

金秋十月——国庆与中秋同庆

Golden October

简要新闻: 北京阅兵式 parade show in Beijing

赫尔辛基国庆阅兵晚会 National Holiday's Performance in Helsinki

中秋晚会 Mid-Autumn festival

北京阅兵式

2009年10月1日上午,在北京天安门广场举行首都各界庆祝中华人民共和国成立60周年大会,中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席胡锦涛发表重要讲话,之后举行了盛大的阅兵式和群众游行。阅兵重点展示了新中国成立60年来特别是改革开放30年来国防和军队建设的成果,显示我维护世界和地区和平与稳定的坚定决心和意志,展示人民军队威武之师、文明之师、和平之师的良好精神风貌。

The year of 2009 marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. On October 1st, there was a great military parade and mass gathering to celebrate the



60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China on Tiananmen square of Beijing. This

military parade showed the achievements of the military over the past 60 years since the founding of New China, in particular, the past 30 years since the implement of reform and open policy; it also showed Chinese will and determination to protect international and local peace and stabilization.

赫尔辛基举行了庆国庆的文艺汇演

9月26日,中国驻芬兰大使馆联合赫尔辛基学联在赫尔辛基理工大学举办了盛大的国庆晚会。各地华人齐聚一堂,共同欢庆祝祖国60周年生日。中华人民共和国成立于1949年10月1日,于今已繁荣发展了60年。在中芬建交也即将满60周年之际,此次盛典更加意义非凡,



在展示中国文化,普天同庆之时,更加深了中芬友好往来的国际关系。此次晚会得到了社会各界的大力支持,有来自赫尔辛基的华商协会,赫尔辛基学联,坦佩雷学联,长城中芬友好协会,奥鲁学联,图尔库学联以及其他各类华人组织。本协会会员安珈莹亦受邀参加古筝民乐表演。本次晚会得了巨大成功。同时也为芬兰各地各界的华人同胞提供了更多的交流平台。

National Holiday's Performance in Helsinki

On September 26th, Helsinki Chinese students union and Embassy of China in Finland held a celebration for the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China in Helsinki

Technique University in Espoo. A musical performance with a strong Chinese style was presented on this occasion.

The year of 2009 marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. In order to observe this event, Embassy of China in Finland united Helsinki Chinese students union organized this National Holiday party. It lasted about 3 hours, with a variety of performances from different cities, like Oulu, Tulku, and Tampere being presented. Chinese students union and organizations from different cities delivered great support.

An Jiakuan, a Chinese student from University of Tampere majored in international journalism, was invited to give a traditional music performance during that celebration. The celebration won a huge success and people all present shared the happiness with all of the Chinese people living in Finland.

长城交流中心与芬中协会合作为华裔小朋友举办了聚会

10月3日是中国传统佳节-中秋节。芬中长城交流中心与Suomi-Kiina协会合作，共同为坦佩雷的中国儿童举办了一个晚会。现场气氛热烈，节目活泼有趣，孩子们通过故事讲解知道了有关中秋节的渊源和历史；具有专业水平的古筝演奏吸引了孩子们惊奇的目光，同时也让到场的



家长们感受到了抚琴赏月的中秋节日气氛。最有趣的是，Suomi-Kiina 协会的成员为本次活动准备了特殊的‘月饼’，他们烤出的‘月亮饼干’代表了西方人对我们月饼的理解及美好想象。

October 3, 2009 is China's traditional festival - Mid-Autumn Festival. In collaboration with the Suomi-Kiina Association, Great wall Ry (Finland-China Language, Education, Culture & Communication Center) held a party for local Chinese and Finnish children and families in Tampere, Finland. There were 80 participants, and the whole party was wonderful and lively.



The children learned through the story the origin and history of the Mid-Autumn Festival; zither (GuZheng, 古筝) played with a professional level has attracted the eyes of the children; the children and

their parents decorated their own moon biscuits with candies and sugar and sang songs together; and finally, everyone enjoyed tasting the delicious food, moon-cakes, and Finnish "Pulla". The special 'moon-cakes', made by the members of the Suomi-Kiina Association, made one of the highlights of the party. It represents the Western understanding of Chinese moon-cakes with a different but wonderful imagination.

中秋节的来历和为什么吃月饼

中秋节有悠久的历史，和其它传统节日一样，也是慢慢发展形成的，古代帝王有春天祭日，秋天祭月的礼制，早在《周礼》一书中，已有“中秋”一词的记载。后来贵族和文人学士也仿效起来，在中秋时节，对着天上又亮又圆一轮皓月，观赏祭拜，寄托情怀，这种习俗就这样传到民间，形成一个传统的活动，一直到了唐代，这种祭月的风俗更为人们重视，中秋节才成为固定的节日，《唐书·太宗记》记载有“八月十五中秋节”，这个节日盛行于宋朝，至明清时，已与元旦齐名，成为我国的主要节日之一。中秋节的传说是非常丰富的，嫦娥奔月，吴刚伐桂，玉兔捣药之类的神话故事流传甚广。

