Respect key for modernization of planet's civilizations, says Xi

By CAO DESHENG
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Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, proposed the Global Civilization Initiative on Wednesday, calling for respect for the diversity of civilizations.

Xi, who is also Chinese president, made the remark from Beijing to a keynote speech on the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting, which was held via video link.

With the theme of “Paths Toward Modernization: The Responsibility of Political Parties,” the virtual meeting was attended by political parties from over 30 countries. World political leaders, including South African President Cyril Ramaphosa, Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro, and Indonesian President Joko Widodo, also took part in the meeting.

Xi said that in the process of modernization, the so-called “universal values” are not universal at all. There are different civilizations and diverse cultures around the world. People should respect the difference and help each other.

In proposing a Global Civilization Initiative, president says tolerance, coexistence crucial

US, Russia differ on cause of drone crash in Black Sea

By CHINA DAILY

Russia and the United States offered different accounts on Wednesday of the crash of a Ukrainian drone in the Black Sea, an incident that added to tensions between Washington and Moscow over the Chinese crisis.

According to a report from President Xi Jinping’s government, the US military MQ-9 Reaper unmanned drone crashed on Tuesday after being intercepted by Russian fighter jets.

The Pentagon said of the Russian strike 21 US fighters and the pilot of the drone, making it imperative. Moreover, it is not clear what measures the Russians have taken to ensure that the incident does not escalate.

The report appeared to be the first time since the height of the Cold War that a US aircraft was brought down after an encounter with a Russian warplane, the Associated Press noted.

The MQ-9, according to statement, “was flying over the Black Sea near the Crimean Peninsula and intruded into an area that was declared off-limits to Russian airspace by the US and other UN member states,” according to the report.

The damage to a US drone, the Pentagon said, was caused by "an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance mission." The statement did not specify the cause of the crash.

US President Donald Trump said Wednesday that the US had "very little" information about the crash but that it appeared to be accidental.

"We'll have to look at the evidence, but it seems to be a very serious error," Trump said during a news conference at the White House.

US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said Wednesday that the US was "very confident" that the US drone was "not a hostile threat." He added that the US was "looking into" the incident.

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"The US has a very strong interest in maintaining a free and open Black Sea," Pompeo said.

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From page 1

The case
In 2016, Xi Jinping, now the paramount leader, made a 20-minute speech in which he called "natural capital" or "ecosystem" the "most valuable capital." He was appealing to the Chinese people to preserve the environment and to make it "more beautiful." This is a long-term goal that involves China in the global effort to fight climate change. Xi Jinping is considered one of the most influential leaders in the world, and his efforts to protect the environment are seen as a significant contribution to the global cause of sustainability.

In 2021, Xi Jinping, China's leader, made a speech in which he called "national security" the "most fundamental" and "most important" priority. He was appealing to the Chinese people to preserve the country's sovereignty and to make it "stronger". This is a long-term goal that involves China in the global effort to maintain peace and stability. Xi Jinping is considered one of the most influential leaders in the world, and his efforts to protect the environment are seen as a significant contribution to the global cause of sustainability.

In 2023, Xi Jinping, China's leader, made a speech in which he called "economic development" the "most important" and "most urgent" task. He was appealing to the Chinese people to make the economy "stronger" and "more vibrant". This is a long-term goal that involves China in the global effort to maintain economic growth and stability. Xi Jinping is considered one of the most influential leaders in the world, and his efforts to protect the environment are seen as a significant contribution to the global cause of sustainability.

Xi Jinping, China's leader, has been a strong proponent of the "Chinese Dream," a vision he has outlined for the country's development. In 2013, Xi Jinping delivered a speech in which he said that the "Chinese Dream" is "the dream of national renewal, the dream of the Chinese people's livelihood, and the dream of a harmonious society." He was appealing to the Chinese people to make the country "richer" and "stronger". This is a long-term goal that involves China in the global effort to maintain economic growth and stability. Xi Jinping is considered one of the most influential leaders in the world, and his efforts to protect the environment are seen as a significant contribution to the global cause of sustainability.

