

Chapter 1 : Could You Really Dig a Hole to China? | Mental Floss

*The Diggers from China: The Story of the Chinese on the Goldfields [Jean Gittins] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

In this Bissell commercial , to demonstrate how deep the machine was able to clean, they showed a cross-section shot of the earth as the machine cleaned deeper and deeper. It ended with a shot of a Chinese family as they watched in wonder as their carpet seemingly cleaned itself from underneath complete with the caption "Somewhere in China". China is very far away". Anime and Manga Excel Saga: In one episode of Pani Poni Dash! Comic Books Superman , evidently. Supergirl questions this and Mon-El explained that this was the first time in 1, years he had a physical form, and actually wanted to feel the rock he was plowing through. Unfortunately the natives wanted to eat Pig for dinner. Fortunately, they note, this will surely make the originals valuable rarities for anyone who might happen to buy them. In one storyline from Pogo , Howland Owl tries to start a business selling "a device for going to China. Calvin tries to do this sometimes. Unfortunately the boss accidentally turns it on and it tunnels right through the Earth ending up embedded into an Australian picnicker. Two separate election stunts involve showing a kangaroo and Chinese words supposedly coming through the potholes. Being a fan of kangaroos, Hans tried to, but ended up getting stuck in a hole. His Big Brother Bullies filled up the hole until it was to his armpits before adults stopped them. Film The Adventures of Baron Munchausen: Our heroes are thrown into a whirlpool in Mount Etna and fall through the center of the Earth, emerging upside-down in the south seas. Of course, only a complete skeptic would disbelieve such a thing. Later in the movie, Hiro falls into the hole while running along the beach, and Josh walks out of the beach house just in time to see him climb out. Cut to Josh digging in the hole, expecting to find a tunnel to China apparently not considering the possibility that the kid was already in town. However the title refers to a notion mentioned in the film that a nuclear incident in California could send molten reactor core products through the barriers below them and flow downwards through the floor of the containment building perhaps all the way to China. If one looks at China and California on a map, or if you just know how gravity works, one gets an idea of the level of scientific veracity in the notion. Honorable mention to Star Wars Episode One: A hollow planet full of water? In a bizarre example, in Mystery Science Theater Well, look at that! Even had it underlined! Battle Beneath the Earth, the Chinese tunnel to America to plant nuclear bombs. In the Buster Keaton short film Hard Luck , Buster goes off of a diving board at the end of the film and misses the pool, leaving a hole with no discernible bottom. An indeterminate amount of time later, he emerges in Chinese garb with a Chinese wife and their two small children. As his Love Interest is mourning their demise, she suddenly receives a phone call from China, whereupon our two heroes are seen making the call surrounded by a horde of curious Chinese villagers. The New Zealand film The Navigator: A Medieval Odyssey is about a team of copper miners in medieval England who dig through the earth and travel through a tunnel, surfacing in modern Auckland, New Zealand. In The Care Bears: Adventure in Wonderland , no one digs a hole, but a brief scene shows that Australia is upside-down. Also the only one, as the rest of the planet has become a toxic wasteland. Smaller "Overmantle" trains run beneath the crust to more destinations. Note that this world does not have passenger airliners and indeed Thursday considers them impossible when the idea is raised. Australia, perhaps, or possibly New Zealand. They then try to replicate this, and find that it takes much longer to reach the centre of the Earth than they thought. But Adam, with his reality-warping powers, believes in these tunnels through the Earth, and therefore they suddenly exist, complete with very confused Tibetans. And even more confused gardeners. In Beyond the Barrier by Damon Knight , the protagonist Professor Gordon Naismith has to build a machine, which when switched on renders itself and him, inside it intangible to its surroundings, so he falls through the Earth and out of the other side there may have been non-gravitic acceleration involved. Nesbit , the kids find the Psammead when they are trying to dig a hole to Australia. Similarly, The Sun ran a report saying that a group of Chinese miners dug their way to Nevada by accident and apologized, and the government kept the incident under wraps. Of course, What-a-Mess is a dog, and not a particularly bright one at that. One of the Oz books , Tik-Tok of Oz, has a

