G.H. BALAZS

caliber

COMPOSITION BOOK

BALAZS

SHANG HAI 6-16 APRIL 2012

TAIWAN-HONGKONG 30 MAY - 11 JUNE 2012

GANGKOU

FEB. 6, 2012 PENGHU

(852) 54862320 HK

CHINA 86 00886 14716462320

2 OF 3

Wide Ruled
100 Sheets

9.75 in x 7.5 in (24.8 cm x 19 cm)

CHINA AIRLINES

BOARDING P

BALAZS GEORGEHARVE TPE

CI0919 03JUN 17:15

FM TAIPEI
TO HONG KONG

登機門 Gate	登機時間 Boarding Time	艙等 Class
A3	16:45	Y

US * -----6091
ET NO COUPON

134/Y/30D/HK
*GATE CLOSED 10 MINUTES BEFORE DEPARTURE TIME

CHINA AIRLINES

DELTA

Y

LAZS GEORGEHARVE
LIT DL2684362045
0919 Y 03JUN 134
M TAIPEI
O HONG KONG

座位 Seat	登機順序 Boarding Seq.
30D	ZONE1

ETKT297247622420

Ubus 統聯客運
搭乘資料
3/03 Riding 購票證明聯
Receipt
高鐵桃園站
THSR Station 101/06
桃園機場
T.I.A.TI
優惠全票
NT$30
112060305800
563260074117

BUS from HSR
TO Terminal 1
Taoyuan International
~30min.

Clear
Chinese
Liquor
(Toast)

天之岡
Tian zi Gang

6/3/2012 HSR (high speed rail) 1pm TO TAOYUAN 2:38pm ARRIVE
SUNDAY CHINA AIRLINES CI 0919 ~530pm
Noodle Dinner at Airport Restaurant departure TO HONGKONG ~ ARRIVE ~ 715pm
TAXI TO PANDA HOTEL, Room 2705. one night only.

Monday 6/4/2012 Monday. Breakfast at nearby McDonald's (outside Renovation). 10 Am check out
Driver and Black VAN arrived by Wingeanton
Reserve - departed for China ~1015 am.
~2.5-3.0 hrs. Reserve Lodge Rms 1209, 1211
(AC in 1207 doesn't work well). Lunch w/ Feiyan
Gangkou Seafood Restaurant. Met w/ Mr. Gu / Feiyan.
To Turtle House to unpack - Centrifuge etc.
TOTAL 19 Turtles Sampled during February trip
~4 Months Ago - Whole Blood (Contaminants + genetics)
20 cc each and Scute Scrapings (CONTAMINANTS) HPCV Hematocrit.
This trip 10 cc more - spun - plasma pipetted for biochemistry. weight in kg CCL & CCW.

6/5/12 9 Am met at Turtle House
Tuesday Sampled 4 juvenile by catch C.m.
Departed mid afternoon for Oceania Pt.
Gondong Fishery Enforement Restocking and Release event. Checked in to Room A306.
Buffet Dinner w/ Cooper. Given Program of Release.
Went to Beach to see turtles. Blood & Scute
Sampled - Dr. Xia & Team put on SH TAGS

USD TO HKD

FROM TAIPEI
ARRIVE HK AIRPORT
6/3/2012 Sunday
8 pm
800. USD =
5,729.8 HKD
7.1622 HKD = 1 USD

持咭人存根
CARDHOLDER COPY

PANDA HOTEL
悅來酒店

PANDA Night of 6/3/12 $108.02

PANDA HOTEL
3 TSUEN WAH STREET
TSUEN WAN
MID:000189228000 09:48
TID:51939033 4 JUN 12

BALAZS/GEORGE
CARD NO: 4388576043300162 S
CARD TYPE: VISA 11/13
TRANS: OFFLINE
BATCH NO: 000088 REF:005474
RRN:

APPR CODE: 01446C

ACCOMMODATION

FX RATE: USD/HKD 0.1345215

SELECT [X] TXN CURRENCY

[ ]HKD AMOUNT USD AMOUNT
$803.00 108.02

This service is offered by the merchant's service provider, with FX rate at Visa rate plus four pt. four percent. I have a choice of currencies including HKD.

I ACKNOWLEDGE SATISFACTORY RECEIPT OF RELATIVE GOODS / SERVICES. I confirm that I have read and understood the Terms and Conditions for Interest-free Instalment Plan and agree to be bound by them

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"PRINCE GOLD CREATION"
KAPALAMA SHOPPING CENTER
HONOLULU

潮 chao
洲 zhou
人 ren

Ethnic Chinese of HK/China/Cambodia region

(OVER)

using Wildlife Computers epoxy
6/5/2012 method. Many photos.
Tuesday Late night Truck arrived w/ 100 captive
reared Turtles. CM
Late night spew Blood in Room - on ice.
~ 5 HOURS SLEEP.

6/6/2012
Wednesday 9AM Buffet breakfast - to Beach
and Tent w/ many chairs for speeches.
Boats offshore. Chaos, Release of all.
Many photos. Buffet lunch then back
to Reserve. Sampled 4 by catch
at Turtle House. Dinner at
Canteen - early bed.

6/7/2012 To Turtle House - all day
Thursday Sampled 8 Juvenile Bycatch.
7:15pm TAXI (Poor Driver) RT to Gangkou
60/RMB - Steak dinner Gangkou
Hotel. + Mid afternoon 4 men 1 woman "gov
officials" arrived and released on Reserve
Beach turtles we had sampled. Many photos.

6/24 on off

CCaretta

ARGOS ID 53757

6/5/2012 Wildlife Computers SAT TAG

TUESDAY night

NANAO Bycatch

Cm

99 CCL cm

TAM 2639

The second SAT TAG given to Reserve in Aug 2012

Cc

CCL 83 cm

69ØØ2ØØ37861818

Cm

69ØØ2ØØ3786188

+ 3 other Large greens (one an adult MALE) with Wildlife computers sat tag from Reserve by Dr. XIA'd Ming BIN

Sampled 1 Loggerhead (2½" needle) By Feiyan

By KY [2 Large Greens SPINAL TAP (needle 3½ or 4 inch)

6/6/12 Release ARGOS ID

一、"国泰"（1 号、绿海龟,省长放，代号 053757）: 99cm CcL

TAm7639

- 6 月 6 日凌晨 (要核对时差问题)
- 00: 26 22.695N,114.734E,即 22 度 41 分 42 秒、北纬 114 度 44 分 2 秒
- 00：37 22.691N,114.753E (放生前,可确认为天后宫沙滩)
- 6 月 6 日 13：26，到达大亚湾鹅洲岛、即澳头石化城对出海域，地球坐标为东经 114 度 38 分 40 秒、北纬 22 度 44 分 13 秒。距离放生点巽寮天后宫海湾约 12 公里。
- **2012-06-07 15:32:19 22 42 15N 114 39 09E** 鹅洲岛东南约 2 公里。

二、"民安"（2 号，绿海龟,雄性，代号 73045） Cm

- 6 月 6 日下午 18：49，到达东经 114 度 43 分 08 秒、北纬 22 度 37 分 36 秒，即巽寮三角洲岛附近海域，距离放生点约 10 公里。
- **2012-06-07 14:37 22° 35'48"N 114° 42' 26"E** 平海电厂对出、小辣甲岛以北

三、"红红"（3 号，红海龟,代号 70467） Cc loggerhead turtle

- 6 月 6 日晚 22：09，到达大辣甲岛附近海域，地理坐标为东经 114 度 40 分 02 秒、北纬 22 度 34 分 44 秒，距离放生地约 15 公里。 E 114°40'02", N
- **2012-06-07 10:14:09 22 34 59N 114 37 19E** 大辣甲以西约 1.5 公里。

四、"火火"（4 号,绿海龟,代号 73041） Cm

- 6 月 6 日晚 22：27，到达小辣甲岛(与碧甲码头之间)海域，地理坐标为：东经 114 度 43 分 39 秒、北纬 22 度 35 分 08 秒。距离巽寮天后宫约 14 公里。
- **2012-06-07 14:53:13 22° 34'48"N 114° 41'43"E** ，位于大小辣甲岛之间，距离小辣甲岛约 1.8 公里。

- 五、"回归"（5 号、绿海龟,澳门合救，代号 73046） Cm
- 6 月 6 日 17：17，到达大亚湾马鞭洲与赤洲岛之间海域,地理坐标:东经 114 度 39 分 03 秒、北纬 22 度 38 分 50 钞。距离放生点约 12 公里。
- **2012-06-07 14:55:00 22° 43' 08"N 114° 36' 44"E**，到达鹅洲岛以西附近海域。

TAGS MADE from 1988

(80)

on Box

Reserve

A-0101 – A0200

INCONEL 681

Size 625 "Return

Address 20 NANCUN RD, HAIZHU, GDANG, ZHOU, THE, P.R.C

N=15

N=15

(dash)

A-0151 – A-0175

A-0176 – ✓ I stopped recording

BROKEN TUBE IN centrifuge CM

6/7/12 9990010029867 98 CCL 45.

Turtle Byeatch sampled from Turtle House.

15

N=15

P.M. Tuesday

6/5/2012 evening

= Place where reared, captive 100 turtles one hundred

沈;I

" Zhang Jian, Shin Sien " pronounced

100 captive reared and trucked to Oceania Point

other 33 cms came from elsewhere (by catch likely ?)

(*) TRANSIT of Venus (*)

6/6/2012

Wednesday

Buffett Breakfast 9 AM Oceania Point

1030 - 1130 AM " Release & Re Stocking

need

photos with HAT

Guo yi bai ye
Advertising Co.,ltd
国艺百业策划有限公
黄译娴（项目经理） 136695755
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电话：0752-5322889 5322821
传真：0752-2202708
Q Q：1057553100
Http：//www.hzgyby.com
E-mail：gaoge1963 @126.com

6/6/2012
WEDNESDAY

广东休渔放生节
GUANGDONG XIUYU FANGSHENG JIE

2012年南海生物资源增殖放流主题活动
暨第五届广东、第六届惠州、第三届惠东"休渔放生节"

工作证

Cover

(X) SHUN LIAO CITY

nifer
les Manager
ement Co., LTD
hou,Guangdong
E: 516367
FAX: 0752-8263698
Q Q: 1071526935
E-mail: 1071526935@qq.com

cell Ka-shing
from CHINA 00852 2150 6924

POINT 6/6/12

MINGBIN cell phone 189 236 56326

广州海洋馆
OCEAN WORLD

need

HAS sea Turtles
Met 6/6/12 Ocean POINT Release

X MOSED

LI CHENG TANG
CURATOR

Add: WITHIN GUANGZHOU ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, 120 XIANLIEZHONG ROAD, GUANGZHOU ,P.R. CHINA
Tel : (8620) 37660884
Fax: (8620) 37662919 Post code: 510070
Mobile: 13902401828
http: //www.gzow.com
E-mail: lctg@sohu.com

over

GUANGDONG XIUYU FANGSHENG JIE
广东海龟放生节

← 1.0

Tues.

6/5/2012 = N 10 TOTAL
+ EVENING at Oceania Point (XUN LIAO TOWN)
↓1 CC
3 Juvenile Cm (bycatch)
2 Adult female Cm

Tues.

6/5/12 juvenile
4 bycatch
AT Turtle House

This TRIP
N = 34 TOTAL

Wednesday N = 4
6/6/12 Release day
> 3 pm 4 juveniles sampled
After Return to Turtle House

N = 8
Thursday 6/7/12
8 juvenile
bycatch
TURTLE HOUSE

Friday 6/8/12 TURTLE HOUSE
/ 2 bycatch juveniles +

19 LAST TRIP

N = 5 - 2010 Research year class
N = 5 - 2011 Reserve year class

53

Friday
6/8/2012 FALSE CRAWL ON Beach
Night UP BERM IN Vegetation

JUNE 2012.6.

