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The Nation

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REMARKABLE 70 YEARS

“China’s experience is very important to all mankind”

Editor’s note: Over the past 70 years, China has grown from poverty into the world’s second-largest economy and created a Chinese miracle that has attracted the attention of the world. China’s development has not only benefited its own people, but also has had far-reaching implications for the world. China is moving closer to the centre of the world stage and is committed to building world peace and contributing to global development and upholding the international order. Starting today, we will launch a series of commentaries to discuss with readers the significance of China’s development in the past 70 years.

Smiling faces from different ethnic groups of different ages and different skin colours come together to form an outline of a map of the world; a painting named “*Colourful world with endless life*” reflects a common aspiration of mankind for a better life. At the exhibition in the National Art Museum of China, 595 artists from 113 countries use their paint brushes to paint a colourful world with common destiny themes. At the time node of 70 years since the founding of People’s Republic of New China, each painting is like a window reflecting the vicissitudes of China and the world in the past 70 years.

For the past 70 years, Chinese President Xi Jinping said, “It is an uplifting epic of struggle in the history of the Chinese nation and the world.” Indeed, in 70 years, China has gone from being a poor country with more than half of rural households making a living by tenancing land to a well-off society; from importing matches and iron nails to the world’s second largest economy; starting



from a piece of blank paper, we can draw a magnificent picture of high-speed trains running, giant ships sailing and aircraft flying over long bridges. For 70 years, the Chinese people have been working hard to advance towards a great modern socialist country, and making constant contributions to China’s wisdom, solutions and strength to world peace and development.

“I am deeply aware that China has a great future and China’s endeavour is the endeavour of all mankind. China’s experience is very important to all mankind.” The words of the economist Ronald Coase express the significance of China’s development to the world. Today, China is the first country in the world to achieve the UN millennium development goals. Since reforming and opening up, China has lifted more than 700 million people out of poverty, contributing over 70 per cent to global poverty reduction. The achievement is enough to be recorded in the history of human social development. Ningde of East China’s Fujian province where President Xi Jinping used to work from, now has a GDP of nearly 200 billion yuan. The per capita annual income of its farmers is more than 16,000 yuan, which is a just a glimpse of China’s miracle of poverty reduction. In June 2017, at the China-Africa high-level dialogue on poverty reduction

and development, a representative of the Democratic Republic of Congo held a book from China, “Up and Out of Poverty”, in his hand and said that the book was not only for Chinese readers, but also for all Africans and all countries and people who are committed to breaking away from poverty.

As the series micro-video “China in a Minute” shows, in just one minute the Fuxinghao train advanced 5,833 metres; China’s GDP increased 157 million yuan; mobile payments totalled 379 million yuan and 23.707 million yuan of commodities entered into China. The emergence of the Chinese miracle in various fields gives the world a glimpse into the future of China.

Today’s China, with its own development, is making its contribution to solving world problems and demonstrating its responsibility as a large country. In the field of ecology, facing global problems such as environmental pollution and climate warming, China has vigorously promoted environmental protection and ecological progress. The desert management model of Kubuqi Desert at the bend of the Yellow River has been constantly innovated for decades, which has been praised as a textbook of global desertification control by the international community. In the field of human rights, China has made people-centred development the core concept

of the development of human rights, and the right to subsistence and development as the primary basic human right. China coordinate and enhance the economic, political, social, cultural and environmental rights of all people, and make great contributions to enriching the diversity of human civilisations and advancing the cause of human rights worldwide. In the economic field, China has contributed more than 30 per cent to world economic growth for many years in a row, becoming a major stabiliser and driving force for world economic growth. A country committed to building a community with a shared future for mankind will surely make new and greater contributions to mankind.

Some scholars conclude that an important experience of China’s development lies in sharing. This is not just about its people sharing the fruits of development. It also means that people of all countries are welcome to ride on the fast train of China’s development. Today, from the shores of the Black Sea to the tip of Africa, from Eurasia to the shores of the sea, China’s development is continuing to propel the wheels of world development forward. It has proved that China’s struggle is the struggle of all mankind, and China’s development is an opportunity for the whole world.

(People’s Daily)

NATIONAL HONOR

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, President Xi Jinping signed orders on September 17 on awarding national medals and honorary titles according to the decision of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People’s Congress (NPC). Forty-two people were awarded national medals and honorary titles. Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand was awarded a Medal of Friendship.

XI’S REMARKS

“The Chinese people will stay committed to the strategy of opening-up for win-win results. We will pay equal attention to ‘bringing in’ and ‘going global’, and break new ground in opening China further through links running eastward and westward, across land and over sea. We will adopt policies to promote high-standard liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investment, and explore the opening of free-trade ports with Chinese characteristics. We will continue to work together with the rest of the world and make greater contribution to humanity. China will stick to the path of peaceful development, actively pursue global partnerships, firmly support multilateralism, and take an active part in reforming the global governance system. By doing so, we will be able to build a new type of international relations and promote a community with a shared future for mankind.”