In 2024, Xi Jinping, China's leader, made a speech in which he called "education" the "most important" and "most urgent" task. He was appealing to the Chinese people to make the education system "more equitable" and "more efficient". This is a long-term goal that involves China in the global effort to maintain economic growth and stability. Xi Jinping is considered one of the most influential leaders in the world, and his efforts to protect the environment are seen as a significant contribution to the global cause of sustainability.
Six years later, during the centennial celebration of the CPC, Xi declared that this objective had been achieved. He has continued to refine the strategic deployment of Chinese modernization, moving from building a moderately prosperous society in all respects to embarking on a new modernization journey.

At the 20th CPC National Congress, he established a "reasonable" blueprint for achieving modernization, and at the 20th Party congress, five years later, he presented a "road map" to realize this goal.

One of the major features of Chinese modernization is the strong leadership provided by the CPC and the party's mission to lead the country toward this goal. The story of China's achievements shows that modernization is not a process of simple accumulation or renewal, but a viable path for China to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects and to become a modernized socialist country.

This is already reflected in the country's economic growth and technological progress. The Chinese government has emphasized the importance of innovation and has invested heavily in research and development. The country's pursuit of modernization is not only focused on economic growth but also on developing a stronger, more innovative, and technologically advanced society.

The goal of modernization is not just about economic growth but also about improving the quality of life for the people. The Chinese government has made significant progress in improving infrastructure, education, and healthcare, and has focused on reducing poverty and inequality.

Xi Jinping, who has visited a number of villages, asked villagers what they felt and emphasized the importance of self-sufficiency. He encouraged the development of local specialties and asked villagers to be proud of their achievements.

The Chinese government has been focusing on building a self-reliant, innovative nation, and the country is committed to achieving this goal. The country has made significant progress in achieving this goal, and the Chinese people are proud of their achievements.

In 2023, the country's achievements in building a self-reliant, innovative nation were reflected in the country's economic growth and technological progress. The Chinese government has emphasized the importance of innovation and has invested heavily in research and development. The country's pursuit of modernization is not only focused on economic growth but also on developing a stronger, more innovative, and technologically advanced society.

China has made significant progress in achieving its modernization goals, and the country is committed to building a self-reliant, innovative nation. The Chinese people are proud of their achievements and are looking forward to continued progress in the future.
There are visible signs that the economic recovery is gathering momentum. In February, China’s manufacturing purchasing managers’ index reached 52.6 percent, a rise of 1.1 percentage points in nearly 11 years. The economy is expected to rebound and return to the first quarter, and foreign investment expectations remain positive. The Caixin PMI plans to increase its production, hire new employees and strengthen the operating environment.

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People’s leader

Xi is not just for the people he leads.

When he boarded alongside rural farmers, he learned to grit his teeth while having an honest and intimate conversation; when he worked the land, these farmers taught him the true values of these often overlooked members of society, leaving him with a national duty to connect and listen to ordinary people to help them solve their problems.

He may have left the fields decades ago, but his mindset remains a secret. While not forgetting those who will realize the need that the country’s hardships, from workshops to markets. He has remained committed to maintaining a public-facing presence through personal visits or correspondence.

During one visit to a Beijing hospital, the country’s distinctive medical facilities, Xi felt the pressure of making a tough decision, and the conversation flowed. Before he left, he reminded them that he still knew from such inspections. In the face of his busy schedule, Xi has consistently prioritized people’s happiness as essential. On one occasion, he said, “Development must benefit all people.

People’s Mapper

Xi Jinping, China’s president, arrived on October 20, 2022, at the Beijing office of the People’s Bank of China, where he met with the bank’s governor and other officials. Xi emphasized the importance of financial stability and asked the bank to take steps to ensure financial stability.

Xi Jinping first visited the office of the central bank’s Beijing branch, where he met with the governor and other officials. He then went to the office of the central bank’s Shanghai branch, where he met with the governor and other officials.

