

Purple reigns

The color is in for 2018, a nod to creativity, originality – and Prince YOUTH, PAGE 19

Japanese naval plan opposed

TOP NEWS, PAGE 3

1990 art heist

\$10m reward in Boston theft expires on Dec 31 WORLD, PAGE 10

CHINADAILY

中國日報

WEDNESDAY, December 27, 2017

chinadaily.com.cn RMB ¥2

Lead Party by example, Xi stresses

Political Bureau members are told to focus on frugality and integrity

By AN BALJIE
anbaljie@chinadaily.com.cn

General Secretary Xi Jinping urged the Party's senior officials to take a leading role in maintaining the unified leadership of central authorities, boosting frugality and fighting corruption.

Xi made the remarks at a key meeting attended by members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee. The meeting was on Monday and Tuesday.

Maintaining the authority and unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee is essential to the success of the country's progressive experiences in recent years, Xi said, adding that it should be a fundamental discipline for members of the Political Bureau to maintain the unified leadership of central authorities.

The CPC's 19th National Congress set the direction and new goals for the Party and the country's development, and it is of great importance to implement the spirit of the congress, Xi said, adding that practical efforts are needed to do so.

The congress, which concluded in late October, elected a new CPC Central Committee and drew the blueprint for the Party and country's development for the coming decades.

Noting that formalism and bureaucracy are enemies of

the Party and the people, Xi told the senior leaders to play a leading role in opposing undesirable work styles such as formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance.

Xi urged Party leaders to keep an eye on their family members to prevent them from gaining benefits by leveraging their political power.

Given that great changes have taken place in China's domestic and international environment, and that the country's developmental stage and tasks have also been changed deeply, the Party's ability to govern must be greatly improved, Xi said, adding that Party officials should be brave and shoulder their responsibilities in addressing risks.

During the conference, the senior officials offered criticism inwardly and outwardly, examining their behaviors to safeguard the CPC Central Committee's authority and unified leadership, practicing the eight-point frugality rules and implementing decisions reached at the 19th CPC National Congress.

The senior leaders concluded that members of the Political Bureau should play a leading role in studying Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, which is the spiritual guideline for the Party's development going forward.

ACADEMIES ELECT RECORD NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS

Microsoft co-founder's selection points to ongoing search for top-tier talent in specified fields

By LI HONGYANG

News that Bill Gates, the billionaire co-founder of Microsoft Corp, had been elected a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering – the only nonacademic invited to join this year – has put overseas academicians and the role of foreign experts in the spotlight.

This year, the academy and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the country's leading research institutes, elected a record number of foreign scientists and experts. The engineering academy elected 18, while the science academy invited 16.

The number of new members of the science academy had never exceeded 14 since the first group of foreign academics was elected in 1994, while the engineering academy had never before selected

more than 10 new members in one year.

The think tanks, which are directly affiliated with the State Council, China's Cabinet, conduct research in the fields of science, technology and engineering, in addition to advising the government and cultivating talent at universities they have established or cooperate with.

"China now values talent more than ever before. We

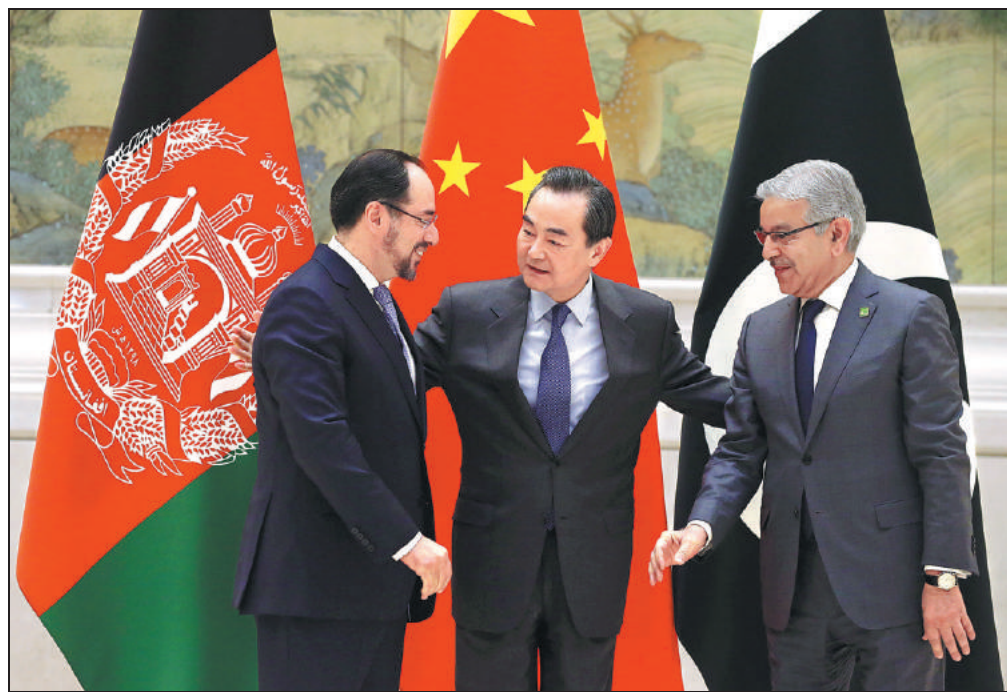
encourage foreign experts to participate in selections for the country's science and technology awards, and their standing is equal to their Chinese colleagues," said Zhang Jianguo, administrator of the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs.

