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Ningbo Ruyi Joint Stock Co. Ltd.,
ADD : 656 North Taoyuan Road Ninghai,
Zhejiang, 315600 China
Tel : 0086-571-87153626
E-mail : ruyi@xilin.com
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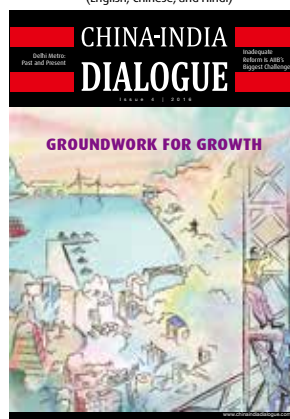
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Haidian, Beijing 100048, China 邮编: 100048
Email: imagechina@chinapictorial.com.cn

President: 社长:
Yu Tao 于涛

Editorial Board: 编委会:
Yu Tao, Li Xia, He Peng 于涛、李霞、贺鹏
Wang Lei, Yu Jia, Yan Ying 王磊、于佳、闫颖

Editor-in-Chief: Li Xia 总编辑: 李霞

Editorial Directors: 编辑部主任:
Wen Zhihong, Qiao Zhenqi 温志宏、乔振祺

English Editor: Liu Haile 英文定稿: 刘海乐
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Editors and Translators: 编辑、翻译:
Wang Dongmei, Gong Haiying, Yin Xing, Zhao Yue, Zhang Xue 王冬梅、龚海莹、殷星、赵月、张雪
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Operation: Zhang Yingjie 编务: 张英杰

Art Director: Jin Xiang 艺术总监: 金向
Designer: Fang Shuo 设计: 房硕

Web Maintenance and Graphic Design Specialist: 网络总监、数据设计师:
Andrey Maleev 安德烈·马列耶夫

Advertising Director: 广告部主任:
Wang Haixi 王海曦
Telephone: 010-88417354 电话: 010-88417354

Publishing and Distribution Director: 出版发行部主任:
Qiu Mingli 邱明丽
Telephone: 010-68412660 电话: 010-68412660

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by Li Tao/Xinhua

Xi Leads Top CPC Leadership to Meet Press

October 25, Beijing: Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and the other newly elected members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee—Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng—meet the press at the Great Hall of the People.

Xi, also the Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, noted that the 19th Party Congress had received extensive and detailed coverage that had captured the attention of the world.

The 19th CPC National Congress was held from October 18 to 24 in Beijing.



by Liu Jinhai/Xinhua

Beijing's New Airport Gets Roof

October 16, Beijing: A foreign journalist shoots a video of Beijing's new airport under construction. The roof and glass of the main terminal building of the new airport were being installed, and crews hope to seal off the building by the end of this year or soon thereafter, according to Zhu Wenxin, the airport's spokesman.

As of the end of September, more than 90 percent of the earthwork had been completed, and 95 percent of supporting projects, such as bridge foundations, were finished. "Upon completion, it will be Beijing's second international aviation hub, serving the capital and nearby residents along with Beijing Capital International Airport," Zhu said.

The new airport, which broke ground at the end of 2014, is scheduled to begin trial operations in October 2019. By 2025 it is expected to facilitate 72 million passenger trips, 620,000 departures and arrivals and two million metric tons of cargo and mail annually.



by Zhang Chenlin/Xinhua

Beijing's First Maglev

October 16, Beijing: Maglev trains in a garage. Beijing's first medium-low speed maglev line is expected to begin trial operations by the end of this year.

The 10.2-kilometer S1 line will connect the western suburban districts of Mentougou and Shijingshan, greatly easing traffic congestion on roads connecting the two districts and the city proper. Eight stations have been built, with a maximum designed train speed of 100 kilometers per hour, said Wang Ping, general manager of Beijing Maglev Corporation. The line is expected to transport 160,000 people every day, with a capacity of around 1,000 passengers per six-car train.

China's first medium-low speed maglev line started operation in May 2016 in Changsha, Hunan Province, making China one of the first countries to master the technology.



VCG

Record Panda Breeding

October 13, Wolong, Sichuan Province: Panda cubs crawl on the ground at the Shenshuping protection base.

The China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda in Wolong has celebrated the births of a record 42 panda cubs this year. The 42 cubs were born to 30 mothers. The 17 born at the Ya'an Bifengxia base in Sichuan made their public debut on October 13. The others met fans at the Shenshuping protection base in Wolong National Nature Reserve. "The population of cubs born this year shows our preservation and breeding techniques have matured," remarked Zhang Hemin, deputy head of the center.

With the development of breeding technology, the population of giant pandas born in captivity in China has risen from just six in 1983 to 273 this year, accounting for over 60 percent of the world's captive pandas. Giant pandas are endangered and live mainly in the mountains of northern Sichuan Province as well as southern Gansu and Shaanxi provinces.

Destiny Ignited by History

Text by Li Xia

On July 23, 1921, the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) convened in a residential building in the French concession area of Shanghai, heralding the birth of the CPC.

More than seven decades earlier in February 1848, Marx and Engels' *The Communist Manifesto* was published in London. The work announced the aims and tendencies of communists openly for the whole world to understand. The book has become a political standard studied around the globe and cherished by communist parties all over the world.

In the 19th Century, a capitalist tide swept across the West, creating a massive pool of workers subsisting on wages earned by selling their labor. With the extensive usage of machinery and specific division of labor, workers became indistinguishable from machines, as depicted in Charlie Chaplin's *Modern Times*. The bourgeoisie began arbitrarily exploiting the surplus value of laborers at the minimal cost of basic, necessary means of subsistence. Countless workers fell into extreme poverty. As Marx declared in *The Communist Manifesto*, "not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians." The struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie emerged and has continued ever since. Marx predicted that the proletarians—created by the bourgeoisie—would bring about the latter's own demise while liberating mankind.

That prediction came to fruition in Europe in the late 19th Century: Working-class parties embraced socialism and communism at a stunning speed. Marxist theories were systematically interpreted and became the doctrine of working-class parties. Marx's declaration that the working class, organized by communist parties, would create a glorious future and ultimately emerge victorious became widely accepted. Russia's October Revolution of 1917 further consolidated public confidence in the victory of communism. After the end of World War I in 1918, Europe was left in shambles. The revolutionary tide that started in Moscow swept across the world.

In the 19th Century, following relentless aggression by Western powers and a chronic spread of corruption among the country's feudal rulers, China was gradually reduced to a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society. The land of China was laid to waste, the people descended into misery, and the Chinese nation experienced suffering on an unprecedented scale. In 1919, to protest against the exploitative treaty imposed on China at the Paris Peace Conference, the May Fourth Movement broke out, stirring up another revolutionary tide in China soon after the Revolution of 1911.

After the May Fourth Movement, with myriad ideas and theories swarming into China from abroad, Chinese intellectuals determined to overthrow imperialist and feudal rule and achieve prosperity gradually began realizing that Marxism most accurately identified the development of human society and provided theories for social revolution that would oppose imperi-

alism and feudalism in favor of building a prosperous, strong China. Eventually, they embraced Marxism as the ideological and theoretical weapon which would serve as the foundation for the CPC.

During the May Fourth Movement, students, intellectuals and urban workers joined hands against imperialism and feudalism.

Chinese society started a long journey towards modernization with the Westernization Movement during the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). China's modern industry sprouted during the movement and completed a giant stride forward after the Revolution of 1911, creating the country's first generation of modern industrial workers who became a major collective force in cities. Thanks to the development of modern education around the Revolution of 1911, a group of young intellectuals with new ideas and philosophies emerged, some of whom became leaders who changed the fate of China. Sensing the revolutionary spirit and powerful strength of the Chinese working class, those intellectuals began to disseminate Marxism amongst Chinese workers and play an active role in social movements. Their endeavors facilitated the integration of Marxism and workers' movements in China, laying the groundwork for the eventual founding of the CPC.


In October 1920, Li Dazhao (1889-1927), a central founding member of the CPC, established an early communist organization in Beijing. Soon, communist organizations mushroomed in cities including Wuhan, Changsha, Jinan and Guangzhou, as well as amongst overseas Chinese people

living in Japan and France, creating a strong organizational foundation for the Party.

On July 23, 1921, with the help of the Communist International, 13 delegates representing communist groups across China gathered in Shanghai to convene the First National Congress of the CPC. The meeting advanced the revolutionary program to “unite workers, peasants and soldiers to overthrow the political power of the capitalist class” and confirmed that the fundamental political goal of the Party was to “carry out social revolution.” The congress

marked the birth of a united proletarian party guided by Marxism-Leninism and focusing on the realization of socialism and communism in China.

At a time of unprecedented social crisis with the Chinese people smothered by domestic turmoil and foreign aggression, the CPC was born of an integration of Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese workers’ movement. Its founding was the inevitable result of the evolution of Chinese society and the development of the international communist movement.

On July 1, 2016, in a speech at a ceremony marking the 95th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, Chinese President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, commented, “The emergence of a communist party in our country was an epoch-making event, which profoundly changed the course of Chinese history in modern times, the fate and future of the Chinese people and nation, and the direction and pattern of world development.” 

The author is editor-in-chief of *China Pictorial*.

Buzzwords

习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想 Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era

Edited by Li Zhuoxi

On October 18, 2017, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee Xi Jinping presented the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era for the first time in a report to the 19th CPC National Congress. Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is a guide to action for the entire Party and all the Chinese people to strive for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.



April 8, 2017: Xiaohewan Village in Anshun City, Guizhou Province. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that issues relating to agriculture, rural areas, and rural people are fundamental to China as they directly concern our country’s stability and our people’s well-being and that addressing these issues should have a central place on the work agenda of the Party. VCG



October 18, 2017: The Communist Party of China (CPC) kicks off the 19th National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. by Xu Xun

乡村振兴战略 Rural Vitalization Strategy

Edited by Li Zhuoxi

General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Xi Jinping indicated in his report to the 19th CPC National Congress that China must show firm resolve in implementing the rural vitalization strategy.

Contrasting the goal of a well-to-do life promoted by the campaign to build a Socialist New Countryside, the goal has now been upgraded to prosperity and a strong sense of fulfillment, which align with the requirements of comprehensive construction of a moderately prosperous society. The rural vitalization strategy is blazing new paths for the development of China’s rural areas.



A Whole New World

Text and photographs by Helena Villar Segura

Suddenly, a violent storm broke out across the valley. Rain poured down. Everything turned gray under the thunderous falling water; the thick layers of moisture covered everything behind us. With neither a local nor a traveler in sight, we began peddling our bikes faster through the huge rock formations surrounding the Yulong River in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. As we moved, they emerged from the ground, colossal and endless, one after another, extending as far as the eyes could see on a stretch of land seemingly unfit for human habitation. The vast vegetation defying gravity climbed the vertical cliffs of the karst peaks over our heads: The scenery was brutal.

I have visited Guangxi twice. People say the first time is unique, but that wisdom didn't apply in my case. On my second visit, I still couldn't believe what I saw. Last summer we arrived in Guilin, a famous tourist city in Guangxi, with oversized luggage and a plan of a five-day trip. Since I had visited before, I was anticipating my family's reaction and underestimating my own. I didn't think I would be so

blown away again.

The drive from the airport to the hotel was the least beautiful leg of the trip. As one nears the city, a land sprinkled with individual green mountains is finally revealed. The buildings, highways and cars are not much different from those found anywhere else in China except that they mingle with karst peaks.

When night fell, I decided to leave the curtains open when I went to bed. Early the next morning, I woke up to a wonderful view. On the way to the Longsheng Rice Terraces, the bus ride was bumpy. The sound of its engine mixed with that of the river flowing down the mountain, and the bus seemed to teeter dangerously off the cliff, frightening my relatives, which gave me déjà vu of my first days on Chinese roads.

Our hotel was located right on the top of the hill in the scenic area within Dazhai Village, and we had to walk an hour to reach the place. Some parts of the path were covered in mud; luckily we left our suitcases back in Guilin. Carrying light backpacks, we easily made it to the highest



Karst landscape in Yangshuo just before a thunderstorm.



part of a mountain covered by thousands of green rice terraces. A cheerful atmosphere, flowers everywhere and a panoramic view from the balcony of the guestroom welcomed us. After taking a dip in a swimming pool filled with water flowing straight down the mountain, we set off to explore the village. Right before the sunset, we walked to one of the most amazing scenic spots, where magnificent 650-year-old rice terraces continue to be farmed. Down the hill were reservoirs, canals and tunnels



Dazhai Village engulfed by a sea of 650-year-old rice terraces on a sunny day.



Before sunset, the Sun & Moon Twin Pagodas in Guilin reflect off the lake.

that produce income for locals. Up the hill was a dream landscape, an excuse to forget daily mortal life in favor of an incredible feeling. Happiness seems to wash over visitors. A day later, we dined at an Indian restaurant in downtown Guilin and strolled along the lakeside to capture the glinting Sun & Moon Twin Pagodas reflecting off the surface.


On August 9, 2017, the climax of the trip finally arrived. My cousin hadn't stopped asking about "the cruise" the

entire time. Yet according to her appraisal afterwards, the cruise wasn't luxury, which wasn't cheap either. The food wasn't tasty or appealing and the cabin was noisy and chaotic. However, at lunchtime, more than a hundred people disappeared from the deck and it became peaceful. By then, the most breathtaking view on Earth surrounded us. Again, we watched those singular karst peaks loom over the horizon and rise from it as we moved down the river. On the banks, giant bamboos swayed as the wind blew, among which water buffalos were taking baths. Sailing on the Lijiang River feels like a step back from reality; senses lose credibility and thoughts collapse. That is how I felt the first time around, but also the second, so I vowed to make a third trip. I wanted to take everyone close to me there.

Upon arriving in Yangshuo, a colorful crowd appeared near the little port of the city. Dozens of street stalls decorated a large gallery that guided us to the parking lot. Vendors insisted on showing us all sorts of goods. Since I love haggling, I wanted to stop and ask about the prices,

but I was lugging a massive amount of luggage and we were herded too quickly by the crowd to the entrance. Furthermore, we were on a mission to contract a car and knew it may not be easy. Everyone was looking for the same thing. After half of an hour, a young guy who laughed at my Chinese took us to Jima Village, where we stayed for a couple of days.

And there, as I expected, we found the highlight of our voyage to Guangxi: The hotel, lost in karst paradise, had hosted us the year earlier when my parents came to visit. I chose the same place on purpose, and the owner of the little hotel remembered us. The cuisine, the views, the environment, the landscape of the area and everything else were stunning. We sat on the rooftop of the building, had long conversations, read, wandered around and watched bamboo rafts cross the river.

The next day we rode bikes among the surrounding peaks. And right then, the thunderstorm happened. And right there, we felt the world wasn't the world anymore. 

The 19th CPC National Congress

Milestone Congress Points to New Era for China and the World





October 18, 2017: The Communist Party of China (CPC) opens the 19th National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China.
by Duan Wei

The 19th CPC National Congress



October 18, 2017: Xi Jinping delivers a report to the 19th CPC National Congress on behalf of the 18th CPC Central Committee at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. by Ju Peng/Xinhua

The curtain of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) already fell at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, but China is rising like it never has before.

In his report to the Congress, Xi Jinping announced the new era: China has stood up, grown rich and become strong. It will move toward center stage and make greater contributions for mankind.

By 2050, two centuries after the Opium Wars, which plunged the “Middle Kingdom” into a period of hurt and shame, China is set to regain its might and re-ascend to the top of the world.



