



**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

1988





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OF CHINA**

1988

JOHN SUMMERFIELD

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FOREWORD

The recent encouragement of tourism to China means more and more foreigners can discover for themselves this enigmatic land. What they find is a country in transition—in the midst of political, economic, and personal change—where the scenery is unforgettable and the people are always warm and kind.

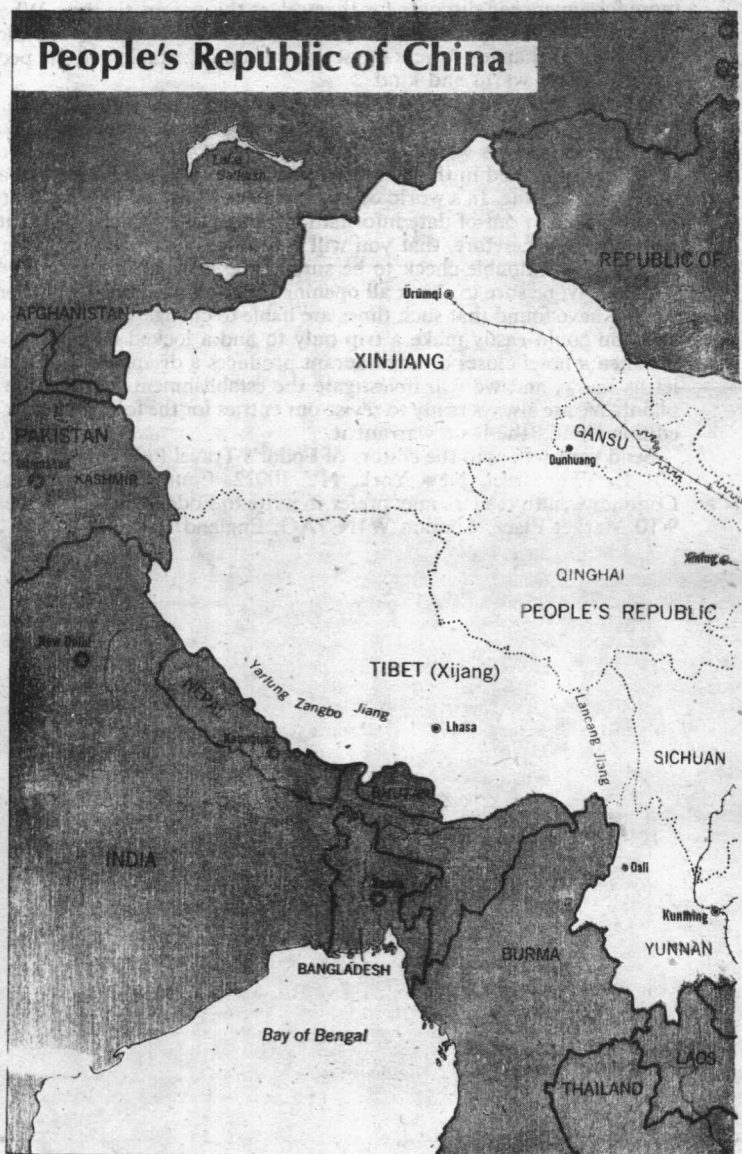
While every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this guide, the publishers cannot accept responsibility for any errors which may appear.

All prices quoted in this guide are based on those available to us at the time of writing. In a world of rapid change, however, the possibility of inaccurate or out-of-date information can never be totally eliminated. We trust, therefore, that you will take prices quoted as indicators only, and will double-check to be sure of the latest figures.

Similarly, be sure to check all opening times of museums and galleries. We have found that such times are liable to change without notice, and you could easily make a trip only to find a locked door.

When a hotel closes or a restaurant produces a disappointing meal, let us know, and we will investigate the establishment and the complaint. We are always ready to revise our entries for the following year's edition should the facts warrant it.

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CHINA TODAY

China is the longest-running show on earth. Countries have come and gone, empires have risen and fallen, but China lives on. It has done so for thousands of years.

Perhaps it is the Chinese perception of themselves that has given the nation its survival qualities. There is definite stability in the very symbol of the country, a square with a stroke slashed through it: the world with China at its center—*Zhongguo*, the “Middle Kingdom”—the place where all must eventually come, bearing tribute.

