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A Window to the Nation A Welcome to the World

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Charting the Course for China-U.S. Relations

Belt and Road Initiative and APEC: Hand-in-Hand
Singles' Day: China's "Black Friday"

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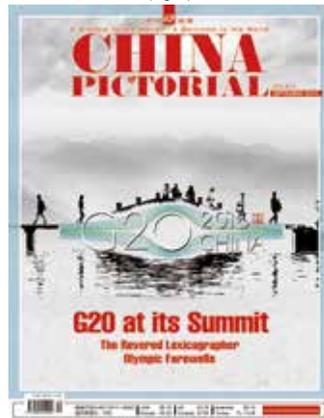
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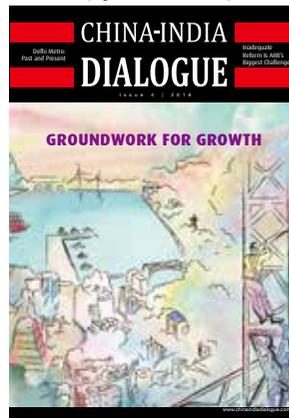
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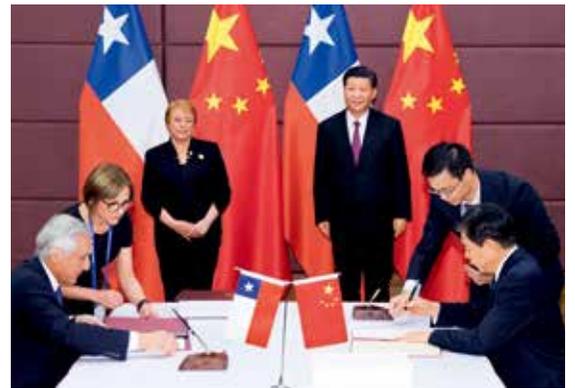
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by Lan Hongguang/Xinhua

Sino-U.S. Ties at 'New Historic Starting Point'

November 9, Beijing: Chinese President Xi Jinping and his wife Peng Liyuan join U.S. President Donald Trump and his wife Melania Trump for a photo at the Great Hall of the People.

China-U.S. relations are “at a new historic starting point,” and cooperation is “the only correct choice” for the two countries, said President Xi Jinping in his opening remarks at a welcoming ceremony for Trump on November 9. Xi was certainly proved right on the “historic starting point” by the signing of deals worth a record US\$253.5 billion between the two sides, and by the “great chemistry” between the two leaders and consensus on fully implementing UN Security Council resolutions on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue.

Experts said the high-profile engagement between the two leaders has borne remarkable fruit, and their forward-looking attitude towards bilateral cooperation will bring benefits to the two countries, the Asia-Pacific and the world at large.



by Yang Zhiyuan/Xinhua

BeiDou-3 Satellites Launched

November 5, Xichang, Sichuan Province: China launches two BeiDou-3 satellites into space via a single carrier rocket to support its global navigation and positioning network at 7:45 p.m.

The launch included the first two BeiDou-3 satellites from China since its independently-developed BeiDou Navigation Satellite System began to expand into a global network. Compared to earlier-generation satellites, the BeiDou-3 is able to send signals that are better compatible with other satellite navigation systems and provide satellite-based augmentation, as well as search and rescue services that align with international standards.

China plans to build BeiDou into a global positioning and navigation system by 2020, making it the third country in the world after the United States and Russia to operate its own navigation system.



by Zhao Dingzhe/Xinhua

Chinese Elements Excite Dubai Airshow

November 13, Dubai, United Arab Emirates: A man takes a selfie with a model of a Chinese drone during the 15th biennial Dubai Airshow. From November 12 to 16, the event was held at Dubai's second aviation hub Al Maktoum International Airport. China's Aviation Industry Corporation and air force acrobatic team made an impressive appearance at the third-largest airshow in the world.

Six J-10 aerobatic fighter jets of the Chinese Air Force's August 1st Air Demonstration Team demonstrated acrobatic skills for the first time in the history of the Dubai Airshow. Many visitors expressed sincere excitement about the Chinese aerial show.

The five-day event attracted more than 72,500 trade visitors and 1,200 exhibitors, representing the entire spectrum of the aviation industry.



VCG

Mighty New 'Island-Maker' Launched

November 3, Qidong, Jiangsu Province: Tiankun, the first heavy cutter-suction dredger independently developed by China, moves to waters off a shipyard.

The launch of Tiankun ushered in a new stage of development for the country's dredging equipment, by breaking a monopoly held by a few developed countries. Now, four countries in the world—China, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany—operate cutter-suction dredgers, the most technologically sophisticated ship in marine engineering.

The 140-meter-long ship is able to dredge 6,000 cubic meters per hour and is the largest of its kind in Asia, in addition to topping the world in terms of long-distance transportation capability. Equipped with an advanced positioning system, Tiankun is capable of operating in rough sea conditions and can navigate in any sea waters around the globe.

The research and development to produce Tiankun took five years and the dredger is set to be delivered in 2018.

Serving the People

The Secret to Successful CPC Leadership

Text by Li Xia

Why did Xi Jinping mention the word “people” so many times in his report made on behalf of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to the 19th CPC National Congress?

Why did Xi declare in his report that “the original aspiration and mission of Chinese Communists is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation”?

Empowerment of the people is the foundation of the CPC’s governance of China, and serving the people wholeheartedly is the fundamental purpose of the CPC as a ruling party.

Since its inception, the CPC has mobilized the people extensively, especially those at the grassroots level, to achieve the goals of socialism and communism. Seeking happiness for all people is one essential feature of these goals.

The goal of the CPC during the New Democratic Revolution (1919-1949) was to help the Chinese people under oppression of the “Three Mountains” (imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism) stand up. The goal of the CPC during the early period of reform and opening up was to enable Chinese plagued by comparatively backward production methods to become rich. As the country ushers in a new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of Xi Jinping, the goal of the CPC has shifted to strengthening the Chinese people who have made remarkable development achievements.

The Party comes from the people and remains rooted in the people, so it has always stood side by side with the people and stayed dedicated to benefiting the people. Chairman Mao Zedong ever greeted the people with “Long Live the People”; Deng Xiaoping ever called himself the “son of the people”; Xi Jinping has clearly put the people first and sought happiness for them over the past five years since he was elected as general secre-

tary of the CPC Central Committee. In 2012 when meeting the media during the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping emotionally proclaimed, “The people’s wish for a happy life is our mission.” His words moved countless people and placed high expectations on the new leadership.

Over the past five years, the Chinese people have witnessed the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core focusing the Party on the principle of “people first” and firm commitment to affairs closely and directly concerning people’s livelihood such as education, employment, income distribution, social security and healthcare, solving issues one at a time, year in and year out. Unremitting efforts have ensured access to employment, housing, education, medical services, and senior care.

Over the past five years, Xi Jinping has traveled around the country, stayed close to the people and remained concerned about their interests. He stressed on many occasions that “the focus of reform should be on what concerns the people and what they expect.” Other notable quotes include: “We will not rest as long as the basic livelihood problems of a single family or even one person have not been resolved”; “I am saddened upon seeing people live in poverty, and feel happy when I see their lives improve”; and “We must always think like the people and share their destiny, and we must diligently work together with them for the public good to meet the expectations of both history and

the people.” Such words testify to the CPC leader’s determination to serve the people.

Excerpts from a book of Xi Jinping’s comments and writings on the construction of socialist society published by the Central Party Literature Press also demonstrate how Xi always puts the people’s interests above all else: “The people’s dream of a better life is our goal”; “Promote social fairness and justice and enable the people to share the fruits of reform and development”; “Constantly ensure achievements in educational development can be enjoyed by all the people in a fair way”; “Keep employment high on the agenda and create jobs via multiple channels”; “Build a social security system that is fairer and more sustainable”; “Accelerate the construction of a ‘Healthy China’”; “Strengthen and innovate social governance and improve the social governance system for socialism with Chinese characteristics”; “Take concrete measures to safeguard public security and social stability and strive to build a ‘Safe China’”; and “Implement a comprehensive national security program and establish a national security system with Chinese characteristics.” Such instructions and remarks concerning the people’s well-being are rooted in Xi’s experience and philosophies, which serve as important guidelines for work concerning people’s livelihood.

On October 18, 2017, the 19th CPC National Congress opened in Beijing. In the report he made on behalf of the 18th CPC Central Committee to the congress, Xi

mentioned the word “people” many times: “The original aspiration and the mission of Chinese Communists is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation”; “To lead the people to a better life is our Party’s abiding goal. We must put the people’s interests above all else, see that the gains of reform and development benefit all our people in a fair way, and strive to achieve shared prosperity for everyone”; “The future of a political party or a govern-

ment is determined by whether it enjoys public support. We must guard against and correct with resolve the practices the people oppose and resent”; “Our Party comes from the people, has its roots among the people, and is dedicated to serving the people. Once the Party becomes disengaged from the people, it will lose its vitality.”

How did the CPC lead the Chinese people to make such remarkable achievements during reform and opening up? How

does the CPC govern a country with a population of 1.3 billion so successfully? The international community is curious about such enigmas. A meticulous look at what the CPC Central Committee with Xi at the core has done, focused on, and talked about will show the answer: A ruling party with the people’s interests in mind and striving with one heart alongside the people can definitely create unprecedented miracles. 

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

Buzzwords

现代化经济体系 Modernized Economy

Edited by Li Zhuoxi

At the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping first made it clear that China should develop a modernized economy.

China’s economy has been transitioning from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development. “This is a pivotal stage for transforming our growth model, improving our economic structure, and fostering new drivers of growth. It is imperative that we develop a modernized economy. This is both

an urgent requirement for getting us smoothly through this critical transition and a strategic goal for China’s development,” said Xi in his report at the congress.

The development of a modernized economy is an objective demand of socialism with Chinese characteristics as the practice enters a new era. It is the only path to a higher-level Chinese economy.

A modernized economy fosters higher quality and more efficiency.

“Large but not strong” has long been the problem with the Chinese

economy. A modernized economy would take the model for China’s economic growth from rapid and extensive to higher quality and greater efficiency. A vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and inclusive development will become reality thanks to the guidelines, direction and focus of the country’s economic development.

A modernized economy means further reform and more openness.

The process of developing a modernized economy demands more two-way and high-level openness and constant learning from international advanced experience. A modernized Chinese economy could serve as the cornerstone of the world economy and further promote economic globalization. 



November 5, 2017: Rice paddies on a modernized agricultural base in eastern China’s Jiangsu Province are harvested. The country will comprehensively construct a relatively stable modernized agricultural basis, a relatively developed manufacturing industry and a modernized service industry featuring wide scope and rapid growth. VCG



November 9, 2017: The U.S.-China Business Exchange is held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, which was attended by both President Xi Jinping and his U.S. counterpart Donald Trump. China is becoming more open to the world, which aligns with China’s deepening reform and expanding openness while promoting American economic development. VCG

全面开放新格局 Opening Up on All Fronts

Edited by Li Zhuoxi

In his report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi called for seeking new ground in opening up on all fronts.

“China will not close its door to the world; we will only become more and more open,” said Xi. “We should pursue the Belt and Road Initiative as a priority, give equal emphasis to ‘bringing in’ and ‘going global,’ follow the prin-

ciple of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, and increase openness and cooperation in building innovation capacity. With these efforts, we hope to make new ground in opening China further through links running eastward and westward, across land and over sea.”

China has become a big country in terms of international economy and trade. Through

further reform, China is striving to become stronger in trade with more focus on quality of investment rather than quantity. To make new ground in pursuing opening up on all fronts, the country needs to enhance its level, expand its scope and improve its quality of openness.

Xi’s report calls for building up China’s strengths for international economic cooperation and competition, which testifies to the country’s will to open up on all fronts. In global governance, China is transforming from a bystander and follower to a practitioner and forerunner. 



Wuyi Mountains Rocking Tea

Text and photographs by José A. Morente Pérez

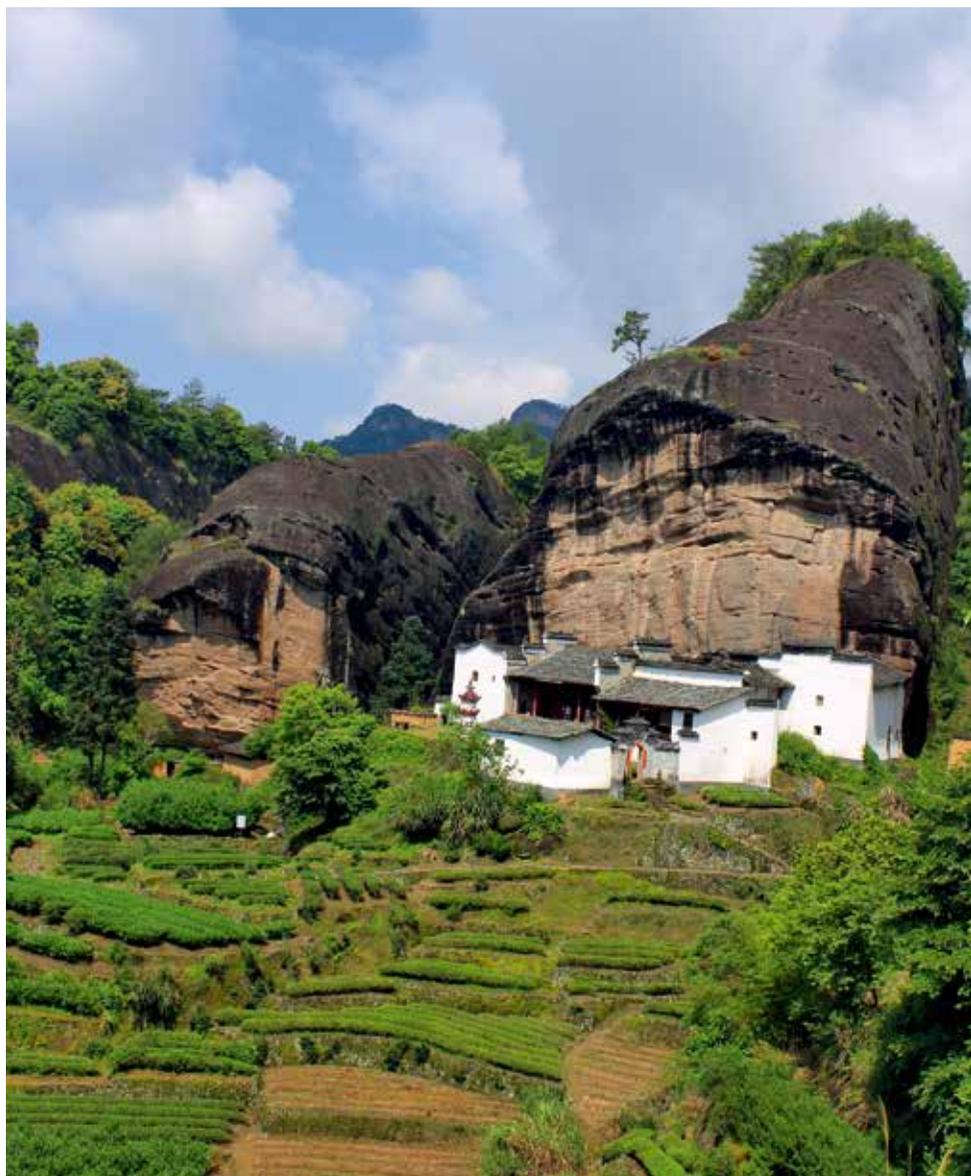
Choosing a travel destination is never easy. The choice can be even harder within China, a land with endless places well worth visiting. Most have heard of the Forbidden City in Beijing, the Bund in Shanghai, the Terracotta Army in Xi'an, the karst landscape in Guilin, and the Sea of Clouds at the Huangshan Mountains. However, the

Wuyi Mountains in Fujian Province have managed to stay below the radar of many foreign tourists.

In 2015, I moved to Fuzhou, capital city of Fujian Province. Renowned for its many tourist attractions, Fuzhou impressed me most with the beauty of its mountains and its local tea culture. In China, tea is divided into several categories includ-

ing green, yellow, white and oolong. Four of them were invented by people in this southeastern coastal province. This testifies to how significant Fujian is to Chinese tea. Fujian features a rocky landscape and has a subtropical climate characterized by hot, humid summers and mild winters. This, alongside heavy rainfalls, frequently blankets the area in a green mist. However, a place within it is bursting with flora from the rocks: the Wuyi Mountains in the northwest tip of the province.

Its charcoal-colored peaks have been eroded by water for eons. Scratched steep cliffs appear like they were once cages for ancient massive beasts. The grass and trees struggle for a piece of land to put down roots. The fight for the precious and fertile land never stops in the Wuyi Mountains, nor does the incessant flow of mountain creeks and rivers. Most visitors to the mountains perceive a mysterious aura while admiring their spectacular precipitous rock landscapes. Usually covered by a thick layer of fog, it seems like time stands still here. The sound of gently flowing water, the wet black rocks, the fresh aroma floating in the air—all these things make this mountain range a magic place you don't want to leave, a place that is close but at the same time far away. Visitors are always enchanted by the spell of this place, the tranquil beauty of its dramatic gorges, the charm of its old temples, the joy of its flowery lands and the serenity of its paths... It's not surprising that UNESCO listed it as a World Heritage site back in 1999.

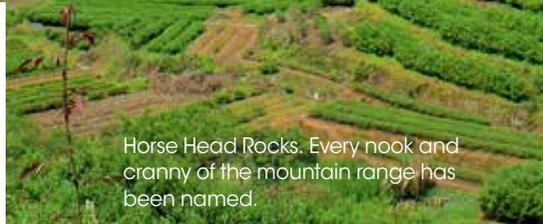


A Taoist temple alongside five peaks called Horse Head Rocks.

Over the last few decades, this land has seen an increasing number of visitors, especially artists of all types. They have started gathering here, seeking inspiration and seclusion. However, some artists have been living in this unique land since long ago: the Wuyi tea masters, who oversee tea production. The charm of the mountain range, coupled with the high quality of its water and fertile land, provides the locals with everything they need to produce one of the most admired tea categories in the world. An old Chinese saying goes: “Good mountains with good water produce great tea.” And so is the case in Wuyi. When you arrive, you will find it surrounded by numerous tea plantations, even in the most inaccessible places. The most famous variety of oolong tea produced here is known as “Wuyi rock tea.” Its name is inspired by the sandstone rocks of the Wuyi Mountains, from which it absorbs its unique flavor and fragrance.