Over 2,000 delegates attended the 19th CPC National Congress. by Duan Wei

The CPC, the ruling party that has led China to awe-inspiring achievements, on October 24 concluded its 19th National Congress with calls for confidence, aspirations and action.

The baton has been passed to the new leadership. The Party has gained a new addition to its guiding ideology: Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

Xi said the aim is to build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful.

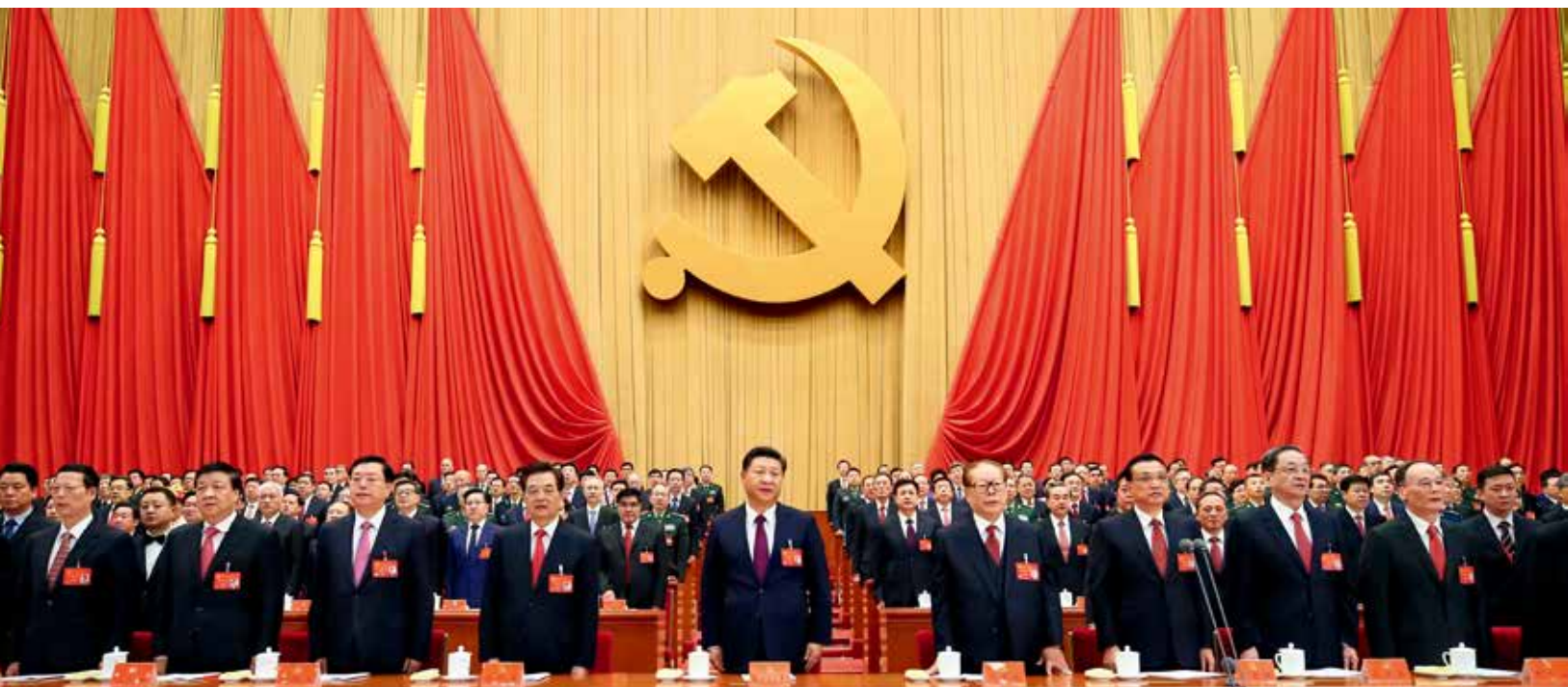
Though it will take immense work, the picture is clear—China is set to become the world's largest economy, and incomes will

be high with an effective social welfare system, a responsible and people-serving government, clean politics ensuring people's rights, and a beautiful country loved by its citizens.

The genesis of China's development miracle is socialism, not other “-isms.” The country succeeds not by rigidly copying the original ideas of scientific socialism, but by adapting it to China's reality. Xi Jinping's thought will be China's signature ideology and the new communism.

The China approach has been successful, both politically and economically, and will continue to serve the country's future well. Despite the suspicion and attacks it has drawn, it has benefited the rest

The 19th CPC National Congress



October 18, 2017: Xi Jinping (center, front), Li Keqiang (third right, front), Zhang Dejiang (third left, front), Yu Zhengsheng (second right, front), Liu Yunshan (second left, front), Wang Qishan (first right, front), Zhang Gaoli (first left, front), Jiang Zemin (fourth right, front) and Hu Jintao (fourth left, front) attend the opening session of the 19th CPC National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. by Lan Hongguang/Xinhua



October 18, 2017: Delegates to the 19th CPC National Congress are interviewed. by Duan Wei

of the world in commerce, trade, investment and international peace.

By the end of 2016, there were 13 countries whose populations exceeded 100 million. Ten of them are developing countries. China's success proves that socialism can prevail and be a path for other developing countries to emulate and achieve modernization.

China is now strong enough, willing, and able to contribute more for mankind. The new world order cannot be just dominated by capitalism and the West, and the time will come for a change.

In the new era, China needs to tackle the new contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. China will need to prove it

can survive the middle income trap.

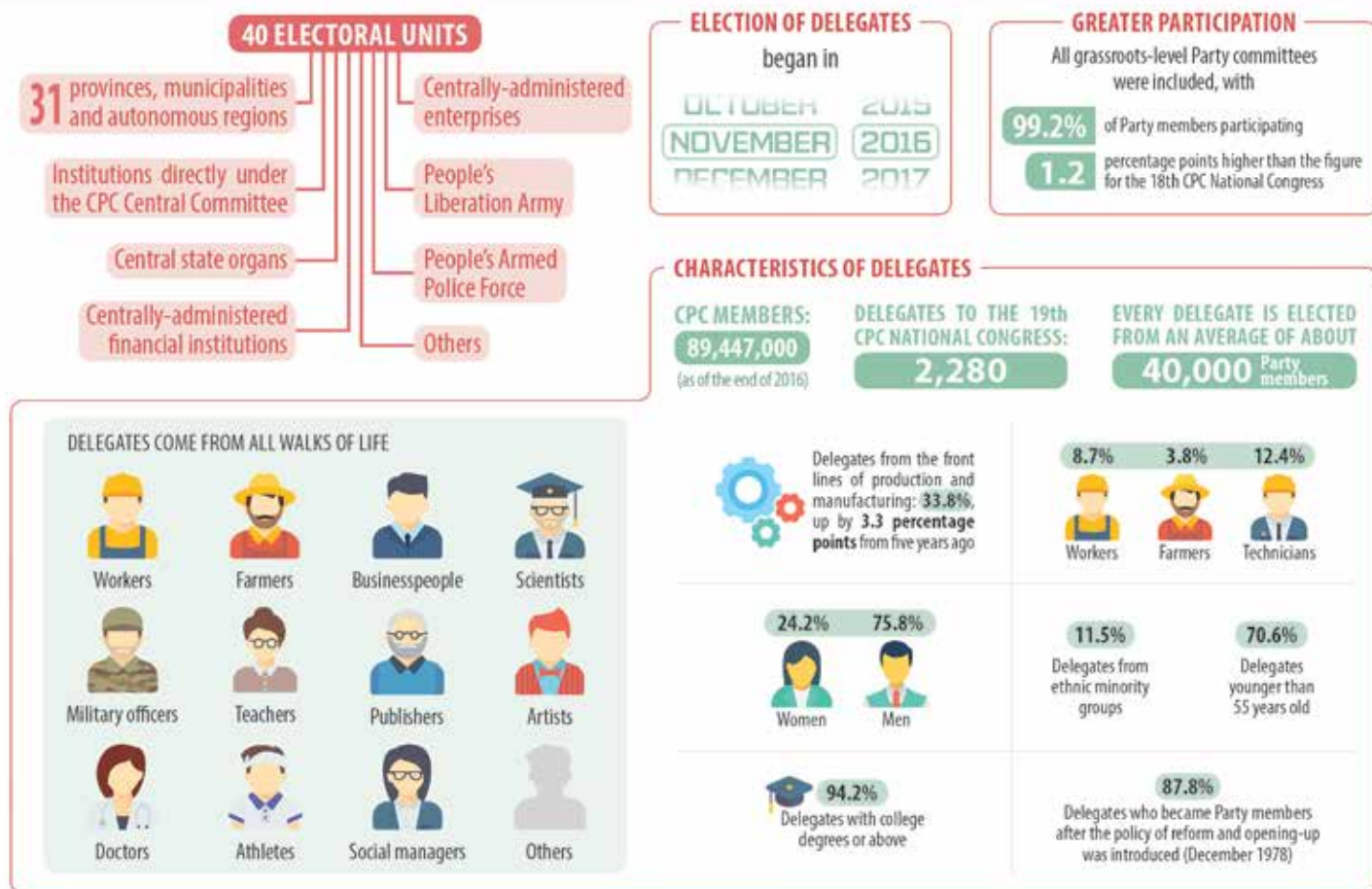
As China solves its own problems by increasing its economic weight, boosting its technological prowess, attaining green development, and opening up further, the world only stands to benefit.

The Chinese Dream is one of the nation's development, not one of hegemony. A stronger China will only have positive effects.

Those expecting China to fall will be disappointed. Fingerprinting and questioning the legitimacy of the Chinese way are of no avail. It is time to understand China's path, because it appears it will continue to triumph. 

(Source: Xinhua)

FACTS AND FIGURES: DELEGATES TO THE 19TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

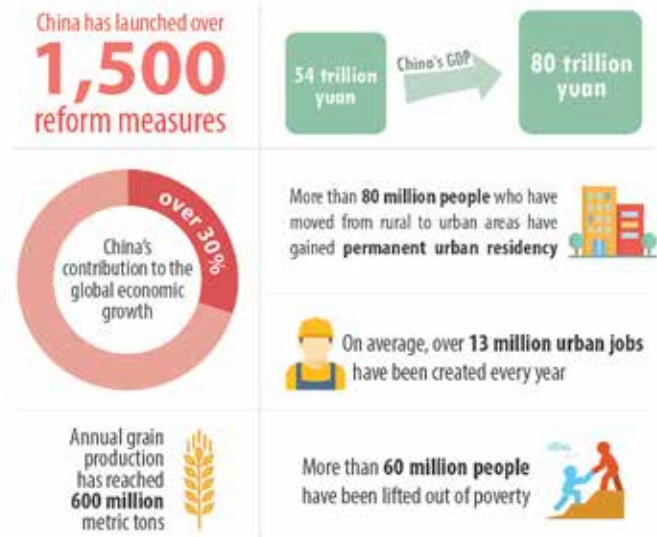


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The 19th CPC National Congress

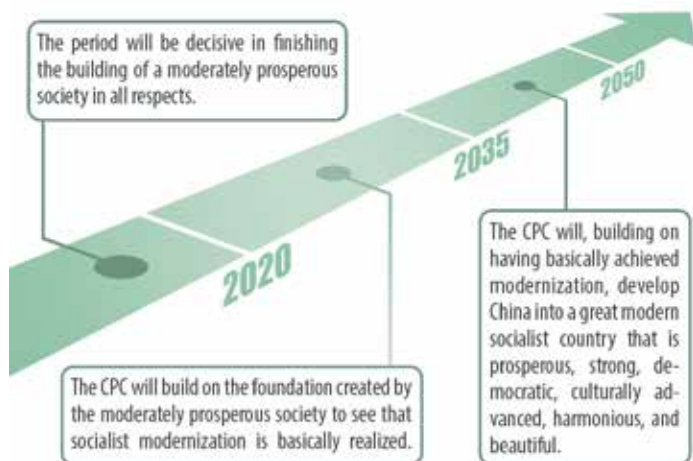
HIGHLIGHTS OF XI JINPING'S REPORT TO THE 19TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

1 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS



2 BUILDING SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS FOR A NEW ERA

- The principal contradiction facing Chinese society in the new era is the one between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life.
- China is still, and will long remain, in the primary stage of socialism.
- China's international status as the world's largest developing country has not changed.



3 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPING SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS IN A NEW ERA

- Ensuring Party leadership over all work
- Committing to a people-centered approach
- Continuing to comprehensively deepen reform
- Adopting a new vision for development
- Seeing that the people run the country
- Ensuring every dimension of governance is law-based
- Upholding core socialist values
- Ensuring and improving living standards through development
- Ensuring harmony between human and nature
- Pursuing a holistic approach to national security
- Upholding absolute Party leadership over the people's forces
- Upholding the principle of "one country, two systems" and promoting national reunification
- Promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind
- Exercising full and rigorous governance over the Party

4 DEVELOPING A MODERNIZED ECONOMY

Chinese economy has been transitioning from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development. In developing a modernized economy, China must focus on the real economy, give priority to improving the quality of the supply system, and enhance its economy's strength in terms of quality.



China will:

- Foster a culture of innovation, and strengthen the creation, protection, and application of intellectual property;
- Further reform of state-owned enterprises, develop mixed-ownership economic entities, and turn Chinese enterprises into world-class, globally competitive firms;
- Deepen institutional reform in the financial sector, make it better serve the real economy, increase the proportion of direct financing, and promote the healthy development of a multilevel capital market;
- Improve the framework of regulation underpinned by monetary policy and macro-prudential policy, and see that interest rates and exchange rates become more market-based.

5 PURSUING OPENING UP ON ALL FRONTS

China adheres to the fundamental national policy of opening up and pursues development with its doors open wide.



- China should pursue the Belt and Road Initiative as a priority.
- China will expand foreign trade, develop new models and new forms of trade, and turn itself into a trader of quality.
- China will improve the balance in opening its different regions, and open the western region wider.
- China will implement the system of pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list across the board.
- China will significantly ease market access, further open the service sector, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors.

6 ADVANCING LAW-BASED GOVERNANCE



- A central leading group for advancing law-based governance in all areas will be set up to exercise unified leadership over the initiative to build rule of law in China.
- China will carry out comprehensive and integrated reform of the judicial system and enforce judicial accountability in all respects, so that the people can see in every judicial case that justice is served.

7 GIVING PRIORITY TO DEVELOPING EDUCATION



- China will promote the coordinated development of compulsory education in urban and rural areas, while giving particular attention to rural areas.
- China will improve preschool education, special needs education, and online education, make senior secondary education universally available, and strive to see that each and every child has fair access to good education.
- China will improve the system of vocational education and training, and promote integration between industry and education and cooperation between enterprises and colleges.
- China will move faster to build Chinese universities into world-class universities and develop world-class disciplines.

8 BUILDING A BEAUTIFUL CHINA

The modernization China pursues is one characterized by harmonious coexistence between man and nature. China will:



- Promote a sound economic structure that facilitates green, low-carbon, and circular development;
- Get actively involved in global environmental governance and fulfill its commitments on emissions reduction;
- Establish regulatory agencies to manage state-owned natural resource assets and monitor natural ecosystems;
- Develop a nature reserves system composed mainly of national parks.

9 BUILDING STRONG ARMED FORCES



10 FOLLOWING A PATH OF PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT



- China will never pursue development at the expense of others' interests.
- China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion.
- China calls on the people of all countries to work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind and build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity.
- China has actively developed global partnerships and expanded the convergence of interests with other countries.
- China will increase assistance to other developing countries, especially the least developed countries.

