

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The fifth NACOTA China International Transportation Conference co-hosted by Chang'an University will be held in Xian, China, June 25-26, 2005. The successes of the previous four conferences in Shanghai, Nanjing, Beijing, and Wuhan have greatly strengthened the ties between NACOTA members and their peers in China, and provided many wonderful opportunities for overseas and mainland Chinese transportation professionals to work together to solve urgent transportation problems in China.

The 2005 conference will cover a much wide range of transportation issues. Considering the pressing needs in Chinese transportation development, this conference will focus on the following topics:

1. Highway design and construction
2. Pavement structure, materials, and evaluation techniques
3. Highway long-term performance
4. Highway construction and environment protection
5. Pavement management and maintenance
6. Transportation and land use planning
7. Highway safety
8. Transportation demand management
9. Transportation economics
10. ITS
11. Public transportation planning and operation
12. Urban transportation policy study
13. Capacity analysis
14. Traffic operation

A peer reviewed conference proceedings will be published by a well-recognized publisher in China. The following are important deadlines:

November 15, 2004, deadline for abstract submission

December 1, 2004, notification of results of abstract review

February 1, 2005, deadline for full paper submission

Persons interested in participating in the conference from overseas should submit an abstract of about 500 ~ 1,000 words (in English) for review on or before November 15, 2004. Abstracts covering topics 1 through 5 as listed above should be sent to Dr. Zhongjie Zhang at ZZhang@dotd.state.la.us. Abstracts covering topics 6 through 14 should be sent to Dr. Xiaoduan Sun at xsun@louisiana.edu. If your abstract is selected for the conference, you will be asked to make a presentation and develop a full paper to be considered for publication.

Chang'an University will cover the expenses of lodging and meals for overseas presenters during the conference in Xian, who will also provide a one-day city tour. Please note that individual participants from overseas are responsible for obtaining

international travel fund from their own sources or from the “Chun Hui Plan” from the Chinese consulates in their residing areas. The conference committee will provide the necessary documents for the delegates to apply for international travel fund. The delegates may have to pay part or all of the international travel depending on the funding level made available by the respective Chinese consulates, as in the case for most of the delegates from the past four conferences.

About Xian

Xian, also called Chang’an in ancient times, was the beginning point of what Marco Polo referred to as the Silk Road. As one of the six ancient capitals of China, Xi’an has a long history of over 3,100 years as a city and was the capital for 13 dynasties over a total of 1,120 years. Especially during the Han and Tang dynasties, Xi’an was at the top of her glory and was renowned for its prosperity, culture, and technologies. These dynasties left Xi’an a rich history and heritage, with cultural relics found in every corner inside and outside the city. Some of the treasures include the Neolithic Village of Banpo, which is an ancient village site over 6,000 old from the Neolithic Age; the Museum of Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses Army, which has been called the 8th world wonder; Mount Lishan, the location of the Qing Emperor’s tomb; the Wild Goose Pagoda, built in AD 652 to store the sutras and the figurines of Buddha brought from India by a famous Buddhist translator and traveler Tang Sanzang; Forest of Stone Steles Museum, which contains 3,000 stone steles with calligraphy, painting and historical records from Han to Qing dynasties inscribed on them; Shaanxi Provincial History Museum, which has the largest collection of cultural relics in the country; and the best preserved ancient city wall. These are just a few examples of the treasures in Xian.

Today, Xian is a modern city with a robust economy and a beautiful and clean environment. Tourism has become a major industry for the city. Situated in a central location in the country, it serves as a critical link between the eastern and western parts of the country and has been and will continue to play an important role in the development of West China.

It is a world-famous tourist city and a treasure house of cultural relics. Xian is a famous historic and cultural city. From the 11th century BC onwards, Xian or its vicinity was established as the capital city by 11 feudal dynasties successively, including the Western Zhou, the Qin, the Han, the Sui and the Tang. It served as an ancient capital beyond compare with regard to the number of dynasties and span of time. The well-known places of interest are Banpo Museum, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the City Wall, and so on. Li Mountain scenic spot is the most famous one. The Museum of the first Qin emperor and his terra-cotta warriors and horses are called the 8th marvelous spectacle in the world.

Conference Organization

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西安简介

西安，古称长安，是当年意大利探险家马克·波罗游记中著名的古代丝绸之路的起点，是一个充满历史遗存的城市。

西安是中国著名的古都之一，建城已有 3100 多年。在漫长的岁月中，从公元前 11 世纪到公元 10 世纪左右，先后有西周、秦、西汉、新莽、东汉、西晋、前赵、前秦、后秦、西魏、北周、隋、唐等十三个王朝在此建都，历时 1100 多年，其中汉、唐两代，更是西安历史上的鼎盛时期。

这些王朝给古城西安留下了大量文化遗产，文物古迹遍布地上地下，系统而完整，丰富而多彩，被誉为“天然历史博物馆”。周人曾于此制礼作乐，铸典章于金石；秦始皇在此建造了中国建筑史上的杰作阿房宫，在骊山修建了规模巨大、埋藏极为丰富的历史宝库秦始皇陵；汉唐时代，这里是中国政治、经济、文化和对外交流的中心，是沟通东西方文明的丝绸之路的起点，也是宾客云集的东方大都会。“东有罗马，西有长安”是当时西安的历史地位的写照。至今，西安与世界历史名城雅典、开罗、罗马齐名，被誉为世界四大文明古都。

今日西安是一座经济繁荣、环境优美、整洁文明的现代化城市。旅游业已经成为其支柱产业。西安明代城墙是至今世界上保存最完整、规模最宏伟的古城堡；秦始皇兵马俑，发掘后轰动世界，被誉为“世界八大奇迹”。市内有 6000 多年历史的半坡遗址；被誉为石质历史书库的碑林博物馆；文物储藏量全国之盛的陕西历史博物馆；唐代著名高僧玄奘法师译经之地大雁塔，这些文物古迹每年吸引着数以百万记的海内外游客。



大雁塔



秦始皇兵马俑



古城墙



城中心——钟楼



碑林