The human factor is critical to understanding Wuyi tea culture. The story of the Wuyi Mountains goes back ages.

The Wuyi Mountains’ tea plantations are most famous for Wuyi rock tea. But these plantations perhaps deserve more renown for the black tea that was first invented by local tea masters many years ago. Today, 75 percent of the tea consumed worldwide is black tea. The Wuyi Mountains played a key role in spreading this tea all around the world. It started during the 15th Century. The first to navigate a trade route to China to import tea were the Portuguese, who began shipping the leaves to Holland, France, and the Baltic. After Holland broke political ties with Portugal in 1602, the Dutch began importing Wuyi black tea to their



Horse Head Rocks. Every nook and cranny of the mountain range has been named.

Women pick tea leaves and chat during harvest season.

own shores. This is how Wuyi black tea became popular among the European aristocracy and, little by little, across the European continent. After the success of Wuyi black tea, more and more tea farmers started producing black tea and selling it overseas, where its value was much higher than in the local market. Tea trade with European countries was crucial for the Chinese economy at that time. It was so important that the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) banned exporting of tea plants to other countries so that foreign tea companies would have to be supplied by China. But this law did not stop a British botanist from smuggling tea plants from China to India, where tea began being produced in the British colony. Nowadays black tea is mainly produced in India, Sri Lanka

and Kenya. Long gone are the days when the Wuyi Mountains were the dominant source of the global black tea market, but we should not forget that this mountain range still holds a very important position because Wuyi rock tea remains one of the most popular teas in China today.

A splendid history, charming landscapes and unique tea culture make a visit to the Wuyi Mountains highly recommended. I have visited the mountain range several times. Each visit, I find new things that make me come back again and again. You can take a bamboo raft down the Nine-Bend River as if you were traveling in an idyllic Chinese mountain and river landscape painting. Before leaving, make sure to enjoy some Wuyi rock tea while gazing over the rocky peaks. 



Sharing China's Governance Practice with the World

The Second Volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* Published

In November 2017, the second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*, compiled by the State Council Information Office with the support of the Party Literature Research Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and China International Publishing Group, was published in both Chinese and Eng-

lish by Foreign Languages Press.

After the 18th CPC National Congress held in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core has led the Party and the people of China in a march towards historic achievements in development and reform of the Party and the country, lifting socialism with Chinese charac-

teristics into a new era. While governing the country, Chinese Communists headed by Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, have kept pace with the times and provided systematic answers, both theoretical and practical, to address two critical questions of this new era: What is socialism with Chinese characteristics



Both Chinese and English editions of the first and second volumes of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* on shelves at Antai Xinhua Book City in Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province. In November 2017, the second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* was published in both Chinese and English by Foreign Languages Press. It reflects the development and main ideas behind Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.



A reader looks at a copy of the second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* at Xinhua International Book City in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.



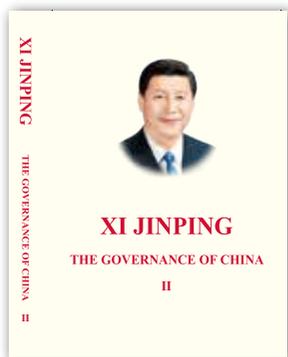
An electronic screen at Maluwan Xinhua Bookstore in Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, displays a congratulatory message on the publication of the second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*.

that we are practicing and developing? How do we achieve it? Answers can be found in Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. The 19th CPC National Congress recognized its worth as the latest breakthrough determining the way forward for the Party.

Not surprisingly, Xi Jinping is the principal contributor to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. The first volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* was published in September 2014 as a collection of important speeches and written works by Xi during the period from the end of the 18th CPC National Congress to June 13, 2014. The book attracted widespread attention and critical acclaim from many Chinese and foreign readers. After more than three years since

the publication of the first volume, Xi has continued to explore governance of China in the new era and produced a series of new concepts, ideas and strategies which deepen and innovate the Party's theoretical base.

The second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* is a compilation of 99 of Xi's speeches, conversations, instructions and letters from August 18, 2014 to September 29, 2017, accented by 29 related photos. It is divided into 17 sections based on topic. The book also features helpful annotations to enhance readers' understanding. It reflects the development and main ideas behind Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and can help readers both in China and abroad better understand the essential spirit and profound connotations of the Thought.



The cover of the second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* (English edition).

New Thought for a New Era

Throughout the timeline from China’s revolution to socialist construction, reform and opening up and beyond, the CPC has always attached great importance to theoretical innovation and ideological development. The Party can bravely and ideally carry out innovative theoretical and ideological explorations at every complicated stage of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

“Only when we clearly understand historical background can we deeply understand the meaning and value of a theory,” remarked Wang Xiaohui, deputy head of the Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Committee and vice minister of the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee. According to him, the fact that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era is a historic turning point in China’s development as well as the foundation for Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism

with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era was born as domestic and international situations are undergoing profound changes and China is witnessing rapid all-around development. Wang Xiaohui commented that the Thought creatively answers two of the most critical questions facing China today: What kind of socialism with Chinese characteristics do we need to uphold and develop in the new era, and how should we go about achieving it?

Wang pointed out that Xi Jinping made remarkable contributions to the creation of the Thought. As he leads the Chinese people to improve development of the Party and the country, Xi has demonstrated deep insight, sharp intuition and strong willpower as a Marxist politician and theorist. Xi innovated many new, creative ideas, concepts and strategies and played a decisive role in the compilation of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

People-centered Governance

Liu Feng, director of the China Research Center of Leadership Science at the Chinese Academy of Governance, commented that “putting the people first” is the fundamental requirement of the CPC as it serves the people wholeheartedly and the ultimate guideline and goal of all work, as well as the soul of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

The second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* elaborates on Xi’s insightful ideas to promote “people-centered” development, secure and improve the well-being of the people and constantly promote comprehensive development. “The nature of a political party and government is determined by whom they serve and whom they rely on for their support”; “Leading the people

to create a happy life is the persistent goal of our Party”; “In the past, all people wanted was to have enough food, schools to attend and a place to live. Now the people have more diversified needs, aspiring to have a steadily increasing income, good medical services, equal educational opportunities, better housing, a beautiful environment, and clean air...”

In his report to the 19th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping declared: “The original aspiration and the mission of Chinese Communists is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation. This original aspiration, this mission, is what inspires Chinese Communists to advance.” Hao Lixin, dean of the School of Marxism at Renmin University of China, pointed out that we must firmly maintain the “people-centered” principle to understand the essential spirit and profound content of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

The second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* is a vivid illustration of the great work shouldered by the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core to lead the Party and the Chinese people in embracing and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. An authoritative publication of the guiding principles of the 19th CPC National Congress, it presents the ideas that reflect Chinese wisdom and solutions contributed by the Party to build a community with a shared future for mankind and promote world peace and development.

The publication of the book urges officials and ordinary people to learn and understand the innovative theories of the Party. It is important to display the positive development of contemporary China and the Party and can help the international community better understand the path, concept and model of China’s development. 

Xi's Second Book on Governance to Be Published in 16 Countries



November 27, 2017: Major publishing houses from 16 countries sign memorandums of understanding with Foreign Languages Press to translate and publish the second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*. by Xu Xun

Major publishing houses from 16 countries have signed memorandums of understanding with the Foreign Languages Press (FLP) to translate and publish the second volume of Chinese President Xi Jinping's book on governance.

The countries include Italy, Poland, Ukraine, Albania, Romania, Kenya, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan, according to a FLP statement.

Published in both Chinese and English on November 7, the second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* is also in the process of being translated

and published in other languages including French, Russian and Spanish.

The new volume collects 99 of Xi's speeches, conversations, instructions and letters, as well as 29 photos of the Chinese leader, between August 18, 2014 and September 29, 2017. The articles are divided into 17 topics, and the book adds some annotations.

The second volume depicts the practices of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee with Xi at the core in uniting and leading Chinese people to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in a new era. It also reflects the development and main content of Xi Jinping Thought on

Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

The new book provides Chinese wisdom and solutions for developing a community with a shared future for mankind, as well as for promoting peace and development, according to the FLP statement.

The newly-published volume is expected to help the international community better understand Xi's thought, and the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The first volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* has sold 6.6 million copies in 24 languages around the world since it was published in 2014. 

Source: Xinhua



A New Journey for a New Era

Edited by Zhang Xue

In the wake of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China welcomes a tide of learning and implementing the guiding principles from the congress, as socialism with Chinese characteristics embarks on a new journey for a new era. When the 2,280 delegates returned from the congress to their jobs, they brought the essence of the congress to the public.

Remaining True to Original Aspiration

On the evening of October 27, 2017, the first Friday after the closing of the 19th CPC National Congress, the auditorium of Tsinghua University was

crowded with over 700 teachers and students gathering to hear a lecture about the congress.

“China remains the second largest economy, but the principal contradiction facing Chinese society has evolved,” remarked Hu Angang, a professor at Tsinghua University. “China is moving closer to center stage.” After China’s leap in development, especially the historic achievements since the 18th CPC National Congress, Hu used “golden era” to describe China’s advance into a new era.

“You are at a prime age and study at a prestigious university in a golden era,” Hu told students at the lecture. “You need to ask yourself the question, ‘After

two or three decades, what can I do for my country?’” Such an idea aroused students’ sense of mission as well as reflection.

No One Left Behind

On November 9, 2017, Li Dawei, a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress and general manager of Baling Branch of Sinopec Corp, arrived at Tianjing Village in Pingjiang County, Hunan Province. The hilltop village is home to over 2,000 villagers in 445 households, of whom 235 in 60 households are still stuck in poverty. After he checked houses for relocated villagers, the planting base for yellow peaches and local photovoltaic



October 31, 2017: Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, leads the other six members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in reciting the admission oath as they face the Party flag, during their visit to the memorial hall of the first CPC National Congress in Shanghai. Xinhua

power generation projects, Li sat down to talk with villagers and local officials about the poverty eradication policy in the report of the 19th CPC National Congress.

“No one will be left behind as we build a moderately prosperous society in all aspects,” Li said to 75-year-old Wei Jingui. “Please be assured you are one of us. Ensuring that poor people and poor areas join the moderately prosperous society alongside the rest of the country is the goal of General Secretary Xi Jinping and a solemn promise of our Party. The 19th CPC National Congress resulted in many policies and measures for poverty alleviation.”

The Baling Branch of Sinopec Corp

is one company backing Tianjing Village’s poverty reduction. It dispatched a special official to work in the village to help it grow industries and designated 27 other officials to target specific poor households in the village.

On November 3, representatives from over 30 renowned travel agencies around China gathered at Shibadong Village in Hunan Province for the inauguration of a poverty relief program based on tourism. Several local households have become the contract providers of tourist services for travelers to Shibadong Village. The same day four years ago, during an inspection tour in this small mountainous village, General Secretary Xi proposed the con-



November 1, 2017: Over 100 people attend a lecture about the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on a boat station in Tianshengqiao Town of Baise City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Xinhua

cept of “targeted poverty alleviation,” calling for a nationwide campaign for poverty eradication.

Thanks to outside support and its own efforts, Shibadong Village has developed many industries including tourism, planting, animal farming and ethnic embroidery. By the end of last year, local per capita annual income increased from 1,668 yuan four years ago to 8,313 yuan, and 136 poverty-stricken households had all emerged from poverty. Shibadong’s story was even adapted into a film.

“Now we earn more money and enjoy a better environment,” native Long Xianlan grinned. “Many young people who were working away from the village came back.” With the help of the poverty relief team, Long began beekeeping in 2014, which earns him tens of thousands of yuan a year. He met his better half and got married early this year.

The period between now and 2020 will be decisive in China’s completion of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. And whether the country can realize this goal will be determined by the improvement of the living standards of such villagers.

“Poor people escaping poverty is a foundation on which a moderately prosperous society in all respects can be built,” noted Ye Hongzhuan, a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress and Party secretary of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in Hunan Province. “Shibadong Village’s experience has inspired residents throughout the prefecture.” He admitted that one challenge after another would inevitably emerge during the process of reducing poverty, so the authorities need to commit more energy and efforts to help all of the 400,000 poor people in the prefecture escape poverty by 2020.

Technological Innovation

The Microsatellite Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the





A bird's-eye view of villages in Xiong'an New Area. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China declared that the government will relieve Beijing of nonessential capital functions and use the effort to drive coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. The government will also develop forward-looking plans and adopt high standards for building the Xiong'an New Area. Xinhua



November 2, 2017: Researchers work in a simulation satellite at the Microsatellite Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the birthplace of the dark matter probe satellite Wukong, the quantum science satellite Mozi, and a companion satellite of the Tiangong-2 space lab. Xinhua

birthplace of the dark matter probe satellite Wukong, the quantum science satellite Mozi, and a companion satellite of the Tiangong-2 space lab. The institute's office building is adorned with many red flags, each of which represents a successful launch.

"At this point we have launched 22 satellites," said Chen Hongyu, Party chief of the institute. "We plan to launch 23 satellites in the next year. Xi's report mentioned the need to work on China's strength in aerospace. As scientists, we are proud and inspired, and embrace the glorious mission to build a great modern socialist country."

Haier Group in Qingdao, Shandong Province is building an industrial internet of things. "This new era demands not only new products and technologies but also innovative models and methods," remarked Zhang Ruimin, a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress and chairman of Haier Group. He noted Haier will endeavor to promote the sharing economy and develop customized products in the era of the internet of things. 



Xi-Trump Meeting Charting the Course for China-U.S. Relations

Concept by *China Pictorial*

From November 8 to 10, 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump made a state visit to China, becoming the first foreign head of state to visit the Eastern country since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held in late October. This also marked Trump's first state visit to China since he took office early this year. The meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and his U.S. counterpart Donald Trump charted the course for China-U.S. relations in the new era.

Chinese ambassador to the U.S. Cui Tiankai commented that

President Xi and President Trump held an in-depth exchange of views and reached important consensus, which set the tone and pointed the way forward for relations between the two countries. "The two presidents agreed to stay in close contact with each other and to provide strategic guidance for the relationship," Cui said.

During their talks, Xi and Trump agreed that China-U.S. relations concern not only the well-being of both peoples, but also the peace, prosperity and stability of the world. This evidences the importance of the relationship between the two



November 9, 2017: Chinese President Xi Jinping holds a grand ceremony to welcome U.S. President Donald Trump at the square outside the east gate of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. From November 8 to 10, Trump made a state visit to China, and the meeting between the two leaders lifted China-U.S. relations to a new high. by Li Xueren/Xinhua

countries. It is significant for both countries and the world to build a China-U.S. strategic partnership featuring healthy interaction.

The 19th CPC National Congress formed a strong theoretical system involving fields such as politics, economy, society, culture and security, which provides positive impetus on the development of China-U.S. ties. Currently, the domestic political situation of the U.S. also requires stable development of China-U.S. relations.

During his talks with Trump, Xi noted that cooperation is the only correct choice for the two countries, and that only win-win collaboration can lead to a better future. It is expected that under the guidance of the new type of major country relations featuring no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect, cooperation and common prosperity, China and the U.S. will work together to benefit their peoples, build a community of shared future for mankind and create a bright future for the world. 

China-U.S. Relations Today

Text by He Fan, Zhu He and Ye Qianlin

From November 8 to 10, 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump made a state visit to China. The historic meeting of the two countries' heads of state resulted in strategic guidelines for developing healthy bilateral economic and trade relations as well as a direction and plan for further strengthening bilateral win-win cooperation, making it an important event to promote stable development of China-U.S. ties in the new era.

Since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1979, China and the U.S. have managed to maintain

shared benefits and good momentum, for the most part. Now, in a totally different era, China-U.S. relations are also entering a new stage, making it necessary to redefine their new type of major-country relations and realign their economic and trade cooperation.

New World Context

China-U.S. relations are surrounded by an entirely new world context. In terms of economic growth, the global economy still has not completely emerged from the shadow of the 2008 international financial crisis. In particu-

lar, some developed countries remain stuck in an economic slump, which has resulted in considerable social conflict. The U.S. economy is also facing some challenges, while China has become the world's second largest economy after decades of rapid economic growth.

Geopolitical conflict has increased worldwide, demanding an upgrade of the traditional global security network to satisfy needs for public safety and stability. The rise of ISIS headlined the spread of terrorism around the world, and Europe has suffered several attacks. The Syrian crisis caused a flood of refugees

February 21, 1972: Chairman Mao Zedong (left) meets with U.S. President Richard Nixon in the Zhongnanhai compound in Beijing. Between February 21 and 28 in 1972, then-President Nixon paid a state visit to China. China and the U.S. released the Shanghai Communiqué, declaring China-U.S. relations would return to normalization. Xinhua



January 29, 1979: Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping (left) and U.S. President Jimmy Carter greet the audience while attending a show at Washington's Kennedy Center. From January 28 to February 5, 1979, then Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping paid a state visit to the U.S., the first time for a Chinese leader to visit the U.S. after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. This visit played an important role in promoting China-U.S. relations. Xinhua

February 21, 1972: Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai welcomes U.S. President Richard Nixon at the airport. Xinhua



and Tomorrow

to Europe, which has intensified divisions already encumbering the continent.

The domestic political situations in China and the U.S. alike are comparatively stable. And the interests of the two countries have gradually shifted. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China designed a strong theoretical system concerning the country's politics, economics, culture and national defense, which looks promising for future China-U.S. relations. Since Donald Trump took office this January, the stability, policy continuity and predictability of China-U.S. strategic

relations have been better than expected. The domestic politics of the U.S. requires stable China-U.S. ties to a great extent.

Major-Country Relations

Economic strength plays an important role in major-country relations. Over the past several decades, thanks to the country's demographic dividend and late-mover advantage, the Chinese economy has grown rapidly. In 2009 and 2010, China successively surpassed Germany and the U.S. to become the world's largest exporter and manufacturer.

Economically, the U.S. remains a

superpower and a leader of the global financial and monetary system. American fund managers operate 55 percent of global assets, Wall Street controls half of the world's market value and nearly half of bonds issued worldwide are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Technologically, the U.S. is top in the world. By August 2017, the market value of Apple, Microsoft, Facebook and Amazon, the five giants in Silicon Valley, amounted to nearly US\$3 trillion, ranking fifth in the world if they were a combined economy. In the second quarter of this year, although China's Alibaba and



February 22, 2002: Chinese President Jiang Zemin and his U.S. counterpart George W. Bush take a walk after lunch at Beijing's Zhongnanhai compound. by Rao Aimin/Xinhua



November 12, 2011: Chinese President Hu Jintao meets with U.S. President Barack Obama in Hawaii. by Ju Peng/Xinhua



April 7, 2017: Chinese President Xi Jinping meets U.S. President Donald Trump at the Mar-a-Lago resort in Florida, the second formal meeting between the two leaders. by Lan Hongguang/Xinhua



January 28, 2017: People watch a lion dance at the Smithsonian American Art Museum in Washington D.C. during an event celebrating the Chinese New Year. by Yin Bogu/Xinhua

Tencent squeezed into the world's top ten companies, their collective market value was still lower than that of Apple.