11 EXERCISING STRICT GOVERNANCE



- Corruption is the greatest threat the Party faces.
- China will deepen reform of the national supervision system, conduct trials throughout the country, and establish supervisory commissions at the national, provincial, city, and county levels, which share offices and work together with the Party's disciplinary inspection commissions.
- A national supervision law will be formulated.

The 19th CPC National Congress

Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era

Text by Zhang Xixian

The report Xi Jinping delivered at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) declared that socialism with Chinese characteristics has crossed the threshold into a new era. And the exact meaning of “socialism with Chinese characteristics entering a new era” has become a widely discussed topic around the world.

The “new era” is based on the Chinese nation’s tremendous transformation—it has stood up, grown rich and become strong.

Before the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese nation endured more than a century of endless revolutionary struggles. Prior to 1949, imperialism, feudalism, and feudal warlords oppressed the Chinese people and destroyed the Chinese social and economic bases. In 1951, the Chinese population accounted for one fourth of the world’s total, but the country’s gross national product (GNP) was only US\$10 billion and total state revenue was 10 billion yuan (US\$1.51 billion). In 1950, the latter figure was only 6.2 billion yuan (US\$937 million).

Starting from scratch, the Chinese people began building their own country under the leadership of the CPC. After 28 years of independent hard work, by the end of 1979, China’s GNP and state revenue had reached US\$100 billion and 114.6 billion yuan (US\$17.3 billion), respectively. The same year, the GNP of the United States was US\$2.6 trillion, 26 times higher than that of China. Per capita income in the U.S. was about 100 times that of China.

By 1999, two decades after the reform and opening-up policy was implemented, China’s GNP and state revenue exceeded US\$1 trillion and one trillion yuan (US\$150.7 billion), respectively. In 2010, China’s gross domestic product (GDP) surpassed Japan’s for the first time, making the country the second largest economy in the world.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the growth rate of China’s GDP in the third quarter of this year reached 6.8 percent and the GNP of the country is expected to surpass US\$12 trillion in 2017. At present, China’s economy still maintains annual growth by more than six percent. More importantly, its economic structure continues to be optimized and new drivers



October 12, 2016: A robot at the National Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation Week in Shenzhen. Xinhua

of growth constantly emerge. All signs show that China’s strength will only further increase under the guidelines set at the 19th CPC National Congress.

“Socialism with Chinese characteristics in a new era” means that with more international influence, China is catching up to and surpassing the productive power of capitalist countries.

Building on past development, the Chinese people have realized innovation-driven development and historic reforms over the past five years since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping at its core.

Now China has been at the forefront of the world in terms of



A Fuxing bullet train runs on the Beijing-Tianjin Inter-city Railway. The homegrown train can operate at a speed of 350 kilometers per hour, the fastest in the world. Xinhua

economic and technological strength, defense capabilities, and comprehensive national strength. China's international standing has risen unprecedentedly. The Party, the people, the armed forces, and the nation have changed in ways no one could have predicted. The Chinese nation, with an entirely new posture, now stands tall and firm in the East, radiating booming scientific socialism in the 21st Century.

In this era, China has been moving closer to the center stage of the world, with the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics flying high. China is blazing new paths for other developing countries to achieve modernization. It offers an alternative for other countries that wish to speed up development while preserving their independence. Furthermore, China offers Chinese wisdom and a

Chinese approach to solving the problems facing mankind.

The concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind proposed by China is becoming a new model for socialism with Chinese characteristics to facilitate world development in the 21st Century.

China has set a two-stage development plan for the period from 2020 to the middle of this century: Move on from a “moderately prosperous society” to basically achieve “socialist modernization” by 2035 and become a “great modern socialist country” by 2049, namely the 100th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. 

The author is a professor and doctoral tutor at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

The 19th CPC National Congress

A New Stage of Governance

Text by Xin Ming

The mission to build socialism with Chinese characteristics is a monumental undertaking that will take the country a long time to complete. The Communist Party of China (CPC) is the pace car of the undertaking and the only legitimate ruling party in China.

As China's international influence continues to expand, the CPC National Congress, which occurs once every five years, has become not only an important event for the Party but a major event for all of China and even the world. Many issues discussed and major decisions made at the congress will affect China and the world at large.

For example, one issue is which path to take for the future. The CPC's answer has remained consistent. As General Secretary Xi Jinping underscored in his report to the 19th CPC National Congress, "Socialism with Chinese characteristics has been the focus of all of the Party's theory and practice since reform and opening up began."

Another issue is which historic missions to undertake and which goals to achieve.

At the 16th National Congress, the CPC set the goal of building a high-level moderately prosperous society for the first two decades of this century, which will benefit over a billion people. At the 17th National Congress, the goal evolved into building the country into a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

At the 18th National Congress, the Party clearly defined its goal to complete its construction of China into a moderately prosperous society in all respects, bestowing new connotations and adding the Two Centenary Goals: To complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the centenary of the CPC (founded in 1921) and to build China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the centenary of the People's Republic of China (founded in 1949). These timelines have laid a solid foundation for realizing the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Another issue is which guiding ideology should prevail and



June 14, 2016: The book *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* is on shelves of a bookstore in Warsaw, Poland. Within three years, the book has been translated into 23 languages, and 6.5 million copies have been distributed in over 160 countries and regions.
by Chen Xu/Xinhua

what kind of development strategy should be formulated. A party's guiding ideology and strategic planning should move with the times. While conforming to the trends of the times, the CPC has been perpetually ready to make strategic deployment of resources in response to various situations and in favor of the people's interests.

Above all, the most direct and important mission for the CPC National Congress is electing the leading body. Since the 18th National Congress, the CPC has managed to produce good results in governance thanks to the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core and its tendency to size up the situation, look far ahead and aim high.

Every pressing issue has received brainstorming, decisions, deployment and response at the 19th CPC National Congress, based on the achievements and development in governance of the country since the 18th CPC National Congress.

From 2013 to 2016, China's economy grew at a medium-high rate, with average annual GDP growth of 7.2 percent, which was much higher than the 2.6-percent average global growth and the 4-percent average growth of developing economies. In 2016, China's GDP accounted for about 15 percent of the global total, three percentage points higher than that in 2012, ranking second in the world.



For years, Shanghai has served as a hub for economics, transportation, science and technology, industry, finance, trade, convention and navigation. Not long ago, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone was established as a strategic move for the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to further reform and opening up in the new situation. by Wang Zhengkun

The 19th CPC National Congress



China contributed an average of over 30 percent to the global economic growth, leading the world by contributing more growth than the United States, the euro zone and Japan combined.

The CPC has adhered to the people-centered philosophy of development with focus on strengthening the people's sense of fulfillment.

Over the last five years, Chinese residents have seen annual income growth averaging 7.4 percent, faster than the country's GDP growth. Campaigns of targeted poverty reduction have benefited 55.64 million people, and everyone will escape poverty by 2020. This puts China 10 years ahead of schedule in terms of the poverty alleviation goal on the sustainable development agenda set by the United Nations for 2030.

China has annually created over 13 million urban jobs over the past five years. The implementation of a policy to promote mass entrepreneurship and innovation has greatly injected vigor

and vitality into people's lives. The idea that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets has been a hit with the people. The implementation of the Beautiful China initiative has created a better environment for the people.

Over the past five years, China has witnessed progress by leaps and bounds, both economically and socially. Scientific and technological innovation has created new momentum for development. Major advances in science and technology include the successful launch of the quantum science satellite Mozi, the commissioning of the deep-sea manned submersible Jiaolong and the test flight of the C919 airliner, among many others.

A survey of young people in 20 countries showed that high-speed rail, online shopping, Alipay and shared bicycles are considered China's "four great new inventions" and have become modern Chinese calling cards in foreigners' eyes.



Over the past five years, China's Belt and Road Initiative has enhanced the new pattern of the economic globalization of the 21st Century, shifting the country from being a beneficiary to a contributor and leader of globalization, offering a lift to the whole world along with its advancement.

China has proposed a new type of international relations with win-win cooperation at the core, championed the development of a community with a shared future for mankind and contributed Chinese solutions for the global governance system.

Today, China stands at a new historic starting point for development. Construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new stage of development, and the Chinese nation has achieved a tremendous transformation—it has stood up, grown rich, and become strong.

Shouldering this new historic mission, the 19th CPC National




June 30, 2017: A ceremony to join the Communist Party of China (CPC) at the former site of the Second Plenary Session of the 7th CPC Central Committee in Xibaipo, Pingshan County, Hebei Province.
by Wang Xiao/Xinhua

Congress was fully equipped with ideas to engage in the “great struggle, great project, great cause, and great dream.”

In a series of speeches outlining new concepts, ideas and strategies in regards to governing the country, General Secretary Xi Jinping scientifically addressed concerns, major theories and realities, such as the fundamental question of how to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, the responsibilities of the CPC, the governance path that is most suitable for China, and China's relationship with the world.

When it comes to the new goals, the 19th CPC National Congress mapped out a plan to achieve the second centenary target of fully building China into a modern socialist country. The third year after the congress will see the completion of the first centenary goal—building China into a moderately prosperous society in all respects—as well as the launch of the second centenary goal.

The 19th CPC National Congress provided perfect answers for basic questions like which kind of socialist modernization would produce a strong China and how to make it happen.

In the new development orientation, other historic missions for the 19th CPC National Congress include guiding China in shouldering the responsibilities of a major country, actively participating in global governance, developing a community with a shared future for mankind, forging a new form of international relations featuring fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation, providing a plan based on its exploration of better social systems for human progress, and making greater contributions to the advancement of human civilization through the rejuvenation of Chinese civilization. 

The author is a professor at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

The 19th CPC National Congress

Chinese Growth Fueling Global Economy

Text by Chen Qiqing

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping at its core has followed the general guideline of maintaining steady progress based on a reasoned judgment that China's economic development has entered its "new normal" phase. The committee has put forth the concept of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development and promoted supply-side structural reform. Under such guidelines, China's economy has constantly made achievements, benefiting not only the Chinese people, but also the global economy.

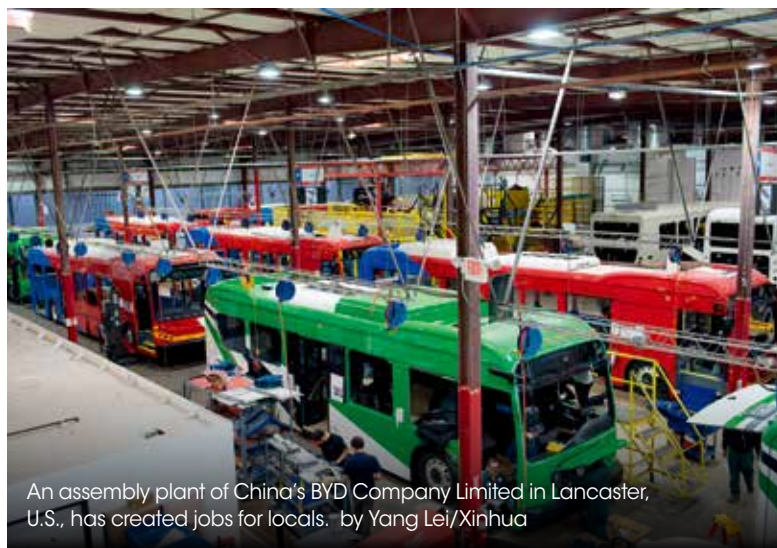
China's Economic Growth Promotes World Economy

China is now the most powerful engine of the world economy. At current prices, in 2016, China's GDP reached US\$11.2 trillion, accounting for 14.9 percent of the global total, second only to the United States. But China's contribution to the growth of the world economy greatly exceeded the largest economy. Statistics from the World Bank show that from 2013 to 2016, China contributed an average of 31.6 percent of global economic growth, higher than the U.S., the Euro-zone and Japan combined. And in 2016, the figure reached as high as 34.7 percent, driving the world economy up 0.8 percent, solidifying China's status as the locomotive of the global economy.

China is making new contributions to global technological innovation. With a new round of industrial revolution coming, innovation has become the biggest driving force for the world economy. Throughout history, China has remained a standout in innovation, represented by its Four Great Inventions—papermaking, printing, gunpowder and the compass. In modern times, the country became dim in the field, but in recent years, China has revived and become one of the leading countries in innovation in fields like quantum communication, super computers and power transmission. What's more, China's "four new great inventions"—high-speed railway, Alipay, online shopping, and bike sharing—are bringing great changes to people's lives. The world is shifting from C2C (Copy to China) to 2CC (To Copy China).

China's Development Creates Opportunities for the World

Almost four decades after its implementation of the reform and opening-up policy in the late 1970s, China has become the world's second largest economy, second largest trading nation, largest exporter,



An assembly plant of China's BYD Company Limited in Lancaster, U.S., has created jobs for locals. by Yang Lei/Xinhua



October 12, 2017: A passenger scans a QR code at a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) station. Mobile payments are already widely used in China. VCG

second largest importer and second largest overseas investor. China now certainly has the capabilities to create huge development opportunities for the world.

China provides a vast market for the world. As more and more Chinese people become middle-class, consumption will rise significantly. Already the largest buyer of bulk commodities, China will offer a massive potential market for countries rich in resources.

Global capital can tap China's rapid development to reap profits. Since its reform and opening up, the country has absorbed US\$1.7 trillion of foreign investment. And since the 18th CPC National Congress, China has begun to promote a more open economy by setting up pilot free trade zones, introducing the management model of pre-establishment national treatment (PENT) with a negative list, opening more sectors and cutting the limits for

the entry of foreign funds.

Chinese enterprises have ventured abroad to invest, which has resulted in growth opportunities for local residents. From 2013 to 2016, China's non-financial overseas direct investment reached US\$491.5 billion, up by 21.6 percent year on year.

China has always pursued shared benefits. According to authorities, in the next five years, the country's total imports are expected to reach US\$8 trillion, foreign investment US\$600 billion, overseas investment US\$750 billion and outbound trips 700 million. These figures foretell a bigger market, more capital and better revenue opportunities for countries around the world.

Chinese Plans Facilitate World Development

Since the 2008 international financial crisis broke out, the



September 19, 2015: A bird's-eye view of the Shanghai Free Trade Zone. Several Chinese free trade zones have strengthened cooperation with overseas partners.
by Ding Ting/Xinhua

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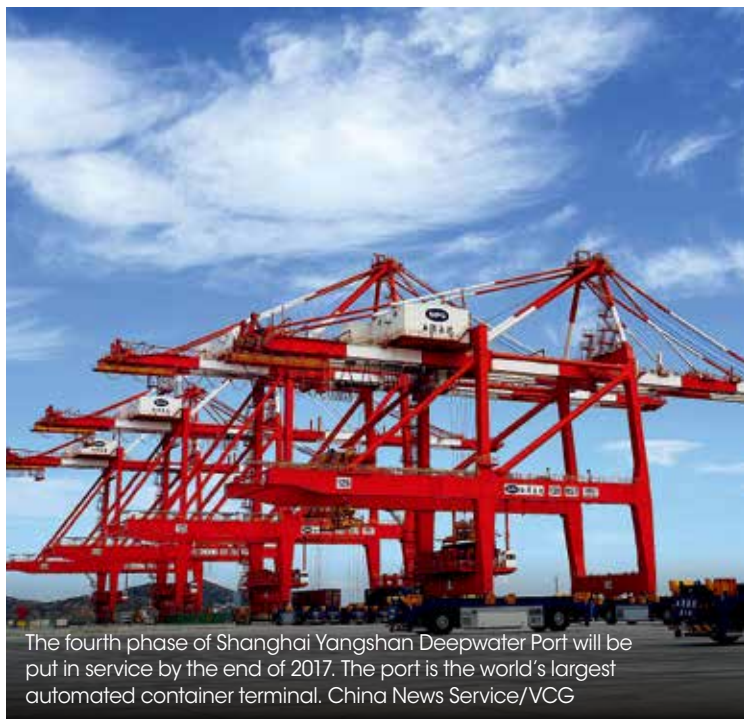
global economy has remained sluggish. It has been difficult for the world to escape from the mire of economic slowdown and evolve from old drivers of growth to new ones. China has actively attempted to do just that.