tube going through the Earth, which leads from a land near Oz to another fictional and fantastic land on the other side of the world. With a ruler named Tititi-Hoochoo and a friendly dragon, it seems to be playing on a few Chinese stereotypes of the time. Referenced in Flat Planet variants in Discworld: When the Devil got chucked out of Heaven into the center of the Earth, his evil so disturbed nature itself that all the rocks and minerals from Jerusalem to the other side of the world emptied out into the Southern Hemisphere. Conveniently, this created a tunnel from Jerusalem to its antipode, Purgatory, a hour journey that takes up most of Inferno. Well, what do you expect? Big Bird, however, takes the plane. He meets an American who tried to dig to China at the center of the Earth Instead, she dug up a fossilized Triceratops, and a Saudi oil sheik traded her a horse for the skeleton. An opening sketch for All That featured several cast members digging a hole to China in the Green room no less. The rest of the cast is stunned when a Chinese boy climbs out, who claims to have seen the other end of the hole in China and climbed through to investigate. But for some reason, they end the fall by crashing through the ceiling rather than the floor. When the game "Push Over" was first played on The Price Is Right , Bob Barker told the contestant that the number blocks that they had to push into a box would go to China. On one episode of How I Met Your Mother Robin commented that, if a member of the Vancouver Canucks hockey team walked into the bar, "my panties would drop so fast there would be a hole in the floor halfway to China. Michelle, being young and naive, actually tries to do it. Chauncey does this in an episode of Wonder Showzen. He cannot bring himself to repeat the word "hell" and creates the euphemism "The Antipode of Heaven". The Antipode of Heaven? What kinda God-damned moon-man talk is that? Music "No Myth" by Michael Penn contains these lyrics: Tom Waits is that badass. Knorkator - Weg Nach Unten deals with someone trying to get away from it all by digging a hole and staying there. He ends up in Australia and mentions he has dug to far. In the Mystara setting, an Alphatian government expedition managed, by immense effort and expenditure of advanced Magitek engineering, to dig its way straight down to an exotic locale. During one part in Elite Beat Agents , a broke Oil Baron trying to regain his fortune digs through the earth In Guild Wars Factions, you meet a Dredge who tells you that the Dredge came to Cantha from Tyria "by digging a tunnel to the other side of the world. While not on Earth, this is pretty much the entire reason Mario gets a drill as an item in Super Mario Galaxy 2 , to go straight down through the top of planets and out the other side. Zombies has an Easter Egg on the achievement page involving Chinese zombies. Driller is all about digging your way through different parts of the world. Yes, that includes China. Then he does it back to the other side.

The top supplying country is China (Mainland), which supply % of the diggers respectively. The diggers products are most popular in South America, Domestic Market, and North America. You can ensure product safety by selecting from certified suppliers, including 8, with ISO, 3, with Other, and with ISO certification.

History of Chinese Australians and Chinese immigration to Sydney Chinese immigrants arriving in Chinatown , Melbourne , Chinese peoples have a long and continuing role in Australian history. There were early links between China and Australia when Macau and Canton were used as an important trading ports with the fledgling colony. After his arrival he spent some time farming before, in , he became prominent as the publican of The Lion in Parramatta. Early 19th Century migration was in limited numbers and sporadic, primarily those who came in this period were free merchants or adventurers and, the more common, indentured labourers. The Australian Gold Rushes are what first lured thousands of Chinese to the country. In in Melbourne there were 11, Chinese arrivals. Due to the widespread racist sentiments in parliament and on the goldfields, the first of many immigration restrictions and Chinese targeting laws was passed in late . However, due to the long, poorly regulated borders between the colonies of Australia the numbers of Chinese on the goldfields continued to swell. Upon the goldfields Chinese peoples faced many hardships. There were violent anti-Chinese riots; the Buckland Riot , the Lambing Flats Riots , as well as general discrimination and prejudice. However, there were many establishments in this period that would have a lasting effect on the history of Australia and the history of Chinese in Australia. One of these establishments were the Chinese camps, which most often, later, became Chinatowns in Australia. There was also the establishment and the consolidation of power for Chinese societies, many of these are still active in Australia today. These societies provided support and community for the Chinese in the colonies. After the gold rushes the numbers of Chinese living in the cities swelled and their businesses and industries contributed much to growth of Melbourne and Sydney in the late 19th century. Mei Quong Tart was a prominent business figure in Sydney. However, there were very few Chinese women migrating to Australia. At one point in the s the numbers of Chinese in Australia was around 40, Of these, it is believed only 12, were women. Published in this cartoon depicts the anti-Chinese sentiment that was one of the driving forces behind the push for federation. Anti-Chinese sentiment also strongly contributed to the establishment of the Federation of Australia. Some of the first Acts of the new federation would establish the White Australia Policy. This policy made it almost impossible for anyone new to migrate from China to Australia. After federation the population of Chinese in Australia steadily declined. Despite the declining numbers people with Chinese heritage still played their part in Australian history. The final end of the White Australia Policy saw new arrivals from the Chinese diaspora and for the first time significant numbers from non-Cantonese speaking parts of China. The first wave of arrivals were ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia during the s; this was followed by economic migrants from Hong Kong in the s and s, whose families often settled in the capital cities while the breadwinner returned to Hong Kong to continue earning an income – a significant reversal of the traditional migration pattern. Since then, immigrants from Mainland China and Taiwan have arrived in increasing numbers. New institutions were established for these arrivals and old ones such as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce revived; Chinese language newspapers were once again published. The equality of citizenship laws and family reunion immigration after meant that an imbalance of the sexes, once a dominant feature of the Chinese communities in Australia, was not an issue in these later migrations. Some Chinese parents also choose to send their children to special training classes outside school, particularly Chinese schools.