6

金花旦

TRANSIT OF VENUS KY saw

甲子鼠閏四月運程 1947年出生的人，財運順利，下財偏財俱佳
丙子鼠閏四月運程 1959年出生的人，吉星降臨，有晉升之喜

宜	壬辰年閏四月小	處章擇言通	WEDNESDAY	忌
日值歲破	十七日		星期三	不宜 大事

貴人時	今日時	辰	子	丑	寅	卯	辰	巳	午	未	申	酉	戌	亥
		23~01	01~03	03~05	05~07	07~09	09~11	11~13	13~15	15~17	17~19	19~21	21~23
丑卯未申	吉凶	凶	凶	吉	凶	吉	凶	中	吉	吉	吉	中	凶	中

02 14 05 17
26 38 29 41
子 丑 寅 卯
10 22 06 18
34 46 30 42
午 未 申 酉

每日胎神	生年相冲	吉神方位		天干	戊	屬土	生年喜用
				地支	戌	屬土	戊癸乙庚辛
房床栖 房内中	戊辰 丙辰 壬辰	喜神 東南	貴神 東北	納音	木	屬木	每日吉星
		開門 正東		廿八縮十二神	參定	宿日	月恩 時陰

今日吉數	本日八白	今日八字	每日相煞
01 09 21 33	初三夏至	壬辰 丙午 戊戌 壬子	歲沖 煞龍 北61

狗日冲龍生年

香港滿華堂日歷 欲知每日運程請瀏覽 Http://user.qzone.qq.com/138224887

85

Guangdong Province

Daya Bay 海尚湾畔

团体钥匙袋

GROUP KEY POCKET

宾客姓名
Guest Name _____

房号
Room No. A306

ROOM A306

离店时间
Dep.Date ~~Night of 6/6/2012~~

抵店时间
Arr.Date _____

99 FROM

团号
Group Code 南澳 " " 99 cm

Nanao

TAM 2639 CCL

33 fisheries enf. + 100 caught + released by Truck

Department of Finance of Guangdong Province

6/7/2012 Thursday / OFFICIALS TOURNEYS

Yu Chang Zeng

EMBA
Senior Economist
Senior Accountant

BEEN TO HUSU

MET AT TURTLE HOUSE

(over)

Add: No.376 BeiJing Road, Guangzhou, P.R.China
Tel: (8620) 83170630 Fax: (8620) 83170630
Mobile: 13903062322 E-mail: wbozyc@sina.com
Post Code: 510030

INTRODUCED BY DIRECTOR GU

港聯酒店
GANGLIAN HOTEL

6/7/12 THURS. NIGHT

总台:(0752)8567100
总机:(0752)8567200
传真:(0752)8563100

STEAK DINNER (OVER)

地址:惠东县港口旅游区沙咀尾(大桥边)

JUNE 8, 2012
Friday up 730AM Breakfast in Lodge - 9AM
walked down hill to Feiyan office and turtle House
Blood & scute sampled remaining to Bycatch
(including weight, CCL, CCW).

OVER

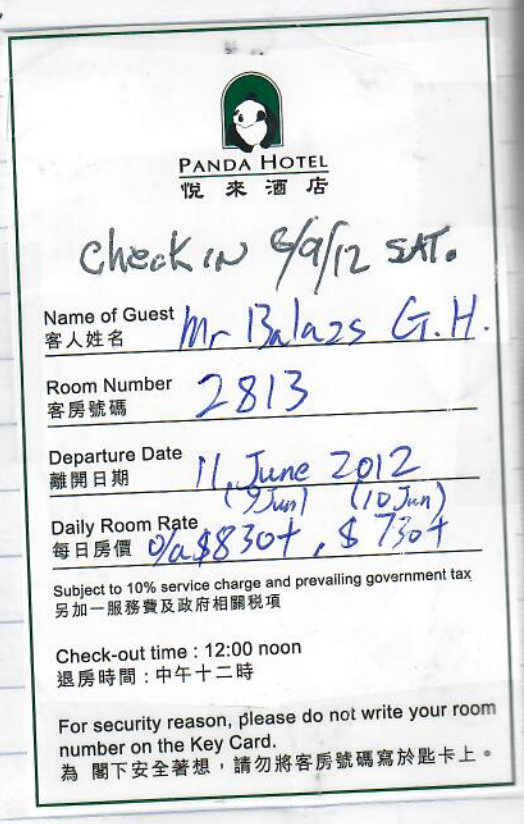
Hong Kong → NANAO
2 hours by
public bus

6/9/2012
DROVE Nearby 99 ECC
Nanao 南澳
BYCATCH
TAM 2639
6/6

fishing Village
Resort for Seafood

check web
GUANGDUZ Aquarium
has Sea Turtles

Huidong Fedex?
need Feiyang address Home



PANDA HOTEL
悅 來 酒 店

Check in 6/9/12 SAT.

Name of Guest
客人姓名 Mr Balazs G.H.

Room Number
客房號碼 2813

Departure Date
離開日期 11 June 2012
(9 Jun) (10 Jun)

Daily Room Rate
每日房價 O/a $830+, $730+

Subject to 10% service charge and prevailing government tax
另加一服務費及政府相關稅項

Check-out time : 12:00 noon
退房時間：中午十二時

For security reason, please do not write your room number on the Key Card.
為 閣下安全著想，請勿將客房號碼寫於匙卡上。

Cantonese increasingly bows to Mandarin in HK

6/11/12 CHINA POST TAIPEI

By Hazel Parry
ong Kong, dpa

At the age of 10, Hong Kong udent Miranda Lam can hold conversation and write in both glish and Mandarin Chinese. ut ask her to speak to her andmother and she shakes her ad. "I don't know what she ys sometimes," she says.

Her grandmother speaks ntonese, Hong Kong's official nguage. But Miranda's parts — both Cantonese speakers emselves — have chosen to limthe time they speak it at home. stead, they talk to Miranda ainly in English and Mandarin, improve her chances of attendg an international school.

To linguists, Miranda's struggle speak her mother tongue is worrying indication of how ntonese may be under threat Hong Kong from the spread of andarin, the official language mainland China. "It is difficult calculate the timing but in the edium- to long-term, Cantonese an endangered language" in ng Kong, said Stephen Matews, an associate professor in guistics at the University of ng Kong.

Now, of course, everyone is doing it." Matthews believes one significant factor is that schools have begun switching from Cantonese to Mandarin for the teaching of Chinese literacy, a move that improves students' Mandarin but which appears to have a detrimental effect on their Cantonese.

More than 160 primary schools are currently using Mandarin in Chinese language lessons after a government policy encouraging a switch from Cantonese was introduced in 2003. Then there are the students like Miranda who are sent to international schools. "Their Cantonese is suffering. It is undergoing attrition," said Matthews, using a technical term for the process by which people lose their native language.

Another factor influencing the shift is the rising flow of mainland visitors, whose numbers have soared since cross-border travel was made easier in recent years. In response, shops, restaurants and hotels are increasing their use of Mandarin.

"It might survive for 50 years or so but after 50 years, it will still exist but it may well be on its way out." Cantonese is the language of the streets, courts and the Legislative Council in the city of 7.1 million people. Although its written form shares the same roots as Mandarin, it differs in pronunciation and grammar which, according to linguists, makes it a distinct language rather than dialect.

Matthews, who has lived in Hong Kong for 20 years, believes the threat to Cantonese comes from current policies and changing attitudes towards Mandarin, also known as Putonghua, since the territory was handed back to China by Britain in 1997.

"Putonghua was pretty much invisible in the early 1990s," he said. "Before the handover a number of friends and students would say 'I don't want to learn Putonghua. I'm not interested.'"

"But then around the time of the handover they said 'Maybe we should start learning Putonghua.' They were talking about it.

The move has angered some and earlier this month a group staged a demonstration outside clothing chain Giordano after it began using the simplified Chinese characters used in mainland China, rather than the traditional characters understood by Cantonese speakers.

Thomas Lee, professor of linguistics at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, is less pessimistic and believes Cantonese is "still very much alive." But he warned it needed to remain in use in mainstream education to avoid becoming marginalized, pointing to the decline of Shanghainese — now reckoned to be spoken by less than 50 percent of people in China's second city — as an example of how dialects and languages can decline in a matter of generations.

Lee said while he appreciated the benefits of schools switching to Mandarin, education officials should consider implementing the switch in higher levels only rather than all levels of schools. "For a language to really thrive and develop, it requires not just home use," he said. "It requires use in literature and cultural arts and all the complicated domains of language use."

6/8/12 Dinner
Gangkou

DINNER
6/9/2012
PANDA PLACE

CARDHOLDER COPY

FAT ANGELO'S

FAT ANGELO'S
SHOP G3 G/F PANDA HOTEL
PANDA PLACE TSUEN WAN
MID:001710404013 22:05
TID:52830300 9 JUN 12

BALAZS/GEORGE
CARD NO: XXXXXXXXXXXX0162 S
CARD TYPE: VISA
TRANS: SALE
BATCH NO: 000016 REF:000705
RRN: 216125985108
APP CODE: 05768C

FX RATE*: USD/HKD 0.1345726
MarkEx]Transaction Currency
C HKD AMOUNT USD AMOUNT
$396.00 53.29
TIP IN TXN CUR: _____
TOTAL IN TXN CUR: _____
This service is offered by
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currencies including HKD.
*Incl. four pt. four percent
over wholesale rate.

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Artone Specialties Co., Ltd. Tel: 2723 6986 S1-09-43353

6/9/12

持咭人存根
CARDHOLDER COPY

PANDA HOTEL
悅來酒店

2 nights
PANDA HOTEL

PANDA HOTEL
3 TSUEN WAH STREET
TSUEN WAN
MID:000189228000 08:39
TID:51939033 11 JUN 12

BALAZS/GEORGE
CARD NO: 4388576043300162 S
CARD TYPE: VISA 11/13
TRANS: OFFLINE
BATCH NO: 000099 REF:005937
RRN:

APPR CODE: 04425C

ACCOMMODATION

FX RATE: USD/HKD 0.1345726

SELECT [X] TXN CURRENCY

[ ]HKD AMOUNT USD AMOUNT[ ]
$1836.00 247.08

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CARDHOLDER COPY

翰騰閣
House of Canton

6/10/12
LUNCH

HOUSE OF CANTON REST
LG240 LG2 FESTIVAL WALK
KOWLOON TONG KLN HK
MID:00203081201O 14:17
TID:51517155 10 JUN 12
LOCAL MID:129690104000000

BALAZS/GEORGE
CARD NO: XXXXXXXXXXXX0162 S
CARD TYPE: VISA
TRANS: SALE REF:006789
BATCH NO: 000038/000124(L)
RRN: 216226049011

APP CODE: 02120C

Vitamin
Liwei
Ky

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

FX RATE*: USD/HKD 0.1343148

Mark[x]Transaction Currency

[ ]HKD AMOUNT USD AMOUNT[ ]
$590.00 79.25

TIP IN TXN CUR:

TOTAL IN TXN CUR: 79.26

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*Incl. four pt. two percent over wholesale rate

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Artone Specialties Co., Ltd. Tel: 2723 6986 ST-11-45566

Lunch
6/10/2012

翰騰閣
House of Canton

PANDA HOTEL
悅 來 酒 店

3 Tsuen Wah Street, Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong 香港荃灣荃華街3號
Tel 電話 : (852) 2409 1111 Fax 傳真 : (852) 2409 1818
www.pandahotel.com.hk reservations@pandahotel.com.hk
China toll-free for reservations 中國免費直撥訂房電話 : 4001-201-922

(95)

(over)

TO HONOLULU
BALAZS/GEORGEHA
CI0018/11JUN HNL 083
CI0642/11JUN TPE P02

CI 065123

CHECK OUT RM 2813

(6/11/2012) 9AM BUS 160
Monday! PANDA HOTEL
TO AIRPORT ~ 40 MIN.
Breakfast at MACDONALDS.
Phoned SIMON - He's moving to
new flat Tues/Wed. This week.
TRied phoning Ka-shing - Today is
first day of "New post" - no longer
on 7th floor - now with PARKS.
New phone number. Today is his BIRTHday.
Depart CHINA AIR FL. 0642 / 1140AM for TAIPEI
~1.5 hours. Phoned I-JIUNN at home (TAIWAN
Holiday today). + TALKED TO CHIA LING AT HER office - she was
working in LAB. Flight TPE TO Narita delayed ~1 hr
due to reported 300kg person off load from INBOUND JAPAN TO HKG
6/11/12 ARRIVE HONOLULU 845am
Monday

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TO TAIPEI

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THE Fiji TIMES 9/17/2012

H.E. Mr Wu Bangguo's Visit: A Milestone in China-Fiji Relations

--Message from Ambassador Huang Yong of the People's Republic of China--

At the invitation of H.E. Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit to the Republic of Fiji from 20 to 23 September, 2012.

Fiji is the pivotal country in the South Pacific that plays an important role in both international and regional affairs. China attaches great importance to China-Fiji relations and has been building China-Fiji relations on the basis of mutual respect and non- interference. Since the establishment of Important Cooperative Partnership in 2006, bilateral cooperation between both countries in various fields has been further enhanced. China advocates the democratization of international relations and the equality of all countries, large or small, strong or weak. China respects the choice of the people of Fiji for their development path and appreciates the One China policy held by the Fijian Government and its support for China's national reunification. China will continue to make joint efforts with Fiji to promote the Important Cooperative Partnership on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, especially after Fiji's participation in the Shanghai Expo in 2010, the Chinese people are more and more familiar with Fiji and our cooperation in all fields has been deepened. Last year our bilateral trade volume grew 34.1% and reached USD 172 million, and the number of Chinese tourists to Fiji exceeded 24,000, an increase of more than 30% over the previous year. At the same time, we have been engaging in economic and technical cooperation in an effort to develop Fiji's infrastructure services. In recent years China has completed a series of projects in Fiji ranging from roads, hydro-power station to low cost housing program. The newly launching of the Nadarivatu Hydro-Power Station and the future projects such as the Navua Hospital, Somosomo Hydro-Power Station and the Vanua Levu Rice program, among others, will bring more benefits to the average people and make contributions to the economic and social development of Fiji. It is also worth mentioning that the first Confucius Institute in the South Pacific region was formally launched in the University of the South Pacific this month. It provides a new access for the people of Fiji and this region to China and Chinese culture.