Facing the economic downturn, China has not adopted large-scale stimulus policies but pursued innovative, coordinated, green, open and inclusive development, promoted supply-side structural reform, and freed and developed productive forces and economic vitality through reform. Consequently, China's economy has shown rising momentum, setting a good model for the world. Hosted by China in 2016, the G20 Hangzhou Summit hammered out a top-level plan for structural reforms, including priority areas, guiding principles and evaluation indicators, offering China's experience for world development.

Facing a lack of global public goods, China is trying to fill in the gaps. The country proposed the Belt and Road Initiative, aiming to share China's development opportunities with other nations along the routes and realize common prosperity. China also helped establish the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the BRICS New Development Bank, which have offered systematic financial support for regional coordinated development.

China's rapid development has drawn global attention and become a model for developing countries. Due to the impact of the 2008 international financial crisis, many developed countries have been stuck in economic slumps over the past several years, and so have some emerging market economies. However, China

May 2017: A worker installs a solar panel in Wuhan, Hubei Province. China generates the most solar power in the world. VCG



The fourth phase of Shanghai Yangshan Deepwater Port will be put in service by the end of 2017. The port is the world's largest automated container terminal. China News Service/VCG




September 30, 2016: IMF chief Christine Lagarde (center), IMF executive director for China Jin Zhongxia (third right) and others pose for a picture at the headquarters of the IMF in Washington. On October 1, 2016, Chinese yuan joined the IMF Special Drawing Right (SDR) basket. by Yin Bogu/Xinhua



April 9, 2016: Zhang Qingchun (second left) and Kenyan workers construct the Mombasa-Nairobi railway in Mombasa, Kenya. by Pan Siwei/Xinhua



has maintained steady growth. Between 2013 and 2016, China's average annual economic growth rate hovered around 7.2 percent, considerably higher than the 2.5-percent global average level and even the 4-percent average growth of developing economies. That number testifies to the advantages of China's development path and has inspired more countries to learn and borrow from China's development experience. At the same time, China's development evidences that a country can choose its own development path according to its own history and realities. China's development has strengthened the confidence of other countries to choose an independent development model that optimally suits their own national conditions and realities.

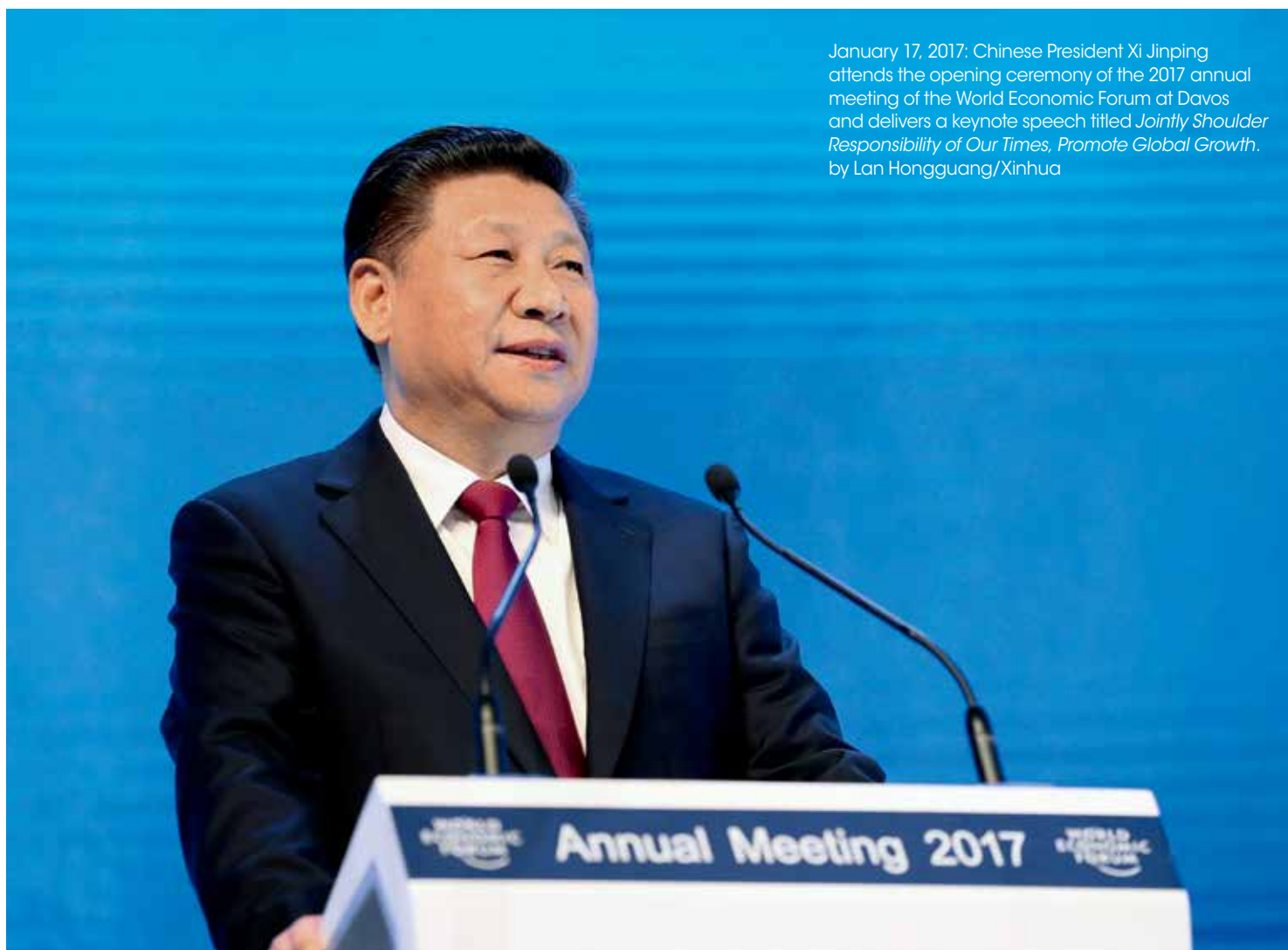
Clearly, China's progress is providing opportunities for world development and the country is making contributions to the establishment of an innovative, vibrant, interactive and inclusive world economy. 

The author is a professor at the Economics Department of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

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China Moves towards Center Stage of the World

Text by Chen Xulong



January 17, 2017: Chinese President Xi Jinping attends the opening ceremony of the 2017 annual meeting of the World Economic Forum at Davos and delivers a keynote speech titled *Jointly Shoulder Responsibility of Our Times, Promote Global Growth*.
by Lan Hongguang/Xinhua

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China has maintained a more active attitude towards the promotion of diplomatic concepts and practices with Chinese characteristics. During international interactions, China upholds equity and justice, provides quality public goods globally, shoulders responsibility and makes great contributions.

To address major challenges and problems facing global governance, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed a series of new concepts, including ideas on global governance, security, development, morality and profits, and globalization, with the aim of building a more rational, balanced, and fairer global governance system that benefits all. China upholds the concept of

mutual benefits and win-win cooperation, and promotes the long-term goal of creating a community of shared future for mankind through practical actions.

Belt and Road Initiative and Greater Responsibility

Major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics has promoted global connectivity. In the 21st Century, connectivity within Asia and the world is multi-dimensional and multi-tiered, featuring transportation infrastructure connectivity, coordination on regulations, policies and standards, and people-to-people exchange, and aiming at the promotion of friendship, mutual trust, and cultural communication. The connectivity proposed by China promotes policy coordination, facility connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds.

Over the four years since it was launched, China's Belt and Road Initiative has evolved from a proposal into concrete action, from an idea into fruitful results. It has become an open and inclusive platform for international cooperation and a widely welcomed global public good for the global community. More than 100 countries and international organizations support and actively participate in the construction of the Belt and Road. The Belt and Road Initiative has been incorporated into important resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN), the UN Security Council, and the UN Human Rights Council. Construction of the Belt and Road has already been credited for preliminary achievements, with a handful of landmark projects already paying off. China has aligned its development strategy with that of many other countries, and infrastructure connectivity has been remarkably improved. In May 2017, China successfully hosted the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation which produced fruitful results and greater momentum for joint pursuits under the Initiative.

The inspiration behind China's proposal of the Belt and Road Initiative is the desire to realize common development and prosperity of the countries along the Belt and Road. Based on the commitment to creating a community of shared future for mankind, the Initiative emphasizes equal and mutually beneficial practices featuring extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits. The Initiative has generated new vitality and vigor in Eurasia.

Big Role in Safeguarding World Peace

China has made many important contributions to world peace. China is firmly committed to standing for peace, making peace and



October 27, 2016: A Chinese agricultural specialist (right) instructs kyrgyzstani farmers in a local vegetable greenhouse.
by Luo Man/Xinhua



December 10, 2014: Chinese medical workers provide infusion training to local doctors in Freetown, Sierra Leone during the Ebola outbreak.
by Dai Xin/Xinhua



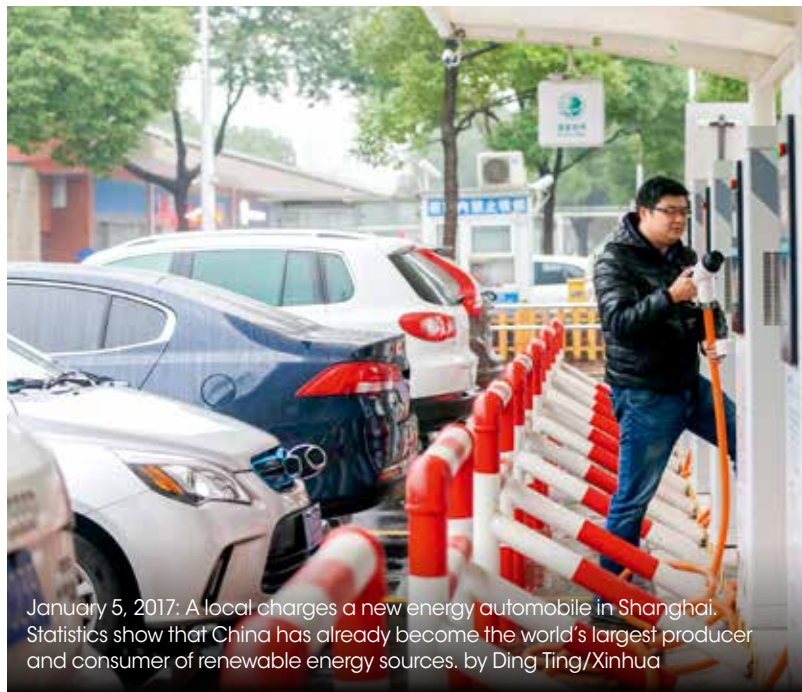
August 11, 2014: Relief supplies from China to Ebola-inflicted areas are unloaded at Conakry Airport in Guinea. VCG

The 19th CPC National Congress

keeping the peace in international affairs. It has contributed vision and wisdom to address international flashpoints including the Afghanistan issue, Syria issue, Iran nuclear issue, denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, Israeli-Palestinian conflict and South Sudan conflict.

During the 2014 Ebola outbreak which snowballed into an international public health emergency, China quickly offered a helping hand to Africa. It not only delivered rounds of relief goods and funds to Ebola-stricken countries, but also sent more than 1,000 medical workers and infectious disease specialists to the front lines and established treatment centers in affected areas. These efforts won wide international recognition.

China has remained committed to peacefully solving disputes concerning sovereignty, territorial integrity and maritime rights and interests with its neighbors through dialogue and consultation. While firmly safeguarding its sovereignty and legitimate rights and interests, China has actively advocated a “dual track” approach in addressing the South China Sea issue. Namely, the relevant disputes should be resolved peacefully through friendly



January 5, 2017: A local charges a new energy automobile in Shanghai. Statistics show that China has already become the world's largest producer and consumer of renewable energy sources. by Ding Ting/Xinhua



July 25, 2016: Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi (sixth left) and other representatives attending the China-ASEAN (10+1) Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Vientiane, Laos, pose for a picture. After the meeting, the *Joint Statement of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN Member States and China on the Full and Effective Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea* was issued. by Liu Yun/Xinhua



April 6, 2015: 225 members of Chinese peacekeeping forces are bestowed the UN Peace Medal of Honor in Sudan. by Yue Lixin/Xinhua


negotiations between directly involved countries, and peace and stability in the South China Sea should be jointly maintained by China and ASEAN countries. This approach has won understanding and support from most countries in this region.

Of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, China dispatches the most peacekeeping forces. So far, more than 20,000 military personnel, police and civil affairs officials from China have served in UN peacekeeping missions. Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the establishment of a US\$1 billion China-UN Peace and Development Fund to support multilateral cooperation and boost world peace. Furthermore, the country joined the UN peacekeeping standby mechanism and organized a peacekeeping police unit and an 8,000-strong standby force for peacekeeping.

Big Contributions to Global Development

China actively participates in the global development agenda and has made many important contributions. In 2015, when attending summits marking the 70th anniversary of the UN, President Xi Jinping announced a series of Chinese measures to efficiently implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda. These efforts include establishing an Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation, continuing to increase investment in least developed countries, setting up international development centers and exempting outstanding debt due by the end of 2015 from intergovernmental

interest-free loans granted to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries. At the High-level Roundtable on South-South Cooperation co-hosted by China and the UN in 2015, President Xi Jinping announced that in the coming five years, China would provide support for developing countries in fields including poverty reduction, agricultural cooperation, trade, ecological protection, climate change, medical facilities, education and training.

China has played an important leadership role in enhancing global cooperation on climate change. After reaching the ground-breaking *Joint Announcement on Climate Change* with the United States in 2014, China submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on time. China also announced the establishment of a 20-billion-yuan South-South Climate Cooperation Fund. At the 2015 Paris climate change conference, President Xi outlined China's position on climate change and global climate governance. Along with other leaders, he made important contributions to the formulation of a comprehensive, balanced, ambitious and binding post-2020 agreement on climate change. In 2016, with President Xi dispatching his special envoy to a high-level signing ceremony for the *Paris Agreement*, China played a trail-blazing role from Beijing to Paris and then to the UN Headquarters in New York. 



A group photo of graduates before leaving the campus. On June 20, 2017, over 3,300 graduates received bachelor's degrees from Nanjing University. Xinhua

Impressive Scores in Higher Education

Edited by Zhang Xue

Rankings of the world's elite schools have always attracted major public attention. Among numerous competitors, Chinese institutions of higher learning are starting to grab international attention for their outstanding performances.

In September 2017, the British journal *Times Higher Education* rolled out its latest "World University Rankings," in which Tsinghua University and Peking University were among the top 30, and a total of 13 Chinese universities made the top 200.

Phil Baty, editor-in-chief of the journal, praised Chinese universities for joining the global elite, surpassing many famous universities in Europe and America.

