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# 五粮液酒



郭 五 林 ◎ 箸

11 著大学出版社

#### 内容简介

中国酒文化研究专家郭五林专著的《五粮液酒文化研究》,是学术界对世界著名白酒品牌五粮液酒文化进行的全面、深入的系统研究。他的研究对于普及中国酒文化、充实五粮液酒文化内涵、提升五粮液消费者酒德及酒礼水平、彰显五粮液中庸和谐品质具有重要意义。五粮液集团公司员工不能不读此书;五粮液经销商不能不读此书;五粮液合作商不能不读此书;高校酒类专业师生不能不读此书;政府涉酒部门领导不能不读此书;五粮液的竞争企业不能不读此书;五粮液酒类消费者不能不读此书;酒文化爱好者不能不读此书;国际酒业同行不能不读此书。

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### 序言



五粮液发展史,就是一部人类酿酒技术的发展史。从水果自然发酵到人工液态发酵,再到固态发酵蒸馏;从单粮到多粮,再从多粮到五粮,五粮液代表了人类酿酒的高超水平。

五粮液发展史,就是一部人类酿酒政治的发展史。从尧酒千钟、孔子百觚到魏晋竹林七贤、唐代八仙,直到明清酒事酒令,再到近现代的酒趣酒乐,演绎了一条美酒提高人们生活水平的路径。 从禹疏仪狄到周诰汉律,到历代粮歉禁酒、盛事赐酺,直到近年的厉行节约、适度饮酒,演绎了一条政治对美酒的管理日渐成熟的路径。

五粮液发展史,就是一部人类酿酒文化的发展史。从唐蒙枸酱汉武美之到唐代王绩盛赞荔枝绿,再到宋代黄庭坚安乐泉颂,直到明代酒谱记载,从明初老窖到陕帮人川,再到赵铭盛传艺异姓,邓子均创制五粮液,杨惠泉命名五粮液,直到王国春执掌五粮液,唐桥、李曙光接力五粮液,五粮液今天的辉煌,成为盛世强音与大国气象的亮点。

五粮液发展史,就是一部人类追求健康、崇尚绿色的发展史。从荔枝遍地到美酒扬名,反映了人类从享受自然资源到自觉追寻发展规律的努力。五粮液源起汉初枸酱,荔枝绿名扬唐宋,姚子雪曲留名后世,明代地窖沿用至今,双勾技术引领世界酿酒潮流,保健酒开启新的健康消费方式。五粮液在服务人类方面,不断探索,以更加精良的产品服务社会。

五粮液发展史,就是一部人类追求进步、不断开放的发展史。史万岁、唐蒙、汉武帝、王绩、杜甫、黄庭坚、范成大、王公权、廖致平、陕帮、陈三、赵铭盛、邓子均、杨惠泉、孙望山、孙我山、姜柏年、李鹏、范玉平、刘沛龙、王国春、邹祖贵、唐桥、李曙光、刘中国、邹涛、陈林,等等,他们的事迹,从政治、经济、地理、文化、交通、生产、供应、营销、管理等方面推动了五粮液发展。他们的名字,将随着五粮液国际化的推进,进入世界酿酒名人的行列,成为研究世界酿酒史绕不过的人物。

五粮液发展史,就是一部人类追求协调、不断配合的发展史。数风流人物,还看今朝,其中包括以王国春、陈林、刘友金、唐圣云、赵东为代表的"中国酿酒大师",以刘中国、谭飞、江宏为代表的"四川酿酒业营销大师",以范国琼为代表的"勾兑大师",以彭智辅、林红为代表的"四川酿酒大师"的大师级人才团队,以刘春西、代春为代表的工匠团队,还有在他们身后默默服务的余铭书、吴建军、罗伟、唐伯超、朱中玉等人。

五粮液发展史,就是一部人类文明融合、共享成果的发展史。兼容并包,各味谐调,五粮液用来自川南的糯米、高粱、大米、玉米、小麦制成,吸纳了陕帮人川带来的酿酒技术,采取政、产、学、研、媒、资、用结合的生产运营方式,具有立足中国走向世界的胸怀,从巴拿马到米兰,五粮液是中国的五粮液,五粮液是世界的五粮液。

五粮液发展史,就是一部人类共同关怀、助力进步的发展史。来自政治家、科学家、文学家、诗人、明星、广告人、新闻记者、专家教授、农民、工人、消费者等各行各业各界的共同关心,成就了今天的五粮液。

