

'Red Notice' fugitive returns to China

Huang Hong, one of China's most wanted fugitives, has returned to China and turned herself in to the police, the anti-corruption authority said Monday.

Huang, 50, a former accountant at the Beijing office of the Haomen Group from north China's Hebei Province, fled to the United States in May 1998 after being accused of misappropriation of public funds, according to a statement released by the Communist Party of China Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

In April 2015, Interpol issued a "red notice" of 100 corruption fugitives wanted by China. Many of the fugitives were former government staff or employees of state-owned enterprises.

Huang is the 43rd on the list to have returned.

On Saturday, Ren Biao, former "actual controlling shareholder" of Daluo energy supplies company in east China's Jiangsu Province, turned himself in after fleeing to the Caribbean nation of Saint Kitts and Nevis in January 2014.

Ren has been accused of fraudulently obtaining loans and fabricating financial bills.

Nine-day-old infant donates kidneys, saving another

A 9-day-old infant died but before she passed away she donated her kidneys, saving another child's life, in Kunming, capital of Southwest China's Yunnan Province, on July 26, Kunming-based City Times reported.

The report said the infant donor became the youngest donor in the province's history.

The infant's mother, surnamed Zuo, suffered from placental abruption and gave birth to the female baby on July 17.

The newborn had severe asphyxia and was in deep coma. Despite rescue efforts, she was diagnosed as brain dead on the seventh day of her birth.

Parents decide to donate the baby's organs

She was the second child of her family. Her parents were looking forward to her birth. Her grieving father asked whether the baby can leave something in

this world.

“Though my child had a short life, I hope her organs can save other children’s life,” said the father. “If so, I and her mother will be grateful.”

Entrusted by the infant’s mother, the father signed documents to permit the donation.

“The family experienced such a blow but thought to help others. We are deeply moved,” said Li Ke, a staff member of the Red Cross Society of China, who witnessed the signing ceremony.

The organ harvest operation is difficult

After an evaluation, the infant’s kidneys were deemed qualified to be donated. The infant was sent to the operation room for kidney harvest at 10 am of July 26.

Medical staff removed the respirator from the infant after a moment of silence. Her heart stopped beating.

“The newborn’s organs were very small. Her blood vessel and ureter were very thin,” said Zhao Yongheng, the surgeon, adding that the thin blood vessels are easy to snap.

If the vessel breaks, the organ will be useless, Zhao said. Eventually, the operation harvested two kidneys.

An 8-month-old receives a kidney

Two kidneys were assigned to two patients in Wuhan, Central China’s Hubei Province, via China Organ Transplant Response System and were transferred right after they were harvested.

One kidney was too small to be transplanted to the potential receiver.

Another kidney was transplanted to an 8-month-old patient. “The kidney matched the patient well and started to play its role,” said surgeon Zhao Yongheng,

China banned transplants of organs from executed prisoners in January 2015, so voluntary donations have been the only source of organs since then.

Data from China Organ Transplant Response System show that since China launched the system in 2010, about 10,000 people have donated vital organs upon their death as of the end of 2016.

China is building deepest high-speed railway station under Great Wall



Workers are digging a tunnel of the Beijing-Zhangjiakou high-speed railway line's branch linking Chongli county, Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, on June 30, 2017. [Photo/Xinhua]

Chinese workers are building the world's deepest and Asia's largest underground high-speed railway station beneath the Great Wall at the Badaling section in Beijing. The station under construction will be 3-story high and have a 36,000 square meters floor area, including platform, entrance and exit. The railway tracks will be 102 meters underground.

The station is an important part of a 12.01 kilometers long tunnel section of the 174-kilometer Beijing-Zhangjiakou high-speed railway line. The tunnel is the longest one of the railway line.

"Passengers will enter and exit the station about 100 meters underground, and it will be very safe," said Dai Longzhen, a senior manager of the construction company China Railway No 5 Engineering Group Co Ltd.

