

爱婴

BABY FRIENDLY

中华人民共和国卫生部妇幼卫生司



爱婴行动在中国

BABY FRIENDLY ACTION IN CHINA

DEPARTMENT OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PDC

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96-11-8. 王凤兰



中华人民共和国卫生部 部长

陈敏章

儿童优先 母亲安全

儿童，是人类生存的起点，也代表着人类发展的未来。儿童的健康成长关系到民族的素质、国家的兴衰以及人类文明的进步。当今，国际社会都把“儿童优先”、“母亲安全”作为面向未来的事业，各国对儿童的生存、保护和发展给予了前所未有的重视，并就本世纪末改变当前存在的儿童死亡及营养不良状况问题作出了庄严的承诺。在实现九十年代健康和营养目标中，推行母乳喂养是一项关键性措施，为此，1992年6月，世界卫生组织和联合国儿童基金会联合提出了实施促使母乳喂养成功的十点措施、创建“爱婴医院”的倡议。这一倡议受到了中国各级政府、卫生行政部门、医院领导和广大医护人员的高度重视和积极响应，经过紧密合作、不懈的努力，目前已有21所妇幼保健院、妇产医院以及综合医院经评估被正式命名为“爱婴医院”。我们已向国际社会承诺，到1995年全国要创建1000所“爱婴医院”；到2000年使我国母乳喂养率以省为单位达到80%。从而使“爱婴”在中国形成一场前所未有的、大规模的行动。《爱婴》画册便是这一行动中诞生的一份大型妇幼卫生综合性画刊。

“爱婴行动在中国”时逢于改革的年代，又受益于市场经济的大潮，带有鲜明的中国特色。《爱婴》画册以我国创建“爱婴医院”为主要题材，荟萃各“爱婴医院”的特点和经验，探索市场经济条件下妇幼卫生服务模式转换的改革思路，展示我国各级妇幼卫生部门为适应市场经济所作的巨大努力。

“爱婴行动在中国”始终以爱婴为主线，既向人类显示了自身生命力的强盛，又弘扬了古朴、自然的人类之爱。《爱婴》画册也以此为主题，以栩栩如生的画面和生动活泼的文笔展示中国婴儿令人喜爱的风姿；以神思专一的精神表现中国的母亲、妇幼卫生人员以及社会各界献给刚刚来到世上的婴儿的一片爱心，构画人类之爱的美好、和谐的图景。

“爱婴行动在中国”的实践表明：在科学技术高度发展的今天，积极倡导母乳喂养，蕴含着人类文明返朴归真的深刻哲理。《爱婴》画册也以此为明鉴，作为科普知识的载体，适时将“儿童优先”、“母亲安全”等战略思想与先进的科学技术结合起来，向全社会进行广泛传播，以引起全社会更广泛的关注。

“爱婴行动在中国”方兴未艾，因为人类种族的延续、新生命的诞生永无止境。到1995年，中国将有1000所医院成为“爱婴医院”，这预示着在中国，“爱婴医院”将星罗棋布。《爱婴》画册将向世人昭示，中国政府和人民爱婴的真诚和热情永远不变；她将向国际社会和全国人民持续不断地展示爱婴行动的生动画面；反映爱婴行动为中国妇幼卫生事业的改革所带来的勃勃生机；表现爱婴行动在中国所具有的广泛影响和巨大的潜能。

First Call for Children and Safety for Mothers

Chen Minzhang

Minister, Ministry of Public Health, People's Republic of China.