China's demographic dividend is fading, which once contributed to narrowing the gap between China and the U.S. With a low birth rate, China's labor pool is drying up and its society is aging. In terms of technological innovation, China is still lagging behind the U.S., which hinders its industrial upgrade. Mainly driven by investment, China's economy

still has a lot of room to improve compared to the diversified industrial structure and consumption-driven growth pattern of the U.S.

Economic and Trade Cooperation

For a long time, economic and trade cooperation served as the "anchor" for China-U.S. relations. Bilateral trade volume in 2016 was 211 times the figure it was in 1979. Especially after



From June 20 to 21, 2017, China's e-commerce giant Alibaba held a forum for small and medium-sized enterprises in Detroit, attracting 3,000 representatives of enterprises from the U.S., Canada and Mexico. by Wang Ping/Xinhua



May 5, 2017: A teacher demonstrates how to play the *guzheng*, an ancient Chinese stringed musical instrument, for U.S. students at the Consulate General of China in New York City. by Wang Ying/Xinhua

China's entry into the WTO in 2001, bilateral trade has boomed, making the two countries' interests intertwined. With the massive volume of trade between the two countries, problems have emerged such as the U.S. trade deficit with China and disputes on RMB exchange rate. Considerable academic research shows that the trade deficit is primarily caused by the two countries' division of the global supply chain, industrial structures and saving rates.

China-U.S. relations for a new era need new ideas. The economic and trade frictions between the two countries should be solved with solutions beyond trade and economic realms. China and the U.S. need to raise bilateral relations to strategic heights and make comprehensive plans to improve their ties. The two nations need to explore new areas of cooperation and seize new opportunities for the development of bilateral relations. At the

same time, the two countries need to attach more importance to new potential challenges emerging in fields like economics and security and set up an efficient mechanism for strategic communication and dialogue to avoid strategic miscalculations. 

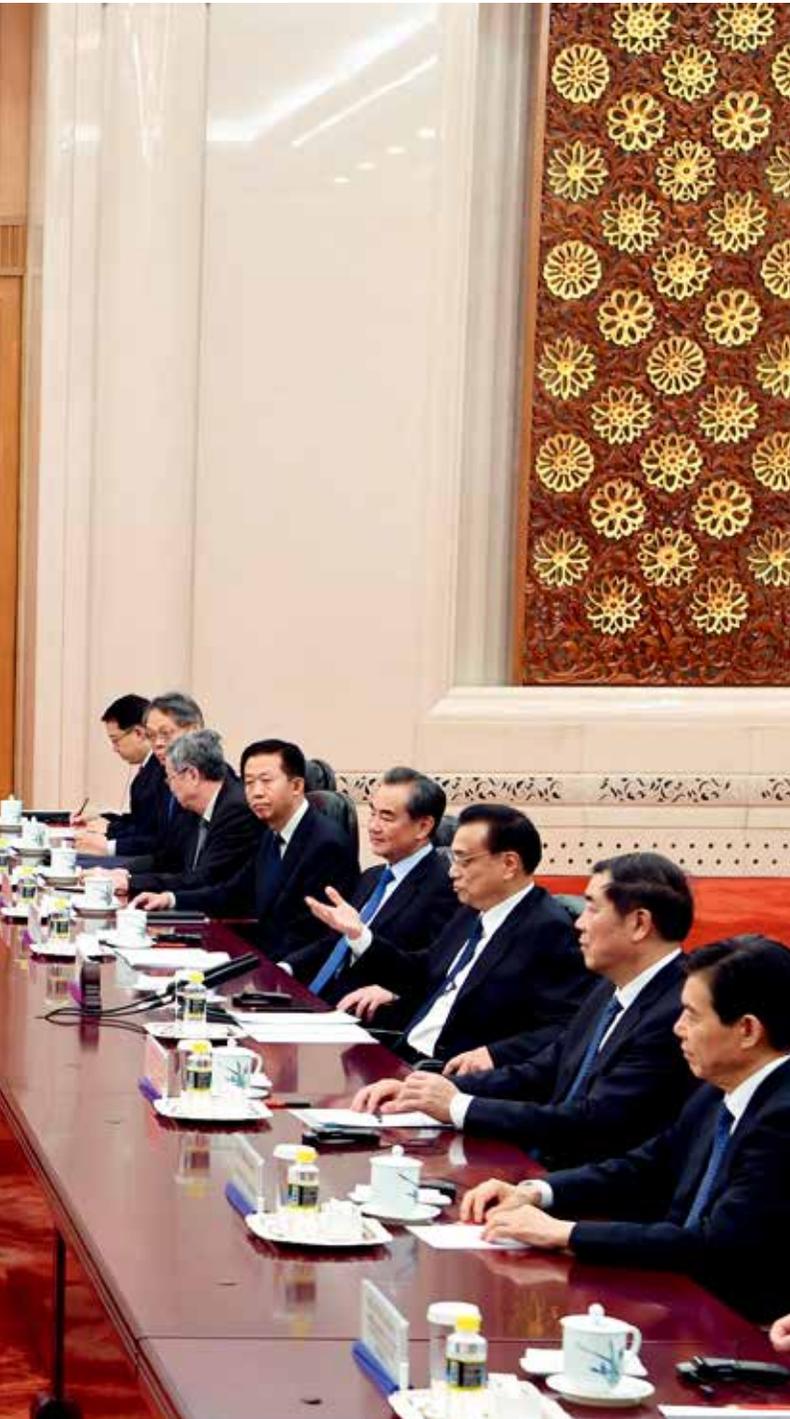
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November 9, 2017: Chinese Premier Li Keqiang holds talks with visiting U.S. President Donald Trump at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. By maintaining high-level exchange and close communication, the two countries will inject new impetus into their cooperation. by Zhang Ling/Xinhua

Seeking New Cooperation between China and the U.S.

Text by Huo Jianguo



In November 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump made a state visit to China. Both countries and the international community spoke positively and highly of the visit as constructive and fruitful. During Trump's stay in China, Chinese President Xi Jinping engaged in in-depth talks with his American counterpart. They reached important consensus, setting the tone and pointing the direction for future China-U.S. relations. The two leaders agreed to keep in close contact and provide strategic guidance for China-U.S. relations.

Although China-U.S. relations receive considerable attention and remain complicated, they usually tend towards cooperation. After Trump took office, many questions concerning the two countries' development and relations in the past, present, and future were brought to the surface and many aspects were involved. While some believe that the persistent confrontations between China and the U.S. may become even more complicated in the future, others are heartened by the construction of a new type of major-country relations between the two countries, which is moving forward steadily.

When Trump took office, his attitude towards China was quite assertive. Now, however, he is willing to sit down and carry out in-depth dialogues with China, a development that is already a major breakthrough. Because of its present burdens and existing system, the U.S. now attaches great importance to its relations with China. Today, Sino-American cooperation has expanded to every realm including trade and investment, which has made China-U.S. relations even more complicated and dynamic. After solely working together on economic projects in the past, now cooperation is much deeper and comprehensive, covering culture, education, and military exchange. Both sides must work with each other in major international affairs, and the U.S. may be even more eager for cooperation from China in some areas. If the U.S. can accept the relationship of non-conflict or non-confrontation, both countries will work to iron out existing problems with mutual respect and their relationship will improve even further.

Trump's China visit in November marked the third face-to-face meeting between the two heads of state this year. A closer personal relationship between the two leaders is welcomed by both sides. With closer contact and deeper understanding, the two sides



April 15, 1971: Chinese table tennis player Yang Ruihua (left) shake hands with his American rival Dick Miles before a match in Shanghai. Previously, they competed with each other in the 25th World Table Tennis Championships. Xinhua



October 17, 2011: At a banquet celebrating the 45th anniversary of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations in New York, former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger and other guests appear on the platform. Xinhua



The modern dance drama *The Dream of Helen*, co-created by Chinese and American artists, rehearses in Wuhan, Hubei Province. It tells the story of female American journalist Helen Foster Snow who arrived in China in the early 1930s. Xinhua

can better communicate on a greater number of issues. The root of disagreements between China and the U.S. can usually be found in a lack of mutual trust and substantive communication. Good communication requires not only dialogue between heads of state, but also among government departments at multiple levels. Only via extensive communication will deeper understanding and wider consensus be reached between the two sides.

Another major China-U.S. disagreement remains the latter's stubborn views on its trade deficit with China. The U.S. believes that the current trade imbalance between the two countries was caused by unfair trade practices. It fails to realize that this imbalance is rather created by the U.S.' own economic structure, in which the service industry plays a dominant role. While a single plan or program cannot solve this trade deficit, a whole package of solutions is needed to gradually work on this problem.

As outlined, besides disputes in trade and economic fields, the two sides have disagreements in other areas such as issues in Northeast Asia and on the South China Sea. A major reason behind these disagreements is worry that China's development will threaten that of the U.S.

China hopes the U.S. will make changes in three areas. First, it hopes the U.S. will lift export restrictions on China, or at least gradually relax control. Second, the two sides should seek more fields for cooperation. The two sides can expand cooperation to investment, culture, education, tourism, energy, and other areas. China and the U.S. will also benefit from cooperation on certain international affairs including military and geopolitics. Third, China and the U.S. should strengthen communication to ease and resolve differences and disagreements. Some problems like trade deficits can be handled with negotiations and talks. As long as the two sides carry out dialogues, problems will be more easily solved.

The problems between China and the U.S. cannot be fixed instantly. With urgent challenges in global environmental protection and sustainable development gripping the world, China and the U.S. need to actively seek more realms for cooperation and gradually form stable bilateral relations based on long-term mutually beneficial cooperation to realize a new type of major-country relations. 

The author is former president and a senior research fellow of the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation under China's Ministry of Commerce.



Traveling with Company

— China-U.S. Economic and Trade Cooperation after Trump's China Visit

Text by Liu Ying

In November, U.S. President Donald Trump made a state visit to China with the “most luxurious” business delegation in history in tow. Ten of the business leaders in the delegation were from energy enterprises, causing considerable anticipation for future China-U.S. cooperation in natural gas and nuclear energy.

At a crossroads of globalization, the world is facing many challenges such as lack of economic growth momentum and rising trade protectionism. In this context, analysts around the globe are closely watching the direction China-U.S. trade moves, as well as where the

two countries will lead globalization and the world.

Shouldering International Responsibility of Globalization

Economic globalization is a cornerstone and a booster for further China-U.S. trade and economic cooperation. Since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1979, their trade and economic relationship has been developing steadily and cooperation has become even more intimate. By 2016, China-U.S. trade volume had multiplied 209 times

over the figure of 1979, from US\$2.5 billion to more than US\$524 billion. Bilateral investment volume now exceeds US\$200 billion, and the cooperation has expanded from primarily trade and economics to various fields including agriculture, science, technology, energy, education and tourism.

Both countries' tendencies to seize opportunities offered by economic globalization and ride historical waves were key factors helping China-U.S. trade and economic cooperation reach unprecedented height and depth. In particular, after China joined the WTO in 2001, U.S.



October 16, 2017: A train manufactured by CRRC Changchun Railway Vehicles Co., Ltd. for Boston Subway's new Orange Line is ready to meet the public. by Duan Xu/Xinhua



November 1, 2017: Packaged American beef for export to China is displayed in Omaha, Nebraska. by Han Fang/Xinhua

have made together influences global economic recovery and draws high attention from the international community.

Huge Potential for Cooperation

Today, China is the largest trading partner of the U.S., while the U.S. is the second largest trading partner and the largest export market of China. Both countries have a solid base for economic and trade cooperation, and rely heavily on each other in many areas such as natural resources, manpower, funds, science and technology.

In recent years, China has witnessed rapid development of infrastructure construction. It proposed the Belt and Road

Initiative which aims to promote connectivity across more than 100 countries. After Trump took office, he proposed a US\$1 trillion infrastructure overhaul plan. However, the plan has proved difficult to implement due to a variety of factors such as funding. Thus, strengthening China-U.S. cooperation could prove to be a key driver of U.S. infrastructure development.

From a long-term perspective, China-U.S. trade and economic cooperation enjoys even greater potential, and the two countries are highly complementary to each other in terms of international division of labor and industrial structure. China now is at the mid and low-end of the global value chain. The country enjoys tremendous advantages in manu-

exports to China increased five times, while during the same period, U.S. global exports increased by only 90 percent. Along with other economies, China and the U.S. promoted negotiations and talks on a number of mechanisms including the *Trade Facilitation Agreement* and the *Environmental Goods Agreement*. China and the U.S. have also joined hands to facilitate global trade and investment, enhance the global value chain, and provide urgently-needed international public goods via various multilateral trade platforms including the WTO, G20 and APEC. Every move the two countries



September 25, 2017: The inauguration ceremony of the China-U.S. Young Maker Summit and China-U.S. Youth Innovation Center is held at New York University in the United States. Before the ceremony, a U.S. student (right) tries a mechanical arm at the product display area. by Wang Ying/Xinhua

facturing, especially on 220 categories of industrial products. It also features relatively low labor costs. The U.S. is at the high end of the global value chain. Its scientific and technological strength leads the world, and it features a highly-developed service industry. The two countries enjoy massive potential for further cooperation.

Trade Imbalance

Some Americans blame the U.S. trade deficit with China for unemployment in the U.S, even though it actually has little influence. One of the most typical cases involves Trump. Within his first 100 days in office, Trump promised to create 25 million new jobs by reducing the trade deficit with China.

Various studies have shown that the U.S. trade deficit with China has no direct relation to the drop in manufacturing jobs in the U.S. The decrease can be attributed to technological progress and industrial upgrading. Statistics from the U.S. show that from 2010 to 2016, the U.S. unemployment rate dropped to 4.9

percent from 9.6 percent, while the U.S. cargo trade deficit with China increased from US\$691 billion to US\$797 billion.

Moreover, when China-U.S. trade volume grew by a significant margin, the U.S. unemployment rate dropped to a low point of 4.1 percent, which proves that the China-U.S. trade promotes more employment in the U.S., rather than the other way around. In 2015 alone, U.S. exports to China created 1.8 million new jobs in the U.S. Factoring in bilateral investments, a total of 2.6 million new jobs were created in the U.S. that year. Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba is now adding 1 million U.S. small businesses to its online platform, which will create at least 1 million new jobs in the U.S.

Balancing China-U.S. Trade

China and the U.S. are different in many aspects such as developmental stage, industrial structure, resources, and comparative advantages, which causes trade imbalance in some areas. The two economies should realize that



September 25, 2017: High school students from China and the U.S. compete in a friendly match at the New York office of Nike. by Qin Lang/Xinhua

this imbalance is naturally formed based on the international division of labor in the long term, and both sides have the responsibilities and obligations to gradually balance trade and optimize industrial structure.

In an effort to balance bilateral trade, China opened markets for cross-border settlements and agricultural products such as beef and cut automobile tariffs as part of the 100-Day Action Plan of the U.S.-China Comprehensive Economic Dialogue, an agreement reached by the two sides in May 2017. China asked the U.S. to be more open with China, adopt open and transparent trade rules and recognize China's market economy status as the relevant WTO protocol specifies. The U.S. is the largest technology import source for China, which means if the country opens more high-tech fields to China, bilateral trade will become more balanced.

Now, at the historic globalization crossroads, both China and the U.S. should first reach consensus on development concepts. Both sides should oppose trade protectionism, stick to principles



June 21, 2017: Jack Ma, founder and chairman of the Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba, delivers a keynote speech at the Gateway 77 conference in Detroit, the United States. by Wang Ping/Xinhua



July 19, 2016: An under-construction repair project of the Shore (Belt) Parkway Bridge over Gerritsen Inlet by China Construction America in New York. Xinhua

of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, strive for win-win cooperation, seek common ground while setting aside differences and attach importance to long-term development.

Next, both sides should continue to open wider to each other to optimize development. While attaching importance to bilateral trade, the two countries should recognize multilateral trade as the major trading channel, promote the

development of multilateral trade systems and actively provide public goods to international society.

Last but not least, the two countries should strengthen connectivity in economic globalization. They should expand cooperation areas to enhance connectivity, further promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, and upgrade China-U.S. trade structure by using multilateral platforms such as

the G20, WTO and APEC.

The lone traveler doesn't necessarily go fast, but those traveling in company go far. Further China-U.S. trade and economic cooperation must be carried out with economic globalization in mind. These two big countries should voluntarily shoulder international responsibilities, lead the globalization process and create a sound international environment for joint development. 

OUTCOMES OF U.S. PRESIDENT TRUMP'S VISIT TO CHINA November 8-10, 2017

On the morning of November 10, 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump left Beijing, concluding his state visit to China. During Trump's three-day visit, Chinese President Xi Jinping held talks with him and they reached extensive and important consensus on the development of China-U.S. relations.

SETTING THE TONE FOR CHINA-U.S. RELATIONS

Win-win cooperation



China-U.S. relations concern not only the well-being of both peoples, but also world peace, prosperity and stability. Cooperation is the "only correct choice" for China and the U.S.

Xi and Trump agreed to maintain a strategic lead role of head-of-state diplomacy in developing bilateral relations, increasing exchange at various levels and giving a full play to the four high-level dialogue mechanisms.



The two sides agreed to increase macro-economic policy coordination, including fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies, and promote strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth of the world economy.

Xi and Trump pledged to work together to respect each other, seek mutual benefits and reciprocity, focus on cooperation and manage and control differences. Both sides agree to deepen the friendship between the Chinese and American people as they work together to cope with major international and regional issues and global challenges.



Three points stressed by Xi Jinping

- 1** China will firmly stick to reform and opening up.
- 2** The prospects for the Chinese economy are bright.
- 3** The prospects for China-U.S. economic and trade cooperation are massive.