Chapter 3 : Digging to China - TV Tropes

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Makassan contact with Australia Some historians have theorised that Northern Indigenous Australians may even have had dealings with Chinese traders or come across Chinese goods particularly through trepanging. The First Fleet ships, Scarborough, Charlotte and Lady Penrhyn, after dropping off their convict load, sailed for Canton to buy tea and other goods to sell on their return to England. That the ships carrying such cargo had Chinese crew members is likely and that some of the crew and possibly passengers embarked at the port of Sydney is probable. Certainly by , Mak Sai Ying also known as John Shying had arrived and after a period of farming became, in , the publican of The Lion in Parramatta. John Macarthur , a prominent pastoralist, employed three Chinese people on his properties in the s and records may well have neglected others. It was the increasing demand for labour after convict transportation ceased in the s that led to much larger numbers of Chinese men arriving as indentured labourers , to work as shepherds and irrigation experts for private landowners and the Australian Agricultural Company. Indentured labourers had been successful in other areas as an alternative to the slave trade and many ships and crews who had previous experience in the Atlantic slave trade came to transport indentured Chinese labourers and then later Chinese miners. The Anglo-Chinese unequal treaties signed after the First " and Second Opium Wars " also had their effect on Chinese in Australia and facilitated the practice of indentured labour. The British were conscious of not jeopardising the stipulation that British subjects be allowed to reside in the newly opened treaty ports in China. They made this stipulation reciprocal. Between and , over 3, Chinese workers on contracts arrived via the Port of Sydney for employment in the NSW countryside. Resistance to this cheap labour occurred as soon as it arrived, and, like such protests later in the century, was heavily mixed with racism. Little is known of the habits of such men or their relations with other NSW residents except for those that appear in the records of the courts and mental asylums. Some stayed for the term of their contracts and then left for home, but there is evidence that others spent the rest of their lives in NSW. A Gulgong resident who died at age in had been in NSW since while in the Keeper of Lunacy still required the Amoy dialect from his interpreters[citation needed]. These numbers were only reached again after the abolition of the White Australia policy in Gold was found at several places in Australia in but significant Chinese migration to join the diggers only began late in Most of the people who were lured to Australia by the gold rush were from the Guangdong province. The conditions these men were leaving included overpopulation, the declining power of the Qing Dynasty, the devastation of the Taiping Rebellion , the local Canton Hakka-Punti clan wars and the detrimental effects the opium trade was having on society. The average voyage from Canton to Melbourne took about 3 months. It became a profitable exercise for the ship masters. The more Chinese passengers they could fit on board the more money they could make from the fare of passage. However, some Chinese were able to pay their own way. These were often the wealthier city born men who were coming to Australia to be merchants or work in an industry other than gold mining. The majority of travelers seems to have been the indentured peasant men. From to thousands of Chinese disembarked in Melbourne. It is important to note that very, very few Chinese women came to Australia in this period. There was a lot of agitation amongst the miners at this time to begin with. The Red Ribbon Rebellion and the Eureka Stockade were in and respectively and the arrival of so many Chinese added to the tension. Chinese men were seen as yet another problem by both miners and government. In the Victorian parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in an effort to restrict Chinese immigration. It also mandated that there could only be a certain number of Chinese travellers per tonnage of shipping. This put a dent in the ship masters coffers. Cost of passage was already high. This Act did appear to limit the numbers of Chinese arriving in Victorian ports. Official Victorian records show over 10, Chinese arriving in Victoria between and but only a few hundred in the next two years. However, numbers of Chinese on the Victorian goldfields continued to swell through overland routes. To avoid this Act, many ships travelled to South Australia. It was then a long overland route to the Victorian goldfields. It is unknown exactly how many

Chinese made it to the goldfields in this way but estimates are usually in the thousands. Parties of Chinese men would often pay for local guides to take them to the goldfields. Sometimes, these guides would abandon the Chinese in the bush in order to return to Robe and get the money from another group and do the same thing. However, as more and more Chinese undertook this journey it became an easier more organized exercise and chances for these sort of hustles diminished. Along the way Chinese sojourners established wells and paths through the bush. Many Chinese marks and developments can still be found along this route today.

