

Xi makes inspection tours in five provinces from Jan. to July



President Xi visited the home of a villager named Li Dechang in Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, on January 20. He sat with local villagers and asked them about their life and farm work.

General Secretary Xi Jinping of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, also Chinese president, made inspection tours in five provinces from January to July this year, which covered Yunnan, Shaanxi, Zhejiang, Guizhou and Jilin provinces.

He went to the post-quake relocation sites in the southwestern province of Yunnan, visited old acquaintances in Shaanxi where he used to work, and walked into the rice paddy in northeastern province of Jilin. The following are details of his itinerary.

I Jan. 19-21: Yunnan Province

President Xi went to Zhaotong City, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, the provincial capital of Kunming. He visited the victims of the Ludian Earthquake occurring on August 3, 2014. He also toured local businesses, construction sites and villages to learn about post-quake reconstruction and economic and social development.

At a post-quake relocation site, Xi visited a temporary CPC branch office, a police unit, a fire-fighting office, and five tents for evacuees to learn about the reconstruction work and life of the quake victims. He went to a tent where Zou Tifu, a local resident, and his wife and grandson were temporarily housed, and asked them about their accommodation, compensation and allowances.

Xi also visited a children’s playroom, where the local children were playing games and singing songs. Xi held their hands and admired their crayon drawings. Other quake-affected residents later gathered around Xi who shook hands with them and promised that the Party and the governments would help them rebuild their homes.

Xi visited the home of a local villager named Li Dechang. He sat with the villagers and asked them about their life and farm work. Xi emphasized that the Party and government would keep investing in the countryside to support development and promote the well-being of farmers.

II Feb. 13-16: Shaanxi Province



Xi visited a primary school in Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province on February 14. He said education was vitally important, especially in old revolutionary base areas.

President Xi went to various places in Shaanxi Province where he used to work in his younger days. He met with some villagers he used to know.

In Liangjiahe Village on February 13, Xi saw a dam he had helped build when he was there in the 1970s. He met with villagers whom he used to know and recalled the day when they built the dam together.

He also met with the landlords who used to accommodate him. Lyu Housheng, one of his landlords, was disabled and wore prosthetic legs he had obtained with the help of Xi when the latter was then the Party chief in Fuzhou City of Fujian Province. When Xi met with Lyu, Xi asked him how the prosthetic legs worked and sought details of his life.

Xi visited a primary school in Yan’an City, birthplace of the Chinese revolution. The school was built with the financial support of Fuzhou City in 1995. He said education was vitally important, especially in old revolutionary base areas and poverty-stricken places. Priority in financial spending should go to education in those areas, he added.

III May 25-27: Zhejiang Province



Xi visited a rural inn run by a local villager in Zhoushan City of Zhejiang Province on May 25.

President Xi went to Zhoushan and Hangzhou cities and surveyed local businesses, communities and national oil reserve bases.

Xi visited a rural inn run by a local villager Yuan Qizhong. Yuan’s family and other villagers introduced the development of rural tourism there, which had helped them increase their income and improve their lives. Xi asserted that green mountains and waters, or a well-protected natural environment in general, would eventually bring profits. He also said it was vital to liberate productivity in the countryside and improve farmers’ living standards.

IV June 16-18: Guizhou Province



Xi visited a modern agricultural park in Zunyi County, Guizhou Province on June 16.

President Xi visited villages, companies, schools, and agricultural parks and inquired about local poverty relief work and economic development.

In a modern agricultural park in Zunyi County, Xi learned about the employment opportunities and income increases provided by the park. He also inquired about poverty relief work in another village and talked with local villagers. He said the Party Central Committee cared about the large number of farmers in China, especially those poor population; he also pointed out that “the outcome of the Party’s policy depends on whether it satisfies the local villagers’ needs or not,” and encouraged the local officials and villagers to work together to improve their lives and develop the countryside economy.

VI July 16-18: Jilin Province



Xi walked into a rice paddy in Jilin Province on July 16, and talked with local farmers.

President Xi visited villages and local companies in northeast China’s Jilin Province, and surveyed on the work of reviving the old industrial hubs.

President Xi visited a grain production base on July 16, where he talked with farmers who were working in the fields. He emphasized that, with a population of 1.3 billion people, China had to depend on itself for grain production.