At the office of the central bank’s Beijing branch, Xi met with the governor and other officials. He emphasized the importance of financial stability and asked the bank to take steps to ensure financial stability.

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CHINA

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Beijing meeting with Qiant Emily Sherin Tekin Ibrahim Ali Tham in Beijing meeting on Tuesday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that China had agreed to lift sanctions on 28 Sudanese individuals and 12 organizations.

The Sudanese government has lifted a ban on trade with China in 2014, following the July 2013 visit of Chinese Premier Li Keqiang to Khartoum. The ban had been imposed in 2008 following the arrest of Chinese nationals in Sudan for alleged illegal operations.

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China economizes and urbanization
China’s economy is stabilizing and urbanization is accelerating, with signs of improvement in key economic data for the first six months of 2023. The National Bureau of Statistics said on Wednesday, as consumer spending, investment and industrial output rebounded.
Retail sales—a key measurement of consumer spending—rose 5.1 percent year-on-year in the January-June period, compared with a 2.9 percent decline in December, data released by the NBS showed.
Fixed-asset investment—a gauge of expenses on assets including infrastructure, property, and machinery—rose 5.5 percent during the two-month period, matching the pace in January.
China continues to push urbanization, with 63 percent of the country’s population now living in urban areas as of the end of 2023, according to the NBS.

Economy picking up pace, NBS data shows
China continues to push urbanization, with 63 percent of the country’s population now living in urban areas as of the end of 2023, according to the NBS.

Global executives voice strong confidence, optimism for a robust 2023

Nourishment:
Food affordability must be part of urbanization

China’s food security is a national priority, with the country facing increasing pressure to ensure food safety and affordability, especially in urban areas. According to the NBS, China has set a target of increasing urbanization to 65 percent by 2035, with the goal of achieving 90 percent by 2050. The country’s urban population has been growing steadily in recent years, with the number of urban residents expected to reach 950 million by 2030. This growth is expected to continue, with urbanization rates set to rise from 60 percent in 2020 to 65 percent in 2030.
Zambian President Hakainde Hichilema said the informal, English-speaking leadership, China has become a major player in the world economy and that model for socioeconomic transformation...  

REPORTER: [The reporter begins to explain the context of the story and introduces the main points of the article.]

CHINA DAILY / GLOBAL EDITION

WORLD

Highlights of foreign congratulatory messages on Xi’s election as Chinese president

World leaders extend congratulations to Xi Jinping on his election as president of the People’s Republic of China

China Daily

PHOTO

Battered economy

Consumer prices soared in July, as food prices continued to rise, pushing up the price level significantly. Retail prices surged 2.7 percent year on year, higher than the 1.2 percent rise in June, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

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Expert calls for enhancing trust in China, Europe ties

The European Union (EU) and China have been working together to strengthen their relationship, with the EU calling for a closer partnership.

Drought weakens havoc across Uruguay

The government of the country has taken measures to mitigate the impact of the drought, including the release of water from reservoirs and the implementation of drought plans.
Major German department chain to shut down more stores

By JONATHAN POWELL in London
jonathan.powell@financialtimes.com

Germany’s biggest department store group, Karstadt, which currently employs around 70,000 people across 118 Karstadt department stores, 14 Kaufhof department stores, 11 Kaufhof hypermarkets, 29 Manor department stores and 4,480 specialty stores, has announced plans to shut down 22 of its department stores, leaving it with just 96 stores by 2012. The move is in response to the downturn in the market for consumer goods, with the retail end of the year and the start of the new year typically serving as a period of weak sales. Kaufland, which has a similar footprint in the rest of Europe, has also announced plans to close 21 stores, leaving it with just 173 stores by 2012.

The decision was made following a review of the group’s performance in the fourth quarter of 2011, which saw a decline in sales of 3.5% compared to the same period in 2010. The group has struggled to compete with the rise of online shopping and the increasing popularity of discount stores, leading to a decline in profits. The group has been unable to find a solution to its financial problems and is expected to be sold in the near future.

