



Lot nr.: L261204

Land/Typ: Asien und Ozeanien

Großes Sammlung von 5 China Ordnern, limitierte Auflage.

Preis: 60 eur

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Foto nr.: 2





Foto nr.: 3

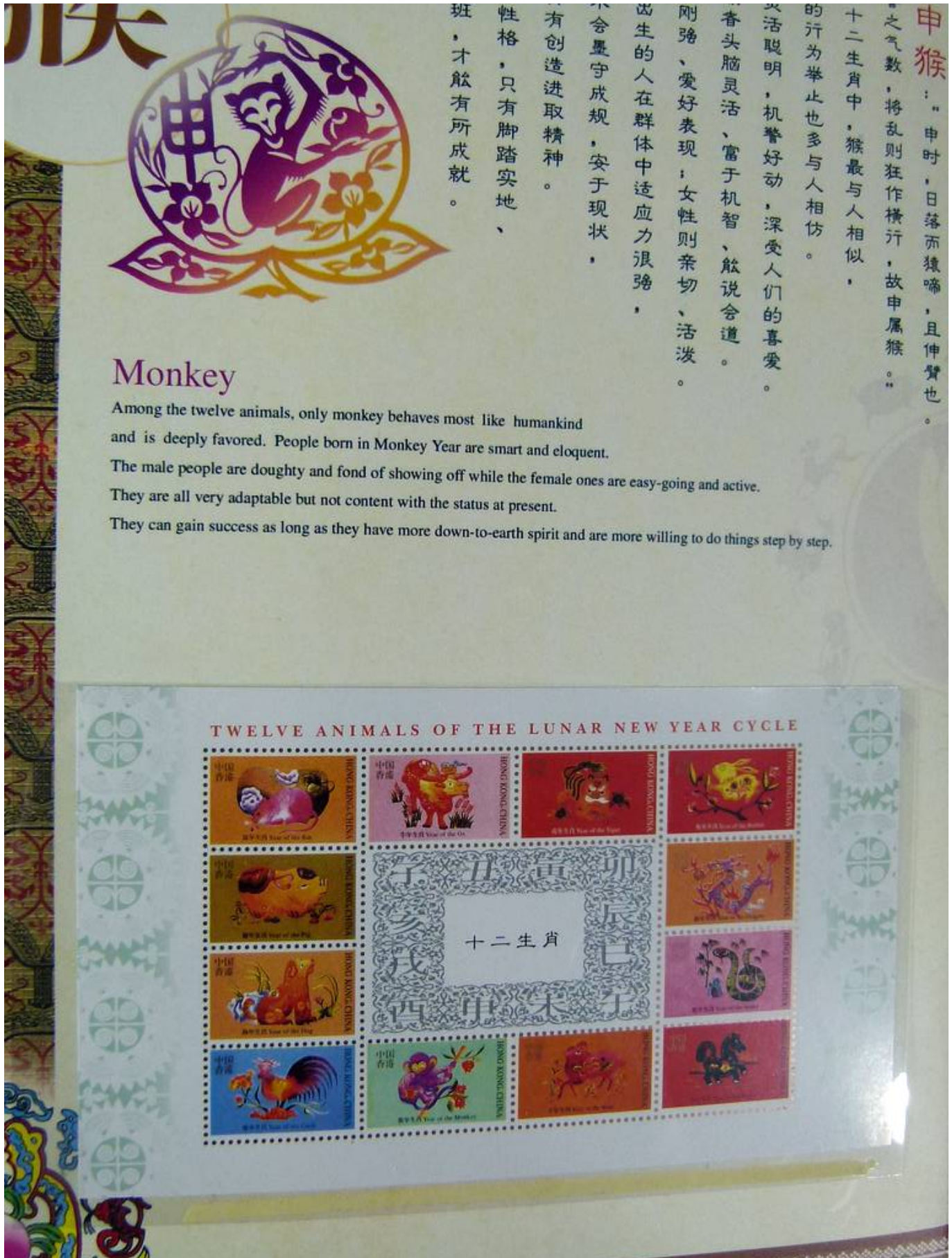




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Foto nr.: 5





Foto nr.: 6





Foto nr.: 7





Foto nr.: 8





Foto nr.: 9

猪

Pig

Pigs are simple and good-natured.
 In mythology, pigs are considered to be intelligent.
 People born in pig year usually go well with people around them.
 They are confident, enthusiastic and dedicated to tasks.
 They do not yield to difficulties.
 They can stand out as long as they can make full use of each chance they meet.
 Although they enjoy good luck all their life, they have to be careful when they ride on the crest of success.

而且不轻言放弃或妥协。
 基于这些精神，只要能把握机会，好好发挥，
 能很快地开创出一个不错的局面。
 其一生的运势也很好，唯须在运势上升时，
 要格外小心谨慎，居安思危。

肖猪者天真率直、敦厚老实、知命乐天、自在惬意
 有很好的人缘。在做事上充满自信、满怀热忱、
 冲劲十足、勇往直前、意志坚强，态度直接、公开

亥猪

：“亥者，天地混沌之时，如百果含生意于核中，
 猪则饮食之外一无所知，故亥属猪。”
 猪是憨厚、朴实的一种动物，在神话传说中，
 猪常被视为有灵性的动物。

沉稳步方寸
 宽宏自富贵



Foto nr.: 10





Foto nr.: 11

鼠

Rat

Rats are witty and agile and sometimes even cute.
 A person born in the year of rat is prone to be optimistic and smart.
 They have good sense of humor and usually enjoys great popularity with the people around them.
 Rat purposes are tenacious about attaining goals.
 They are lucky and can lead a rather comfortable life although occasionally they may have some troubles.

鼠年出生的人生性乐观、聪明机智、富于幽默长应对、人缘极佳；做事积极进取，不论他走到哪里处处受到欢迎。
 肖鼠者的一生运势泰然，
 虽偶有小的风波，
 也不足为忧，
 可以过着衣食无忧的生活。

瓜下鼠

子鼠

：“天开于子，不耗则其气不开。鼠，耗也。于是夜尚未央，正鼠得令之候，故子属鼠。”
 鼠是一种非常聪明灵活的小动物，有时也显得极为可爱。

嫁女暂矣店

一出息一日

静夜盘铜钱



Foto nr.: 12





Foto nr.: 13

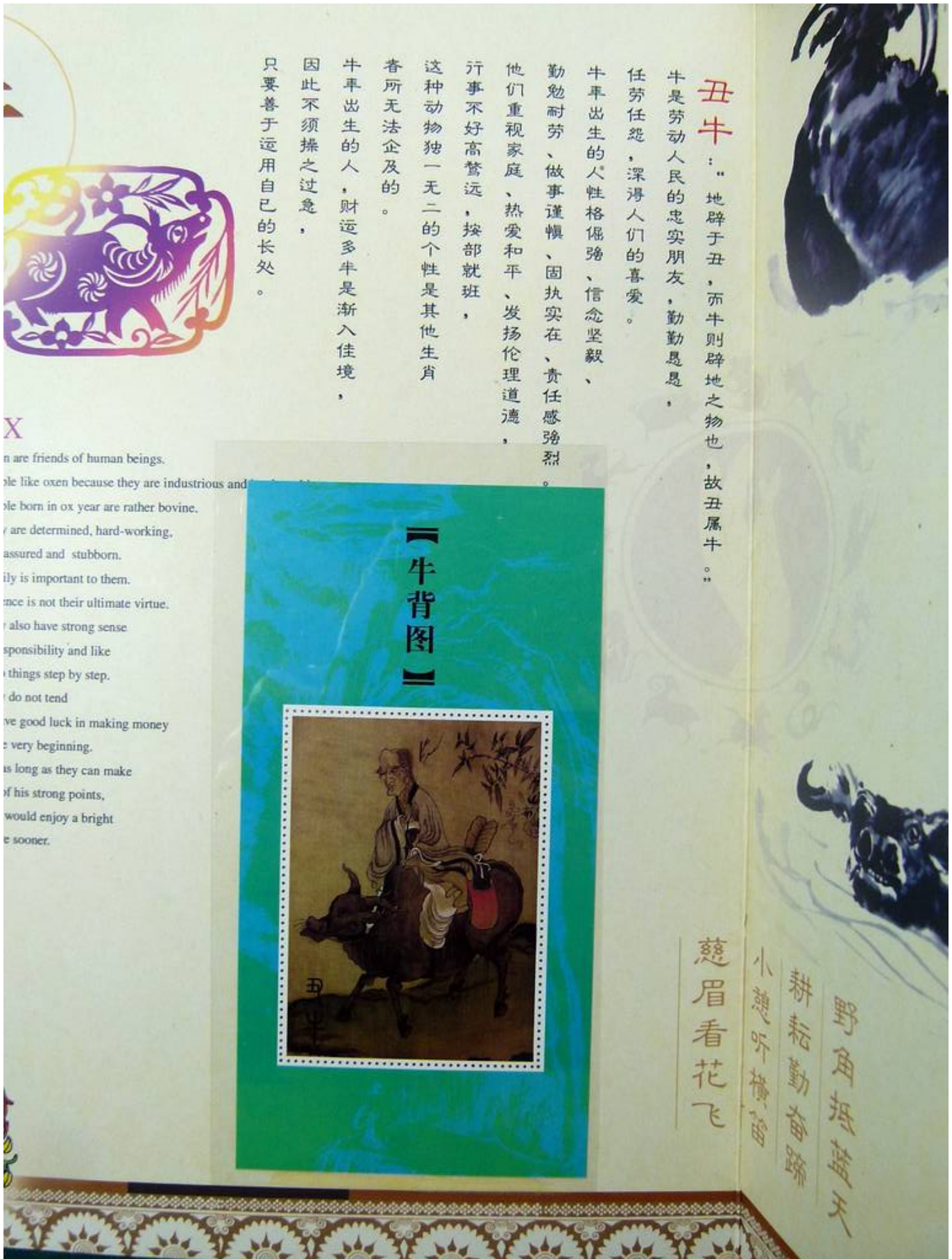




Foto nr.: 14





Foto nr.: 15

虎

Tiger

Fierce and mighty, tiger is called "the king of animals".
 It has become the symbol of power and lordliness.
 The savage spirit of tiger dominates the characteristic of people born in tiger year.
 They are egoistic, enjoying being left alone.
 Known to be conceited, they are found to be hard to go along well with.
 Tiger people are often bright and respected by their fellows.
 They are born to be the leaders and are always the focus of attention.

寅虎：“人生于寅，有生则有杀。杀人者，虎也，又寅者，畏也。可畏莫若虎，故寅属虎。”

虎是一种凶猛矫健、彪悍威严的动物，在动物界中具有王者风范，所以有“百兽之王”之称，因此它常常成为强有力和权势的象征。

寅虎者与生俱来有一份强烈的自信心和威严感，喜欢独来独往、独善其身。

由于具有异于常人的极端性格，常常过度信赖自己，所以经常不与他人很好地协调一致。

但是，当许多人一起共事，他永远是注目的焦点，天生的领袖级人物。

【百虎图】

东山承日月
昂首举旌旗



Foto nr.: 16





Foto nr.: 17

兔是一种可爱的动物，在我国兔可以用来代表月亮，但它有时也多计谋，“狡兔三窟”就是说它善于盘算。肖兔者个性平和、处事谨慎、不喜欢是非非，是与世无争的和平主义者。在群体中主张和平相处，由于仔细谨慎的特质，适合担任领导者或策划者，属下皆心服口服。兔年出生的人一生运势平顺，起伏变化不大，可过着宁静平稳的生活。

Rabbit

Rabbits are lovely animals.
In China, rabbits are used to symbolize moon.
But sometimes, they are considered to be resourceful.
People born in rabbit year are moderate in their ways.
They are very popular because they do not step on toes.
They can evaluate a situation with keen insight and choose the right time to act.
So they are suitable for acting as leaders.
They do not need to concern themselves much because their entire existence is rather tranquil and stable.

卯兔

：“卯者，日出之候。日本离体，而中含太阴玉兔之精，故卯属兔。”

朱唇沾芳草
宛颈翕玉耳
雪裘逸儒雅
月宮弄琴弦



Foto nr.: 18





Foto nr.: 19

Dragon
 Dragon is an imaginary animal.
 is full of
 power and grandeur,
 able of flying in heaven and diving in water.
 is also mysterious, hard to be detected.
 Chinese history,
 Dragon is the symbol of absolute power.
 for character,
 people born in dragon year are honorable,
 wise and have a keen insight.
 Their profound appearance makes
 them hard to gain insight into their mind.
 They will succeed as long as they are
 confident and know
 how to catch the chances.

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二龙戏珠

辰龍



Foto nr.: 20





Foto nr.: 21



蛇： “巳者，四月之卦，于时草茂，而蛇得其所，蛇不上道，故巳属蛇。”

传说中，蛇的形象、习性十分多变。的古老文化中，蛇是我们先人的图腾始我国，还是在世界的其它地方，人蛇视作健康、长寿和吉祥的象征。情丰富、幽默十足、充满智慧和灵性的能力也极强，

给人们的第一印象却注注是冷漠、秘。依照其天赋聪明和特质，事思考性、知识性的工作。运用才气和智慧，想不到的非凡的成就。



Snakes are variable both in appearance and behaviour.

Snakes are deity worshipped

longevity and over the world.

people an

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ntelligent.