China and Fiji share similar stances on important international affairs. The coordination and cooperation between China and Fiji in the United Nations and other multilateral arenas have never been so frequent and close. China supports Fiji and other Pacific Island Countries to play constructive role in international organizations and supports the efforts by the Melanesian Spearhead Groups (MSG), Engaging with Pacific Meeting and other regional organizations or meetings to safeguard interests of the Small Island Development States (SIDS) and interests of the developing countries as a whole.

The sound development of China-Fiji relations not only brings benefits to the people of both countries but also make contribution to peace, stability and development in the South Pacific region. Both being developing countries, China sympathizes with the difficulties faced by the Pacific Island Countries and has been providing economic assistance to them within its capacities with an aim to support their economic and social development and the improvement of people's livelihood. At the 24th Post Forum Dialogue meeting held last month, Mr Cui Tiankai, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, announced a series of initiatives to promote cooperation between China and the Pacific Island Countries. They include the maintenance of high-level visits, assistance to the Pacific Island Countries in the realization of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), increase of the number of Chinese Government scholarships, assistance in environmental protection and sustainable development projects and the mitigation of negative impact of climate change, and etc.. Furthermore, China is willing to work with other stakeholders within and outside of the region to promote sustainable development in the South Pacific.

The purpose of the visit by H.E. Mr Wu Bangguo is to consolidate friendship, strengthen mutual-trust, expand common ground and deepen cooperation between China and Fiji. It will have profound and long-lasting impact on China's relations with Fiji as well as with other countries in the region. We have every reason to believe that with concerted efforts from both sides, China and Fiji will further promote the sound development of our bilateral relations and thus make contribution to regional stability and prosperity.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some South Koreans eased the "Dog Days of Summer" Tuesday by embracing a tradition of eating dog meat to help survive a heat wave gripping the country. Animal rights activists in Seoul, meanwhile, packed themselves into wire cages to protest the eating of dogs. The signs read "Don't Eat Dog Meat" in Korean.

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South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute,
CHINESE ACADEMY OF FISHERY SCIENCES

Qin Chuanxin

Ph.D
Associated professor

Marine ranching and stocking enhancement; marine ecology

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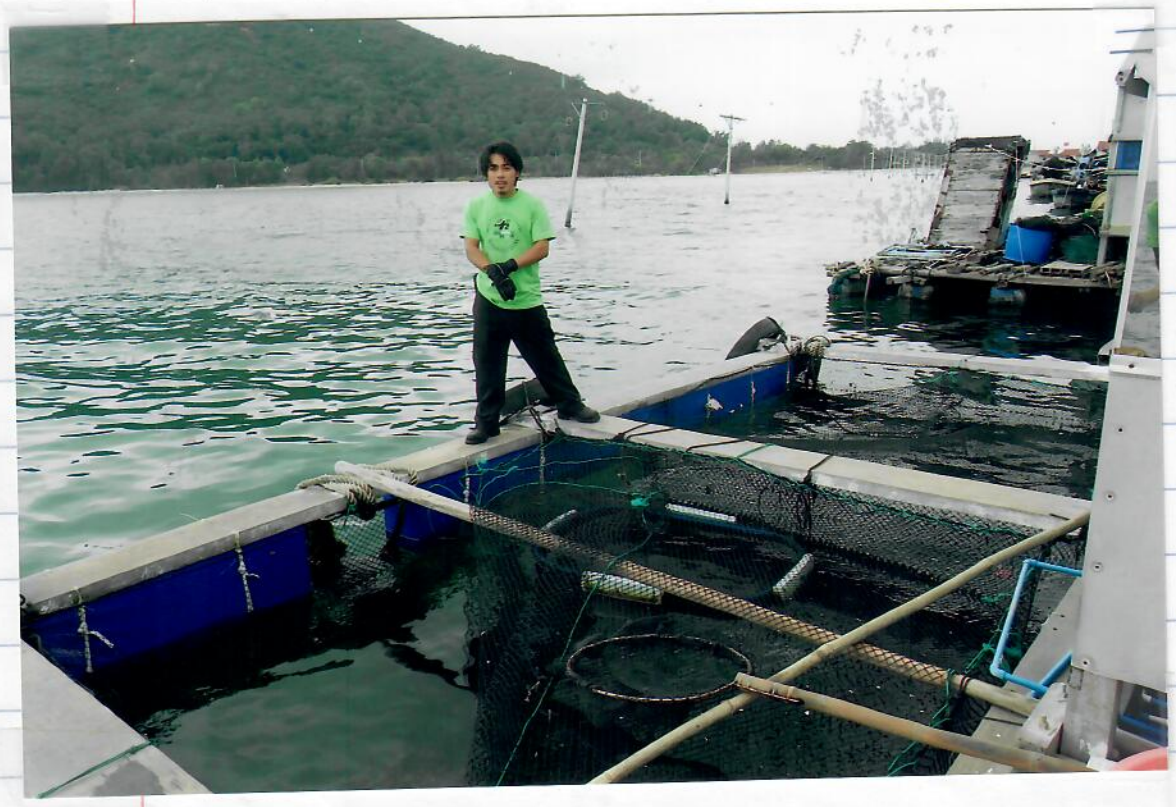
Date: Wed, 22 Aug 2012 09:43:29 +0800
From: ka_yan_ng@afcd.gov.hk
To: George H. Balazs <gbalazs@honlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>
Cc: Simon Chan <kf_chan@afcd.gov.hk>, Ka-shing Cheung <ks_cheung@afcd.gov.hk>
Subject: Re: Dr. Qin Chuanxin- CAFS from Guangzhou

Dear George,
Thanks for reminder. That's the city --- Zhanjiang [_ in Guangdong Province, which situates in the peninsular north to Hainan Island.
Regards,
Connie



Penghu Tienhou (Empress of Heaven) Temple Historical Development

Penghu s Tienhou Temple was constructed over 300 years ago in the Ming Dynasty, it is the oldest Matsu temple in all Taiwan.

Tienhou Temple is commonly referred to as Matsu Temple, or simply Makung, which is the origin for the city name Makung. Tienhou Temple serves the major deity Heavenly Holy Mother, commonly called Matsu or Mother Matsu (Matsupuo), who is the most widely worshipped of all deities in Taiwan folk religion.

Early pioneers, crossing the waters from Minao to immigrate to Taiwan, often accompanied by stormy seas, would specially worship Matsu to guarantee protection in the crossing. In the 23rd year of Qing emperor Kang Hsi s reign (1683), Shi Lang led the navy to attack Taiwan. After Taiwan was annexed, outstanding military achievements were attributed to the protection of Matsu, a reflection of the depth of Matsu faith in southeast coastal areas. In 1684, the Qing court ordered that, what had been called Tienfei (heavenly concubine) since the Song Dynasty, would be raised to Protector of the Land and People Wonderful Spirit Declared Merciful Empress , and ordered all government departments to change the name Tianfei Temple to Tienhou (heavenly empress) Temple, to enjoy eternal sacrifices in Spring and Fall.

From the Qing dynasty, the Tienhou Temple has been renovated many times. In 1919, under Japanese occupation, renovations were made under the altar area, digging out the plaque commemorating Shen You Rong s Order to Repel the Red-Haired Barbarians. In 1922 the Tienhou Temple wall had tilted to the point it could no longer be used, so Penghu Taishia Association provided funds for the largest scale renovations ever--the present appearance of Tienhou Temple. Mr. Shi Bo Lan was in charge of the renovations and completed the work in 1923.

Tienhou Temple faces south with its back to the north, constructed with a front hall, main hall and Refreshing Breeze Pavilion on three levels with left and right side protective dragon halls, all forming a unified structure. Because the foundation is sloping, the building follows a rising grade. Viewed from the side, the walls rise in uneven undulations, a most unique feature of Tienhou Temple construction. The rear of the front hall and exterior of the rear hall act as coordinated opposites. Previously, the Refreshing Breeze Pavilion was used by members of the Scholars Association. Presently on display is the commemorative plaque Shen You Rong s Order to Repel the Red-Haired Barbarians, stone tablets and other cultural relics.

Chinese continue to operate in disputed waters: gov't official

6/11/12 CHINA POST TAIPEI

By Tina G. Santos
MANILA, Philippine Daily Inquirer/ANN

Chinese fishing boats continue to operate "normally and free of disturbance" at the disputed Scarborough (Panatag) Shoal, according to a Chinese government statement posted on the website of the Chinese embassy in Manila.

"Chinese government vessels are continuing their management and service for the Chinese fishing boats and fishermen in waters off the Huangyan Island," Chinese foreign ministry spokesperson Liu Weimin said in a press conference in Beijing on Wednesday, according to the posting.

Huangyan Island is China's name for the shoal, which the Philippines also calls Bajo de Masinloc and Panatag.

Liu made the statement, which was posted on the Chinese embassy Website on Saturday, following the "repositioning" of government vessels from the Philippines and China.

On Tuesday, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced that the government vessels of both nations had moved out from an area inside the disputed shoal.

"China moved out two government ships from a lagoon at the center of the rock formation of the shoal and a research ship from the Philippines' Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources did the same," DFA spokesman Raul Hernandez said.

Hernandez added, however, that there were still 30 Chinese fishing vessels inside the lagoon.

Liu said China was continuing its communication with the Philippine side on how to properly handle the Huangyan island incident and improve bilateral relations.

Liu maintained that the shoal was "indisputably China's territory."

"China has been committed to solving the situation through diplomatic consultations and has worked a great deal on the Philippine side, and the remaining vessel finally left the lagoon on June 3," he added, stressing that "China does not hope to see any more provocative behavior that hurts China's rights and interests."

Liu said China seldom allows large ships to carry out activities inside the lagoon because it "has a fragile ecology."

According to Liu, China sent two government vessels to the lagoon as necessary on May 30 and cleared the area after the withdrawal of Philippine government vessels.

"The two Chinese ships left the lagoon after completion of the mission on June 5," Liu said, adding: "At present, Chinese fishing boats are operating normally in the lagoon free of disturbance and Chinese government vessels are continuing their management and service for the Chinese fishing boats and fishermen in waters off the Huangyan island."

As of Tuesday, the DFA said, the two Chinese vessels joined six other Chinese ships just outside the lagoon, while the Philippine vessel was now with a second Philippine ship stationed outside.

President Benigno Aquino III's spokesman Edwin Lacierda said the repositioning of the Chinese and Philippine vessels would eventually ease the standoff in the disputed waters.

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The Economist 5-19-2012

BEIJING

Some Chinese question the party line on patriotism and dissent

"IF THE Philippines gives us such an opportunity, we will certainly seize it", wrote a Chinese general, Luo Yuan, about the possibility of war over some uninhabited rocks in the South China Sea. A month-long stand-off between ships of the two countries disputing ownership of the remote Scarborough Shoal has been stirring predictably fiery rhetoric in China. Unusually, critics of knee-jerk nationalism have also been outspoken.

Only four years ago China was gripped by a nationalist upsurge that few in the country dared openly to question. It was triggered by anti-Chinese violence in March 2008 in the Tibetan capital, Lhasa. Plenty of Chinese divined Western support for the rioters. China's preparations to hold the Olympic Games that August further fuelled patriotic sentiment, which welled up again in the wake of the global financial crisis. Many Chinese blamed the West, particularly America, for the financial mess and began speaking of the Communist Party with renewed respect for helping China weather the storm.

Few in China doubt their government's claim to Scarborough Shoal (or Huangyan Island as Chinese call it) or indeed any of the islands within the so-called "nine-dashed line" (see map on following page). Chinese belligerence over the South China Sea has backfired in recent years by pushing neighbours closer to America, but the issue has shown little sign of igniting a broader outbreak of jingoistic sentiment back home. Only a handful of Chinese gathered outside the Philippine embassy in Beijing. (Some 300 Filipinos protested in Manila.)

China's neighbours are ever fretful about the possibility that popular nationalism in China might goad the country's leaders into muscle-flexing abroad. Recently they have had particular cause to worry. The party is under enormous stress following the suspension of a Politburo member, Bo Xilai, last month and as it prepares for big changes in the leadership late this year. Signs of a slowing economy (see story on next page) are adding to the party's woes. Chinese leaders might be tempted to encourage some flag-waving and foreigner-bashing as a way of distracting the public from domestic problems. But recently unusual signs of resistance to such tactics have emerged. The troubles the party would like to disguise may well be inspiring some Chinese to be more critical.

This has been most obvious in public responses to the flight last month of a blind activist, Chen Guangcheng, to the American embassy in Beijing and his subsequent move to a Beijing hospital for treatment. Mr Chen is the first dissident since 1989 to have gained American diplomatic shelter in China. Yet even online nationalists, ever ready to accuse the West of interfering in China's affairs, have been subdued. (Mr Chen still awaits a passport that would enable him to leave for study in America.)