Increasing Investment for Educational Progress with Chinese Characteristics

On Teachers' Day in 2013 and 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), expressed expectations to "develop modern, world-class education featuring Chinese charac-

teristics" to educators across the country. In May 2014, he visited Peking University, where he stressed that in "building world-class colleges and universities... they must feature Chinese characteristics." "There is only one Harvard University, University of Oxford, Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of Cambridge," Xi elaborated. "Likewise, there is only one Peking University, Tsinghua University, Zhejiang University, Fudan University and Nanjing University in China. We should draw on the world's best experience in running institutions of higher learning, follow established rules of education and develop more excellent colleges and universities on Chinese soil."

With guidelines of "Chinese characteristics" and "world class" in mind, China has kindled an educational boom as it shows the world the power of its educational development model.

Such a trend could not happen without increased investment from the Chinese government.

In 2012, China's fiscal education expenditures exceeded 2 trillion yuan (about US\$301.6 billion), accounting for over 4 percent



October 22, 2017: A group interview themed "comprehensive education reform" on the sidelines of the 19th CPC National Congress attracts scores of Chinese and foreign journalists. by Wan Quan

of its GDP for the first time. In 2016, the figure reached 3.14 trillion yuan (about US\$473.5 billion), exceeding 4 percent of China's GDP for five consecutive years. Between 2012 and 2016, China's education expenditure amounted to 13.5 trillion yuan (about US\$2.04 trillion), surpassing the combined investment in the 60 years from 1952 through 2011.

Still, enrollment in Chinese colleges and universities has been increasing. In 2016, 37 million students were enrolled, an increase of 3.738 million or 11.2 percent over 2012. China leads the world in the provision of higher education, with its college students ac-

counting for 20 percent of the world's total.

Over the past few years, the Chinese government has strengthened the top-level design of higher education to promote its sound development, upgrade the development of institutions of higher education and march towards a world power in education.

In September 2017, the Chinese government released a list for key construction of "world-class universities" and "first-class disciplines." With the goals of "Chinese characteristics" and "world class," China is striving to promote many high-level universities as well as disciplinary programs to elevate them to

October 3, 2017 marked the 80th anniversary of the founding of Renmin University of China. Many teachers and students as well as alumni of the school signed their names on a board. VCG



be among the world's best.

Achievements in Science and Technology

In August 2017, the online British journal *Nature* simultaneously published two papers from the same Chinese research team that were authored by Pan Jianwei, chief scientist of the country's experimental quantum satellite program, academician from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and professor with the University of Science and Technology of China, and a group of his colleagues.

Both papers announced "firsts." For the first time anywhere in the world, China successfully made quantum key distribution of the quantum science satellite Mozi from the satellite to the ground and for the first time completed quantum teleportation from the ground to the satellite.

The successful launch of Mozi has laid a solid scientific and technological cornerstone for China to reinforce its leading position in the world in the development of quantum communication technology and frontier research in basic tests of quantum physics.

The Chinese government's increasing investment in intensifying scientific research in institutions of higher learning has resulted in enthusiastic participation and scientific and technological innovation on campuses.

Earlier in June, a scientific expedition team led by Chief Scientist Xu Jishang returned to Qingdao with promising results after a mission to investigate undersea sediment and perform a benthic survey in the western Pacific, a special study of the "interaction between global warming and ocean atmosphere."

The researchers spent 58 days on a 15,000-kilometer maritime journey, with the maximum operating depth reaching 8,000 meters down into the ocean, setting a record for the Haida ship in terms of distance, duration and depth of operation and proving the capabilities of deep-sea scientific investigation conducted by the Ocean University of China in Qingdao, Shandong Province.

Over the past five years, the emergence of many globally important scientific research results coming out of China has testified to the rise of scientific and technological research teams led by Chinese colleges and universities, which have become the most important incubators of talent and innovation for China's strategy of innovative impetus.

The Chinese government has realized that providing innovative achievements and fostering new economic development momentum require improved education.

Over the last five years, China's total funding of scientific and technological research in colleges and universities has topped



On July 30, the curtain fell on the 2017 Changsha International Famous University Rowing Regatta near Orange Isle in the Xiangjiang River. The event attracted 20 teams from Tsinghua University, Peking University, Yale University, University of Cambridge, University of Sydney (USYD) and other schools. Teams representing USYD and University of Otago took titles in the men's and women's 1,000-meter races, respectively. Xinhua



June 20, 2017: An intelligent warehouse robot created by the State Key Laboratory of Intelligent Technology and Systems at Tsinghua University debuts in Qingdao, Shandong Province. VCG

653.1 billion yuan (about US\$98.5 billion). These institutions of higher learning have undertaken more than 80 percent of the projects supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China and a number of scientific and technological projects of national importance that have brought remarkable achievements, of which the more cutting-edge ones have caused sensations in the international scientific community.

Data show that between 2012 and 2016, the count of Chinese mainland colleges and universities ranking among the world's top 500 grew from 31 to 98.

Attracting More International Students

The growing fame of Chinese colleges and universities has

increased their attractiveness around the world. China has become one of the top choices for many international students.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, China has welcomed more and more students from other parts of the world. Statistics from the Ministry of Education show that in 2016, international students studying in China surpassed 440,000, an increase of 35 percent over 2012. China has become a top Asian destination for international students, a development which has in turn testified to the country's economic and comprehensive strength.

Compared to earlier groups who came to study the Chinese language, more students now come for academic courses, accounting for over half of the total enrollment.

The Chinese government has constantly increased its scholar-

September 13, 2017:
Shenzhen MSU-BIT University,
jointly established by Beijing
Institute of Technology (BIT)
and Lomonosov Moscow
State University (MSU),
enrolls its first group of 113
undergraduate students. In
2018, the school will welcome
up to 5,000 undergraduate
and graduate students from
all over the world. Xinhua





October 11, 2017: International students studying in China attend classes at Silk Road Academy in Jinhua, Zhejiang Province. VCG




May 31, 2017: Under the guidance of Pan Guoqing (center), Han Bing (right), a Ph.D. student in microbiology, conducts detection of antibody titer of microsporidia in a national key lab at Southwest University in Chongqing. VCG



ship allotment to further encourage international students to study in China. In 2016, for instance, 49,022 students from 183 countries enjoyed such scholarships, 11 percent of the total, an increase of 70 percent over 2012. The number of countries and regions supplying China's international students hit 205, a record high. The 10 biggest suppliers of China's international students are South Korea, the United States, Thailand, Pakistan, India, Russia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Japan, and Vietnam, in that order.

The implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative worldwide has drawn even more students from countries along the routes. The Chinese Ministry of Education has set up a scholarship program in the name of the Silk Road, offering a total of 3,000 annual scholarships to freshmen from countries along the routes. This is one reason behind the sharply growing number of international students in China from those countries. For example, in 2012, 9,630 Pakistani students studied in China; and by 2016, this number nearly doubled to 18,626.

As part of the policies encouraging international students, China has signed agreements with 46 countries and regions to recognize each other's academic degrees and diplomas. Moreover, it has signed and promoted the implementation of the *UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education*, collaborated with the World Bank in coordinating and compiling policy recommendations on international education trends and experience and led the formulation of APEC's education strategies, to name only a few.

Under the motto of "developing education with Chinese characteristics to global levels," we expect to see more Chinese colleges and universities appear on lists of the world's best. 

Editor's Note

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was held from October 18 to 24 in Beijing. It is an important meeting for the CPC during a key period of construction of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. According to regulations set by the Party Constitution and arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee, 2,280 Party members have been elected delegates to attend the Congress. They rank among the most outstanding Party members, and many are model workers that have made remarkable contributions in their positions. The "People" column of this issue continues to focus on such exceptional faces.


Guo Mingyi: Modern Lei Feng

Guo Mingyi has made a name for himself in Liaoning Province, where legendary Lei Feng is buried, by helping those in need.

Lei Feng was a young Chinese soldier known for his devotion to selflessly helping the needy in the 1960s. He was killed by a falling pole while helping a fellow soldier direct a truck in August 1962. After his death, Chairman Mao Zedong urged everyone to learn from him. Since then, the spirit of Lei Feng (known as selflessness, modesty and dedication) has influenced generations of Chinese people.

Guo Mingyi works for Qidashan Mine, a subsidiary of Anshan Iron and Steel Group in Liaoning Province. He became a national role model for his work that was inspired by Lei Feng. After three decades of dedication to helping others, such as donating more than 60 liters of blood, Guo was honored as a "modern-day Lei Feng" in early 2012. He founded two groups dedicated to blood donation and persuaded 1,700 people to donate bone marrow to leukemia patients.

In recent years, Guo has reached out to help more people in more fields. He launched a program to help 146 poor households in Jianchang County, Liaoning Province, improve their housing conditions. A total of 156 volunteer groups named after Guo have amassed donations of nearly 3.57 million yuan (US\$535,152) to help others live in new houses. "All-thought targeted poverty alleviation is not



In only a year, Guo will retire at the age of 60. "I will continue to do my part to help the needy, which only improves our society as a whole," he remarked.
by Ren Yong/Xinhua





Guo inspects road conditions in a mining area. Before being elected a delegate to the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, Guo arrived at his office two hours early every day to study before work. by Yang Qing/Xinhua

my job, I can play a role because it is a key focus of the Party,” Guo said.

Guo’s eponymous volunteer group has grown from a few dozen members when it was founded in 2009 to a network with more than 700 branches and a total of 1.7 million people.

Alongside serving as a delegate to the 18th and 19th CPC National Congress, Guo is also an alternate member of the 18th CPC Central Committee. In 2013, he was named part-time vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.


As Guo’s roles have changed, his affinity for khaki uniforms has remained constant. “I have been busier as a delegate in the past five years,” Guo remarked while

filing documents evidencing his efforts to resolve people’s problems.

Before being elected a delegate to the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, Guo insisted on arriving at the office at 5 a.m. for two hours of study before starting the day’s work. Despite his fame, Guo has remained humble. “Do not throw my name around,” he stressed to his friends and relatives. “You are responsible for yourselves.”

His generous spirit extends to his personal life. Guo never hosted feasts, not even when his daughter married or had children. Instead, he donated his televisions three times and once in 2013, gave away his house to a poverty-stricken family.

In only a year, Guo will retire at the age of 60, but insists that he will continue to donate blood. Although medical professionals suggest those over age 55 quit donating blood, Guo looks forward to having the time to give more after retirement.

Before the 19th CPC National Congress, Guo traveled to Beijing on September 26 to deliver a keynote speech at the Great Hall of the People. The speech’s theme was fitting: Combining the Chinese Dream with Personal Dreams. “I will continue to offer a hand and do my part to help the needy, which only improves our society as a whole,” asserted Guo. 

Based on reports from *China Daily* and *Xinhuanet.com*

Wang Huayong: Big-Time Rice

Agriculture serves as the foundation of a country, and in a remote village, growing rice is the foundation of people's livelihood. So it is for Wang Huayong, a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress. He carries a particularly heavy burden, however: As a village Party

chief, he is constantly endeavoring to grow more and better rice.

Wang, 47, now serves as Party secretary of Zhaojiachong Village in Yanggu'ao Township of Longhui County, Shaoyang City, in central China's Hunan Province.

In the late 1990s, Wang worked for a



August 11, 2017: Wang Huayong stands in the rice fields where he has been working. As a village Party chief, he is constantly endeavoring to grow bigger yields of rice. IC



October 10, 2014: Farmers unhusk newly harvested rice in Hongxing Village, Xupu County, Hunan Province. Super rice is already planted in a number of provinces in China. VCG

brick factory in Xiangxiang City, Hunan Province, where he earned his first wind-fall. At almost the same time, the grain supply-demand relationship on the international market changed. The previous balanced demand-supply relation no longer existed, leading to a surge in food prices before the “world food crisis” in the early 21st Century. In an article in *The Economist* titled “The End of Cheap Food,” the editors noted that by the end of 2007, the magazine’s food-price index reached its highest point since the publication’s founding in the 1840s.

Against this backdrop, Wang decided to return to rural areas and become a farmer

again. The migrant worker turned farmer-entrepreneur tried his hand at rice growing in 2009 after contracting 156 *mu* (10.4 hectares) of farmland through an individual land transfer in Leifeng Village of Yanggu’ao Township. He planned to perform high-yield testing on super rice. Known as “super rice” in China, hybrid rice is produced by cross-breeding different strains of rice. About 65 percent of the Chinese depend on rice as a staple food. After a successful test, Wang shared his scientific production techniques and experience with 314 farming households around Yanggu’ao Township and helped them grow more than 1,100 *mu* (74 hectares) of super rice.

In 2011, Wang’s team managed a yield of 926.6 kilograms of super rice per *mu* (0.07 hectares), breaking the world record in rice output and solving a tough problem concerning the yield of super rice that even troubled China’s “father of hybrid rice” Yuan Longping.

Wang adopted the motto—“develop hybrid rice and benefit the world”—after inspiration from Chinese agricultural scientist and educator Yuan Longping. Yuan was also Wang’s mentor in growing super rice. Wang said Yuan’s message motivated him to help local farmers grow good rice and achieve a massive output of super rice surpassing 1,000 kilograms per *mu*.



September 29, 2015: Wang (second right) accompanies experts from China's Ministry of Agriculture to randomly draw samples from a super rice field to test output in Leifeng Village, Yanggu'ao Township. VCG



September 29, 2015: Experts from China's Ministry of Agriculture test the yield of super rice cultivated in Leifeng Village, Yanggu'ao Township, under Wang's guidance. VCG

Wang believes that innovation led by science and technology is an important method of transforming current agricultural production modes. He established several demonstration bases to mobilize local farmers to grow high-quality rice. He also opened classes to give locals hands-on lessons about the entirety of farming procedures from selecting seeds, sowing, transplanting, applying fertilizer, drying and watering to reaping and storing, and even built a technique service center to offer free instruction on scientific growing.

In the wake of Wang's arrival, super rice has prevailed in the region, with 25,000 *mu* (1,667 hectares) of paddy fields


in Yanggu'ao and more than 160,000 *mu* (10,667 hectares) of cropland in neighboring counties and towns transformed into super rice plantation fields.

For Wang, the wheels of progress did not stop. He deeply considered how to make more money to help local farmers earn a stable income and help lift them out of poverty and point them towards prosperity. He set up a super rice farmer professional cooperative to help farmers sell and process unhusked rice. The cooperative enabled the rice to sell for 30 percent higher than the market price and ensured zero risk for the harvest, bringing high production and income to locals.

Luo Xiaoyan, head of Yanggu'ao Town-

ship, praised Wang's efforts to build the demonstration base and promote super rice to "bring genuine benefits to local farmers."

"Farmers' earnings increased when their agricultural products sold well on the market," explained Luo. "They also made money developing rural tourism by opening household inns and a sightseeing base to attract tourists."

"It's a great honor for a farmer like me to be elected a delegate to the CPC National Congress," remarked Wang. "I will help more farmers master more scientific farming skills and improve their lives in the countryside." 

Based on reports from *China Daily* and Xinhua

Gan Lu: Setting Customs Rules

After climbing the customs ladder to become a senior official at the World Customs Organization (WCO), Gan Lu compares her career development to China's ever-expanding role in the global customs sector.

Understandably, when Gan finished her service in the army and transferred to civilian work 17 years ago, she had no idea that her future would be so bright. With so many new things to learn, she felt like a fish out of water as she stumbled into Guangzhou Customs. A quick learner and diligent worker, within a year, Gan was already a standout member of the team. She was later transferred to the Guangzhou branch of the import and export commodities classification center of China Customs before she was promoted to a customs officer representing China in setting global customs rules.