a good sense of humor

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【女娲与伏羲】



蜿蜒涉山川
昂颈透灵气
吐信试仙风
向冬去修炼



Foto nr.: 22





Foto nr.: 23

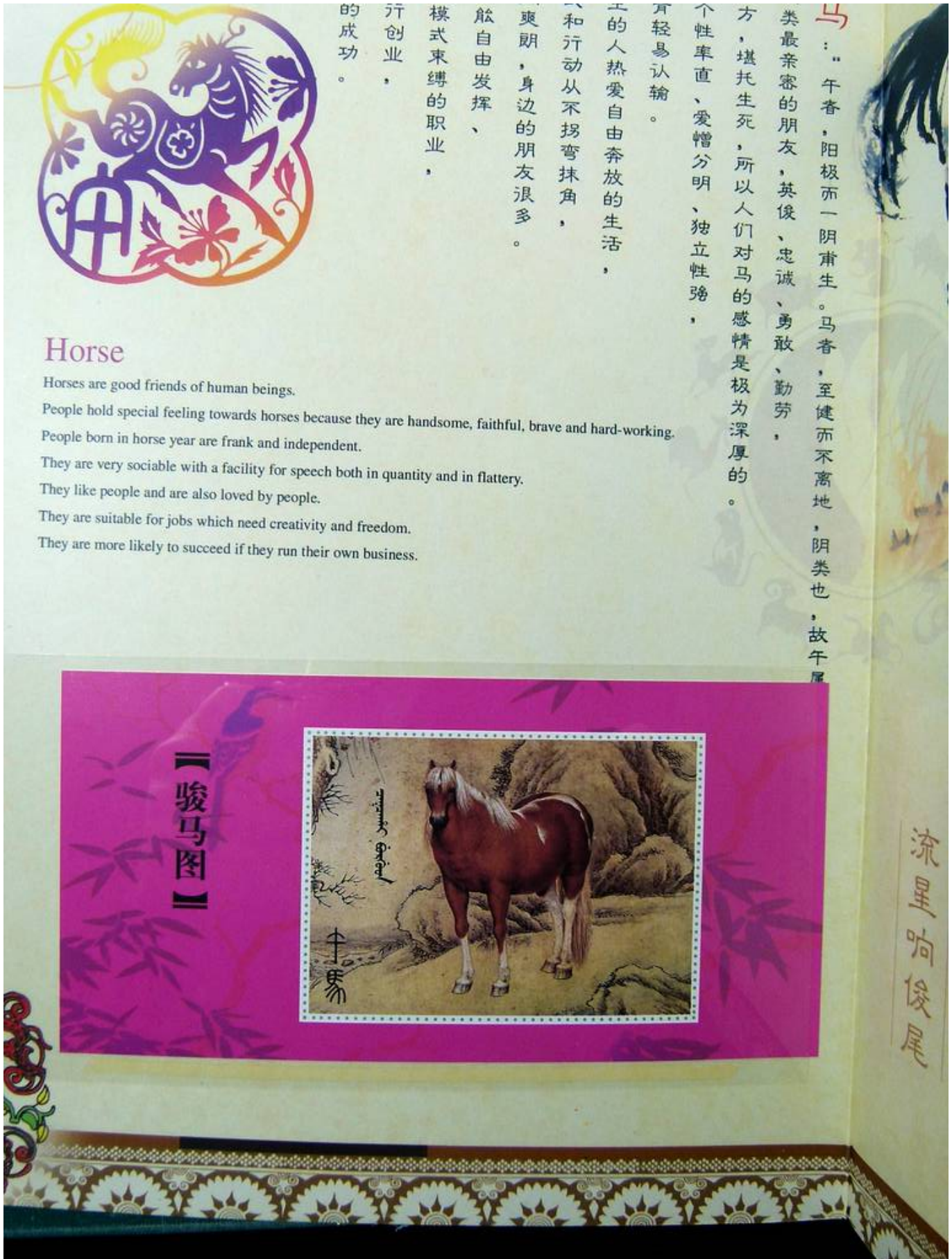




Foto nr.: 24





Foto nr.: 25

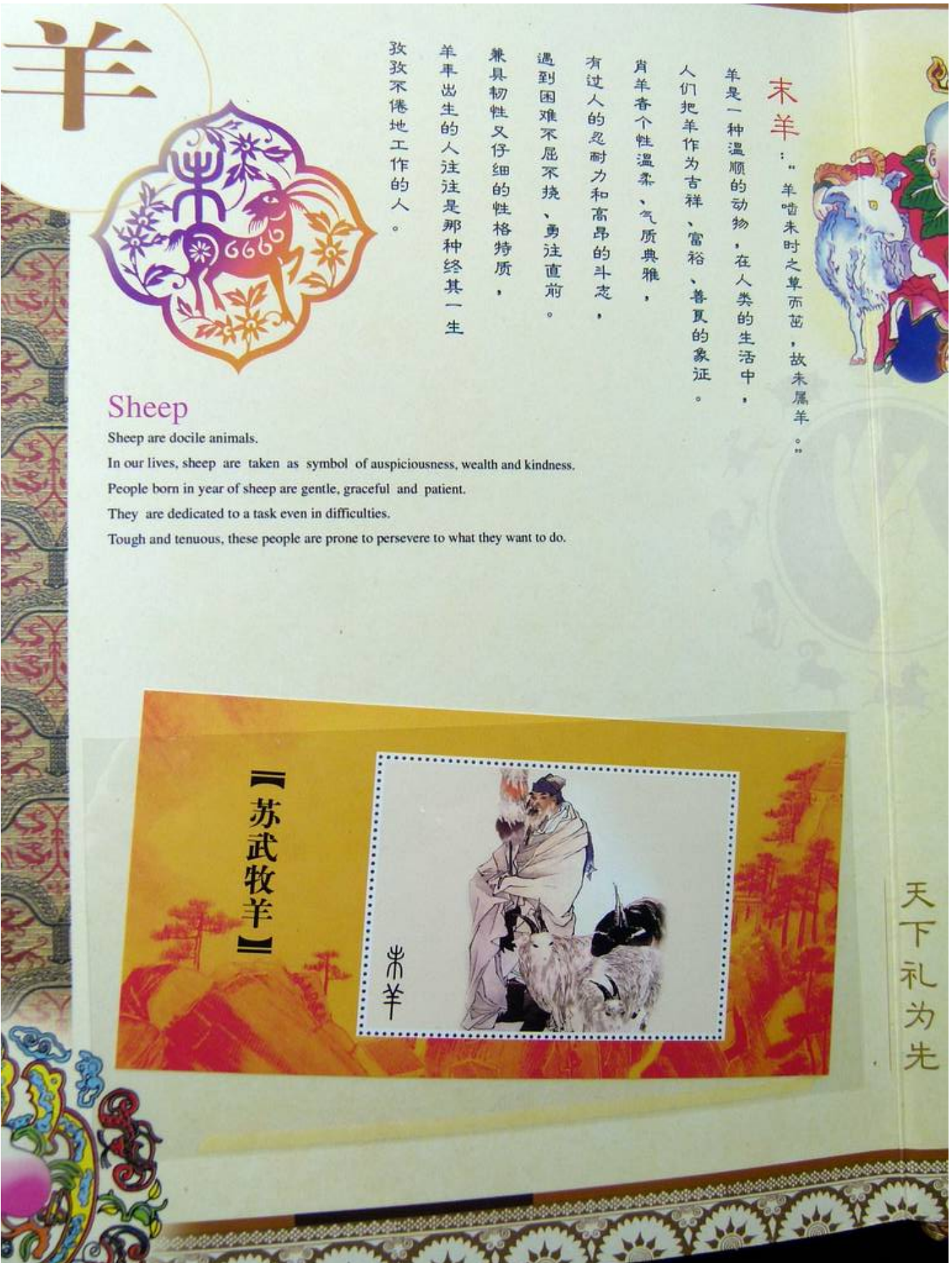




Foto nr.: 26





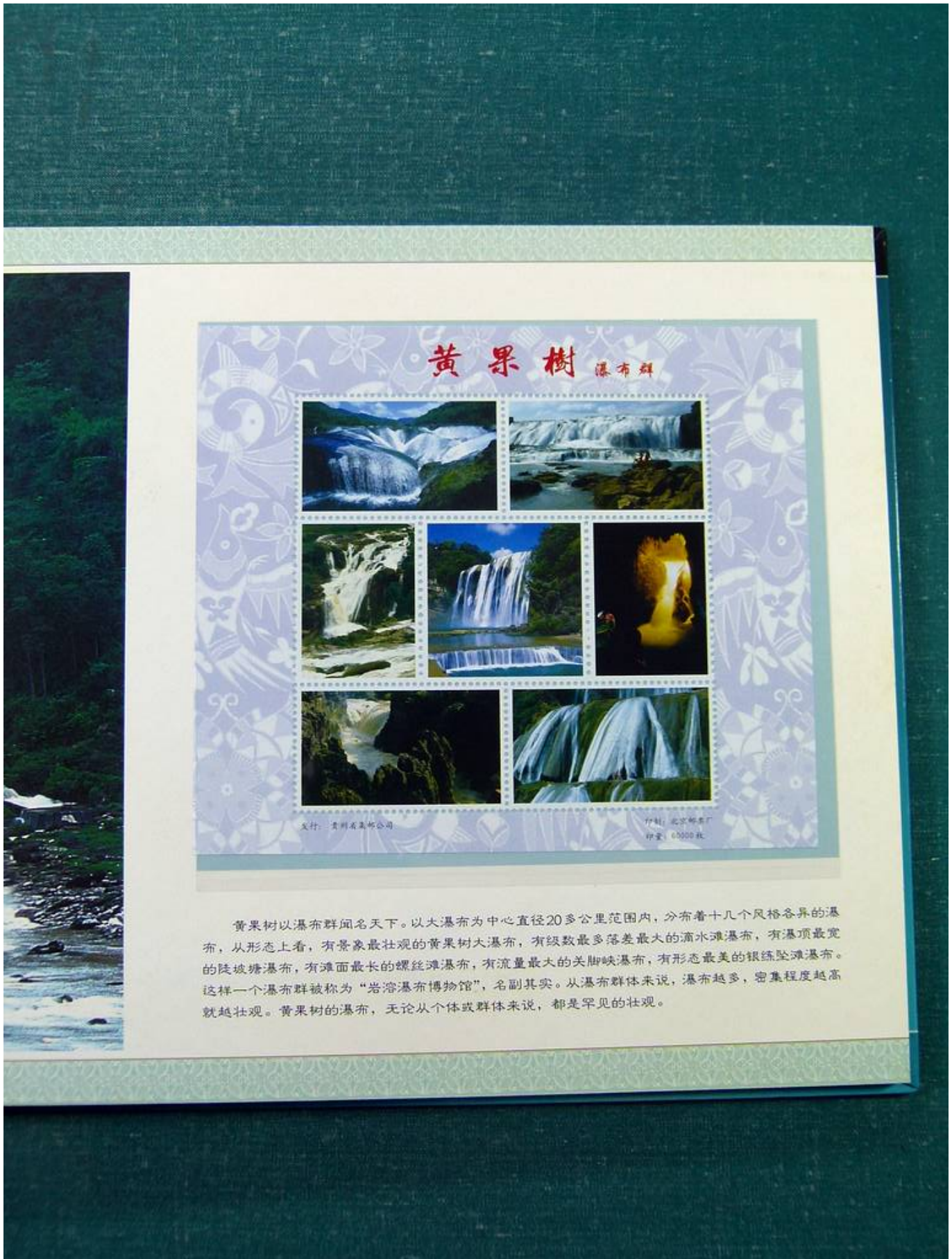
Foto nr.: 27



黄果树瀑布群位于贵州省西部镇宁布依族苗族自治县和关岭布依族苗族自治县接壤处。1982年中华人民共和国国务院审定黄果树瀑布群为国家重点风景名胜区。其中，黄果树主瀑布高74米，宽81米，奔腾的河水从悬崖绝壁直泻犀牛潭，浪花滚滚，云雾弥漫，气势磅礴，雄伟壮观，有“瀑水震天，十里相闻”之说，是世界著名、亚洲最大的瀑布。在阳光照耀下，彩虹横贯瀑布两侧，更具诗情画意。



Foto nr.: 28



黄果树瀑布群



发行：贵州省集邮公司

印制：北京邮票厂
印量：60000枚

黄果树以瀑布群闻名天下。以大瀑布为中心直径20多公里范围内，分布着十几个风格各异的瀑布，从形态上看，有景象最壮观的黄果树大瀑布，有级数最多落差最大的滴水滩瀑布，有瀑顶最宽的陡坡塘瀑布，有滩面最长的螺丝滩瀑布，有流量最大的关脚峡瀑布，有形态最美的银练坠潭瀑布。这样一个瀑布群被称为“岩溶瀑布博物馆”，名副其实。从瀑布群体来说，瀑布越多，密集程度越高就越壮观。黄果树的瀑布，无论从个体或群体来说，都是罕见的壮观。



Foto nr.: 29



黄果树瀑布群
中国·贵州

陡坡塘瀑布



陡坡塘瀑布位于黄果树瀑布上游1公里处。瀑顶宽105米，高21米，是黄果树瀑布群中瀑面最宽的瀑布。陡坡塘瀑布还有一个特殊现象，每当洪水到来之前，瀑布都要发出“轰隆、轰隆”的吼声，因此又叫“吼瀑”。



Foto nr.: 30



滴水滩瀑布

滴水滩瀑布位于黄果树大瀑布以西7公里处，是一个多级多层瀑布，瀑布十分奇特，最上一级瀑布顶仅是一个3.5米宽的峡谷岩道，而最下一级瀑布顶宽则有45米。

在黄果树下游6公里处的天星桥，是一个新开发的景区。天星桥有相连接三个景区，即天星盆景点、天星洞景点、水上石林景点。石笋密集，植被茂盛，水到景成。“有水皆成瀑，是石总盘根”，这两句诗独到地概括了这里的景观。



Foto nr.: 31





Foto nr.: 32





Foto nr.: 33





Foto nr.: 34





Foto nr.: 35

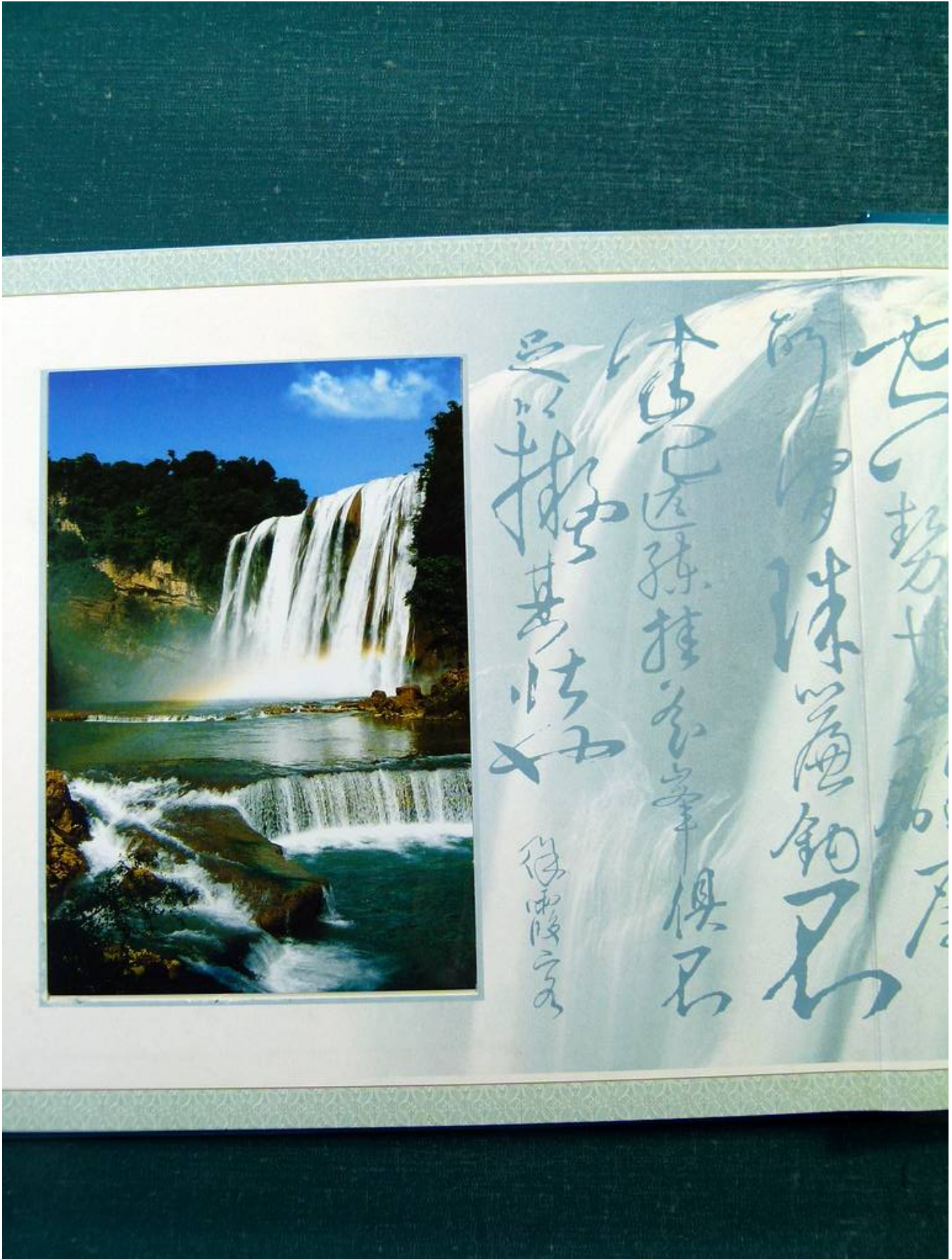




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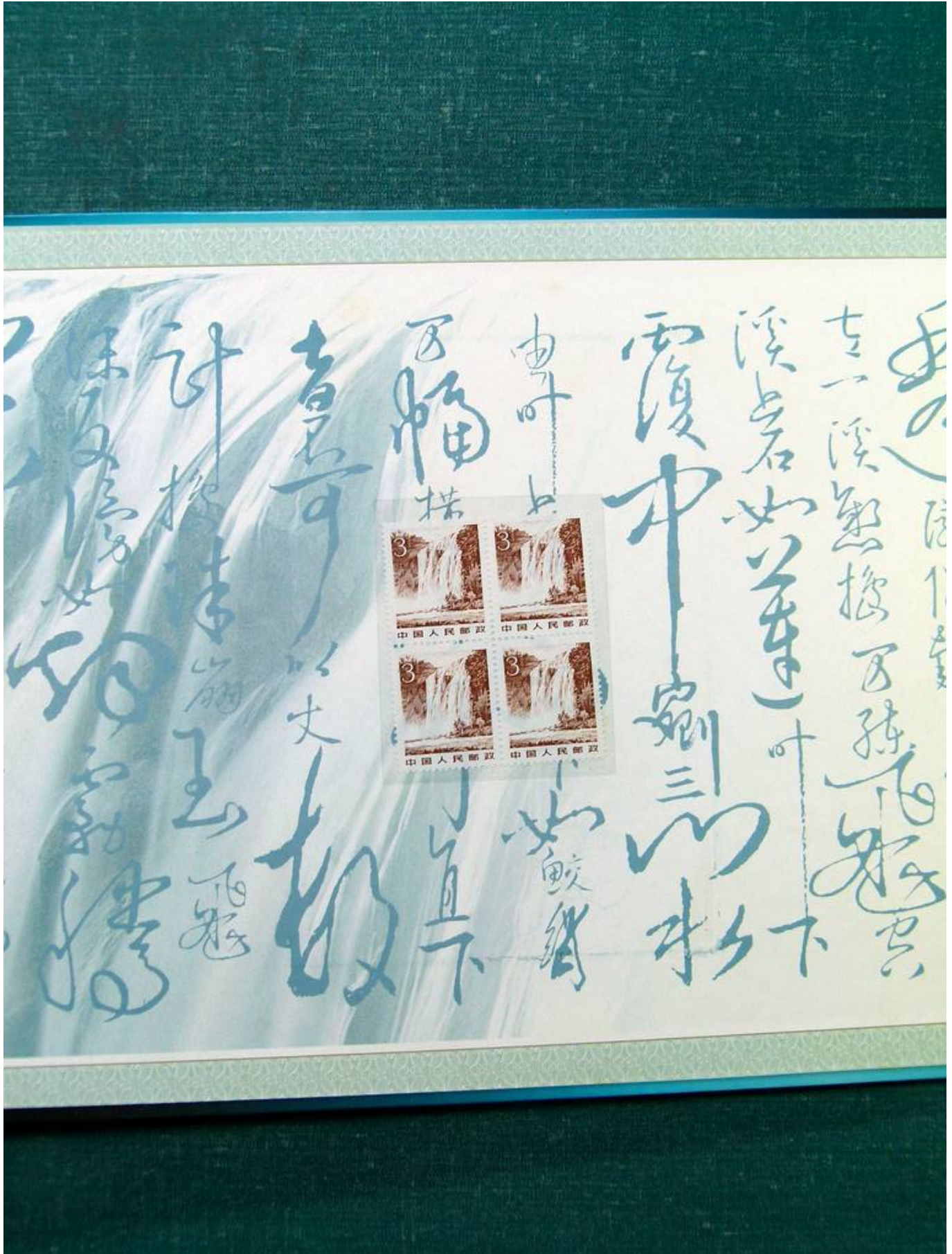




