### Course: Chinese Business Law

### Professor: Thomas Klitgaard

### Course Materials: The course will use the *China Law Deskbook* (Fourth Edition 2014) published by the ABA Section of International Law ($129.95) and *Introduction to Chinese Business Law* (statutes and other materials provided by Professor Klitgaard) available without charge on TWEN or provided before each class.

### First Assignment: See next pages.

### Additional Notes: Note from Faculty Services Office:

*China Law Deskbook* will be available for pick up from Faculty Services Office, Kendrick 300, from January 2\textsuperscript{nd} at 8:30am. *Introduction to Chinese Business Law* is uploaded on TWEN, along with the syllabus and first four weeks of assignments.
**ASSIGNMENT**

**Week One:** Chinese Business Law: “Boot Camp”

Internet Publishing: ABA 254-257 inclusive

Information and Data Privacy: ABA 262 through 266 (top)

Constitution of the People’s Republic: TWEN, Preamble, Articles 1 through 56 (first part of Constitution), note particularly Preamble, Articles 18, 24, 28, 32, 38, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50 through 54

**Culture:** The Dragon (Attached)

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Spring Semester 2018
THE DRAGON

In Chinese folklore, the Dragon is a mystical being. In contrast to the European dragon, which stands on four legs and is sometimes portrayed as evil, the Chinese Dragon has long been a unique symbol of power, grace, and fertility.

Huang Di, the First Emperor of China (221-210 BC), at first used a snake for his coat of arms. As he conquered other peoples and nationalities, he added the defeated enemy’s emblem to his coat of arms. This brought honor to the fallen, recognizing their nationalities.

Eventually, the coat of arms evolved into a Dragon, the most revered of all symbols in China. The Dragon has nine physical features: the horns of a stag; the head of a camel; the eyes of a crocodile or demon; the neck of a snake; the belly of a tortoise; the scales of a carp; the claws of an eagle; the feet of a tiger; and the ears of a cow. On its head the Dragon has a broad protrusion, called a chimyu, which allows the Dragon to ascend to the sky.

The Dragon has 117 scales; 81 are of the yang essence (sun), 36 of the yin essence (night). All blend together to form the universe, day and night. All the scales are different. The celestial Dragon has a flaming pearl under its chin. The pearl is associated with wealth, good luck, and prosperity.

The Dragon is a blend of many different attributes which lead to its strength and our good feelings for the Dragon. Each part builds upon, strengthens, and honors the rest. An ancient Chinese expression of good will was “Hoping that you will become a Dragon,” meaning as successful, powerful, and honorable as the Dragon.

In the Chinese Zodiac, the Dragon follows the Rabbit and precedes the Snake. People born in the year of the Dragon are healthy, energetic, honest, brave, and inspire confidence and trust. They can be a little temperamental at times. Recent Dragon years are 1952, 1964, 1976, 1988, 2000, and 2012.

The Chinese name for Kowloon, Jiu Long, means 9 dragons.

May the Dragon be with you.

Taken almost from history

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