酒, 五至尊。是为序。

郭五林 2017年11月16日

第一章	国际视野下的五粮液001
第一节	给国际友人讲讲中国酒文化 002
第二节	波尔多模式对五粮液发展的启示011
第三节	五粮液国际化的五大举措019
第二章	中国背景下的五粮液025
第一节	从五个角度看待国家政策对五粮液的影响 026
第二节	限酒背景下的五粮液营销拓展思路研究 034
第三节	五粮液如何进行供给侧结构性改革042
第三章	四川现状内的五粮液051
第一节	如何理解四川省"倡导和鼓励正常白酒消费"… 052
第二节	政府采购预期下的四川酒业面临的挑战与对策… 055
第四章	宜宾历史上的五粮液059
第一节	口述历史:袁成禧讲酒文化与五粮液 060
第二节	口述历史:邹祖贵讲五粮液成功原因 063
	口述历史:曾盛君谈五粮液工作经历 065
第五章	竞争对手眼中的五粮液069
第一节	五粮液酒文化与茅台酒文化的比较研究 070
	基于中国知网和百度搜索的五粮液和茅台的
	文献资料调查报告 079
第六章	五粮液酿造文化097
	五粮液: 六大传统优势的继承和创新 098

#### 五粮液酒文化研究

第二节	"各味谐调"是五粮液酒文化的核心竞争力105		
第三节	五粮液中庸文化的传承与坚守110		
第七章	五粮液制度文化117		
第一节	五粮液品牌持续做强做大的思路研究118		
第二节	五粮液品牌分层战略125		
第八章	五粮液精神文化129		
第一节	中庸和谐: 五粮液文字文化130		
第二节	从胜利走向胜利: 五粮液徽标文化134		
第三节	抚慰乡愁: 五粮液的文化功能138		
第九章	五粮液文化产业143		
第一节	五粮液酒文化传播中的音乐电视144		
第二节	五粮液延伸产品的奢侈品发展策略150		
第三节	五粮液:世界酒文化旅游的中国代表153		
附录 新	河——郭五林与五粮液157		
鸣谢172			
后记174			
作者简介175			

# 第一章国际视野下的五粮液

"中国的·世界的·五粮液"这不只是五粮液的广告,也是五粮液的梦想。体量巨大的中国白酒,在世界市场上的声音并不强大。甚至只能用"偶尔有声音""偶然有产品"来评价。毕竟中国在世界上显示出相对强大是最近一些年的事情。五粮液作为中国酒文化和酒产业的代表,在1915年获得巴拿马国际博览会金奖后,便鲜有在世界市场上霉面。最近几年,五粮液亮相纽约时代广场,在哈佛大学举办品鉴会,参加米兰世博会等,在国际市场拓展方面做出了开创性的卓越努力。2015年,五粮液获得米兰国际博览会金奖,实现了"百年世博,百年金奖"的荣耀。2016年,五粮液耀世之旅在中国多个城市展开。五粮液以国内的荣耀照亮了走向世界的道路,又以在世界的荣誉照耀了在国内扩张之路。作为学者,笔者在国际国内对五粮液的学术传播,既在五粮液酒文化走向世界的过程做出了努力,也帮助笔者拓展了国际视野,使笔者能从更广的视野来定位五粮液。加上笔者在宜宾学院的多位同事具有英国、美国、德国、日本、澳大利亚等国的学习经历,也使笔者能从多国角度反观五粮液,从而避免了坐井观天的狭隘。打开五粮液的国际格局,首先要从国际视野来观察五粮液。本章内容既有公开对外传播五粮液酒文化的演讲内容,也有笔者对五粮液国际发展的认识和建议。这些内容都经过来自国内外多所大学毕业的博士、教授的修改,具有鲜明的代表性。

#### 第一节 给国际友人讲讲中国酒文化

——在意大利圣安娜大学孔子学院中意两国的酒文化传统 国际研讨会的演讲

女士们, 先生们:

大家好!