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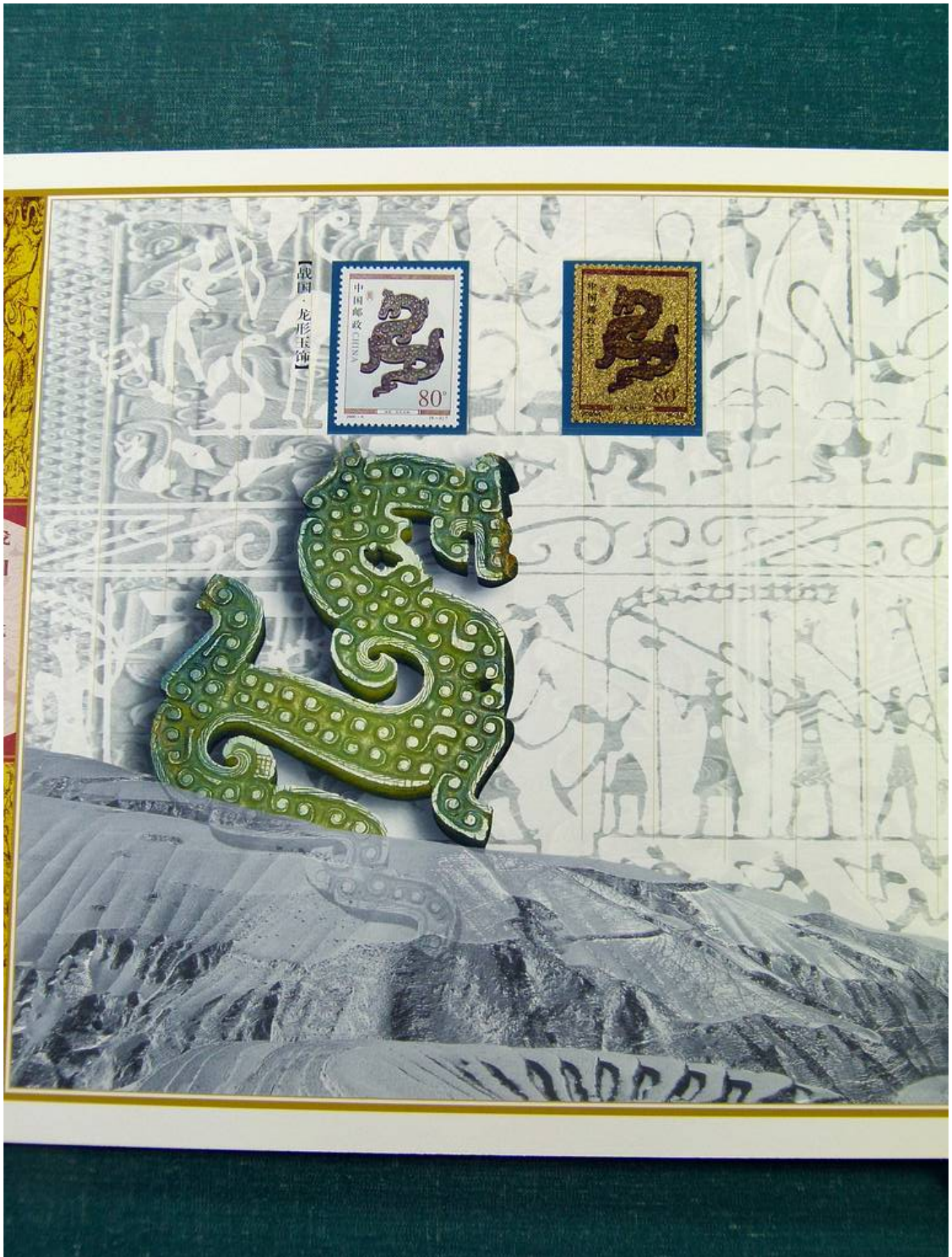




Foto nr.: 38





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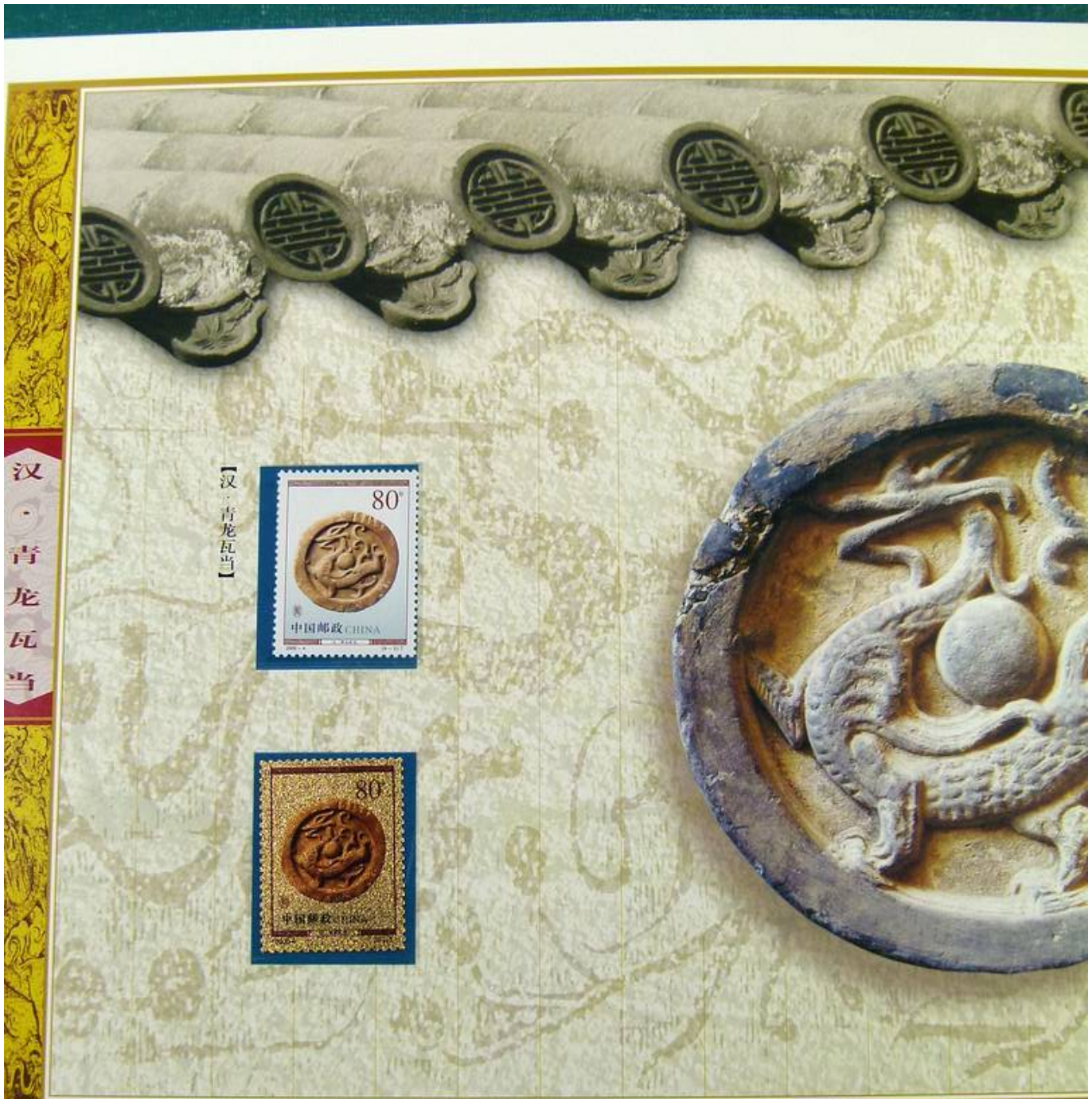




Foto nr.: 40





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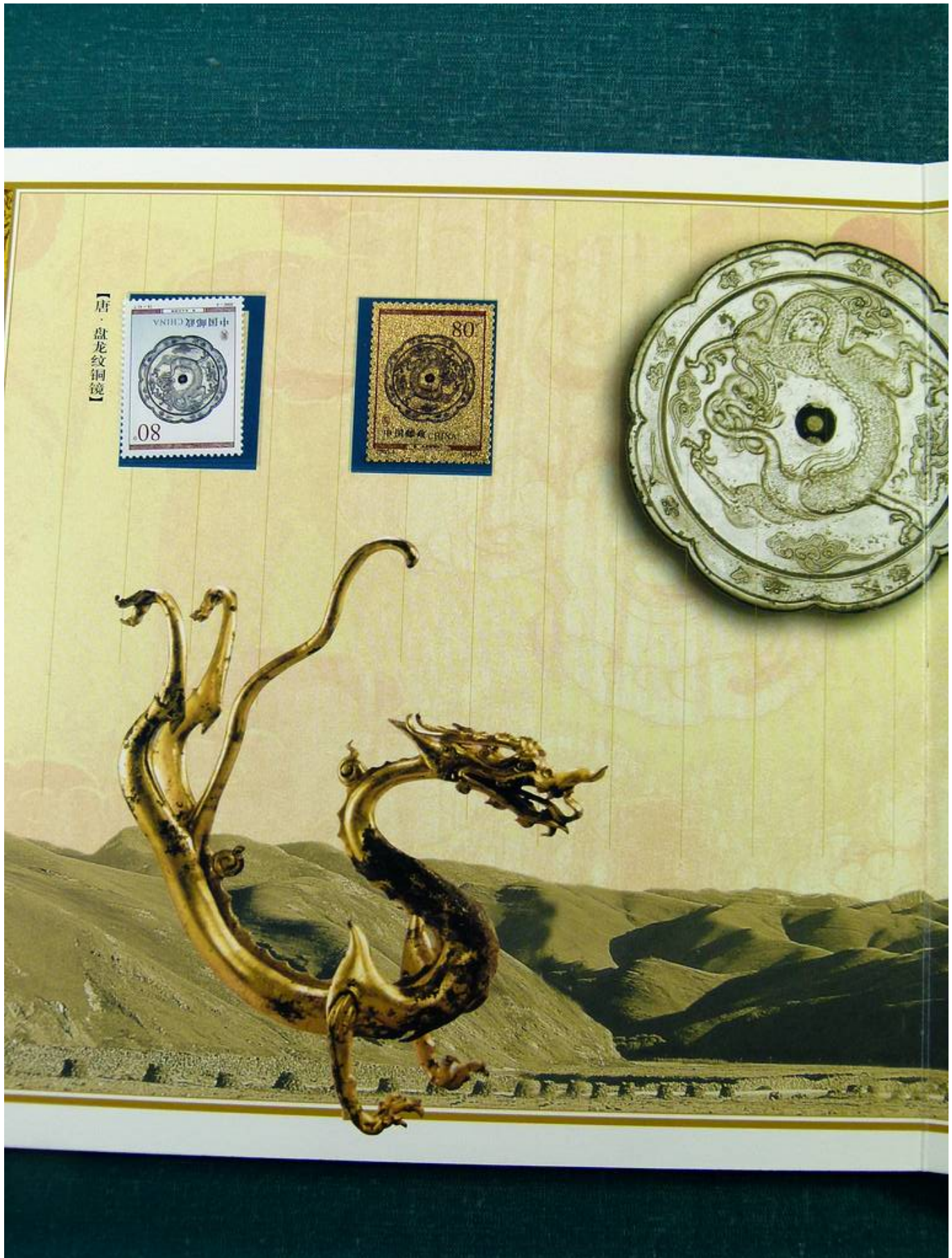




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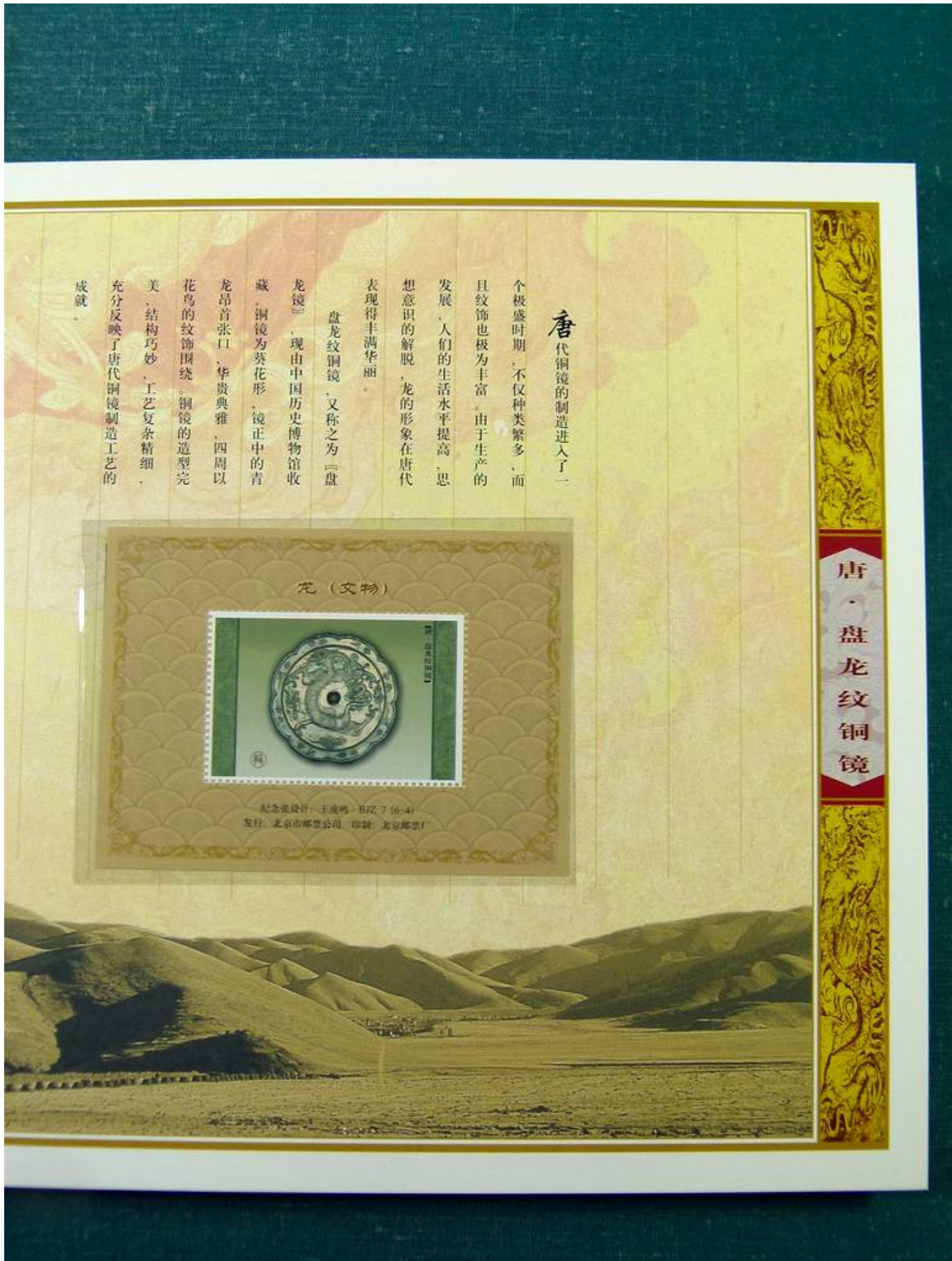