中秋传说之一——嫦娥奔月



相传，远古时候天上有十日同时出现，晒得庄稼枯死，民不聊生，一个名叫后羿的英雄，力大无穷，他同情受苦的百姓，登上昆仑山顶，运足神力，拉开神弓，一气射下九个多太阳，并严令最后一个太阳按时起落，为民造福。

后羿因此受到百姓的尊敬和爱戴，后羿娶了个美丽善良的妻子，名叫嫦娥。后羿除传艺狩猎外，终日和妻子在一起，人们都羡慕这对郎才女貌的恩爱夫妻。

不少志士慕名前来投师学艺，心术不正的蓬蒙也混了进来。

一天，后羿到昆仑山访友求道，巧遇由此经过的王母娘娘，便向王母求得一包不死药。据说，服下此药，能即刻升天成仙。然而，后羿舍不得撇下妻子，只好暂时把不死药交给嫦娥珍藏。嫦娥将药藏进梳妆台的百宝匣里，不料被小人蓬蒙看见了，他想偷吃不死药自己成仙。

三天后，后羿率众徒外出狩猎，心怀鬼胎的蓬蒙假装生病，留了下来。待后羿率众人走后不久，蓬蒙手持宝剑闯入内宅后院，威逼嫦娥交出不死药。嫦娥知道自己不是蓬蒙的对手，危急之时她当机立断，转身打开百宝匣，拿出不死药一口吞了下去。嫦娥吞下药，身子立时飘离地面、冲出窗口，向天上飞去。由于嫦娥牵挂着丈夫，便飞落到离人间最近的月亮上成了仙。

傍晚，后羿回到家，侍女们哭诉了白天发生的事。后羿既惊又怒，抽剑去杀恶徒，蓬蒙早逃走了，

后羿气得捶胸顿足，悲痛欲绝，仰望着夜空呼唤爱妻的名字，这时他惊奇地发现，今天的月亮格外皎洁明亮，而且有个晃动的身影酷似嫦娥。他拼命朝月亮追去，可是他追三步，月亮退三步，他退三步，月亮进三步，无论怎样也追不到跟前。

后羿无可奈何，又思念妻子，只好派人到嫦娥喜爱的后花园里，摆上香案，放上她平时最爱吃的蜜食鲜果，遥祭在月宫里眷恋着自己的嫦娥。百姓们闻知嫦娥奔月成仙的消息后，纷纷在月下摆设香案，向善良的嫦娥祈求吉祥平安。



The origin of Mid-Autumn Festival

The Chinese Moon Festival is on the 15th of the 8th lunar month. It's also known as the Mid-autumn Festival. Chinese culture is deeply imbedded in traditional festivals. Just like Christmas and Thanksgiving in the West, the Moon Festival is one of the most important traditional events for the Chinese.

The Moon Festival is full of legendary stories. Legend says that **Chang Er** flew to the moon, where she has lived ever since. The legend surrounding the "lady living in the moon" dates back to ancient times, to a day when ten suns appeared at once in the sky. The Emperor ordered a famous archer to shoot down the nine extra suns. Once the task was accomplished, Goddess of Western Heaven rewarded the archer with a pill that would make him immortal.

However, his wife (**Chang er**) found the pill, took it, and was banished to the moon as a result. Legend says that her beauty is greatest on the day of the Moon festival and his husband put a table with mooncakes and fruits in garden in order to remember his wife. For common people, we might see her dancing on the moon during the Moon Festival.

The Moon Festival is also an occasion for family reunions. When the full moon rises, families get together to watch the full moon, eat moon cakes, and sing moon poems. With the full moon, the legend, the family and the poems, you can't help thinking that this is really a perfect world. That is why the Chinese are so fond of the Moon Festival. Traditional mooncake is round that means reunions in Chinese.



教你做五仁月饼

月饼皮的配方:	The recipe of pastry	面粉: 320 克	Flour :320g
花生油: 80 克	Peanut oil 80g	转化糖浆: 220 克	Syrup: 220g
吉士粉: 15 克	Soda: 15g	五仁月饼馅的配方: The recipe of stuffing	
美国杏仁 80 克	American Almond 80g		
瓜子仁 80 克	Sun Flower seeds 80g		
芝麻仁 80 克	Sesame seed 80g	核桃仁 100 克	Walnut seed 100g
松子仁 50 克	pine nut seed 50g	椰蓉 40 克	Coconut crust: 40g
瓜糖 50 克	Mugua confect 50g		
桔饼 15 克	Orange Confect 15g		
糯米粉 250 克	Sweet flour 250g		
盐 10 克	Salt 10g		
砂糖 180 克	Sugar 180g		
花生油 125 克	Peanut oil 125g		
清水 160 ML	Water 160g		

烘烤方法:

烤箱预热 200 度，上下火烤 10 分钟再拿出来刷一层蛋液。

蛋液：一只蛋黄半个蛋白搅拌均匀

调温度到 150 度，烤 8 分钟或者是看着微黄的时候再拿出来刷一次蛋液这盘烤好，再烤 5 分钟就可以出炉咯。

Baking

First: 200c – 10 minuts

Second: Brash with egg

Finnal step: 150c-8minuts then brash with egg and then bake 5 minuts