On May 4th several Beijing newspapers published editorials attacking Mr Chen and American diplomats, calling Mr Chen a "pawn" being used by American politicians to discredit China. Many microbloggers in China responded by attacking the newspapers, not Mr Chen. Late that night one of the papers, *Beijing News*, published what appeared to be an apology on its microblog account. It showed a photograph of a bedraggled clown smoking a cigarette, with the words: "in the deep still of the night, we take off our mask of insincerity and say to our real selves, we are sorry". Censors later removed it, after thousands posted messages of support for the newspaper's apparent change of heart. A Chinese news website, *Caixin*, called one of the editorials "inappropriate" and a "laughing stock".

Attempts by state-run newspapers to discredit America's ambassador to China, Gary Locke, for helping Mr Chen have also aroused little sympathy. On May 14th *Beijing Daily* tried to taunt Mr Locke by calling on him to reveal his assets. Liu Yadong, a senior editor of another official newspaper, *Science and Technology Daily*, pointed out on his microblog that public officials in America disclose their assets as a matter of course (Mr Locke's are readily available). There have long been calls for similar disclosure in China, where official corruption is endemic, and the debate gave broader publicity to those calls. Deluged with criticism, *Beijing Daily* removed its posting.

Popular nationalism remains a powerful force, but the authorities are wary of giving it free rein, lest it turn against the party itself. Last month they ordered a nationalist website founded during the upsurge of 2008 (m4.cn, formerly Anti-CNN.com) to close its bulletin board. They did not want it stirring trouble again. ■

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Tainan City
臺南市
Anping 安平
Wanli 灣裡
Jiading 茄萣
Hunei 湖內
Rende 仁德
Guiren 歸仁
Guanmiao 關廟
Longqi 龍崎
Yongkang 永康
Nanhua 南化
Dakeng Leisure Farm
大坑休閒農場
Shanlin 杉林
Liugui 六龜
Ji-Lai Ecological Resort Farm
集來休閒農場
Shanping Forest Recreation Area
屏平森林遊樂區
Mt. Chuyun 出雲山
Neimen 內門
Meinong 美濃
Qishan 旗山
Alian 阿蓮
Tianliao 田寮
Luzhu 路竹
A-Kung-Tien Reservoir
阿公店水庫
Kaohsiung Farm
高雄休閒農場
Maolin National Park Administration
茂林國家公園管理處
Maolin 茂林
Dagui Lake
大鬼湖
Taitung County
臺東縣
Maolin National Scenic Area
茂林國家風景區
Gaoshu 高樹
Yongan 永安
Gangshan 岡山
Yanchao 燕巢
Mituo 彌陀
Ziguan 梓官
Qiaotou 橋頭
Ligang 里港
Yanpu 鹽埔
Saijia 賽嘉
Wutai 霧台
Xiaogui Lake
小鬼湖
Main Mt. Zhiben
知本主山
Sandimen 三地門
Majia 瑪家
Nanzi 楠梓
Zuoying 左營
Renwu 仁武
Jiuru 九如
Pingtung City
屏東市
Zhiben Notional Forest Recreation Area
知本國家森林遊樂區
Dashu 大樹
Niaosong 鳥松
Chengqing Lake 澄清湖
Kaohsiung Port
高雄港
Fongshan 鳳山
Kaohsiung City
高雄市
Qijin 旗津
Linluo 麟洛
Changzhi 長治
Mt. Beidawu
北大武山
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Daliao 大寮
Zhutian 竹田
Taiwu 泰武
Jinfeng 金峰
Wandan 萬丹
Wanluan 萬巒
Xiaogang 小港
Chaozhou 潮州
Xinyuan 新園
Kanding 崁頂
Laiyi 來義
Mt. Nandawu
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Pingtung County
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Dapeng Bay National Park Administration
大鵬灣國家公園管理處
Dapeng Bay
大鵬灣
Linbian 林邊
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Dapeng Bay National Scenic Area
大鵬灣國家風景區
Liuqiu
琉球嶼
Fangliao 枋寮
Chunri 春日
Dawu River
Dawu 大武
Daren 達仁
Fangshan 枋山
Shuangliu 雙流
Shuangliou National Forest Recreation Area
雙流國家森林遊樂區
Fenggang 楓港
Xuhai 旭海
Mu-Tan Reservoir
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Shimen 石門
Mudan 牡丹
Jiupeng 九棚
Sichongxi 四重溪
Nanren 南仁
Nanren Lake
南仁湖
Checheng 車城

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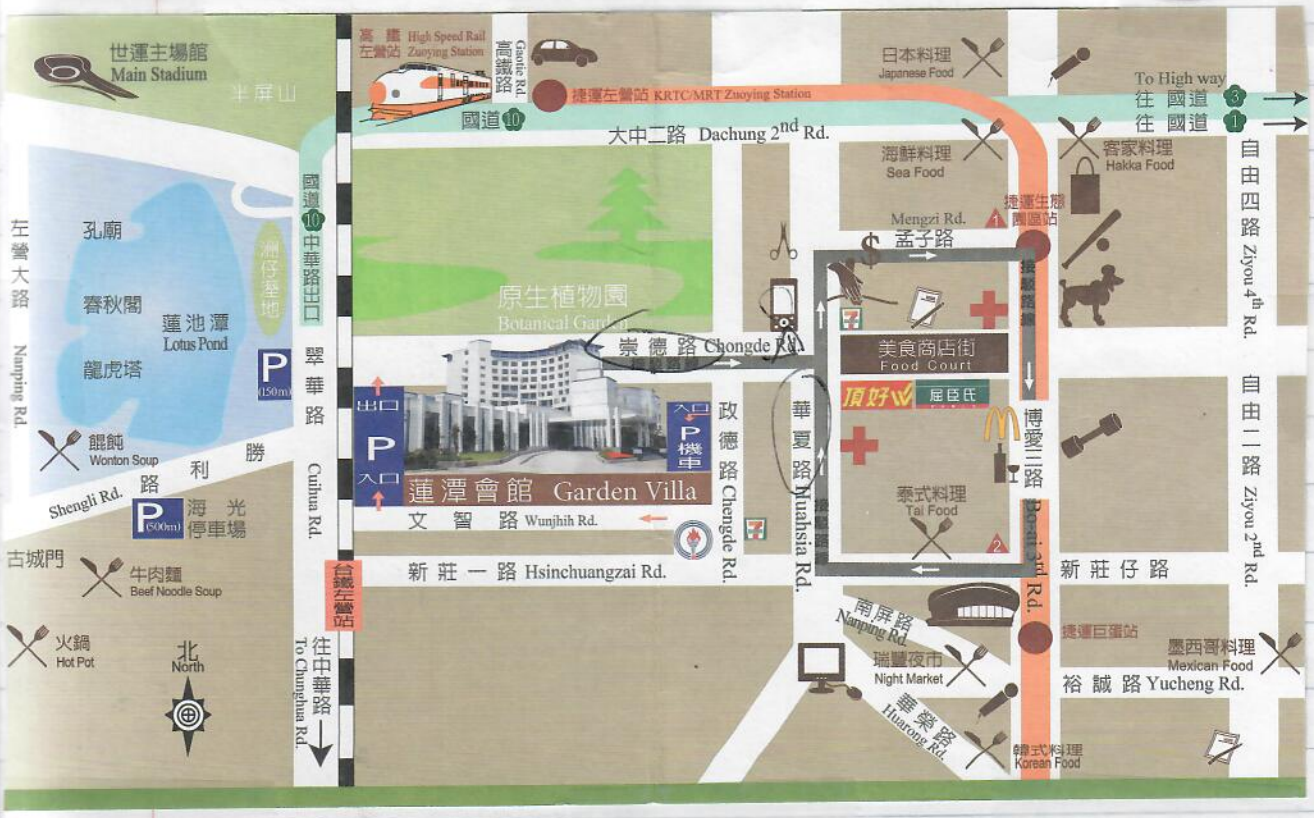


BO XILAI AND THE RETURN OF POLITICS

CHINA PROSPERED IN PART BECAUSE IT PURGED ITSELF OF REAL POLITICIANS. THAT'S OVER

By Fareed Zakaria

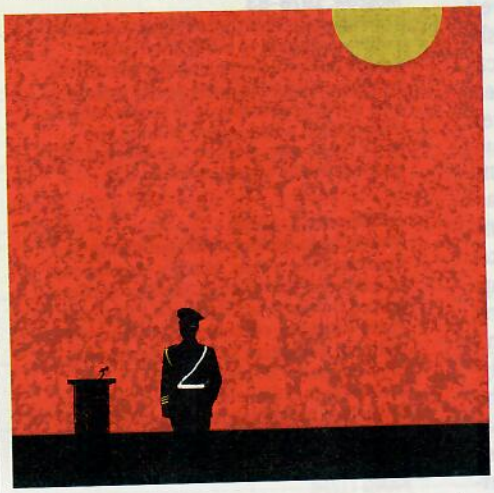
THE STORM OVER THE blind activist Chen Guangcheng has understandably captured the world's attention in the past week. But an event of much greater significance remains the ouster of Bo Xilai, the powerful party boss of Chongqing. The rise and fall of Bo is part of a much larger and potentially disruptive trend in China—the return of politics to the Chinese Communist Party.

We don't much think of the party as a political organization these days. It is dominated by technocrats obsessed with economic and engineering challenges. These men—and they are almost all men—are comfortable talking about detailed economic and technical data, but they are not skilled politicians, adept at handling large crowds or palace intrigue. This apolitical system is a recent phenomenon and the outcome of a conscious decision by the founder of modern China, Deng Xiaoping.

When the Chinese communists took power in 1949, the party was dominated by charismatic revolutionaries and military leaders. Court politics, intrigue, ideological posturing and mass politics were pervasive in the new regime, and its leader, Mao Zedong, was a master politician. In 1957 he launched the "antirightist campaign," which was followed by the Great Leap Forward, which was followed by the Cultural Revolution, all designed to divide and destroy his opponents and consolidate his power.

Mao also kept his lieutenants in constant turmoil. Just before the Cultural Revolution, Beijing published a list of the 26 top officials in China. Two years later, only 13 remained in office, the others having been purged. Defense Minister Lin Biao, once designated as Mao's successor, tried to flee the country and was killed. Hyperpolitics persisted after Mao's death. The new head of the party ordered the arrest of the radical Gang of Four, who were said to have been perpetrators of the Cultural Revolution. They were tried, convicted and imprisoned.

It was against this backdrop that Deng took power in the late 1970s and 1980s. Deng was determined to end the high drama of Chinese political life and focus on economic development. He wanted to turn the party into a professional organization run by technocrats, mostly engineers. He required them to have been top students who subsequently showed skill in practical problem solving. He



even changed the tone of party meetings, which had been devoted to long-winded ideological speeches, saying in 1980, "If you don't have anything to say, save your breath ... The only reason to hold meetings and to speak at them is to solve problems."

The party was soon transformed. By 1985, the Central Committee was dominated by younger college graduates and the Politburo's Standing Committee, the country's ruling elite, were all engineers. That tradition of technocracy has persisted. A party whose history is tied to peasants, workers and soldiers is now the most elitist operation in the world. Its system of promotion favors engineers, economists and management experts over anyone with grassroots political skills. For two decades, China has been run like a company, not a country.

Eventually, politics had to re-emerge. China has reached a level of growth and development at which the big questions it faces are not technical engineering puzzles but deep political and philosophical ones.

Bo represented the revival of politics at least two ways. In a system of colorless men, he was charismatic, conniving and political. He was comfortable in front of crowds, eager to push himself forward, and he rubbed against the grain of consensus decisionmaking. Money was, as in U.S. politics, the grease that smoothed Bo's rise. But he also represented the "new left," an ideological movement that emphasized social and cultural solidarity, the power of the state and other populist issues. Whether he truly believed in these stances is irrelevant. Like all good political entrepreneurs, he saw a market for these ideas in modern China and filled it. And there are other would-be leaders—military nationalists, economic liberals, even more-full-throated populists—who are debating China's future furiously, though privately, in Beijing and Shanghai.

Bo's ouster is the most significant purge in the party's top ranks since Tiananmen Square. The party may hope that the People's Republic, as it did after that earlier upheaval, can return to its efficient and steady technocratic path. But China has changed too much. And politics in China is xenophobic, populist, nationalist, messy and certainly unpredictable like politics everywhere.

FOR MORE BY FAREED ZAKARIA, GO TO time.com/zakaria

6/2012

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The Economist May 5th 2012

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5 6 編號

The difficulty in making progress in relations with China

"AN ACQUIRED taste, much of it bitter" was how the late Percy Cradock, a British foreign-office mandarin, described China, a country he spent a lifetime studying. The American officials who this week negotiated in Beijing over the future of Chen Guangcheng, a blind and much-persecuted Chinese legal activist, must know just what he meant. Rarely has diplomatic triumph turned into possible debacle so swiftly. Much rides on the ability of China and America to salvage something from the wreckage.

As Hillary Clinton, America's secretary of state, said this week, the two countries cannot solve all the world's problems. But unless they co-operate, no global problem is solvable. Yet as she was speaking, in Beijing at the opening of the two countries' fourth annual "Strategic and Economic Dialogue" (S&ED), the world's most important bilateral relationship was under strain on any number of fronts. At best, mutual strategic mistrust seems too deeply ingrained to eradicate. At worst, the possibility of a catastrophic breakdown cannot be ruled out.