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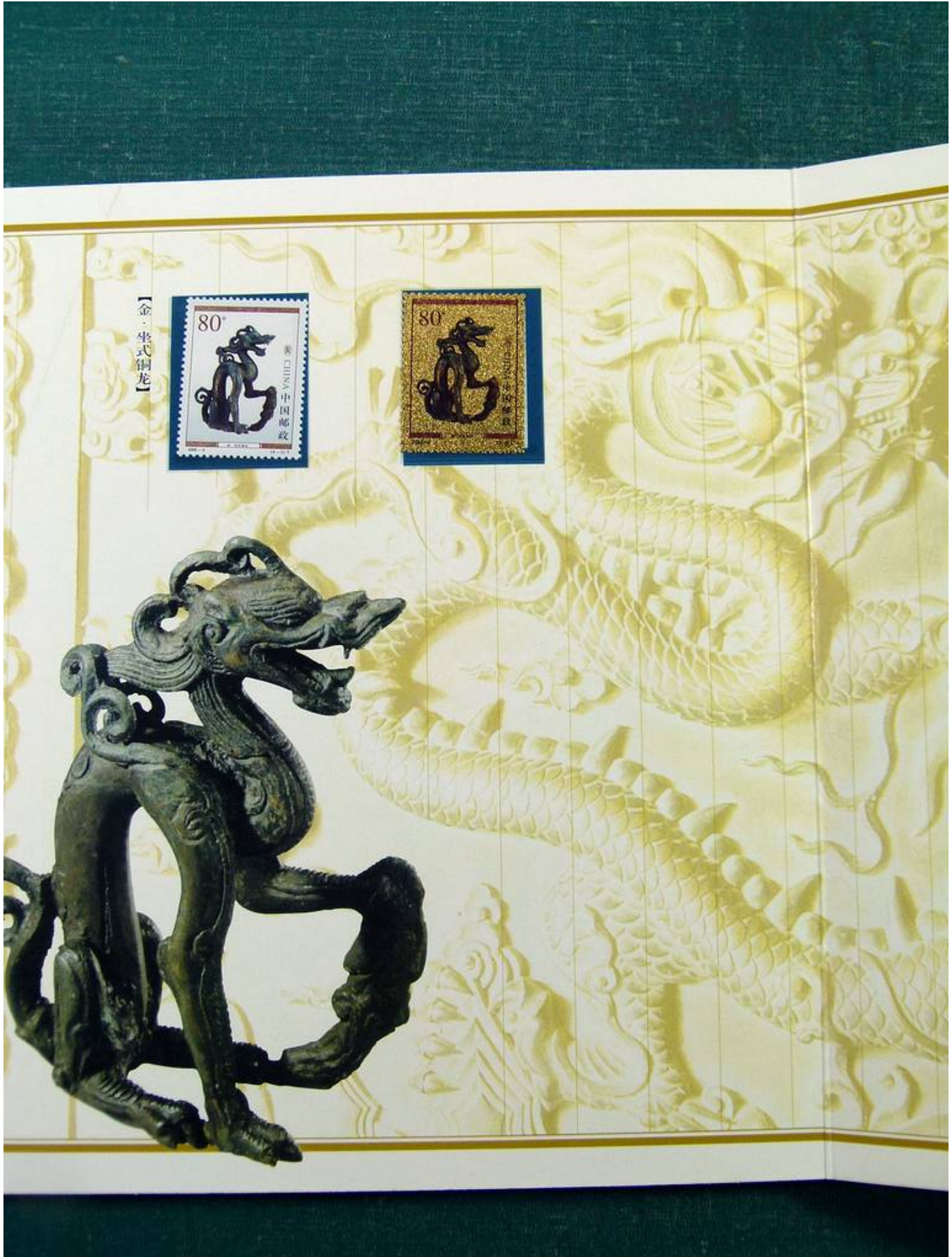




Foto nr.: 44





Foto nr.: 45

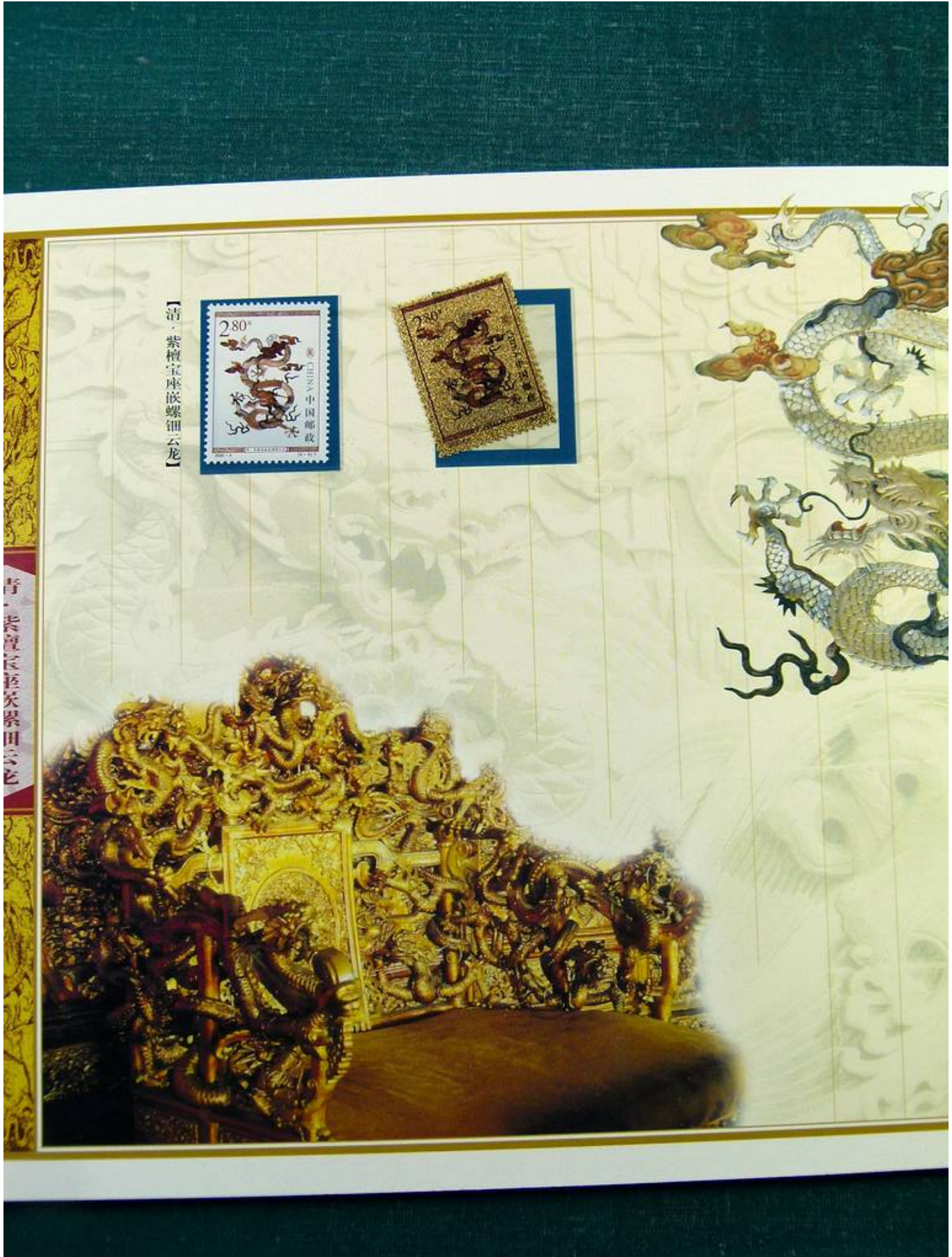
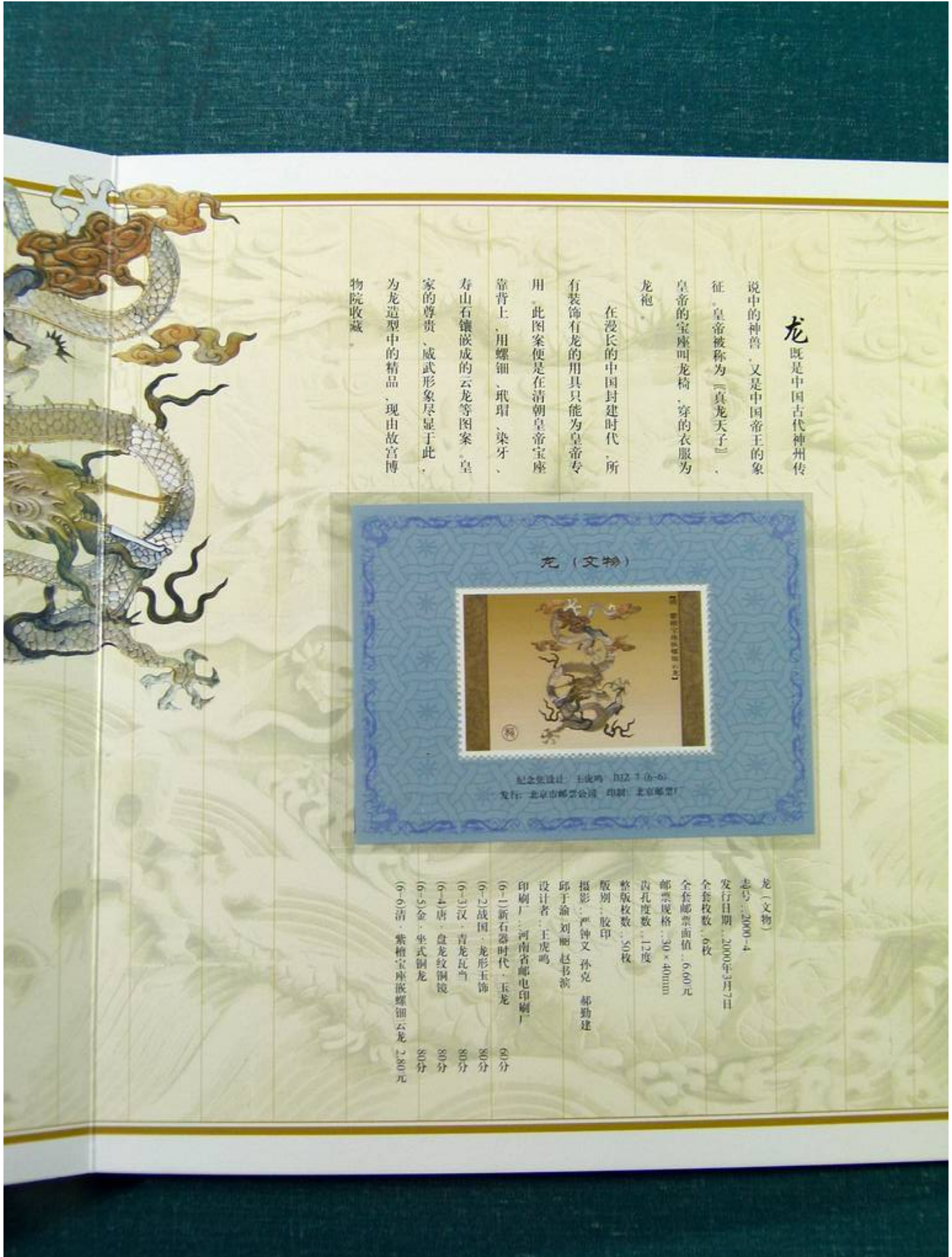




Foto nr.: 46



龙

龙既是中国古代神州传说中的神兽，又是中国帝王的象征。皇帝被称为『真龙天子』，皇帝的宝座叫龙椅，穿的衣服为龙袍。

在漫长的中国封建时代，所有装饰有龙的用具只能为皇帝专用。此图案便是在清朝皇帝宝座靠背上，用螺钿、玳瑁、染牙、寿山石镶嵌成的云龙等图案。皇家的尊贵、威武形象尽显于此，为龙造型中的精品，现由故宫博物院收藏。



龙 (文物)

志号：2000-4

发行日期：2000年3月7日

全套枚数：5枚

全套邮票面值：6.60元

邮票规格：30 × 40mm

齿孔度数：12度

整版枚数：50枚

版别：胶印

摄影：严钟义 孙克 郝勤建

设计者：王虎鸣

印刷厂：河南省邮电印刷厂

(6-1)新石器时代·玉龙

(6-2)战国·龙形玉饰

(6-3)汉·青龙瓦当

(6-4)唐·盘龙纹铜镜

(6-5)金·坐式铜龙

(6-6)清·紫檀宝座嵌螺钿云龙

20分

20分

20分

20分

20分

20分



Foto nr.: 48

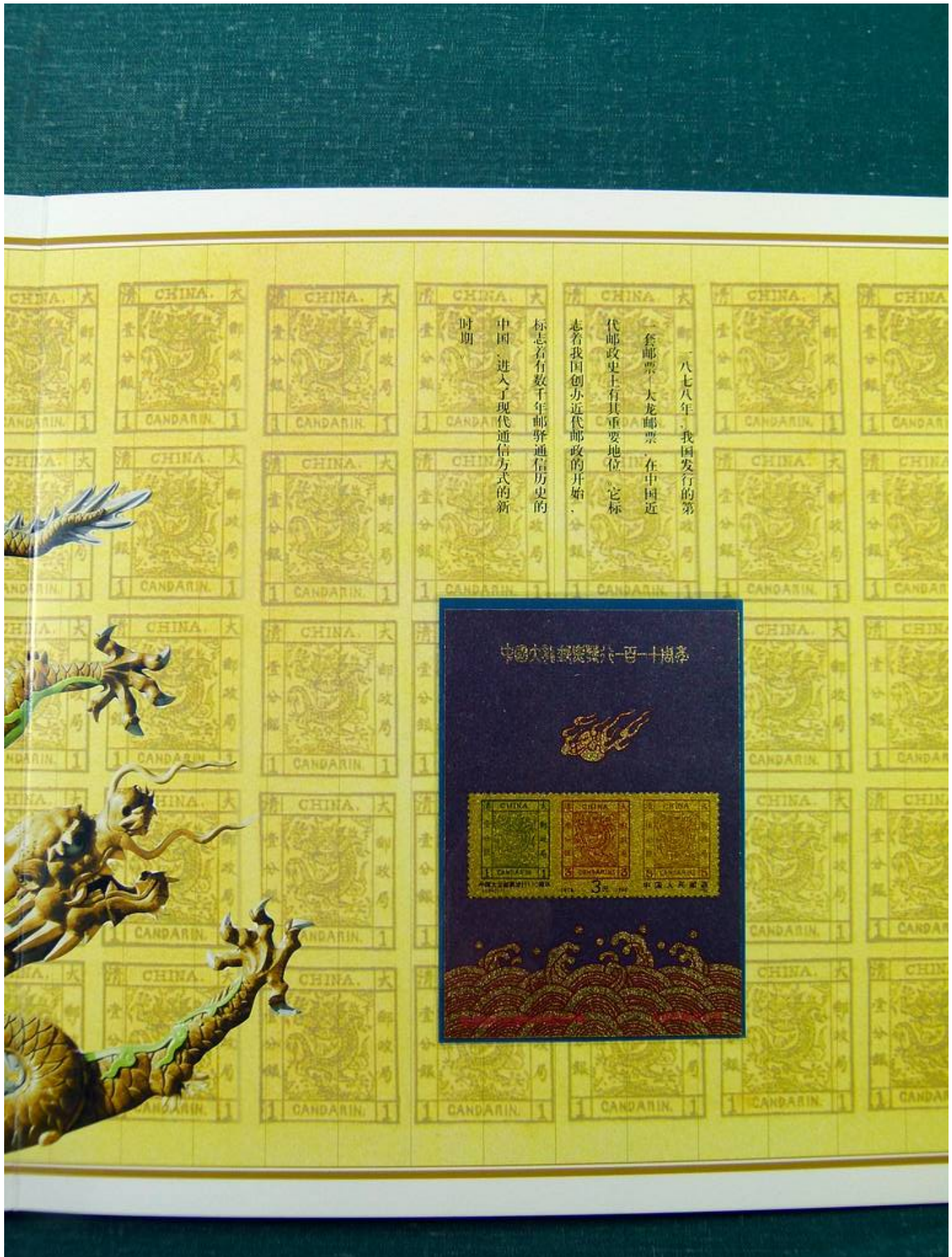




Foto nr.: 49



中國是世界上有名的衣冠王國，禮儀之邦。尊卑有序的典章與服制度是等級森嚴的社會制度的縮影。龍袍是中國皇帝最神聖、最尊貴的禮服，也是最高權力的標志，它包含了中國等級文化中最耀眼的部分。據《尚書》記載：早在帝舜時代就出現了帝王服飾專用的十二章（日、月、星辰、山、龍、華蟲、黼、黻、藻、火、宗彝、米粉）。後來龍成為皇帝的象征，鳳是女性至尊的代表。

China has long been known as the "Garment Kingdom" and the "Land of Ceremony and Propriety" as well. Official apparel in ancient China was highly regulated, which reflected a strict hierarchical structure. As the symbol of the supreme power, dragon robe is a kind of ceremonial dress worn by the emperor, which is sacred and honored. According to *Shangshu*, there appeared Twelve Symbols used on the apparel of the rulers in the Shun age. The twelve imperial symbols were the sun, moon, constellation, mountain, dragon, flowery creature (phoenix), bronze vessels, seaweed, fire, grain, fu and fun. In later dynasty, the dragon became a symbol of the emperor, and the phoenix symbol of the empress.