The name “China” is said to have come from the word “Qin,” which was the name for the dynasty that ruled the first unified empire over two thousand years ago. The name was to travel to the Western world along the dusty “Silk Road,” although the West was not to learn anything much about the country or its people until Marco Polo gave his accounts in the thirteenth century. His stories of this incredibly advanced civilization seemed so fantastic at the time that many believed them to be merely beautiful lies. China was then known to the West as “Cathay,” from the word “Kitai,” the name of a tribe with Mongol affinities that was then living in part of China.

The centuries that passed after the visits of Marco Polo saw increasing contact between East and West. By the mid-twentieth century China had become the People's Republic of China and was organized—paradoxically—on a system inspired by a Western political philosophy (Marxism). It once again became a mysterious, impenetrable land where few foreigners were allowed to enter and even fewer allowed to travel.

Since the revolution in 1949, the Chinese people have been through periods of “Blooming Flowers,” “Great Leaps,” a “Cultural Revolution,” and the “Gang of Four.” However, more than a decade ago, significant changes began to appear in the Chinese way of life. Superficial perhaps, some almost imperceptible—but all reflecting fundamental changes in the degree of control being exerted by the “authorities.” To begin with, those developments represented a bewildering change from the former era of total control. Now the changes have swept through society, providing the people with greater personal freedom than they ever dreamed of before. These changes have had a profound impact on the nation and the way of life of the people.

Nowhere has there been greater change than in the arts. Painters have taken up new subjects. Theater companies have produced new plays and revised others that had been banned for decades. Operas are now shown throughout the country. Printing houses have made the classic works of China and the West available to an eager public. Film studios are producing new movies, while cinemas are showing Chinese films that had been kept from view for years. Orchestras now play a wider range of Chinese and classical Western music, and dance companies have revived famous ballets.

With the drive to modernize China came more liberal policies in industry and agriculture, encouraging “more, better, faster” production. In factories, controls have become less centralized, management has been freed of some of the more intense restrictions, workers have been spurred on by incentives, and profits have been demanded of the enterprise. On the farms, the new “responsibility system” has emphasized private farming and virtually eliminated the rural commune.

International trade and commerce have changed, too. Foreign investment in China is now encouraged, foreign technology sought, and foreign advertising permitted. Special economic zones have been established for foreign enterprises. Hundreds of foreign firms have set up offices in Beijing, Guangzhou, and Shanghai. Billboards advertise a wide range of locally and foreign-produced consumer items. And, above all, the state is attempting to streamline administration and improve efficiency in the vast bureaucracy that administers China, perhaps the hardest and most important task of all.

There have been fundamental political changes. The late Mao Zedong has been reduced to the status of a mortal and most of the giant portraits of the "Great Helmsman" have been removed from view. The new Chinese leaders are not wholly rejecting Maoism or "Maoist Thoughts," but they are discarding most of the least desirable aspects of it. Now the slogan, "the ultimate criterion of truth is practice," is being used not only to free the Party from the steel trap of Mao's brand of ideology, but to create an ideological base suitable for China's modernization program. The notion that the whole population should spend as much time as possible studying the writings of Mao has been denounced.

The Cultural Revolution in China, which began in 1966, did not really end until the ousting of the "radicals" at the end of 1976. The present Chinese leaders admit that the revolution brought calamity to the Chinese people and harmed the population. The Chinese leaders acknowledged that about 100 million people were persecuted during that period.

This repressive period has been replaced by an era of more enlightened policies. Worker incentives have brought increased prosperity to the Chinese people, especially to the millions of peasants, but less so to China's industrial workers. Yet this modest affluence for the masses brought some increase in crime, some emergence of corruption, some loss of idealism, some disinclination to contribute time to the state work programs. Officials have demonstrated a wavering attitude towards this "spiritual pollution." (Deng Xiaoping: "When we throw open the window for fresh air some insects will fly in.")

In politics a review of the ideological credentials of Communist party members is under way. This "rectification campaign" is directed against "unrepentant leftists" who entrenched themselves in the party during the Cultural Revolution. Yet the conservative political forces have struck back, sounding a note of warning to those going too fast, and criticizing the trend towards "bourgeois liberalism."

