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## All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/02 15:15

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Here, I will put what I think are the main news on China. So it will be easy for our users to find something important that happened in China during the last months.

To see the last posted click on End on the page line

Today I post an article on the new Labor Law. In the next days, I will search in A.O. what were the main news during the last months and I will add them. So we will have China archives.

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/02 15:18

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KEY ISSUE FOR CHINA'S NEW LABOR LAW : ENFORCEMENT  
(Christian Science Monitor, July 2, 2007)

<http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0702/p11s02-woap.html>

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/02 21:56

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On BBC News, there is a permanent article "How is China ruled"

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/in\\_depth/china\\_politics/government/html/6.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/china_politics/government/html/6.stm)

It's a good one but with a big mistake regarding the People Liberation Army (PLA) It is given under the orders of the People National Assembly.

In fact the PLA is directly under the command of the Party through the Central military commission. When Deng Xiaoping tried to make China a State of Law, he founded a State military commission under the State Council.

As the Party didn't want to lose his power on the PLA, and the latest don't want to be far from the decision power, the two are the same.

When there is a National congress of the CCP (in autumn), there a new Central military commission elected. When 6 months later, in March, the NPC elect a new State military commission with exactly the same people.

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/03 01:32

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HU JINTAO BATTLES THE CCP'S CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE

By Willy Lam (China brief, May 16, 2007)

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is undergoing its worst crisis of confidence since the Tiananmen Square crackdown 18 years ago. While President and CCP General Secretary Hu Jintao is currently preoccupied with the means by which to consolidate the power of his faction at the upcoming 17th Party Congress, a loss of faith in the party as well as a dramatic decline in probity and old-style "combat-readiness" has hit the nation's 71 million party members. Yet, even as a number of retired cadres have proposed relatively radical solutions to these woes, such as the suggestion that the CCP gradually transform itself into a Western European-style socialist democratic party (SDP), Hu has instead chosen to implement Maoist-era ideological campaigns to revive the party's fortunes.

Party morale has deteriorated to such a degree that even official mouthpieces have admitted that the quality of CCP members has declined to new lows. The journal Qiushi ("Seeking Truth") noted earlier this month that some within the party believe in gods and ghosts rather than Marxism-Leninism and they put their faith in personal rather than the

collective." The journal also stated that for an unspecified number of CCP officials and members, "their loyalty regarding the party's nature, goals, programs and road-maps has become attenuated," while others had become "decadent and degenerated, and corrupt and illegal activities" (Qiushi, May 2007). The recent bullish growth in the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock markets has reinforced the mentality—prevalent among CCP members as well as among the public—of "looking at everything with only money in mind." Moreover, the party's disciplinary and anti-graft offices are investigating a record number of cases in which official funds have been diverted toward "playing the bourses"—the crime allegedly committed by former Shanghai Party Secretary Chen Liangyu and his associates.

President Hu's response to this crisis of faith and confidence has been to recycle ideological movements formulated by his large group of political commissars and propaganda specialists. In 2004 and 2005, cadres of all levels were required to sit through weekly ideological classes on "how to uphold the advanced nature of a Communist." The latest indoctrination sessions have centered on the so-called "education about the Three Consciousness." This is a reference to Hu's dictum that party cadres and members must raise "their consciousness of living in dangerous times, their sense of duty as public servants, and the virtue of thriftiness." While talking to officials in Beijing and the provinces, Hu has stressed that party members must "further boost their awareness of hardships and dangers" and that they should "exemplify the spirit of 'plain living and hard struggle'" (Xinhua, March 9). Indeed, during his four-and-a-half-year-old administration, Hu has conducted more propaganda campaigns than did former President Jiang Zemin — usually deemed more conservative than Hu—during his 13-year tenure.

Hu and Premier Wen Jiabao have also tried to purify the party by introducing several regulations with regard to moral standards, anti-corruption practices and politically correct behavior. For example, numerous statutes and codes have been issued forbidding the spouses, children and relatives of senior cadres from going into business. Late last month, Wen unveiled yet another set of penalties for cadres and civil servants who have run afoul of not only the law but also commonly accepted moral precepts. According to the new regulations, officials who have failed to render support to their ailing parents, or who have acquired "second wives" will be censured, and in serious cases, sacked (Zhongguo Xinwenshe, April 30). Earlier stipulations had already barred party cadres and civil servants from gambling, visiting nightclubs and bathhouses and worshipping in temples or churches.

