

Another 'Red Notice' fugitive returns to China

A fugitive suspected of contract fraud returned to China Monday to turn himself in, according to the Communist Party of China's disciplinary authority.

Xu Xuewei, who was the actual controller of a science and technology company and a chemical fiber company based in Jiangyin City in east China's Jiangsu Province, fled to the United States in November 2012, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) said.

He was number 91 on China's top 100 fugitives listed in an Interpol "red notice," and the 46th to return so far.

Xu's return shows there is no safe haven abroad, said the CCDI, urging fugitives to turn themselves in as soon as possible.

Bones ID'd as martyrs of Red Army

The skeletal remains of 20 males recently found in a well in the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, were identified as Red Army soldiers who were killed by Kuomintang troops during the Long March period (1934-36).

The Guanyang county government, in Guilin city, held a grand funeral ceremony on Sunday as the bones were buried in a local memorial park dedicated to Red Army martyrs.

The well, known as "the jiu hai well" by residents in the county's Xinxu township, marks the area where the Red Army launched a blocking action in 1934 to safeguard the crossing of its main force over the Xiangjiang River, thus evading encirclement by Kuomintang troops.

Historical evidence shows that the Red Army managed to fulfill its mission in the Xinxu battle, but it paid a heavy price: 2,000 lives. When the battle ended, the army evacuated in a hurry, leaving more than 100 wounded soldiers at a medical station for treatment. The living men, some of them weighted with stones, were later cast into the well by the enemy.

Liu Laibao, a Red Army veteran who witnessed the incident at Xinxu, said it remains the most painful memory of his life.

A few bones were found in the 1970s by residents who were extracting water from the well, but the local government didn't attempt to excavate it until

August this year because it lacked the necessary equipment and skills.

A dig was finally undertaken on Aug 13 by experts specializing in relics preservation and archaeology.

Twenty individual skeletons have been found so far. A report on Sept 22 confirmed that the bones belonged to the soldiers the Red Army left behind in 1934.

"Now we can say that all the individuals are males ranging in age from 15 to 25," said Li Fangjun, a professor at Guangzhou-based Sun Yatsen University, who was engaged in the identification work.

In 2003, a memorial park was established to remember the history and honor the soldiers. It includes a monument to the Red Army martyrs.

Speaking of the recently recovered remains, Lu Song, head of Guanyang county, said: "Given the many bones of martyrs that are scattered over the county, what we have done this time is just the beginning.

"In the next two years we will carry on with the task and try our best to have all the remains buried in the memorial park, because the heroes should rest in peace and the spirit of the Long March should always be kept alive in our minds."

Nanchang Int'l Military Tattoo opens

The 5th Nanchang International Military Tattoo kicked off in Nanchang, the capital city of China's eastern Jiangxi Province, on Sept. 24.



The 5th Nanchang International Military Tattoo opens on Sept. 24, 2017, with a grand opening ceremony to mark the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the 90th anniversary of the Aug. 1 Nanchang Uprising. [Photo provided to China.org.cn]

More than 2,500 players from 11 international military bands and 10 domestic bands participated in the event.

The foreign military bands hail from the U.S., Russia, New Zealand, Australia, Italy, Canada, Sweden, Egypt, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Mexico.

A grand opening ceremony was held to mark the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the 90th anniversary of the Aug. 1 Nanchang Uprising, an armed resistance led by the Communist Party of China on Aug. 1, 1927 in Nanchang in order to fight back against the anti-communist purges by the Nationalist Party of China (Kuomintang).

The 5th Nanchang International Military Tattoo is a part of the activities to honor the history and celebrate this anniversary.

A marching parade was held after the opening ceremony. According to the organizers, the marching parade attracted nearly 300,000 attendees.

The festival consists of the opening ceremony and parade performances, a military music evening party, a special concert, a carnival for military music cultural performances, the closing ceremony and a military music party. The whole event will last for six days until Sept. 29.

11 killed in east China house fire

Eleven people were killed Monday as a midnight fire engulfed two residential houses in east China's Zhejiang Province, local government reported.

Two more people were critically injured while ten others sustained minor injuries, the government said. The fire broke out in the city of Yuhuan, under the administration of Taizhou City, at 00:13 a.m.

The fire was put out at about 1:50 a.m.

The cause of the fire is being investigated.

Chinese net users getting increasingly younger

There's an increasing trend for Chinese children to go online at ever younger ages, reports Guangzhou Daily.



A schoolgirl making a speech at the Guangdong Internet Security for Children Forum, September 23, 2017. [Photo: Guangzhou Daily]

Some children use social media at the age of 3, go online shopping at 7, and surpass their parents level of internet skills by the age of 14, according to a survey released at the Guangdong Internet Security for Children Forum on September 23, 2017.

The survey shows over 23% of preschool children (aged 3 to 6) go online for more than half an hour per day.

Like their adult counterparts, children engage in a diverse number of online activities including entertainment, consuming and publishing information. Among the 7-year-old children surveyed, over 60% of them have downloaded games, videos or music on their own; 8.5% of them have shopped online; around 15% of them have posted pictures, videos or words on the internet; and 4.7% of them even claim to have fans.

The survey also shows the extent to which children use social media at younger ages. Some children start to use QQ or WeChat, China's two largest social communication platforms, at the age of 3. Around 10% of 7-year-old children use QQ or WeChat, while over 70% of children aged 12 use social media.

"At the age of 14, children surpass their parents in key digital skills, which shows those 'digital natives' (children born after 2000) have advantages in employing internet tools," said Zhang Haibo, from the authority

that conducted the survey. "This poses a great challenge to traditional methods of education as well as cyber security."

The survey also explored the reasons why children go online. Most children said they wanted to be accompanied by their parents rather than to play online games. "I'm really in sports, but no one plays with me," said one boy surveyed," so I can only play with my cellphone at home."

It has also become a trend for children to do their homework on some internet platforms, although there are concerns that children lacking self-control might simply go looking for the answers to questions on the internet.