Despite the vagaries of the political climate, Chinese citizens are now being given a glimpse of the outside world through television. Contact with external influences is being widened, and millions of Chinese compatriots visiting China arrive loaded down with consumer goods inspired by foreign technology. Local production of television sets, electronic calculators, watches, radios, and sewing machines has been boosted, such products being snapped up by an eager consuming public. The admission by China's leaders that China has a great deal to learn from the West and Japan is having an effect on the opinions and attitudes of "the masses." China's self-imposed isolation is being swept away, especially now that thousands of young Chinese men and women are studying abroad.

Perhaps even more important is the encouraged arrival of vast numbers of foreign tourists who travel to many parts of China. Until a few years ago, most tourists were only grudgingly admitted, if at all. Now that China is hard-pressed to handle these visitors, and to cope with an influx of more than 1.3 million non-Chinese tourists each year, China's tourist authority is doing all it can to upgrade accommodation

and travel facilities. New tourist centers are being opened up in many areas, more foreign-language tourist guides are being trained, and efforts are being made to meet the travel requirements of tourists. International air links are being expanded with other countries so that foreign visitors now find it much easier to make their way to China. A great number of package tours with a wide choice of destinations are now available.

Chinese ports are now regular destinations for shipping companies running cruises while, on land, air-conditioned buses for tourists have become the norm. New hotels of international standard have opened in major tourist centers throughout China. Luxury facilities such as country clubs, golf courses, and revolving rooftop restaurants are appearing and, in Beijing, there is even a *Maxim de Pékin*. The majority of tourists visiting China still use group tours, but individual travel is now permitted and even encouraged. Special tours are also available: mountaineering expeditions, martial-arts tours, tours to visit China's national minorities, bicycle tours, archaeological tours, and even Chinese-style honeymoon tours.

In China, all these changes are causing both euphoria and concern, excitement and fear, purpose and uncertainty. Sales of Western-style clothes and makeup are soaring. A handful of privately owned cars has appeared for the first time since the revolution. China's young people are becoming restless, and officials criticize their excessive interest in "unhealthy music" and "weird clothes," even their propensity to "wriggle their bottoms in baffling dances." Just where China is heading, no one can be sure—but whatever the direction, the passage will always be full of interest.

If all these changes have proved both euphoric and confusing to the Chinese, where does it leave you—the visitor to China—and what can you expect to find during your travels?

You will find that China is quite different from any other country you have ever visited. Although you will notice definite western influences, the nation remains fundamentally eastern in its ways. You will also find that China is still a socialist country, though it may flirt with western economic and business systems.

However, you will discover that there is a difference in the degree of allegiance to socialist ideology depending on whether you are talking to the owner of a sidewalk noodle stall or to your tour guide. And you can expect to receive sharply divergent views on the existence of democracy in China. You should be in no doubt about the leadership commitment to socialism, with or without democracy. For even though the authorities may be changing the ideological and economic groundrules, they are still directing the nation firmly along socialist lines. What you will perceive during your visit is a state under the sway of Chinese-style socialism.

When viewing Chinese society on your journey, you will probably be left with three main impressions: the changes taking place in the socialist state; the impact being made by western influences; and—underlying these—the enduring customs of the East. At a superficial level, socialism is readily evident in the lack of conspicuous private property and in the degree of control exerted over the citizenry, the major change being the new freedom to engage in business privately. The western influence is evident in the new hotels, factories, and planes and trains—indeed in the nation's basic infrastructure. The eastern influence is pervasive everywhere: in language, customs, and social behavior, all of them remnants of the traditional Chinese culture that predates the revolution and stretches back to the dawn of history.

You will certainly notice that the Chinese people are immensely curious about you, your country, and your cultural and political heri-

tage. They may ask you endless questions about your way of life. While there may be an earnestness in the content of the questions, they will pose them in a friendly and polite manner. "Friend" (*pengyou*) and "friendship" (*youyi*) are important words to the Chinese. These are the natural antidotes to the poisonous national and personal humiliations the Chinese suffered during the foreign occupation of China, humiliations that are even today so sensitive in the Chinese psyche. So if your approach to the Chinese people is gentle, polite, and friendly—and not patronizing—then you will be welcomed everywhere, whatever your nationality.