Foto nr.: 50



中國是一個多民族國家，各民族都有自己的發展歷史和傳統文化，作為本民族文化表征的服飾顯示出了南方和北方、山區和草原的巨大差別，中國民族服飾千姿百態，五彩繽紛，有的華麗高貴，工藝精湛；有的風格樸素，粗獷豪放。無論質料、色彩、圖案、式樣還是飾品都十分豐富，顯示出自然、完美、統一的形式。不同的民族具有不同的服飾，即使同一民族內部也因支系的不同而各有區別。

China is a multi-nationality country. Each nationality has its own history and traditional culture. There are difference of apparel between the South and the North, the mountainous area and the grassland, which bear the specialty of each nationality. Chinese apparels are of great variety in styles. Some are magnificent and exquisite while some are plain and rough. All are rich in materials, colors, patterns, styles and adornments, which look natural, perfect and uniform. Costumes vary not only in different nationalities, but also in different branches of the same ethnic group.



Foto nr.: 51



天上取樣人間織，人們仰觀天文，俯察地理，把大千世界的種種氣象編進咫尺之幅中。中國以其悠久的織綉藝術而被稱為“絲國”。從材料上織綉可分為麻織、棉織、絲織；從工藝上分有素織、色織、提花、散花以及刺綉、繡絲等。織物品種豐富，花樣繁多。人們從生活中汲取靈感，把動植物紋樣，幾何圖形，通過藝術的處理和加工，運用于織物上。不少民族仍保留着古樸的民間風格，另一些民族則升華為嚴謹、細膩、逼真的專門技藝。通過圖案、色彩以及材料的巧妙結合，給人以美的享受，表達了人們對美好生活的憧憬及熱愛。

People take expression subjects from life to create patterns on fabrics. China is named as "the Kingdom of Silk" for its long history of weaving and embroidering art. According to materials, the fabric can be classified into cotton fabrics, linen fabrics and silk fabrics. According to technology, it can be divided into plain weaving, twill weaving, stain weaving, jacquard weaving, embroidery and Kesi (silk tapestry), etc. Most patterns of the fabrics take their source from daily life. Designs of animals, plants, and geometric figures adorn their fabrics after the artistic press. Many fabrics made by some nationalities still remain simple folk styles while others are getting more and more rigorous and exquisite. The ingenious combination of pattern, colors and materials in the fabric gives the people a feast of beauty, by which people express their great longing and love for a happy life.



Foto nr.: 52



飾品包括首飾、佩飾。中國民族佩戴飾物的歷史悠久。早在石器時代，我們的祖先就開始佩戴飾品。在漫漫歷史長河中，飾品的制作日益精良，璀璨奪目。各民族的飾品體現了各自不同的文化藝術，其工藝世代相傳。裝飾材料有金、銀、珊瑚、碧璽、翡翠、瑪瑙等，尤以銀器居多；裝飾樣式有頭飾、頸飾、胸飾、臂飾等等；圖案有人物、山水、鳥獸、花卉、吉祥文飾等，風格古樸、構圖豐滿，制作精巧，寓意深遠。這些飾物堪稱我國民族民間文化藝術寶庫中的珍品。

These adornments were worn on head or other parts of body. Chinese has a long history in wearing adornments. Early in the Stone Age, our ancestors started wearing all kinds of adornments. In the long history, people's techniques of making adornments have been passed from generation to generation and became increasingly exquisite. Different adornments reflect different culture and art of different ethnics. The materials of adornments include golden, silver, coral, jade and agate. The silver is the most widely used material. There are different kinds of adornments including head adornments, neck adornments, bosom adornments, arm and wrist adornments, etc. The patterns on the adornments are rich, such as the figures patterns, landscape patterns, plant patterns, birds and beasts patterns and lucky words. These articles are designed perfectly and processed exquisitely with simple style and profound significance. They are the treasures of Chinese folk art.



Foto nr.: 53





Foto nr.: 54



六靈喜送青龍升天圖龍被 明代

此幅龍被在表現形式上可以說獨樹一幟，畫面主體四爪行蟒貫穿三聯，其身體蜿蜒蠕曲，形體豐滿，表現出雄健威猛、氣吞萬象的性格特征。行蟒的周圍綉有麒麟、飛鶴、立鶴及神樹紋樣，烘托出青龍升天的神韻。

Longbei with a scene of six mystical beasts sending dragons flying into the heavenly realms - Ming Dynasty

The design of this article is unique in expression way. The main motif is a walking dragon with four claws which runs through three units of the article. The dragon's body is winding and rounded, which shows its power and force. Unicorn patterns, flying crane patterns, standing crane patterns and spiritual tree patterns surround the walking dragon with four claws, and act as foils to the four-clawed dragon's posture of flying into the heavenly realms.





Foto nr.: 55



龍鳳呈祥四季平安龍被 明代

此幅龍被中間主紋為太極圖紋。上下有舞鳳一對，左右飾以行蟒、虎各一對，巧妙地與太極圖案組合在一起，表現了對宇宙、生命起源的追問和探究。

Longbei with a scene of dragon and phoenix submitting good luck and symbols of safety Ming Dynasty

The main motif of the article is Supreme Ultimate, which is in the center position. The upper and lower area of the main motif are both decorated with a pair of dancing phoenix while the left and the right are both decorated with a pair of walking dragons with four claws and a pair of tigers. They combine with the motif Supreme Ultimate ingeniously. The patterns express the meaning of people's seeking and probing for the origin of universe and life.





Foto nr.: 56





Foto nr.: 57



獅子戲球麟鳳呈祥龍被 清代

此幅龍被滿幅通綉各種靈獸圖案，使畫面飽滿并充滿了華貴之氣。中幅綉麒麟望日及雙鳳朝陽紋樣是取麟鳳呈祥的含義。左右兩幅綉魚化龍紋樣，寓意子成龍之意。

Longbei with a scene of twin lions playing with a ball plus a picture of unicorn and phoenix submitting good luck Qing Dynasty

The article is fully embroidered with all kinds of mythical animal, which makes it full of luxurious atmosphere. The middle unit of the fabric is embroidered with a pattern of twin phoenixes facing the sun and a pattern of a unicorn gazing at the sun, which convey the meaning of *Lin Feng Cheng Xiang* (unicorn and phoenix conveying luck). The left and right units of it are each embroidered with the scene of a fish changing into a dragon, which express the meaning of *Wang Zi Cheng Long* (longing to see one's son succeed in life).



Foto nr.: 58



四季平安麒麟鳳呈祥龍被 清代

此幅龍被主要以蟒、鳳、麒麟三種神獸作為表現對象，麒麟，扭頭怒視，粗頸奔放；四爪行蟒，鬚首怒視，超凡脫俗；雙鳳朝陽，吉祥富麗。

Longbei with a picture of unicorn and phoenix submitting good luck and symbols of safety Qing Dynasty

The article takes the three mythical animals: four-clawed dragon, phoenix and unicorn as its depicted objects. The unicorn is turning round and staring angrily, which looks bold and straightforward. The walking dragon with four claws is raising its head and staring angrily, which looks extraordinary. The twin phoenixes facing the sun convey a sense of auspiciousness and magnificence.





Foto nr.: 59





Foto nr.: 61

集團簡介

"美特斯·邦威"是集團自主創立的休閒服品牌。自從1995年4月22日，集團開設第一家專賣店，至今已有1500家專賣店遍布全國。目前，集團擁有上海、溫州、北京、杭州、重慶、成都、廣州、沈陽、西安、天津、濟南等十一家分公司。集團在國內服裝行業率先採取"虛擬經營"業務模式，走連鎖經營的發展道路，由此發展成中國休閒服飾行業的龍頭企業之一。

2005年是美特斯邦威成立十周年，集團進入二次創業階段。面向未來，集團以"百億企業，百年品牌"作為戰略目標，堅持走可持續性發展之路，從業務模式創新向管理流程創新，再向資本結構創新轉變，全面提升管理，注重品牌內涵挖掘，充分利用信息化平臺整合社會資源，打造全球化知名品牌。

A Brief Introduction to Metersbonwe Group

Metersbonwe is a casual wear brand founded by Metersbonwe Group independently. The first speciality store was opened on April 22 1995. The number of stores now has reached over 1,500 all over China. Up to now, the Group consists of 11 branches in Shanghai, Wenzhou, Beijing, Hangzhou, Chongqing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Xi'an, Tianjin and Jinan. Metersbonwe was the first one to adopt "Virtual Operation" business mode in China apparel industry and develop chain store under the brand of Metersbonwe, which make it become one of the leading casual wear brands in China.

2005 is Metersbonwe's tenth anniversary, it will step into a new stage. Aimed at the strategic goal of setting up the "Old-established Metersbonwe", the group will persist on the road of sustainable development and transfer firstly from business mode to management mode and then to capital structure mode to advance the management level in the whole process. Facing the future, the group will focus on the brand concept, take advantage of information platform to unite market resources and spare no effort to make our brand a recognized and respected one in the global apparel market.



美特斯邦威集團總部啟用典禮暨
美特斯邦威服飾博物館開館紀念



美特斯邦威集團

郵政編碼



Foto nr.: 62



庆祝中国人民对外友好协会成立 50 周年
1954—2004

请 柬
INVITATION



菜
單



庆祝中国人民对外友好协会成立 50 周年
1954—2004

请 柬



Foto nr.: 63





Foto nr.: 64



加拿大
Canada

中国-加拿大联合发行
诺尔曼·白求恩



加拿大是北美洲北部国家，东临大西洋，西濒太平洋，西北部邻美国阿拉斯加州，南界美国本土，北靠北冰洋达北极圈。面积997.06万平方公里，人口约3108.19万（2001年），其中，英裔居民占42%，法裔居民占26.7%，土著居民（印第安人、米提人和因纽特人）约占3%，有色少数族裔占11%，现有华约100万人。大部分信天主教或基督教新教。英语和法语同为官方用语。首都渥太华。1970年10月13日与中国建立外交关系。

中加两国于1990年3月3日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。诺尔曼·白求恩（1890-1939）生于加拿大安大略省格雷文赫斯特镇，是著名的胸外科医生。伟大的国际主义战士。1936年他曾为反法西斯的西班牙人民服务，并创建了第一个流动的输血站。在中国抗日战争爆发后，他又率领国际医疗队来到中国，为中国的抗日战争作出了卓越的贡献。后因抢救伤员感染中毒于1939年11月12日在河北省完县逝世。这套邮票的发行促进和加强了中加两国人民的友谊。



Canada is a country in the north of North America, with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Alaska of the United States of America to the northwest, the mainland of the United States of America to the south and the Arctic Ocean to the north. It has an area of 9.9706 million square kilometers and a population of 31.0819 million (2001), among which the British descendants occupy 42%, the French descendants 26.7%, the aborigines (Indian, Metis, Inuit) about 3%, and other color minorities 11%. Canadian Chinese have about 1 million. Most residents believe in Catholicism or Christianity. English and French are the official languages. Ottawa is the capital city. On Oct. 13, 1970, Canada and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and Canada jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on March 3, 1990. Norman Bethune (1890-1939), who was born in Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada, was a famous surgical doctor in cardiorespiratory and a great internationalist. In 1936, he served the Spanish people who were fighting the fascists and set up the first mobile blood transfusion station. After the China's War of Resistance Against Japan broke out, Dr. Bethune arrived in China as head of an international medical team and made outstanding contributions. He contracted blood poisoning while operating on wounded soldiers and died in Wanxian County, Hebei Province on Nov. 12, 1939. The joint issue of these stamps enhanced and promoted the friendship between the people of the two nations.





Foto nr.: 65



中国 - 美国联合发行
鹤



美国全称美利坚合众国，位于北美洲中部，北接加拿大，南临墨西哥，东濒大西洋及墨西哥湾，西临太平洋。由本土四十八州、哥伦比亚特区和阿拉斯加、夏威夷两个海外州组成。面积937.26万平方公里。人口2.83亿（2001年）。其中白人均占80%，黑人约占10%，华裔3.3%，华约160多万，多巴人美国籍。英语为国语，首都为华盛顿。自然资源丰富。1979年1月1日与中国正式建立外交关系。

中美两国于1994年10月9日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。黑颈鹤与美洲鹤同属鹤形目，鹤科，都是迁徙性的大型涉禽。黑颈鹤是我国特产动物，主要生活在青藏高原草甸沼泽地带，是鹤类中唯一生活在高原的种类，约有二千只左右，属国家一级重点保护野生动物。美洲鹤只分布于北美洲，越冬地点主要在美国，仅有二百多只，是国际著名濒危物种，属美国法律保护动物。黑颈鹤和美洲鹤都是国际一类保护动物。



America, full named the United States of America, is located in the middle of North America, with Canada to the north, Mexico to the south, the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. It consists of 48 states in the mainland, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii, with a total area of 9,372.6 million square kilometers and a population of 283 million. The white people occupy 80%, the black 10%, Asian descendants 3.3%. There are about 1.6 million Chinese and the most have joined American nationality. English is the native language and Washington is the capital city. On Jan. 1, 1979, the United States and China established the diplomatic relations.

On Oct. 9, 1994, China and the United States jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps. Both black-necked and whooping cranes, large migrating waders, are in the order Gruiformes of the family Gruidae. China's speciality, the black-necked crane inhabits mainly grassy marshes and swamps of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and it is the only species among its kind living on the plateau. About 2,000 in existence, it is the first-grade wild animal under the state protection. Distributed only in North America, the whooping crane winters mainly in the United States. A near extinct species known over the world and only 200 or more in existence, it is under the protection of the law of the United States. Both the black-necked and whooping cranes are listed as the first-grade birds under the international protection.



Foto nr.: 66



中国-泰国联合发行
中泰建交 20 周年



泰国旧名暹罗国，东南亚中南半岛中部国家，同缅甸、老挝、柬埔寨、马来西亚为邻，东南临泰国湾，西南临安达曼海，面积 51.31 万平方公里，人口 6240 万（2000 年）。全国有 30 多个民族，泰族为主要民族，占 40%，老挝族为 35%，另有马来族、高棉族等民族。佛教为国教，90% 以上的居民信仰佛教，泰语为国语，首都曼谷。1975 年 7 月 1 日与中国建立外交关系。

为纪念中泰建交二十周年，两国政府于 1995 年 7 月 1 日联合发行纪念邮票 1 套，各 2 枚。中国和泰国自古以来就有着友好往来的历史，两国人民在长期的交往中建立了深厚的友谊。中泰两国建交以来，两国的友好关系得到全面、顺利的发展，在政治、经贸、科技、军事和文化等各个领域进行了良好的合作。我国云南省南部和泰国境内都有亚洲象群落，象在两国都是吉祥的象征。邮票上的两群亚洲象分别从中国和泰国方向朝河边走来，共饮一江水，象征中泰两国人民的友谊源远流长。



Thailand, used to be called Siam, is located in the middle of Indo-Chinese Peninsula in Southeast Asia, neighboring with Burma, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia. The southeast in Thailand is the Gulf of Thailand and the southwest Andaman of Burma Sea. It has an area of 513,000 square kilometers and a population of 62.4 million (2000). There are more than 30 ethnic groups among which Thai is the majority, occupying 40%, and Laos is 25%. Other ethnic groups include Khmers and Malay. Buddhism is the national religion with over 90% of citizens believing in Buddhism. Thai is the official language and Bangkok is the capital. On July 1, 1975, Thailand and China established the diplomatic relations.

In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between China and Thailand, both governments jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on July 1, 1995. With a long history of exchange of friendly visits, the two peoples of China and Thailand have kept a deep friendship. Since the establishment of the diplomatic relations, the friendly relations between the two countries have undergone a comprehensive and smooth development. Successful cooperation has been achieved in politics, economy, trade, science, technology, military affairs and culture. Groups of Asian elephants live in both Yunnan Province of China and Thailand, which are the symbol of luck in both countries. The two groups of elephants in stamps, coming from China and Thailand respectively and drinking the water of the same river, shows the long-standing friendship between the two nations.

泰国
Thailand





Foto nr.: 67



澳大利亚
Australia

中国-澳大利亚联合发行
珍稀动物



澳大利亚在南半球东部,位于南太平洋和印度洋之间,由澳大利亚大陆和塔斯马尼亚等岛屿组成。东南太平洋的珊瑚海和塔斯曼海,北、西、南三面临印度洋及其边缘海。面积769.2万平方公里,人口1920万(2000年6月),其中74.2%是英国及爱尔兰后裔,华裔占4.9%,土著居民占2%,居民多信基督教,通用英语,首都堪培拉。1972年12月21日与中国建立外交关系。

中澳两国于1995年9月1日联合发行纪念邮票1套,各2枚。熊猫和考拉都是世界最著名的珍稀濒危动物。熊猫属食肉目大熊猫科,以竹为主食,是中国特产动物;考拉属后兽有袋目树袋熊科,食性专一,只吃几种桉树的叶子,是澳大利亚特产动物。熊猫和考拉性格温顺,憨态可掬,深受人们特别是孩子们的喜爱。由于熊猫和考拉抵御疾病和敌害的能力很弱,故其数量日渐稀少,现已受到中国和澳大利亚两国政府的法律保护。



Australia is located in the east of the south hemisphere, in-between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It consists of Australia Continent and islands such as Tasmania Island, with the Coral Sea and the Tasman Sea of the Pacific Ocean to the east and the Indian Ocean to the north, the west and the south. It has an area of 7.692 million square kilometers and a population of 19.2 million (June 2000), among which 74.2% are British and Irish descendants and 4.9% are Asian descendants and the aborigines are 2%. Most residents believe in Christianity. English is the official language and Canberra is the capital city. On Dec. 21, 1972, Australia and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and Australia jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Sept. 1, 1995. The giant panda and koala are world-known rare animals in peril of extinction. Belonging to the Family Ursidae of Order Carnivora, giant pandas feed on bamboo and are a speciality of China. Belonging to the Marsupial Family, Phalangeridae, koalas live on eucalyptus leaves and are a speciality of Australia. The giant panda and koala are loved by people, especially by children for their meek and charming character. Decimated by diseases and natural enemies, they are decreasing in number. Now the giant panda and koala are respectively under the protection of laws of China and Australia.