The apparent failure of Hu and Wen to improve the quality and rectitude of CCP cadres and members has resulted in bold calls for the party to make a clean break with the past. The retired vice-president of the People's University, Xie Tao, created a stir in the spring when he noted in a party journal that "the CCP's only way out is through democratic socialism" of the West European variety. "Only constitutional democracy can fundamentally solve the ruling party's problems of corruption and graft," he wrote in the respected journal Yanhuang Chunqiu. "Only democratic socialism can save China." Xie cites Switzerland as a model for a largely egalitarian society with adequate welfare benefits as well as full protection of the rights of workers and farmers (Yanhuang Chunqiu, February 2007). After all, the central plank of the Hu-Wen administration's "putting people first" platform is precisely raising the socioeconomic standards of the country's disadvantaged classes, a goal that has remained illusory so far.

In a similar vein, Chairman Mao's one-time secretary Li Rui has openly called for the adoption of Scandinavian-style democratic socialism. Li, one of President Hu's early mentors, said he agreed with late patriarch Deng Xiaoping that most party members were not even sure what socialism meant. "Yet we can be sure of one thing," Li wrote recently. "Socialism cannot do without democracy; and it cannot do without rule of law" (Wenzhai Bao, February 17). Like-minded professors and retired officials have also "resurrected" the sayings of liberal icons such as deceased CCP General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and the former head of the CCP Propaganda Department Lu Dingyi. Articles and talks by Zhao and Lu relating to comprehensive political reform, or at least allowing the people to speak freely, are being circulated on websites or blogs that have eluded the censors thus far.

Xie, Li and other liberal intellectuals have quite a few things in common. First, they are mostly second- third-generation cadres who joined the CCP much earlier than did either Hu or Wen. While Hu has used draconian methods to prevent the pro-Western views of young or middle-aged intellectuals from emerging into the public sphere for debate, the president is forced to tolerate these occasional outbursts from the Long March veterans. Moreover, these progressive elders are not organized politically. They are not linked with political organizations or non-governmental organizations abroad, thus denying the authorities any pretext to silence them.

Therefore, to stem the tide of "bourgeois liberalization," the propaganda and censorship establishment under senior Politburo member Li Changchun has given carte blanche to the party's "leftists," or remnant Maoists, to attack the likes of Xie and Li Rui. This is despite the fact that Hu and Li Changchun had clashed with the leftists only last year—and used means that included the closing down of a few of their websites—when these arch-conservatives attacked the Hu-Wen leadership for allowing private and foreign capital to purchase state assets and "exploit" Chinese workers. Since Xie's article was released in February, leftist research institutes associated with the former director of the CCP Propaganda Department Deng Liqun have held four conferences to savage Xie for his "wholesale betrayal of Marxism and socialism." The conservatives have also rallied behind prominent individuals, such as the former director of the CCP Organization Department, Zhang Quanqing. In a widely circulated article, Zhang charged that Xie had "openly gone against the state constitution and the party charter." Zhang added that Xie's article had made not only "political mistakes," but also errors not befitting the former professor's status as a senior retired cadre (Gongnong Zhisheng, April 9).

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Yet, to convince the world of the CCP's pro-reform inclinations, the Hu-Wen team has rushed through various measures in the period leading up to the 17th Congress in the fall. Last month, party and state authorities appointed Professor Wan Gang, a non-CCP member, to serve as the minister of science and technology (Shanghai Daily, April 28). This is the first time since the 1950s that a non-party member has been given a ministerial-level job. The leadership has also elevated several so-called "returnees," or Chinese with Western post-graduate degrees, to top positions. Wan received his doctorate in Germany, and the new Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi studied in London for a few years. Moreover, through calculated leaks to the foreign and Hong Kong media, members of Hu's personal think tanks have suggested the possibility of significant political reforms at the 17th Congress. There has been speculation, for instance, that the size of both the Politburo and the Central Committee would be slightly expanded to accommodate more sectors of the population, especially the fast-rising business community.

Liberal intellectuals who are disappointed by President Hu's perennial foot-dragging on reform point to the fact that a few years before he became the head of the CCP, the then vice-president had demonstrated considerable interest in the socialist democratic party (SDP) model. Hu, who was also the president of the Central Party School at the time, had assembled a team of researchers to study the ideology and organization of a number of European SDPs. A retired party cadre noted that Jiang Zemin, Hu and current Vice President Zeng Qinghong have toyed with the idea of borrowing individual elements of the SDP model. Discussion on this topic among members of official think tanks petered out by 2003, however, and Hu is known to have privately scolded the likes of Xie Tao and Li Rui for "adding confusion to the political climate."

Political observers fear that if Hu and his associates remain single-mindedly focused on boosting the political fortunes of their own factions, the largest and richest political party in the world would degenerate into a hodge-podge collection of cabals interested only in power, perks and prerogatives little else.