Childhood is the beginning of human life and represents the future of human development. The healthy growth of children affects the quality of a population, the rise and decline of a country and the progress of human civilization. At present, the international community regards the "First Call for Children" and "Safety for Mothers" as future-oriented causes. Never before have the leaders of different countries attached such great importance to child survival, protection and development. In addition, they have solemnly pledged themselves to improving the present state of child mortality and malnutrition by the end of this century. A key to ensuring good health and nutrition for children in the 1990s is the implementation of breast feeding. In this connection, WHO and UNICEF jointly advanced in June, 1990, ten steps for implementing and promoting successful breast feeding, and announced the initiative to establish baby friendly hospitals (BFHs). This initiative has been regarded most seriously and joined enthusiastically by leaders of governments, public health and administrative departments and hospitals at various levels in China and among the broad masses of Chinese medical workers. Through their close cooperation and unremitting efforts, 21 maternal and child health hospitals, obstetrics and gynecology hospitals and general hospitals have already been certified as BFHs. Furthermore, China has promised the international community that 1,000 BFHs will have been certified by the year 1995 throughout China, and by 2000 China's breast feeding rate, with each province as a counting unit, will reach 80%, thus turning the "baby friendly" initiative into an unprecedented, large-scale operation all over China. It is precisely in this surging tide that "Baby Friendly", a comprehensive pictorial on maternal and child health, has come into being.

"Baby Friendly Action in China" has come during the years of reform and, therefore, has benefited from the market economy. It has distinctive Chinese characteristics. While taking China's establishment of BFHs as its main theme, the "Baby Friendly" pictorial will gather together the special features and experiences of BFHs in various localities, explore the direction of reform in changing the patterns of maternal and child health under the

market economy, and display the enthusiasm for the market economy by China's maternal and child health departments at various levels.

With the baby friendly theme running throughout it, "Baby Friendly Action in China" manifests to mankind the strength of human vitality and enhances time-honored, artless and natural human love. The "Baby Friendly" pictorial will show the lovable charm of Chinese babies with its lifelike pictures and its vivid and vigorous writing style, it will be devoted wholeheartedly to depicting the deep love for newborn babies felt by dedicated Chinese mothers, maternal and child health workers and other people of all walks of life, and it will draw a beautiful and harmonious picture of human affection.

The practice of "Baby Friendly Action in China" has borne out the fact that while science and technology are highly developed today, the encouragement of breast feeding reveals the profound, philosophic merit of human civilization returning to its natural simplicity. The "Baby Friendly" pictorial, drawing on the experience of this practice and serving as a source of popular scientific knowledge, will integrate such strategic thinking as the "First Call for Children" and "Safety for Mothers" with advanced science and technology, and put across a timely message far and wide to attract the concerns of the whole society.

"Baby Friendly Action in China" is just beginning, since the continuation of the human race and the birth of new lives know no bounds. By 1995, 1,000 hospitals in China will become BFHs. This foresees the day when Chinese BFHs will be as numerous as stars in the sky. The "Baby Friendly" pictorial will make it clear to the whole world that the sincere and warmhearted devotion of the Chinese Government and people to baby friendly operations will remain unchanged forever. It will present the international community and the whole Chinese people as well with lively scenes of baby friendly action, reflect the dynamism brought by baby friendly action to the cause of Chinese maternal and child health and display the great influence and extraordinary potential of baby friendly action in China.

1941年4月13日,毛
泽东同志在延安为纪念第十
届中国儿童节题词。

Comrade Mao Zedong
wrote the following inscrip-
tion in celebration of the
Tenth Chinese Children's
Day in Yan'an on April 13,
1941:

Take Good Care of
Children

好好保护儿童
毛泽东

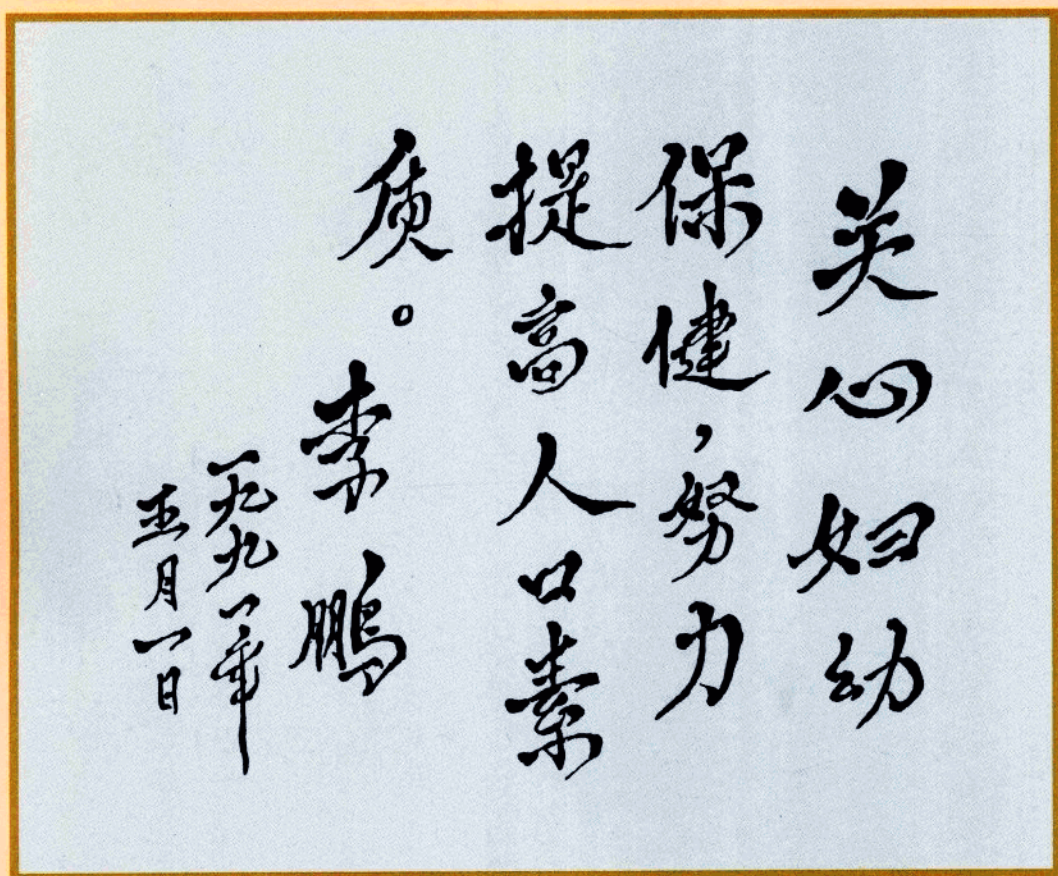
予予祝你们在母婴保健
事业中取得更大的成就

江泽民
一九八六年一月廿八日

1986年1月28日，江泽民同志视察上海第一妇婴保健院时赠言。

Comrade Jiang Zemin wrote the following words of encouragement when he inspected Shanghai First Maternity and Infant Hospital on January 28, 1986:

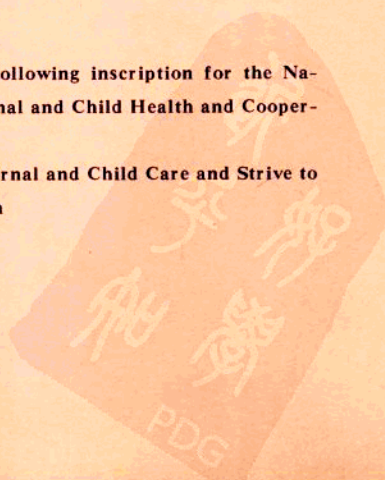
Wish You Greater Achievements in Maternal and Child Health Care



1991年5月1日，李鹏总理为全国妇幼卫生暨合作项目工作会议题词。

Premier Li Peng wrote the following inscription for the National Work Conference on Maternal and Child Health and Cooperation Projects:

Take a Great Interest in Maternal and Child Care and Strive to Enhance the Quality of Population



1993年8月，
国务委员彭珮云题
词。

Inscription of
Peng Peiyun, State
Councilor in August,
1993:

Vigorously Pro-
mote Breast-feeding,
Actively Establish
Baby Friendly
Hospitals

大力提倡母乳喂养 积极创建爱婴医院

彭珮云
一九九三年八月

1992年12月
26日，卫生部部长
陈敏章视察中国首
批爱婴医院之一的
浙江省湖州市妇幼
保健院时题词。

On December
26, 1992, Chen
Minzhang, Minister
of Public Health in-
spected Huzhou Ma-
ternal and Child
Health Hospital in
Zhejiang province

— one of the first
baby friendly hospi-
tals in China. He
wrote the following
inscription:

Whole-hearted
Love Dedicated to the
New-born Babies.
Heart-felt Thanks
Extended to You for
Your Hard Work and
Love for Mothers and
Babies.

把一份真诚的爱心献给初到
人世的婴儿。衷心感谢你们的
辛勤劳动和对母婴的爱

陈敏章 1992.12.26

1993年9月，
卫生部副部长孙隆
椿题词。

Inscription of
Sun Longchun, Vice
Minister of Public
Health in September,
1993: Mobilizing All
Walks of Life to Im-
prove and Ensure the
Maternal and Child
Health.

1993年9月，
卫生部副部长何界
生题词。

Inscription of He
Jiesheng, Vice Minis-
ter of Public Health
in September, 1993:
Recommend Breast-
feeding, Build up the
Future Generation
Health.

全社会动员起来促
进和保障母婴健康

孙隆椿 九月

提倡母乳喂养
增强后代体质

何界生 九月

目前,中国在妇幼卫生、初级卫生保健等方面已步入全球先进行列。希望中国在促进母乳喂养、创建爱婴医院活动中再接再厉,为全球树立楷模。

——根据联合国儿童基金会执行主任詹姆斯·格兰特先生1993年3月1日参观中国首批爱婴医院之一的北京协和医院时的讲话记录整理。

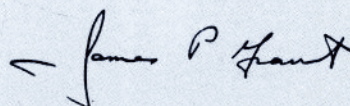
——based on the speech Mr. James P. Grant, UNICEF Executive Director made on March 1, 1993 when visiting Peking Union Medical College Hospital — one of the baby friendly hospitals of the first batch in China.

我们期待着中国在母乳喂养活动中走在世界前列。创建爱婴医院的活动是促进母乳喂养的一个重要的、成功的步骤。

1993年9月9日,联合国儿童基金会驻华办事处代表法瑞德·拉赫曼题词。

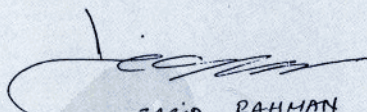
Inscription of Mr. Farid Rahman, UNICEF Representative in China on September 9, 1993

At present, China has stepped into the advanced ranks of the globe in such fields as maternal and child health, primary health care, etc. It is hoped that China will make further progress and set an example for the whole world in such activities as promoting breastfeeding and establishing baby friendly hospitals.



We look to China in the worldwide challenge to empower all women to successfully breastfeed their children. The Baby-Friendly Hospital initiative is an important and successful first step.

9.9.93.



FARID RAHMAN
UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE
IN CHINA



As many as 4-5 million children die every year and many more suffer nutritional consequences of diarrhoeal diseases even with all the advances in knowledge and technology during the last three decades... There can be no doubt in any of our minds that breastfeeding directly reduces diarrhoea mortality and morbidity in the young infant...



尽管具备了先进的知识和技术,但在过去的三十年中,每年都有四、五百万儿童死亡,并有更多的儿童因腹泻而导致营养不良。我们每个人都应该知道,母乳喂养可直接降低婴幼儿腹泻的发病率和死亡率。

世界卫生组织总干事中岛宏博士(1988年12月)

Dr Hiroshi Nakajima
Director - General of WHO
Dec. 1988

World wide experience with the WHO/UNICEF Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative has shown that it is a successful strategy to promote breast-feeding.