The admission procedure is rigorous. Non-Chinese candidates require at least five nominations, compared with three for Chinese nationals, and

they must win the approval of at least two-thirds of experts who vote to be selected.

Only foreign talent with high international reputations and a record of contributing to the development of science, technology and engineering in China, and long experience of international exchanges, can be eligible for membership.

See **Experts**, page 6



Foreign Minister Wang Yi is flanked by Afghan Foreign Minister Salahuddin Rabbani (left) and Pakistani Foreign Minister Khawaja Muhammad Asif in Beijing on Tuesday for the first China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Foreign Ministers' Dialogue. WANG ZHUANGFEI / CHINA DAILY

With help from China, Pakistan finds common ground with Afghanistan

By ZHANG YUNBI
zhangyunbi@chinadaily.com.cn

China and Pakistan are ready to discuss with Afghanistan extending the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor to Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Wang Yi has said.

Wang also said at a joint news conference after he chaired the first China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Foreign Ministers' Dialogue in Beijing on Tuesday morning that the corridor does not target any third party.

The gathering worked on repairing Afghanistan-Pakistan ties, boosting the war on terrorism and gearing up Afghanistan's rebuilding process.

As a key neighbor to both China and Pakistan, Afghanistan has a strong desire to improve its economy and public livelihood and become part of regional

interconnectivity, Wang said.

Concrete programs and approaches for cooperation regarding the CPEC will be decided through consultation among the three parties on an equal footing, he said, and one of the first options could be improving livelihoods at border areas.

The CPEC is an economic cooperative project and should not be politicized, Wang said. It has nothing to do with existing disputes in the region, including territorial ones, he added.

Afghan Foreign Minister Salahuddin Rabbani said he appreciated China for launching the "unique" trilateral dialogue that aims to promote peace, security, stability and prosperity among the three countries.

The three ministers had "an in-depth exchange of views on win-win development cooperation, with a spe-

cial focus on infrastructure development, to strengthen connectivity among the three countries, including under the Belt and Road Initiative", Rabbani said.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Khawaja Muhammad Asif said the successful implementation of CPEC projects "will serve as a model for enhancing connectivity and cooperation through similar projects with neighboring countries, including Afghanistan, Iran and with central and west Asia".

Lin Minwang, a professor of South Asian studies at Fudan University, said that an increasing number of countries such as Iran and multilateral organizations have displayed an interest in participating in the CPEC.

The CPEC has made remarkable progress in the past few years, and extending it to Afghanistan is a first step for the corridor to become a

blueprint with a wider influence, Lin said.

Another highlight of Tuesday's trilateral dialogue is the consensus reached by Pakistan and Afghanistan on repairing their ties.

Afghanistan agreed to fully echo an action plan proposed by Pakistan to boost their solidarity, which aims to introduce five liaison working groups to cover areas such as politics, military, information, economy and refugee, Wang told reporters.

The three countries also agreed to boost their counterterrorism coordination and cooperation to crack down on any terrorists and terror organs.

Rabbani said Afghanistan will continue with China the "resolute fight" against the terrorist and separatist East Turkestan Islamic Movement organization and their support groups and networks.