Foto nr.: 68



圣马力诺

San Marino



中国 - 圣马力诺联合发行

古代建筑



圣马力诺全称圣马力诺共和国。欧洲南部内陆国。在亚平宁山脉东北部，四周与意大利领土接壤。面积61.19平方公里。人口约2.5万（1996年12月）。意大利语为官方语言。信天主教。首都圣马力诺。始建于公元301年。1263年制定共和法规。是欧洲最古老的共和国。1971年5月6日与中国建立外交关系。

中圣两国于1996年5月6日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。中国和圣马力诺均为文明古国，有着悠久灿烂的文化 and 两国人民友好往来的历史。新中国成立后，两国于1971年正式建立外交关系，开始了多方面更为密切的交往。在两国建交25周年之际，特发行了这套纪念邮票。邮票图案分别为中国的长城和圣马力诺城堡，为中圣两国的友谊增添了新的篇章。



San Marino, with full name of Republic of San Marino, is an inland country in the south of Europe. It is located in the northeast of Montes Apenninus and surrounded by Italy. It has an area of 61.19 square kilometers and a population of 25,000 (December 1996). Italian is the official language. The main religious belief is Catholicism and San Marino is the capital city. The country was founded in 301 A.D. In 1263, its first republic law was stipulated which made it the oldest republic country in Europe. On May 6, 1971, San Marino and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and San Marino jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on May 6, 1996. As countries with ancient civilizations, China and San Marino have a long history of splendid cultures and cultural exchanges between the two peoples. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the two countries established the diplomatic relations in 1971 and closer contacts started since then. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the diplomatic relations, a set of stamps with the designs of the Great Wall of China and the Castle of San Marino, was jointly issued, opening a new chapter for Sino-San Marino friendship.





Foto nr.: 69



中国-新加坡联合发行
城市风光



新加坡为东南亚城市岛国。在马来半岛南端，马六甲海峡南口，北隔柔佛海峡与马来西亚相邻，南隔新加坡海峡与印度尼西亚相望。由新加坡岛及附近60个小岛组成。其中新加坡岛占全国面积的91.6%，总面积647.5平方公里，人口321.75万（1999年6月），华人占76.9%，马来语为国语，华语、泰米尔语和英语为公用语，行政中心新加坡市。1990年10月3日与中国建立外交关系。

中新两国于1996年10月9日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。中国与新加坡有着十分相近的文化传统，随着友好关系的不断发展，两国在城市建设方面的交流与合作也取得了可喜的成就。苏州盘门位于我国历史名城苏州城西南隅，是较完整的古城遗址和我国唯一水陆并存城门。新加坡市，亦称星洲，新加坡共和国首都。二十世纪六十年代起进行市区重建，现代建筑鳞次栉比，市容美丽整洁，被誉为“花园城市”。



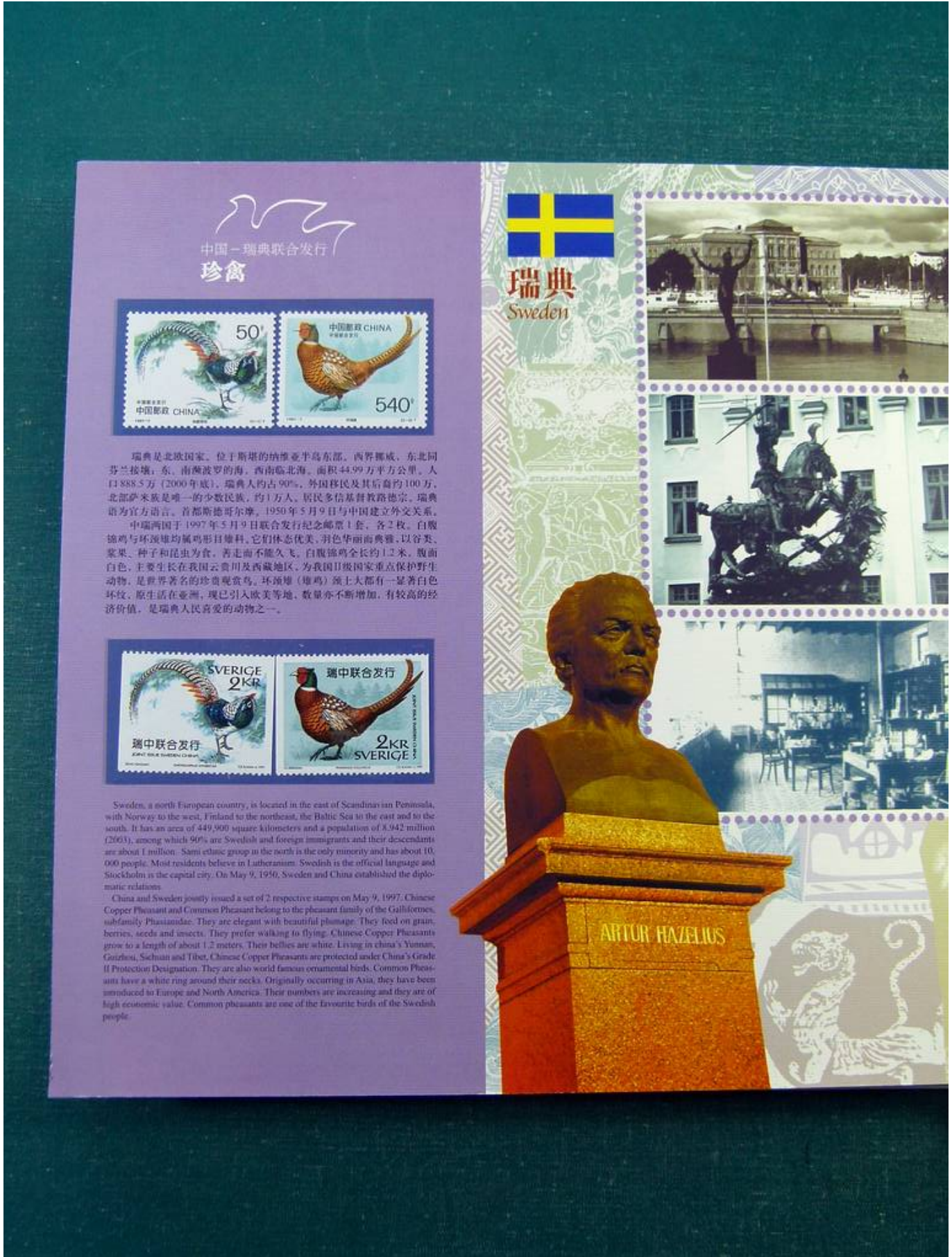
Singapore, an island country in Southeast Asia, is located in the south of Malay Peninsula and at the south point of Malacca Strait, facing Malaysia on the north bank of Johore Strait and Indonesia on the south bank of Singapore Strait. It consists of over 60 neighboring small islands and Singapore Island that occupies 91.6% of the total area of 647.5 square kilometers of Singapore. It has a population of 3,217,500 (June 1999) among which 76.9% are Chinese. Malay is the native language and Chinese, English and Tamil are the official languages. Singapore city is the administrative center. On Oct. 3, 1990, Singapore and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and Singapore jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Oct. 9, 1996. China and Singapore have similar cultures and traditions. With the constant development, the two nations have made gratifying achievements in the exchange and cooperation in their urban construction. Suzhou's Panmen Gate, located at the southwest corner of Suzhou, is a famous and complete relic of a Chinese ancient city and the only site of city gate built on both land and water in China. Singapore city, also called the Star State, is the capital of Republic of Singapore. The city started to be rebuilt in 1960s. With tight rows of modern buildings, and its beauty and tidiness, the city has been known as a "Garden City".

新加坡
Singapore



Foto nr.: 70



中国—瑞典联合发行
珍禽



瑞典是北欧国家，位于斯堪的纳维亚半岛东部，西界挪威，东北同芬兰接壤；东、南濒波罗的海，西南临北海。面积44.99万平方公里，人口888.5万（2000年底），瑞典人约占90%，外国移民及其后裔约100万，北部萨米族是唯一的少数民族，约1万人，居民多信基督教路德宗，瑞典语为官方语言。首都斯德哥尔摩，1950年5月9日与中国建立外交关系。

中瑞两国于1997年5月9日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。白腹铜鸡与环颈雉均属鸡形目雉科，它们体态优美，羽色华丽而典雅，以谷类、浆果、种子和昆虫为食，善走而不能久飞。白腹铜鸡全长约1.2米，腹面白色，主要生长在我国云南及西藏地区，为我国国家级重点保护野生动物，是世界著名的珍贵观赏鸟，环颈雉（雄鸡）颈上大都有一显著白色环纹，原生活在亚洲，现已引入欧美等地，数量亦不断增加，具有较高的经济价值，是瑞典人民喜爱的动物之一。



Sweden, a north European country, is located in the east of Scandinavian Peninsula, with Norway to the west, Finland to the northeast, the Baltic Sea to the east and to the south. It has an area of 449,900 square kilometers and a population of 8,942 million (2003), among which 90% are Swedish and foreign immigrants and their descendants are about 1 million. Sami ethnic group in the north is the only minority and has about 10,000 people. Most residents believe in Lutheranism. Swedish is the official language and Stockholm is the capital city. On May 9, 1950, Sweden and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and Sweden jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on May 9, 1997. Chinese Copper Pheasant and Common Pheasant belong to the pheasant family of the Galliformes, subfamily Phasianidae. They are elegant with beautiful plumage. They feed on grain, berries, seeds and insects. They prefer walking to flying. Chinese Copper Pheasants grow to a length of about 1.2 meters. Their bellies are white. Living in China's Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan and Tibet, Chinese Copper Pheasants are protected under China's Grade II Protection Designation. They are also world famous ornamental birds. Common Pheasants have a white ring around their necks. Originally occurring in Asia, they have been introduced to Europe and North America. Their numbers are increasing and they are of high economic value. Common pheasants are one of the favourite birds of the Swedish people.

瑞典
Sweden



ARTUR HAZELIUS



Foto nr.: 71





Foto nr.: 73



中国-法国联合发行
故宫和卢浮宫



法国位于欧洲西部,包括科西嘉等岛屿,西濒大西洋的比斯开湾,西北隔拉芒什海峡(英吉利海峡)同英国相望,东北、东、西南邻比利时、卢森堡、德国、瑞士、意大利、摩纳哥、西班牙、安道尔,东南濒地中海,面积55.16万平方公里,人口6040万(2000年),包括350万外国侨民,法兰西民族由多个民族混合构成,主要民族为法兰西人,多信天主教,法语为国语,首都巴黎,1964年1月27日与中国建立外交关系。

中法两国于1998年9月12日联合发行纪念邮票1套,各2枚,中国的故宫和法国的卢浮宫,分别位于两国首都北京和巴黎,故宫,又名紫禁城,是明清两代皇宫,布局对称,宏伟壮观,富丽堂皇,是世界现在规模最大最完整的古代木结构宫殿建筑群,现为故宫博物院,卢浮宫,世界最大最壮丽的王宫建筑之一,始建于腓力普二世,数世纪以来不断扩大,成为气势雄伟的宫殿建筑群,现为法国国立艺术博物馆,故宫和卢浮宫两座举世闻名的古代建筑是我们人类共同拥有的宝贵财富。



France is located in the west of Europe, including Island of Corsica and other islands, Bay of Biscay of the Atlantic Ocean is to the west and to the northwest across English Strait is the Great Britain. Other neighboring countries include Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Morocco, Spain and Andorra. The southeast is the Mediterranean Sea. The total area is 551,600 square kilometers and the population is 60.4 million, among which 3.5 million are immigrants. There are several ethnic groups, among which Frenchmen are the majority. The main religious belief is Catholicism and French is the official language. Paris is the capital city. On Jan. 27, 1964, France and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and France jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on September 12, 1998. The Imperial Palace of China and Louvre Palace of France are respectively located in Beijing and Paris, the capitals of the two countries. The Imperial Palace, also called the Forbidden City, is the imperial palace of the Ming and the Qing Dynasties. The symmetrical, grandiose and magnificent Forbidden City is the world's largest and most complete ancient wood-structure complex. It is now the Palace Museum. Louvre Palace is one of the largest and most grandiose imperial buildings of the world. First built during the reign of Philip II, it has been expanded in the past centuries to a magnificent palace complex. It is now the National Art Gallery of France. The Imperial Palace and Louvre Palace, the two world-famous ancient buildings are the precious treasures owned by the mankind.





Foto nr.: 74



中国-瑞士联合发行
瘦西湖和莱芒湖



瑞士是欧洲中部内陆国，同法国、意大利、奥地利、列支敦士登、德国接壤。面积4.13万平方公里，人口720万（1999年），日耳曼人占63.6%，余为法兰西人、意大利人。德、法、意及拉丁罗曼语为官方语言。居民多数信基督教或天主教。首都伯尔尼全境为山地和高原，湖光山色，风景优美。旅游业发达。1950年9月14日与中国建立外交关系。

中瑞两国于1998年11月25日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。瘦西湖在江苏扬州市西郊，湖长十余里，是扬州著名的风景区。因湖身狭长曲折，与杭州西湖相比，另有一种清瘦秀丽特色，故称瘦西湖。它以大虹桥、五亭桥等二十四桥最为著名。湖中既有天然自成的景色，又有扬州独特风格的园林，犹如一幅山水画卷。莱芒湖位于瑞士西南部，法国东部，面积531平方公里。环湖山峰终年积雪，湖光山色，十分秀丽，是著名的风景区和疗养地。湖畔的希雍城堡是瑞士最古老的城堡之一，内有教堂、塔、以及仓库、监狱、地道等军事机构。在城堡的墙和柱子上，有许多古今题名和绘画。



Switzerland is an inland country of Europe, neighboring France, Italy, Austria, Liechtenstein, and Germany. The total area is 41,300 square kilometers and the population is 7.244 million (2001), among which Germans are 63.6% and others are French and Italian. German, French, Italian and Latin Romanes are the official languages. Most residents believe in Christianity and Catholicism. Berne is the capital city built in mountains on plateau. The beautiful sceneries of lakes and mountains promote the tourism of Switzerland. On September 14, 1950, China and Switzerland established the diplomatic relations.

China and Switzerland jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on November 25, 1998. The Slender West Lake is located in the west suburb of Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province. The 5-kilometer-long lake is a famous scenic spot of the city. As the lake is narrow and long compared with the West Lake in Hangzhou and has a unique outlook, it is called the Slender West Lake. The most famous scenes are the twenty-four bridges including the Great Rainbow Bridge and the Five-Pavilion Bridge. Along the lake, there are both natural scenes and gardens in Yangzhou style, creating a piece of landscape painting. Lemman Lake is located in the southwest of Switzerland and to the east of France. Covering 531 square kilometers, the lake is surrounded by the mountains whose peaks are covered with snow all year round. It is a beautiful and famous scenic area and health resort in Switzerland. The Nyon Castle on the Lemman Lake is one of the oldest castles. Inside the castle are the church, bridges, towers, warehouses, prisons and underground ways. On the walls and pillars of the castle, there are many autographs and paintings.





