

	<h2>Key Characters</h2> <p>Face to Face Media Vancouver Canada 604 251 0770 www.facetofacemedia.ca info@facetofacemedia.ca Please see individual photos for additional information</p>
	<p>In 2004 journalist Liu Jianqiang wrote a story about the proposed dam at Tiger Leaping Gorge for <i>China Southern Weekend</i>, a leading publication. The story was read by Premier Wen Jiabao who then delayed construction of the dam.</p>
	<p>Journalist and activist Ma Jun is the author of <i>China's Water Crisis</i> and the director of the Institute for Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE). Ma Jun wrote one of the first national stories about the proposed dam at Tiger Leaping Gorge.</p>
	<p>Yu Xiaogang being interviewed near Lijiang for <i>Waking the Green Tiger</i>. Yu is the director of Green Watershed, based in Kunming. Yu has worked extensively with the Naxi and Yi farmers near Lashihai, creating organizations to fishing and water resources. He is the recipient of the Goldman Prize for Excellence in Protecting the Environment.</p>
	<p>Qu Geping, former director of the State Environmental Protection Agency is known as the “father of environmental protection” in China. He is the recipient of Japan’s Blue Planet award for establishing the legal framework for environmental protection in China.</p>
	<p>Shi Lihong is a journalist and filmmaker. Her first film <i>Voice of an Angry River</i> was used to organize a movement that successfully stopped dam construction on the upper Yangtze River at Tiger Leaping Gorge. Please see her biography for further information.</p>
	<p>Shi Lihong and Xi Zhinong are the founders of Wild China Film based in Beijing. Together they produced one of China’s first wildlife films, a 2002 documentary about the endangered golden monkeys of Yunnan Province. Xi is one of China’s leading wildlife cinematographers. His work appears in <i>Waking the Green Tiger</i>.</p>
	<p>The snub nosed golden monkey of Yunnan province.. Threatened by logging, the monkeys were the subject of one of the first environmental campaigns in China in the late 1990s. The film by Xi Zhinong and Shi Lihong set off a national debate that put a halt to logging in their mountain habitat in Yunnan.</p>



The Three Great Rivers in Yunnan

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Map showing the location of Yunnan province in southwestern China, and the paths of the three parallel rivers that descend from the Tibetan plateau. Each of the rivers is known by two names. The Upper Yangtze is known locally as the Jinsha. The Mekong is also the Lancang, and outside of China the Nu River is also known as the Salween.



21 dams were proposed for the Nu and Yangtze rivers in Yunnan province in late 2003 and early 2004. The dams would be built and operated by two of China's largest corporations, Huadian and Huaneng power.



Map showing the location of the big dam at Tiger Leaping Gorge on the Upper Yangtze, and Xiaoshaba village and the Manwan Dam.



Farmers from Xiaoshaba village on the Nu River who would be displaced by a dam travel to Manwan to see what happened to farmers who were moved 20 years earlier. The meeting, organized by activist Yu Xiaogang and recorded by filmmaker Shi Lihong was the subject of her film *Voice of an Angry River*.



The dam at Tiger Leaping Gorge, proposed in 2004, would flood the first bend of the Yangtze and create a reservoir 265 kms in length, second in volume to the reservoir of the Three Gorges dam on the middle section of the Yangtze. Shigu City, at the first bend, would be submerged and 100,000 people would be displaced.



Tiger Leaping Gorge. A guest house perched on the ridge above the Upper Yangtze. The Yangtze flows through a gorge nearly 10,000 feet / 3000 metres deep as it descends from the Tibetan plateau.



Farmers affected by dams

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The Manwan dam on the Mekong River, built in the 1980s. 7,500 farmers were moved to make way for the dam. Studies showed that many of them received little compensation or land. In this image from Shi Lihong's film *Voice of an Angry River*, farmers from the Nu valley who may be relocated visit Manwan to find out what happened there and are shocked by the poverty and poor living conditions of their counterparts on the Mekong river.



In this image from Shi Lihong's film *Voice of an Angry River*, a farmer from Tianba village near the Manwan dam explains that the women of the village have been reduced to picking through garbage after losing their land in the 1980s. She is one of 16 million people in China moved to make way for 22,000 big dams.



A young mother from Tianba village explains that her family was told that they would be relocated onto farmland to replace the land they lost when the Manwan dam was built. But 20 years have passed and their situation is desperate.



Local leader Ge Quanxiao addresses a meeting of farmers on the Upper Yangtze who have just seen Shi Lihong's film *Voice of an Angry River*. Farmers and activists collaborated in a historic attempt to stop the flooding of the valley that would have displaced 100,000 people.



On Location in Beijing and Yunnan province

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Waking the Green Tiger director Gary Marcuse on location in China, discussing local history with a group of Naxi farmers near Lijiang city in Yunnan province. The forests near their village were decimated during the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.



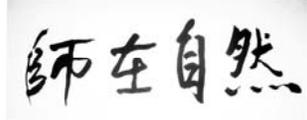
Waking the Green Tiger director Gary Marcuse on location with DOP Rolf Cutts in Yunnan province, China. In the background Chinese tourists line up for pony rides provided by Naxi farmers near Lijiang.



Waking the Green Tiger director Gary Marcuse and DOP Rolf Cutts on location in Beijing with author and environmental activist Ma Jun. Ma is the author of *China's Water Crisis* and the director of a website that provides information on air and water pollution by factories in China.



Qu Geping, former director of the State Environmental Protection Agency with director Gary Marcuse near Beijing. Qu, known as the “father of environmental protection” in China is the recipient of Japan’s Blue Planet award for establishing the legal framework for environmental protection in China.

	<p>Mao's campaigns attack Nature</p> <p>Face to Face Media Vancouver Canada 604 251 0770 www.facetofacemedia.ca info@facetofacemedia.ca Please see individual photos for additional information</p>
	<p>Mao Zedong launching the Great Leap Forward in 1958. Campaigns to create steel and exterminate the Four Pests are described in <i>Waking the Green Tiger</i></p>
	<p>Ren Ding Sheng Tian - Man Must Conquer Nature. Two generations were taught during Mao's time that nature must serve the people. Anonymous calligraphy.</p>
	<p>A young girl in Beijing holds a fly swatter as part of the "Four Pests" campaign during the Great Leap Forward 1958-1961. The campaign was aimed at mice, mosquitoes, flies and sparrows. Killing sparrows was supposed to preserve grain but it had the opposite effect as the insects that sparrows eat thrived in their absence and damaged crops. The loss of the sparrows contributed to a deadly famine.</p>
	<p>Mao Zedong poster from the Cultural Revolution, ca 1970. Mao's attempts to conquer nature to create farmland ignored advice from scientists and advisors. "Demanding grain" from lakes, forests and grasslands inflicted lasting damage on China's ecosystems.</p>
	<p>Zeng Binchuan, a college administrator, was one of 300,000 residents of Kunming who worked for six months to convert the shallow marshlands of Lake Dianchi into farmland as part of Mao's campaign in 1970 to grow more grain. As described in the film, the effort was wasted and the lake's ecosystem was damaged. There was extensive and lasting damage to lakes, grasslands and forests during this time. Zeng opposed the project but couldn't speak out at the time.</p>
	<p>"We Learn from Nature" or "Nature is our Teacher" Another more contemporary view of nature, far different from Mao's. Calligraphy by James Tan</p>