

[China issues yellow alert for heavy fog](#)

China's national observatory on Sunday issued a yellow alert for heavy fog in northern, eastern and southwestern China, including Beijing.

The fog will hit Beijing and parts of Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Sichuan provinces from Sunday evening to Monday morning, according to the National Meteorological Center (NMC).

In some of those regions, visibility may fall below 200 meters.

A cold front will help disperse the fog from Tuesday morning while bringing falling temperatures, rain and snow in parts of northern China, it added.

The NMC suggested residents to take precautions to ensure traffic safety.

China has a four-tier color-coded warning system for severe weather, with red being the most serious, followed by orange, yellow and blue.

[Chinese military pledges absolute loyalty to Xi Jinping](#)

The Chinese military will be absolutely loyal, pure, reliable, and resolutely follow the orders of Central Military Commission Chairman Xi Jinping, China's highest military authority has said.

The CMC recently issued a document on fully implementing the chairperson's responsibility system in the People's Liberation Army.

The amendment to the CPC Constitution clarified that the chairperson of the Central Military Commission assumes overall responsibility for the work of the commission and that the CMC is responsible for Party work and political work in the armed forces.

This complies with the realistic requirement to ensure the CMC fulfills its responsibility for Party self-supervision and self-governance.

Fully implementing the system is crucial to the fundamental direction of military construction, as well as building a strong nation with a strong military in the new era, the document said.

It is also related to the country's long-lasting peace and security, and the future of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The military has to support the responsibility system in politics, thought, organization, institutions and behavior. The entire military has to be “absolutely loyal, absolutely pure, absolutely reliable, resolutely follow Xi’s orders, be responsible to Xi, and let Xi rest assured”.

The document came amid Xi’s visits to various military departments and related events.

On Friday, Xi, along with other CMC members, visited the PLA’s joint combat command center in Beijing. On Thursday, the CMC promoted Zhang Shengmin – the 59-year-old top anti-corruption official in China’s armed forces – to the rank of general.

On Oct 25, a day after the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi held the first executive meeting of the Central Military Commission. A day later, Xi appeared at a meeting of top level military leaders, calling on them to work hard to enforce discipline in the armed forces.

Military officers welcomed and embraced Xi’s remarks on improving the military’s capabilities in preparing for and fighting wars in the new era.

“We must carve the word ‘war’ into our hearts, and be prepared to fight at any moment,” Cui Jiabin, a brigade commander of an aviation unit, told Xinhua News Agency.

“We have to fuse the duties of preparing and training for war into our minds, and be a part of our consciousness,” he said.

[China to hold 4th World Internet Conference in Dec.](#)



The river town of Wuzhen. [Photo: Xinhua]

China will hold the fourth World Internet Conference (WIC) next month in the river town of Wuzhen, east China's Zhejiang Province, said a statement released on the WIC website Sunday.

The conference, scheduled to run from December 3 to 5, has invited leading figures from governments, international organizations, companies, technology communities and non-governmental organizations, to discuss Internet-related topics including digital economy, cutting-edge technology, cyberspace governance, said the statement.

This year's WIC will continue to present latest Internet technologies to the world, said the statement.

The conference will be jointly sponsored by the Cyberspace Administration of China and the Zhejiang provincial government.

It will push for the building of a community of shared future in the cyberspace, advocate respect of differences and forging of consensus, focus on development and innovation, so that a prosperous Internet will produce greater welfare for the human being, the statement said.

[2 BeiDou satellites launched on single](#)

carrier rocket



China launches two BeiDou-3 satellites into space via a single carrier rocket to support its global navigation and positioning network at 7:45 p.m. Sunday. [Photo/Xinhua]

China launched two BeiDou-3 satellites into space via a single carrier rocket to support its global navigation and positioning network at 7:45 p.m. Sunday.

The satellites were aboard a Long March-3B carrier rocket which took off from Xichang Satellite Launch Center in the southwestern province of Sichuan.

This is the first two BeiDou-3 satellites launched by China, as its self-developed BeiDou Navigation Satellite System officially began to expand into a global network.

Named after the Chinese term for the plough or the Big Dipper constellation, the BeiDou project was formally initiated in 1994. It began to serve China in 2000 and the Asia-Pacific region at the end of 2012.

China plans to build BeiDou into a global positioning and navigation system by around 2020, making it the third country in the world after the United States and Russia to operate its own navigation system.

Compared to earlier generation satellites, the BeiDou-3 is able to send signals that are better compatible with other satellite navigation systems and provide satellite-based augmentation, as well as search and rescue services in accordance with international standards.

“New technology has significantly improved the performance of the BeiDou-3, with the signal accuracy in space higher than half a meter while its positioning accuracy has reached 2.5 to five meters, said Yang Changfeng, chief designer of the BeiDou system.

China plans to launch 18 BeiDou-3 satellites around the end of 2018 to expand

the BeiDou services to the countries along the Belt and Road routes.

By around 2020, when the system goes global, it will have more than 30 satellites.

“Launches featuring two or more satellites on a single carrier rocket will be conducted regularly,” said Ye Chengmin, deputy chief designer of the Long March-3A carrier rocket.

All the BeiDou satellites currently in space were sent up from Xichang Satellite Launch Center, said Lin Yunan, head of the human resources department of the center.

The BeiDou-3 satellites and the carrier rocket were developed by China Academy of Space Technology and China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology, respectively.

[Archaeologists discover cave-dwelling agrarian society](#)

Chinese archaeologists have found a large amount of carbonized rice grains in caves dating from the New Stone Age, challenging the conventional view that cave dwellers were solely hunter gathers and did not cultivate land for food.

More than 10,000 grains were discovered at the No. 4 cave in the Nanshan ruins in east China’s Fujian Province, which dates back 5,300 to 4,300 years.

At an ongoing international conference on prehistoric archaeology being held in Fujian, the archaeological team announced that this is the first cave-dwelling agrarian society ever found in China.

The finding is also rare worldwide, said Zhao Zhijun, a member of the team and also from the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The grains are believed to have been grown by the Nanshan cave dwellers, rather than being obtained by other means, because many farmland weeds were also found along with the grains, according to Zhao.

The team’s studies on the remains of the cave-dwellers showed that they suffered dental cavities and other oral diseases that are common among humans in agrarian societies, said Wang Minghui, another team member and researcher with the institute.

“It further proves that Nanshan residents mastered some agricultural techniques,” Wang said.

The finding has raised the question why the Nanshan ancestors continued to live in caves after beginning farming. It is traditionally believed that humans in agrarian societies would move from caves to more spacious homes due to explosive population growth.

“The Nanshan finding offers a new perspective for prehistoric study. We must consider more possibilities when talking about where our ancestors lived and what they lived on,” Zhao said.

Excavation of the Nanshan ruins started in 2012. Scores of caves, thousands of items made from pottery, stone and bones, as well as eight tombs and two reservoirs, have been found at the site.