It is obviously difficult in such a vast country to gain more than a fleeting impression of what "the real China" is like—perhaps there is no real China, perhaps it is always changing before our eyes like a chameleon. Yet a journey through China reveals a lot, even if most visitors start out with only a little knowledge. Whatever doubts may enter your mind about the way of life in China, you are not likely to leave with doubts about the Chinese people. As you travel around, you are in a fine position to observe their behavior.

You will see them working in the fields and in factories, you will see them at recreation in parks and in gardens, and you will even see them at rest, in the backs of trucks curled up on bags of flour. You will see them doing exercises, playing badminton, flying kites, practicing *Tai ji quan*, playing cards in the streets, reading books under streetlights, practicing musical instruments in the park, and singing by the shores of a lake. Whatever the circumstances, you will find them to be warm, kind, and polite people.

And the scenery. When you enter China you will discover a landscape carved from jade, terraced fields that look manicured, mist-covered mountains that have inspired the poets, vast rivers that can sweep all before them, dusty plains that are gray and barren, gentle lakes that soothe the eye, and grassy foothills that shelter flocks.

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NOTE ON THE PROVINCE OF TAIWAN

This offshore island is considered by the Chinese government to be a province of the People's Republic of China yet to be "liberated," so when in China, it is polite to refer to the island as the Province of Taiwan. Never refer to it as the "Republic of China" (the name adopted by the Nationalist forces after they fled to Taiwan).

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PLANNING YOUR TRIP

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

The easiest and least expensive way to get to China is by joining a group tour on an all-inclusive travel-and-accommodation package. Your travel agent will be able to recommend many tour options.

Another way is to join an affinity group or friendship society and participate in a group tour. These agencies are listed in the sections that follow.

Visas allowing visitors to travel throughout China on their own are available. You then have two alternatives: you can "design" a tour, submit it to a travel agency authorized by China International Travel Service (CITS), thereby getting it approved and costed; or you can get a visa, set out for China, and "do it on your own" as a free-lance traveler.

Alternatives to consider when planning a tour are given under Suggested Tours under "Travel in China," later in this section.

Many foreign students are making use of individual travel visas. Others go to China to undertake course work, particularly language training (some courses last only six weeks), then arrange extensive travel around China.

Executives wishing to visit China for business purposes should consult the section *Doing Business in China*.

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WHAT IT WILL COST. First you must decide whether you want to travel as part of a package group tour; in an individually planned package tour organized through China International Travel Service (CITS); or on your

own—recommended only for the very adventurous who have plenty of time, particularly those who speak and read some Chinese.

The price of an individual "on land" package tour will be provided by China International Travel Service after you have submitted details of the exact itinerary, standard of hotel accommodations, mode of travel, domestic connections, dates of travel, and so on.

If you take an individually planned package tour through CITS, two people who are sharing hotel accommodations and the same car, driver, and guide can expect to spend about US\$100-150 per day *each* during a 15-day tour of China. Obviously, this figure varies according to the standard of accommodations and the itinerary followed, but the amount is a useful rule of thumb.

The cost includes hotel accommodations, meals, car and driver, guide services at each town visited, and miscellaneous travel expenses. The figures do not include the cost of banquets, shopping, liquor, and cigarettes. If you request only half-day escorted sightseeing with private car and a guide/interpreter, you can usually reduce your per-person per-day cost considerably. If you request modest hotel accommodations, no meals, and no guided tours, then the cost should come down to about US\$50-60 per person per day. However, cost reductions of this nature are available only for certain destinations on the standard tour route: e.g., Beijing, Guangzhou, Guilin, Hangzhou, Kunming, Nanjing, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Xian.

The above costs are based on what might be described as a "standard" tour for a couple spending, say, 5 days at Beijing and 10 days traveling through Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guilin, and Guangzhou.

The figures relate to individually organized travel through CITS and do not apply to visitors on package tours, or to group travel programs arranged by Chinese host organizations. Package and group tours are invariably cheaper.

Tours which include a cruise on the Yangzi River can cost twice as much as a "standard" tour, while tours that include Tibet can go as high as US\$300-350 per person per day for on land costs.