Mr Chen's decision to seek protection at the American embassy in Beijing brought back to the fore in bilateral relations an issue that both sides hoped had been parked. They define it differently. For America, it is the Chinese government's unconscionable treatment of dissidents and activists—even those, like Mr Chen, who merely want it to follow its own laws. For China, it is about America's meddling in its internal affairs.

For a time after the Tiananmen killings of 1989, this dispute dominated the relationship. But it has faded in importance since, and only partly because China's citizens enjoy greater freedoms now than they did two decades ago. China's increasing economic and strategic clout has driven the issue down the agenda. In 2000 America ended the ritual in which China's normal trading status with it was subject to annual renewal and human-rights conditions. Nine years later Mrs Clinton, new in her job, herself stressed that human-rights concerns should not block co-operation with China.

With the S&ED about to start, and an agenda covering, as she suggested, most of the world's troubles from the global economy to climate change to Iran, Mr Chen's plight threatened to do just that. But the deal frantic diplomats reached to save the S&ED began to unravel almost as soon as Mr Chen left the American embassy. The apparent pragmatism of the Chinese officials who negotiated it is matched neither by the Chinese press nor the government's public stance, a demand for an American apology. The likelihood must be that, far from marking a milestone in co-operation, the understanding reached over Mr Chen becomes another source of tension in Chinese-American relations. The existing sources are worrying enough. Quite apart from the importance to the global economy of reasonable relations between its largest component countries, there is a long list of strategic concerns.

Three stand out. One is the prospect of an imminent test by North Korea of a nuclear bomb, perhaps accompanied by some military provocation towards South Korea, which it threatens in blood-curdling terms most days. As its only ally and benefactor, China alone might be able to rein in North Korea.

Another is mutual military suspicion. China fears America is intent on thwarting its emergence as a global military as well as economic power. It points to America's spy planes and ships off its coast, its beefing up of alliances in the region with South Korea, Australia, Japan and the Philippines, and its courting of newer friends, such as India and Vietnam. Joint naval exercises in recent weeks both with the Philippines and Vietnam have irked China at a time of growing tension over its territorial disputes in the South China Sea with those two countries. The risk, in the absence of closer military co-operation, is of an accidental conflict.

Third is what China's leaders have always called the biggest single obstacle in relations with America: its arms sales to Taiwan. In late April the White House promised to give "serious consideration" to selling Taiwan the F-16 C/D jetfighters it has long requested. Arming Taiwan and so, in theory, discouraging it from accepting Chinese sovereignty, violates what China calls its "core interests". It might well take some sort of countermeasure.

Fortunately there are strong reasons for hoping the two sides can avoid a calamitous rift. One is the domestic political calendar in both countries. Barack Obama faces an election in November. The Chinese Communist Party this autumn holds a congress at which a ten-yearly shift of leadership will take place. Both sides have a strong interest in avoiding foreign-policy crises.

Also, the two countries' diplomats seem to have established a degree of trust. American negotiators were full of praise for their Chinese counterparts in the talks over Mr Chen. And surely America has earned some Chinese credit for its discretion in the handling not just of the Chen Guangcheng affair, but also that of Wang Lijun, in February. Mr Wang, a former police chief at odds with his boss, Bo Xilai, pitched up at an American consulate. Mr Bo has since been purged, and his wife accused of complicity in murder. Mr Wang will have told his side of a grisly tale. Yet of the torrent of lurid rumours on the affair in the press, virtually none has been attributed to American officials.

No thanks

However, both these sources of optimism could be misplaced. In an election and party-congress year, it may be harder for both governments to take a soft line. Barack Obama will certainly face flak over Mr Chen. Chinese politicians may reflect that few leaders have won promotion by soft-pedalling on issues of China's national sovereignty. And hardliners, far from feeling grateful to America for its efforts to spare China's blushes, may feel either suspicious of a deep-laid American conspiracy, or humiliated. Either way, it will be easier to demand an American apology than to offer any form of co-operation that might smack of gratitude. ■

台新銀行 台灣高鐵

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金額：NT$2235

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TAIPEI STATION TO ZUOYING

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為台灣美國運通國際(股)公司

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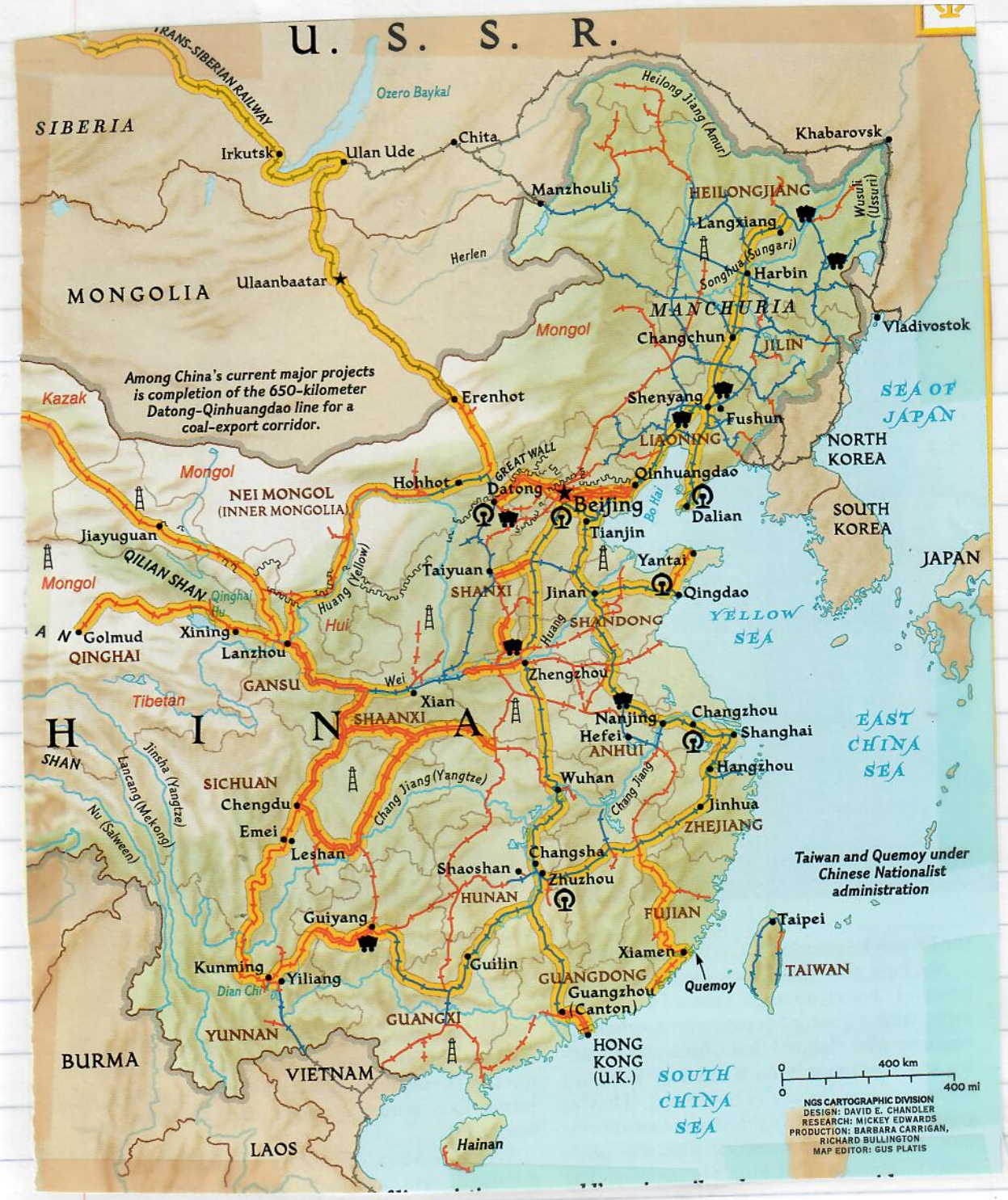
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Among China's current major projects is completion of the 650-kilometer Datong-Qinhuangdao line for a coal-export corridor.
Kazak
Erenhot
Shenyang
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SEA OF JAPAN
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NORTH KOREA
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Qinhuangdao
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Datong
Beijing
Bo Hai
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QILIAN SHAN
Taiyuan
Mongol
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Jinan
Qingdao
YELLOW SEA
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Xining
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GANSU
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HUNAN
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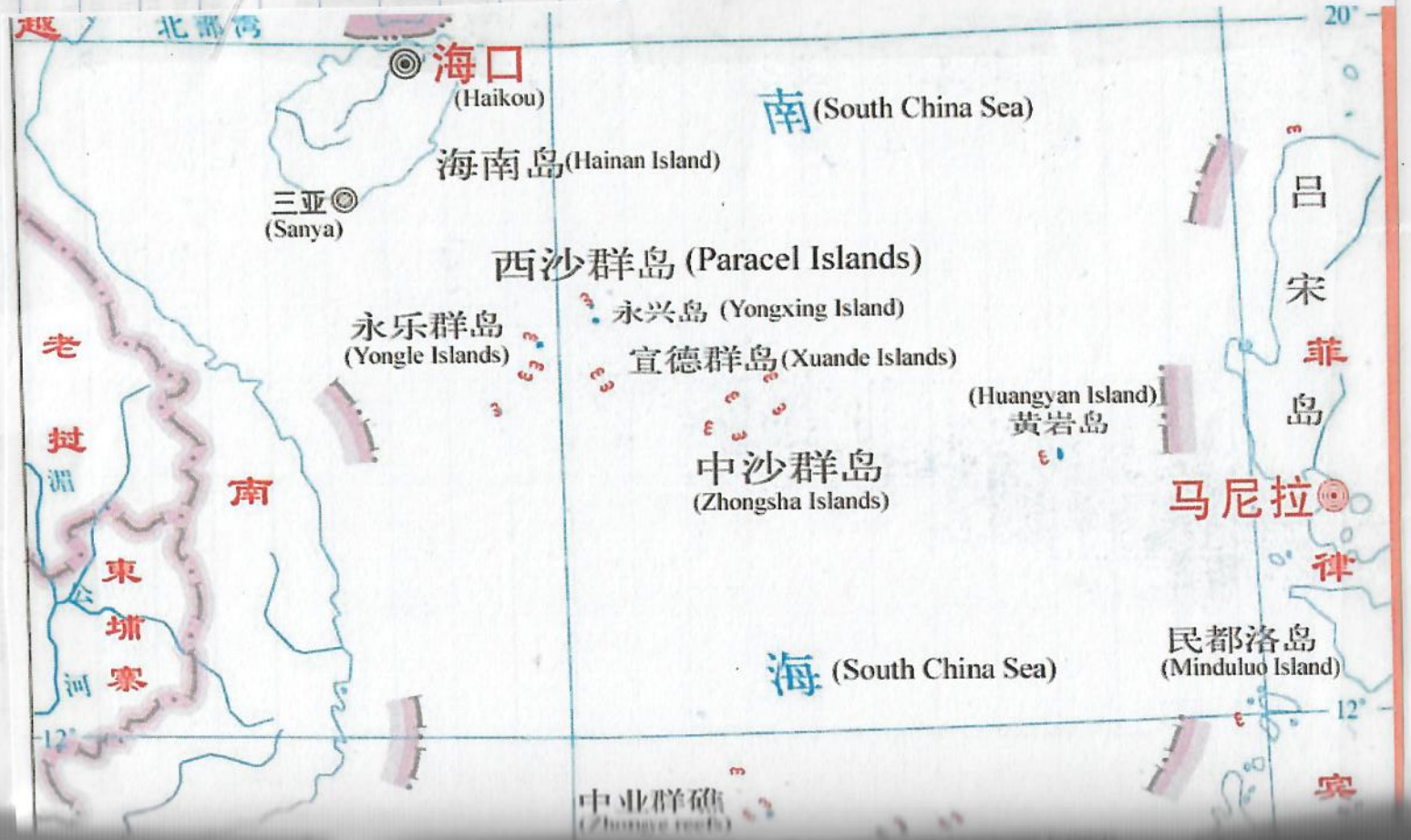
NGS CARTOGRAPHIC DIVISION
DESIGN: DAVID E. CHANDLER
RESEARCH: MICKEY EDWARDS
PRODUCTION: BARBARA CARRIGAN, RICHARD BULLINGTON
MAP EDITOR: GUS PLATIS
LAOS
Hainan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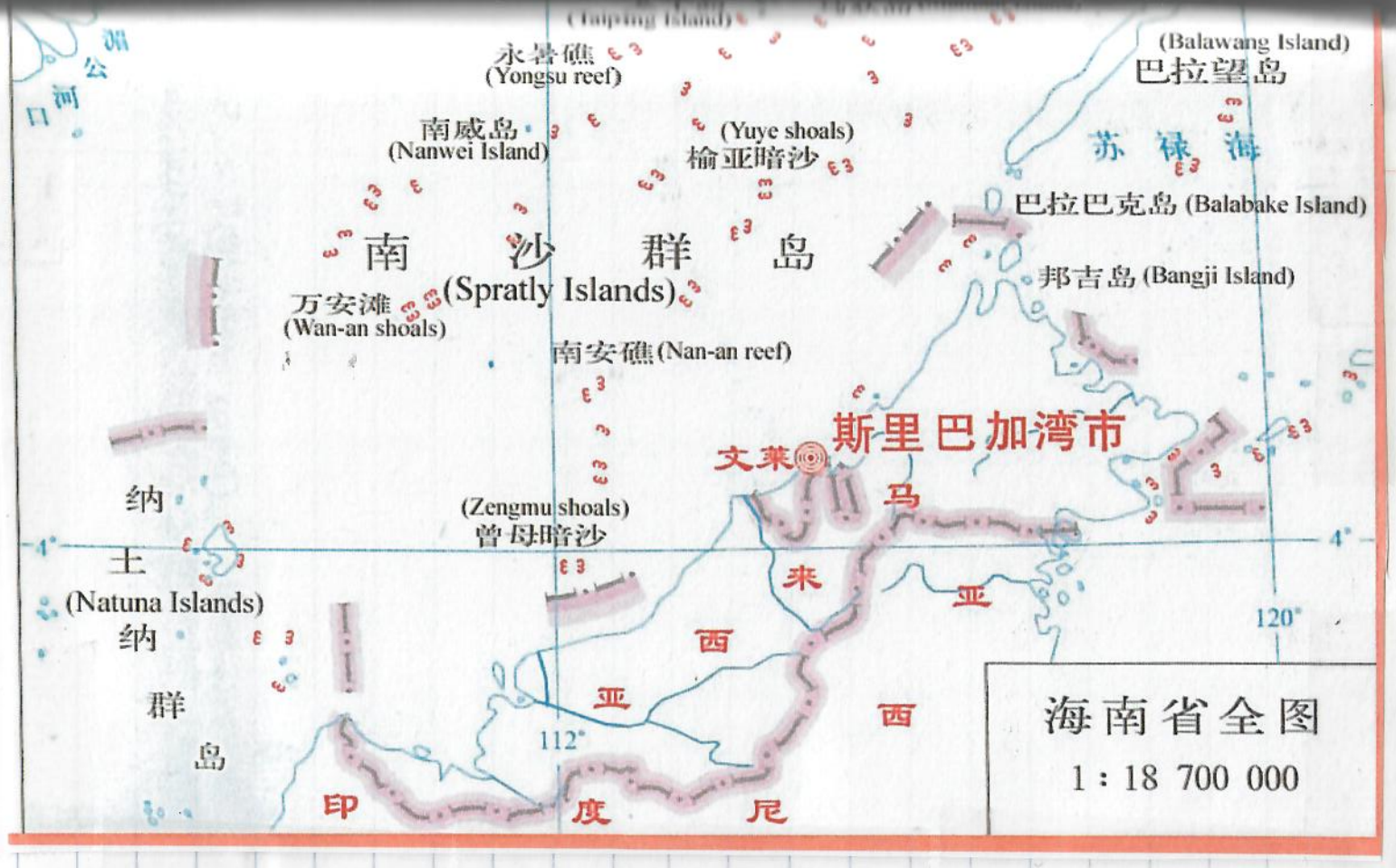
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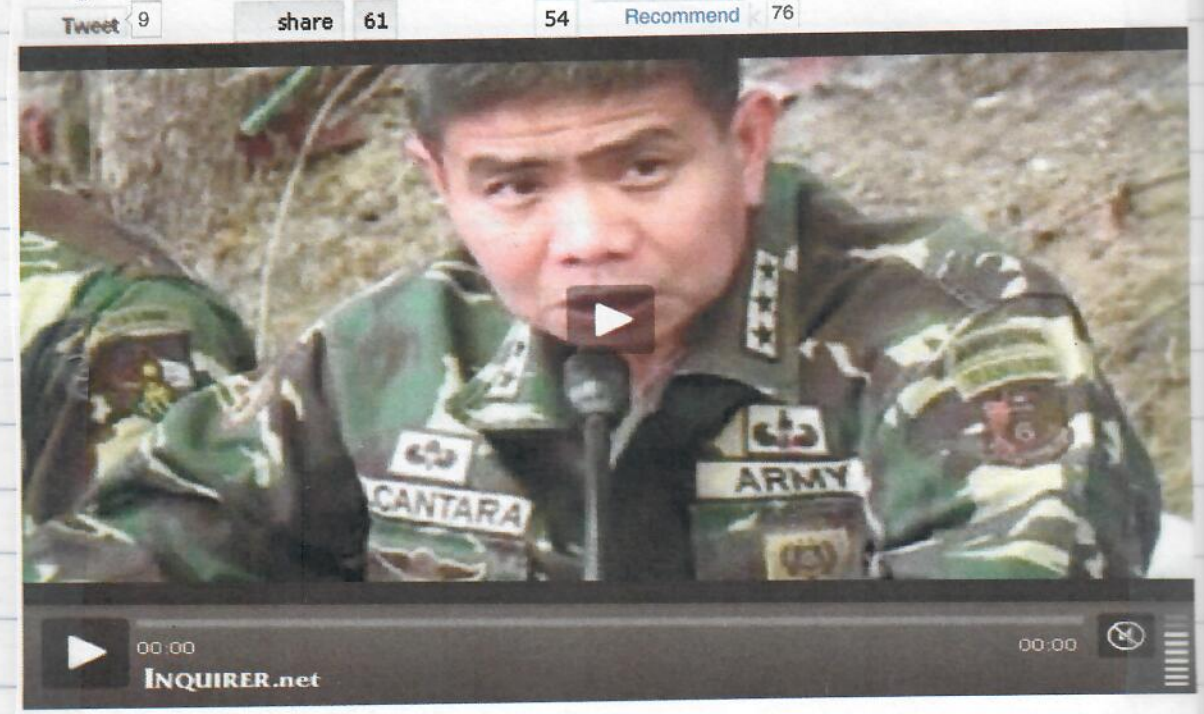
China won't be allowed to conquer Scarborough, says military official

