

# Hong Kong iconic tramways unveils new Logo



A new sign showing the ticket prices is seen in a newly-decorated tram in Hong Kong, south China, May 26, 2017. [Photo/Xinhua]

The tramways of China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region unveiled a new logo and visual identity on Friday for its century-old tramcars, also known as Ding Ding car.

The background color of the new visual identity of tramcar is green, representing the tramcars are environmental and safe.

The new slogan, "catch a ride, catch a smile" is printed on the front of the tramcar. On the bottom of the vehicle, there is a smile expression, meaning tramcars' friendly personality and faithful service.

For the coming months, tramways is also going to make its 160 tramcars smile with an additional sticker on the bumper.

Besides this new graphic system, Hong Kong tramways also pledged to make its passenger information on stops and website more friendly.

As all tramcars are designed and built at tramways' depot by skillful and experienced craftsman in Hong Kong, to commend the hard work of them, tramways will install a bronze plate on board of each tramcar to remind the public of the unknown heroes.

Hong Kong tramways has been in service since 1904 and operates nowadays a

fleet of 164 tramcars. It is the world's largest fleet of double-deck tramcars in operation, carrying about 200,000 passengers every day.

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## CPC meeting reviews documents on inspection work

A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee was held on Friday to review two documents regarding the Party's inspection work.

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the meeting.

The two documents consist of a decision to amend the Party's regulation on inspection work and a special report on the inspection of the Party's ideology-related organizations, according to a statement issued after the meeting.

Participants of the meeting agreed that the Party's inspection work should be further upheld and deepened.

Noting that the inspection work has been regarded as a major measure in comprehensively and strictly governing the Party, the statement said such work would provide solutions to both the symptoms and the root cause of the problems.

The statement said that the amendment to the inspection work regulation includes the latest innovative practices in inspection work, and makes clear stipulations on the inspection of central authorities and city and county-level governments. It also stipulates that inspection should cover all fields in an administrative term.

Such provisions are expected to guarantee the deepening of inspections, it said.

The statement called on Party committees at all levels to study and implement the regulation and promote awareness about the regulation.

It also urged leading officials to understand the spirit of the regulation, put themselves under supervision and take the lead in observing the Party's rules.

Ideology is very important work of the Party, the meeting noted, adding that publicity, culture and news organizations have undergone a thorough political "health examination" via inspections of these agencies.

The inspections have strengthened the Party's leadership over ideological

work and promoted strict governance of the Party in the field, said the statement.

It stressed that CPC members and officials at all levels should staunchly safeguard the authority and the centralized, unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core.

Officials are urged to have confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and grasp the correct direction of politics, values and public opinion.

Efforts are needed to improve mainstream ideology's transmissibility, guidance, influence and credibility, and to create a good environment for the upcoming 19th CPC National Congress, according to the statement.

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## Ultrafast missile interceptor developed

China has developed a new type of ultrafast anti-missile interceptor capable of knocking down an incoming projectile that is flying 10 times faster than a bullet, according to the nation's largest missile maker.

China Aerospace Science and Industry Corp, one of the major defense contractors for the People's Liberation Army, recently revealed that its Second Academy in Beijing has made a "new-generation aerospace defense missile" that incorporates top space technologies, and which it describes as one of the cornerstones of a world power's strategic prowess.

The weapon is so difficult to design that only a handful of nations in the world are able to develop it, the State-owned company said, adding that its product is capable of bringing down targets tens of kilometers above the ground that fly 10 times faster than a bullet.

The CASIC Second Academy is the country's major developer of air defense systems.

The information of such a missile defense system, a cutting-edge weapon that only the United States and Russia were previously reported to have, was disclosed in an article released by CASIC earlier this month.

The article was about the contribution by control system researchers from the Zhang Yiqun Studio, a group named after a prominent scientist, at the academy.

Although the introduction did not specify the anti-missile interceptor's capabilities, experts said the descriptions "tens of kilometers" and "10

times faster than a bullet" indicate its range should be from 10 km to 100 km and its minimum velocity around 12,000 km/h – a typical bullet used by a handgun, the slowest of all bullets, normally travels about 1,200 km/h.

The average age of the weapon's designers is 32, according to the article. They overcame numerous problems during research and development, including an explosion of one of the weapon's prototypes during a flight test, it said.