In his meeting with officials from the northeastern provinces on July 17, President Xi pointed out that the revival of the old industrial hubs in the region had entered the most critical period. He said that the country would give more support to the region and that the northeast should seek to enhance its own economic dynamics and vigor.

He pointed out that the revival of the old industrials bases required improving the related systems and mechanisms, promoting structural adjustment, encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship, and improving people’s well-being.

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Leading reform group reiterates reform, realistic targets

General Secretary Xi Jinping of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, also Chinese president, urged the CPC and government officials to step up efforts to implement reform and achieve targets.

Xi made the remarks at the 15th meeting of the Central Leading Group for Comprehensively Deepening Reform on August 18.

Reform has made solid and steady progress since the beginning of the year, and new breakthroughs have been reported in critical areas, Xi, leader of the group, noted.

He emphasized that CPC organs and governments at all levels must show greater determination and perseverance in advancing reforms and find solutions to new problems arising from the reforms.

He called for the setting of accurate targets and concrete implementation of reform measures.

The meeting adopted six reform plans covering top legislature’s power to correct problems revealed by audits; improving judicial accountability of courts and procuratorates; developing world-class universities; promoting compulsory education in under-developed regions; and on the management of lost identity cards.

Among these plans, a document to improve reporting on issues uncovered by audits to the National People’s Congress Standing Committee, the top legislature, urged the committee to correct auditing, budgeting and expenditure records.

Another document demanded independence for court workers, stressing effective management and supervision as well as clear and transparent jurisdictions and responsibilities for court staff. Judges are responsible for cases they have dealt with even after retiring, and those giving illegal verdicts will be held accountable.

A similar document targeting prosecutors makes prosecutors liable for wrong decisions or misconduct during investigations. The document called for strengthened supervision of prosecutors.

China intends to make some institutions of higher learning world-class, and to



Deepen the reform

raise the overall quality and international competitiveness of higher education, while improving education in poverty-stricken areas.

There will be inspections of weak primary schools and junior high schools. Inspectors will focus on channeling government funds into these schools.

China will cut red tape so that citizens can renew their ID card in localities other than where their hukou (household registration) is registered, should their ID card expire or be lost.

The country should prioritize reforms which are conducive to a steady economic growth, restructuring, improving people’s livelihood, and stemming risks, as well as reforms that will set rules and norms for future practices, the statement said.

Attendees at the meeting urged drastic and pragmatic reform measures be put forward in fields of state-owned enterprises, fiscal and taxation policies, finance, judicial system, and Party building, among other areas.

Efforts will be made to guild officials and the public to recognize that reform is the sure path to invigorate all kinds of tasks carried out by the Party and the government.

Premier Li Keqiang, senior leader Liu Yunshan and Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli also attended the meeting.

The Central Leading Group for Comprehensively Deepening Reform has already held 15 meetings concerning politics, economy, justice, education, medical reform and household registration since January 2014.

Don’t miss:

15 meetings by the Central Leading Group for Comprehensively Deepening Reform

1st meeting on Jan. 22, 2014

Keywords: working rules

China’s leading group for overall reform convened its first meeting on Jan. 22, 2014 which approved the working rules of the group as well as the working rules and the members of six sub-groups.

2nd meeting on Feb. 28, 2014

Keywords: legislative work, judicial system

China’s leading group for overall reform convened its second meeting, which decided the major tasks and focus of reform in 2014.

3rd meeting on June 6, 2014

Keywords: fiscal reform, household registration

The meeting deliberated plans for fiscal and household registration systems.

4th meeting on Aug. 18, 2014

Keywords: SOE salary reform, media integration

President Xi Jinping said China will build several new-type media groups that are strong, influential and credible at the meeting.

5th meeting on Sept. 29, 2014

Keywords: rural land, farmers, science and technology

The meeting reviewed three reform programs: circulation of rural land management rights, stock cooperation among farmers on collective assets, and funding for science and technology.

6th meeting on Oct. 27, 2014

Keywords: think tanks, pilot free trade zone

President Xi Jinping called for a new type of think tank catered for China as the country looks to modernize its governance. He also said China will copy the replicable practice from Shanghai FTZ to other places as soon as possible, and some of them will be promoted nationwide.

7th meeting on Dec. 2, 2014

Keywords: grassroots, deepening reforms, circuit courts

Healthy interplay between the designers of the reform drive and practices at the grassroots was the subject of President Xi Jinping’s remarks at the meeting.

