







words & photos by Cristin Nelson

Kendra Schaefer and her husband Kyle, both vegetarians, have learned two things about restaurants in China after a decade or so living in Beijing. First: navigating a menu can be a serious challenge for vegetarians without Chinese language skills (or a translator), and second: special requests are not always welcomed. "I've definitely been kicked out of restaurants for asking for something without meat," Kendra said, mentioning a time when she tried to order mapo tofu, a famous Sichuan dish of bean curd swimming in a spicy chilli- and bean-based sauce, without its usual minced pork or beef. The bewildered server relayed this request to the chef, who stomped out of the kitchen to demand that Kendra take her business elsewhere.

Options for a vegetarian traveling in China can require some sleuthing. Food is of central importance to Chinese culture, and meat takes a starring role, given its presence in many traditional and iconic dishes. Because of its relative cost and scarcity during much of history, mear has been elevated into a symbol of wealth and high status—like the famous Chinese dish Peking duck, which for centuries was served only to emperors. "Only the wealthy or high economic status population could afford meat in their diet... this continues in today's world," wrote Moly Feng, who lived in Beijing for six years, in an email. "When people are treating others, if the table doesn't include meat, it is considered as a disrespectful act."

Vegetarianism isn't widely adopted in China, which Feng attributes to the fact that vegetarianism is more associated with religious beliefs than with personal reasons—Buddhist cuisine is traditionally meatless, owing to its principle of non-violence.

American Stephen Belter kept a vegan diet when he lived in Beijing for a year in the mid-2000s. At that

time, he writes over Facebook, "there was barely a concept of vegetarianism there even though many people's diets were largely vegetarian when their families were poorer. One older Chinese colleague said he grew up not being able to eat meat." Belter believes he met only one Chinese person who was vegetarian by choice.

Although meat is important in Chinese cuisine, plenty of vegetarian options do exist. Tofu, noodle & rice dishes, and vegetable stir-fries are plentiful, as well as some unfamiliar choices. I can recall standing awkwardly in Beijing's bustling Wangfujing Snack Street, blocking the stream of people, holding in one hand a "Chinese burrito" called finsiquanbing: bean sprouts, shredded carrot, and green onion, wrapped in a thin, crispy pancake and served with sauce. I blew on it, waiting for it to cool, before slathering it with a hoisin-type sauce and slurping the bean sprouts out like noodles.

The Snack Street is a short alley in the Wangfujing shopping district, the oldest shopping area in Beijing. I watched a toddler pause under a string of colorful paper lanterns; in one pudgy fist she gripped a stick of candied hawthorn fruit, a traditional Chinese snack, upon which she gnawed with obvious delight. I bought one too; the hawthorn looked like a crabapple, and tasted like a fusion of tart apple and strawberry.

I stopped at many of the booths lining the alleyway to gobble snacks like "stinky tofu"—deep fried cubes of salty, fermented bean curd. It's a ball of umami, crispy on the outside, salty and fermented, served with a choice of sauces: sweet bean sauce, or vinegar and chili. As far as stinky goes, my guide informed me, this is nothing; travel south to Shanghai, and I'd find tofu with a stinkiness level that's off the charts.

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Stinky tofu exemplifies one of the complications for vegetarian eaters in China. Because Chinese cooks have used vegetarian staples like tofu and wheat gluten for hundreds of years, these foods are not viewed as meat substitutes, and are often used in tandem with animal products. Many dishes are considered incomplete without some meat, and dishes that appear to be vegetarian might make use of minced meat or stock for flavor. In the case of stinky tofu, recipes vary from vendor to vendor, and might use a marinade that includes animal products.

Moly Feng says that restaurant menus in China usually do not specify all of the ingredients used in each dish. "Even if the dish is 'vegetable' there is a high chance that the oil used or some other components are not vegetable-based," she writes.

Finding vegetarian options was much easier in northern cities like Beijing and Xi'an than in central and southern China, says Jane Mountain, a vegan from Canada who traveled in China for four months in 2014, keeping a vegetarian diet while traveling. In a restaurant in central China, Mountain thought she had ordered a vegetarian dish, only to discover that regional language differences had reduced her meatfree request into a pork-free request—an observance found among China's Muslim population.

"If we were having trouble finding a place to eat, we would look for a noodle stall where they were pulling fresh noodles," Mountain said. "Those places are often run by Muslims, and they understand that people have different food requirements. People in southern China don't understand why you wouldn't want to eat meat if it was there."

These are the waters that a vegetarian traveler must navigate, and a language barrier can add an extra layer of complexity. Mountain found success at restaurants and food stalls where ingredients were laid out and she could point to what she wanted. She memorized the phrase for "we do not eat meat" (bu chi ron) and carried a card with a phrase like "We eat

Buddhist food" written in Chinese characters.

After a few miscommunications involving animal products, Mountain created a list of pictures on her tablet to visually demonstrate the foods she wanted to avoid, which she said eliminated the confusion. "From our experience, the communication barrier was by far the largest barrier to being vegetarian in China," she said. "If we managed to communicate, people were very understanding."

Restaurants serving only vegetarian food can be found in some parts of the country, particularly in large cities, and often around Buddhist monasteries. Many of these can be found through an online search.

One evening in Beijing, I ate dinner at Pure Lotus, where the walls are draped in swaths of purple fabric and men in traditional robes led the way to the entrance, swinging lanterns on long poles. The enormous menu is in both English and Mandarin, though the English version is nearly inscrutable; dishes have names like "Golden Bridge Realization One Heart Heading Toward the Dao Noodles" (which turns out to be a dish of handmade noodles in a bean sauce) and "Love at first sight, set to happen before we meet" (a bowl of jujube soup). Morsels of food arrive at your table in dramatic fashion—over an open flame, or, in the case of the chunks of juicy honey melon offered for dessert, in a carved wooden bowl set over dry ice, its fog wafting over the side of the table.

Pure Lotus serves more than meat-free food — it illustrates the potential of the stunningly diverse meatless side of Chinese cuisine. It embraces creativity and innovation to offer, both literally and figuratively, something more than the typical vegetable stir fry. This is a restaurant that raises our expectations about what meatless dining can be. And maybe, just maybe, it will encourage diners to think about equalizing the role of meatless dining in Chinese cuisine. △







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design & content Cara Livermore sewindie.com

sales & shipping Bob Lawton hooah.tumblr.com

production assistant Chloé du Plessis andrewandchloe.org

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