STRENGTHENING COOPERATION IN MULTIPLE AREAS



Promote judicial cooperation to target transnational crimes



Provide 10,000 scholarships for short-term study with credits for American students



Convene meetings of China-U.S. Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation (JCEC)



Organize China-U.S. Young Maker Competitions



Hold the first China-U.S. Joint Staff Dialogue Mechanism talks



Organize joint exercises on humanitarian assistance and disaster relief



Safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea

SIGNING 34 DEALS WORTH US\$253.5 BILLION

Energy

China Petroleum and Chemical Corp (Sinopec), Bank of China and CIC Capital Corp signed a joint development agreement with Alaska Gasline Development Corp and the State of Alaska to jointly build an integrated liquefied natural gas (LNG) system valued at US\$43 billion.



China Energy Investment Corp signed a memorandum of understanding with the State of West Virginia to invest US\$83.7 billion in shale gas, power and chemical projects.

Honeywell signed agreements with Oriental Energy to adopt Honeywell products for projects to convert propane into propylene and with Spring Airlines to use Honeywell cockpit technologies and auxiliary power units in aircraft.



Westinghouse Electric signed contracts with China's State Nuclear Power Technology to build six AP1000 nuclear power plants in China.

Finance

China's sovereign wealth fund, China Investment Corp, and Goldman Sachs agreed to set up a joint fund to invest in U.S. firms which already have or are planning business operations in China.



China's Silk Road Fund and GE have established a joint energy infrastructure investment platform to co-invest in countries and regions involved in the Belt and Road Initiative.

Technology

Chinese smartphone vendors Xiaomi, OPPO and Vivo signed three-year deals worth US\$12 billion to buy smartphone components and chips from Qualcomm Inc.



Mobike signed an agreement to buy polyurethane tires from Dow Dupont.

Agriculture

China agreed to buy 12 million tons of soybeans from the U.S. in 2017 and 2018 in two batches, in total worth US\$5 billion.



JD.com agreed to buy at least US\$1.2 billion of beef from the Montana Stockgrowers Association and pork from Smithfield Foods Inc.

Automotive

Xuzhou Handler Special Vehicle and Terex Utilities Inc. signed a co-production agreement, according to which the two companies will work together to produce 5,000 insulated aerial devices within the next five years.



The Digit Group signed three contracts worth a combined US\$1.9 billion, including a smart cities transportation solution memorandum of understanding with Foton Motor.

Aviation

General Electric (GE) signed three commercial deals worth US\$3.5 billion with Juneyao Airlines, ICBC Leasing and China Datang Group.



China Aviation Suppliers Holding Company (CASG) signed an agreement with Boeing for 300 aircraft, valued at more than US\$37 billion at list prices.

Environmental protection

Viroment signed agreements with Hangzhou Iron and Steel worth US\$800 million to address textile and sewage sludge for over 800 plants, and with Guangye Guangdong Environmental Protection Group worth US\$100 million to address sewage sludge solids disposal requirements in southern China.



APEC VIETNAM 2017

Vietcombank 

The 25th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting was held in Da Nang, Vietnam from November 10 to 11, 2017. This was the second time for Vietnam to host the APEC summit after the first in 2006. IC



November 10, 2017: Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers a keynote speech at the APEC CEO Summit in Da Nang, Vietnam. by Li Tao/Xinhua

A Shared Future for the Asia-Pacific

Text by Zhao Jianglin

The 25th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting was held in Da Nang, Vietnam from November 10 to 11, 2017. The meeting, themed “Creating New Dynamism, Fostering a Shared Future,” produced a declaration that has not only inspired confidence for development in

the region, but also laid out new plans for regional development, creating new opportunities for the Asia-Pacific. Highlights from the summit follow:

First, old concepts giving way to new ideas has inspired confidence in Asia-Pacific development. Facing the pressure of rising protectionism around the globe,

APEC member states—whether they are developing or developed nations—all called for liberalized trade and investment and expressed desire for openness, freedom and transparency from the new perspective of the sharing economy. The meeting called for enhanced connectivity within this region with an eye on making



November 9, 2017: An APEC-themed sculpture park opens during the APEC Economic Leaders' Week in Da Nang, Vietnam. VCG

the Asia-Pacific a major engine for global economic cooperation. They will also make every effort to realize the Bogor Goals, a move to build a free trade area in the Asia-Pacific region.

Second, new drivers are being created to break traditional restraints, laying the material foundation for future Asia-Pacific development. This summit focused on the keys to future growth from perspectives of common development and mutual benefits. For instance, the enhancement of mechanisms in this region, including competition policies, ease of doing business, regulatory reform, strengthening economic and legal



infrastructure, corporate and public sector governance, and the fight against corruption and bribery, will fuel economic growth.

Third, small enterprises rather than large institutions have created a new foundation for future structural adjustment in the Asia-Pacific region. Small enterprises have always been a key source of innovation, pools for employment and bellwethers for restructuring. This meeting stressed the influence of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and introduced a number of new measures to facilitate their development. For example, the *APEC Strategy for Green,*

Sustainable and Innovative MSMEs was approved.

At this important meeting that was built on past achievements to kindle future development, China's plan and vision attracted intense attention and praise. China has injected more vigor into APEC. The keynote address delivered by Chinese President Xi Jinping at the APEC CEO Summit in Da Nang, titled "Seizing Opportunity in a Global Economy in Transition and Accelerating Development of the Asia-Pacific," clearly outlined China's concern and pragmatic attitude towards development and governance in this region.

From "a spirit of community" proposed at the first APEC summit to a shared future for APEC countries, China's vision has become the guiding principle in the Asia-Pacific. This year's summit marked an important milestone in the history of the APEC mechanism. For decades, APEC members have weathered severe storms including the Asian financial crisis of 1997 and the global financial crisis in 2008. Despite the arguments, flinching and hesitation, it is fully realized that APEC members are closely connected with each other in the same community. It is also why "foster a shared future of a peaceful, stable, dynamic, inter-connected and prosperous Asia-Pacific community" has been coined in this year's declaration and has become the future aim of APEC.

China's plan to promote trade and investment liberalization and build a free trade area of the Asia-Pacific has proved pragmatic and effective. In 2006, APEC leaders first proposed a free trade area for the Asia-Pacific in Hanoi. China resumed the process of building such an area and offered a roadmap to build an open Asia-Pacific economy in 2014. With new threats of protectionism in mind, APEC leaders believe that construction of a free trade area is even more important, largely due to China's advocacy.

China's ideas on making weak governance strong have been welcomed at the APEC summit. President Xi emphasized China's principles on participating in the governance of the Asia-Pacific region.



November 10, 2017: Chinese President Xi Jinping (sixth left, front) poses for a group photo with other leaders and representatives from the APEC member economies as well as their spouses. by Li Tao/Xinhua



November 4, 2017: Volunteers stand next to signs promoting the APEC summit at the Da Nang international airport. IC

“China will, guided by the principle of upholding justice while pursuing shared interests, actively develop global partnerships, expand the convergence of interests with other countries, and work to foster a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation,” he declared. “Acting on the principle of achieving shared growth through consultation and collaboration, we will get actively involved in reforming and

developing the global governance system to make the international political and economic order more just and equitable.” China is vigorously promoting a new type of Asia-Pacific governance featuring close focus on vulnerable groups, fostering more inclusive societies and projects that improve living standards for every group in the Asia-Pacific region.

President Xi Jinping convinced APEC members with specific statistics that China will “remain an anchor” for

development in the Asia-Pacific region. Over the next 15 years, “China will import US\$24 trillion worth of goods, attract US\$2 trillion inbound direct investment and make US\$2 trillion of outbound investment.” Over that time, China will become the biggest direct contributor to Asia-Pacific development and help this region achieve innovative, shared and inclusive growth. 

The author is a research fellow from the National Institute for Global Strategy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



November 11 2017: A meeting of world leaders on the closing day of the 25th APEC summit is held. IC

Belt and Road Initiative and APEC: Hand-in-Hand

Text by Xu Xiujun



November 11, 2017: Chinese President Xi Jinping and his Chilean counterpart Michelle Bachelet witness the signing of a bilateral deal to upgrade the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the two countries in Da Nang, Vietnam.
by Ding Lin/Xinhua

An important member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), China is closely tied to other countries in the Asia-Pacific region and shares a common future with them.

Following the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, China has launched and actively promoted the Belt and Road Initiative, which has received a warm response and heavy support from nations in the Asia-Pacific region. In May 2017,

the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was held, heralding the initiative's entry into the phase of full implementation. Seizing the opportunity to build the Belt and Road, China and its Asia-Pacific partners are working more closely together in policy coordination, facility connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds to realize coordinated and interactive development and create new driving forces for the region's development.



In November 2017 in Da Nang, Vietnam, the 25th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting witnessed the APEC leaders' first gathering after the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, which played an important role in complementing the Belt and Road Initiative and the APEC mechanism. The initiative provides new chances for cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, while building on the fruits of past cooperation, that have laid a solid foundation for in-depth



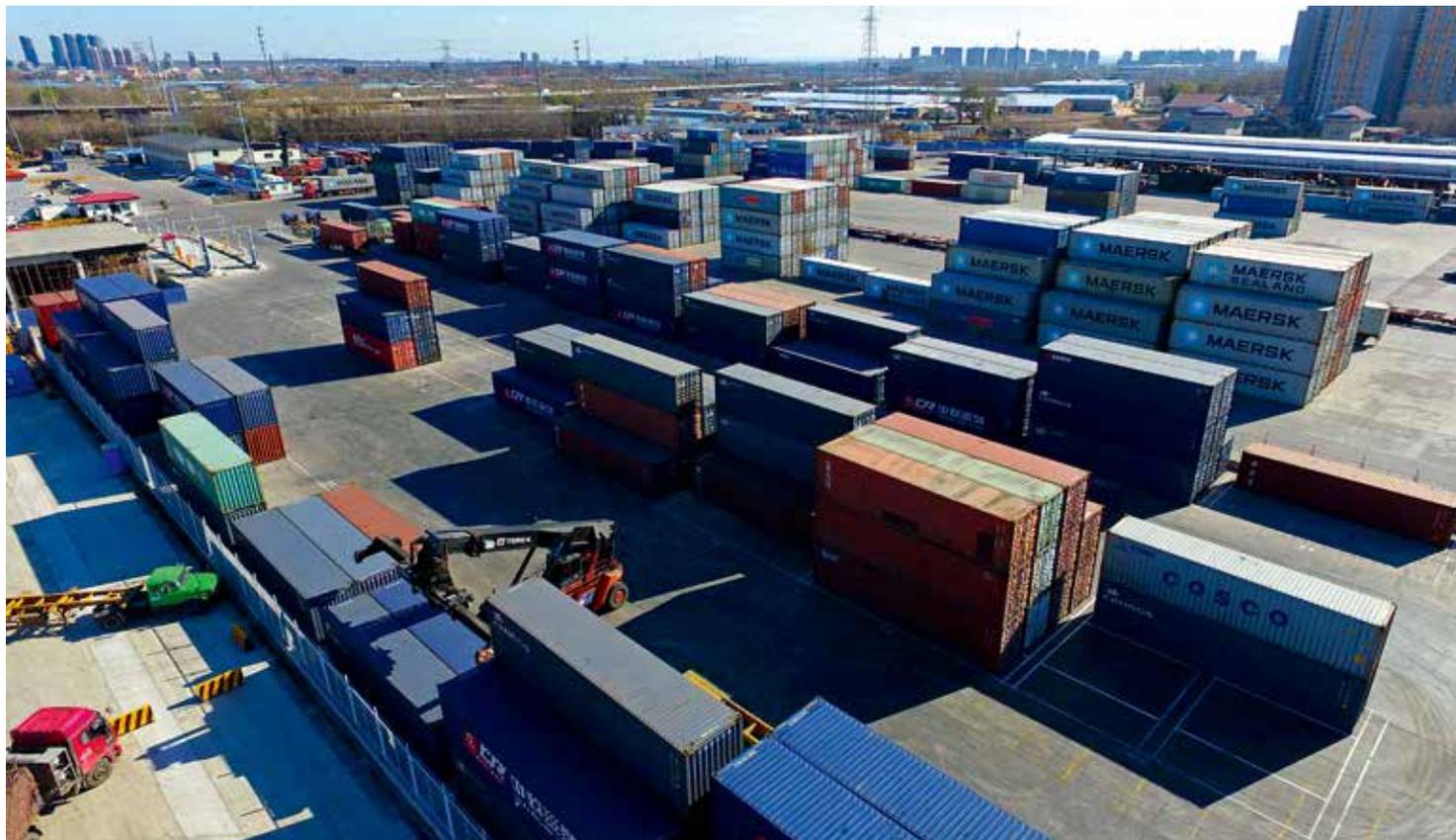
October 31, 2017: The Sino-U.S. Economic Cooperation and "Belt and Road" Forum is held in Beijing. Experts and politicians from China and abroad discussed topics related to China-U.S. trade and the construction of the Belt and Road. VCG

participation in the construction of the Belt and Road. Given the achievements of the latest APEC summit, the initiative clearly matches APEC's goal and agenda, evidencing the great potential in the alignment of the initiative and the APEC mechanism.

China proposed the Belt and Road Initiative in hopes of promoting a community of shared future for mankind and building a peaceful, safe, prosperous, inclusive, open and clean world. China has always paid great attention to regional cooperation and the establishment of a community of shared future in the Asia-Pacific region. At the latest APEC summit, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a speech titled "Working Together for a New Chapter of Win-Win Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific," which called for developing a stronger sense of community, harmonizing policies and creating synergy among APEC members. Furthermore, a declaration was issued following the conclusion of the Da Nang summit in which APEC leaders prom-

ised to jointly build a peaceful, stable, energetic, linked and prosperous community of shared future in the Asia-Pacific region. This was the first time the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting explicitly cited an Asia-Pacific community of shared future, implying the convergence of the fundamental goal of APEC and the Belt and Road Initiative and a new chapter of building a community of shared future for mankind.

Investment and trade cooperation are at the top of the agenda for the construction of the Belt and Road. The initiative advocates facilitating investment, eradicating trade barriers, creating good business climate, setting up free trade zones along the routes agreed upon by all stakeholders and tapping cooperative potential. These goals highly agree with APEC's cooperative purpose. APEC leaders at the Da Nang summit endeavored to enhance unimpeded trade and investment cooperation by ratifying the *APEC Roadmap on the Internet and Digital Economy and the APEC Cross-*



November 8, 2017 was a busy day for workers at the Shenyang East Railway Station. More and more enterprises are eyeing the freight train route from Shenyang in northeastern China to Europe. VCG

border E-commerce Facilitation Framework. Based on agreements reached at the Beijing summit, representatives called for taking determined steps toward a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, which will enhance cooperation on global value chains and sent a signal of support for multilateral trade mechanisms. Unimpeded trade under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative and the freedom and facilitation of trade and investment under the framework of APEC can complement each other, constantly injecting new energy into regional economic integration.

The core goals of the Belt and Road Initiative are to promote infrastructure building and facility connectivity, strengthen economic policy co-

ordination and strategic development cooperation, enhance coordinated and interconnected development and realize common prosperity. Connectivity of all levels and types across all fronts in the Asia-Pacific region represents an important piece of infrastructure connectivity linking Asia, Europe and Africa proposed by the initiative. APEC members are striving for connectivity and integration covering the Asia-Pacific region across all fronts by 2025. The Da Nang summit encouraged connectivity and coordination among APEC members by constructing a safe, efficient, affordable and sustainable transportation system. So, with regards to infrastructure construction, the alignment of the initiative and APEC

will embrace new opportunities.

Ultimately, the Belt and Road Initiative and the APEC mechanism share similar cooperative goals and agendas for involved nations. Inspired by the Da Nang summit, the initiative and APEC will find more space to complement each other. The Da Nang Declaration appeals for more joint efforts to promote policy coordination, unimpeded trade, facility connectivity, financial integration and people-to-people exchanges. The shared grounds lay a solid foundation for the alignment of the Belt and Road Initiative and the APEC mechanism. 

The author is a senior research fellow of the Institute of World Economics and Politics under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESIDENT XI'S KEYNOTE SPEECH AT THE APEC CEO SUMMIT

Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) CEO Summit on November 10 in Da Nang, Vietnam, and delivered a keynote speech titled "Seizing the Opportunity of a Global Economy in Transition and Accelerating Development of the Asia-Pacific".

THE FOUR PROFOUND CHANGES THAT THE GLOBAL ECONOMY IS UNDERGOING

We are seeing a profound change in growth drivers.

We are seeing a profound change in the model of global growth.

We are seeing a profound change in economic globalization.

We are seeing a profound change in the system of global economic governance.



THE FOUR NEW VISIONS FOR ASIA-PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT

We should continue to...

... foster an open economy that benefits all.

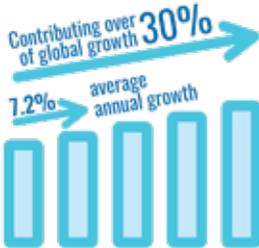
... pursue innovation-driven development and create new drivers of growth.

... enhance connectivity and achieve interconnected development.

... make economic development more inclusive and deliver its benefits to our people.

CHINA'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

China's economic growth over the past 4 years



As many as **360** major reform initiatives and more than **1500** reform measures have been taken.

Over the past five years, we have lifted more than **60 MILLION PEOPLE** out of poverty. The poverty headcount ratio has declined, and per capita rural income in poor areas has maintained double-digit growth.



More than **13 million** new urban jobs have been created every year for four consecutive years.



AFTER THE 19TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, THE CHINESE PEOPLE WILL EMBARK ON A NEW JOURNEY

First, this is a new journey of deepening reform across the board and unleashing dynamism for development.



Second, this is a new journey of moving with the times and exploring new model of development.

Third, this is a new journey toward greater integration with the world and an open economy of higher standards.

In the next 15 years, China will have an even larger market and more comprehensive development. It is estimated that China will import US\$24 trillion worth of goods, attract US\$2 trillion inbound direct investment and make US\$2 trillion of outbound investment.



Fourth, this is a new journey toward a better life for the people. We will continue to implement targeted poverty reduction and alleviation measures and ensure that by the year 2020, all rural residents living below the current poverty line are lifted out of poverty. Each and every one of the over 1.3 billion Chinese people should lead decent lives. No one will be left behind!

By 2035, there will be a fundamental improvement in the environment: the goal of building a Beautiful China will be basically attained. We will actively tackle climate change, and protect our common home for the sake of human survival. China's carbon dioxide emission is expected to peak around 2030, and we will make every effort for such emissions to reach the peak ahead of time. We will increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20% by 2030.