8th meeting on Dec. 30, 2014

Keywords: quality of reform

China’s central leadership for reform has said boosting the quality of reforms must be of prime concern in 2015.

9th meeting on Jan. 30, 2015

Keywords: discipline inspection, judicial reform

A new set of procedures for choosing heads for the CPC’s discipline inspection branches have been outlined in three documents, which were approved at this meeting.

10th meeting on Feb. 27, 2015

Keywords: soccer development, judicial independence, citizen supervisors, stricter scrutiny

The leading group adopted four reform plans on soccer management, judicial independence, external supervision on procuratorates and a pilot project to supervise the business activities of relatives of officials in Shanghai.

11th meeting on April 1, 2015

Keywords: rural teachers, public hospitals, juror

China’s leading group for overall reform rolled out plans to support rural teachers, overhaul public hospitals and improve public supervision of court cases.

12th meeting on May 5, 2015

Keywords: public interest litigation, legal aid system, sci-tech innovation

President Xi Jinping called on authorities to “grasp the larger picture of reform” and fully implement the “Four Comprehensives”, an ideological framework that identifies the main pillars needed to support the rejuvenation of China.

13th meeting on June 5, 2015

Keywords: SOEs, deepen reform, advance rule of law, pilot reform

The meeting approved guidelines on deepening reform of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and the judicial system.

14th meeting on July 1, 2015

Keywords: environmental protection, state cultural enterprises

China approved a series of plans to establish a more strict supervision system for environmental protection at the meeting. State cultural enterprises should put social interests before economic interests and take the lead in uniting social and economic interests.

15th meeting on August 18, 2015

Keywords: audit, courts, procuratorates, education

President Xi Jinping urged the CPC and government officials to step up their efforts to implement reform and achieve targets.

Premier urges stronger advanced manufacturing



The new impetus

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang has urged faster and stronger development of China’s advanced manufacturing as the country’s continued weakening manufacturing activities threaten its economic outlook.

Li made the remarks at a State Council meeting on August 21, when he, vice premiers, state councilors and more than 100 officials from China’s State Council and bosses of state-owned enterprises listened to a lecture on modern manufacturing and three-dimensional (3D) printing.

The lecture was given by Lu Bingheng, Dean of the Mechanical Engineering School at Xi’an Jiaotong University and academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering.

According to Premier Li, the lecture was specially organized to improve knowledge and inspire innovative thinking. It was also the first of its kind for State Council officials.

Lu, who specializes in machinery manufacturing and automation, introduced the current situation of China’s advanced manufacturing and the world’s 3D printing technologies. Comparing the strengths and deficiencies of modern manufacturing of Germany, the US and China, he said the latter had a relatively complete industrial system and a huge domestic market with abundant human resources.

After the lecture, the premier stressed that as a pillar of the economy, manufacturing should become high-end and more intelligent through mass entrepreneurship and widespread innovation.

“If we want made-in-China products to compete with commodities from Japan, Germany and the United States, we need creative perceptions,” he said.

Talking about 3D printing, Li said it opens up thoughts on the development of not only manufacturing, but of other sectors.

“China is not rich in natural resources. Sometimes they are even lower than the world’s average level, and additive manufacturing can offer a revolutionary change to ways of production.

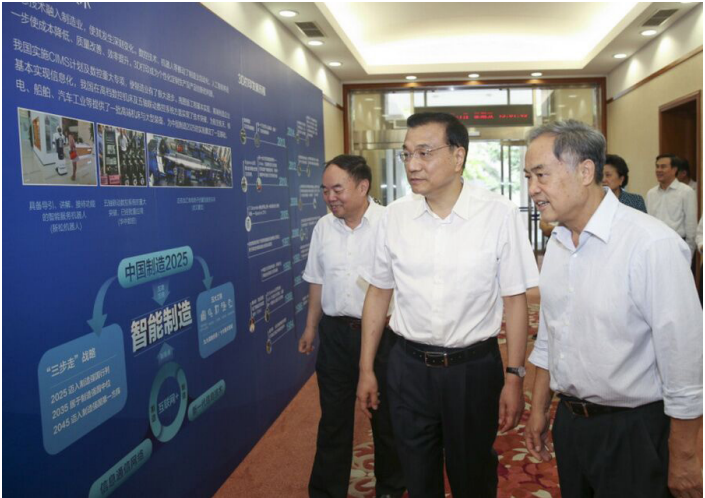
“Add-ons also apply to other sectors. For instance, by integrating the Internet with industrial production, we have accumulated wisdom, altered the way of marketing and made institutional breakthroughs,” he said.