Since 2000, Gan has been dispatched by China Customs on many missions to perform research in preparation for revisions of major customs regulations. One of her greatest contributions has been a key role in formulating the nation's export and import commodities classification regulations.

In 2008, Gan set off on her international mission representing China and has since attended more than 20 meetings at the WCO. By 2014, her extraordinary work



September 14, 2017: Workers color coffee cups at a ceramics enterprise in Dehua County, Fujian Province before they are exported to the United States. by Song Weiwei/Xinhua



June 2, 2017: Workers on a production line of Lovol Heavy Industry Co., Ltd. in Weifang, Shandong Province. Products from the industrial equipment manufacturer now sell in more than 120 countries and regions around the world. by Guo Xulei/Xinhua

had won the hearts of her international peers, and she was elected head of the working group for Harmonized System (HS) of the WCO and re-elected the next year. In 2016, she became the watchdog of the HS committee of the WCO.

The HS, also known as the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding

System, is an internationally standardized system of names and numbers to classify traded products. Gan's leading role in a global trade policy-making organization testifies to China's growing influence in world trade.

As a Party member, Gan considers her responsibilities even heavier. She is a



March 18, 2016: Gan is elected head of a working group for Harmonized System (HS) of WCO. Xinhua

October 24, 2017: The 19th CPC National Congress concludes at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Gan is interviewed by a group of journalists after the closing ceremony. by Jin Liwang/Xinhua




frequent visitor to the WCO headquarters in Brussels. Owing to her professionalism and fluent English, she has helped her country have a bigger say in setting world trade rules.

In 2013, Gan began leading a working team jointly formed by China Customs and the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan, an independent inter-governmental organization established in 1997, to develop and promote innovative solutions to poverty and environmental sustainability using bamboo and rattan products. After four years of research, Gan successfully proposed 10 different sub-categories for bamboo and rattan commodities to the WCO.

She changed the HS again by adding Chinese-made aerobridges to the list, ending the products' uphill struggle to gain traction in international markets. "Our job is to dig deep into the rules to win the power of speech," said Gan.

She witnessed China's nationwide campaign of customs integration, which was piloted in Guangzhou and has helped enterprises simplify customs clearance since 2015. The reform saved enterprises 22.8 million yuan (US\$3.47 million) in customs clearance expenses in 2016. Guangzhou Customs developed their own branded project: e-customs. The platform integrates the internet, logistics and customs to help ordinary people ship commodities internationally. In 2016 alone, Guangzhou Customs handled 240 million international packages.

As a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress, Gan sees this new role as a fresh start for even harder work. "Joining the CPC means dedication to serving the people," said Gan. "Serving the people is specific rather than abstract. It calls for action more than words." 

Based on reports from *China Daily*



September 8, 2017: A container wharf for exports in Qingdao, Shandong Province. Export commodities classification guides virtually all customs work. VCG

Du Liqun: AIDS Fighter

Just days after returning home from Beijing after attending the 19th CPC National Congress as a delegate, Du Liqun resumed her nursing routine as usual.

As head nurse of the AIDS Department at the Nanning Fourth People's Hospital in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the 52-year-old was one of five Chinese nurses awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal in 2015 by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Since graduating from college in 1984, Du has remained devoted to providing services for patients with infectious diseases. In 2005, when her hospital founded the first AIDS department in the autonomous region, she volunteered to serve as its head nurse when no one else dared to risk exposure to HIV. "I know that many doctors and nurses are afraid of being infected, but someone must shoulder the risk if we are to ever change the situation," Du said. "Fear is not invincible. Neither is HIV."

The first challenge arrived in August of that year when the department received an AIDS case complicated by severe skin disease. Without hesitation, Du donned a protective suit and cleaned the patient's skin inch by inch, even though the condition had deteriorated so badly that the patient's family had abandoned him.

She continued nursing the patient as such for a dozen days, and eventually his health improved. "I believe that every life should be treated with dignity, and that includes AIDS patients, of course," she



Du Liqun prepares to give an infusion to a patient. As head nurse of the AIDS department, Du must tackle stiff challenges on a daily basis.
by Huang Xiaobang/Xinhua

declared. “We should not give up easily.”

According to Du, many of her patients are drug addicts, who tend to be more sensitive and self-loathing. “Alongside the danger of occupational exposure, offensive behaviors happen in the ward now and then,” she explains. “An irritable patient can be as dangerous as a criminal.”

She remembers a morning in 2006 when an emergency call dragged her out of bed: A drug-addicted patient named Qiang was holding a young doctor hostage with a knife at her neck, threatening to infect her with AIDS. Du slowly and carefully approached the patient while talking to him casually, patiently listening to his needs and finally managing to calm his rage.

Attracted by her professional skill and dedication, more and more young nurses like to work with Du, and her team has expanded from the original eight people to over 80.

Hoping to draw more attention to AIDS prevention, for years Du has visited schools, communities and construction sites to personally educate people on how to protect themselves from the virus.

Although she has been honored by myriad organizations, Du still considers herself



September 18, 2017: Du enquires about the condition of a patient. Du believes that every life should be treated with dignity.
by Lu Bo'an/Xinhua





September 18, 2017: Du (left) instructs young nurses. Inspired by her professional skill and dedication, more and more young nurses choose to work with Du. by Lu Bo'an/Xinhua



Du takes care of a senior patient. As a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress, Du insisted that she would continue her devotion to serving others. by Zhou Hua/Xinhua




January 30, 2014: Du gives a gift to a patient to celebrate Chinese Lunar New Year. Xinhua

just an ordinary person. “The most amazing thing in my life was meeting President Xi Jinping,” exclaimed Du proudly.

In 2015, she attended a meeting with Xi as a representative of the Zhuang ethnic group.

“The president places great importance on the development of ethnic minority groups and praises our contributions to ethnic unity,” Du asserted. “After meeting him, I realized that my career doesn’t only affect people’s health, but also the stability of society.”

As for her responsibilities as a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress, Du is enthusiastic. “It is a great political event,” Du beamed. “I was given new missions—expressing the will of the people and helping build a better society, which makes me feel really proud.” 

Based on reports from *China Daily*

Zhalong Protection Model

Text by Shen Hui

On September 10, 2017, Zhalong International Half Marathon started off from Zhalong National Nature Reserve. About 4,000 athletes participated in the contest to enjoy competitive long-distance running amidst beautiful scenery featuring flourishing plants and dancing cranes.

Water, the Source of Life

Straddling Songnen Plain in northeastern China's Heilongjiang Province, Zhalong Wetland covers 210,000 hectares. In the Mongolian language, "Zhalong" literally means an enclosure for raising sheep and cattle.

Zhalong National Nature Reserve is China's largest protection center for red-crowned crane and the world's largest breeding center for the bird. "Water birds are the critical indicator of a wetland's

health," explains Wang Wenfeng, deputy director of the nature reserve. Statistics shows that the reserve is home to 400 wild red-crowned cranes, a fifth of the world's total, as well as 296 species of other birds, 35 of which are under state-class protection.

In the past, Zhalong Wetland was fed by the seasonal overflowing of the Wuyu'er and Shuangyang rivers. But because of human activities and natural environmental shifts, evaporation began exceeding precipitation. In 2001, a fire further worsened the wetland's situation, threatening the lives of the birds.

How could a fire happen to a wetland? "A lack of water," Wang sighs. "Back then, of 700 square kilometers of Zhalong's core area, only 130 square kilometers had water. In some places cars even could pass without trouble." According to a 2003 document, Zhalong Wetland needed a billion cubic

Zhalong National Nature Reserve flourishes most in summer, during which time flocks of red-crowned cranes fly over dancing reeds. IC



Tamed red-crowned cranes do not migrate but stay in Zhalong over the winter. So red-crowned cranes in the snow have become a flagship brand of Zhalong. VCG





A breeder feeds red-crowned cranes. Since the establishment of Zhalong National Nature Reserve, its staff has worked to improve the natural breeding of red-crowned cranes and white-naped cranes. Xinhua



meters of water or it would have disappeared. So, during the springs and early summers of 2002 and 2003, Zhalong received an injection of 420 million cubic meters of water.

Water is the lifeblood of the wetland. The transfusion clearly helped the recovery of the environment, as evidenced by the doubled population of red-crowned cranes in 2003 compared with the figure in 2001. Its success helped water injections become a long-term mechanism, and now 250 million cubic meters of water are supplied to Zhalong each year.

Since Zhalong National Nature Reserve bid farewell to chronic water shortages, more birds and other animals have returned. "When Zhalong has water, its

aquatic environment improves drastically," says Gao Zhongyan, deputy director at the nature reserve's Crane Breeding Center. "The population of rare species like red-crowned cranes grows, individual birds lay more eggs and the infant mortality rate improves by leaps and bounds."

Meanwhile, the wetland plays a bigger role in regulating climate and counteracting pollutants. Sun Leshi, chief engineer of Qiqihar Municipal Meteorological Bureau, noted that the recovery of Zhalong Wetland gave neighboring communities more rainy days and less extreme temperatures, evidencing the positive regulating function of the wetland.

Ecological Migration

The conflict between birds and humans has eternally persisted in Zhalong.

The vastest, most intact and primitive wetland ecosystem in northern China, Zhalong is an important passage for various birds' migration. Also, about 5,000 villagers lived in the core area of the wetland, farming, fishing and cutting reeds.

"The birds were afraid of people," recalled Xu Minzhan, who moved out of the core area 15 years ago. "We used tractors instead of horses and cattle to plow. The engine sounds scared the birds away."

In addition to the noise, villagers consumed land and resources. According to Wang Wenfeng, the growing human population asked for more from the environment, leaving fewer resources for their neighbors. "Some birds even abandoned their nests because of human encroachment."

The situation presents a dilemma. Birds are severely impacted by human activities, but the local residents need to survive. Ultimately, the government decided to relocate the people. The government estimates that the relocation program will



Zhalong has become a famous travel destination of Heilongjiang Province, drawing countless tourists to the area. IC



Zhalong in March. VCG






Late autumn is the busiest season in Zhalong, during which time many migratory birds from Siberia gather there before flying south. VCG

involve 1,528 households and be financed by investments of more than 163 million yuan (US\$24.6 million), including 98.18 million yuan (US\$14.8 million) from the central government and 65.45 million yuan (US\$9.8 million) from local governments.

For the protection of birds, people are relocating. It seems a hefty price to pay, but the bold move may prove worthwhile. "The wetland is rich in water and plant resources," says Xu Minzhan. "Previously, it supported our lives easily. But things became more difficult with the increase of people." So, Xu moved to a neighboring community, where he found convenient transportation, information flow and better income. "The government provides jobs for relocated residents such as gardening and driving. I can earn as much as 30,000 yuan a year plus my earnings from reed cutting. I am doing much better financially than before."

More and more people have already moved out of the core area of the wetland. "Villagers used to hunt bird eggs to eat," Xu admits. "But now everybody knows that protection is very important."

In 2015, the first phase of the relocation program started. Relocated residents are still allowed to cut reeds from the wetland in winter. And locals are developing tourism featuring crane-watching in the snow and hot springs.

Green mountains and clear water are as valuable as gold and silver. Now, Zhalong Wetland has become a flagship brand of Heilongjiang Province, drawing more tourists to the area. 

House Sweet Home

Text by Zhang Xue

The past National Day “golden week” marked an unprecedented low for China’s housing market: At least 19 major cities suffered an average daily deal decline of 51.4 percent over the same period of the previous year. In first-tier cities, the figure fell by up to 70 percent—a worrisome contrast to 2016.

Since 2016, China’s first- and second-tier cities have experienced a new round of rapid growth in housing prices coupled with major investment speculation, and the housing prices in some of the first-tier cities nearly doubled in a year. To address rising housing prices, governments of many Chinese cities have introduced a series of policies such as limiting purchasing and sales and raising the minimum down payment. Since mid-July of this year, cities including Beijing, Guangzhou, Wuxi, and Zhengzhou have launched policies to expand tenants’ rights. In just two months, the topic became popular among stakeholders as well as the focus of water cooler conversation.

Alleviation for School Estate

This March, at a press conference held by the Information Office of the State Council, an official from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development proposed the idea of gradually granting tenants equal rights to purchasers in basic public services.

In mid-July, the municipal government of Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, led the country by issuing an action plan to accelerate the development of the housing rental market in the city

with the idea of “offering the children of qualified tenants equal rights to public services such as enrollment in a nearby school to safeguard the equal rights of all residents.” Guangzhou has remained at the forefront of China’s reform and opening up for decades, so its lead role in this realm is fitting.

“When the news broke, property owners in our community went crazy immediately,” said Guo Leilei, a 38-year-old home owner who had just moved to the residential area that was built in the 1990s. A year ago, Guo bought a two-bedroom apartment at a price of more than 40,000 yuan (about US\$6,030) per square meter. This rate is nearly 10,000 yuan (about US\$1,507) per square meter higher than houses of the same condition in the neighboring community. However, she moved to the community primarily for the school district so her six-year-old son would be accepted to one of the province’s top primary schools.

“I would have just rented a house here if I had known such policies were coming; I sold a bigger house to move here,” she complains. Later, however, she found that the so-called “equal rights for tenants and owners” is not as simple as it sounds.

In fact, admitting tenants’ children into nearby schools is not the new system. According to the regulations, a lease contract is an accepted proof of residence, which can indeed be used to get a student admitted to a local school. This also requires other conditions such as one of the parents must be a local permanently registered resident or hold a green card for talented personnel. In addition, the number of





Longyueju indemnificatory housing project, with a total floor space of 816,000 square meters, is located in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province. As defined in the report to the 19th CPC National Congress, "We must not forget that housing is for habitation, not for speculation. With this in mind, we will move faster to implement a housing system that ensures supply through multiple sources, provides housing support through multiple channels and encourages both housing purchasing and renting. This will better position us to meet the housing needs of all of our people." VCG

vacancies is limited—students must accept the “overall arrangement” according to the actual situation, so it can be very difficult to enroll a child in a prestigious school.

“At this stage, it’s not completely realistic to reach the goal of granting equal rights to tenants and owners due to the massive inflow of population to urban areas,” opines Ren Xingzhou, a researcher with the Institute for Market Economy under the Development Research Center of the State Council. “The most difficult part is the insufficient supply of quality public resources, especially the apparent shortage of educational resources in many communities.”

Competition for Talented Personnel

As first-tier Chinese cities, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen have enjoyed the country’s best resources, which is a major reason behind the soaring property prices in those cities, making it hard for many young graduates to settle there.

“In recent years, the skyrocketing housing prices in first-tier cities have pushed many of my best graduates to choose jobs in second- and third-tier cities because they can hardly afford housing,” remarks Professor Cai Nian from the School of Information Engineering under Guangdong University of

On December 7, 2016, the first group of tenants were welcomed to the biggest housing development project along the Bund in central Huangpu District, downtown Shanghai specially built for young talents in the financial sector. The project is part of a bid to attract and retain talent. IC



August 31, 2017: Decorating a newly-rented home that is part of the Puhuiyuan Public Lease Housing Project in Kunming, Yunnan Province. IC



June 24, 2017: Renters wait for their number to come up to choose a home at the State-owned Real Estate Administration Center in Fuzhou, Fujian Province. VCG

Technology. “The goal of giving tenants and purchasers equal rights in big metropolises is to retain young talent.”