The World Health Organization wishes China success in the implementation of this initiative to give babies the best possible start in life.

Kingsley Gee
WHO Representative
in the People's Republic of China

31 August 1993

世界各地的经验表明,创建爱婴医院的活动是促进母乳喂养的一个成功战略。

世界卫生组织希望在中国开展的使刚刚出世的婴儿得到最好照顾的母乳喂养活动获得圆满成功。

1993年8月31日,世界卫生组织驻华办事处代表季卿礼题词。

Inscription of Dr. R. W. K. Gee WHO Representative in China on August 31, 1993

爱婴行动在中国

中华人民共和国卫生部妇幼卫生司 司长

王高兰

背景 儿童问题是当代人类面临的最严重的挑战之一。儿童的天性是纯洁、脆弱和需要依靠的；他们充满着生机，代表着未来；应该在欢乐、和平、学习的和谐气氛中长大成人。但是，由于战争、贫困和经济危机，使得当代世界的许多儿童至今还面临着生存的危险，其生存状况的恶劣和身心健康的损害程度令人发指。为此，1990年召开的世界儿童问题首脑会议向全世界发出了紧急呼吁：让每个儿童有更好的未来！通过了《儿童生存、保护和发展世界宣言》和《执行九十年代儿童生存、保护和发展世界宣言行动计划》。1991年3月，李鹏总理代表中国政府签署了这两个文件，并对国际社会作出了庄严的承诺。1992年2月，国务院制定和颁发了《九十年代中国儿童发展规划纲要》，显示了中国政府重视和关怀儿童事业的严肃态度。

九十年代，母乳喂养已被视为解决儿童健康问题的焦点，推行母乳喂养成为挽救儿童生命的一项重要措施。为保护、促进和支持母乳喂养，贯彻落实世界儿童问题首脑会议和《九十年代中国儿童发展规划纲要》精神，我们根据世界卫生组织和联合国儿童基金会向全球发起的创建爱

婴医院的倡议，结合我国国情制订了中国创建爱婴医院的行动计划，从1992年开始在全国推行大规模促进母乳喂养和创建爱婴医院的行动，简称爱婴行动。这是为了九十年代的中国儿童能拥有一个美好的未来、在中国优先采取的行动。

过程 1980年以来，我国政府与世界卫生组织和联合国儿童基金会合作开展了促进母乳喂养的科研活动，包括实行母婴同室、开展健康教育等；1988年国务院颁发了《女职工劳动保护规定》，将产假延长到九十天并对哺乳期妇女应有哺乳时间、女工集中的单位应设立哺乳室等作了规定；1990年5月，卫生部在北京举行了母乳喂养新闻发布会，确定每年5月20日为“全国母乳喂养宣传日”；1991年11月，卫生部妇幼司在上海召开了“中国促进母乳喂养研讨会”，交流了各地母乳喂养工作的经验，讨论了《中国促进母乳喂养规划》（初稿）。为爱婴行动在全国更进一步展开拉开了序幕。

1992年，在全国展开了大规模促进母乳喂养和创建爱婴医院的行动。在各级政府及卫生部门、医院领导和广大医护人员的高度重视和热烈响应下，按照创建爱婴医院的国际标准，京津沪



等九省市率先开展了母婴同室、按需哺乳和早吸吮，禁止奶粉商的馈赠和不正确的宣传活动，改善产科的接生及住院条件，受到了社会、家庭的普遍赞扬。经爱婴医院评估组按创建爱婴医院全球标准的严格评估，于1992年12月，由联合国儿童基金会、世界卫生组织、联合国人口基金、国务院妇女儿童工作协调委员会、卫生部、全国妇联、中国母乳喂养技术指导委员会等组成的中国爱婴医院最高审批委员会举行会议，正式批准21所妇幼保健院、妇产医院及综合医院为爱婴医院，并授予另一所医院“爱婴医院承诺证书”。