INQUIRER.net
5:47 pm | Tuesday, April 24th, 2012



BRAVE STAND. Lt. Gen. Anthony Alcantara of the Northern Luzon Command (Nolcom) tells reporters the military won't allow China to conquer Scarborou Shoal during a press conference Tuesday in Camp Aquino in Tarlac. Video by INQUIRER.net's Matikas Santos

CAMP AQUINO, Philippines – China won't be allowed to conquer Scarborough Shoal, a military official said Tuesday, reiterating their mission "to take care of our territory and sovereignty".

"We will not allow them. They cannot conquer Scarborough Shoal," Lieutenant General Anthony Alcantara told reporters in a press briefing in response to a query about the possibility of a Chinese takeover of the disputed shoal.

"Our mission is clear: Take care of our territory and sovereignty, " he said.

Alcantara described the situation in the area as "stable" with "no untoward incident."

He added that the Naval Forces in Northern Luzon were constantly in touch with the Philippine Coast Guard.

"Our Navy is always on standby to help, " he said.

Alcantara also said that the Chinese were not telling the truth when it claimed Monday through report that their vessels Yuzheng 310 and maritime surveillance ship 84 have left the shoal.

"We are not doubting their claims. We are telling them they are not telling the truth," he said.

As of 8p.m., Monday, the BRP Pampanga replaced the BRP Edsa, which stocked up on provisions. A Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources maritime control ship, MCS 3006, was also anchored within the shoal, which he said could be conducting inventory.

Meanwhile, two small Chinese fishing boats were sighted inside the shoal, and another three outside. Fisheries Law Enforcement Command (Yuzheng) vessel 310, a Chinese fishing gunboat, was located eight nautical miles southeast of BRP Pampanga, and the Chinese maritime surveillance ship (CMS) 71 was within 12 nautical miles also southeast of the BRP Pampanga, said Alcantara.

The CMS 75 and 84 were not sighted, and have probably refuelled, he said.

The vessels "are bent to stay within the shoal," as they have been taking turns and changing their positions from time to time, he added.

All Chinese water vessels were within the 200 nautical mile-exclusive economic zone, he said.

Despite signifying the military's preparedness for any situation that may arise, Alcantara echoed the government's desire to settle the dispute by diplomatic means.

"That's what we're hoping for," he told reporters.

Panatag for "law enforcement missions."

"The withdrawal of the two ships proves once again China is not escalating the situation as some people said, but de-escalating the situation," Zhang said.

On the Philippine side, a Coast Guard ship, the BRP Pampanga, and a Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources ship, the MCS 3006, are in the Panatag waters to stand guard, Alcantara said.

Last night, the DFA said that "contrary to the Chinese embassy's claim, two of their vessels—the maritime surveillance ships CMS 71 and FLEC 310—are still in the area, along with five Chinese fishing vessels." The information came from the Coast Guard, it said.

War of netizens

In Manila, the science and technology department's Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO) has warned Filipino techies against defacing Chinese websites. It said trading barbs online would not help in the government's efforts to ease tensions with China.

Philippine websites have been defaced by Chinese nationals, and vice versa, as netizens took the quarrel between both countries online.

"The recent alleged defacement of foreign websites by local hacker groups is not condoned nor encouraged by the Philippine government," ICTO executive director Louis Casambre said. ***With a report from Paolo G. Montecillo***

China daily warns of 'small-scale war' with Philippines

By Christine O. Avendaño, DJ Yap, Jerry E. Esplanada
Philippine Daily Inquirer
1:27 am | Wednesday, April 25th, 2012

President Benigno Aquino III on Tuesday said his administration was raising international awareness on the territorial dispute between the Philippines and China to show the global community how Beijing was treating Manila.

One of China's most popular newspapers has warned of a potential "small-scale war" between Beijing and Manila as a result of their standoff at Panatag Shoal, or Scarborough Shoal as the area is known internationally.

The Global Times, in an editorial published in its Chinese and English editions, said over the weekend that "China should be prepared to engage in a small-scale war at sea with the Philippines."

"Once the war erupts, China must take resolute action to deliver a clear message to the outside world that it does not want a war, but definitely has no fear of it," the tabloid said.

Malacañang and Philippine military officials were unfazed by the toughly worded editorial.

In a speech at Xavier School in Greenhills, San Juan City, President Benigno Aquino III on Tuesday said his administration was raising international awareness on the territorial dispute between the Philippines and China to show the global community how Beijing was treating Manila.

Same treatment

Mr. Aquino said the Philippines wanted to take the issue to the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea but China's cooperation was needed to resolve it.

"Our weapon really here is for the world to know what we are doing," the President said. "These nations could start thinking if this is how we are being treated—whether they are as big or as small as us—maybe there will come a time that they will get the same treatment [from China]," he said.

He maintained it was not his intention to escalate the problem with China.

"We own the shoal," Mr. Aquino said, referring to Panatag, which lies about 200 kilometers west of Zambales province. "For so long a time we own it and [we are] recognized by international law, especially under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Unclos). That's the only thing that we're asking."

Asked for comment on the Chinese paper's editorial, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) spokesperson Raul Hernandez said that "such irresponsible comments do not merit a response from us."

The Global Times is owned by the Chinese Communist Party's mouthpiece, The People's Daily. It has a reputation for publishing nationalistic editorials that are often highly critical of foreign governments and even Chinese officials.

Foreign Secretary Albert del Rosario urged Beijing to concur with Manila's proposal to resolve the territorial disputes between the two countries in accordance with the Unclos.

'They're lying,' ships still there

In Camp Aquino in Tarlac City, the head of the military's Northern Luzon Command (Nolcom) accused China of lying when it claimed it had withdrawn most of its vessels at Panatag Shoal.

"We are telling them they're not telling the truth," Nolcom commander Lt. Gen. Anthony Alcantara told visiting defense reporters.

In a press briefing, Alcantara said at least seven Chinese vessels remained in the vicinity of Panatag, including two small fishing boats anchored on the lagoon and three other fishing vessels off a sandbar.

Alcantara said two Chinese maritime ships—the gunboat FLEC 310 and the surveillance ship CMS 71—had been sighted in the Panatag waters as of 8 p.m. Monday.

Two more surveillance ships, the CMS 84 and 75, are believed to be replenishing provisions and refueling somewhere in the Chinese mainland, he added.

Chinese statement

The presence of the ships, according to Alcantara, belied a statement from the Chinese embassy that only one Chinese surveillance ship remained in the area, and that the two others had been recalled.

Chinese embassy spokesperson Zhang Hua said only one Chinese surveillance ship remained at

Project Title

Facilitating NMFS Scientist Engagement in the U.S. / China Living Marine Resources Meeting

Names, Affiliations and Contact information for Investigators and International Collaborators

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Project Objectives and Background

In June 2011, a US-China Living Marine Resources Panel Meeting convened in Silver Spring, MD and was attended by representatives from U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS). The meeting was also presented as a video conference that enabled biologists and managers from NMFS field offices to participate, including personnel from Southwest Fisheries Science Center, Pacific Islands Science Center, and Pacific Islands Regional Office. A variety of topics were discussed during this 2-day panel meeting, with presentations by both NMFS and CAFS scientist. Presentations included overviews of marine turtle research conducted by both agencies, and after fruitful discussion, it was agreed that the two parties would move forward with an additional scientific meeting to determine mutual interests and areas of collaboration.