Li said a technological revolution is ongoing, and many countries have spared no effort in seizing opportunities in industrial development.

“The stabilization and upgrading of the Chinese economy requires industrial restructuring and a new driving force, in which intelligent manufacturing could be the key,” he said.

China’s Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), a main gauge of manufacturing activities, plunged to a 77-month low of 47.1 in August, according to a preliminary reading of the Caixin PMI, suggesting continued downward pressure in the sector and across the whole economic outlook.

In March this year, China unveiled an ambitious 10-year national plan to upgrade its manufacturing power. “Made in China 2025”, calls for greener and intelligent manufacturing, with the emphasis on quality and deeper integration with the Internet. The aim is to transform labor-intensive domestically made products into those with higher value.



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang (C) visits the exhibition of 3D printing technology, on the sidelines of a State Council meeting on the development of advanced manufacturing, in Beijing, Aug. 21.

Int’l community lauds China’s role in WWII



Chinese and foreign troops train for V-day Parade, which will be held in Beijing on Sept. 3.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, as well as the World Anti-Fascist War. China, which won the war in the major oriental theatre of WWII, will stage a grand military parade in Beijing to mark the anniversary on Sept. 3.

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and experts from around the world have highly commented on China’s contribution to and sacrifice in World War II (WWII). The U.N. secretary-general will join 30 heads of state, including Russian President Vladimir Putin and Republic of Korea President Park Geun-hie, in attending the upcoming celebrations of the victory in the war against Japanese aggression.

China made a very important contribution to the victory in WWII, which was underestimated by Europeans, former German chancellor Gerhard Schroeder also said in a recent interview by Xinhua News Agency. He was one of the foreign leaders to attend China’s V-day Parade.

Schroeder said that when people in Europe talk about WWII, the main focus is usually on their own continent. It is little known to the public here that WWII also raged in Asia and the fascism also brought terrible suffering to the Asian people.

“Especially in China, people have suffered from the consequences of the Japanese aggression,” said Schroeder. “The successful resistance put by the Chinese people at great sacrifice was a very important contribution to ending the Second World War.”

China’s contribution to the victory in World War II has been significantly underestimated until recently, said Nikolay Samoylov,

an East Asia expert at St. Petersburg State University.

The Chinese people deserve credit for having faced the threat single-handedly in the early years of the war following the beginning of overt Japanese aggression in 1931, Samoylov said on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II and the liberation of China from Japanese aggression.

Ukrainian historian Oleksiy Koval called China’s resistance against Japanese invasion an example of the nation’s struggle for freedom.

“China’s resistance to Japanese aggression can be called one of the most heroic and tragic pages of World War II,” said the expert, who is also a member of the Ukrainian Sinologists Association.

During the conflict, Chinese people showed exceptional courage and made an enormous national sacrifice, he said.

Chinese people’s role in defeating Fascism deserves greater recognition, said Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Nazarbayev also expressed concern about some forces’ attempt to distort the history of WWII, saying the deliberate manipulation of history has become a publicity means for some politicians.

The distortion of history aims to serve for short-term political interests, including stirring up social hatred, he said.

A look into history

From 1937 to 1945, the eight-year struggle of the Chinese people to defeat fascist Japan was China’s outstanding contribution to the Allies’ victory in World War II.

Japan started to invade northeast China in September 1931, foreshadowing World War II and making China the first country to

resist Fascism. With Japan’s full-scale invasion beginning on July 7, 1937, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China (CPC) joined forces, making China the first battlefield of resistance against the Axis powers.

China’s resoluteness destroyed the enemy’s fantasy of winning the war within months and dragged the main force of the Japanese army into a drawn-out, costly war, holding Japan back from invading other regions and relieving pressure on the United States, the UK and the Soviet Union.

According to statistics, 32 of 34 divisions of the Japanese army, or 94 percent of its entire forces, as well as some navy forces, ended up in the China battlefield by 1938. In the early part of the war, this meant that those troops could therefore not be transferred to the rest parts of Asia easily.