我国首批爱婴医院的创建得到了国际社会的高度评价，受到了广大人民群众的热烈的欢迎，也鼓舞和震动了广大医务工作者。越来越多的省（市）、市（地）、县医院和妇幼保健院都纷纷行动起来，投入了创建爱婴医院的热潮。有的省市提出创建爱婴市、爱婴县乃至爱婴省的设想。为了使爱婴行动全面促进我国城乡妇幼卫生工作的改革与发展，卫生部于今年初发出了关于进一步做好母乳喂养工作、申报第二批爱婴医院的重要通知，意将促进母乳喂养、创建爱婴医院活动推向新的、更高阶段。首先，卫生部举办了“母乳喂养国家级师资暨爱婴医院国家评估员培训班”，继而在北京等四个地方举办了6期“母乳喂养暨创建爱婴医院省级师资培训班”。又于7月初举办了“区域性创建爱婴医院技术指导研讨班”，成立“区域性创建爱婴医院技术指导组”分赴全国，开展爱婴医院评估员培训及创建爱婴医院技术指导活动。与此同时，各地纷纷行动，开展创建爱婴医院的实践。至此，全国再次掀起一股促进母乳喂养、创建爱婴医院的热潮。目前，200余所医院正秣马厉兵，迎接爱婴医院评估的挑战。这一切都为实现“到1995年创建1000所爱婴医院”和“到2000年母乳喂养率达到80%”的承诺目标奠定了坚实的基础。

意义 爱婴行动在中国短期实践取得的成就令我们鼓舞，它对中国妇幼卫生工作的意义不容忽视。四十年来，中国妇幼卫生工作的发展经历了一条曲折的历程。究竟什么是妇幼卫生发展的正确模式？这个问题始终困扰着我们。创建爱婴医院的举措，不仅使我们看清了“以保健为中心，保健和临床相结合”是我国妇幼卫生发展的正确道路，而且找到了保健与临床相结合的具体结合点和可操作的办法。

创建爱婴医院的活动实质上是妇产科和儿科的一场革命，它预示着在100多个学科中，妇产科和儿科将率先进入社会主义市场经济的轨道，开拓了妇幼卫生事业改革的整体思路，推动了全国卫生事业的发展。

爱婴行动在中国的实践还给世人以启示：人类文明发展到今天，人们既赞叹高度发达的科学技术给人类带来的“福音”，又恐惧它给人类带来的“灾难”——破坏了以往自然的和谐，异化了人的本性。倡导母乳喂养正是从一个侧面反映了当代人类在这两难境地中的困惑和抉择，人类要在文明高度发展的今天返朴归真，向自然回归；而且否定之否定，是在更高基础上向自然的回归，代表和顺应了人类文明发展的趋向。

展望 当今国际国内的大环境已为我们开展母乳喂养工作提供了一个不寻常的机会，爱婴行动在中国的实践仅仅是迈出漫长征程的第一步。我们将继续毫不犹豫地奉行世界卫生组织和联合国儿童基金会提出的促使母乳喂养成功的十点措施，在党和政府的直接领导下，与社会各界戮力同行，肩负起保护儿童生命健康的历史使命，以实际行动维护母亲儿童的切身利益，促进母乳喂养，让爱婴行动在中国持久、深入地开展下去，将“让每个儿童享有更美好的未来”永远作为我们崇高的使命。



Baby Friendly Action in China

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Background Children's issues are among the most serious challenges facing mankind today. Since children are by nature innocent and vulnerable, they need support and assistance. Full of vitality, they represent the future and should study and grow up in happiness, peace and harmony. But war, poverty and economic crisis still threaten the survival of many children in the present — day world, and it is most alarming to see how poor their subsistence conditions, how severe their physical injuries and psychological traumas. Therefore, the World Summit for Children that convened in 1990 presented an urgent appeal to the entire world: Let every child have a better future! The Summit adopted the "World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children" and "Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s". In March, 1991, Premier Li Peng signed these two documents on behalf of the Chinese Government and thereby made a solemn promise to international society. In February, 1992, the State Council formulated and issued a "National Programme of Action for Child Development in China in the 1990s", which demonstrates the serious attitude of the Chinese Government and its concern for the cause of children.