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/04 14:46

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In spite of very many bad repercussions, China said it will maintain its "One child politics"

<http://www.asianewsnet.net/news.php?aid=10770>

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/09 01:07

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### THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN REMAIN TROUBLED

As China marks 70th anniversary of the July 1937 'Luguo Bridge incident' which started Japan full-scale invasion, relations between the two nations remain troubled

[http://news.monstersandcritics.com/asiapacific/features/article\\_1326875.php/China\\_marks\\_70th\\_anniversary\\_of\\_war\\_with\\_Japan](http://news.monstersandcritics.com/asiapacific/features/article_1326875.php/China_marks_70th_anniversary_of_war_with_Japan)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/10 10:02

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### THE COME BACK OF CONFUCIANISM

The current government sees Confucius in a more positive light : President Hu Jintao kay slogan "A harmonius society" is a conscious evocation of the Confucian value of harmony and balance

<http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0710/p01s03-woap.html?page=1>

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/17 15:20

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THE DIVORCE SITUATION IN CHINA : THE GENUINE'S ONES AND THE FAKE'S ONES

<http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/IG18Ad01.html>

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/07/18 22:37

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Jacques wrote:

Xinjiang is a very hot spot in China. This muslim and turkish speaking aera is supposed to be an "autonomous region". But the majority of the population, the Uighours are looking for independence as the others muslims countries of Central Asia muslim republics of ex-Soviet Union has got after the the end of communism.

This Autonomus region is very important for China. Geopolically speaking, but also because it's the place where is the oil future of China, plus very rare metals and also the place of nuclear test center.

Here is a introduction to one book (I have not yet got) on that question

[http://www.asiasentinel.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=586&Itemid=34](http://www.asiasentinel.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=586&Itemid=34)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/08/04 12:13

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HOW ARE ELECTED THE DELEGATES FOR THE COMING CCP CONGRESS ?

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-08/03/content\\_6470609.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-08/03/content_6470609.htm)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/08/05 04:20

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CHINA AND DEATH PENALTY

Here are two recent statements and indepedent statistics

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-06/09/content\\_6220208.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-06/09/content_6220208.htm)

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-08/02/content\\_6466454.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-08/02/content_6466454.htm)

<http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/06/08/news/china.php>

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Caroline - 2007/09/02 11:32

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Despite the "tension" between the "Treasure Island" & the "Mainland", Taiwan investment in PRC continue to increase: during the first 7 months in 2007, trade between the 2 amounted to 66bn USD (Export to Taiwan totalled 13bn & 53bn in import. Taiwan is the 5th investor in cumulative FDI from 1979 to 2006 in China with 45bn USD representing 6%(after HongKong where an important part is actually Taiwanese capitaux, Japan, BVI & USA. These capital flows have made PRC the World 3rd largest receipt in FDI, after USA & UK.

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KMT is yet seeking a closer trade tie with the Mainland ;)

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/business/2007/07/03/114048/KMTs-Ma.htm>

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Caroline - 2007/09/02 16:52

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While China is having huge trade surplus with America & Europe, the situation is the reverse with ASEAN countries. China recorded huge deficit with countries like Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia. The recent US CRS Report gave a full account of the China-ASEAN economic relation & its impact on USA.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32688.pdf>

:cheer:

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## Re:All about China

Posted by linsi - 2007/09/06 07:23

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China's strong economic growth-

Having a strong China provides a number of important benefits.

China's strong economic growth of around 10 per cent a year since 1990 has halved the number of its citizens living in extreme poverty.

The Chinese economy is assisting Asian countries, contributing to the development of an Asia-wide production network, with other countries supplying parts and components for final assembly in China.

In Vietnam, for example, annual growth has accelerated to nearly 8 per cent as a result.

A Chinese policy-maker has said, "If we can't have a peaceful and prosperous backyard, then there can't be any rise of China." China's exports are keeping inflation low around the world, and its demand for resources is fuelling growth in South-East Asia and Australia.

an excerpt

[http://canberra.yourguide.com.au/detail.asp?class=your+say&subclass=general&story\\_id=1046964&category=opinion](http://canberra.yourguide.com.au/detail.asp?class=your+say&subclass=general&story_id=1046964&category=opinion)

Post edited by: linsi, at: 2007/09/06 07:24

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## Re:All about China

Posted by linsi - 2007/09/06 07:29

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## China's paradox

The paradox is that China is currently both weak and strong. Its potential to be region's pre-eminent great power is obvious, but it is beset by a number of internal weaknesses.

The benefits of economic growth are uneven, with many rural areas missing out and income inequality rising.

The population is ageing and the workforce shrinking.

Industrialisation has caused significant environmental damage.

Air quality is poor in Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong and other cities. China's pollution is also bad for the region for example, China is the largest emitter of sulphur dioxide, and acid rain is damaging forests in Korea and Japan.