我是来自"中国白酒之都"宜宾的一名教师,我的名字叫郭五林,我所在的学校叫宜宾学院。

我们学校和世界名酒企业五粮液集团公司相距约 1 500 米。五粮液集团公司是世界上最大的白酒生产企业,占地 10 平方千米,职工人数 5 万多人,白酒产能约 50 万千升。2013 年销售收入 630 亿元人民币。

中国是世界的人口大国,也是世界的酒类产品消费大国,特别是白酒消费大国,所以才可能 孕育五粮液这样庞大的白酒企业。中国是一个有13.9亿人口的世界第一人口大国,据估计,全国 约有3亿人口经常消费啤酒,约有2亿人口经常消费白酒,1亿人口经常消费葡萄酒。饮酒者主 要是成年男性,多数女性不饮酒。 2013年,中国酿酒行业全年共完成产量7512万千升,完成销售收入8453亿元,酒类及相关产品进出口总额44.66亿美元。

其中白酒产量 1 226 万千升;销售收入 5 018 亿元。

啤酒产量为5062万千升;销售收入1814亿元。

葡萄酒产量 118 万千升;销售收入 408 亿元。

中国历史悠久,从第一个朝代夏朝算起就有 4 000 多年,而从夏朝的第一个王夏禹时,就有 关于酒的传说。汉代刘向编辑的《战国策》说:"昔者,帝女令仪狄作酒而美,进之禹,禹饮而甘 之,遂疏仪狄,绝旨酒,曰:'后世必有饮酒而亡国者。'"

中国人为什么爱喝酒?中国古人将酒的作用归纳为三类。一是酒可以治病:"酒为百药之长,饮必适量。"酒有"通血脉,散湿气","行药势,杀百邪恶毒气","除风下气","开胃下食","温肠胃,御风寒","止腰膝疼痛","促进药效发挥"等作用。二是酒可以养老:"要得身体好,需要酒来保。"酒具有延年益寿的功能。三是酒以成礼:"无酒不成席","无酒不成欢","无酒不成礼"。

中国人喝酒有很多习俗:过年喝团圆酒,春节喝春酒,生日喝生日酒;结婚喝喜酒,去世喝丧酒; 迎友人喝接风酒,别友人喝送行酒;送人上战场喝壮行酒,迎接英雄喝庆功酒;一个人孤独喝闷酒,没有下酒菜喝寡酒。

中国人喝白酒喜欢一口干,把一杯酒喝个底朝天。而且,越是在酒稀缺的地方,对客人越热情。在不产酒的地方,敬别人酒的时候,主人不喝只给对方喝。在产酒较少的地方,主人少喝让客人多喝。而在盛产酒的地方,则是主人多喝客人少喝。中国人喝酒一般情况是主人付账,很少让大家分摊。主人为了显示热情,往往都喜欢上高档酒,劝客人多喝酒。

中国人在宴请时喝酒,一般都分三个阶段:第一个阶段是敬酒阶段。主人举杯向客人敬酒,对客人表示欢迎、感谢。一般先向全部客人敬三杯。第一杯的意思是朋友相聚,结识新朋友,见到老朋友。第二杯的意思是继往开来,今天喜相逢,未来常来往。第三杯的意思是情谊绵长,祝福身体好,祝福感情久。第二个阶段是互敬阶段。主人向客人依长幼尊卑顺序依次敬酒,每人面前敬一杯。然后桌上的其他人依长幼尊卑顺序又依次向桌上的人敬酒。这样大家可以相互认识,相互说些表示敬意的话,拉近彼此关系。第三个阶段是劝酒阶段。主人和客人为了加深关系,往往从血缘关系、亲缘关系、地域关系、业缘关系、友缘关系等方面,找到共同的话题,然后为此而不断地喝酒。大家越喝越高兴,越喝越放松,气氛达到高潮。

但在一些地方和少数人的饮酒习惯中,还有斗酒的情况。大家为了增进友谊,采取游戏的方式,通过说酒令、猜酒谜、掷酒筹等很多方式来劝酒。但总有酒醉的现象发生。"物无美恶,过则成灾。"醉酒导致很多的后果,小则伤胃伤肝,大则国破家亡。中国历史上有很多帝王因为过度喜爱饮酒而导致国家败亡,如商朝的最后一个国王商纣王,迷恋"酒池肉林"终致国破家亡。现在则有很多人因为酒后驾车、酒后闹事、酒后乱性等造成不良社会影响。因而,从古到今,中国都有限酒的法规。历朝历代先后出台过包括征收重税、国家专卖、禁止私酿、严禁群饮等措施。但

饮酒之风依然存在。

酒深入中国普通人的生活中,酒也深刻地影响了中国的社会、经济和文化。中国历史上流传着很多关于酒的故事。其中最著名的是号称中国历史上的十大酒局故事——醉打金枝;贵妃醉酒;杜康美酒醉刘伶;东晋新亭会;北宋杯酒释兵权;乾隆千叟宴;三国江东群英会;青梅煮酒论英雄;汉初鸿门宴;盛唐饮中八仙长安酒会。这些故事被编成了戏剧、小说、电视剧、电影不断演绎,成为中国人酒桌上的趣谈,增添了饮酒的乐趣,丰富了饮者的知识。