The cost of a standard package tour for group travel available from a travel agent normally includes the fares to and from China, fares for on land travel, hotel charges, meals, and sightseeing. The overall cost is usually listed in the tour brochure. Sometimes fares to and from China and the total "on land costs" are shown separately. All you must do is to take account of any additional money you may need to cover the cost of personal items such as beverages, film, souvenirs, toilet articles, and sundry purchases. A package tour represents the least expensive way of comfortable travel in China, unless you undertake "free-lance" travel—a method that is not for everyone.

Cost of Free-lance Travel

The cost of free-lance travel depends on how much you are prepared to rough it. You can probably travel for as little as US\$15 per day per person for food and lodging if you are willing to "go basic" every day. To this cost you would have to add the cost of transport within China. With plenty of time available and traveling "hard bed" or "hard seat" all the way, you could visit a dozen famous cities for a fare of US\$250-300. You will need plenty of time and patience for the continual haggling you will face in order to get the cheapest bed and the cheapest seats on trains and boats. Those travelers with a low threshold of patience should not try to do China on the cheap.

Even a small knowledge of spoken and written Chinese is of help during the haggling process, for many of the railway and hotel clerks at the level you will be dealing with have little or no command of English. If you are not prepared to engage in regular bouts of bargaining, then you will not be able to travel China inexpensively, but you will certainly be able to travel for much less than someone on a package tour, be it on a group basis or individually.

If you want to travel free-lance but prefer a modicum of comfort, go (on arrival) to the CITS office of each center you are visiting, and have them arrange a hotel room and your onward transportation to the next point. The CITS office will charge a fee for this and will tend to book you into standard tourist accommodations. They will not book you into a dormitory or provide train tickets at the Chinese price or in hard-seat class. CITS will also arrange your tour program in the particular city you are visiting if you ask them to do this. If you use CITS at every point on your tour, then the per-person cost can rise to as much as US\$60 per day and up.

(At press time the exchange rate was US\$1-¥3.72.)

Cost of Rooms

Hotel accommodation charges are based on a per-room rate rather than the number of persons occupying it. Couples, or travelers sharing a room, are thus able to keep daily per capita costs of accommodation to a minimum.

Most standard rooms accommodating two guests cost about ¥120-150 per day at regular hotels, and ¥225 and up at luxury hotels of international standard. Rooms are sometimes available at around ¥40 per day in cheaper hotels in major cities and in many provincial capitals.

Dormitory costs have been covered under "Staying in China," later in the section.

Cost of Meals

Two people dining at a leading hotel in Beijing, for example, would pay about ¥15 each for lunch, about ¥20 for dinner, when ordering the set menu.

Meal costs in Shanghai and Guangzhou are slightly more, but in the provinces a little less. Western dishes usually cost slightly more than Chinese dishes.

You should allow US\$15-20 per person per day for meals while in Beijing and other major cities and about US\$10-15 per day while in the provinces.

Obviously, this amount does not include the cost of banquets, where it is up to the customer to name his price. You may order a Chinese banquet ranging from ¥40 per person up to ¥100 and beyond, depending on the type of food ordered and the number of courses. For advice on ordering banquets consult the chapter *Chinese Cuisine*.

Cost of Cars

A car and driver can be arranged by your travel guide or by calling the car-rental agency in the center you are visiting. For a standard-size car seating a maximum of 3 people, besides driver and guide, per-kilometer rate is charged. Sites are frequently a good distance from each other—some are miles outside the city or town you are visiting—so that car-hire costs are usually high.

Taxi charges vary from city to city, but are always based on the number of kilometers traveled plus a small hiring tariff. There is also a rate for waiting time but it is generally small. There is no tipping.

Cost of Entertainment

The cost of attending an evening's entertainment, such as an opera, ballet, or concert, is small—usually a few yuan at the most. To this must be added the taxi fare, including waiting time. If you are traveling in a group, all these costs are usually built into the overall cost of the tour.

Air and Rail Fares in China

Keep in mind that China is larger in area than the continental U.S. Even though you will normally spend most of your time in the northeastern and southeastern areas of China, distances can be considerable. For example, the journey from Beijing to Shanghai is about 700 miles by air; Beijing to Guangzhou is about 1,150 miles.