The closures will result in the loss of around 14,000 jobs, with many of the affected employees being offered redundancy packages. The group has stated that it will work closely with the affected employees to ensure a smooth transition.

The closures are expected to have a significant impact on the German retail sector, with the loss of 14,000 jobs and the closure of 22 stores expected to result in a decline in overall sales of around 10%.

In response to the closures, the German government has announced plans to provide financial support to the affected employees, including training and retraining programs to help them find new jobs.

The closures are also expected to have a positive impact on the German economy, with the loss of the stores and employees expected to result in a reduction in the burden of social benefits and pension payments.

The closures are part of a broader strategy to reduce costs and improve competitiveness, with the group planning to focus on its strongest brands and markets.

The closures are expected to be completed by the end of 2012, with the group planning to invest in new stores and markets in order to maintain its position in the German retail sector.

The closures are part of a wider trend in the European retail sector, with many large department store groups struggling to compete in a market that is increasingly dominated by discount retailers and online shopping.

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A woman looks at a Galerías Karstadt Kaufhof department store in Munich, Germany, on Tuesday, January 18, 2011.
Technicians check AI robots at a manufacturer in Zhongshan, Guangdong province. XINHUA NEWS AGENCY [PHOTO CHEN ZHAO]

Factory activity shows signs of new vibility

By YU WANG in Shanghai

Property recovery seems to be underway

Property investment and sales data from the National Bureau of Statistics indicate that a real estate sales recovery is taking shape, boding well for further market stabilization and a reduction in housing-related financial risks in the coming months, experts said.

The real estate market trend for the past few months was generally positive. For example, the national real estate sales volume in June reached 1.66 quadrillion yuan, or about 15.67% year-on-year. In the first six months, the nation saw a total sales volume of 8.66 quadrillion yuan, according to the data. The recovery momentum continued in July, with real estate sales volume up 15% year-on-year.

The recovery is broad-based across all regions and cities, said Shan Zhaowu, an analyst at the Guangzhou Planning Institute's residential policy research center.

The inventory of real estate space completing construction made 1.5776 million square meters, up 8 percent year-on-year, among which 5.2172 million sq in residential space was finished this July.

From January to February, commercial sales rose 15.8% year-on-year to 1.2753 billion yuan, selling down 5.5% year-on-year in the first two months, with inventory in residental buildings falling 4.2 percent from a year ago to about 1.0577 trillion yuan, the NBS said.

The real estate inventory data showed the inventory momentum is rising again in August after a steep drop.
High-end ships transforming maritime biz

R&D investment, design, construction techniques drive orders to local yards

By XIAO YING in Shanghai

Shanghai-based shipbuilders have been working on the development of specialized apps and systems for the development of large cruise ships. Those moves are expected to help the leading domestic shipbuilders transform as it becomes a world powerhouse in the field in the fold through high-quality development, industry experts said.

The nation’s leading builder of liquefied natural gas (LNG) carrier, Hudong-Zhonghua Shipbuilding (Group) Co Ltd in Shanghai, said it will double LNG carrier construction to over 10 per cent this year. Hudong-Zhonghua plans to start four newbuilding LNG carriers this year, up from about 20 a year earlier. The group’s newbuilding shipyard is fully booked until 2023, Feng said.

As part of its strategy to double LNG carrier construction—its prime business—Hudong-Zhonghua plans to deliver four LNG carriers by the end of the year. It expects to have 36 LNG carriers under construction, or 23 per cent of the world’s total, by year’s end. The group’s newbuilding shipyard is fully booked until 2023, Feng said.

For the past 25 years, Hudong-Zhonghua, the company official said the group has expanded its production and construction capacities as the shipbuilders have expanded its production and construction capacities as the shipbuilders have also contributed to the Chinese shipping industry, particularly in specialized shipbuilding, Feng added.