中国的文人墨客为酒留下了很多著名诗歌。其中最著名的有如下几首。

魏晋时曹操感叹人生的诗歌:对酒当歌,人生几何?譬如朝露,去日苦多。慨当以慷,忧思难忘。何以解忧,唯有杜康。

唐朝时王维送别友人的诗歌:劝君更尽一杯酒,西出阳关无故人。

唐朝时李白写的抒情的诗歌:抽刀断水水更流,举杯消愁愁更愁。

唐朝时孟浩然写友人聚会的诗歌:开轩面场圃,把酒话桑麻。

唐朝时杜牧在清明节上坟祭祖后写的诗歌:借问酒家何处有?牧童遥指杏花村。

北宋时苏轼感怀人生的诗歌:明月几时有,把酒问青天。

现在,中共中央正在全国范围内提倡厉行节约、严禁公务接待使用高档酒,军队禁止饮酒,高档白酒消费有所下滑,进口葡萄酒也受到影响。2013年全年中国进口瓶装葡萄酒 27.90万千升,增速 4.70%,增速与年初的 38.27% 相比回落超过 33 个百分点;进口散装葡萄酒 8.91万千升,同比下降 26.71%。

但总的来说,中国依然是一个酒的消费大国,最受中国人喜欢的依然是白酒。传统的中国白酒都是高度白酒,酒精度一般在52度以上,这种高度白酒是一种可以点燃的酒精饮料。这种浓度的白酒无色透明,但喝到口里热辣甘甜。被形容为"一半是淡水,一半是火焰"。国际友人对中国白酒怀着极强的好奇心。"我觉得白酒喝起来有点像油漆稀释剂。"美国肉类出口联合会的经理米歇尔·帕若莱斯说,"不过,就像很多中国的其他东西一样,我最终变得喜欢上白酒了。"

中国白酒有很多香型,其中最主要的是浓香型白酒、酱香型白酒和清香型白酒。浓香型白酒的代表就是产自我的家乡四川省宜宾市的五粮液。酱香型白酒的代表是产自贵州省遵义市茅台镇的茅台酒。清香型白酒的代表是产自山西省汾阳市杏花村的汾酒。中国有大约70%的消费者喜欢喝浓香型白酒,其中最受消费者喜欢的浓香型白酒就是五粮液。专家对五粮液的评价是"无色透明,人口甘甜,味醇厚,人喉净爽,回味悠长,各味谐调,尤以酒味全面而著称"。

随着中国改革开放的深入,中国人也逐渐喜欢上了葡萄酒。在中国沿海的省份如广东、福建、江苏、山东、辽宁和一些发达的特大城市如北京、上海、天津等地,葡萄酒的销量也相当大。法国的葡萄酒在中国有很大的市场,在中国最知名的葡萄酒品牌是法国的拉菲,中国自己现在也开始有自己的葡萄酒品牌了,张裕葡萄酒和长城葡萄酒也很受中国人喜欢。

中国的白酒看起来无色透明,不像葡萄酒一样鲜红艳丽。但中国的白酒中渗透了中国的文化,

其中,五粮液就是中国酒文化的代表,因为五粮液具有其独有的六大优势,使之成为举世无双的世界名酒。这六大独有优势是:(一)独有的自然生态环境,使五粮液独具唯一性;(二)独有的600多年的明初古客,其微生物繁衍至今从未间断;(三)独有的五种粮食配方,酿造出品质完美的世界名酒五粮液;(四)独有的十里酒城规模,铸就了701.58亿的品牌价值;(五)独有的和谐品质,使五粮液成为中华文化的典型代表;(六)独有的酿造工艺,使五粮液酒厂上空形成了独有的微生物圈。

欢迎大家到中国四川来旅游,吃川菜,喝川酒,看川妹,赏川景。请大家记住中国酒都宜宾,请大家记住世界名酒五粮液: Victory to Victory!

#### [附英文演讲稿全文如下]

#### The Culture of Chinese Liquor<sup>1</sup>

Lecture for the cultural heritage of Chinese Liquor and Western (grape) wines,
the Scuola Superiore Sant' Anna of Pisa, Italy
Prof. Guo Wulin

Institute of Chinese Liquor Culture, Yibin University, Yibin Sichuan, 644000, P. R. China Good Morning (afternoon), Ladies and Gentlemen:

I'm Guo Wulin, from Yibin of China, which is as—named Chinese Liquor Capital.