China's governance and legal systems remain weak. State-owned enterprises, particularly banks, continue to be a constraint on growth. China is susceptible to new strains of influenza, and a HIV/AIDS epidemic is possible.

an excerpt:

[http://canberra.yourguide.com.au/detail.asp?class=your+say&subclass=general&story\\_id=1046964&category=opinion](http://canberra.yourguide.com.au/detail.asp?class=your+say&subclass=general&story_id=1046964&category=opinion)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Gaofei - 2007/09/26 00:09

How is working the Communist Party of China ?

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-09/17/content\\_6739917.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-09/17/content_6739917.htm)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Gaofei - 2007/10/11 08:52

WHO ARE THE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS ?

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/08/content\\_6846143.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/08/content_6846143.htm)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Gaofei - 2007/10/15 00:37

What the use of a Chinese Communist Party.

See the targets of the XVIIth Congress opening on 2007, October 15th

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7039876.stm>

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Caroline - 2007/10/30 19:05

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To see the last post, go down at the bottom of this page

### Important issues in China's next stage of development

To be a good observer, I think it's important to have an insight into the universe of what's being observed. The following article gives a full account of the major issues PRC is facing under the opening-up reform, started nearly 30 years ago, which is still going on. It helps to read what is in the mind of the Chinese Leaders, what their world is about today.

<http://www.chinaelections.org/en/readnews.asp?newsid=%7B5D3DA771-B5FF-46B4-88AB-B0271DEC0762%7D>

Urban and rural inequality as well as environment and energy problems are among the critical issues in the Mainland, as in all developing countries. The situation in PRC might be much more serious in terms of scale and duration due to the size of the country. The architect of the reform, Deng Xiaoping might have estimated that the reform would take a century to mature and had ordered that the Four cardinal principles on the reform be sustained over 100 years

As a result of the reform, the biggest change in the economy is the urbanization, the rural population has shrunk to 56% at the end of 06 against 74% in 1990 and 64% in 01. The sharp rise in income disparity is attributed to the flourishing of the tertiary sector in recent years, particularly the financial industry after entry to WTO in December 2001 (39,5 % in 2006 & estimated at 43,3 % in 2010 against 31,9% in 1993 and 23,7% in 1978, the year where the reform is "decreed") to the detriment of the primary sector (11,8 % in 2006 against 19,5% in 1993 and 28,1% in 1978). The more the service sector develops, the bigger will be the income gap (the wage ratio of banking & insurance to agriculture was 2.55 in 1999).

However, statistics show that rural poverty continues to decline. The number of rural residents living below the poverty line (the minimum level of income high enough to satisfy basic needs) as set by the Mainland government declined substantially from 250 million in 1978, or 30.7% of the population, to 24 million in 2005, or 2.5% of the population.:cheer:

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/11/08 19:54

### WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE WORD "DEMOCRACY" IN CHINA

<http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/IK09Ad01.html>

Post edited by: Jacques, at: 2007/11/08 19:55

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/11/18 14:51

### THE NEW LEADERS OF CHINA FOR THE FIVE NEXT YEARS

On 21 October 2007, The 17th CPC Congress elected the 204 members of his Central Committee, its 167 alternate members and the 127 members of the Central Commission for discipline inspection. On 22 the new members of the politburo and the nine powerful members of the Standing Committee of the Politburo have been electected.

Comments will come soon

List of the 17th Central committee 204 members

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content\\_6917665.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content_6917665.htm)

List of the 167 Alternate members of the 17th Central committee

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content\\_6917679.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content_6917679.htm)

List of the 17th Politburo

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/22/content\\_6921383.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/22/content_6921383.htm)

Standing committee Of the Political Bureau

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[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/22/content\\_6921284.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/22/content_6921284.htm)

List of the members of the Central committee Secretariat  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/22/content\\_6921457.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/22/content_6921457.htm)

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content\\_6917679.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content_6917679.htm)

List of the 121 members of the CCP Central Commission dor Discipline Inspection (In charge of fighting the corruption inside the CPC)  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content\\_6917392.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/21/content_6917392.htm)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/11/18 15:01

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### THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CCP

Here is the full text of the constitution o fr the CCP, amended and adopted at the 17th CCP congress, on October 21, 2007

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/25/content\\_6944738.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/25/content_6944738.htm)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2007/11/26 00:22

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25 November 2007

How many public holidays for Chinese workers

[http://www.economist.com/displayStory.cfm?story\\_id=10184647](http://www.economist.com/displayStory.cfm?story_id=10184647)

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## Re:All about China

Posted by Jacques - 2008/07/30 08:17

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29 July 2008

Human rights group Amnesty International has accused China of breaking a pledge to improve its rights record when it was picked to host the Olympic games.

Here is the text of the report

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/29\\_07\\_08\\_amnesty\\_china.pdf](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/29_07_08_amnesty_china.pdf)

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