Landing in Shanghai



A prototype of the Shanghai Y-10, China's first domestic passenger aircraft, is carried on a truck on Monday to be put on display in Shanghai. The Y-10 was a four-engine narrow-body jet airliner developed in the 1970s by the Shanghai Aircraft Research Institute. It made a successful maiden flight in 1980, but the program was shelved in 1986. YIN LIQIN / CHINA NEWS SERVICE

国内统一编号:CN11-0091 国际标准编号:ISSN0253-9543 邮发代号:1-3
A member of the Asia News Network © 2017 ChinaDaily All Rights Reserved Vol.37 - No. 11747 6 943844 0015015

Ancient oracle bones added as UNESCO memory

By LI LEI
lilei@chinadaily.com.cn

Ancient oracle bone inscriptions – the earliest documentary evidence found in China – became the 13th Chinese documentary heritage inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register, a senior official from the State Archives Administration said on Tuesday.

Excavated in 1899 from the Yin ruins in Anyang, Henan

province, the oracle bone inscriptions are prototypes of modern-day Chinese characters and the embodiment of the continuous evolution of Chinese civilization.

They provide records of divininations and prayers to the gods from people in the late Shang Dynasty (c.16th century-11th century BC).

Wang Shaozhong, deputy head of the State Archives Administration, said the oracle bone inscriptions are the

latest Chinese documentary heritage put on the list since China's Traditional Music Sound Archives were inscribed in 1997.

"With abundant documentary heritage, China will strive to have more such relics recognized to promote traditional Chinese culture," he said.

Oracle bone inscriptions were added to the Memory of the World Register on Oct 30, and Tuesday's news conference represents the official

announcement by Chinese authorities of the inscription. Those authorities include the Ministry of Education, State Language Commission and four other departments.

The most recently added Chinese documentary evidence includes "The Archives of Suzhou Silk from Modern and Contemporary Times" in 2017 and "The Archives of the Nanjing Massacre" in 2015.

See **Oracle**, page 3



One of the oracle bone inscriptions was put on display in Hangzhou in 2015. The bones with inscriptions were uncovered in 1899. LONG WEI / FOR CHINA DAILY

See **Green**, page 3

Experts: Foreign scholars can aid development

From page 1

For example, Man-Chung Tang, a member of the National Academy of Engineering in the United States who was elected to the Chinese Academy of Engineering in 2000, led design and construction projects for a number of bridges in China, including the Yangpu Bridge in Shanghai and the Yangtze Bridge in Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu province.

Meanwhile, David Ho, who was elected to the Chinese Academy of Engineering in 2003, improved the lives of people with HIV/AIDS by helping to develop combination anti-retroviral therapy.

Growing openness

Chen Deliang, a Chinese-born Swedish climatologist who was elected to the Chinese Academy of Sciences this year, has noticed a growing interest in overseas talent and a greater openness toward foreign experts.

"I worked in China as director of science at the National Climate Center between 2002 and 2008. Compared with then, China now offers more opportunities and competitive conditions, such as better salaries for foreign experts, than before," he said.

Among those opportunities, Chen is "extremely proud" of the "Third Pole Environment", a research program for global climate and environmental changes on the plateau of China's Tibet autonomous region and surrounding countries and regions.

International partnerships, including cooperation between China and Sweden, play an important role in the program, which was initiated by CAS in 2009.

"Because Sweden has a long tradition of leading international sustainability and Earth System research, such as hosting the first environmental conference in 1972 and pioneering research in Tibet by Swedish scientists, I believe my international network and experience can be useful," he said.

Yukio Tamura has seen "many research seeds" in the field of wind engineering in China, especially wind-resistant structures and programs designed to reduce the risk of wind-related disasters.

The Japanese national, a former president of the International Association for Wind Engineering who was elected to the Chinese Academy of Engineering this year, has been a professor at Beijing Jiaotong University since 2014, spending more than 180 days in China every year.

"China is the leading country in the construction of tall and super-tall buildings, long-span roof structures and long-span bridges. In addition, it suffers the world's second-highest economic losses as a result of natural disasters, so it has a strong need for education and research in wind engineering. We have many problems to solve before we can achieve a safer and sustainable society. I am so excited to be working in China," he said.

As the coordinator of the 21st Century Center of Excellence at Tokyo Polytechnic University in Japan, Tamura has arranged for more than 50 Chinese researchers to study at the school.