Experience on the Goldfields[edit] After finally arriving on the goldfields the hardships the Chinese faced continued. There was a lot of anti-Chinese sentiment amongst the European miners. However, This sort of sentiment was widespread throughout the Australian gold rushes. In this sentiment caused the Buckland Riot and in the Lambing Flat riots , which are both sad chapters of Australian history. There was also unrest around Ararat when a party of Chinese men were the first to discover gold there and kept the find quiet. In answer to these problems the parliament of Victoria installed Chinese protectors in It was the task of these officers to organize the Chinese and liaise between them and local authorities. It was a system of segregation but one in which the subject of the segregation, the Chinese, were often appreciative of. Places without these protectors and an organized hierarchy were the places where anti-Chinese sentiment boiled over into riots and violence in Bucklands and Lambing Flats. So in this sense the policy could be regarded as a success. It seemed to the Chinese just like a continuation of the mining licenses policy. Around most of the goldfields of Victoria the Chinese were organized into these camps. The camps were the forerunners to later Chinatowns in many places. In the Bendigo protectorate there were seven different camps for the Chinese in the area and six in Ballarat. While most of the men were from the Guangdong province, several different dialects of the Chinese language were present on the goldfields. These camps were their own little communities. The parties of men who left China did so as organized groups, with specific roles spelled out, including barber, scribe, herbalist, etc. Once they arrived on the goldfields, they were able to take up these roles. There is evidence that the Chinese even used their own currency in these places. To the Europeans these were notorious and exotic places. At the same time in China, opium addiction was rampant, some of the men brought this addiction with them to the goldfields. Two of the most common finds by modern fossickers in the area of Chinese camps are Chinese coins and Opium pipes. However, the records of local health groups and hospitals show only low numbers of Chinese were ever treated for their opium addictions. Amongst the defining moments on the goldfields, the Red Ribbon Rebellion, the Eureka Stockade, the Chinese in Bendigo had what could be described as a defining moment for the Chinese in Australia. This meeting was to contest and denounce the many discriminatory laws the Victorian government had enacted. A petition was sent to Melbourne with around 5, names on it. It has later been found that some of those names are actually fake names or joke names. After the Gold rushes in Victoria, some Chinese moved into the other colonies to follow gold rushes there. This could be seen as a cause for the Lambing Flats Riots and then later the same problems were found on the Palmer River goldfields in the late s where Chinese miners vastly outnumbered Europeans. Many wanted their remains to be sent back to China for spiritual and traditional reasons. Many families went to great lengths to see this achieved. Others however, were buried in Australia. Cemeteries around the country contain Chinese graves. To accommodate the Chinese funeral rituals that involve burning cemeteries around Australia allowed the construction of chimneys. These chimneys can still be found in cemeteries around the country today. Often the people in charge of the cemeteries were devout Christians, people who had an aversion to what they saw as pagan rituals. This meant that no such chimneys were built until the s after several grass fires had burnt through Australian cemeteries. The Chinese section of the White Hills cemetery in Bendigo is possibly the most important example remaining in Australia of Chinese graves in their original state. Beechworth Cemetery, which opened in , is significant for the way in which it incorporates a Chinese section into the original cemetery plan.

From miners to artisans: Colonies of Australia occurred in in the far north of Queensland at the Palmer River , after the discovery of gold there was another rush and by there were 20, Chinese there. The conditions and problems there were both similar to those in Victoria but also conditions were more extreme. The Chinese and European miners also had to deal with attacks from hostile Australian Aboriginal tribes. Many Chinese stayed in Queensland and worked hard to establish much of the northern

banana trade. In the s there was also a rise in anti-Chinese sentiment in the cities of Melbourne and Sydney. Earlier discontent had been curtailed by the segregationist policies in the rural protectorates and poorly reported in the urban publications. However, as more and more Chinese began moving from the country towns into the cities there was an equal rise in anti-Chinese sentiment. This resulted in another round of restrictive Acts in NSW in and It also contributed to a rising drive for Federation of Australia. One of the most compelling arguments for federation amongst the public and politicians of the time was that a united immigration policy would secure the borders of all the Australian colonies. Published in this cartoon depicts the anti-Chinese sentiment that was one of the driving forces behind the push for federation. Mining remained one of the biggest industries for Chinese in Australia but it was becoming more of a risky endeavor as the alluvial fields petered out. Chinese in the country towns either established themselves in other industries there or moved to the cities. Many of those opened stores and became merchants and hawkers.

Chapter 4 : China The Diggers, China The Diggers Manufacturers and Suppliers on www.nxgvision.com

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