An escalator would raise passengers 62 meters at vertical height, and inclined elevators will also be used in the station for the first time.

To secure the safety of passengers, the station will change the inclined shafts that are used to build the station as permanent rescue channels.

The underground burrowing work is the country's most complicated, because the station has to contain 78 caverns and lots of intersections, said Chen Bin, a

commander-in-chief of the project.

Starting from the construction of the tunnel on April 15, 2016, workers have known how tough the work will be, however the hardness of the rocks still exceeded their expectations, said Jiang Si, a manager of the company.

According to its initial plan, workers could excavate the tunnel 6 to 8 meters a day, but the tough rock meant workers could dig only about 2 meters a day.

Large-size shield tunneling machines could not be used, and workers could only use the blasting method in the construction, Dai said.

“The No 1 shaft has a 80-degree turn, and the No 2 shaft has a 135-degree turn, which prohibits the machines more than 100 meters long from working there,” Dai said.

Workers have to develop new blasting technology to explore the tunnel carefully, because just above it are the Great Wall and the railway line linking Beijing and Zhangjiakou first independently designed and built by Chinese 100 years ago.

Workers have carried out more than 4,500 explosions. They use the electronic detonators to control the vibrations in batches of small explosions to reduce the impacts on the inside of hills and the Great Wall. At the Qinglongqiao station of old Beijing-Zhangjiakou railway line, worker used expansive agents to dig the tunnel, only 4 meters beneath.

Another problem in the tunneling is the underground water, and every day, workers have to pump at least 19,000 cubic meters of water, which equals about 10 swimming pools.

The Beijing-Zhangjiakou high-speed railway is expected to get through by the end of 2019, allowing passengers to travel between the two cities in one hour. It is an important project for the 2022 Winter Olympic Games.

[Cervical cancer vaccine cleared for Chinese clinics](#)

The first imported batch of Cervarix, the cervical cancer vaccine, has passed quality inspections and is heading to health clinics across the Chinese mainland, pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline said on Monday.

“Cervical cancer is a common form of malignant tumor that severely threatens the health of women. There are 100,000 new cases of cervical cancer in China each year, and over 30,000 deaths due to the disease,” said Qiao Youlin, a

top epidemiologist and member of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

“It is the third most common cancer among women aged 15 to 44,” he added. “For this reason, cervical cancer vaccination, together with cervical cancer screening, will significantly reduce the incidence of cervical cancer and precancerous lesions, thus reducing the burden of this disease”.

Cervarix was approved by the China Food and Drug Administration in July last year.

The vaccine is registered in 132 countries and regions, and more than 69 million doses have been provided to the global market, according to GSK.

[Beijing is China's 'smartest city': report](#)



Beijing ranked first in the penetration of a cashless society, followed by Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Shanghai. [File Photo]

Beijing is the “smartest” city in China, according to a report on the cashless society released Monday.

The report was jointly published by Chinese tech giant Tencent, the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at Renmin University of China, and French market research firm Ipsos.

It measured the level of “smart cities” using different indexes, such as transportation, education, shopping and food delivery, in 324 Chinese cities and polled over 6,500 residents on their use of mobile payments.

Overall, Beijing ranked first in the penetration of a cashless society, followed by Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Shanghai.

The cities of Dongguan and Foshan were the dark horses in the top ten, ranking sixth and tenth, respectively.

The report also showed that 40 percent of Chinese carry less than 100 yuan (US\$15) in cash when going out, while 52 percent only use cash for 20 percent of their total monthly consumption.

Over 70 percent of respondents said they could live more than a week with only 100 yuan in cash, and 84 percent were “comfortable” going out with only mobile phones, no cash.

The report was part of a week-long celebration of WeChat’s annual “Cashless Day,” scheduled on Aug. 8.

“Cashless Day” aims to promote a green, fashionable and efficient lifestyle. Even though a completely cashless society is unlikely to happen, a new age of smart life has already arrived, according to WeChat, China’s largest social media company.