In 1942, the Japanese navy mapped a plan to invade Australia to prevent the United States using the country as a base to launch counterattacks, but the Japanese army, unable to transfer a huge portion of its forces from China, rejected the plan.

Also in 1942, weighed down by China’s resistance, Japan turned down Germany’s requests for reinforcement when Germany was deep in the Battle of Stalingrad with the Soviet Union, thus freeing the Soviet Union from the worry of being outflanked.

Between 1942 and 1945, as part of the Allies’ plan, some 100,000 Chinese soldiers went to battle in Burma and liberated the country’s north. The road linking southwest China’s Yunnan Province and Burma secured by Chinese troops greatly facilitated the Allies’ counterattacks in Burma.

During the war, China also

provided a huge amount of supplies to other members of the Allies, including agricultural and mineral supplies worth US\$747.85 million to the United States, 114.8 million pounds to the UK and US\$450 million to the Soviet Union.

The eight-year war in China was the longest and bloodiest among different theaters in World War II. According to official statistics, China suffered more than 35 million military and civilian casualties, one third of total casualties from all nations in World War II.

The official property loss suffered by the Chinese people was valued at more than US\$100 billion, using 1937 exchange rates, and the indirect economic losses reached as high as US\$500 billion.

China’s role in World War II was highly praised by then U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the State of the Union Address released on Jan. 6, 1945, President Roosevelt said, “Nor can we forget how, for more than seven long years, the Chinese people have been sustaining the barbarous attacks of the Japanese and containing large enemy forces on the vast areas of the Asiatic mainland.”

The statistics of China’s sacrifice in World War II are “staggering,” but the facts are little remembered in the West, according to Rana Mitter, professor of the history and politics of modern China at Oxford University.

“China’s resistance to Japan is one of the great untold stories of World War II,” he wrote in an article published in the New York Times. “Though far weaker and poorer than the mighty United States or the British Empire, China played a major role in the war.”

Youngest ‘outstanding county Party head’

Once little-known, Deqing County in north Zhejiang Province is now one of the “100 Chinese counties with the greatest economic potential”. To local residents, the change should be attributed to Zhang Xiaoqiang, former secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) County Committee.

Born in 1975, Zhang became the Deqing Party head of in 2011. Over the following three years, he devoted himself to improving the livelihood of local people and promoting fast, sustainable and green development. In May 2015, he was transferred to Zhuji City, where he continues to serve the people wholeheartedly.

Zhang was selected one of the country’s 102 outstanding county-level Party secretaries and honored by top Party leader Xi Jinping in Beijing on June 30 this year. At 40, he was the youngest among those being honored.

Like them, Zhang has a strong sense of duty. In 2011, immediately after he took office in Deqing, he drew up a plan for the county’s comprehensive development and started to overhaul disused mines there.

Shacun Village used to be Zhejiang’s largest open-cast quarry. With many interest groups involved in its operation, its transformation was complicated. Zhang decisively stopped the unregulated exploitation and closed all the local mining companies and related facilities. It greatly improved the village environment and restored social order. More importantly, it brought about huge, diversified business potential for villagers.

After the overhaul, some villagers turned to modern farming, and some began to run tourist-



Zhang Xiaoqiang, Party secretary of Deqing County, listens to the report of an e-commerce company in Deqing County, Zhejiang Province, on Sept. 6, 2012.

focused hostelries. Their revenue was greatly increased, and the once dusty village became a model of modernity in the county.

Besides overhauling the mining sector, Zhang had many other achievements in reform and development. Under his leadership, Deqing was included in several national and provincial pilot programs, such as the reform of integrated development of urban and rural areas, the selling of rural collective land and the development of high-end, low-carbon, tourist-focused hostelries.

Thanks to his efforts, in 2014, Deqing’s GDP surpassed 36 billion yuan (US\$5.8 billion), and the per-capita disposable income of both urban and rural residents reached 30,000 yuan (US\$4,830).

In May 2015, Zhang became Zhuji City’s Party chief. After arriving there, he spent much of his time visiting local residents and listening to their opinions on how to improve the city’s environment and increase local incomes. He also talked with local entrepreneurs to ascertain their pressing needs.