Huang Zhili: A Judge for the People

Huang Zhili, known as “Judge Mercy” to many, serves at a local court in Fujian Province on the southeast coast of China. The 45-year-old jurist presides over the Xiangcheng People’s Court in Zhangzhou City and personally handles about 420 cases annually. After hearing some 5,000 cases over the past 12 years, she believes that mediation is a crucial step to resolving issues before the parties head to court.

In July 2017, she was elected delegate to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and traveled to Beijing to attend the meeting from October 18 to 24. “In his report to the 19th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, noted that we must ensure every dimension of governance is law-based,” declared Huang. “This means a lot to our work.”

After returning from Beijing, Huang immediately began sharing her thoughts and understanding of the essence of the 19th CPC National Congress with locals and her colleagues. “The report pointed out that we must pursue coordinated progress in law-based governance, law-based exercise of state power, and law-based government administration, and promote the integrated development of rule of law for the country, the government, and society,” explained Huang. “As judges, we must apply the law more properly and rationally. We should actively participate in further reform of our judicial system to



March 17, 2016: Huang (left) visits Gutang Village with a co-worker. After hearing more than 5,000 cases over the past 12 years, Huang believes that justice starts with mediation to resolve issues. by Jiang Kehong/Xinhua



2016: Huang (left) discusses a case with her co-workers. Huang's commonsense approach to the law has won widespread acclaim from the communities she serves. by Jiang Kehong/Xinhua

enhance people's moral integrity."

Huang's commonsense approach to the law has won widespread acclaim and respect from the communities that have benefited from her work. The revered judge has visited every village and community in her court's jurisdiction, and has spoken with nearly 10,000 plaintiffs and defendants to resolve cases. She has become familiar with a wide array of local customs to better pinpoint the root of every dispute.

"Emotion is usually at the heart of the dispute, which evidences damaged interpersonal relations in our society," remarked Huang. "Judging cases is not just about delivering a just verdict, but also about repairing damaged relations whether the case is between a couple, parents and children or neighbors."

She cited a 2010 case that still stands out. It involved two brothers in their seventies who had inherited an old house from their father. In his will, the father left each brother one part of the house, which features a courtyard connecting the two parts. However, due to friction between the men, the younger brother installed an iron gate in the courtyard. In response, the older brother sued for injunctive relief, asking the court to intervene and ensure the property was divided in accordance with their father's will.

Huang made 12 visits to the brothers during the case because she thought "it would be a shame if they stopped talking to each other." Her efforts finally paid off: Ultimately the brothers reconciled, and the gate came down. The younger brother was particularly grateful for Huang's dedication and conceded that maintaining animosity towards his brother would have been a lifelong regret.

Xiong Jianzhou, a construction worker from Guizhou Province, is another beneficiary of Huang's professionalism and hard work. His employer had been withholding his salary, and after Huang took the case, he received everything he was due. "I thought judges were stern and serious, like in TV dramas," he said. "But Huang was the first judge I ever met in real life. She has a big smile and seems just like an old friend of mine."

In 2012, Huang and several colleagues established an office in Xiangcheng District to provide legal services to people in the neighborhood so they wouldn't need to file lawsuits. Twice a week, the office offered pretrial mediation and legal consultations to local residents, which greatly reduced the volume of lawsuits. The district is now home to five such offices.

Huang credits her late mother for much of her wisdom. She still recalls how warmheartedly her mother treated her neighbors. "We settled in Zhangzhou after moving from another city when I was young," she revealed. "My mother would offer a hand to anyone who needed help whether she knew them or not."

"I treat every case like sowing seeds," she continued. "Some seeds are about abiding by the law while others are about love and friendship. I'm not sure whether every seed will sprout and grow, but I am grateful if just a few of the seeds which I planted grow. The mission of the Party is to serve the people. As a Party member, I will strive to serve as a bridge between the Party and the people." 

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

Li Yufeng: SWAT Star

Members of the Communist Party of China (CPC) across the country are now studying



and implementing the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress which was held in Beijing from October 18 to 24. After



June 13, 2015: Li Yufeng (front) leads fellow officers in tactical training. Li now heads the SWAT team of the Heilongjiang Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.
by Hao Kuanhu/Xinhua

returning home from Beijing, delegate Li Yufeng, head of the SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) team of the Heilongjiang Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, has seized every opportunity to relay highlights of the congress to his fellow armed police officers.

"In his report at the 19th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping declared that the military is built to fight," said Li. "I was particularly moved by this statement. As a SWAT officer, I must perpetually remain on my toes in case I must fight terrorism and safeguard national stability."

Few would guess Li Yufeng's profession based on his thin, shortish figure, and fewer would believe he can scale five floors via a drain pipe with his bare hands in just 10 seconds. With a gun, he can hit a target as small as a coin from 100 meters away, and he can reassemble a gun in 20 seconds blindfolded.

Li is known as Heilongjiang's top special policeman. The 34-year-old joined the armed police force in 2002 and became a member of the SWAT team of the Heilongjiang Corps after a rigorous selection process the following year.

Born into a farming family, Li longed to serve as a police officer or soldier since childhood. After graduating from high school, Li signed up for the armed police but was not sure how he would achieve his goal. "I was so excited on the train to Harbin that I couldn't sleep," he recalled. "I was eager and enthusiastic, but actually I didn't know what to do next."

He found some answers in a training video that was screened the next day and soon became quite keen on the SWAT team. "I was shocked by the advanced weapons, highly-skilled members and breathtaking maneuvers," Li revealed. "A presentation by some standout SWAT team members fueled my determination to join the team."

However, he did not excel at the physical fitness tests at the beginning of his

enlistment. He finished near the bottom on several 5-kilometer run tests, which upset him considerably. But he channeled his anger into greater efforts to improve. The young man started running two or three times a day while carrying 20-kilogram sandbags, double what other recruits were doing. A month later, Li finished the 5-kilometer run with one of the shortest times, below 18 minutes.

During sharpshooting training, Li employed several unique self-developed methods of focusing. To sharpen his concentration, every night Li practiced threading needles and poking holes in tiny grains of rice with a needle. After every target practice, Li recorded data about the ballistic trajectory and weather conditions, including wind power and wind direction. By analyzing data that filled six notebooks, Li learned the different rules of ballistic trajectory in different seasons, which greatly improved his shooting skills.

Due to his excellent performance, Li received numerous honors and prizes, the most important of which was the Loyal Guard award, one of the highest honors given to armed police officers. Every year, only 10 of the 700,000-strong force receive the honor. Li received the award in 2015 for his contributions to an eight-month task force combatting terrorism and safeguarding stability in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

"As a grassroots Party member, I profoundly cherish the opportunity to attend the 19th CPC National Congress," Li said. "Grassroots organizations have changed tremendously since the 18th CPC National Congress. Right now, it is greatly important to learn and understand the essence of the 19th CPC National Congress. As a special police force, we should combine theory with practice and integrate study with application. We should strive to fight for victory during every moment of training to enhance our military capabilities." 

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



Colorful sea creatures. Courtesy of the Third Institute of Oceanography

The Coral Corps

Text by Chen Yue



September 6, 2017: Artificially cultivated corals have been restored at a high survival rate near Fenjiezhou Island in Lingshui County, Hainan Province. Three or five years later, the corals will bloom on the artificial reefs. VCG

Over the past year, Weizhou Island in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has become a second home for Dr. Niu Wentao and his coral reef ecological conservation and restoration team of the Third Institute of Oceanography under the State Oceanic Administration of China in Xiamen, Fujian Province.

The team, composed of members av-

eraging less than 30 years of age, has been working to restore coral reefs in the sea near Weizhou Island, where the reefs have severely deteriorated due to destructive human activities.

Fragile Coral Ecosystem

“The first phase of our coral reef restoration project is set to cover eight hectares, with an eye on 20 hectares in the long run,”

declared Dr. Niu.

The institute had already performed some small pilot coral reef restoration projects, but this was their first large-scale operation in China, explained Yu Xingguang, former director-general of the Third Institute of Oceanography, who has guided the institute through long-term coral reef conservation and restoration research.

So far, Dr. Niu’s team has completed a coral nursery as well as the design and production of artificial reefs.

The coral seedlings are still young. If they were directly planted on the seabed, they would be vulnerable to sediment disturbances by frequent human activities in the area.

So the planters wait for the corals to grow to a certain size in the nursery before transplanting them to the seabed. And artificial cement reefs provide an ideal place to attach for further growth.

Recently, however, as the weather has become colder, the low temperature of the seawater has affected the operation. So, Dr. Niu and his team have had to pause their work and wait until next spring.

Mr. Yu encourages the young workers by stressing that the restoration work will never happen quickly and requires long-term commitment. Not only is it

labor-intensive and costly, but support from Mother Nature is also crucial and continuing human activities may bring damages.

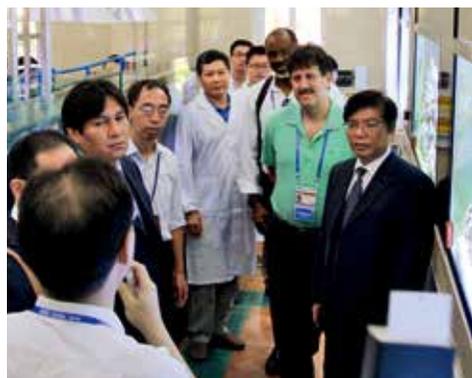
Throughout the restoration process, Dr. Niu and his team have encountered every conceivable challenge from nature. During a coral reef restoration project in Sanya, Hainan Province, a typhoon destroyed newly installed artificial reefs. Dr. Niu and his colleagues had to readjust the materials and structure of the artificial reefs to make sure the replacement would better resist a typhoon.

“The coral ecosystem is very fragile,” Mr. Yu added. “It’s not easy to revive or protect. Doing so requires great attention from the government as well as public awareness.”

Yu noted that in recent years, the Chinese government has attached increasing importance to the protection of coral reefs. “Thanks to legal protection, scientific research and administrative support, China’s coral reef conservation work has reached a fairly high level compared to that of other countries in the world,” he said.

For two consecutive years since 2016, in the organization of the State Oceanic Administration, the institute has carried out two large-scale scientific surveys of the resources, environment and biodiversity of the South China Sea to get a clearer picture of the living conditions of the local coral reef ecosystem. “The crucial data obtained by those efforts provide solid references

August 2014: Delegates from the 4th APEC Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting visit the coral nursery of the Third Institute of Oceanography. Courtesy of the Third Institute of Oceanography



September 3, 2017: Corals on a Buddha head found five meters deep under the sea near Fenjiezhou Island in Lingshui County, Hainan Province. VCG

and technical support to devise strategies for local marine ecosystem protection,” declared Yu.

After participating in both surveys, Dr. Niu understood both the joy and pain of the process. Each survey took an eight-day trip to the location and back, as well as a month-long stay on a 500-ton research vessel in harsh sea conditions.

During surveys, Dr. Niu and his colleagues dived dozens of meters deep to detect the condition of the coral reefs. So those engaged in coral reef study must learn to scuba dive. Dr. Niu, who was previously unable to swim, started from nothing before earning his first diving certificate. Now, he is a senior diving instructor.

“Excellent diving skills will not only help avoid underwater danger but can also save lives during survey work,” Dr. Niu said. He still remembers that once during an un-

dersea survey in Indonesia conducted with local scientists, a scientist’s diving mask dropped to the seafloor. Dr. Niu dived deep to retrieve it to avoid a worse accident.

Coral Preschool

To promote coral reef study, some experts of the institute launched China’s first coral nursery in 2013. Now, its scale is top in the country, especially in coral breeding and propagation.

In the demonstration center of the nursery, scientists carried out various experiments on the study of coral bleaching and other related issues. By probing into the factors and mechanisms that accelerate coral reef decline, they provided technical support for coral reef protection and restoration.

Zheng Xinqing, a coral nursery staffer and researcher of the Third Institute of



May 2, 2017: Artificially cultivated corals grow in the sea off Fenjiezhou Island, a national 5A-level scenic spot in Lingshui County, Hainan Province. VCG

Oceanography, explained that in order to study all factors causing coral bleaching, the temperature and illumination conditions of the experimental place must be changed constantly.

Not long ago, to test the impact of lighting, Zheng and his colleagues set an alarm clock to remind themselves of collecting data at set times of the day.

In addition to research, the coral nursery has also enhanced public awareness of coral protection and ecological civilization level by demonstrating beautiful coral reef ecosystems.

According to Mr. Yu, because of the vulnerability of coral reef ecosystems, human carelessness can easily harm them. For example, areas rich in coral reefs have always been hot spots for snorkeling and scuba tourists. Divers who lack coral reef protection awareness and behave inappro-

propriately underwater can inflict damage on the coral reefs. However, that worry is still minor compared to sewage, illegal excavation and other destructive human activities. Furthermore, climate change and global warming could exert a catastrophic influence on the health and sustainable growth of coral reefs.

In Yu's opinion, the best representatives to directly and effectively arouse public awareness and push social organizations and enterprises into coral reef conservation actions are the reefs themselves.

International Joint Protection

According to Zheng Xinqing, the annual World Ocean Week in Xiamen always attracts numerous officials and marine biology experts from around the world. One year, after an international

conference, the vice minister of natural resources of Peru made a special trip to the demonstration center at the Third Institute of Oceanography. Soon after visiting the center, he inquired about the institute assisting Peru in constructing a similar nursery.

"Compared to many other countries, China's research and development on coral reef protection and restoration began late, but its progress has been particularly rapid," beamed Yu. With years of experience planting corals, his team has bounced from coral reef protection to large-scale undersea surveys and restoration activities. China is catching up with other countries quickly and vigorously in the field. With the establishment of the marine ecological red line system and the special marine reserves, the prospects for coral reef protection in China are bright. 



A Golden Arch

Text by Zoe Zhao



January 19, 2016: Customers at a McDonald's in Shanghai. Alongside obvious attractions such as foreign food and American culture, the success of McDonald's on the Chinese mainland can be attributed to localization and standardization. IC

On October 25, 2017, breaking news flooded China's websites and social media: The global fast-food giant McDonald's changed its Chinese name from *Maidanglao*, a rough transliteration of the English word, to *Jin-gongmen*, which literally means "Golden Arches," earlier that month.

Actually, the name change was a long time coming. In January 2017, China's CITIC Group purchased Chinese mainland and Hong Kong McDonald's operations for US\$2.08 billion, and a new joint venture was established in August. According to China's industrial and commercial administration, in August,

"Golden Arches" had already replaced "McDonald's" as the name of the new joint venture. Although McDonald's stated on its Chinese social media account that the name change was "only for licensing and permits, and would not extend to the physical stores," which would retain the name of McDonald's, the new name still



stirred a sensation. Compared to the transliteration, many dislike the new name and refuse to accept it.

Origin of the “Golden Arches”

The term “Golden Arches” has been synonymous with McDonald’s since its beginnings. In the 1997 book *Golden Arches East: McDonald’s in East Asia* compiled by professor of anthropology James L. Watson at Harvard, sociologists had already begun to use “Golden Arches” to refer to McDon-

ald’s in Asia.

The original design of McDonald’s structures featured two prominent golden arches, one on each side of the building. The two arches were not meant to form an “M,” as they clearly do now in the logo. But as its popularity increased, the restaurant wanted a logo which would enable its customers to quickly identify its location, so the two arches met to form an “M.”

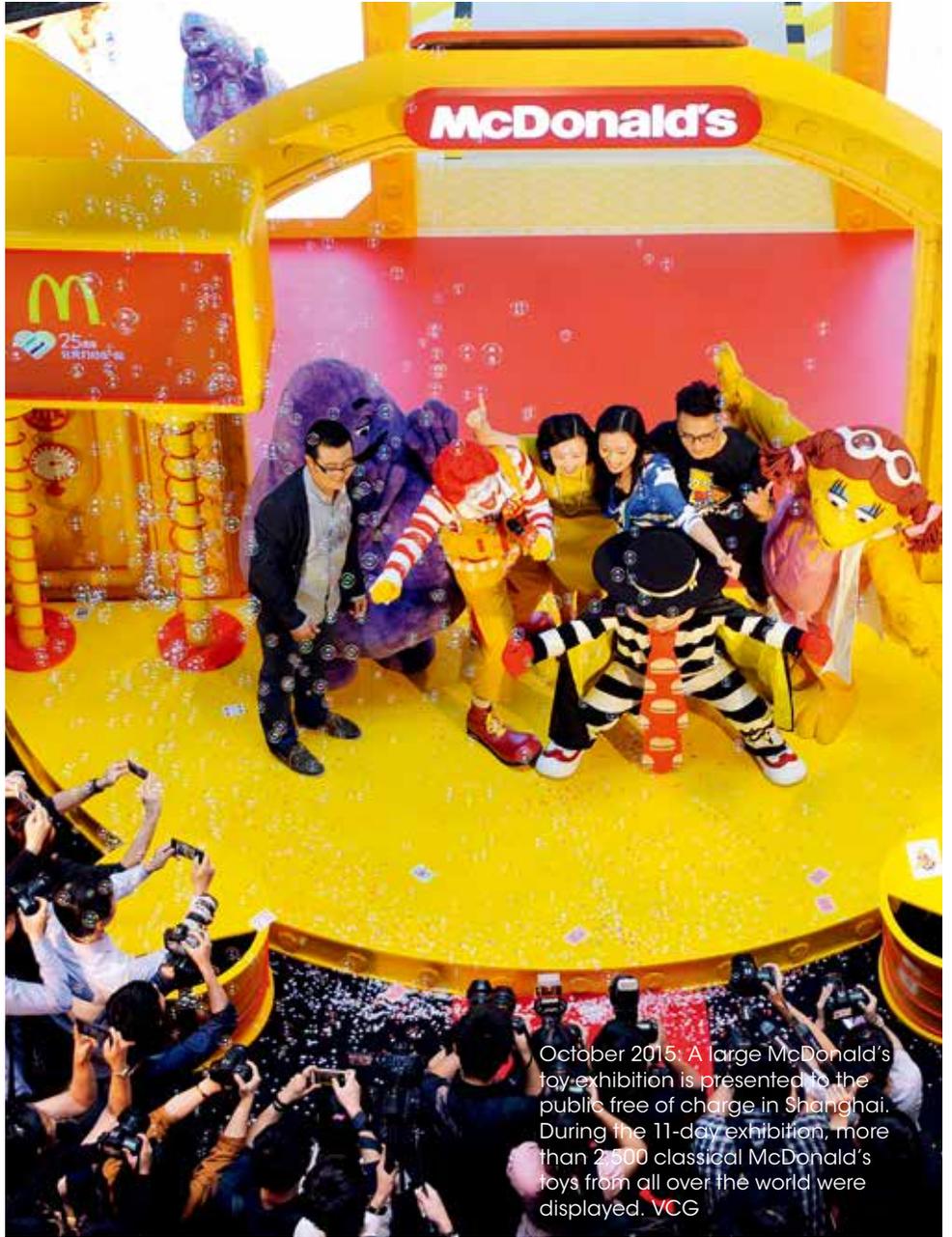
By the end of the 1960s, McDonald’s had already begun to use the golden arches on signs across the United States. Although

its management team frequently discussed the possibility of a new logo over the years, it never happened. According to reports, a senior marketing expert suggested McDonald’s maintain brand consistency because the golden arches carried the “Freudian symbolism of a pair of nourishing breasts.”