My major research is the culture and industry of Chinese liquor.

Our university is about 1500 (fifteen hundreds) meters away from Wuliangye Group Company Limited, which is a world-famous enterprise, and one of the largest companies in the world. Wuliangye Group Company is about 10 (ten) square kilometers, with more than fifty thousand employees, and the yield is more than five hundred thousand kiloliters. The sales revenue of 2013 is about 10 billion dollars.

China is a country with a large population, thus becoming one of the biggest market for the consumption of liquor (wine), especially the white liquor. So the large enterprise of Wuliangye Group was founded and developed. Benefiting from the population of 1.4

① 尚书勇博士后、王兵博士后、王金月博士、谢美英博士、法国综合理工学院鲁黎黎博士等帮助翻译了大会讲演稿,对他们辛勤工作和无私帮助致以衷心的感谢!

(one point four) billion, a semi-statistics shows that 0.3 billion people are frequent beer-consumer, 0.2 billion people often drink Chinese liquor, and 0.1 billion people often drink red wine (grape). The majority of drinkers are male adults, and the most women are not used to drinking alcohol.

In 2013, Chinese liquor industry reached a production yield of more than seventy—five million kiloliter, the net profit is about 136 billion dollars, and the total sales of imports and exports is 4.5 billion dollars.

Among which, the yield of white liquor production is more than 12 (twelve) million kiloliters, and the sales revenue of white liquor is 81 (eighty-one) billion dollars.

The yield of beer is more than 50 (fifty) million kiloliters, and the sales revenue of beer is 30 (thirty) billion dollars.

The yield of red wine is more than one million kiloliters, the sales revenue of red wine is 6.5 (six point five) billion dollars.

China has a long history, about 4 (four) thousand years counted from the first dynasty, Xia dynasty. The legend of liquor was started from the first king named Xia Yu. *Intrigues of the Warring States* was written by Liu Xiang (Han Dynasty) described liquor as: Formerly, the daughter of the first king (Xia Yu) commanded Yi Di to produce good liquor, and sent the liquor to the king. The king liked the liquor very much, but he said "Later on, someone might lose the nation because of drinking good liquor", so he estranged Yi Di and forbidden producing liquor any longer.

Why do Chinese love to drink? According to the Chinese ancients, there are three advantages drinking liquor. Firstly, liquor can have the function of treating illness. Liquor is the best medicine when it is appropriate amount. It is important that the liquor can promote blood circulation, scatter moisture, increase drug potential, remove evil gas, remove disadvantages, promote appetite, warm stomach, keep out cold, prevent pain of waist and knees, promote the efficacy of medicine, and et al. Secondly, liquor can the put off the ageing senium. A good body needs good liquor to protect itself. Therefore, the liquor has the function of prolonging life. In the end, liquor promote etiquette. As the old saying goes: "There is feast joy or etiquette without liquor".

There are a lot of custom and occasions to drink in china, such as, the New Year, the Spring Festival, birthday, wedding ceremony, funeral, as well as welcoming

friends, seeing off friends, sending people to the battlefield, and even feeling lonely, and bored.

Chinese like "bottom-up" when they drink Chinese liquor. It is worthwhile noticing something very interesting according to Chinese hospitality. For the place with no yield of liquor at all, the hosts will normally provide the guests good liquor without tasting it themselves; while for the place with few liquor yield, the host prefer to offer the guests more liquor than themselves. Nevertheless for the place with fruitful liquor yield, the host will drink more than guests. The Chinese tradition is that the host will pay a treat instead of "AA" way of payment (pay for themselves). In order to show the enthusiasm the host will always prefer to provide the guest luxury liquor as good as they can, and as much as they have.

When Chinese drink in the banquet, there are generally three stages. The first one is a toast stage, in which the host toasts to the guests with some remarks of welcome or thanks to the guests. And three cups of liquor may be presented by the host to all the guests, the first cup represents the gathering of friends, old and new, the second cup is the meaning of today's joyful reunion and communicating often in the future, and the third cup represents the friendship, wishing health, and blessing feelings for a long time. The second stage is the one of mutual toasting, and the host may first propose a toast to the guest according to the pecking order sequence, one glass of every person, then, other people on the table according to the pecking order also propose a toast to the person on the table. So all the people can understand each other, mutually say some homage, and may build closer relationships with each other. The third stage is that of urging people to drink. In this stage, in order to deepen the relationship, the host and guest often form some groups according to kinship, geographical relations, industry relations, friendship relations, or find a common topic, and then continue to drink. In the third stage, people may relax and feel very happy, and with more liquor taken, some people even drunk, and the drinking atmosphere reached a climax.