— Excerpt from the keynote speech by Chinese President Xi Jinping at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference held on April 10, 2018

Chinese enterprises increasingly integrated into global market

The first magnesium aluminium curved plate made in China, the first luxury pedal motorcycle and the first privately owned car enterprise..... In 1986, Li Shufu, chairman of Zhejiang Geely Holding Group, started his business with refrigerator accessories. After years of development, as a local private brand, Geely has been selling more and more products.

“The reform and opening-up policy allowed Geely to be born and developed. In 2001, China’s entry into the WTO gave us more opportunities to compete with our global counterparts,” Li Shufu said. He said March 28, 2010 was a particularly memorable in his life. On that day, Geely bought a 100 per cent stake in Volvo from Ford. The deal included intellectual property rights for three of Volvo’s latest platforms in 10 product lines, more than 10,000 patents and proprietary intellectual property rights at four plants, a fully automated production-line component supply chain with a highly automated R&D system, and 2,325 sales and service networks around the world. This is also a classic milestone for Chinese autos.

Today, Geely Holdings Group has established world-class modern vehicle and powertrain manufacturing plants in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium,

Belarus, Malaysia and other countries with product sales and service networks all over the world. Geely also has five engineering R&D centres and five design and styling centres—in Gothenburg, Sweden; Coventry, England; Barcelona, Spain; California, US; and Frankfurt, Germany—with over 20,000 R&D staff.

“There is no future for someone who goes alone. We are willing to cooperate with all excellent enterprises including Daimler. On the premise of fairness and transparency in accordance with the law and taking into account interests of all partners, we are seeking more extensive cooperation opportunities to jointly promote transformation of the global automobile industry and make due contributions to a more convenient and comfortable transportation experience,” Li said in the company’s 2019 New Year’s address, describing Geely auto’s concept of open development.

The door has been opened to the outside world, and more Chinese enterprises are making strides abroad. In 2018, China’s non-financial outward direct investment totalled US\$120.5 billion. China is the second-largest outbound investor in the world. (People’s Daily)

COOPERATION

China, Thailand jointly establish latex products R & D center

The China-Thai latex products technology research and development cooperation exchanges and signing ceremony was held in Kunming on September 19. The R&D Centre of Latex Products in Southeast Asia was jointly established by Yunnan Yunmanganese Group Co Ltd, Kunming University of Science and Technology and Prince Songkla University of Thailand, and was officially opened in Kunming.

In order to further develop the latex industry and latex products, China and Thailand will both set up rubber research and development centres in Kunming, Yunnan province, and in Prince Songkla University, Thailand, to introduce Thai latex production technology to China, share latex market and industry information between China and Thailand, cooperate in research and development of new production technology and latex products, and support and organise regular exchange visits and research activities between latex enterprises of the two countries.

At the signing ceremony, led by Thai Deputy Interior Minister Niphon Bunyamani, the ministry delegation and five provinces of the South held exchanges and discussions with representatives from enterprises in Yunnan.

At the same time, the Health Industry Service Centre of Five Southern Provinces of Thailand jointly established by Yunnan Yunmanganese Group Co Ltd and the Administrative Management Centre of the five southern provinces of Thailand also opened. It aims to establish a mega-health town in Chenggong New District of Kunming to introduce health-related enterprises and products from Thailand and conduct joint research and development and promotion of Thai food culture. By Wu Ping

IN PICS



An exhibition marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China opened in Yunnan on September 25 and will last to December 5.

Photo by Yang Zheng

Chinese hybrid rice benefits the world

This Hunan Hybrid Rice Research Centre is located in a courtyard by a small path in Mapoling, Changsha, in central China’s Hunan province. Despite its inconspicuous appearance, it has given birth to a series of super hybrid rice varieties and breeding materials that are up to the world’s highest standards. The facility’s hybrid-rice technology, with completely independent intellectual property rights, has contributed greatly to the grain security of both China and the world.

Since Hunan province began researching hybrid rice in 1964, rice-breeding scientists and technicians represented by Yuan Longping, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and the father of hybrid rice, have achieved many breakthroughs in hybrid-rice research and ensured adequate food supplies for the Chinese people.

In 1979, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture presented 1.5 kilograms of hybrid rice seeds to the Occidental Petroleum Corp of the United States as a gift, marking the first step in distributing Chinese hybrid rice abroad. When these seeds were grown in the United States, they proved to be 33 per cent more productive than the best local varieties. Over the past four decades, hybrid rice technology has been spread to more countries and regions. The Hunan Hybrid Rice Research Centre and the Yuan Longping High-Tech Agriculture Co Ltd have jointly offered nearly 100 hybrid-rice training sessions and educated more than 10,000 technicians from 80 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

“Today, hybrid-rice acreage has increased to seven million hectares in other countries. India tops these countries

with a hybrid-rice acreage of two million hectares,” said Yuan.