In the '90s, breast feeding has become a focus for solving child health problems, and the practice of breast feeding an important means of saving babies' lives. In order to protect, promote and support breast feeding, in order to implement the spirit of the World Summit for Children and the "National Programme of Action for Child Development in China in the 1990s", and in accordance with the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) as issued to the whole world by WHO and UNICEF, we have worked out our programme of action for the establishment of baby friendly hospitals (BFHs) in China taking into account our own state circumstances. In 1992 we started promoting breast feeding on a large scale nation-wide and promoted the establishment of baby friendly hospitals — what we call "baby friendly action", for short. China has adopted this priority to ensure a beautiful future for Chinese children in the 1990s.

Processes Since 1980, the Chinese Government, in cooperation with WHO and UNICEF, has carried out scientific research on the promotion of breast feeding, including techniques of rooming — in, health education, etc. In 1988, the State Council issued "Regulations Concerning Labour Protection of Women Staff", in which maternity leave was extended to 90 days, women were ensured sufficient time for nursing during the breast feeding period, and nursing rooms were required in work units where women workers are quite concentrated. In May, 1990, the Ministry of Public Health held in Beijing a press conference on breast feeding at which it was announced that every May 20 shall be National Breast Feeding Day. In November, 1991, the Department of Maternal and Child Health held a "Chinese Symposium on the Promotion of Breast Feeding" in Shanghai to exchange experiences in breast feeding work from around the country and to discuss the "National Programme for the Promotion of Breast Feeding in China" (first draft), thus setting the stage for further development of baby friendly action throughout the whole country.

In 1992, nation — wide promotion of breast feeding on a large scale and action for the establishment of baby friendly hospitals took shape all over the country. Under the leadership of governments at various levels, health and administrative departments, and hospitals, with the top attention and enthusiastic response from the cross — section of medical workers, provinces and municipalities such as Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai took the lead in encouraging rooming — in, the feeding of babies on demand, early suckling, the termination of free or low cost distribution of infant formula by manufacturers and an end to their improper propaganda, and the improvement of delivery conditions and living conditions for lying — in women in accordance with the international standards set for the establishment of BFHs. Therefore, these goals have been very well accepted by Chinese society and families. In December, 1992, the National Certification Commission of Baby Friendly Hospitals in China — which consists of UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, the National Coordinating Committee for Women and



Children under the State Council, the Ministry of Public Health, the All-China Women's Federation as well as the National Committee for Breast Feeding Technical Guidance in China—held a meeting officially approving 21 MCH hospitals, obstetrics and gynecology hospitals and general hospitals as BFHs and conferred on another hospital a certificate of commitment to baby friendliness.

The first round of BFHs established in China are so highly regarded internationally and so well received by the people, it has inspired all medical workers. More and more general hospitals and MCH hospitals in the provinces (municipalities), cities (prefectures), and counties are growing enthusiastic and joining the effort to establish BFHs. Some provinces and municipalities have even suggested working toward a baby friendly municipality, a baby friendly county or a baby friendly province. In order to make the baby friendly action promote balanced reform and development in maternal and child health in urban and rural areas in China, at the beginning of this year the Ministry of Public Health issued an important circular about improving breast feeding and encouraging hospital applications for certification in the second round of BFH assessment, intended to advance the work of breast feeding and the establishment of BFHs. First of all, the Ministry of Public Health ran a Training Course for National Trainers on Breast Feeding and National Assessors of Baby Friendly Hospitals. Soon afterwards, they ran in 4 locations, such as Beijing, a total of 6 "Training Courses for Provincial Trainers on Breast Feeding and for the Establishment of Baby Friendly Hospitals", and in early July they ran another "Workshop on Technical Instruction for Baby Friendly Hospitals". Then they set up Regional Technical Instruction groups for the Establishment of Baby Friendly Hospitals in order to carry out technical instruction for the establishment of BFHs and the training of BFH assessors all over the country. Meanwhile, people in various places got into action, one after another, to start establishing BFHs. And now there is another nation-wide upsurge for the promotion of breast feeding and the establishment of BFHs. At present, over 200 hospitals are making active preparations in order to meet the challenges of BFH assessment. All this will lay a firm foundation for realizing the target of establishing 1,000 BFHs by the year 1995 and reaching an 80% breast feeding rate by the year 2000 as promised.

