and kings and the empress that sky dances in the air. The end of 2007 to early 2008 marks the start of different themes incorporated with the original Chinese theme of fighting and battling.



色戒

导演：李安
上映时间：2007年10月
(中国)，11月(美国)
演员阵容：梁朝伟，
汤唯，王力宏
原著：张爱玲
投资：1亿5千万，约
2千万美元



投名状

导演：陈可辛
上映时间：2007年12月
演员阵容：李连杰，刘
德华，金城武，徐静蕾
投资：3亿，约4千万
美元

Lust Caution

Director: Ang Lee

Cast: Tony Leung Chiu Wai, Wei Tang, Lee-Hom Wang

Release Date: 26 October 2007 (China), November 2007 (America)

Writers: Eileen Chang (story) James Schamus (screenplay)

Investment: About \$20 million

在威尼斯一举擒获金狮大奖的华语电影《色戒》，是李安继《断背山》获“奥斯卡最佳导演奖”后执导的首部影片。电影还展现了那些我们原本忽略却又真真切切存在的“小人物”——“麻将”太太，青年“杀手团”，还有易先生的一班手下。听一听这些“小人物”的声音，也许可以让关注《色戒》的你从另一个角度来感受一下这部影片。打麻将的戏份在《色戒》中十分吃重，因为在上世纪30年代的上海，打麻将是富太太们不可或缺的消遣和交际活动。

This is a new film from Ang Lee, the Academy Award-winning director of "Brokeback Mountain" and "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon". The movie also shows us some zilches that are easily overlooked by people but truly exists. For example, wives playing Mahjong all the time, teenage rebels and other roles of people in society are often overlooked. Listening to those zilches' voices, you may have different feeling about this movie. Playing Mahjong is a very important action in the movie, because it is an indispensable pastime and social activity in 1930s Shanghai.

The Warlords(Tau ming chong)

Director: Peter Chen

Cast: Jet Li, Andy Lau, Takeshi Kaneshiro, Jinglei Xu

Release Date: 13 December 2007 (Hong Kong)

Investment: About \$40 million

《投名号》，改编自73年已故名导演张彻的经典同名作品，不过陈可辛表示不会完全依照张彻的版本重拍，戏中迷倒三位男主角的漂亮嫂子角色，在旧版中本来没什么重要戏份，但新版的女主角则会增加戏份，更是整出戏的关键人物。陈可辛还表示新版会重描写男性间的情义与人性，不会太侧重武打场面。

It's a heroic tale of three blood brothers and their struggle in the midst of war and political upheaval. It is based on "The Assassination of Ma," a Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) story about the killing of general Ma Xinyi. The story had been shot by martial arts film master Zhang Che several years ago and is widely recognized as his signature movie. When asked about this new version, Peter Chan emphasized it is not a remake of classic. "Actually I don't think it is a remake of director Zhang Che's movie. The story of The Assassination of Ma has several versions. I respect director Zhang Che very much. What I intend to do is to express friendships, betrayal and humanity in the set of that specific backdrop," said Peter Chan.

07-08中国杰出电影

The Greatest Chinese Movies in Year 07-08



赤壁

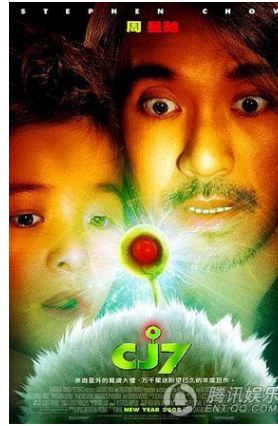
导演：吴宇森
上映时间：2008年初
演员阵容：金城武，梁朝伟，林志玲，赵薇，张震
投资：6亿，约8千万美元

The Battle of Red Cliff

Director: John Woo
Writers: Khan Chan, Cheng Kuo
Cast: Tony Leung Chiu Wai, Takeshi Kaneshiro, Vicky Zhao, Chang Chen, Chi-ling Lin
Release Date: Early 2008
Investment: About \$80 million

赤壁赤壁之战是中国历史上著名的以弱胜强的战争之一。公元208年（汉献帝建安十三年）曹操率领水陆大军，号称百万，发起荆州战役，然后讨伐孙权。孙权和刘备组成联军，由周瑜指挥，在长江赤壁相遇，曹操大败而归。从此奠定了三国鼎立格局。赤壁之战是第一次在长江流域进行的大规模江河作战，也是孙、曹、刘各家都派出主力参加的唯一的战事。

In 208 A.D., in the final days of the Han Dynasty, shrewd Prime Minister Cao Cao convinced the fickle Emperor Han the only way to unite all of China was to declare war on the kingdoms of Xu in the west and East Wu in the south. Thus began a military campaign of unprecedented scale, led by the Prime Minister, himself. Left with no other hope for survival, the kingdoms of Xu and East Wu formed an unlikely alliance. Numerous battles of strength and wit ensued, both on land and on water, eventually culminating in the battle of Red Cliff. During the battle, two thousand ships were burned, and the course of Chinese history was changed forever.



长江7号

导演：周星驰
上映时间：2008年1月
演员阵容：周星驰，张雨绮，冯勉恒，徐娇，林子聪
投资：1亿6千万，约2千万美元

A Hope (CJ 7)

Director: Stephen Chow
Cast: Stephen Chow, Kitty Yuqi Zhang, Jiao Xu, Lam Chi Chung
Release Date: 31 January 2008 (China)
Investment: About \$20 million

《长江七号》是一部充满温情并带有科幻色彩的喜剧动作片。此片是周星驰继2004年《功夫》后，蛰伏三年的心血之作。除此之外，周星驰还担任影片的制作人、出品人、监制、编剧、导演及主演。

A Hope is a comedy full with warmth and fantasy. The movie took Stephen Chow three years to prepare after the movie, Kung Fu. Stephen is also the writer and producer of the movie.