Across the decades, small changes still took place on the logo: The arches once became both taller and thicker, and the shading varied. However, the fundamental design remained the same. Around the globe, the golden arches make people



October 26, 2017: A Fuzhou-based McDonald's in Fujian Province. Although McDonald's stated on its Chinese social media account that its name change was "only for licensing and permits, and would not extend to the physical stores," the new name still stirred a sensation. by Lu Ming/China News Service/VCG



October 2015: A large McDonald's toy exhibition is presented to the public free of charge in Shanghai. During the 11-day exhibition, more than 2,500 classical McDonald's toys from all over the world were displayed. VCG

immediately and only think of the same thing: McDonald's.

McDonald's in China

In 1990, after having already been operating in many countries around the world for many years, McDonald's finally broke into the Chinese mainland market with a restaurant in Shenzhen. Burgers, fries, Coke, and shakes, common food for Chinese today, were bizarre and alien back then. Kids quickly fell in love with the food and Happy Meal toys while their parents

believed they were sampling American culture. As business continued booming, McDonald's gradually opened more restaurants in many Chinese cities including Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, and Nanjing, ultimately expanding across all of China. Now there are about 2,500 McDonald's outlets on the Chinese mainland.

Zhu Pengcheng translated the Chinese version of *Golden Arches East: McDonald's in East Asia*. In his opinion, alongside obvious attractions such as foreign food



May 31, 1993: Fifteen students from Beijing No. 1 School for Deaf-Mutes are invited to a holiday party hosted by McDonald's in Wangfujing. by Zhang Yanhui/Xinhua



December 1, 2015: A Shanghai McDonald's is transformed into a themed restaurant featuring Snoopy. The fast-food giant has renovated a number of themed restaurants in recent years to cater to youngsters. VCG

and American culture, the success of McDonald's on the Chinese mainland can be attributed to several deeper causes. "Localization and standardization are of great importance."

Comprehending localization is not difficult. Around the globe, the food service retailer quickly gains abundant experience in integrating into local cultures and communities. McDonald's arrived in China's mainland in 1990 when the country's reform and opening up entered a fast-developing phase. Social and economic development created huge spending power. At the same time, implementation of the "one-child policy" fundamentally changed the country's family structure compared to prior decades. Three-person nuclear families, a couple with one child, became the norm, especially in cities. Kids became the center of the families and youngsters gained consumption capabilities their fathers could have hardly imagined. McDonald's willingness to host parties proved popular in China, especially birthday parties for younger children. In China, the es-

tablishment became as much a recreational venue as an eatery. Chinese customers visit the place not necessarily for food, but more for social and recreational activities.

Standardization is a principle that McDonald's has maintained since its inception. "Imagine landing in a completely new country and finding a McDonald's in the airport," explains Zhu Pengcheng. "When you quickly have recognizable tastes in your mouth, your sense of insecurity brought by the alien place is dispelled to a large extent. Items on this McDonald's menu are exactly the same as the one across the street in your neighborhood."

Just based on localization and standardization, McDonald's has been recognized in China and many other countries as a symbol of American culture.

Ambitious Expansion Plan

As for the name change of McDonald's on the Chinese mainland, many believe it is part of the fast-food chain's strategy for further and deeper localization. After the completion of the strategic partner-

ship with CITIC Group, McDonald's announced plans to increase the number of its restaurants from 2,500 to 4,500 on the Chinese mainland over the next five years. To achieve this goal, China's third- and fourth-tier cities will be the focus of the expansion. The company wants at least 45 percent of its restaurants in China to be located in such cities.

"The new McDonald's joint venture can be seen as a strategic investment," opines Li Jing, dean of the Economics School at Chongqing Technology and Business University. "The fast-food chain obviously wants to promote further development and innovation on the Chinese mainland with its existing resources and advantages. Brand equity is not only about the name itself, but also the trust that customers hold in the brand."

Zhu Danpeng, a renowned commentator on China's food industry, believes McDonald's has been looking for the opportunity to bring in strategic investors to operate franchises on a larger scale in



A mother and her son sit next to a statue of Ronald McDonald, the mascot of the McDonald's. In China, some kids respectfully refer to him as Uncle McDonald. VCG



September 1, 2017: Customers dine at a McDonald's. Many believe that the McDonald's name change on the Chinese mainland is part of the fast-food chain's strategy for further and deeper localization. IC

China. The fast-food chain opted to work with China's CITIC Group because it sees now as the time to seize on development opportunities brought by consumption upgrades in China's third- and fourth-tier cities.

However, the fast-food giant must admit that the competition it faces today in China starkly contrasts the situation when it first arrived. Take Waimai.meituan.com, an online food ordering and delivery platform which was launched at the end of 2013, as an example. The number of stores on the platform is expected to exceed 1.5 million by the end of 2017. And platforms like this are definitely not rare in China today. Chinese people discover millions of new and emerging eating options every day.

For Chinese millennials, the only remaining "exotic charm" of McDonald's might be its foreign name. "The cultural gap brought by transliteration piles up good feelings and imagination of a foreign culture," remarks Zhu Pengcheng. "But the fast-food chain's localization process has been going on the entire time." 

Singles' Day: China's "Black Friday"

Text by Zhang Xue

Chinese e-commerce giants enjoyed yet another new sales record this November 11, which has become known as "Singles' Day" in China.

Statistics from leading Chinese analyst firm Syntun show that Chinese online shopping sites recorded 253.97 billion yuan (US\$38.34 billion) in sales during this year's frenzy, an increase of 48.63 percent over the sales volume of 170.87 billion yuan (US\$25.8 billion) in 2016. Alibaba and JD.com, China's two biggest e-commerce giants, contributed 66.23 percent and 21.41 percent of the total sales volume, respectively.

A New World Record

Ms. Liu, a 30-year-old television reporter, loves online shopping. More than 80 percent of the things in her house were bought online, from kitchen utensils to home appliances. She is quite familiar with which online retailers provide the best apparel, most reliable infant formula milk powders and higher-quality facial masks.

In early November, her cell phone beeped from time to time as over 200 vendors on her favorites list on Taobao, an e-commerce site owned by Alibaba, kept sending discount messages for the upcoming Singles' Day. "I had to set my cell phone to silent and delete use-

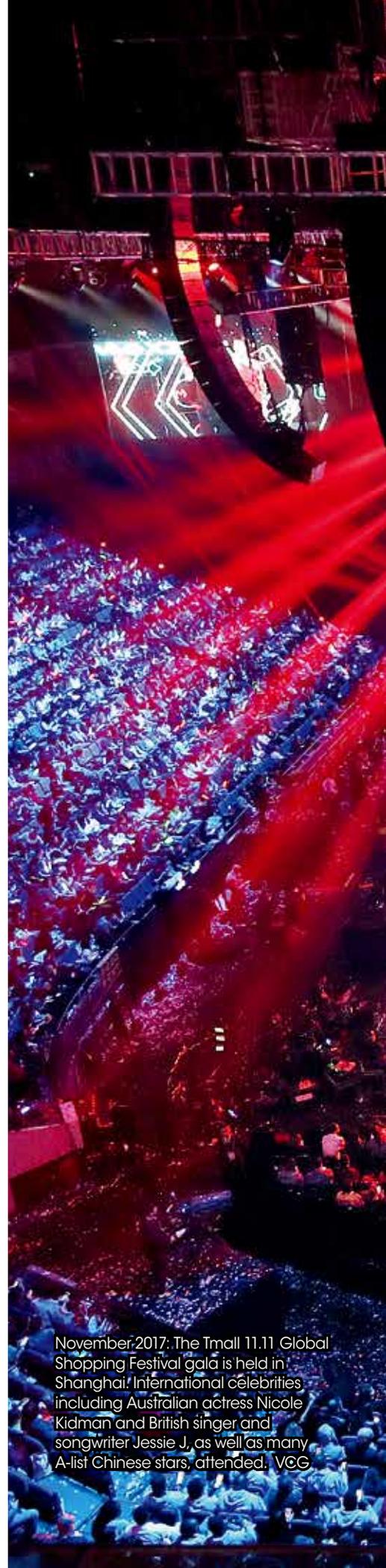
less text messages, or I couldn't manage them all," Liu sighed. Just scrolling through the list of discounts still excited her. As the mother of a three-year-old, children's products including milk powders, clothes, toys and a bicycle were on the top of her shopping list this year. To ensure she could buy some hot-selling commodities at discount prices on Singles' Day, Ms. Liu even paid a deposit in advance.

This year's Singles' Day marked the ninth since it was designated as an online shopping festival in 2009 by Taobao and Tmall, both online shopping platforms under Alibaba. Sales on the day have rocketed with each passing year, increasing from 52 million yuan (US\$7.85 million) in 2009 to 253.97 billion yuan (US\$38.34 billion) this year. Singles' Day has become the world's largest shopping day.

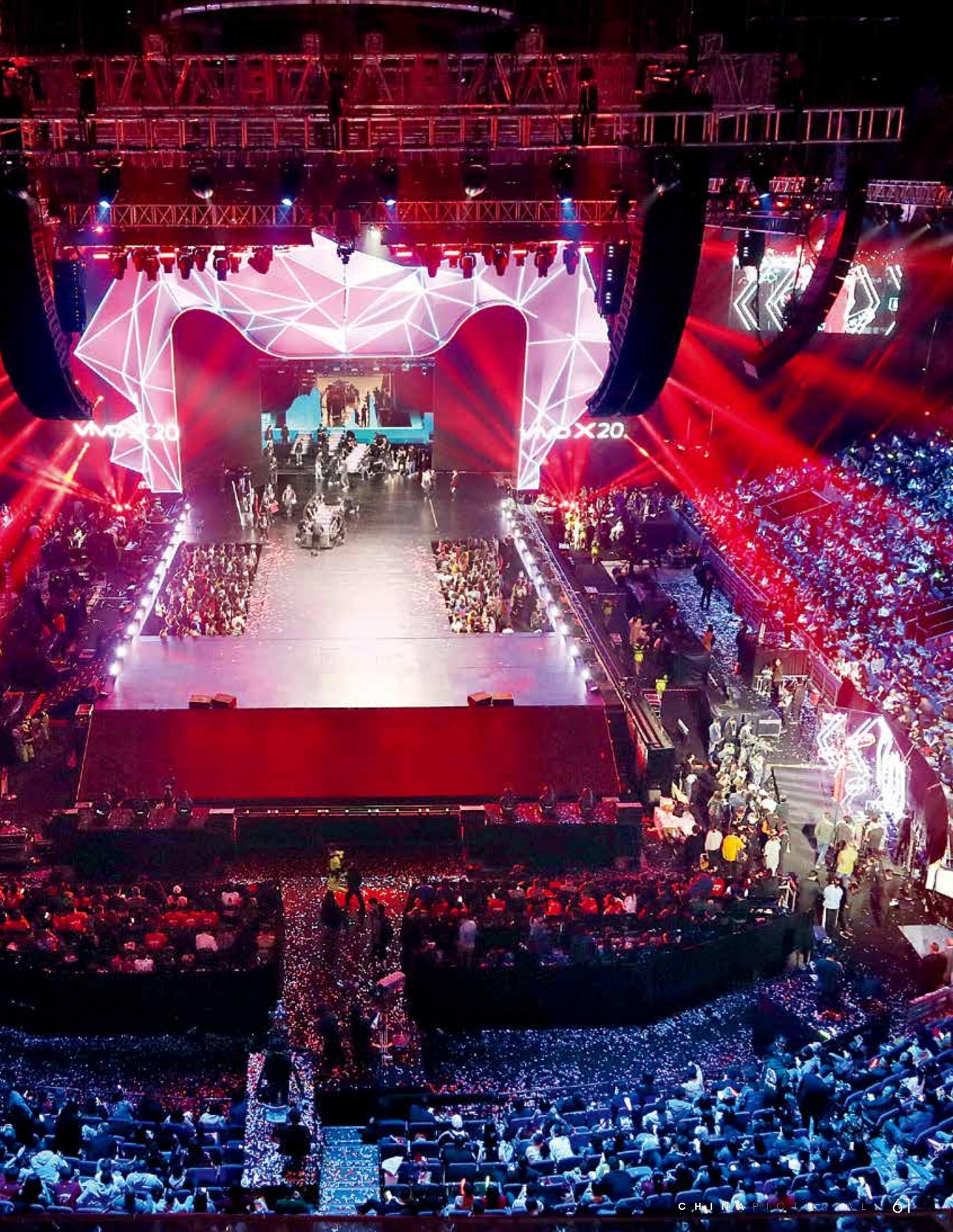
Statistics show that 812 million packages were taped up this Singles' Day, three times the volume of all of 2006. The same day, global buyers made a total of 1.48 billion transactions with Alipay, the largest third-party payment platform in China, a year-on-year increase of 41 percent.

Singles' Day to Shopping Day

November 11 was first designated as Singles' Day because the number "1" re-



November 2017: The Tmall 11.11 Global Shopping Festival gala is held in Shanghai. International celebrities including Australian actress Nicole Kidman and British singer and songwriter Jessie J, as well as many A-list Chinese stars, attended. VCG





On November 14, 2017, buyers at Zhejiang University received 40,000 parcels, four times the count from the previous year. Cainiao, a Chinese logistics company, set up a temporary parcel pick-up station at the university. Equipped with 280 shelves, it used robots to deliver parcels directly to students' dormitories. VCG

sembles someone alone, and the numeric date is 11/11. The concept quickly gained popularity among Chinese youths, single or not, especially white-collar workers.

In 2009, Taobao launched a shopping event on Singles' Day, with the slogan "Even without a girlfriend/boyfriend, you can still shop."

For China's traditional retail industry, October has the National Day holiday, December has Christmas, January has New Year's Day, and then comes Spring Festival. November was once a lull because of its lack of important festivals. The creation of Singles' Day filled in the gap perfectly, and retailers

couldn't be happier.

Eventually, Singles' Day became the biggest shopping day of the year.

A Shopping Extravaganza Going Global

On November 8, 2017, Tmall placed an advertisement for its Singles' Day shopping festival on a billboard in Times Square. Earlier, JD.com, China's second largest online shopping platform, signed agreements with U.S. manufacturers to import more American-made foods for the pending Singles' Day. The Singles' Day shopping festival has become a global shopping spree that impacts the

world's supply chain.

This year, a total of 15 million kinds of commodities from over 140,000 brands were discounted for Tmall's Singles' Day shopping event. More than 100 Chinese brands were shipped abroad as part of the shopping bonanza, with products exported to some 200 countries and regions with a combined consumer population of nearly 100 million.

"As a global manufacturing hub, China produces a vast array of commodities," noted Shen Difan, general manager of AliExpress, an Alibaba subsidiary that targets the global market. "E-commerce has become a major plat-



November 10, 2017: Staffers work at the Suning cloud warehouse in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. Featuring SCS smart parcel selecting system, AGV robots and an intelligent order processing center, it is dubbed the largest smart logistics base in Asia. VCG



By midnight on November 11, 2017, Tmall's sales volume for the Singles' Day shopping festival hit 168.2 billion yuan (US\$25.5 billion), setting a new record. VCG

form for world trade.” He believes that more and more consumers from other countries will buy Chinese products on AliExpress.

International brands have also joined the daylong shopping festival via cross-border trade. Of the 140,000 brands involved in Tmall's Singles' Day shopping event, 60,000 are foreign, including some of the world's top luxury brands such as Chanel and Dior. Countless commodities were available, including prunes from California and durians from Malaysia.

Data show that buyers from 225 countries and regions around the world

joined the Singles' Day shopping spree this year. A New Zealand consumer made the day's first overseas order. Products from Japan, the United States, Australia, Germany, and South Korea rounded out the top five in sales of imported commodities.

Rise of New Retail

According to the *2016 Chinese E-commerce Market Data Research Report* released by China E-commerce Research Center, the country's e-commerce transactions totaled 22.97 trillion yuan (US\$3.46 trillion) in 2016, an increase of 25.5 percent from the previous year.

With increasing penetration of the “internet plus” into traditional industries, China's e-commerce market is expected to maintain rapid expansion, which is pressuring the traditional retail industry to transform.

In October 2016, Jack Ma, executive chairman of Alibaba, announced the “new retail” concept, declaring that e-commerce would evolve into “new retail” in 10 to 20 years. Later in an interview, Ma explained that “new retail” is a combination of online and offline and matching of humans, goods, warehousing and delivery. He added that despite its fast development over the past decade, e-commerce is like an air force that requires collaboration with ground forces. The combination of online and offline is where he sees the future trend.

New retail requires internet-based enterprises to use cutting-edge technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to upgrade the production, circulation and sale process of commodities, which will form a new type of retail mode featuring deep integration of online services, offline experience and modern logistics.

New retail fusing online and offline services already began to show promise during this year's November 11 shopping boom. For instance, by 5 p.m. on that day, some 500 Uniqlo outlets in China had achieved 4.5 times their total sales volume from 2016 Singles' Day. More and more retailers are blending online and offline. After consumers order online, nearby brick-and-mortar stores can deliver lightning fast, or online buyers can pick up the purchases themselves. Combining online and offline sales has already become standard practice. 

Dialogue at the Wuzhen Theater Festival

How Can Chinese Drama Be Enjoyed Internationally?

Text by Li Zhuoxi

Photographs courtesy of Wuzhen Theater Festival





A still from the Brazilian play *Water Stain*, which was staged at the 5th Wuzhen Theater Festival.