In Deqing and now in Zhuji, Zhang regards Party discipline as vital. He believes that only when Party building is integrated with government work, can Party members truly fulfill their responsibility of serving the people.

In Zhang’s eyes, winning the title of “outstanding county Party head” is a great honor, but satisfying people’s needs is more important to a Party official. “A county Party head must understand the people, put people first before anything else, serve the people in real earnest, and bring real benefits to people,” he insists.



Zhang Xiaoqiang (holding umbrella), Party secretary of Deqing County, visits a road construction site in Deqing County, Zhejiang Province on Jan. 4, 2013.

Book illustrates history in images



“Modern China in Pictures: 1911-2012” was published by Beijing-based New World Press in January 2013.

It’s not easy to share or explain more than a century of China’s past, a country that is not only massive, but enjoys a celebrated culture and history.

The book “Modern China in Pictures: 1911-2012” chose to use photographs to convey the country’s historical complexity.

In the years between 1911 and 2012, China experienced drastic changes, and emerged from a position of relative weakness to a vibrant revival, from tradition to modernity. These significant changes were unprecedented in China, as they affected all walks of life. People want to know what it was like to experience these changes first hand.

This book tries to reveal this history through 450 pictures of daily life in China from 1911 to 2012. Instead of images that can be found in history textbooks, such as portraits of leaders and important meetings, the book focuses on transportation, clothes, fashion, entertainment and family life. Documenting changes in the life of everyday people, the book reflects on China’s environment and the people’s aspirations amid the country’s social evolution.

The pictures were categorized into six sections. The story begins with the culmination of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, and the last emperor Puyi’s abdication, when people began to cut their braids and change their hairstyle. The story ends with China beginning to embrace the future in the modern era, seeing their century-long dream of national rejuvenation become a reality.

The book aims to unveil the changes China has gone through and how its people have made these changes happen.

Trying to show that history is not only

Getting to Know CHINA through KEYWORDS

Reform entering a deep-water zone:

At present, China’s reform has entered a deep-water zone and has reached a new critical point.

[More>>](#)

Internet Plus:

The “Internet Plus” action plan aims to integrate mobile Internet, cloud computing, big data and the Internet of things with modern manufacturing, and to encourage the healthy development of e-commerce, industrial networks, and Internet banking.

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Major events in August

Aug. 4: Major military reshuffle sees entry of younger officers

Keywords: military officer, reshuffle

The latest round of appointments in a major military reshuffle has brought in younger officers, many of whom are in charge of political work, up to the level of deputy military command.

Aug. 10: Former senior officer sentenced to death with reprieve

Keywords: Gu Junshan, corruption

A military court sentenced Gu Junshan, former deputy head of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, to death with a two-year reprieve for corruption.

Aug. 19: Chinese president receives credentials of eight new ambassadors

Keywords: Xi Jinping, ambassadors

President Xi Jinping received the credentials of eight new ambassadors to China in Beijing.

Aug. 23: China pension fund allowed to invest in stock market

Keywords: pension fund, stock market

China’s State Council published the final guideline on investment for the country’s massive pension fund, effectively opening the gate for its investment into the stock market.

Aug. 29: Xi meets US national security advisor

Keywords: Xi Jinping, Susan Rice, US

Chinese President Xi Jinping met with U.S. National Security Advisor Susan Rice ahead of his state visit to the United States next month.

Aug. 30: Tianjin blasts death toll rises to 150

Keywords: Tianjin, blast

The death toll from the Tianjin warehouse explosions more than two weeks ago rose to 150 with 23 others still missing, according to rescue authorities.

a hollow political framework, the book has a feeling of flesh and blood, and is an accumulation of every individual’s footprint. It offers a history that the Chinese people can connect with and learn from while reading about their past. Through these photographs, the book illustrates the optimism of the Chinese people, and how they have followed their own path to modernization.

Pictures in the book:



Young women, wearing fashionable qipao, pose in Beihai Park in Beijing, in the 1930s.



A boy cries amid the rubble after the Japanese bombing of Shanghai’s South Station on Aug. 28, 1937.



Cyclists jostle for space on a wide boulevard in Shanghai, in 1991. With about 500 million bikes on the road by the late 1980s, China was known as the kingdom of two-wheelers.



The first McDonald’s in China opened on Wangfujing Street in 1992, attracting a big crowd.