In recent years, southwestern China’s Yunnan province has also increased cooperation with Southeast Asia in terms of agricultural science and technology. The province has collaborated with Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and other countries in setting up demonstration parks for agricultural science and technology, effectively promoting the commercialisation of Yunnan’s agricultural achievements. Many two-line hybrid-rice varieties cultivated in Yunnan, including the ‘Yunguang series’, are now widely grown in Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Pakistan and other South and Southeast Asian countries.

(Guangming Daily)

Rare monkeys in Deqin



Golden snub-nosed monkey is one of the most endangered animal species

monkey subspecies live here, according to local government.

THAI PEOPLE IN YUNNAN

Kunming is my second hometown: Sutarat

“I love my home country—Thailand. I also take Kunming as my second hometown,” says Sutarat Phayakham, a Thai-Chinese from Bangkok. With full support from her parents, she successfully completed her MBA from Yunnan Normal University and now works as a Thai language teacher at the Yunnan University of Finance and Economics.

Sutarat has been studying and teaching in Kunming for seven years. She is a winner in life: she has had academic success, a career she loves, and she has also found love.

“When I first arrived in Kunming, I did not eat spicy food. Now I eat more and more delicious food and I feel no taste without chili,” she says. After struggling to adjust initially, Sutarat has fallen deeply in love with Kunming. When she goes to Thailand on vacations, she starts to miss Yunnan’s barbecue, smelly tofu and rice noodles.

Sutarat teaches Chinese students the Thai language and is spreading Thai culture. In her teachings, she often com-

pares Chinese culture with Thai culture. “Thai people are fond of beauty and their life pace is slow while Chinese people are pragmatic and live at a fast pace. Both languages are difficult. For example, it is difficult for Thai people to pronounce ‘z, c, s, zhi, chi, shi’ correctly in Chinese. And it’s difficult for Chinese students to pronounce the slurping sound in the Thai language.”

Sutarat recounts that she made a fool of herself several times. For example, she pronounced “Huaiyi [doubt]” as “huaiyun [pregnant]” and “shuji [secretary]” as “siji [driver]”. Because of these experiences, Sutarat has a lot of empathy for Chinese students. “I love my job. I am very happy when I see my students making progress and I see smiles on their faces.”

Sutarat has a special affinity for China because her husband is Chinese. “In Chinese, this is destiny.” “Now I feel that Kunming is my second hometown,” says Sutarat. By Cai Meng

COMMUNICATION

Thai “national soup” enriches Yunnan people’s dining table



Tom Yum Kung soup is the epitome of Thai food in Yunnan and is known as the Thai “national soup”. The First Thailand Food Festival was recently held in Kunming. During the festival, three of the four restaurants in Kunming that won the “Thai Select” showed the cuisine of Tom Yum Kung soup. They said that the soup shows the love of a

family. Food is an important medium for communication between different cultures. “Yunnan brings together flavours from around the world, such as French food, Indian food and Korean food. But the most familiar for everyone is Thai food. There are many similarities between Thai food and Yunnan food. Generally, everyone can accept its taste. Therefore, Thai food has occupied a very important position in the restaurant industry in Yunnan,” said Fengzhi Moduan, an expert on Yunnan folk culture.

“Some 1,900 to 2,200 Tom Yum Kung bowls of soups are sold every month. Nearly everyone who comes to the restaurant orders Tom Yum Kung soup. Even if they don’t order it, they will order something similar to the taste of Tom Yum Kung soup,” says Chong Yu, manager of the Thaishuang Gold Kunming Restaurant.

Now, Yunnan people can buy Tom Yum Kung soup base in the market and make their own Tom Yum Kung soup at home. Huang Ke, general manager of Yunnan Manqiao Import and Export Trading Co Ltd, who has been doing business between Yunnan and Thailand for 10 years, said that their annual sales of Tom Yum Kung soup base is close to 3,000 boxes weighing about 26 tonnes. In addition, Tom Yum Kung Soup Base is one of the products that Thai exhibitors must bring to the expos held in Yunnan. They are often sold out before the event is over.

In addition to Tom Yum Kung soup, other Thai foods are also very popular. Due to the geographical advantage, many materials of Thai food can be obtained in Yunnan. For example, the green lime for making papaya salad and long beans. Green papaya salad has become a common dish on the dining table in Yunnan. Fengzhi Moduan said that Yunnan

people’s have a very open attitude towards eating and this promotes the development and integration of foreign food. We can also find traces of continuous integration from traditional Yunnan dishes.

Weeratan Bunprasongkij, consul of the consulate-general of Thailand in Kunming, who came to work in Kunming last December, said that he goes to Cloud 18 Thai Restaurant every Friday, where he can experience the feeling of being at home. “I hope more Thai restaurants in China will be authorised with the Thai select in the future,” said Nitivadee Manitkul, consul-general of Thailand in Kunming.

Thai cuisine represented by Tom Yum Kung soup in Yunnan not only adds delicious food to the dining table of Yunnan people, but also builds a bridge of friendship for food cultural exchanges between Chinese and Thai people. By Liu Yanqin