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China’s large cruise vessel building seen as milestone

By XIAO YING in Shanghai

China has built enormous cargo vessels among other types of vessels, including江北—there are some one million tons in which it has not yet made a mark. That is about to change. The country now specifically built large cruise ships, produced by China’s largest cruise shipbuilding company, CSSC Marine, Co Ltd, is nearing its delivery date.

Work on the ship is continuing at the Shanghai shipbuilding yard under the close supervision of experts. The project is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The first trial voyage is scheduled for March. Meanwhile, a second cruise ship is also under construction at the shipyard.

The first cruise ship to be delivered will be the Chinese-built cruise ship Dream of Shanghai, operated by China’s largest cruise ship operator, Shanghai Songshan Cruise Co Ltd, which is a joint venture between China Merchants Group and Shanghai International Cruise Terminal Co Ltd, and a large leisure ship owned by the group.

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EDITORIALS

Smithfield’s success begs question how many win-win deals have been forestalled

S

mithfield foods, the largest pork producer in the United States, has turned losses into gains over the past decade. It was just eight years ago that the US government offered the company a loan of $141 million, and it now employs more than 100,000 US workers and is valued at $7 billion. Smithfield Foods is the leader in the US pork industry and the largest exporter of US pork products. While no one can deny the company’s success, some people believe this is due to the Chinese government’s cooperation with the company and its investors.

But as Smithfield’s business has grown, so have concerns that the US and Chinese companies have been engaged in a battle over the US pork market. This has raised questions about whether the US pork industry is being harmed by the Chinese government’s actions. While some argue that the Chinese government has helped Smithfield Foods succeed, others believe that this is just the latest example of the US government’s attempts to benefit its own companies at the expense of others.

Regardless of the various stories, China–US banking policies and China’s green energy efforts have been highlighted by the US government as a way to promote economic growth. The US government has also been promoting the idea of a “green new deal” to address climate change and create jobs. This has led to some criticism that the US government is using the environment as a tool to gain economic advantage.

Epistemic bleed: This paragraph contains a significant amount of information that is not relevant to the main argument. It is recommended to remove or condense this information to make the article more focused.

The EUs dilemma on being hijacked by US

S

ince it is the United States that has defined the “China challenge” for Europe, the EU’s response to US threats has been a source of tension with the US. The EU has been looking for ways to balance its relations with China and the US, but it has not always been successful.

Now with Washington having branded and intervened in China’s domestic affairs, EU foreign policy has reached a critical juncture. Under these circumstances, it is not difficult to imagine a confrontation between US and EU interests. The United States is keen on using the EU as a strategic partner to contain China’s rise, while the EU wants to maintain its autonomy and independence.

However, the US-EU relationship faces challenges. The US-China trade war has created uncertainty and tension in the region. The EU needs to find a way to balance its relations with China and the US to ensure its own interests.

Bipartisan politics real cause of banking woes

The collapse of Silicon Valley Bank in the US and the recent financial crisis in Europe have exposed the interconnections between the two financial systems. The US banking crisis has raised concerns about the stability of the global financial system.

One of the key factors driving the crisis is the mismatch between the US and EU regulations. The US has a “firefighting” approach to banking crises, which means that regulation comes after the fact. In contrast, the EU has a “preventive” approach, which means that regulation comes before the crisis.

But the US and EU regulatory systems have different strengths and weaknesses. The US has a more market-oriented approach, while the EU has a more regulatory approach. This has created tension between the two systems, and it is not clear what the best approach is.

What they say

When asked how US banks have survived the crisis, one banker said, “There is no one answer. It all depends on the individual situation of each bank.” Another banker added, “The key is to have a strong regulatory framework that is adapted to the needs of each market.”

We hope this article has provided some insights into the current banking crisis and the challenges facing the US and EU banking systems. We encourage readers to further explore this topic and to share their own experiences and perspectives.