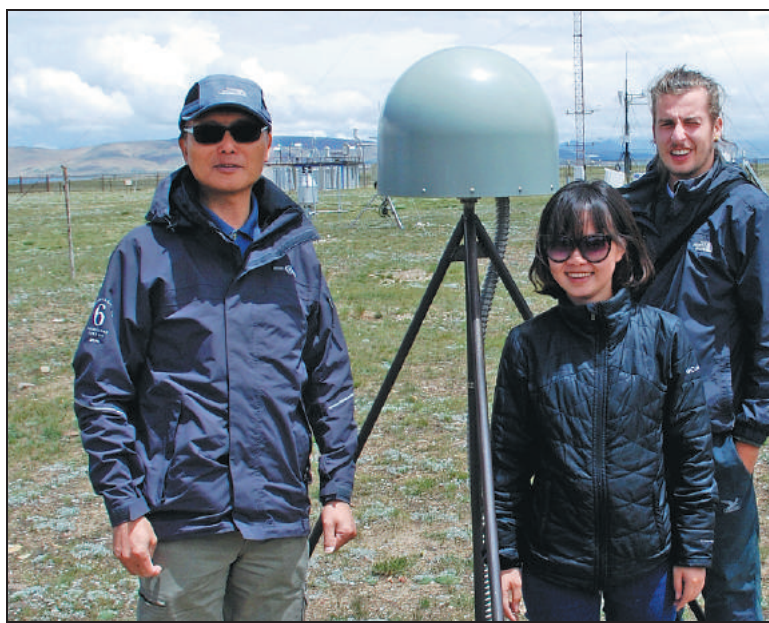
With the support of his host professor and students at Beijing Jiaotong University, Tamura has managed to continue his academic life in China and receives funding from several Chinese colleges and the government.

"I applied to the National Natural Science Foundation of China for funds to study the pedestrian-level wind environment around tall buildings, and received 900,000 yuan (\$137,000) over four years — 2015 to 2018. Chongqing University also provided an extra 2 million yuan," he said.

As a member of the One

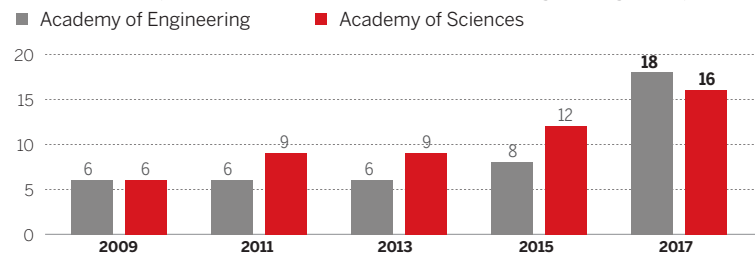


Fraser Stoddart, who was elected to the Chinese Academy of Sciences this year, delivers a lecture at Tianjin University. TONG YU / CHINA NEWS SERVICE



Chen Deliang (left) conducts research in the Tibet autonomous region. PROVIDED TO CHINA DAILY

Number of overseas academicians elected by the two academies (new members are elected every two years)



Countries of origin of overseas academicians



Source: Chinese Academy of Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences

XIA DIWEN / CHINA DAILY

Thousand Talents Plan, a government-backed initiative to recruit foreign experts, he also received 3 million yuan between September 2014 and August.

The program, which was established in 2011, aims to attract about 1,000 high-end experts over a 10-year period. To be eligible, candidates require a doctorate from a university overseas, must have worked in China for three consecutive years and

spent at least two months in the country in each of those years. Every expert accepted to the program is granted at least 1 million yuan, but the figure can rise as high as 5 million yuan.

Fraser Stoddart, one of two Nobel laureates elected to CAS this year, joined the program in 2013, and his membership was extended by three years in August. He is employed as a guest professor at Tianjin University's School

of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology, where he trains young scientists.

"People in their '70s like me should be stepping back and encouraging young people to come forward and conduct research in a totally independent way. The academic environment for students in China is excellent and offers huge opportunities," the UK national said.

While China has made great efforts to attract and



Yukio Tamura

support talent from overseas, it still faces a number of challenges, such as the evaluation procedure for grant applications.