Foto nr.: 75



中国-俄罗斯联合发行
马鹿



俄罗斯联邦位于欧亚大陆北部，幅员辽阔，横跨东欧和北亚大部分地区，北临北冰洋，东临太平洋，西临波罗的海，总面积1707万平方公里，为世界面积最大的国家。人口约1.5亿（2009年12月），民族130多个，其中俄罗斯人约占82.95%，俄语为国语，居民多信奉东正教，其次为伊斯兰教，首都莫斯科，世界主要大国之一。俄国的前身苏联1949年10月2日与中国建交，是世界上最早承认新中国的国家。

中俄两国于1999年5月18日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚，马鹿，亦称“赤鹿”，哺乳纲，偶蹄目，鹿科，雄性马鹿体长2.2-3米，前高约1.5米，雌鹿较小，雄鹿头上长有一对粗大的角，长而有叉，最多的可达八个叉，第一、二叉很接近，耳朵大，尾短，颈及四肢较长，较耐寒，栖息环境多种多样，有迁徙现象，夏季上山，冬季下山至平层密林中，常群居，其鹿茸具有很高的药用价值，分布于亚洲、欧洲、北美洲和非洲北部，在中国主要产于东北、甘肃、宁夏等地，为国家二级保护动物，现中俄等国兴起养鹿业，马鹿是重点养殖对象之一。



Russia is located in the north of Eurasia, across from the East Europe to the North Asia. The Arctic Ocean is to its north, the Pacific Ocean is to the east and the Baltic Sea is to the west. The total area is 17.07 million square kilometers and makes it the largest country in the world. The population is 0.15 billion (December 2009) with 130 ethnic groups, among which the russians are 82.95%. Russian is the national language. The first religious belief is Orthodox Church and the second is Islam. With Moscow as the capital city, Russia is one of the major large countries in the world. On October 2, 1949, the Soviet Union, the predecessor of today's Russia, established diplomatic relations with China and was the earliest country in the world to recognize New China.

China and Russia jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on May 18, 1999. Red deer or called reddish deer, an artiodactyl is mammal in the family of deer, it with big ears, short tail, and long neck and legs. A full-grown stag, as the male Red Deer is called, stands about 2.2-3 meters in length and 1.5 meters in height at the shoulders; the hind, or female, somewhat less. A stag has a pair of big horns, each with 8 faciations at most and the first and the second ones close to each other. It can endure very cold weathers and inhabits in various environments. As a migrating animal, red deer move up to mountains in summer and come back to the feet of mountains and forests in winter. Those antler of a young stag is a kind of medicine. They scatter in Asia, Europe, North America and the north of Africa. In China, there are red deer in the northeast, Gansu and Ningxia. They are under the second class key protection of the state. Now, raising red deer is very popular in both China and Russia.

俄罗斯
Russia



Foto nr.: 76



朝鲜，全名朝鲜民主主义人民共和国，位于亚洲东部的朝鲜半岛北部，北和中国为邻，东北与俄罗斯接壤，南与韩国相连，西临黄海，东濒日本海，面积12.28万平方公里，人口2211.4万（1996年），为单一朝鲜人，国语为朝鲜语，首都平壤。古代就同中国有友好往来，1949年10月6日与中国建交，是最早同新中国建交的国家之一。

中朝两国于1999年10月6日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚，庐山屹立于江西省九江市北，东临鄱阳湖，北濒长江，占地面积250平方公里，素有“匡庐奇秀甲天下”之称。庐山一年四季景象变幻无穷，各有万千情趣。庐山云雾，诡谲变化，神奇莫测，庐山瀑布形状不同，风格各异，驾空而降，动人心魄。金刚山位于朝鲜东部太白山脉的北部，金刚山有一万二千多个山峰，峰峰相连，巍峨壮观，主峰毗卢峰，海拔1630米。金刚山奇特的山岩在明媚的阳光照射之下放出耀眼的光辉，远远看去就象闪闪发光的金刚石。

Korea, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, lies in the north of the Korean Peninsula of Asia, with China to the north, Russia to the northeast and the Republic of Korea to the south. It borders the Yellow Sea to the west and the Sea of Japan to the east. The total area is 122,800 square kilometers and the population is 22,114 million. It has only one ethnic group with Korean as the national language. Pyongyang is the capital city. The friendship between Korea and China traced back to ancient times. On October 6, 1949, as one of the earliest countries, Korea established diplomatic relations with China. On October 6, 1999, China and Korea jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps. Lu Shan Mountain stands in the north of Jiujiang city of Jiangxi Province, with Boyang Lake to the east and the Yangtze River to the north. It covers an area of 250 square kilometers, renowned for its unique sceneries. The landscapes in the four seasons are fantastic with the changing fog and clouds. Varied in shape, the waterfalls in Lu Shan flow down from the high with vigor and strength. Kang Kang Shan Mountain lies in the north of Taebaek Mountain in the east of Korea. There are more than 12,000 peaks among which the main peak is 1,630 meters high. Under the strong sunshine, the unique rocks in the mountain look like shiny diamonds.



Foto nr.: 77



中国 - 哈萨克斯坦联合发行
盃壶和马奶壶



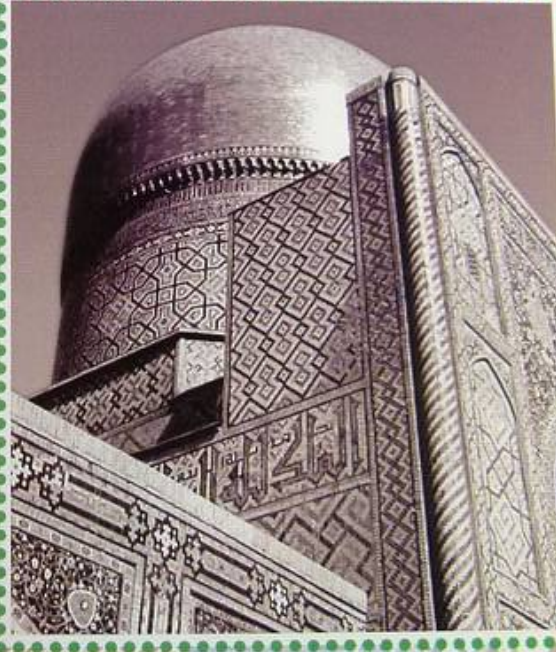
哈萨克斯坦共和国位于亚洲中部,北邻俄罗斯,南与吉尔吉斯斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦、土库曼斯坦接壤,西濒里海,东接中国,面积272.49万平方公里,为世界最大的内陆国。人口1484万(2001年1月),131个民族,主要为哈萨克人和俄罗斯人,哈萨克语为国语,也通用俄语,居民半数以上信伊斯兰教,首都阿斯塔纳。1992年1月3日与中国建立外交关系。

中哈两国于2000年6月28日联合发行纪念邮票1套,各2枚。盃壶,是清朝乾隆时期景德镇烧造古青铜器一火(温酒的器具)的形状烧制的一种茶壶,现收藏于西藏自治区拉萨市的罗布林卡博物馆。马奶壶是哈萨克人在旅行时使用的,用于存放马奶的皮制民间实用工艺品,打不破摔不坏的皮制马奶壶挂在马鞍上,对哈萨克人的游牧生活方式非常方便。两枚邮票的画面中,衬托盃壶的底图选取的是宋代名画《碾茶图》,衬托马奶壶的背景是哈萨克斯坦一幅古老的岩画。



Kazakhstan Republic is located in the middle of Asia, with Russia to the north, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the south, the Caspian Sea to the west and China to the east. The total area is 2,724,900 square kilometers, which makes it the biggest inland country in the world. The population is 14.84 million (January 2001) with 131 ethnic groups, among which most are Kazakh and Russian. Kazakh is the national language and Russian is also very popular. More than half of the population believe in Islam. Astana is the capital city. On Jan. 3, 1992, Kazakhstan and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and Kazakhstan jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on June 28, 2000. He Kettle was an imitation of ancient bronze ware during the reign of Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty, made in Jingdezhen Town, a famous ware capital. It was used as container for wine. Now, it is kept in Rubiolenka Museum of Tibet. Tereyk Kettle, leather-made container for milk, is used by Kazakhstan people when they travel. The unbreakable feature makes it convenient for nomadic life by hanging the kettle on the saddle. The design of He Kettle is from a famous painting in the Song Dynasty and the background behind the Tereyk Kettle is from an ancient cliff painting.



哈萨克斯坦
Kazakhstan



Foto nr.: 78



古巴
Cuba



中国—古巴联合发行
海滨风光



古巴共和国位于加勒比海西北部、东与海地相望、南距牙买加140公里、北离美国佛罗里达半岛南端217公里。由古巴岛、青年岛和附近1600多个小岛组成。是西印度群岛中最大的岛国。面积11.09万平方公里。其中古巴岛面积10.5万平方公里。人口1120万（2000年），白种人占66%，混血种人和黑种人占34%。西班牙语为官方语言。多信天主教。首都哈瓦那。1960年9月28日与中国建立外交关系。
中古两国于2000年9月26日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。中方所选的地点是海南省文昌市的椰林湾。文昌市位于海南省东北部，三面临海。这里不仅山清水秀，还有大片椰林，种植面积和产量占全省将近一半。椰林湾位于文昌市东部椰林风景名胜区内，为椰林最多之处。弧形的海湾风光旖旎，海水清澈，沙滩洁净。南国的椰风海韵在这里得到了完美的结合。古方所选的地点是海滨游览胜地巴拉德罗旅游区，位于马坦萨斯省北端，距首都哈瓦那130公里。海滩长达21公里，宽50—100米。这里毫无污染的纯粹的自然风光令人陶醉。



The Republic of Cuba is located in the northwest of the Caribbean Sea, facing Haiti to the east, 140 kilometers away from Jamaica to the south and 217 kilometers away from Florida of the US to the north. It consists of Cuba Island, Youth Island and other 1600 small islands, and is the biggest island country in West Indies. The total area is 110,900 square kilometers, among which Cuba Island is 105,000 square kilometers. The population is 11.2 million with 66% of the white and 34% of the half-breed and the black. Spanish is the official language and most people believe in Catholicism. Havana is the capital city. On September 28, 1960, Cuba and China established the diplomatic relations.
China and Cuba jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on September 26, 2000. The Chinese design is from the Coconut Palm Bay of Wenchang city of Hainan Province. Wenchang city is located in the northeast of Hainan Province, with seas surrounding it on three sides. The coverage and production of Coconut Palm trees are almost half of the whole province. The Coconut Palm Bay, which has the most coconut palm trees, lies in the scenic resort of west Wenchang city. The pure sand beach and lucid seawater along the arc-shaped bay is a great attraction. The Cuba design is from Varadero Beach, which is 130 kilometers away from the capital Havana. The beach is 21 kilometers long and 50-100 meters wide. The unpolluted natural landscape there is charming and elegant.





Foto nr.: 79



中国-巴西联合发行
木偶和面具



巴西联邦共和国位于南美洲东南部，是南美洲疆域最大、人口最多的国家。北部接壤圭亚那、苏里南、圭亚那、委内瑞拉、哥伦比亚、西界秘鲁、玻利维亚，南接巴拉圭、阿根廷、乌拉圭，东濒大西洋。面积854.74万平方公里，人口1.696亿(2000年)。白人占54.03%，混血种人占39.94%，黑人占5.39%，余有印第安人、日本人、华人。多信天主教，葡萄牙语为官方语言。首都巴西利亚。1974年8月15日与中国建立外交关系。

中巴两国于2000年10月9日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。木偶艺术是中国古老的艺术种类之一，分为提线木偶、杖头木偶、偶发木偶和掌中木偶(布袋戏)等多种形式，其中尤以提线木偶最为古老，传统形象保持最好。我国福建泉州一带的提线木偶，有着极强的民族传统色彩和独特魅力。在木偶头像的雕刻和彩绘上，保留了唐代人物绘画的造型风格。巴西每年都要举行盛大的狂欢节，人们头戴面具，化装成神话人物、古代人物或者半鬼蛇神，在广场、街道上游行，以或欢快、或幽默、或恐怖的形象博得观赏者的欢呼。狂欢时人们所戴的面具选材十分丰富，一般由蜡或普通的硬纸板做成，面具上的色彩五颜六色，形象夸张奇异。



Located in the east of South America, the Federative Republic of Brazil is the biggest and most populous country in South America, with Guinea (France), Suriname, Guinea, Venezuela, Colombia to the north, Peru, Bolivia to the west, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south and coasting along the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The total area is 8,547,400 square kilometers and the population is 0.1696 billion (2000). The white people are 54.03%, the half-breed are 39.94% and the black are 5.39%. Other people include Indian, Japanese and Chinese. Most people believe in Catholicism and Portuguese is the official language. Brasilia is the capital city. On August 15, 1974, Brazil and China established the diplomatic relations. China and Brazil jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Oct. 9, 2000. The art of Dolls is one of the ancient arts in China, and it has many varieties such as the hanging dolls, the stick dolls, the dolls dancing on fire and the hand dolls. The hanging dolls are the oldest one which keeps best the traditional images. The hanging dolls originating from Quanzhou of Fujian Province have vivid colors and expressive charms. The carving and painting techniques in making the dolls follow the style in the Tang Dynasty. In Brazil, the grand carnival is held every year. People wear costumes and masks in order to disguise themselves as legendary or ancient characters, dancing and singing in streets or in squares. The patterns of masks are from various themes, and they are made of wax or hard paperboard in colors.

巴西
Brazil



Foto nr.: 80



比利时 Belgium

中国-比利时联合发行 陶瓷



比利时王国位于欧洲西部，北连荷兰，东邻德国，东南与卢森堡接壤，南和西南与法国交界，西北隔多佛尔海峡与英国相望。面积3.05万平方公里，人口1021.4万（1999年），佛拉芒人约占59.2%，讲佛拉芒语，瓦隆人约占40.2%，讲法语，居民90%信天主教，城市化率97%，首都布鲁塞尔，1971年10月25日与中国建立外交关系。

中比两国于2001年6月12日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚，中国辉煌灿烂的陶瓷艺术是对人类文明的重要贡献之一。在新石器时代已有陶瓷，殷商时期就有了瓷器。国家级文物鲤鱼纹彩陶瓶属于新石器时代庙底沟类型，距今已有五千多年，1958年出土于甘肃省甘谷县西坪，现收藏于甘肃省博物馆，它显示出中国制陶历史的悠久，现藏于比利时布鲁塞尔皇家艺术历史博物馆的中国清代景德镇定烧瓷粉彩壶为馆藏定烧瓷中的珍品。定烧瓷是18世纪荷兰东印度公司根据欧洲的需要专门向中国定制的瓷器。这件粉彩壶既有典型的欧洲造型，又有中国传统的装饰纹样，中西交融，珠联璧合，为定烧瓷中有代表性的珍品。它显示出中比文化交流和经贸往来的源远流长。



The Kingdom of Belgium is located in the west of Europe, with Holland to the north, Germany to the east, Luxembourg to the southeast and France to the south and the southwest, facing the Great Britain to the north-west across the Dover Strait. The total area is 30,500 square kilometers and the population is 10,223 million (2001), among which 59.2% are Flemish, speaking Flemish; 40.2% are Walloon, speaking French. 90% of the citizens believe in Catholicism and 97% of the nation is urbanized. Brussels is the capital city. On October 25, 1971, China and Belgium established the diplomatic relations.

China and Belgium jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on June 12, 2001. The Chinese art of pottery and porcelain has made outstanding contributions to the human civilizations. Pottery came into being in the Neolithic Age and porcelain appeared in the Periods of Shang and Yin. The Color Pottery Vase with designs of man-faced salamander belongs to the style of the late Neolithic Age dating back to 5000 years ago, which represents the long history of Chinese pottery art. It was unearthed in Xiping of Gansu county of Gansu Province in 1958 and now it is exhibited in Gansu Museum. The Coffee Pot with Mixed Glaze, stored at Brussels Royal Art History Museum, was specially produced for Europe at Jingdezhen of China in the 18th century. The coffee pot is of a typical European design and traditional Chinese decoration. It is a symbolic treasure in porcelain product and also represents the history of cultural and economic exchange between the two nations.



Foto nr.: 81



中国—埃及联合发行
古代金面罩头像



埃及，全称为阿拉伯埃及共和国，跨亚、非两大洲，大部分位于非洲东北部，只有苏伊士运河以东的西奈半岛位于亚洲西南。西连利比亚，南接苏丹，东临红海并与巴勒斯坦、以色列接壤，北濒地中海。面积100.2万平方公里，人口6521万（2000年），87%为阿拉伯人，信伊斯兰教，国语是阿拉伯语。首都开罗。境内除尼罗河谷地和三角洲外，沙漠、半沙漠占国土面积96%以上。埃及是第一个承认中国并同中国建交的阿拉伯非洲国家，1956年5月30日与中国建立外交关系。

中埃两国于2001年10月12日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。三星堆金面罩头像为四川三星堆遗址出土，约有三千多年历史。三星堆遗址位于四川省广汉市南星镇三星村，邮票上的这尊“金面罩铜质人头像”用铜鎏金制成，是三星堆雕像中最为珍贵的一件。图坦卡蒙金面罩为三千多年前埃及法老图坦卡蒙的黄金面罩。图坦卡蒙是古埃及第18王朝国王，金面罩是20世纪初在其墓穴内发现的。中国和埃及联合发行的这套邮票，将成为这两个文明古国的历史见证。



Egypt, or the Arab Republic of Egypt, is located in the northeast of Africa, with a small part of its territory (Sinai Peninsula) in the east of the Suez Canal and lying in the southwest of Asia. It borders on Libya to the west, Sudan to the south and coasts along the Red Sea to the east neighboring Palestine and Israel and the Mediterranean Sea to the north. The total area is 1 002 million square kilometers and the population is 65.21 million (2000), among which 87% are Arabians, believing in Islam. Arabian is the national language. Cairo is the capital city. Except for the Nile valley and delta, 96% of the country is covered by desert and semi-desert. Egypt is the first Arabic country to recognize China and establish diplomatic relations with China. The diplomatic relations were established on May 30, 1956.