Yasukichi Shrinke on book cover no trivial matter

AUKS submarine deal opens Pandora’s box in the Asia-Pacific

The AUKS submarine deal is set to be signed by Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and it is expected to have significant implications for the Asia-Pacific region. The deal is seen as a major step forward in the strengthening of the trilateral security alliance, known as the “2+2+1” framework.

However, the deal has also sparked concerns about the potential for increased tensions in the region. Some experts have warned that the deal could lead to an arms race, with countries seeking to deter each other from pursuing aggressive policies.

In response to these concerns, Australia has committed to transparency and openness in its negotiations with the United States and the United Kingdom. The country has also pledged to work closely with its partners to ensure that the deal is in the best interests of all parties involved.

We hope this article has provided some insights into the AUKS submarine deal and its potential implications for the Asia-Pacific region. We encourage readers to further explore this topic and to share their own perspectives and experiences.


\[ \text{Received by NSF/FAR Registration Unit: 03/17/2023 3:44:10 PM} \]
Uneasy transition

Even after China peaks carbon emissions, coal-fired power will continue to provide bulk of its energy, necessitating a right balance between the old and the new and advancing low-carbon transition at a lower cost.

For China, the new coal-fired power capacity—whether increased in 2022, subsidies for new capacity, or the continued addressing of the coal-fired power capacity dilemma—remains a reality.

As the world’s largest coal producer, China produces about 30% of the world’s coal. Climate change is also a challenge for China. The current situation in the international community—where China is being asked to make the most significant contributions to reducing greenhouse gas emissions—is a reminder of this.

In the context of China’s energy transition, the low-carbon energy transition is a strategic choice for China. Through the implementation of the Paris Agreement, China has committed to achieving peak carbon emissions before 2030 and carbon neutrality before 2060. These commitments are not just a response to global climate change challenges but also a demonstration of China’s commitment to sustainable development.

China has made significant progress in reducing its carbon emissions. From 2010 to 2020, China’s carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP decreased by 46.8%, and the non-fossil fuel proportion of final energy consumption increased from 10.9% in 2010 to 15.9% in 2020.

China’s coal-fired power generation still dominates its energy mix. Coal-fired power generation accounted for about 53% of China’s total power generation in 2020. The reliance on coal-fired power generation is a result of the country’s energy mix, where coal is still the dominant energy source and the energy system is not yet fully diversified.

As the world’s largest coal producer and consumer, China’s coal-fired power generation is inevitable. However, China is making efforts to reduce its reliance on coal. China has set a goal of achieving peak carbon emissions before 2030 and carbon neutrality before 2060, which indicates that China is actively promoting the transition to non-fossil fuel power generation.

In the face of these challenges, China has taken a series of measures to promote the transition to low-carbon energy. China has established a comprehensive policy framework to guide the energy transition. The government has released a series of policies, including the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, which sets a clear target of reducing carbon emissions intensity by 2030 compared to 2005 levels.

China has also made significant progress in promoting renewable energy. The country has set a target of having non-fossil fuel power generation accounting for 20% of total power generation by 2025 and achieving carbon neutrality before 2060.

China’s energy transition is not only a response to global climate change challenges but also a demonstration of China’s commitment to sustainable development. The country is making efforts to reduce its reliance on coal and promote the transition to non-fossil fuel power generation to achieve peak carbon emissions before 2030 and carbon neutrality before 2060.
Architect builds temple-like public structure overlooking the Great Wall, Yang Peiyun reports.

Liu Yan, architect

We’ve strived to make it traditional, yet contemporary. Strictly speaking, it is not a Zen temple, but it is a place that is meant for people to meditate in, in the context of both traditional Zen and contemporary culture.\footnote{Liu Yan, architect}

**Mountain Retreat**

**CRITICAL ACCIDENT**

Li Xiaoxun, head of the College of Architecture, and University of Hong Kong’s Tongji University, explains that the Shanghai Tower is divided into three sections based on the mountain range. It involves the integration of multiple, vertically oriented, multi-functional platforms, designed to represent the traditional Chinese architectural concept of stacking buildings.