Significance It is most inspiring to see baby friendly action achieve such great progress within such a short time in China and we should appre-

ciate its importance for maternal and child health in China. Over the past 40 years and more, the development of maternal and child health in China has followed a zigzag course. We have continually confronted the question: What is the correct model for the development of maternal and child health? The present move for the establishment of BFHs has not only shown us clearly that the correct road for developing maternal and child health in China is to "focus on health care and integrate health care with clinical service", but also where and how we can integrate health care with clinical service.

The activities for the establishment of BFHs are, in essence, a revolution in obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics. They indicate that obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics will take the lead among some 100 subjects or more in entering the socialist market economy and will open up a comprehensive train of thought in the reform of maternal and child health undertakings, thus pushing forward their development.

The practice of baby friendly action in China reminds people: Today, human civilization having developed to its present extent, people both admire the "blessings" that highly developed science and technology have brought mankind, and fear the "catastrophes" they have brought—the degradation of the past harmony with nature and the alienation of human nature. Promotion of breast feeding reveals the confusion of mankind today in the awkward predicament over how to make choices. Civilization is highly developed, yet mankind wants to return to simplicity and nature, to return to nature on a higher plane by eliminating negatives, thus representing and contributing to the trend for the development of human civilization.

Review At present, the international and domestic environments have provided us with an extra-ordinary opportunity for breast feeding and baby friendly action in China has taken the first steps in its long march. Without the slightest hesitation, we shall carry out the 10 steps for the promotion of successful breast feeding as put forward by WHO and UNICEF. And under the direct leadership of the Government, we shall make concerted efforts in different walks of life within society to shoulder the historic mission of health care for children, to protect with our own deeds the immediate interests of women and children, and to promote breast feeding. Let baby friendly action be carried on in China profoundly, and "Let every child have a better future!" shall be our lofty mission forever.





1990年5月10日,卫生部在北京举行“母乳喂养新闻发布会”,卫生部妇幼卫生司司长王凤兰发布中国母乳喂养情况并代表卫生部宣布5月20日为“全国母乳喂养宣传日”。(屏)

On May 10, 1990, the Ministry of Public Health held in Beijing a "Press Conference on Breast-feeding", at which Wang Fenglan, Director of Maternal and Child Health Department gave a briefing on breast-feeding situation throughout the nation, and on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health declared the "National Breast-feeding Day".

母乳喂 养 新 闻 发 布 会

PRESS CONFERENCE ON BREAST FEEDING



1990年5月20日,全国各地开展了多种多样的母乳喂养宣传咨询活动,卫生部副部长胡熙明、妇幼卫生司司长王凤兰、联合国儿童基金会及世界卫生组织驻华代表、官员等参加了在北京举行的母乳喂养宣传日活动。



On May 20, 1990, a diversity of publicity and education campaigns on breast-feeding were launched throughout the nation. Hu Ximing, Vice Minister of Public Health, Wang Fenglan, Director of Maternal and Child Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health and the representatives and officials from Beijing offices of UNICEF and WHO took part in Beijing's campaign for Breast-feeding Day.