This year marks the 110th anniversary of the introduction of European drama to China. On October 29, 2017, the curtain fell on the 5th Wuzhen Theater Festival, hosted in a time-honored small town in Zhejiang Province. In only five years, it has already become one of the most influential drama festivals in Asia. While the festival often features a carnival-like atmosphere, its purpose is serious.

An increasing number of Chinese plays are finding their way to international stages these days, but mainly through

platforms such as drama festivals. Drama residency or commercial performance tours still seem out of reach for Chinese theater artists. During this year's Wuzhen Theater Festival, directors, playwrights and scholars from both China and beyond engaged in in-depth communication on this problem and shared their thoughts on how to present Chinese drama to international audiences.

Communication Is the Root

“Recently five dramas staged by Chinese directors were performed in



Lissa Tyler Renaud, an American writer, scholar and actress.



Art troupes from around the world perform on the streets of Wuzhen during the theater festival, creating a carnival-like atmosphere.



Dr. Rossella Ferrari, a professor at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London and an expert in Chinese drama.



Yu Rongjun, a Chinese playwright and chief director of the Shanghai International Theater Festival.



Dr. Hans-Georg Knopp, a senior advisor for International Development Strategy of Shanghai Theater Academy.



Meng Jinghui, a renowned Chinese director and co-founder of the Wuzhen Theater Festival.

Germany,” American writer, scholar and actress Lissa Tyler Renaud said. “They were well received. One director even attracted a full page in a mainstream British newspaper. The West is interested in Chinese drama. So, why doesn’t the interest translate to more Chinese plays on international stages?”

“Whether a specific drama or play will be introduced is usually decided by a theater’s artistic director,” commented German scholar Dr. Hans-Georg Knopp, who serves as a senior advisor for International Development Strategy of Shanghai Theater Academy. “Thus, communication is tremendously significant. What the Wuzhen Theater Festival is doing now is building a platform for communication and exchange, which will facilitate deeper communication among people in the drama circle and enable international artists to find new and interesting plays to bring back to their home countries. It is a subtle and slow process. We may not get enough feedback in the short term, but it is definitely a worthwhile process.”

Globalization vs. Localization

Dr. Rossella Ferrari, a professor at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London and an expert on Chinese drama, asked, “When we talk about Chinese drama going to the world, what exactly is the ‘world’ we mean?”

“When we say Chinese drama going to the world, we actually mean Chinese drama being understood and accepted by the West,” remarked Meng Jinghui, a Chinese director and co-founder of the Wuzhen Theater Festival. “In the global artistic landscape, Chinese plays should find a unique strength that can influence others. In the international context, how can a director better serve the audience in his or her own country? That’s a more difficult question to answer.”

Dr. Hans-Georg Knopp responded, “This is also the question I’m always pondering. An excellent play must be created for a specific culture, which inherently means its expressive context may not be suitable for other cultures. Thus, we are

actually talking about the conflict between globalization and localization. Theatrical creation never strives for perfect form, but rough style close to everyday life. It is more meaningful to bring these kinds of plays to other cultural contexts.”

Lissa Tyler Renaud added, “I agree with your thoughts on the birth of the phrase ‘drama globalization.’ It reminds me of the metaphor: To make plays specifically for Western culture is like painting your sofa at home. You should first look at the color of your sofa, then carefully decide what you can paint. Personally, I want to see more localized plays rather than plays made to match Western sofas.”

“China now places great emphasis on cultural confidence,” said Yu Rongjun, a Chinese playwright and chief director of the Shanghai International Theater Festival. “Chinese plays should neither be arrogant nor self-deprecating. Only with an open mind and a broad vision can Chinese plays ‘go to the world.’ Over the past two decades, the world has deepened its understanding of China and is eager



The 5th Wuzhen Theater Festival opened on October 19, 2017. In only five years, it has become one of the most influential drama festivals in Asia.



Young theater artists perform on a Wuzhen street. Close communication between artists and spectators is a key feature of the Wuzhen Theater Festival.

to know more about China today. Plays can be an ideal platform for this purpose. Thus, Chinese playwrights often struggle with the dilemma: Should we create plays that cater to the West or at least aim to be accepted by the West, or should we produce plays for purely artistic intentions? This actually is a tug-of-war between art, capital and audience. Those who only cater to capital and audience will get lost.”

The Misunderstood Is the Impetus for Understanding

Lissa Tyler Renaud noted, “Some

people think robots will rule the future. But I think the future will be determined by translators. Translation is of great importance if a play hopes to succeed abroad. Many works created by world-class theaters through tremendous efforts were ruined by terrible translations when they arrived on the international stage. Translations from one culture to another usually lose the original plays’ profound sense of humor. Bad translations destroy the artistic concept and aesthetics of the original dramas, making them even more difficult for foreign audiences to accept and understand.”

“The importance of translation is not only in language itself, but more cultural,” illustrated Yu Rongjun. “For example, translating Chinese drama is very difficult because translators must convey much more than just lines, but Chinese aesthetics, dramatic form and acting style. Behind the language itself is abundant cultural content.”

“Language shouldn’t be the barrier for Chinese drama going abroad,” stressed Meng Jinghui. “When people cannot fully understand each other from texts or languages, they can try to understand each other from details and can always find something different or something others may not notice. Plays are great because you cannot fully understand them. I want to quote a contemporary writer: The misunderstood is the impetus for understanding.”

Dr. Hans-Georg Knopp further explained, “Some subtleties which cannot be translated are beautiful. Theater criticism in the 19th Century was usually based on the comprehensive understanding of the text. But nowadays, people have already abandoned excessive dependence on text in drama. We attach greater importance to body language and post-modern expression.” 

Portrait of Lishui

Text by Mo Qian



April 2017: The Guyan Huaxiang photography base attracts many photography aficionados. Engulfed by flourishing green, Lishui boasts gorgeous landscapes and ancient tranquil villages as well as distinctive ethnic flavors and local cultures that draw tens of thousands of photographers every year. Courtesy of the Communication Department of Lishui Municipal Party Committee

From November 15 to 19, the 2017 Lishui Photography Festival, themed “Image of the Era of Hypermedia,” was held in Lishui, a city in southeastern China’s Zhejiang Province. During the event, the Second International Photography Seminar and the 26th National Photography Exhibition were also held. With an eye turned far beyond the traditional photographic medium of prints on paper, this year’s festival highlighted the usage of virtual reality (VR), video, projection, installation, performance and other contemporary art methods.

This extensive array of trans-media images featured at the event heralded the impending hypermedia era and sought to arouse public reflection on this historic change, according to Bao Kun, a famous Chinese photographer and critic.

The Lishui Photography Festival has always endeavored to become one of China’s top photography events with

international influence. Organizers hoped the event would help the city become more known to the world and allow more people to soak up the wonders of photography. James Ramer, director of the MFA Photography program at Parsons School of Design in New York City, predicted that the Lishui Photography Festival would soon rank among the most prestigious in the world.

From Portraits to Industry

Lishui’s journey to become a global hub of photography has been long.

In 1903 when Zhang Li, a Lishui native, returned from studying in Japan, he opened the city’s first shop offering photography services to the public, which initiated Lishui’s commercial portrait photography practice.

In 1979, Wu Pinhe, Chu Xiaoqing, Gao Jinlong and five other young elite local photographers founded Lishui’s first photography association, bringing

its photography legacy to a phase of artistic creation. Lishui’s photographers then began coming to the fore both at home and abroad. In June 1980, one of Chu Xiaoqing’s shots won a prize in an Asia-Oceania photography contest sponsored by UNESCO.

Since then, photographic activities have mushroomed in Lishui. By August 2017, Lishui had 219 members of the China Photographers Association and 511 members of the Zhejiang Photographers Association, including several winners of the Golden Statue Award for Chinese Photography, the highest honor in Chinese photography. Local photographers have received many prizes and honors at photography competitions in and beyond China.

According to Wu Pinhe, Lishui has always made efforts to foster high-caliber photographers, and its administrators have endeavored to make the city a global photography standout. So, the year of 2004 saw its first photography

festival held with 54 photography exhibitions. In 2015, the figure reached 339. The same year, the Lishui Photography Festival became sister festivals with the Orvieto Photography Festival in Italy and the Portland Photography Festival in the United States.

Themes of the Lishui Photography Festival have evolved with the times. From 2004 to 2006, themes focused on salon photography. In 2007, the festival introduced documentary and conceptual photography before turning to academic photography in 2009. Since 2013, the event has added more academic content and public participation. The evolution of the festival has contributed to the growth of local photographers such as Pan Shiguo, whose work in special topic photography has resulted in personal exhibitions at the Portland Photography Festival as well as the China Photography Festival.

Growth Point of Cultural Industry

Engulfed by flourishing green, Lishui boasts gorgeous landscapes and ancient tranquil villages as well as distinctive ethnic flavors and local cultures that draw tens of thousands of photog-



Photography serves not only as a recreational activity for the people of Lishui but also as a driving force for the growth of local cultural industry. Founded in 2014, Lishui photography industrial park earns about 100 million yuan (US\$15.1 million) a year. by Qin Bin



Staffers arrange an exhibition in the photography-themed Xuri Hotel in Songyang County, Lishui City. Courtesy of the Communication Department of Lishui Municipal Party Committee

raphers every year.

Ye Zengmiao operates a hotel in Lishui catering to visiting photographers, organizes photography exhibitions and training classes, designs tour routes for visitors and provides logistics support. In Ye's eyes, his hotel has become a platform to spread local culture while creating profit.

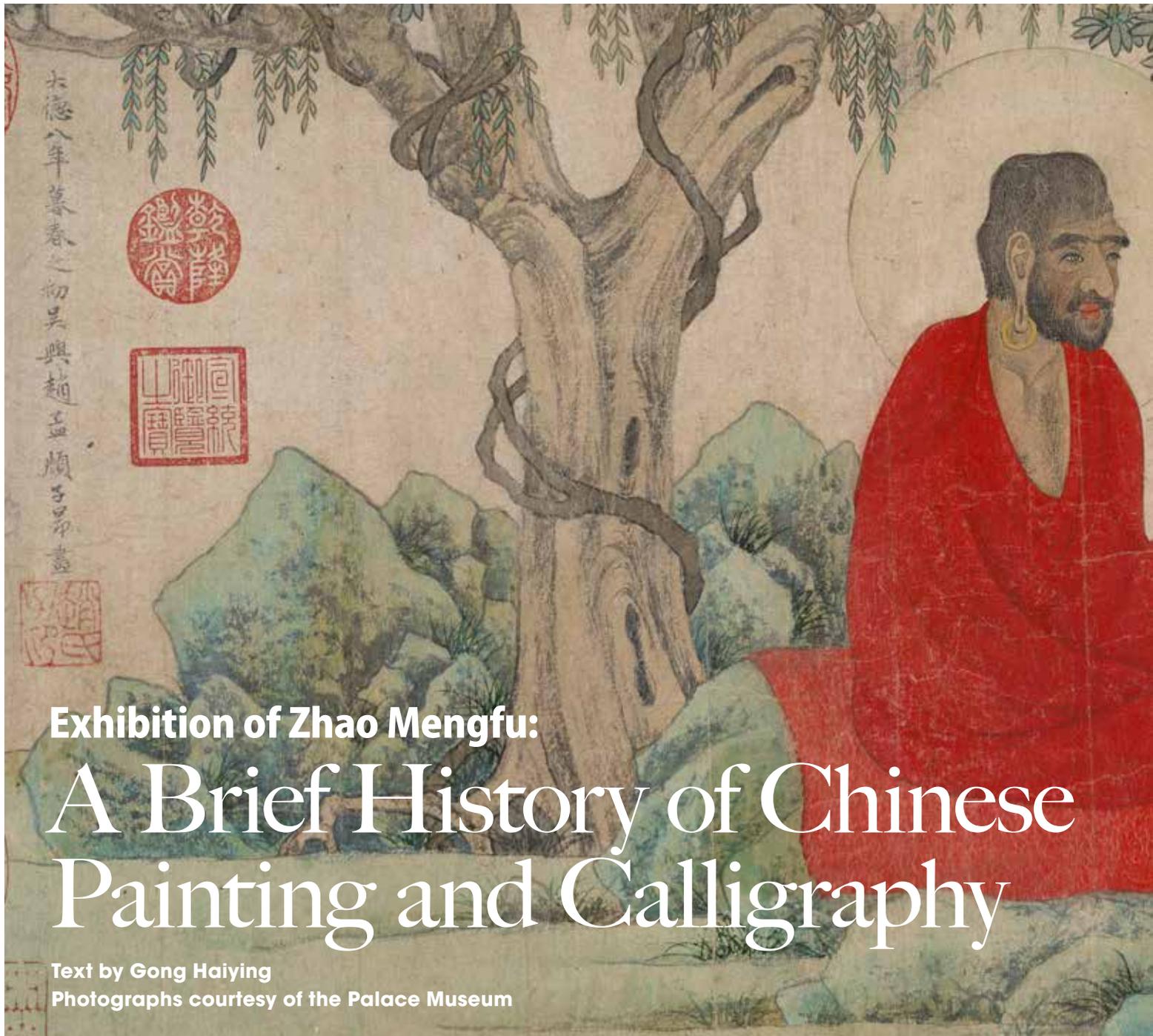
The photo studio Unique U was founded by a group of fourth-generation photographers in Lishui. It employs a mode of "photography+internet" and has positioned itself as a pioneer of the industry. The Zhaitou Photography Base in Lishui's Songyang County, featuring a "photography+family hotel" mode, uses the internet and social media to blaze a new market path.

In 2014, Lishui repurposed an old factory into a photography industrial

park, where visitors can buy photography devices, receive photography training and have work printed. "The industrial park houses over 30 stores which employ more than 200," notes Hu De, manager of the park. "If you add in filming projects, our annual output value can reach 100 million yuan."

To fully capitalize on local advantages, the Lishui government issued the *Lishui Photography Development Plan* (2011-2020) in 2011, which counts on the photography industry to serve as an important driving force for local growth.

Lishui's green mountains and clear rivers gave birth to its photography culture, which in turn produced good fortune for locals. In a new era of the photography industry, Lishui is embracing new opportunities. 



Exhibition of Zhao Mengfu:

A Brief History of Chinese Painting and Calligraphy

Text by Gong Haiying

Photographs courtesy of the Palace Museum

Arhat in Red by Zhao Mengfu, housed in Liaoning Provincial Museum.

Over one hundred paintings and calligraphic works of Zhao Mengfu (1254-1322), a famous Chinese calligrapher and painter in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), are on display in the Palace Museum in Beijing from September 6 to December 5, 2017. The exhibition consists of four parts: Arts Inspiring Zhao Mengfu, Zhao Mengfu's Achievements in Calligraphy and Painting, Zhao Mengfu's Artistic Influences,

and Discriminating Zhao Mengfu's Works. The exhibition presents Zhao's works as well as what his period of history looked like. Wang Qi, head of the preparatory team of the exhibition and an associate research fellow of the Palace Museum, opined that the display could be called "a brief history of Chinese paintings and calligraphic works" from the late 6th Century to the early 20th Century.

Zhao's achievements in calligraphy



四大假名三身何有兀坐樹下示人
 以手背觸不得能所齊忘頂後圓相
 具足真常畫馬則非畫佛則是水晶
 道人猶著些子大士不言廣長無量
 稽首掌中如是供養
 乾隆丁丑大暑日御題



and painting illuminate China's history of art. He excelled at several major types of calligraphy and was ranked as one of the four greatest regular-script calligraphers in all of history. His paintings, on the other hand, cover a wide range of subjects and show his profound command of various painting techniques. He proposed the theory that calligraphy and painting evolved from the same origin, a milestone contribution to the theory and practice of

scholarly painting since the Yuan Dynasty.

The great calligrapher and painter was a descendent of Zhao Kuangyin, the first emperor of the Song Dynasty (960-1279), which was toppled by the Mongols who established the Yuan Dynasty. Zhao Mengfu lived under Yuan rule for the rest of his life. When he was 33, he began to serve in the Yuan government. During his government service, he never stopped painting and creating calligraphic works.

His works are characterized by natural grace and reserved temperament, which also mirror the optimal personality traits of traditional Chinese literati.

Zhao was born in Wuxing, a southeastern city in China's present-day Zhejiang Province. Wuxing was famous for its painting and calligraphy tradition. Several outstanding calligraphers such as Wang Xizhi and his son Wang Xianzhi served in the local government. Wuxing was the

cultural center of the early Yuan Dynasty, and dubbed “China’s Florence in the 13th Century” by famous Chinese-American scholar Li Chu-tsing. The first part of the exhibition, Arts Inspiring Zhao Mengfu, includes *Ink Orchid* by Zhao Mengjian (1199-1264), a great calligrapher and painter of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279), and *Eight Species of Flowers* by Qian Xuan (1239-1299). These calligraphers and painters heavily influenced Zhao Mengfu during his stay in Wuxing.

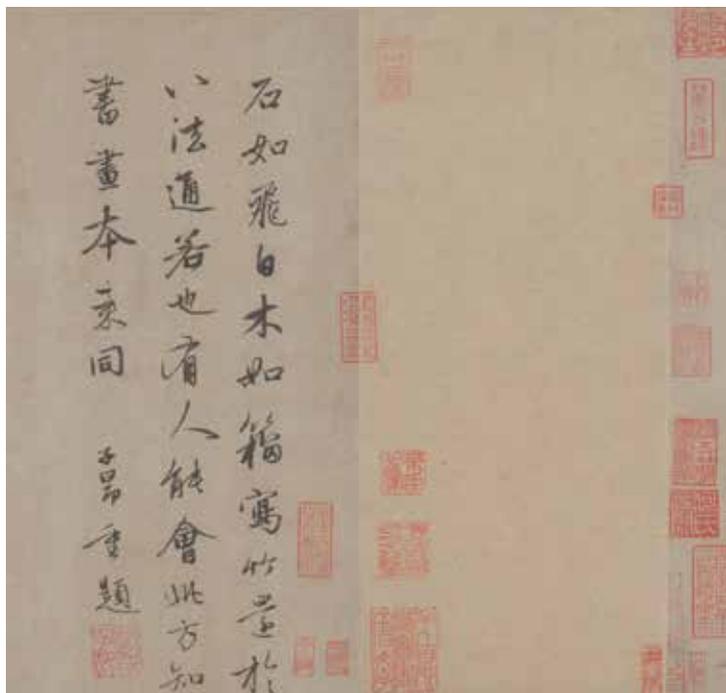
The second part, Zhao Mengfu’s Achievements in Calligraphy and Painting, includes most of Zhao’s greatest works that are still preserved today, such as calligraphic works *Returning Home* and *Prose Poem on the Nymph of the Luo River*, both in running script, and paintings *Waterside Village* and *Watering Horses in Autumn Suburbs*.