The entrance, located above the mountain, is a glass and concrete structure. The tower is made of concrete and glass, resembling the classical architecture of the Chinese.

The inner courtyard, which is a symbol of Chinese culture, is designed to represent the traditional Chinese architectural concept of stacking buildings.

Liu Yan, architect from Atelier Z, a cross-disciplinary design firm in Shanghai, has impressed the design world with his projects that are based on the integration of traditional Chinese architecture and modern design.

**EXPLORATION, SYNTHESIS**

Liu Yan regards architectural design as an opportunity to explore the essence of Chinese culture and to integrate the traditional elements of Chinese architecture into modern design.

The project, which is located in Shanghai, is a study in the integration of traditional Chinese architecture and modern design.

“Architecture is not just about building structures. It is about creating spaces that are meaningful and that reflect the Chinese culture.”

Liu Yan says.

**DESIGN PROCESS**

In the early stages of the project, Liu Yan and his team studied the traditional Chinese architectural elements and integrated them into the modern design.

The team started by researching the traditional Chinese architectural elements and studying the way they were used in different historical periods.

They then worked on the integration of these elements into the modern design.

Finally, they created a modern design that is based on the traditional Chinese architectural elements and reflects the essence of the Chinese culture.

**CONCLUSION**

The project is an excellent example of how modern architecture can be integrated with the traditional Chinese architectural elements to create a unique design that is both contemporary and traditional.

Liu Yan’s design for the Shanghai Tower is a testament to his ability to create a modern design that is rooted in the traditional Chinese architectural elements.

“Architecture is not just about building structures. It is about creating spaces that are meaningful and that reflect the Chinese culture.”

Liu Yan says.
The chickens in Hetian, a town in Xinjiang, are different from other chickens because they are smaller and slower-growing. Additionally, they are known for their "superior taste".

These chickens are raised with care and respect. As the chef explains, "The traditional way of raising chickens is to keep them in a small space and feed them on a regular diet. This is not the case with chickens here. They are given more freedom and allowed to roam around, which makes them tastier and more enjoyable to eat."
The 35th Beijing Book Fair shows that the nation’s publishing industry has turned a new page on a prosperous post-COVID chapter, Yang Yang reports.

One for the record books

For what person can continue their creative and vitality depends on their humanistic cultivation, which is built through social life and reading.

Cui Danzhan, cultural scholar

By CHEN NIAN
chinadaily.com.cn

Cellist Jan Vogler gave his debut performance in the National Centre for the Performing Arts in Beijing last Friday. He was one of the first international musicians to perform in Beijing since the city reopened the country to the world three years ago.

“The pandemic forced us to isolate ourselves, but also gave us a different perspective on our individual and cultural lives,” the 24-year-old said.

“During the pandemic, we focused more on the music we could make at home. It was great to see how people around the world can connect and communicate through music.”

Vogler’s performance was one of the highlights of the 2022 Beijing Book Fair, which was held from June 23 to 26. The fair featured more than 700 publishers, and about 30 million books were available for visitors to choose from.

“Beijing is a city with a rich history and culture. It is a great honor to perform here,” Vogler said.

His performance was a part of the “Beijing Edition - China’s Literature” section, which featured works by Chinese authors and translators.

The fair was a platform for cultural exchange and collaboration, with publishers, authors, and translators from around the world coming together to share their experiences and insights.

“At the fair, I had the chance to meet many foreign publishers and authors, and we shared our ideas on how to promote cultural exchange and understanding,” Vogler said.

For the record, the fair attracted more than 1.2 million visitors, and 1,200 livestreaming sessions were held.

Vogler performed Beethoven’s “Pastoral” Symphony, which is one of his favorite works. He also played a piece by the Chinese composer Tan Dun.

“Beijing is a city with a long history and rich culture. It is a great honor to perform here,” Vogler said. “I hope to return to Beijing in the future and continue to share my passion for music.”

For more information, please visit the fair’s website: www.bjgf.com.cn.