Chen, who has years of research experience in both Sweden and China, highlighted the differences between the two countries' systems. "Sweden uses more international experts as assessors, and the proposals are usually written in English with a just a summary in Swedish. The evaluation procedure in China is far more tortuous," he said.

The academic environment for students in China is excellent.

Fraser Stoddart, member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Donald Grierson, a newly elected member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, has been professor of plant genetics at Zhejiang University since 2011. He was attracted by the "experience of academics in modern research methods" in China and "hardworking Chinese students".

However, his lack of familiarity with the domestic funding system and an inability to write in Chinese makes it difficult for him to obtain funding from local sources.

He is therefore dependent on help from the university, where he was registered as a full professor in April.

"During my career in the UK I probably wrote 200 grant applications and was lucky enough to have around 50 funded. It accounted for at least 10 percent of my scientific life, a time when I did nothing but ask for money. I have no desire to return to that pattern of activity," he said.

In April, the UK citizen was appointed head of an overseas academicians' "master workshop", financed by Zhejiang University, for five years. Five academicians — plant biologists from the United States, New Zealand and France — are the other mem-



Donald Grierson

bers of the group.

When it comes to the future of the Chinese research environment, Chen said the country has done reasonably well in recent years, but work is still needed to provide all researchers, not just the most successful, with a creative and stimulating working environment.

Policies relaxed

Last year, the government of Shanghai relaxed many policies related to applications for permanent residency, or China's "green card".

To deepen the pool of overseas talent, the government removed a ban on applications from people who worked in certain sectors. It also stopped assessing candidates strictly on their work ranking and length of residence, and scrapped its upper age limit of 60.

Beijing quickly followed suit, implementing a system under which applicants can accumulate points in accordance with their educational status, length of service in China and the sectors in which they work.

Applicants must accrue 70 points before they can be recommended for residency.

More than 1,500 permanent residency cards were issued last year, according to the Bureau of Exit and Entry Administration at the Ministry of Public Security. More than 900,000 expats worked in China during the same period, according to the foreign experts' administration.

While Tamura has permanent residence, Chen said he would consider applying if he could find a position where his knowledge and experience were valued and used to maximum effect, and if his family enjoyed the lifestyle.

"For a country like China, I think it is important to create a policy and environment to attract and retain talent, since experts are critical capital for future development," he said.

"I am pretty open to different options. The most important thing is to make a greater contribution in a role that is needed in China and which suits me at the same time."

Contact the writer at lihongyang@chinadaily.com.cn

FIRST PERSON

China can lead the world in new medicine

Nicholas Lemoine, dean of the Academy of Medical Sciences at Zhengzhou University, Henan province, who was recently elected to the Chinese Academy of Engineering



I've been working in China for 10 years, so I am aware of the significance of being recognized as an academician. Liu Jiongtian, president of Zhengzhou University, is already a member, but I never imagined that one day I might also be honored as an academician. I feel very proud.

The sheer scale of the patient population in China is the major difference (from the United Kingdom), both as an opportunity and a challenge. In Zhengzhou, I work at the First Affiliated Hospital, the largest in the world and more than 10 times larger than Bart's (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), where I work in London. In China, most patients only see doctors in the hospital, whereas in the UK most healthcare is delivered outside hospitals by general practitioners in primary care.

It has been exhilarating to create the Academy of Medical Sciences at Zhengzhou University and recruit top talent from across the world to research the most important health problems. Our work developing new therapies and vaccines for cancer is going well, and we are branching out into new areas, such as stem cell technology.

There is a saying, "If you want something done, ask a busy man." I love all of the roles I fulfill, both in China and the UK, but that success would not be possible without the support of fantastic staff who understand exactly what is required to deliver our vision. I think my office director is probably busier than I am, given all the organization required!

Our first priority is to complete building and recruiting for the medical academy in Zhengzhou, but our next mission is to create a network of leading medical schools and their affiliated hospitals to accelerate clinical trials in China. I am the medical director of the National Institute for Health Research Clinical Research Network in the UK, where last year we recruited 660,000 patients to clinical trials from a population of about 65 million people.

Just imagine if we could replicate something similar in China with a population of 1.4 billion people; the potential to accelerate access to new medicines and medical devices through clinical research is something I want to push forward. China has a huge population and a government that is committed to harnessing the power of genomics and new technologies to transform healthcare. I believe China can lead the world in this direction.

Nicholas Lemoine spoke with Li Hongyang.