This year, first- and second-tier cities including Wuhan, Changsha, Chengdu, Xi'an, Jinan, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Zhengzhou, Qingdao, Xiamen, Tianjin and Chongqing have promulgated detailed rules and policies to safeguard tenants' equal access to public services. “The integration of such rights and household registration policies reflects competition for talent particularly in big cities,” comments Zhang Hongwei, director of Shanghai Tospur Real Estate Consultation Company. “One of the goals of such policies is to retain talented people in a city to help it perform better.”

Before the introduction of such policies, first- and second-tier cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen were providing specialized apartments for young talented people to alleviate housing pressure.

The municipal government of Shanghai, for instance, provided apartments specifi-


cally for scientifically innovative talents aged 20-40, including recent university graduates, hi-tech personnel, leading figures in science and technology and operators of start-ups—the powerhouses most responsible for accelerating a city's scientific and technological progress and economic growth. The government aims to meet their accommodation demands, which is a major factor in their lives. The implementation of equal access to public services further safeguards the interests of tenants.

Buy or Rent?

As one of the first group of 12 pilot cities to carry out home rental reform, Hangzhou officially released new policies for tenants on August 30, according to which, over the next three years, new rental housing will account for 30 percent of all new housing, and rental companies will be subsidized and supported by the government. It is foreseeable that more and more rental housing will enter the

market under the guidance of government policies. In 2017, the surge of housing prices was effectively curbed through a series of measures to limit housing deals such as elevating the purchase threshold, increasing the availability of housing and encouraging renting. Considerable credit for this victory was given to the implementation of the “equal rights” policy due to its long-term vision for institutional arrangement. Is buying property still desirable after the implementation of the “equal rights” policy? Yes, of course.

Since ancient times, Chinese people have firmly believed that a family cannot lead a content life without its own home. Everyone would prefer to buy a home if they have a choice.

“It is impossible to make everything 100 percent equal, especially considering how limited quality educational resources are,” comments Zhang Hongwei. “Still, renting seldom brings a sense of belonging, a feeling deeply rooted in our hearts.” 

A New Soul for Old Shoes

Text by Zhang Jinwen

Like so many other time-honored brands, Neiliansheng is legendary. From the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) to present, the shoemaker has endured 164 years of wind and rain, evolving from custom-made court boots to fashionable modern footwear, composing a brilliant page in Chinese business history.

Pioneer in High-end Customization

The birth of Neiliansheng can be traced back to 1853, the third year of Emperor Xianfeng's reign during the Qing Dynasty. The company was founded by Zhao Ting, a native of Wuqing County, Tianjin. Plagued by poor living conditions, his parents sent him to learn shoemaking in a shop at Dongsì in Beijing when he was only 12 years old.

The talented and studious child quickly picked up the craft. Following his mentor, he also paid attention to how they maintained relationships with old customers. Due to appreciation for his craftsmanship and business sensibilities, a military general proposed jointly opening a shoe shop with him. Neiliansheng was only founded in Beijing's Dongjiaominxiang thanks to financial aid from the general.

The Dongjiaominxiang district where Neiliansheng was founded was not yet an embassy community in 1853, but a busy business zone with a myriad of government offices. As a talented businessman, Zhao chose the advantageous location with an eye on high-end customers who could afford to use sedan chairs. An investigation revealed

that government officials were not happy with shoemakers for the royal court at the time, so he started by making court boots.

The brand name itself, "Neiliansheng," won favor in the first place. In Chinese, "nei" means the interior royal court; and "liansheng" means "consistent luck in getting promotions as an official." Not much more branding was necessary. For a long time, not only government heavyweights from both civil and military realms wore the boots made by Neiliansheng, but the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty wore them the day he took the throne.

Zhao was responsible for creating the oldest extant list of VIP customers in Chinese business history. To provide optimal service, Zhao recorded every detail about his royal and aristocratic clients: size, style, origin, address, and even hobbies, calling such data *Shoe-related Info*. All a customer had to do was send a messenger to the shop, and shoes would be delivered to the buyer's doorstep. Such a practice paved the road for high-end customized service in today's China.

Thorough Craftsmanship

The Revolution of 1911 ended the millennia-old feudal autocracy in China, dealing a near-fatal blow to Neiliansheng's business due to a sudden lack of customers. In dire need of drastic diversification, it launched a landmark product—handmade cloth shoes, which have remained its signature footwear since the Republic of China period (1912-1949).

Literally meaning "thousand-layered sole," the craftsmanship of the shoes was

Mr. Zhao is an apprentice to the representative inheritor of the intangible cultural heritage of shoemaking at Neiliansheng. by Wan Quan



Quality
control.
CFB





Of every step, making the soles is the most cumbersome for the "1,000-layered-sole" cloth shoes from Neiliansheng, which requires exceptional skills to complete a variety of patterns and styles.
by Wan Quan

included in the second group of China's national intangible cultural heritage in 2009. The technique has been passed down through apprenticeships and oral teaching. Usually, it takes more than three years to make an apprentice a qualified shoemaker. The whole production process involves over 90 steps and more than 30 tools.

Of all the steps, making the soles is the most cumbersome. "It's a lot of work," admits He Kaiying, a state-level representative inheritor of the intangible cultural heritage in the company. "Eighty-one neat and orderly stitches are made both vertically and horizontally, crisscrossing an area as big as a match box. An ordinary pair of shoes usually takes 2,100 stitches and complicated designs take twice as many." It usually takes several hours to finish the soles of one pair.

As an inheritor of the craft, responsibility weighs heavily on He Kaiying. "We must never lose cultural heritage while it remains in our hands," he insists.

Inheritance vs. Innovation

In the 1980s, the implementation of reform and opening-up policies invigorated China economically, igniting a new challenge for Neiliansheng. Handmade cloth shoes had been gradually marginalized into a niche product or even "arts and crafts" due to competition from mainstream products such as leather shoes and sneakers.

To catch up with the market economy, Neiliansheng attempted production of sports and leather shoes, which proved non-competitive in terms of product features and production efficiency. After more than 10 years of hiking a bumpy road and market downturn, in early 2000, Neiliansheng underwent system reform as a state-owned enterprise, ultimately realigning its operational orientation—to a return to its signature handmade cloth shoes.

"We still target the high-end market, with focus on civil servants, scholars, and entertainers," illustrates Cheng Xu, deputy



In 2013, in commemoration of its 160th founding anniversary, Neiliansheng organized a release show at Prince Gong's Mansion in Beijing, featuring products inspired by elements from Peking Opera and ethnic minorities. courtesy of Neiliansheng



October 29, 2016: Neiliansheng releases its fashionable "Big Fish & Begonia" series at the 11th China Beijing International Cultural & Creative Industry Expo. VCG

general manager of the company. “We must best our competitors with top-of-the-line craftsmanship as our efficiency cannot rival that of mechanical production.”

After many years of work, another major breakthrough was made in online marketing. After an extensive investigation, Neiliansheng launched a website for online shopping in 2010. “Now our annual online sales exceed a million yuan,” grins Cheng. “And it costs only 10,000 to 20,000 yuan for website maintenance.”

At the beginning of 2011, Neiliansheng opened its flagship online stores at Tmall and JD.com, China’s two leading e-commerce platforms.

In 2013, in commemoration of the 160th anniversary of the brand, Neiliansheng organized a release show at Prince Gong’s Mansion in Beijing, debuting nearly

100 latest arrivals, a visual feast integrating traditional crafts and modern fashion against the backdrop of solemn architecture featuring Chinese characteristics.

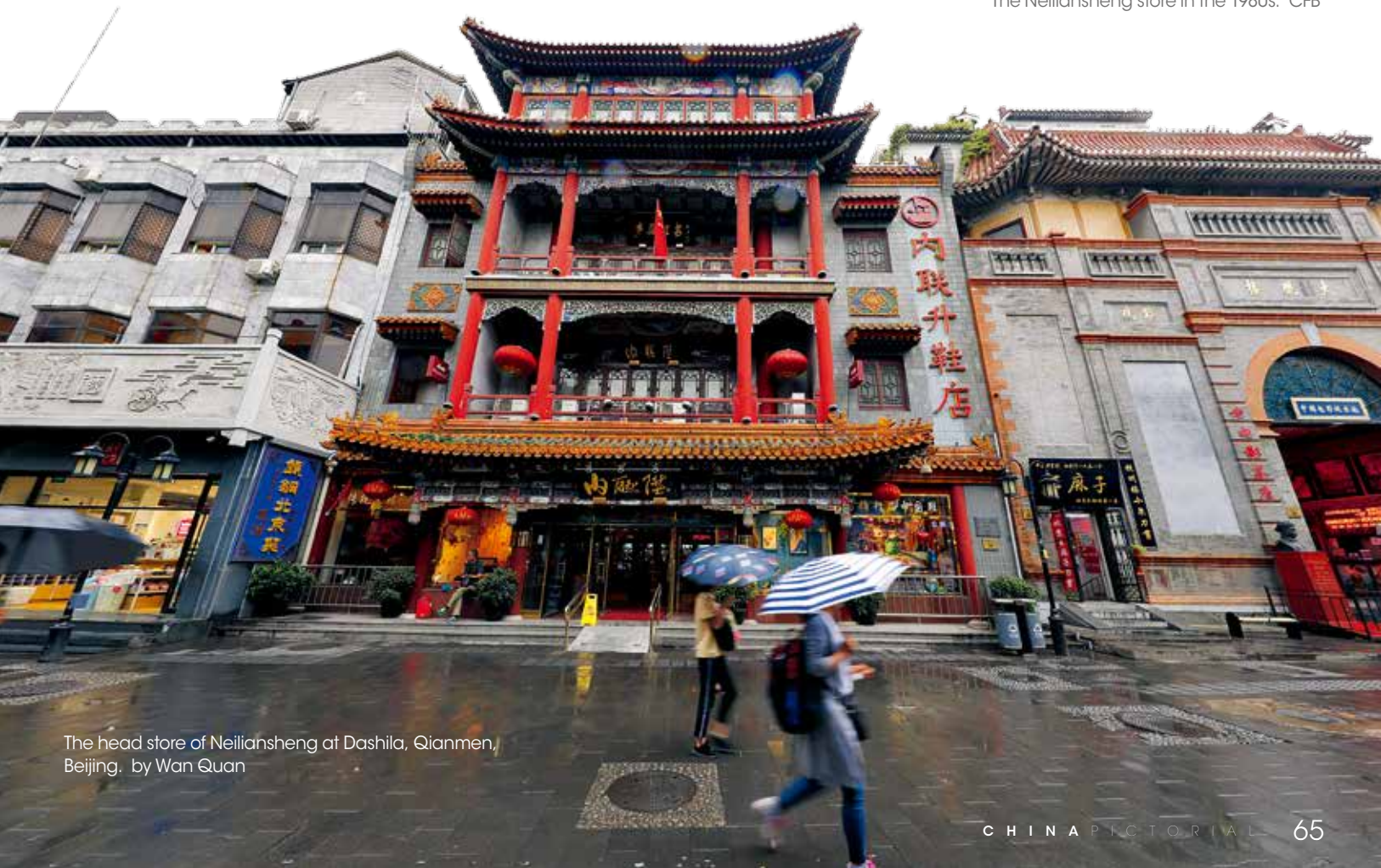
Since then, the company has launched themed campaigns for holidays and major buying periods including the Alibaba New Year Shopping Festival and celebrations for the opening of Shanghai Disneyland on May 20, 2016.

But Cheng Xu is most excited these days by the company’s “Big Fish & Begonia” series. “The animated film of the same name premiered in July 2016, at which time we joined hands with relevant companies for a licensing deal and released a limited-edition cloth shoes series at Tmall. We amassed 400,000 yuan of preorders, topping the film’s merchandising. But its numbers were later surpassed because manual production

capacity was limited, and we couldn’t fill more orders. Neiliansheng made remarkable achievements in product innovation, but it is another story for us to finalize a plan to feed customer demand by sewing stitch after stitch,” Cheng admits. 



The Neiliansheng store in the 1980s. CFB



The head store of Neiliansheng at Dashila, Qianmen, Beijing. by Wan Quan

Virtually Blooming Animation

Text by Hu Zhoumeng

This year's Venice International Film Festival was a boon to virtual reality (VR) content providers worldwide: The time-honored festival announced the first-ever competition for films made in VR. A total of 22 VR movies were nominated, including two VR animated films from China—*Free Whale* and *The Dream Collector*. The nominations helped the creators of these films attain greater popularity in their home country and the films be more widely enjoyed. Despite ups and downs in recent years, producers are still riding the VR wave in hopes of emerging as one of the first heavyweights of the new medium.

Melding Tech and Art

"When the whale jumps out of the water, it looks so real," exclaimed Lou Yanxin's parents after watching *Free Whale*. The animated VR film was the first production of Sandman Studios, which Lou founded. Most of the 11 people in the company were born in the 1990s and accrued rich experience in areas like gaming and dramatic production. However, lacking experience shooting live-action films, they decided to create VR animation with computer graphics (CG) technology.

According to Lou, it is hard to explain the VR experience; one must personally experience it. "My colleagues and I went all-in on the industry after our first VR experience," declares Lou.

The 3D content produced in VR can

have much greater potential than 2D and provide more space for creators. "Traditional movies provide a comparatively fixed angle of view since each shot focuses in only one direction," explains Lou. "A VR film is more like a theatrical play in which four or five characters move simultaneously. Moreover, spectators feel like part of the play rather than removed from it."

The immersive VR experience can enhance sensory pleasure, but at the same time, divert the audience's attention. Shooting and editing techniques of traditional films are no longer applicable to VR animation. Film-makers are still working hard to explore new techniques and rules for VR movies.

Free Whale features a single shot throughout the entire animated film, which allows viewers to closely track the motions of the lead character. *The Dream Collector* adopts a three-act structure, and the screen goes black at the end of an act.

The development of a more interactive experience has made VR more immersive, but such technology hasn't yet been seized by VR animators due to their need for a consistent storyline. At first, *Free Whale* was designed to let the audience touch the whale on the screen to switch to a first-person point-of-view as the lead character meets the whale for the first time. However, the feature only confused the audience. Ultimately, the final version abandoned interactive elements altogether.

"The interactive experience must be

Free Whale, the first animated production from Sandman Studios, tells the story of Shem, a boy from the future who meets a robot whale during his journey to collect samples of artificial intelligence in space. courtesy of Sandman Studios



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Lou Yanxin, founder of Sandman Studios, introduces VR concepts utilized in the animated film *Free Whale*. by Chen Jian



considered when the screenplay is written,” notes Lou. “Instructions are also necessary, just like how computer games have tutorials.” *Taiji*, another animated VR film in the Sandman Studios pipeline, will provide an interactive experience throughout the film, in which characters’ movements and surroundings on screen will change based on the audience’s viewing angle.

Typically, a VR animated film stretches only up to a dozen minutes. Constant updating of the necessary tools and hardware is hindering filmmakers from attempting a feature-length VR film. Sandman Studios must completely reinstall its design software every two months in order for it to function optimally.

“After we update the software, work that might have taken two weeks before can be accomplished in two days,” Lou says. “Every time it’s a no-brainer.”

Furthermore, most VR headsets remain heavy and cumbersome and lack ultra-high resolution. Users can get dizzy after extended usage. Such concerns have also quashed hopes for feature-length VR films. In the eyes of Lei Zhengmeng, producer of *The Dream Collector* and co-founder of Pinta Studios, the ideal length of a VR film should be about 10 minutes, so VR animation is suited to tell a “short but moving story.”