But for the habit of drinking liquor in some places and for some Chinese people, there are some kinds of bad habit of competing for drinking liquor. In order to enhance friendship in the banquet, these people may take many ways to urge somebody to drink liquor, by saying the drinking prohibition, playing drinking game, and guessing liquor trail, etc. There are always many drunken phenomena for these reasons. "No good and evil, going beyond the limit is as bad as falling short." drunkness may lead to many consequences, injuring stomach or lung for one person, and in some cases, may lead to

their country defeated and the home lost. In Chinese history, there are many emperors lost their countries because of excessive drinking, such as the last emperor Shangzhou King of Shang Dynasty, who infatuated with "extravagant orgy" and the country was lost in the end. And in the present, a lot of people cause adverse social impacts because of drunk driving, drunkenness, and improper conduct after driving. Therefore, from ancient to modern times, Chinese governments release many regulations of prohibiting drinking alcohols in the working daytime. In the different Chinese dynasties, many measures have been successively introduced, including heavy taxes, the state monopoly, prohibiting private brewing, no drinking in the public. Even so, the drinking habit is still not changed when people meet in the banquet.

Liquor is common in the lives of Chinese people, and also profoundly affects Chinese politically, economically, militarily and culturally. There are many stories about drinking in Chinese history. The most famous stories are usually known as—Taming Of The Princess, Drunken Beauty, the Gathering in Xinting by the Yangtse River in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, Remove from Military Position by Means of Cups of Liquor, Banquet for the Aged, Cooking Liquor Heroes (playing dumb to save life), Banquet At Hongmen (a feast set up as a trap for the invited), and so on. These stories were compiled into novels, TV series and movies, which became part of China's liquor culture on the table, adding fun to drinking and enrich the knowledge of drinkers.

There are also a lot of famous poems left about drinking, and the most notable lines are as follows:

Here before us, liquor and song!

For man does not live long.

Like daybreak dew,

His days are swiftly gone.

Sanguine-souled we have to be!

Though painful memory haunted us yet.

Thoughts and sorrows naught allays,

Save the cup Du Kang first set.

Caocao (poet of Wei and Jin Dynasty), A Song

In Wei City, morning rain dampens light dust.

Around the inn, green on green—new willows fresh.

I urge you, drink down one more cup of liquor.

Out west, past Yang Pass, you'll find no old friends.

Wangwei (poet of Tang Dynasty), Song of Wei City

But since water still flows, though we cut it with our swords, And sorrows return, though we drown them with liquor.

Libai (poet of Tang Dynasty), Farewell Song

We open your window over garden and field, to talk mulberry and hemp with cups in our hand.

Meng Haoran (poet of Tang Dynasty), Stopping at a Friend's Farm-house

The rain falls thick and fast on All Souls' Day,

The men and women sadly move along the way.

They ask where liquor shops can be found or where to rest—

And there the herdboy's fingers Almond-Town suggest.

Dumu (poet of Tang Dynasty), All Souls' Day

When will the moon be clear and bright?

With a cup of liquor in my hand, I ask the blue sky.

Sushi (poet of Song Dynasty), The Mid-autumn Festival T-une: "Prelude to Water Melody"

Now, the CPC is to provide a nationwide austerity prohibiting the use of official reception superior products, military prohibition of alcohol. It results in a serious decline of the expensive liquor consumption. So the import of liquor is also affected. China had imported 27.90 million liters of bottle liquor in 2013, and the growth rate of 4.70% is decreased 33% compared with the value of early 2013 (38.27%); while the imports of bulk wine is 8.91 million liters, with a decrease in growth rate of 26.71% accordingly.

Nevertheless, China is still a big consumer of liquor. Most Chinese still prefer liquor. Traditional Chinese liquor is highly concentrated, with the alcohol content of over 52%. Thus this kind of highly concentrated liquor is flammable. It is colorless and transparent, but tastes both sweet and burning, as described, "half of fresh water and half of the flame". International friends keep curiosity at Chinese liquor: "I feel liquor a bit like paint thinner", the U.S. Meat Export Federation Manager Michelle Pajot les once said. "However, as many other things in China, I eventually fell in love with Chinese liquor."