Subsequent to the June 2012 panel meeting, there was continued dialogue by both parties and since then, China has now agreed to host a science meeting in Shanghai, China from 9-10 April

2012. However, while there is substantial interest on the part of NOAA scientists and managers, our efforts to participate in this important bilateral meeting are hamstrung by a lack of funding for NMFS personnel to travel to Shanghai. In this proposal, we request travel funding for five NMFS scientists/managers (See list of personnel above).

Specifics of the Shanghai LMR Panel Meeting

International collaboration is essential for NMFS to achieve its goals of conserving sea turtle populations in the Pacific and beyond. We envision the meeting to be a government-to-government meeting that would facilitate the sharing of information and research on sea turtles across both of our countries. Ideally, this exchange will lead to the identification and implementation of joint research projects. To this end, we are developing a meeting agenda that includes presentations by both countries focusing on a variety of scientific topics, and also topics relating to sea turtle management. In addition to learning about research activities in China and the overall approach to sea turtle conservation, NMFS participants are interested in understanding Chinese cultural practices and historical perspectives with respect to sea turtles in religion and mythology.

The primary topics that NMFS has proposed for this meeting include:

- Leatherback turtle movements in the Pacific (Dr. Jeffrey Seminoff)
- Green turtle global assessment, genetics, stock structure, and case studies of Mexico and Hawaii (Dr. Seminoff)
- Hawaii research overview and collaborations with emphasis on Hawaii green turtles (Dr. George Balazs)
- North Pacific loggerhead movements (Dr. Balazs or Dr. Evan Howell, depending on funding)
- The U.S. Endangered Species Act and application of science in management and recovery planning (to be determined)

As this will likely be the first of a series of scientific interactions, this Shanghai meeting will also help foster trust and colleagueship between scientists from the two countries. This may ultimately lead to greater engagement of a variety of research and management topics, thereby contributing to long-term international collaborations in the Pacific.

Linkages with NMFS International Science Strategy and Criteria for International Engagement

The efforts for the 2nd US-China LMR meeting link directly to several priorities in the NMFS International Science Strategy and broadly consistent with the NOAA Criteria for International Engagement. First and foremost, there are two endangered marine turtle stocks (Pacific leatherback turtles and North Pacific loggerhead turtles) that inhabit coastal waters of both nations. By engaging in this LMR meeting, we can work mutually toward better science and thus, more informed management efforts, that will promote sea turtle conservation and population recovery in the Pacific. Among the most important aspects of this project is that it will help NMFS foster a greater collaborative relationship with a federal agency from a Priority Partner Country: China.

The effort is consistent with the following Criteria for International Engagement:

Southern China Sea is China's largest area of ocean. Its unique natural conditions gave birth to a wid variety of marine species. With nearly two thousands of marine organisms living here, it's one of China's richest biodiversity waters. However, with the increasing intensity of development in the Southern China Sea, the marine biological resources are facing the situation that the habitats are diverted, the spawning grounds are destroyed, and the population reproduction is suppressed.

In order to reverse this situation and to strengthen the protection to the Southern China Sea living marine resources, the Ministry of Agriculture Bureau of Fisheries, Chinese fishery command center, the Southern China Sea Bureau of Fisheries, the Marine and Fishery Department of Hainan, and Sanya People's Government jointly organized a living marine resources proliferation and release event with the theme of "construct Hainan ecological civilization, promote fisheries science development " at the Phoenix Island in Sanya, Hainan on 29 June 2009. Some Key protected or rare aquatic wildlife, including whale sharks and sea turtles, and high-value economic species, such as red snapper, purplish red snapper, black tiger shrimp, pearl oysters, and scallops, were released to the ocean. Whale sharks (the Southern China Sea No. 1 and the Southern China Sea No. 2) satellite tracking, turtles, red snapper tagging and releasing, as well as the exploration of aquatic wildlife protection and conservation strategies for the international endangered species were also carried out at the same time.

Understand Whale Sharks

Whale sharks live in mid-upper layer of the warm temperate pelagic ocean, mainly distributed in tropical and temperate sea areas. In China, they are more commonly seen in the southern China Sea, Taiwan Strait, the Eastern China Sea, and the south of the Yellow Sea.

Protect whale sharks

Whale sharks are enlisted as threatened species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red list, belonging to Vulnerable *(UV)* levels. In addition, they are enlisted in the International Trade in Endangered Species Appendix II, and are referenced as the national secondary focused animals in the implementation of protection in China.

Rescue "Sammy"

The whale shark "Sammy" was captured in August 2008, and illegal traded in as ornamental fish, trapped in a giant aquarium in Dubai Atlantis Hotel. In order to allow Sammy to return to the sea, Dubai daily Gulf News first criticized the behavior of imprisoning whale shark as "unimaginable cruelty", then launched the Rescue Sammy Action: children wore the badge of rescue Sammy; distributed leaflets; pasted bumper stickers to support rescue activities; Dubai 92 radio created a "Rescue Sammy" song. Dubai people also launched a rescue operation on the social networking site "Facebook". More than 8,000 people signed in support. Finally, the Rescue Sammy Action alerted the United Arab Emirates government. In October, the government ordered to restore the freedom of "Sammy".

Such a case of rescue Sammy and that environmentalists overcome business developers is rare, but in any way, it gave us confidence and hope, encouraging us to participate in the cause of environmental protection.

Treat whale sharks

Fishermen sometimes accidentally caught whale shark in the water near the south of Hainan. From th end of April to early May this year, there were two whale shark incidental takes in the waters along the Wanning to Sanya. After the treatments by fishery organizations and other sectors, both whale sharks were able to recover, and are now going to be returned to the sea.

Study whale sharks

In order to further increase the protection efforts for whale sharks and other rare and endangered marine species, the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries Bureau of Hainan Province jointed Hong Kang Ocean Park, Fisheries Research Institute of Hainan Province and many other related sectors to carry out the whale shark satellite tracking system in the country for the first time.

Two whale sharks released this time are named "the Southern China Sea No. 1" and "the Southern China Sea No. 2".

The Southern China Sea No. 1: Body length about 6.3M, weight 1200~1250KG, male, about 8 years old.

The Southern China Sea No. 2: Body length about 4.3M, weight 500~550KG, male, about 5 years old.

Legend whale shark

The whale shark is known as spiritual. There has been a legendary story about whale sharks for generations. According to the legend, there was a scholar named Bangxiang Wang in the Ya County during the late Ming and early Qing dynasties. He went to take an exam in the capital by ship. On his way, the ship suddenly encountered a whale shark, which was several meters long and repeatedly swam crossed the bow of the ship, trying to stop the ship from moving forward. Everyone on the shi was terrified. According to the tradition, every person aboard should take off his head scarf and through in the water. The person, whose head scarf was picked up by the whale shark, should throw himself into the sea to die for feeding the fish, so that other people could be saved. The shark picked Bangxiang's headscarf, so Bangxiang had nothing to do but jumped into the sea with tears. The shar immediately swam to him. However, instead of eating him, the shark carried him on its back and swam away after going around the ship several times. Shortly after, the ship encountered a large whirlpool that tuned over the ship and killed everyone. The shark carried Bangxiang to Nanshang Ling Bay. Bangxiang was saved, however, the shark stranded and died due to the lack of time to return to the sea. The people in Ya County called the whale shark as a "god whale shark" and worshiped it every time before they went out to the sea for safety during the trip.

To page 139

Understand Sea Turtles

There are eight kinds of sea turtles existing in the world. Our country has five of them, including green sea turtles, loggerhead turtles, hawksbill turtles, Ridley turtles, and leatherback turtles. Among them, green turtles and hawksbill are more in abundance than other three kinds of turtles.

Hawksbill turtles

Hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) are national secondary focus on the protection of aquatic wildlife.

Hawksbill turtles are well-known as the "protection" and symbol of good luck by fishermen over generations. In addition, they are widely appreciated and artistically valuable due to their shell texture and charm color. They are important in Chinese medicines with multiple effects. Hawksbill turtles are most popular in Xisha, Nansha islands and near Hainan Island. They have certain distribution in Guangdong, Taiwan, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Shandong as well. Hawksbill turtles were often seen near Sanya Bay before mid-1990s, but rarely seen after 2000.

Green Sea Turtle

Green sea turtles, also called sea turtles, are the national secondary focus on the protection of aquatic wildlife. Due to excessive hunting, coupled with water pollution and damages to spawning grounds along the coastal areas, the green turtles abundance has been decreasing globally in recent years. If this situation does not improve, the green turtles will be extinct within 20-30 year. The world has called for action to protect the green turtles.

Sea turtles are widely distributed in China, from Shandong coast in the north to Beibu Gulf in the south. Among these areas, sea turtles are most popular in Xisha, Nansha islands and near Hainan Island. In recent years, the number of green turtles in Hainan waters has sharply declined and there is urgent need to strengthen the protection. Prior to the 1990s, sea turtles are often seen near Xisha islands and Sanya Bay area, however, this has rarely occurred since 2000.

Protect Sea Turtles

The survival of sea turtles is facing an unprecedented threat - the development of the beach greatly reduces sea turtle nesting place: human activity, noise and garbage block the path of sea turtles; turtles mistakenly eat beach garbage and die. The artificial lighting of the beach not only makes sea turtles miss the incubation time, but also makes baby turtles lose their direction to the sea. At the same time, turtles are facing many hunters' hunting. We need to act together to protect sea turtles. China has enacted a special law enforcement action to protect sea turtles.

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PAGE 1 OF 2

nlab.nmfs.hawaii.edu>

[redacted]

FAX TO: NG, CONNIE Ka-yan

terizationOfNestingGreenTurtleHongKong.doc

852-2377-4427

4/15 & 4/16/2012

CONNIE G

Suggestions TO CONSIDER -

- Obtain instructions for target journal(s) to match-up with format, style & length of your submission (ie CCB short communication MTN, Pacific Science, others possible?)
- Compose a title that better reflects message and results being conveyed. Role of Hong Kong nesting in region of focus - present nesting abundance status, trend, and history as known. Title could (and maybe should) be noteworthy "Attractive" - [redacted]

See NEXT PAGE

- IF AS A SHORT COMMUNICATION OR NOTE, THE GENETICS MIGHT BE FIRST IN FOCUS OF TITLE, WE NEED TO CONFER WITH PETER ABOUT THIS POSSIBILITY.
- Abstract has to be informative (summary condensation of results presented in the paper). As written now it is descriptive of results. For almost all journals it must be informative :) (BUT ISTS ABSTRACTS OF TALKS ALLOW DESCRIPTIVE - SO I CAN UNDERSTAND CONFUSION)

NEW

- I RECALL THAT AN "ACTION PLAN" WAS CREATED AT CI 6/2011 MEETING RESERVE. YAMIN SENT ME ENGLISH TRANSLATION. IF MY MEMORY IS CORRECT, THIS DOCUMENT WOULD BE WORTHY TO MENTION/CITE IN INTRODUCTION.
- RE "MATERIALS & METHODS" FOR NESTING PATTERN GT - THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IS INTRODUCTORY INFO SO BEST BELONGS IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION

Your Present Genetics Fig 4, 5, 6, Appendix I

Many Pa

1 message

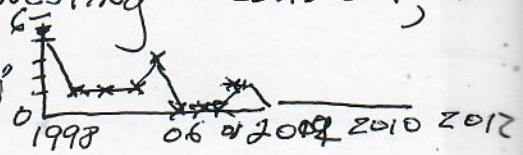
George H. Balazs <gbalazs@ho

~~print please.~~

CONDIE

- The genetics section of the Materials and Methods is significantly longer than the other two M&M sections. So I recommend lengthening and strengthening (beefing up) the other two sections.
- The last sentence of 3rd paragraph of Genetics M&M is a "result" so belongs in Results section.

Results - nesting pattern "0 - 5" nesting - consider, as we discussed, including a figure to demonstrate "conservation concern"



- IN DISCUSSION CONSIDER INCLUDING INFORMATION ABOUT LARGE NESTING GREEN TURTLE ASSEMBLAGES IN PHILIPPINE TURTLE ISLANDS, SABAH AND SARAWAK THAT SURROUND S. CHINA SEA UNDOUBTEDLY CONTRIBUTING LARGE NUMBERS OF IMMATURES TO S. CHINA SEA.

References - THERE ARE 53 NOW. MOST JOURNAL EDITORS WILL CONSIDER THIS TOO MANY FOR A SHORT COMMUNICATION SO STAY FOCUSED ON THE MOST IMPORTANT (CHINA REGION) ONES AND ELIMINATE MANY OTHERS.

Figure 1: This form of Google map usually can't be published by a journal. Line drawings, like Fig. 2 & 3, will be needed.

Some additional "Discussion" will need to be included "beefed up") of 4 Genetics Figures + 1 Appendix. I assume Peter can help do that.