As the following table shows, the cost of a journey from Beijing to Shanghai, to Guangzhou, and then to Hong Kong—all by air in economy class—will amount to about US\$100 per person, one way.

Air Fares: Beijing to Shanghai: ¥150, Shanghai to Guangzhou: ¥155; Guangzhou to Hong Kong: ¥75; Beijing to Hong Kong direct: ¥365.

Train Fares: The train from Beijing to Guangzhou, including a sleeping berth in the deluxe car, costs about ¥205 per person. The train fare from Guangzhou to Hong Kong is ¥87 per person. The journey from Beijing to Hong Kong by train therefore costs about US\$92 per person, one way.

Now consider the cost of fares on what is a "standard" tour of China: Beijing-Nanjing-Suzhou-Shanghai-Hangzhou-Guilin-Guangzhou-Hong Kong:

Beijing to Nanjing: by air	¥123
Nanjing-Suzhou-Shanghai: by rail	¥46
Shanghai-Hangzhou: by air	¥20
Hangzhou-Guilin: by air	¥148
Guilin-Guangzhou: by air	¥60
Guangzhou-Hong Kong: by air	¥95

The total fare on this route would cost about US\$157 per person. This amount must be increased for transfer charges between airports/railway stations and hotels. Costs can be brought down considerably if you travel "hard seat." See "Chinese Trains" for further information.



WHEN TO GO. There are no seasonal events in China that draw tourists except the festivities taking place on May 1 (Labor Day) and on October 1 (National Day). The most suitable time to visit is determined almost

entirely by climatic conditions. If you have a choice in the matter, you will enjoy your tour much more by going at the right time of year.

China, occupying nearly 3.7 million square miles, is slightly larger than the United States and covers similar latitudes. There is just as much variation in climate among regions as there is within the U.S. If you are visiting for the first time, most of your travel will be in the regional divisions known as North China and South China. These divisions, along with the others shown on the map, are mainly defined by the west-to-east alignment of the more important mountain ranges and by the associated climatic patterns. The dividing line between north and south is the Yangzi River, now known in China as the Chang Jiang.

During your tour you will not range far north of Beijing or south of Guangzhou. The city almost midway between these two is Wuhan. The climate patterns of the areas around these three cities are comparable to those of certain cities in the U.S. when judged by latitude, rainfall, elevation above sea level, and temperature variations throughout the year. On this basis Beijing resembles Philadelphia, Wuhan resembles New Orleans, and Guangzhou resembles Miami. The weather between Shanghai and Guangzhou resembles that of the southeastern coastal states of the United States. However, in China, the rainfall tends to be concentrated over the summer months.

The ideal time to travel in North and South China is autumn, particularly the six weeks or so between the first week of October and mid-November. In

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the north, during this season, the weather is warm and dry, with the evenings pleasantly crisp. In the middle and lower Yangzi plains the weather is slightly warmer but refreshingly free of high humidity. In lower southern areas, the weather is warmer still but comfortable, with reasonable levels of humidity.

Probably the worst weather occurs midwinter and midsummer. The north of China in midwinter is bitterly cold, being dominated by the movement of dry polar and continental air masses with associated high winds. In summer, particularly during July and August, hot and oppressive weather dominates, caused by the warm, moist air streams of the monsoons from the South and Southeast. About 80 percent of the rainfall occurs between May through October, July and August being the wettest months. The middle and lower Yangzi plains are notoriously hot and humid during this period.



MAKING ADVANCE ARRANGEMENTS. China International Travel Service: The China International Travel Service, or CITS, is the official government agency responsible for "foreign friends" travel arrangements

in China. It authorizes travel agents in overseas countries to offer group tours to China with pre-arranged itineraries and costs. CITS also handles arrangements for group travel to China by "affinity groups," e.g., doctors, archeologists, teachers, to name just a few examples, as well as "friendship societies." CITS has established offices overseas to assist travelers, and these are listed below.

In China, CITS branch offices will assist independent travelers and business executives make travel and hotel reservations, as well as obtain tickets for cultural events. CITS will also provide any assistance required to visitors who are on a pre-arranged group tour, although such additional assistance is usually not necessary, because CITS will normally have made all the arrangements on behalf of members before the group arrives.