Lyu Xiaoge, spokesman for CASIC, declined to comment on the anti-missile interceptor on Friday, saying his company has developed many world-class missiles in recent years and will continue to contribute to the nation's missile arsenal.

Wang Ya'nan, editor-in-chief of Aerospace Knowledge, said an advanced anti-missile interceptor requires cutting-edge technologies, superb manufacturing techniques and top materials and will only be successful after a great number of tests.

China successfully completed three land-based, midcourse missile interception tests in 2010, 2013 and 2014, according to the Defense Ministry. Whether the weapon mentioned by the CASIC Second Academy was the same used in these tests was not clear.

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## Taiwan suspect arrested on mainland

A Chinese mainland spokesperson said Friday that Taiwan resident Lee Ming-che is under arrest on suspicions of "subverting the state power."

According to the country's security authorities, Lee has been arrested in accordance with the law by the Hunan provincial security organ, said An Fengshan, spokesperson for the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council.

Investigation by security authorities found that Lee had frequently entered the mainland since 2012. He colluded with mainlanders, stipulated action guidelines, established illegal organizations, and plotted and carried out activities to subvert state power, An said.

On March 19, 2017, Lee, who was on the mainland to participate in illegal activities, was put under coercive measures by security authorities in line with the law, said An.

After interrogation, Lee and his group confessed to engaging in activities endangering national security, An said.

Judicial authorities will handle the case in accordance with the law, An added.



## World's 1st poverty reduction database in tree diagrams



Officials and representatives from international organizations, embassies as well as businesses launch the Global Poverty Reduction Online Knowledge Sharing Database in Beijing, May 26, 2107. [Photo/China.org.cn]

The Global Poverty Reduction Online Knowledge Sharing Database was launched on Friday at the 2017 China Poverty Reduction International Forum in Beijing being attended by officials and representatives from international organizations, embassies as well as businesses.

Created by the Global Poverty Reduction & Inclusive Growth Portal (GPIG), the database (<http://case.iprcc.org.cn/>) is a platform to share successful models of poverty reduction from both China and the international community, which is distinguished by its use of tree diagrams, standardized templates and a strong network of contributors.

Designed for worldwide use, its systematic presentation of poverty alleviation cases is unprecedented. Through the use of the tree diagrams, it provides a clear depiction of how China and other international bodies are seeking to address the problem, in particular focusing on cases with a high degree of technical applicability for various countries. To facilitate social participation, the platform contains a guide to help users upload cases in

standard templates.

The Chinese poverty reduction cases are divided into three categories: market-oriented, government-led, and community-driven. The international cases are classified as poverty reduction through increasing opportunities, improving human capital and capacity, and through reducing vulnerability. Each has various subcategories.

By analyzing factors impacting poverty reduction, the diagrams extract experiences in a more intuitive way, inspiring the international community, low-income nations in particular, to rapidly grasp specific successful practices so as to be able to learn from or even replicate them. It is hoped that the process will generate new solutions to poverty alleviation problems.

The database benefits from a strong network of contributors. While the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) is taking the lead on the Chinese side by leveraging its own resources and its partnerships with universities and research institutes, a raft of international organizations also play their part.

With major contributions from the World Bank, GPIG is also building strong partnerships with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The public are also encouraged to upload cases that they believe could be valuable.

As a systematic project, it is planned to summarize new poverty alleviation strategies, develop new representative cases, and add them to the database on a regular basis in the future. It is expected that, after years of efforts, the database will evolve into a knowledge-sharing center in the fields of poverty reduction and south-south cooperation.

China has recorded tremendous achievements in poverty alleviation by lifting more than 700 million people out of backwardness. However, there is a lack of comprehensive or systematic publicity of China's experience in the existing research.

Meanwhile, in the process of building a well-off society in an all-round way, China has been constantly exposed to new challenges. Hence, it is necessary to build an exchange platform that provide China with successful models from the international community while introducing China's own achievements to the world.

The Global Poverty Reduction Online Knowledge-sharing Database has transformed GPIG from an information sharer into a producer, which was officially launched at the forum last year. Initiated by the World Bank and supported by ADB, it is co-hosted and co-managed by IPRCC and China Internet Information Center (CIIC).

With one year of development, the portal now brings together information from different sources in a standardized way, promoting knowledge-sharing online and offline. It contributes to the successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well, gaining a positive response from the

poverty reduction community.