CPC General Secretary Xi Jinping underscores role of county Party chiefs

Speaking at the first seminar for county-level Party chiefs on Jan. 12, General Secretary Xi Jinping of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee lauded the role of county level governments, and underscored the integral role that county chiefs play in ensuring efficiency. Xi said county-level governments had shouldered more responsibility in the implementation of reform measures, the promotion of the rule of law and the enforcement of strict Party discipline. Thus, Party chiefs must acknowledge their authority and exercise self-discipline in their work. Counties are the joints that link the higher and lower levels of the Party and the government, Xi said, adding that county-level CPC committees were the “front-line headquarters” and county Party chiefs the “front-line commanders in chief.”

Xi Jinping also stressed that all officials should be responsible and committed. “Officials must not only care about their position but also their duties. They must not only be after power.”

Xi Jinping underscored the need for officials to continue to study Marxist theory and maintain a firm stance on matters of principle, including on the system of “socialism with Chinese characteristics.” Furthermore, Xi asked county officials to put the people first and to avoid the selfish interests of reputation and rank.

Xi then said that although China was forging ahead with its goal of building a moderately prosperous society, there were still people living in poverty. Therefore, this was an important area to address, especially for officials stationed in underdeveloped counties. “To be a good Party chief, you must put the people first,” Xi underscored.

Xi recalled that when he was a Party chief, he would often cycle to villages to conduct field research. He said he sometimes had to carry his bike across rivers and that it was “quite hard work,” but it brought him closer to the people.

County-level Party chiefs are role models within their localities and thus should lead by example and put people-oriented programs into practice, Xi said, adding that they should oppose and rectify any undesirable work styles.

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Xi's advice sparked a heated discussion among Internet users on Weibo, the Chinese version of Twitter, after the anecdote and video were posted on the official account of the People's Daily.

User Linxiaojianxia endorsed Xi's advice, saying it is true that “We should leave whatever is unfinished by midnight to the next day.”

General Secretary Xi Jinping at the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee attended a seminar for county level Party chiefs in Beijing on Jan. 12, 2014.

The woman who ‘assists departures’

Zhang Weiwei tells you How China Is Pulling Ahead

Major events in January

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China-CHELAC foruma new beginning

The First Ministerial Meeting of the Forum of the China and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) opened in Beijing on Aug. 6, 2014.

"The China-CELAC forum will contribute to the world’s prosperity, as well as China-CELAC development and South-South cooperation," Xi said at the Beijing forum.

As one of the world’s most vibrant regions in terms of economic growth, Latin America and the Caribbean islands attach great importance to developing friendly relations and cooperation with China and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, laying a foundation for developing Beijing-CELAC ties. In addition, the common aspiration to raise the global profile of emerging economies and developing countries has united China and the bloc closely.

According to a report on the development of Latin America and the Caribbean issued by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2014, China-Latin America relations will have significant innovations on content and mechanisms in the near future. First, China’s reform experience has attracted lots of attention from countries in the region. They see China as an opportunity for regional growth and have expectations for China’s sustainable development. Second, developing ties with China has become a consensus in the region. Latin American countries hope to expand export to China and get more support from China on infrastructure development and infrastrutures due to China’s market scale, investment capability and technological strength.

"Ecuador President Rafael Correa Delgado and I said that China can help Latin America realize economic restructuring and social transformation through talent training, technology transfers and financing capital. However, both China and CELAC need to agree on some fundamental issues," Guo Jie, an associate professor at the School of International Studies of Peking University, said at the Beijing forum.

"The China-CELAC forum will be ‘reasonable’ when setting goals and will maintain flexibility in its macro-control policies. It will also maintain stability to allow both traditional and new engines of growth to meet their full potential. "The Chinese economy has entered a ‘new normal’ phase, with positive developments to medium-to-high speed growth reflecting professional adjustments in the world economy and is consistent with the low of economics, Li said in a keynote speech at the World Economic Forum (WEF) annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland.

"New normal" is the main theme of China’s economic plans for 2015. At the country’s annual central economic work meeting in December, Premier Li Keqiang said that China needs to encourage mass entrepreneurship and innovation and mobilize the wisdom and power of the people. "We need to encourage more self-employment and entrepreneurship, especially in rural areas and in technology and innovation," he said.

China’s economy grew 7.4 percent in 2014, registering a 24-year record low. The growth, however, was lower than China’s target of 7.5 percent for last year. China’s real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 6.9 percent in the first quarter this year, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

"The economic slowdown is expected and desirable, as it is driven mainly by a slowdown in fixed investment, especially in real estate and manufacturing, which both face oversupply problems," said Zhu Haibin, chief China Economist of PwC, PricewaterhouseCoopers.

"Service-sector expansion was stable, the unemployment rate remained under control, household income surpassed economic growth, and China’s high-speed train industry started to narrow, noted Zhu. "These important features in China’s ‘new normal’ process, or economic rebalancing."

Looking ahead, adjustments in the economy are expected to release growth potential to drive China to growth rates of 6 to 6.5 percent by excess capacity. The country will maintain a relatively high growth rate in 2015 according to the general expectations.

At last December’s tone-setting economic work meeting, Premier Li Keqiang said that the economy still faces many challenges and "turbulence's long" downward pressures. The meeting did not give a specific growth target for 2015, but said that the government's growth target will be "reasonable" when setting goals and will maintain flexibility in its macro-control policies.

The Chinese government usually announces its macro-control economic target at the annual session of the National People’s Congress in March.