Table 2 "Year" - Add other years missing now, or add footnote, saying 1999, 2004, 05, 06, 07, 09, 10, 11, had zero. Does "uncovered" mean excavated and artificially excavated? If yes, add to methods and results, and discuss in discussion section.

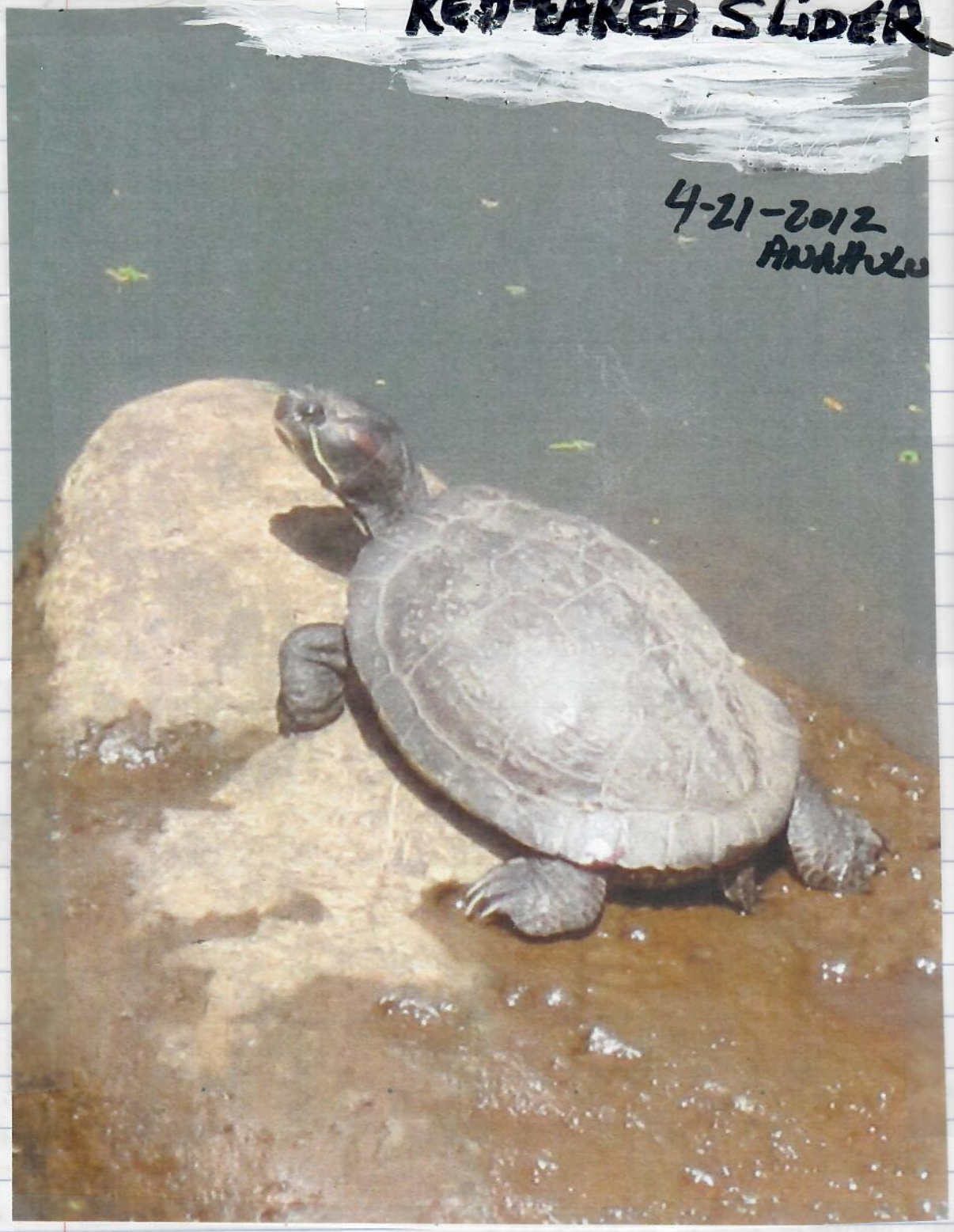
Here's a title suggestion - Something like this you should consider: "Nesting characterization and conservation concern for green turtles in Hong Kong, Peoples Republic of China"

Gyg hopes that the above 2 pages are useful. We can discuss by phone [redacted] any time you wish. As noted, I need to read Peters email again. 678999 and 3

- The Wang/Liwei report is a valuable source of China sea turtle information. The work was officially supported by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and can be cited in your paper. Appropriate and important to do so.
- Can you include stranding data HK and/or Buddhist release HK bycatch information? Including non-nesting HK greens would [redacted] strengthen. (even some) (new idea)

RED-EARED SLIDER

4-21-2012
ANNAPOLIS



from p. 133

1. Criteria for engagement in bilateral science agreements
   - Promote sustainability of living marine resources
   - Peer-to-peer high-level science collaboration
   - Research across similar ecosystems and large-scale effects on living marine resources
   - Promote joint research, data collection and assessments to strengthen NMFS science

2. Criteria for scientific exchange
   - Ability to strengthen expertise and address research gaps
   - Opportunity to advance partnerships and leverage resources
   - Ability to promote joint research, data collection, and assessments
   - Experience for U.S. Scientists
   - Political goodwill

3. Criteria for capacity building
   - Ability to conserve living marine resources
   - collection of data and information
   - Contribution to the scientific and technical capacity of developing countries
   - Political goodwill
   - Experience for U.S. Scientists.

Budget*

Team Member	*Item*	*Cost*
George Balazs	Airfare, RT Honolulu to Shanghai	3,500
	Lodging & Per diem	1,500
Evan Howell	Airfare, RT Honolulu to Shanghai	3,500
	Lodging & Per diem	1,500
Irene Kelly	Airfare, RT Honolulu to Shanghai	3,500
	Lodging & Per diem	1,500
Christina Fahy	Airfare, RT Los Angeles to Shanghai	2,000
	Lodging & Per diem	1,500
Jeffrey Seminoff	Airfare, RT San Diego to Shanghai	2,000
	Lodging & Per diem	1,500
	TOTAL	**22,000**

*All flights booked via ADTRAV as fully changeable fares

NOAA-SHOU-ISC International Science Symposium

China Distant-water Fishery Training Center, Shanghai Ocean University
318 Jungong Road
Shanghai 200090 China

April 11-13, 2012

April 11, 2012 9:30 AM – 5:00 PM

1. Welcoming remarks – Gerard DiNardo (NOAA Fisheries PIFSC, USA) & Xiaojie Dai (SHOU, China)

2. Symposium Goals and Process – Gerard DiNardo (NOAA Fisheries PIFSC, USA)

3. The Role of Science in Management Science
   a. The U.S. Endangered Species Act and Application of Science in Management and Recovery Planning – Christina Fahy (NOAA Fisheries SWRO, USA)

4. Sea Bird and Turtle Bycatch Mitigation
   a. Preliminary Report of Zero Weighted Branchline Trials in the Tuna Joint Venture Fishery in the South African EEZ – Kotaro Yokawa (NRIFSF, Japan)
   b. Developing Sea Turtle Bycatch Reduction Technologies in Coastal Net Fisheries – John Wang (UH JIMAR, USA)
   c. Observation and analysis of sea turtle mortality by Chinese longline fishery in the high seas of the Easter and Central Pacific Ocean – Xiaojie Dai (SHOU, China)

5. Stock Enhancements
   a. Genetic Risk of Stocking on Fishes Having Environmently Influenced Sex-Determination – Minoru Kanaiwa (Tokyo University of Agriculture, Japan)

6. Bigeye Tuna Research
   a. Developing an Integrated Habitat Index Based on General Linear Model for Bigeye Tuna (Thunnus obesus) in Waters Near Gilbert Islands – Liming Song, Jialiang Yang, Mingming Hui, Kaikai Lv (SHOU, China)
   b. Age and Growth of Bigeye Tuna in Waters near Marshall Islands Using Vertebra – Liming Song, Jie Li, Kaikai Lv, Mingming Hui (SHOU, China)
   c. Age and Growth of Bigeye Tuna (Thunnus obesus) in Waters Near Marshall Islands Using Fin Spines – Liming Song, Dongjing Li, Kaikai Lv, Mingming Hui (SHOU, China)

d. Preliminary studies on the population genetic structure of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the middle Pacific Ocean - Zhichao Wu and Qianghua Xu (SHOU, China)

April 12, 2012 9:30 AM – 5:00 PM

7. Pelagic Research
   a. Age and growth of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the western North Atlantic - Chunxia Gao, Xiaojie Dai, Yan Chen, and Jiangfeng Zhu (SHOU, China)
   b. Analysis of Atlantic bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) length-frequency distribution: application of multivariate regression trees - Wenting Wang, Xiaojie Dai and Siqian Tian (SHOU, China)
   c. Feeding ecology of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the tropical central Pacific Ocean based on longline observer data - Xiaochun Zheng, Xiaojie Dai, Jiangfeng Zhu and Yan Chen (SHOU, China)
   d. Can predators indicate changes in pelagic species diversity: an illustration using longline observer data - Jiangfeng Zhu and Xiaojie Dai (SHOU, China)
   e. Preliminary studies on the population structure of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the Pacific Ocean – Weiwen Li and Qianghua Xu

8. Turtle Research
   a. Partnership Research of Marine Turtles at the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center: Hawaiian Islands, East Asia, and the North Pacific – George Balazs (NOAA Fisheries PIFSC, USA)
   b. Satellite tracking of leatherback sea turtles (Demochelys coriacea) in the Pacific Ocean – Jeffrey Seminoff (NOAA Fisheries PIFSC, USA)

April ~~13~~ 12, 2012 ~~9:30 AM – 1:00 PM~~

9. Stock Assessments - Advances and Needs
   a. Uncertainty and Forecasting for Stock Assessments – Jon Brodziak (NOAA Fisheries PIFSC, USA)
   b. Future Projections of Western and Central Pacific Striped Marlin – Hui-hua Lee (UH JIMAR, USA)

10. International Science and Management of HMS Species
   a. Advances in international collaborations: U.S. and China – Keith Chanon (NOAA Fisheries S&T, USA)

11. Closing Remarks

'Puppies' isn't warm and fuzzy

USA TODAY

Buckley skewers East-West relations

MAY 3, 2012

They Eat Puppies, Don't They?
By Christopher Buckley
Twelve, 334 pp., $25.99
★★★½ out of four

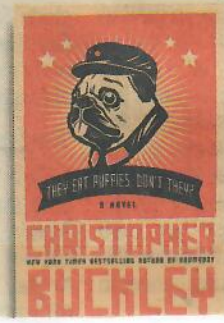
Writing comic fiction about world events demands wit and inside knowledge about Washington. It also requires an ability to see the light side of such serious issues as China's treatment of Tibet, the death of beloved spiritual leaders and America's financial dependency on China.

These are not funny topics, but Christopher Buckley's new novel about them, *They Eat Puppies, Don't They?*, is hilarious.

The setup for *Puppies* harks back to Buckley's most famous novel, *Thank You for Smoking*.

"Bird" McInytre is a Washington lobbyist for the giant aerospace manufacturer Groepping-Sprunt. After its proposed and hugely expensive predator drone nicknamed "Dumbo" is shot down by the Senate, the company's CEO instructs Bird to foment American fears about China so Groepping-Sprunt can get funding for another secret U.S. defense system, this time in Asia.

Book review
By Deirdre Donahue



By Katy Close

Buckley: Satire targets both China and USA.

Charged with putting "the 'Red' back in Red China," Bird sets up a phony foundation. He also gets involved with Angel Templeton, a leggy blond, ultra-conservative media superstar who runs the Institute for Continuing Conflict. (Buckley uses his friend Chris Matthews' show, *Hardball*, as the setting for Angel's screamingly funny verbal cage matches with Winnie Chang. This "China Doll" spy heads up the U.S.-China Co-dependency Council for Beijing.)

"Policy she-warrior" Angel soon has Bird on her office sofa. That's not good, since he's married to the gorgeous and expensive Myndi, a top equestrienne who is trying out for the Olympics. Her admirers include a hedge-fund billionaire whose private jet with its horse stable has just been featured in *Plutocrat* magazine.

The convoluted but entertaining plot revolves around Bird and Angel's efforts to spread the rumor that the Chinese government is trying to poison the Dalai Lama. The novel's cast includes a fictional U.S. president, the CIA, the National Security Council and a Russian nicknamed Beluga.

Also involved: the president of China and the eight other Communists who rule 1.3 billion people. (Buckley depicts the secretive workings of the Chinese Politburo with humor and insight.)

As usual, Buckley ties up all his loose ends in a clever conclusion and leaves the satisfied reader amused and informed about Tibet, China, media manipulation and the weird workings of our own government.

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China-U.S. Sea Turtle Workshop

中美海龟会议研讨会

Shanghai, China

中国，上海

2012.4.10

"Persistence, Patience & Shear Nerve"
5/4/12

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It's now our festival for new year.
Happy Chinese New Year!
from Dajia Hotel
大甲方依社 寄

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