A sister organization, China Travel Service (CTS), does similar things, but it is set up to help visitors of Chinese origin, e.g., Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macau. CTS tours are invariably conducted in Mandarin or Cantonese.

China International Travel Service Offices

Beijing

6 Changan Avenue East
Beijing, P.R.C

Japan

1st Floor, AK Building
6-1, 5 Bancho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

France

7 Rue Jean Goujon
75008, Paris

U.K.

4 Glenworth Street
London NW 1
Tel. (01) 935-427

Hong Kong

Units 601/605/606
6th Floor, Tower II
South Sea Centre
Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon

U.S.A.

China National Tourist Office
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 465
New York, N.Y. 10165
Tel. (212) 867-0271

Sponsoring Agencies for Affinity Travel. The U.S. agency that sponsors cultural and political groups is the National Committee for U.S.-China Relations, 777 UN Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, tel. (212) 682-6848. The word "cultural" is used here in its widest sense, and covers not only activities such as music, art, dance, and so on, but also sporting and academic exchanges. So if you are a member of an artistic society, an academic group, or a sporting club and you feel that your organization can contribute to the furtherance of U.S.-China relations, contact the National Committee to discuss the possibilities.

If you are a member of a corporation, business organization, or professional society and you wish to discuss a visit to China to further U.S.-China trade relations, then you should get in touch with the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, 1050 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, tel. (202) 331-0290.

If you are a member of an Academy of Science or of an affinity group in the scientific world, e.g., physicists, seismologists, physicians, agronomists, to name but a few, you may arrange to visit China through a sponsoring organization known as the National Committee for the Scholarly Exchange with the P.R.C., (People's Republic of China), 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, tel. (202) 389-6683.

Another organization which sponsors group tours to China is the U.S.-China Peoples' Friendship Association (USCPFA), 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Suite 111, Washington, D.C. 20002, tel. (800) 368-5883. Members of the association possess varied backgrounds but have one thing in common: a keen interest in furthering friendship between the peoples of the United States and China. The USCPFA publishes *US-China Review*, a bimonthly journal with emphasis on culture.

International Sponsoring Agencies

Australia

Australia-China Society
228 Gertrude Street
Fitzroy, Victoria 3065

Australia-China Business
Cooperation Committee
c/o Confederation of Australian
Industry
Industry House
Barton, Canberra, A.C.T.

Australia-China Chamber of
Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 4, Wahroonga
N.S.W. 2076
Australia

Austria

Osterreichische Gesellschaft zur
Förderung freundschaftlicher
und kultureller Beziehungen zur
Volksrepublik China
A-1080 Vienna
Wichenburggasse 4/1
Tel. 43.97.93

Belgium

Association Belgique-Chine ASBL
Commission Economique
Rue du Meridian 13
1030 Brussels
Tel. 02/219.22.35
Cable: "Belchina"

Canada

Canada-China Friendship
Association
318 Dundas Street
Toronto, ONT.M5T-1G5
Canada
Tel. (416) 597-0051

Colombia

Asociación de la Amistad
Colombo-China
A.A: 17028, Bogotá

Denmark

Venskabsforbundet Danmark-Kina
Griffenfeldsgade 10, DK-2200
Copenhagen
Tel. 01/35.88.11

Federal Republic of Germany

Gesellschaft für Deutsch-Chinesische
Freundschaft
Innsbrucker Strasse 3
1000 Berlin 62
Tel. 030-8545744

◦ Gesellschaft für Deutsch-Chinesische
Freundschaft
Rotlinstrasse 13
6000 Frankfurt/Main
Tel. 069-439163

Ost-Ausschuss der Deutschen
Wirtschaft Arbeitskreis China
Gustav-Heinemann-Ufer 84-88
5000 Köln 51
Tel. 22113708417
Telex. 8882601

Ostasiatischer Verein e.V.
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21
2000 Hamburg 36
Tel. 403562557
Telex. 211728

France

Associations des Amitiés Franco-
Chinoises
51, rue de Rivoli
75001 Paris
Tel. 236-4430

Italy

Associazione Italia-Cina
Via del Seminario 87
00186 Roma

Istituto Italo-Cinese per gli Scambi
Economici e Culturali
Via degli Uffici Vicario, 35 or Via
Carducci 18
00186 Roma 20123 Milano
Tel. 6797090