China and Egypt jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on October 12, 2001. The gilded mask unearthed in Sanxingdui Site of Sichuan Province has a history of more than 3000 years. The relics of the Sanxingdui are located in Sanxing Village of Nanxing County in Guanghan City of Sichuan Province. The gilded mask with golden human head figure made of gold-plating bronze is the most precious piece among the relics. The gold mask of Tutankhamen belonged to the Pharaoh of ancient Egypt 3,000 years ago, who was the 18th King of the ancient Egypt. It was discovered in the early 20th century in his tomb. These jointly issued stamps are proofs of these two ancient civilizations.

埃及



Foto nr.: 82



葡萄牙
Portugal

中国-葡萄牙联合发行
古代帆船



葡萄牙共和国位于欧洲西南部伊比利亚半岛西部，东、北接西班牙，西、南临大西洋，面积9.21万平方公里，人口1031.8万（2001年），99%以上为葡萄牙人，余为西班牙人等。葡萄牙语为官方语言，97%以上居民信奉天主教，首都里斯本，1979年2月8日与中国建立外交关系。中葡两国于2001年11月8日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。中国的古代帆船是1974年在泉州湾后渚港发掘的13世纪宋代海船，是一艘尖底型多桅船，从现存船体造型和结构上看可能是福建建造的中型远洋海船，是宋以后沿江、沿海四大船型之一“福船”的前身。其复原长度可达34米，宽11米，型深4米，载重量达200余吨。该古船陈列于泉州开元寺内的泉州湾古船陈列馆，葡萄牙的古船是14-15世纪的三桅快帆船，两枚票由海平面图案连在一起，分别以中国古塔和葡萄牙古城堡为衬托景物，颇具象征性和历史感。



The Republic of Portugal is located in the southwest of Iberian Peninsula of Europe, with Spain to the east and the north and the Pacific Ocean to the west and the south. The total area is 92,100 square kilometers and the population is 10,318 million. 99% of the people are Portuguese and others are Spanish. Portuguese is the official language. 97% of the citizens believe in Catholicism. Lisbon is the capital city. On Feb. 8, 1979, China and Portugal established the diplomatic relations.

China and Portugal jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Nov. 8, 2001. The ancient boat in the Chinese stamp is a sailboat built in the Song Dynasty in 13th century and excavated in Quanzhou Houzhu Harbor in 1974. It can be recognized from its body and structure as a multi-mast pointed-bottom oceangoing boat, which was the predecessor of "Fuzhou Boat", one of the four types famous in the Song Dynasty. The original boat is 34 meters long, 11 meters wide, 4 meters deep and has a carrying capacity of over 200 tons. Now, it is displayed in the Ancient Boat Exhibition Museum in Quanzhou Bay. The caravel with triangle sail and 3 masts in the Portuguese stamp was built in 14th -15th century. The two stamps use the ancient tower of China and the ancient castle of Portugal as the connected background, representing the histories.





Foto nr.: 83



马来西亚 Malaysia

中国-马来西亚联合发行 珍稀花卉



马来西亚位于东南亚,国土被南中国海分隔成东西两部分,西马位于马来半岛南部,北与泰国接壤,南与新加坡隔柔佛海峡相望,东临南中国海,西濒马六甲海峡,东马位于加里曼丹岛北部,与印尼、菲律宾、文莱相邻。面积32.97万平方公里,人口2271.2万(1999年底),马来人及其他土著人占60%,华人占25%,伊斯兰教为国教,马来语为国语,英语为通用语,华语和泰米尔语也是主要语言。首都吉隆坡。1974年5月31日与中国建立外交关系。

中马两国于2002年2月5日联合发行纪念邮票1套,各2枚。金花茶属双子叶植物纲山茶科,常绿小灌木。1933年,我国植物学家左景烈在广西防城发现,采集到当地人称“黄花油茶”的金花茶标本。1963年,它才被正式定名为金花茶。炮弹花属双子叶植物纲玉蕊科,该树树形优美,花艳丽美观,果大如球状炮弹,成串的从老树干长出,极富观赏性,其内胚乳又可作饮料食用。原产南美洲热带雨林地区,马来西亚引进栽培。



Malaysia, located in the southeast of Asia, is separated by China Sea into the western part and the eastern part. The western part is in the south of the Malay Peninsula, with Thailand to the north, Singapore to the south across Johore Strait, the South China Sea to the east and the Malacca Strait to the west. The eastern part is in the north of Kalimantan Island, bordering on Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei. The total area is 329,700 square kilometers and the population is 22.712 million (1999). Malay and the aborigines are 60% and Chinese are 25%. Islam is the national religion and Malay is the national language. English, Tamil and Chinese are also very popular in Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur is the capital city. On May 31, 1974, Malaysia and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and Malaysia jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Feb. 5, 2002. Camellia Chrysantha belongs to the camellia family of the broad-leaved evergreen shrub. In 1933, a Chinese botanist Mr. Zuo Jinglie found and picked the sample of the so-called Yellow Oil Tea in Guangxi Province. It was named Camellia Chrysantha not until 1963. Cannonball flower, belonging to the lecythidaceae of the broad-leaved evergreen shrub, blossoms in bright colors and its fruits are shaped like cannonballs coming out of the old trunk. The endodermis milk is a kind of drink. It originated in South America and was introduced to Malaysia.



Foto nr.: 84



斯洛伐克

Slovakia





中国 - 斯洛伐克联合发行
亭台与城堡



斯洛伐克共和国是欧洲中部的内陆国。东邻乌克兰，南接匈牙利，西连捷克、奥地利，北毗波兰。面积4.9万平方公里。人口约540万（1999年底），86%是斯洛伐克人，余为匈牙利人等。主要信奉罗马天主教。官方语言为斯洛伐克语。首都布拉迪斯拉发。中国同原捷克斯洛伐克于1949年10月6日建交。1993年1月1日斯洛伐克独立后，中国政府予以承认并与之建立外交关系。

中斯两国于2002年10月12日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。那那市是2300多年前战国时期赵国的都城。那那台是邯郸市内赵国历史唯一的地上遗存，相传是赵武灵王为检阅军队和观赏歌舞而建，已有二千多年的历史。因为它由许多台子连接垒列而成，“连接非一，故名丛台”，或称武灵丛台。“博伊尼采城堡”位于斯洛伐克西部小镇博伊尼采。如今它是中欧地区最具吸引力的文化遗址之一，其浪漫的轮廓，高耸的塔楼和塔尖带有法国卢瓦尔城堡、威尼斯文艺复兴时期宫殿以及哥特式等建筑风格，风采迷人。



The Republic of Slovakia is an inland country in the central part of Europe, with Ukraine to the east, Hungary to the south, Czech and Austria to the west and Poland to the north. The total area is 49,000 square kilometers and the population is 5.4 million (end of 1999). Slovaks occupy 86% and others are Hungarian. Most people believe in Catholicism. Slovak is the official language and Bratislava is the capital city. On Oct. 6, 1949, China and the former Czech-Slovakia established the diplomatic relations. After the independence of Slovakia on Jan. 1, 1993, the government of China recognized it and established the diplomatic relations with it.

China and Slovakia jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Oct. 12, 2002. Handan city used to be the capital of Zhao Kingdom during the Warring States 2,300 years ago. Congtai building is the only above-ground relic of Zhao Kingdom in Handan city, which was built by Wuling King of Zhao Kingdom for inspecting armies and appreciating dancing. It has a history of 2,000 years. It consists of a group of pavilions and so it was called Congtai, meaning a series of pavilions. Bojnice Castle is located in Bojnice County in the west of Slovakia. Bojnice Castle is now one of the most attractive cultural relics, with its romantic layout, soaring towers, and the Loire and Gothic style buildings.



Foto nr.: 85



中国-韩国联合发行
武术与跆拳道



韩国，全名大韩民国。位于亚洲大陆东北朝鲜半岛的南半部，北连朝鲜民主主义共和国，西濒黄海，东临日本海，东南隔朝鲜海峡与日本相望。面积9.94万平方公里。人口4764.45万（2002年7月）。为单一朝鲜人，通用朝鲜语。50%左右的人口信奉佛教、基督教等宗教。首都汉城。1992年8月24日与中国建立外交关系。

中韩两国于2002年11月20日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。武术是中国强身自卫的传统民族体育项目，包括拳术、刀、枪、剑、棍等各种套路和搏击术。对于增强体质，锻炼意志有良好作用。跆拳道古称跆拳道，是起源于古代朝鲜的民间武艺。后逐渐收录了“手搏”等武艺的技术、方法和一些器械的使用方法，并将其与中国武术和日本武道交融结合，形成了现在的跆拳道体系。1980年国际奥委会正式承认世界跆拳道，跆拳道更加蓬勃发展。



The Republic of Korea is located in the southern part of Korea Peninsula in Asia, with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the north, the Yellow Sea to the west, coasting along the Sea of Japan to the east and with Japan to the southeast across the Korea Strait. The total area is 99,400 square kilometers and the population is 47,644,5 million (July 2002). Korean is the only ethnic group in the country with Korean as the national language. 50% of the people believe in religions such as Buddhism, Christianity. On August 24, 1992, China and Korea established the diplomatic relations.

China and Korea jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Nov. 20, 2002. Martial arts, or Wushu, is a traditional Chinese athletic sport, which consists of a series of fighting skills with swords, spears, or sticks. It can build up one's body and contribute to self-defense. Taekwondo is one of the Korean traditional athletic sports, featuring the combining attack with both arms and legs, and tools. It also combines the skills of martial arts of China and Japan. In 1980, the International Olympic Committee formally ratified the World Taekwondo Association, which promoted its development.



Foto nr.: 86



中国 - 伊朗联合发行
钟楼与清真寺



伊朗，全名为伊朗伊斯兰共和国。曾名波斯。位于亚洲西南部。北邻亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆、土库曼斯坦，西与伊拉克、土耳其接壤，东与巴基斯坦和阿富汗交界，南濒波斯湾和阿曼湾。大部分国土位于伊朗高原，平均海拔1200米。面积164.5万平方公里。人口6390万（2000年4月），波斯人约占66%，阿塞拜疆人占25%，余为库尔德人等。伊斯兰教为国教。波斯语为国语。首都德黑兰。1971年8月16日与中国建立外交关系。中伊两国于2003年4月15日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。西安钟楼和伊斯法罕清真寺分别为中国与伊朗富有民族特色的古代建筑。西安钟楼位于西安城内东西北四条大街交汇处的街心，始建于明洪武年间（1384年），在古代楼上悬钟用以报时。楼顶覆以碧色琉璃瓦并饰以金箔，飞檐重楼，庄严瑰丽。伊朗这座清真寺位于伊斯法罕市伊曼广场东部，是阿巴斯沙阿一世时期（1621年）为一位深受尊敬的宗教领袖而建，名为卢图福拉教长清真寺。其风格独特，装饰精美，堪称艺术和建筑相结合的辉煌之作。



The Islamic Republic of Iran, used to be called Persia, is located in the southwest of Asia, with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan to the north, Iraq and Turkey to the west, bordering on Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east and coasting along the Persia Gulf and the Oman Bay. Most of the country lies in the Iran plateau with the average altitude of 1,200 meters above sea level. The total area is 1,645 million square kilometers and the population is 63.9 million (April 2000). Persian is 66% and Azerbaijani is 25%. Others are Kurdish. Islam is the national religion and Persian is the national language. Teheran is the capital city. On August 16, 1971, China and Iran established the diplomatic relations. China and Iran jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on April 15, 2003. Xi'an Bellfry and Isfahan Mosque are the ancient buildings with the characteristics of each nation respectively. Xi'an Bellfry is located in the center of the intersection of 4 streets in directions of the east, the west, the south and the north respectively. It was built in 1384 during the reign of Hongwu Emperor of the Ming Dynasty. The bell suspended in the Bellfry was used for announcing the time. The roof is covered with green glazed tiles decorated with goldleaf, showing solemn dignity. Isfahan Mosque is located in the east of Imams Square of Isfahan, which was built for a famous religious leader during the reign of Shah Abbas the Great (1621) and then called Imam Lofollah Mosque. The building, of a distinct style and exquisitely decorated, is a brilliant masterpiece that combines art and architecture.



Foto nr.: 87



中国-匈牙利联合发行
图书艺术



匈牙利共和国是欧洲中部内陆国。东邻罗马尼亚、乌克兰，南接斯洛文尼亚、克罗地亚和南斯拉夫联盟，西与奥地利为邻，北同斯洛伐克接壤。面积9.3万平方公里，人口1004.4万（2000年1月），主要民族为匈牙利族，约占98%，余为德意志人、斯洛伐克人、罗马尼亚人等，信奉天主教和基督教新教，官方语言为匈牙利语，首都布达佩斯，1949年10月6日与中国建立外交关系。

中匈两国于2003年9月30日联合发行纪念邮票1套，各2枚。这套邮票分别代表了两国图书艺术的成就。中国所选的书籍是宋朝本《周礼》，现收藏于北京大学图书馆，是我国现存最早的插图本，为南宋时期建阳书坊所刻，刻印精美，图文并茂，反映了宋代的版画艺术和雕刻印刷的水平，现为孤本。主图背景天一阁，位于现在的浙江省宁波市，建于明代嘉靖末年，是我国现存最早的私人藏书楼。匈牙利所选的古代书籍是《匈牙利插图编年史选萃》，其装帧华丽，富有鲜明的匈牙利民族文化特色。主图背景为匈牙利国家塞切尼图书馆大楼。



The Republic of Hungary is an inland country in the middle of Europe, with Romania and Ukraine to the east, Slovenia, Croatia and Yugoslavia to the south, Austria to the west and Slovakia to the north. The total area is 93,000 square kilometers and the population is 10,044 million (Jan. 2000), among which Hungarian are 98% and others include German, Slovak and Romanian. Catholicism and Christianity are the main religions. Hungarian is the official language. Budapest is the capital city. On Oct. 6, 1949, Hungary and China established the diplomatic relations.

China and Hungary jointly issued a set of 2 respective stamps on Sept. 30, 2003. The set of stamps represents respectively the achievements of the book printing of the two countries. The book selected by China is the Song-dynasty edition of the Rituals of Zhou with annotations, which was printed at the Juyiyang Printing House during China's Southern Song Dynasty, and is now collected in the Beijing University Library. The illuminated book was exquisitely printed, representing the level of block-printing technology and engraving art of the Song Dynasty. It is the only existing copy. The background in the design is Tianyige of Ningbo city of Zhejiang Province, which was built at the end of the reign of Jiaqing Emperor of the Ming Dynasty and is the earliest library in existence. The ancient book selected by Hungary is the Hungarian Illuminated Chronicle which is beautifully bound with distinct Hungarian cultural characteristics. It is now among the collection of the National Szechenyi Library in Budapest, which forms the background in the design of the stamps.

匈牙利
ngary



Foto nr.: 88



收藏证书

为隆重纪念中国人民对外友好协会成立50周年,增进世界各国人民之间的友谊,我们特此倾情推出《世界和平永驻 人民友谊万年》中外联合发行邮票珍藏版。

本册珍藏了迄今为止所有中外联合发行的纪念邮票共二十四组,每组均含中外邮票各一套(2枚),总计96枚。册中按照邮票发行日期的先后顺序将与我国联合发行邮票的国家及邮票内容逐一介绍,同时选用各国最具代表性的风光图片生动地展现了该国的风采神韵。将这些中外联发邮票汇于一册,充分表达了我们祈盼“世界和平永驻,人民友谊万年”的美好愿望。

本册由陈昊苏先生主编,中国人民对外友好协会监制,北京静雅斋邮票有限公司荣誉出品,全球限量发行贰仟册。

中国人民对外友好协会

Collection Certificate

In grand celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and to promote friendship between the people of all countries in the world, we specially present the treasure collection of the stamps jointly issued by China and foreign countries, which is entitled "The Perpetual World Peace - The Everlasting Friendship".

The Collection contains 24 groups of all the commemorative stamps jointly issued by China and foreign countries up till now, each group consisting of one Chinese and foreign set of stamps respectively (2 stamps for each set), with a total number of 96 stamps. In the order of the dates of issue, an introduction is given in the Collection about each country which has jointly issued stamps with China as well as the content of its stamps issued. Landscape pictures are also selected and used here to vividly display the charms and beauty of the respective countries. By compiling the stamps jointly issued by China and foreign countries, the Collection fully conveys our good wishes for "The Perpetual World Peace, The Everlasting Friendship".

The chief editor of the Collection is Mr. Chen Haosu. It is supervised in production by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, as an honorary product of Beijing Jingyazhai Stamps Limited Company. The Collection is published with a limited number of 2000 copies in the world.

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