The Dream Collector tells the heartwarming story of an old man who collects and fixes discarded objects before giving them to others, through which the dreams preserved in those objects are also passed on. Director Mi Li drew inspiration from a real-life encounter he had with an elderly scavenger he met on the street. With the animated film, he hopes to remind people of dreams they have abandoned.

Another VR animated film soon to be released by Pinta Studios is *Shennong: Taste of Illusion*, a fairy tale about Shen-



Founded in September 2016, Sandman Studios employs 11, most of whom were born in the 1990s and accrued rich experience in areas like gaming and dramatic production.
by Chen Jian



The Dream Collector, the first animated production of Pinta Studios, tells the heartwarming story of an old man who collects and fixes discarded objects before giving them to others, through which the dreams preserved in those objects are also passed on. courtesy of Pinta Studios

nong, the legendary father of Chinese herbal medicine, who is known for tasting herbs to discover their qualities. According to Lei, a scene in which Shennong fights illusory monsters after eating a poisonous herb is particularly breathtaking in VR.

Big VR Business

In mid-September 2017, *The Dream Collector*, which cost 2.5 million yuan (about US\$378,170) to make, was released through online VR platforms and received a million views within 27 hours of its release. The animated film affords viewers a 360-degree panoramic video on their smartphones. Moreover, using a VR headset, viewers can see different images as they move their heads or eyes, which greatly enhances the experience.

Lei Zhengmeng and his colleagues work on an animated film titled *Shennong: Taste of Illusion*, a fairy tale about Shennong, the legendary father of Chinese herbal medicine. Founded in June 2016, Pinta Studios now employs nearly 30 people. by Chen Jian





However, a VR headset and a computer that can handle VR videos can cost over 10,000 yuan (about US\$1,510), a price point that has kept VR removed from ubiquity in ordinary households.

Only a handful of public theaters have attempted to screen VR films. The overwhelming majority of VR experience centers around China focus on providing VR games. Not until June 2017 did Beijing welcome its first VR cinema. However, domestic business giants including Gome and Wanda have begun sinking more money into construction of VR cinemas.

Since 2016, China's VR market has undergone explosive growth followed by a sharp decline. In this context, many VR content producers were left on the brink of bankruptcy. Even when investors were



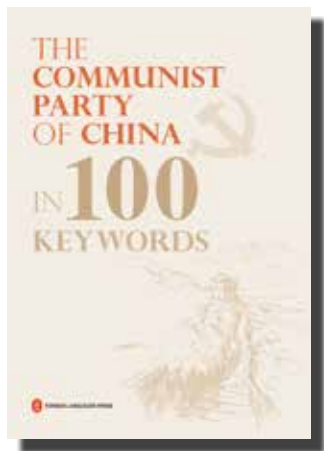
Lei Zhengmeng, co-founder and CEO of Pinta Studios. He believes that VR is an amazing integration of art and technology. by Chen Jian

bullish on VR, most capital ended up with hardware manufacturers rather than content producers. Compared to its peers, Pinta Studios enjoyed a smooth start. When Mi Li, who had served as executive director of the famous Chinese animated film *Monkey King: Hero Is Back*, joined, the company found itself with a sharper competitive edge. Still, co-founder Lei Zhengmeng visited dozens of investors before eventually securing an angel investment of six million yuan (about US\$906,820).

Pinta Studios is already looking at more diversified operations. Capitalizing on its fame earned at the Venice International Film Festival, *The Dream Collector* has generated revenues through copyright sales, built-in advertisements and derivative product development. Pinta Studios has collaborated with more than 20 makers of products such as liquor, nuts and umbrellas to engage in crowdfunding. It joined hands with the Chemical Industry

Press to publish a children's picture book, and almost all of the 6,000 available copies have sold out. The online version of *The Dream Collector* has built-in advertisements for 13 brands. Lei hopes that such monetizing attempts will boost the confidence of his partners.

Lou Yanxin is promoting VR content production in his own way: by organizing film exhibitions. Since 2016, he has organized three VR film exhibitions under the banner of "Sandbox Show," which have not only offered a communication platform for industry insiders, but also helped the public better understand VR. He plans to hold a large exhibition of VR works from around the world in June 2018, flanked by forums, workshops and trade fairs. Because he knows China's VR industry remains immature, Lou hopes that such an exhibition will provide a platform for VR filmmakers, investors and distributors to exchange ideas with each other. 



The Communist Party of China in 100 Keywords

Foreign Languages Press, November 2017

July 1, 2017 marked the 96th anniversary of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The Party has undertaken a tremendous battle and experienced both successes and challenges during these eventful years. Over the course of almost a century, the CPC has developed progressively from a small party with just over 50 members to a party of leadership that has won a great victory and achieved some brilliant successes. The story of its fight paints a historic picture scroll and represents precious spiritual wealth.

Future-oriented and self-motivated, the CPC forges ahead in the face of any adversity. Now finding itself at a new starting point, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core is leading the whole Party and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups toward the realization of the Two Centenary Goals and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

For a better understanding of the CPC, we have selected 100 keywords, derived from the perspective of history, reality, theory and practice, which together form this book.

Certainly, with a history so vast and splendid, a wealth of practical experience, and an ideology so solid and profound, it is hard to tell the story of the CPC in just 100 keywords. Therefore, the book serves only as a preliminary guide for readers to learn about and understand the CPC—a key to open the entrance gate.

The compilation is based on the latest theoretical guidance of the CPC Central Committee, as well as *Selected Important Literature Since the Eighteenth National Congress* (Volumes I and II), *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*, and *Xi Jinping: Series of Important Speeches* (2016 Edition), and takes *A History of the Communist Party of China* (Volumes I and II), *The Communist Party of China for Ninety Years* and other important writings on Party history for reference.

The 100 keywords had been proposed by the end of March 2016, and were referenced in the latest version of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee.

- Excerpts -

Overall Configuration for Building Chinese Socialism

China's overall configuration for building socialism covers developments in politics, economy, culture, society, and the environment, which is the strategic deployment of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, reflecting deep insight of the law of socialist construction.

This overall configuration emerged as a result of the constant pursuit of Chinese socialism following reform and opening up, through a better understanding of the nature of socialism and the means to bring it about. The strategy of focusing equal attention on material, cultural and ideological progress was defined by the 12th National Congress in 1982. In 1986, the Sixth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee proposed the concept of "an overall configuration for socialist modernization" which combined economic, political and social development. The subsequent 15th and 16th National Congresses further defined and reiterated this three-part strategy. As the importance of social development grew in the early years of the 21st Century, the 17th National Congress created a four-part configuration involving politics, economy, culture and society. At the 18th National Congress the environment was introduced as a fifth element, highlighting ecological conservation in the whole process of the other four areas.


The overall configuration is an important addition to the theory and practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It clarifies the main priorities and the general orientation of the theory, provides a blueprint and the overall guidelines for the realization of the Two Centenary Goals and the Chinese Dream, and marks a step forward in the Party's understanding of its core principles.

The overall configuration is an organic unit. Only by ensuring all-round and coordinated development in all five areas can China establish a favorable pattern of economic affluence, political democracy, cultural prosperity, social justice, and a sound environment, and build itself into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious.

Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy

Since the 18th National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has created and promoted the Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy. This involves comprehensively completing the building of a moderately prosperous society, comprehensively deepening reform, comprehensively advancing law-based governance and comprehensively strengthening Party discipline, to further the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics as a whole.

As Xi Jinping pointed out: "The Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy comprises both strategic objectives and strategic measures, and each of the four 'comprehensives' is of strategic importance. It serves as the overall strategy of governance by the Party under the new conditions, and guarantees the long-term development of the Party and the country."

Comprehensively completing the building of a moderately prosperous society by 2020 is the major strategic objective, taking the leading role in the Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy. Comprehensively deepening reform, comprehensively advancing law-based governance, and comprehensively strengthening Party discipline are support measures to ensure the major objective is achieved as scheduled. Comprehensively deepening reform is designed to remedy China's institutional shortcomings; comprehensively advancing law-based governance serves to promote legalization, standardization, and institutionalization of the country and society, and is an important guarantee of peace and stability in the Party and the country; comprehensively strengthening Party discipline, as the fundamental support to the other three, is essential to enhancing competence in governance of the country in order to maintain the highest Party standards. 



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***Devoted Li Baoguo
on Taihang Mountain*
by Guo Jianlian, Zhu
Zhujiang and Jing
Shijian, oil painting,
300×800cm, 2017**

Former professor and doctoral tutor at Hebei Agricultural University, Li Baoguo devoted his entire life to helping eradicate poverty while preserving the local environment. He spent over three decades on Taihang Mountain, where he devised a mode for the mountainous region's development that balances economic efficiency and ecological benefits. In April 2016, Li Baoguo died of illness at the age of 58.



Most Beautiful Chinese People

Text by Zhou Jin



***Respected Artisan of China* by Song Ke and Zheng Yi, oil painting, 300×800cm, 2017**

Xu Liping, depicted in the painting, is a rocket propellant expert with China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation. He has engaged in the trade for 30 years. His supreme skills have helped finish many difficult and important tasks.



The exhibition “Most Beautiful Chinese People,” sponsored by China Artists Association, displays 21 oil and traditional Chinese paintings by more than 40 artists that depict

prominent figures in Chinese society since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012.

The subject of the work *Respected Artisan of China* is Xu Liping, an expert

in rocket motor powder at China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation. In order to improve efficiency and lower risk at his dangerous job, Xu invented many tools, of which the

***For People's Health* by
Jing Shijian, Cai Feng
and Liang Yi, oil paint-
ing, 300×800cm, 2017**

Jia Liqun, Li Jieshou, Xu Kecheng, Wan Shaohua and Zhao Yafu that the painting depicts are healthcare providers who are known for their supreme skills and noble character. They have helped countless patients.



***Green Life of Su He* by
Yuan Yuan, oil painting,
300×800cm, 2017**

Su He ever served as chairman of the Alax League Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. After he resigned from the position in 2004, he returned to his home in Heicheng, a place plagued by serious desertification in Ejin Banner. Despite being old and fragile, Su and his wife planted trees in the desert for more than 10 years. Their efforts contributed to a forest covering 200 hectares, becoming an oasis in the desert.







“Liping knife” is the most famous. The device prevents the blade from touching a rocket shell, which could cause an explosion. On the canvas, the tool in Xu’s hand is the “Liping knife.”

Under the painter’s brush, Liao

Junbo, former secretary of the CPC Committee of Zhenghe County, Fujian Province, was talking with villagers in the province’s mountainous area. Under his leadership, the once poverty-stricken county became one of

the richest in the province. After Liao died in a car accident, 400,000 people sent condolences on the internet for the secretary who served the people with heart and soul.

On large three-by-eight-meter can-



***Ga Bulong Dedicated to the People* by Wang Yingsheng, traditional Chinese painting, 300×800cm, 2017**

Ga Bulong was former vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress. For five decades, he served the people with heart and soul. He once made his own home a lodge for herders traveling to Xining City to see doctors or handle affairs. He received more than 3,000 poor and ill herdsman during his service and once hosted 70 at once. After retirement, Ga led locals in greening the deserted mountains, contributing to the local economy and environment.




***Never Forget Why We Started* by Yu Zhenping, traditional Chinese painting, 300×800cm, 2017**

Wang Yong, Zou Bihua, Li Peibin, Sun Bo and Chen Qingzhou that the painting depicts work in the legal realm and guard peace and justice.

vases, these paintings depict figures from all walks of life, including officials, grassroots CPC members, technicians, educators, judges, healthcare practitioners and soldiers, endeavoring to capture their work and contributions.

According to Xu Li, secretary general of China Artists Association, China's progress over the past five years is attributed to the efforts of every Chinese person. "We are aiming at telling moving stories of noble spirits

via visual images and artistic products," says Xu. "And by depicting these iconic persons, we hope that the public will be encouraged by feeling the impact of individual efforts during the pursuit of the Chinese Dream." 

Five Years On

This exhibition showcases China's outstanding achievements over the past five years thanks to the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) since the convention of the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, through myriad means including multimedia, sound and light coupled with a wide array of forms including objects, videos, photos and charts.

The exhibition features 10 themed zones and one experience area. The first zone is the preface section, featuring major decisions and deployments and the new look of China since the 18th CPC National Congress. The other nine zones showcase brilliant achievements in the realms of economic, political, cultural, and social progress, ecology, national defense, diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, the practice of "One Country, Two Systems," and Party building.

Themed "Cutting-edge Science and Technology" and "Flourishing Age," the experience area highlights the latest scientific and technological achievements made by China over the past five years.

A canola oil production center in Hulun Buir, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Over the last five years, China has accelerated its supply-side structural reform in rural areas.



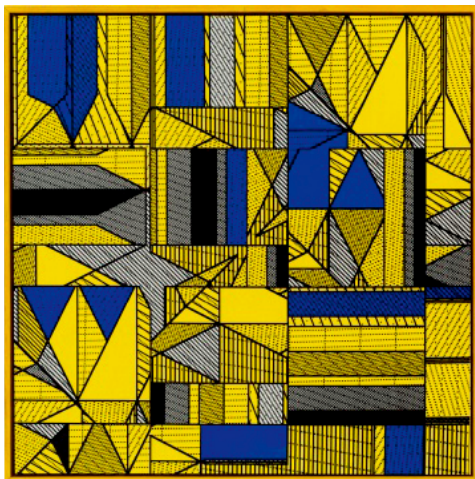
Zhengzhou Airport at night. With an annual handling capacity of 20 million passengers and 450,000 tons of cargo, the airport in Henan Province has played a lead role in accelerating the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative.

*September 25 – November 25, 2017
Beijing Exhibition Hall, Beijing*

Over the past five years, China has made great progress in ocean fishery.



Ma Shengzhe 1024



2017 No.13, 100x100cm, acrylic on canvas, 2017.



2017 NO.23, 140*110, acrylic on canvas, 2017.

The number 1024 refers to the hexadecimal identification of computer mathematics. Young Chinese artist Ma Shengzhe has always been inspired by computers, and much of his work is based on images incidentally appearing on the screen. This exhibition mainly features abstract images processed through a realistic approach in the last few years.

Born in 1985, Ma Shengzhe graduated in 2008 from the Visual Communication Department of the College of Fine Arts at Dalian University.

October 22 – November 30, 2017
Hive Center for Contemporary Art, Beijing

Murmuring Water: Exhibition of Works by Ma Xiaojuan



Xishi, the Beauty.



Amongst Flowers, 138x138cm, 2017

On display are more than 60 traditional Chinese paintings produced by Ma Xiaojuan in recent years, featuring freshness and elegance. Ma is an expert at female figures, both ancient and modern, who appear indifferent, gentle, graceful and restrained under her brush.

Ma Xiaojuan graduated with a master's degree from the Department of Traditional Chinese Painting of the China Academy of Art. She serves as a National First-Grade Artist at the Shanghai Chinese Painting Academy.

October 20 – November 12, 2017
Art Museum of Shanghai Chinese Painting Academy, Shanghai



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可绕地球赤道一圈。

Saihanba is a cold alpine area in northern Hebei Province bordering the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. It was once a barren land but is now home to 75,000 hectares of forest, thanks to the labor of generations of forestry workers in the past 55 years. Every year the forest purifies 137 million cubic meters of water and absorbs 747,000 tons of carbon dioxide. The forest produces 12 billion yuan (around US\$1.8 billion) of ecological value annually, according to the Chinese Academy of Forestry.