The third part, Zhao Mengfu’s Artistic Influences, features works of his wife Guan Daosheng and his student Huang Gongwang (1269-1354), who also became a famous calligrapher and painter. This part also includes recreations of Zhao’s works by eminent people including Dong Qichang (1555-1636), a famous calligrapher and painter in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and Emperor Qianlong (1711-1799) of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Wang Lianqi, a research fellow at the Palace Museum and member of the National Commission for Cultural Relics Identification, remarked that Zhao Mengfu’s existing works consist of only about 150 calligraphic pieces and just more than 30 paintings. Counterfeit works are far easier to find than originals. Therefore, the exhibition team set up the fourth part, *Discriminating Zhao Mengfu’s Works*, in which authentic works are displayed alongside counterfeits so that visitors can discern the differences.

Recently, *China Pictorial* (CP) sat down with Wang Qi, head of the preparatory team of the exhibition, to discuss Zhao Mengfu and his works.

Beautiful Rocks and Sparse by Zhao Mengfu, housed in the Palace Museum.



CP: How many works by Zhao Mengfu are still preserved today? What has contributed to this exhibition?

Wang Qi: A small number of Zhao Mengfu’s works are scattered across many countries for various reasons. For example, some are collected at Princeton University and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The Palace Museum holds the largest collection of Zhao’s works in the world. It has a collection of 12 paintings, 48 calligraphic works and 11 inscriptions for paintings and calligraphic works. These are a wide variety of works from all periods of Zhao’s life, making the collection capable of tracing the evolution of his artistic style. Of over 60 authentic works displayed in this show, most are from the Palace Museum collection. The exceptions are eight pieces from Shanghai Museum and Liaoning Provincial Museum.

Alongside the sheer scale of the exhibition, the extensive research performed

on the collections is another factor making this a world-class event. Since 1949, senior experts in the Palace Museum including Xu Bangda, a master of painting and calligraphy authentication, and Wang Lianqi, who has been studying Zhao Mengfu for decades, have made clear assessments and research on Zhao’s works—strong academic support for this exhibition.

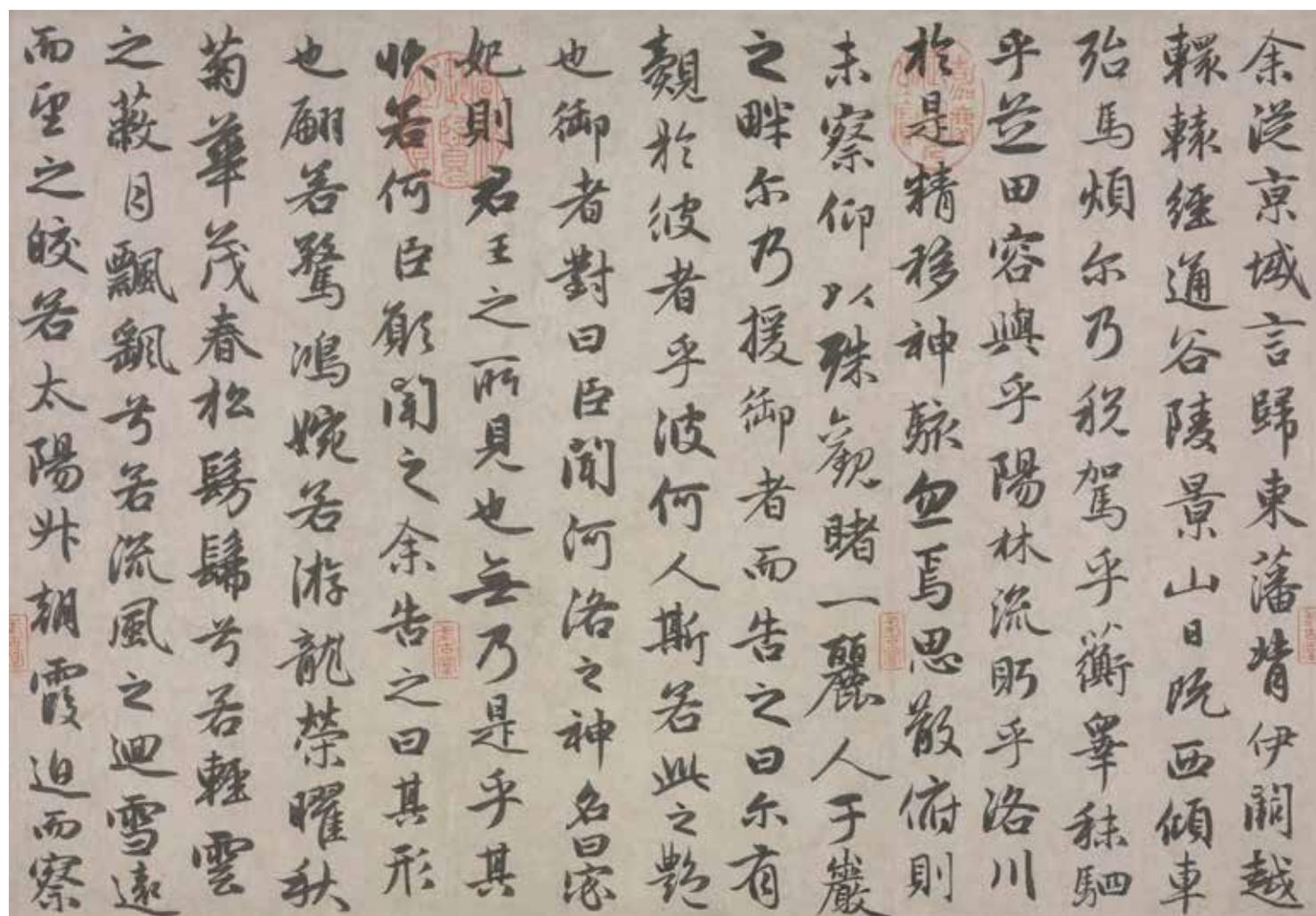
CP: What standout pieces should foreign readers reference to best understand Zhao’s works?

Wang Qi: Zhao made remarkable achievements in five major types of calligraphy. I recommend *Prose Poem on the Nymph of the Luo River* in running script, which manifests a combination of the skills he learned from previous famous calligraphers and his own writing techniques. The unstrained strokes of the calligraphic work are elegant and possess natural grace. This piece is really pleasing to viewers.

As for paintings, Zhao’s *Beautiful Rocks and Sparse Woods* is his best in the



Prose Poem on the Nymph of the Luo River, a calligraphic work in running script by Zhao Mengfu, housed in the Palace Museum.



平日不關天地山川土野節氣之觀瞻
生羨士可考論亦眾四方多肆與秋之洗
不洽聞也如孔子曰士而懷居不足以為
士吾京廷言為士者文墨書受業于固寬
父先生之門既而以懷居為如乃書出
閩南陵大江苑蓋燕以至吳越聲言宜宜
諸前代曰矣之近弟如老之存者而微
造聞焉余訪唐曰為文於律宮如與晴
多至取趣之深癢之至元二年秋也末
余曰身如遠言魯以遠于京師不能與子
父友此余曰為文善甚吾京師四方之會
也最於四方而為不白者必於其而會
之地甚以白話四方而去而安之於京師
博而反物也為文多取性京師予固家方
始纂前代之史余他日聞方氏史能記跨
古今雖理下之事而筆勢豪宕為大夫
公者必孝文也夫

陸師穎字說

吳興陸觀後於存而者學從余暇久一日
末讀曰觀後在吾顧先生賜之字余謂生
之名其取諸易之復乎復之初九曰不
復各極悔元吉孔子釋之曰顧氏之子其
始序幾乎有不善未嘗不知之未嘗復於
也夫自熾王剝極為坤則每陽是一陽復
於下動為反善之象而復之罪先者故不
至於悔大善而吉也學者能省察於一念
之微以非復夫本德之善是謂觀後觀子
之所以為觀子者亦善也而已字生為師
穎乎手觀復再此受教余曰未也孔子孝
以克己復禮為穎子言克己復禮孔道也
復之場如孔之陽不遠復而克己復禮之
復由一陽之復以至於純孔此穎子為仁
事也觀後其涉頌榮至元後丁丑歲六月
十九日松雪書

乾隆丁卯嘉平月臨趙松雪真蹟於重
官之草雲館八室冬雷是日別會密市
畫徐觀頌言是集之思云



右吳興錢選舜舉所畫八花真跡雖風
格似近體而傅色姿媚穠艷可得尔來此
公日酣于酒手拍顫掉難復作此而錦
里後生多倣効之有東家捧心之弊則此
卷誠可稱也至元廿六年九月留同郡趙孟頫



A facsimile of one of Zhao Mengfu's calligraphic works in running cursive script by Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, housed in the Palace Museum.



Eight Species of Flowers (part) by Qian Xuan, a painter in the Yuan Dynasty, housed in the Palace Museum.

eyes of researchers of scholarly painting. To accompany this painting, he wrote a poem expressing his ideas on applying calligraphic techniques and skills to paintings, which provided a key theory for China's scholarly painting. This painting is the best expression of this theory. It achieved a perfect combination of Zhao's artistic expression and ideas.

CP: Compared with Western art during the same period, what makes Zhao Mengfu significant to China's history of art?

Wang Qi: Painting in Western and Oriental art worlds evolved across two parallel and different paths. Compared with Western art in the same period, Zhao's works focus on expressing the spirit of nature and people instead of requiring faithful reappearance of configuration, as did most Western paintings of the same period.

In China's history of art, Zhao Mengfu enjoyed the same status as famous poet Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) and famous painter Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) in the Renaissance period. Zhao Mengfu, like his Western counterparts, not only inherited fine traditions but also made great achievements. His ideas made a major influence on subsequent generations. 

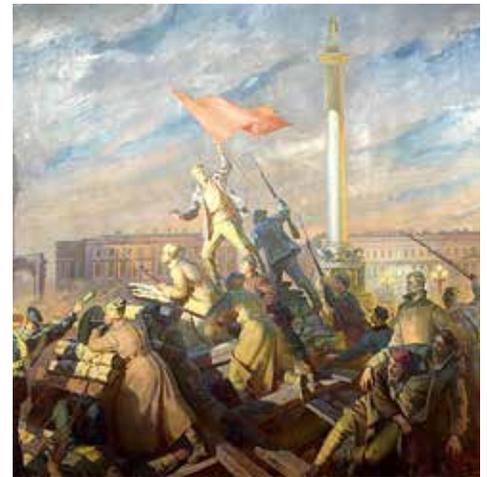
On Display

Exhibition Commemorating 100th Anniversary of the October Revolution—Russian State Historical Museum Collection

2017 marks the 100th anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia. As a milestone event in history, it triggered a series of drastic changes in the economic, social and cultural spheres in Russia, spread Marxism and Leninism to China, and opened a new chapter in the global proletarian revolution.

This exhibition is being staged to celebrate this defining moment in human history. The exhibition consists of three parts: “The Great Revolution”, “Memories about the Revolution”, and “China-Soviet Union Friendship.” A total of 238 exhibits are on display, including antiques left from the revolutionary period, a dozen historical photos, oil paintings and sculptures themed on the revolution, posters about people’s efforts to remember the revolution and protect its legacy, and other relics testifying to the friendly relations between China and the Soviet Union.

November 17, 2017 – February 7, 2018
National Museum of China, Beijing



Storming the Winter Palace by Pavel Petrovich Sokolov-Skalia, oil painting on canvas, 400x830cm, 1970.



A Pot of Boiling Water by Song Dong, black-and-white photograph, 33.3x50cm, 1995.

Song Dong: Usefulness of Uselessness

From the Beijing-based artist’s earliest video works to his newest sculptures from the “Usefulness of Uselessness” series, this exhibition surveys over two decades of Song Dong’s artistic practice. Born in 1966 in Beijing, Song emerged from a strong Chinese avant-garde performing arts community and developed into a significant contemporary art figure as Chinese conceptual art progressed. Song’s work, which is often performed in collaboration with his wife and fellow Chinese artist Yin Xiuzhen, ranges from performance and video to photography and sculpture. Song explores notions of impermanence and the transience of human endeavors.

December 7, 2017 – February 14, 2018
Pace Gallery, Seoul

Finding Friends: Discovering Young Artists

In 2013, the “Finding Friends” art project was launched with an aim to build a platform based on art museums for young artists to inspire and display their creativity. This year’s exhibition was considered like a periodic survey of the project’s development in the last five years. Young artists, designers, architects, men of letters, and social figures discussed the future of art, the development of public art and cross-media art, as well as the display of art works, to explore the “centripetal force” of contemporary art and culture.

November 4-26, 2017
Today Art Museum, Beijing



Borrowing the Light by Ouyang Sulong, mixed materials, changeable size, 2015.

Plants, Balloons and Bell Jars

This is a solo exhibition of Chinese-French artist Ru Xiaofan featuring 61 works in mediums ranging from ceramics, bodiless lacquerware, oil painting, and watercolor to butterfly specimens, all produced over a 30-year period from 1986 through 2016. Ru graduated from L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris where he presently lives and works. His works are deeply influenced by the methodologies of the early 20th Century European art movements of Surrealism and Dadaism, which he applies to Chinese culture.

October 27 – December 1, 2017
KWM Artcenter, Beijing

Jade Plate and Red Bamboo Shoots No.1
by Ru Xiaofan, watercolor on paper,
102x66cm, 2016.



Heaven & Man—Cai Zhisong's Sculpture

“Heaven and man” is a phrase from ancient Chinese historian Sima Qian’s famous passage: “I wish to examine all that concerns heaven and man, to penetrate the changes of the past and present, completing all as the work of one family,” meaning that one has to explore relations between heaven and man and changes among narratives of history and reality to establish one’s own theoretical system. Cai Zhisong’s sculpture has been constructed via his reflection on history from the very beginning. In the four series displayed at this exhibition, Cai ponders the duality of heaven and man, past and present. “Heaven & Man” as an exhibition theme not only hints at the deep meanings behind Cai’s works, but also invites audience engagement in pondering the relationship between nature and man and between history and reality.

November 26, 2017 – January 14, 2018
Minsheng Art Museum, Shanghai

Gazing by Cai Zhisong, stainless steel or
white copper, 108cm in height, 2016-2017.



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CHENGZI ANCIENT VILLAGE

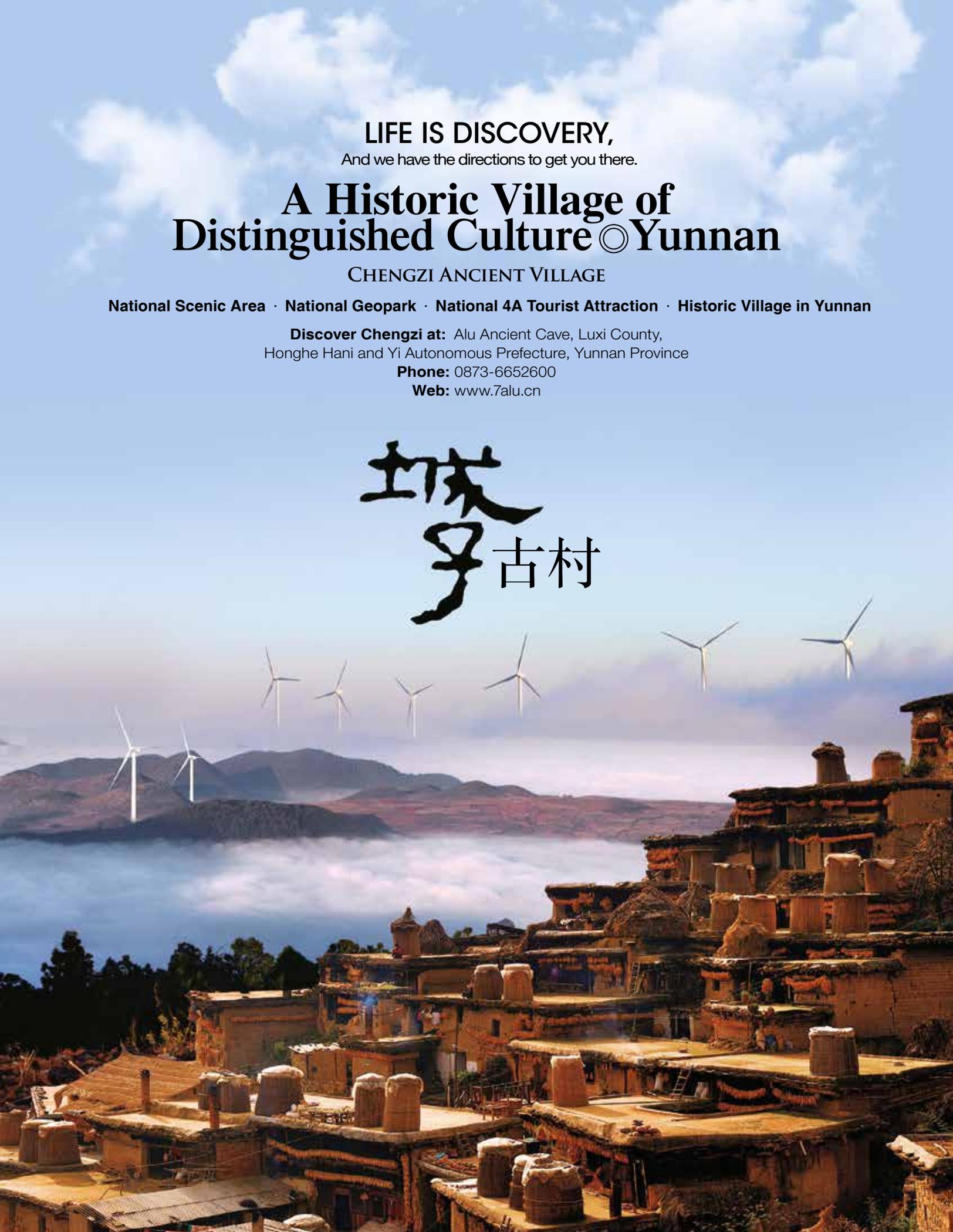
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城子古村



塞罕坝

牢记使命 艰苦创业 绿色发展

半个多世纪，三代人耕耘。

沙地变林海，荒原成绿洲。

寒来暑往，

塞罕坝机械林场的森林覆盖率

已达80%。

栽种树木按二米株距排开，

可绕地球赤道二圈。

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.