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General Secretary Xi Jinping of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee stressed “political rules” at a central Party discipline plenary session, vowing to deepen the anti-corruption campaign. Xi addressed the assembled members of the fifth plenary session of the CPC’s Central Commission for Discipline Inspectors (CCDI) on Jan. 13 on the country’s corruption eradication efforts. Xi demanded that discipline and rules move to a more important position, declaring that Party rules are an important test of loyalty for Party members. He told Party members to follow the Party Constitution and fine traditions of the Party. Political discipline and rules exist to enable CPC cadres to defend the authority of the CPC Central Committee, aligning themselves with the committee in deed and thought, at all times and in any situation. Party unity must be ensured, he added. Organizational procedures must be obeyed by Party members conferring with their superiors when handling major issues, Xi underlined. Members must not overstep their authority and must obey the decisions of the Party. Officials must supervise their families and the staff working around them. They should not give tacit consent to anyone seeking illegitimate interests through their association. The atmosphere of discipline and rules must be systemic within the whole Party, and leading officials, especially senior leading officials, must play an exemplary role. Xi’s address indicated that Party rules must be obeyed and implemented without compromise. The fifth plenary session of the CCDI was held in Beijing from Jan. 12-14. The session summarized the last year’s achievements and made plans for 2015. Wang Qishan, the Secretary of the CCDI, said at the panel discussion during the plenary session that the anti-corruption efforts are always “moving forward.” “We must maintain strong political determination, and not just do it for a campaign, or just for a while. We must keep our unaltered pace, manage speed and strength, and go deeper into the construction of a clean Party,” he said. The plenary session listed seven priorities for anti-corruption work in 2015 in a communiqué on Jan. 14, including tightening up internal management, keeping an eye on state-owned enterprises, and maintaining high pressure to curb corruption. The anti-corruption drive in 2014 was “efficient”, said Xi. “We will not slacken off on this path, but will keep the same intensity. We will handle all cases as soon as we are aware of them. We will hold the sharp sword of counter corruption high, and produce a powerful shock.” China’s fierce anti-corruption campaign in 2014 saw a number of high profile cases that shocked the country, including Zhou Yongkang, former member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and Xu Caihou, former vice chairman of the Central Military Commission. According to the CCDI, cases involving 68 high-level officials are under investigation or have been closed. A total of 71,748 Chinese officials were punished in 2014 for violations of the eight point anti-graft rules. Xi Jinping said the war on corruption was far from over in his address, despite the country’s many achievements. He evaluated the anti-corruption drive in 2014 as “efficient”, saying the work was as a matter of life or death for the Party and the nation. He acknowledged that the Party had fought corruption with “a strong sense of responsibility and a deep commitment to our mission.” “We must have a zero-tolerance attitude in investigating and punishing corruption, and the cases must be handled without compromise. Our courage to scrape the toxins off the bones will not diminish,” said Xi. “We will not slacken off on this path, but will keep the same intensity. We will handle all cases as soon as we are aware of them. We will hold the sharp sword of counter corruption high, and produce a powerful shock.” China.org.cn Tuesday, January 27, 2015 PAGE 3 Party members urged to follow political rules

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The woman who ‘assists departures’

As a makeup artist at the funeral home in Kaiyuan City, Yunnan Province, Bai Yan has seen many deaths as Daigo Kobayashi in the Oscar-winning movie “Departures.” All Bai wished was for the deceased could be attended to gently during their last journey in life.

In 1971 into a family of the Yi ethnic group, Bai joined the funeral industry in 1988 as a teenager. Over the past two decades, she has felt sad and lost, but she has also been proud and happy. “I choose to do this job, and I won’t regret it,” she said.

Bai’s first assignment was to collect a body in a remote valley. She recalls the experience vividly. “It was covered by a straw mat, stinky and bleated. I didn’t know how to lift it up. I didn’t know if I should take the head or the feet,” she said.

At that time, she was so scared that she was rooted to the spot with her hands badly trembling and sweating.

Many of her co-workers believed this little girl would quit the job sooner or later, but to their surprise, she stuck to it. Gradually, she got used to the job and performed outstandingly in it.

In 1998, a worker fell into an ore mixer and died tragically. Some parts of his body were scattered outside the miner and some in it. Normally, Bai just needed to gather up the parts outside the mixer and put them into a coffin, but seeing the gruesome faces of the man’s family, she decided to find out all parts she could and make the body complete. All her finger nails were bleeding when she looked for the parts inside the miner.

“For me, this is the happiest moment that I have ever had in my life. It makes me feel that I am doing something worthwhile,” Bai said.

Over the past years, she has treated all the customers with gentleness. “The affairs of the dead are very important to the families. I want to break my promise to ‘do the job well,’ Bai said. “My effort is worth it.”

Despite her outstanding performance, however, Bai was not popular in private life. Due to the job, her friends grew apart from her. Her relatives grumbled about her. When she got married, only her co-workers and two of her husband’s best friends attended the ceremony.

“My happiest moment is when I receive praise from the family of the dead,” Bai said.

In 2003, a traffic accident occurred in Kaiyuan. A truck fell off a deep valley and the driver was killed at the scene. When Bai reached the spot, it was in the middle of the night. The others suggested that she wait until the morning, but she insisted on collecting the body immediately, for the best timing. She climbed down the valley hundreds of meters deep, tumbled through the bushes, found the body and carried it up the cliff with her co-workers.

“She was admitted into the Party, and died tragically. Some parts of his body were scattered outside the miner and some in it. Normally, Bai just needed to gather up the parts outside the mixer and put them into a coffin, but seeing the gruesome faces of the man’s family, she decided to find out all parts she could and make the body complete. All her finger nails were bleeding when she looked for the parts inside the miner. Her relatives grumbled about her. When she got married, only her co-workers and two of her husband’s best friends attended the ceremony.

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