

NATIONAL DAY of CHINA

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China Today Political Stability Leads to Economic Development

by Xiong Lei

IN a world that has witnessed a succession of upheavals and turmoil in the past year and more, the People's Republic of China now celebrating its 42nd birthday continues to advance toward its modernisation goals with political and economic stability.

The country's overall economic situation has turned for the better, with the GNP climbing 6.1 per cent to 820.7 billion yuan (US\$ 154 billion) in the first half of this year. Industrial production rose substantially, not only in coastal provinces benefited by the open policy but also in inland areas such as Henan and Sichuan provinces and Shaanxi and Xinjiang in the remote northwest.

Taking advantage of the stable domestic economic situation, China has quickened its steps in reforms involving industry, foreign trade, housing, prices, banking and social insurance.

Following the expiration of the first round of management contracts, about 90 per cent of state-owned enterprises have entered a new round of contracts with the government which hold them responsible for their own profits and losses. The government is also taking measures to instill vigour into the large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, readjust the industrial product mix and improve macro economic efficiency.

Starting from this year, all foreign trade enterprises have become responsible for their own profits and losses.

According to statistics of the Customs, both exports and imports increased in the first

half of this year, with exports exceeding imports by US\$5.5 billion. The foreign exchange reserves of the State have risen to more than US\$30 billion.

The people accepted the price hike calmly this year also because their real incomes have increased. In the first half of this year, the semi-annual per capita wage of urban employees went up 11.6 per cent, and the per capita cash income of farmers was up 10.7 per cent.

The relations between China and a number of developed as well as developing countries have improved. Japan and the European Community have restored government loans to China. China and Britain have finally reached an agreement on building a new airport for Hong Kong, a multi-billion-dollar project straddling June 30, 1997, the date set for Hong Kong's return to China, which removed an obstacle to the development of Sino-British relations.

The stability in China has also led to a rise in foreign investment. Between January and June this year, China approved 5,028 new projects with direct foreign investment, up 80.6 per cent over the corresponding 1990 period. The contracted value of the foreign investment totalled US\$4.55 billion, up 93.5 per cent, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

"We have every reason to treasure and safeguard this stability," says Professor Sun Dalu, a noted historian of the Research Institute of the History of the Communist



Continued progress : President Yang Shangkun (left) and Premier Li Peng.

Party of China.

Between 1840 and 1926, he says, about 35 major wars broke out in China, as frequent as one in every 2.5 years. Then, under the rule of the Kuomintang, seen major warlord wars brought several million people into conflict in the three years between 1927 and 1930, which were then followed by Japanese invasion of northeast China.

"It was not until the Chinese Communist Party led the people to win victory and found New China in 1949 that the turmoil of war finally came to an end and China began to enjoy peace and social stability for the first time in more than 100 years," Prof. Sun says.

The past year has witnessed more frequent presence of Chinese leaders with the people at factories, villages and construction sites. As the floods hit East China in the summer, General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng went to affected areas on three occasions to direct the fight against the floods and pay respect to the people.

"China's stability will also benefit the world," says Prof. Sun Dalu. "For China stands for world peace."

A New, Just World Order

by Zhang Zhenhuang

EARLY in 1988, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping pointed out the necessity to build a new international order and proposed some ideas for its construction. Since the Gulf crisis, US President George Bush talked about the basic goals and principles of establishing a new world order and the US role in it. The Soviet Union, the European countries and Japan also aired their views, while the Third World countries have long cried out for changing the old world.

The different views on building a new international order reflect various current and long-term strategic interests of different countries. The international order is not, therefore, an abstract existence beyond every country's interests; instead, it reflects the change in the balance of power in the world and the interest demand of different forces.

The nucleus of the new international order should be that all countries are independent and equal members of the international community no matter how big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor they are. That all countries, big or small, are equal does not contradict the important role, special duties and responsibilities shared by big countries in establishing and safeguarding the international order.

The world today is diverse. The situation for each country is greatly different. Each one has the right to independently choose its social, political and economic system and development road in accordance with its own conditions. Any country, particularly big powers, should not intervene in other countries' internal affairs, or impose their own values, ideologies and development models on others. This is important if a new international order is to be established.

ing countries has remained unchanged. Instead, the rich have become richer and the poor grown poorer.

The differences between the North and the South has been widening. At present the economies of various countries are becoming increasingly interdependent and economic factors are playing a more important role in international politics. A new international political order cannot be set up on the basis of the old international economic order. It is necessary to reform the old international economic relations and to replace them by a just, reasonable, equal and mutually beneficial new international economic order which guarantees exchange of equal values.

The Ambassador's Message

OCTOBER 1, 1991 marks the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On this day of October, 1949, the Chinese people won the national independence they had been yearning for day and night, and the Chinese nation, assuming a new image, began to stand upright and unafraid among the nations of the world. The founding of the People's Republic of China put an end to all the privileges enjoyed by imperialists in China and to China's century-long history of humiliation in the form of endless foreign manipulation and bullying. Since then, the Chinese have been able to hold their heads high, become the masters of their country, and of their own destiny.

Led by the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people, with their own consistent efforts, have eliminated poverty and backwardness left over from old China and have realized the initial stage of prosperity in the country. Our country has established an independent and complete national economic system.

Since 1979, China has been carrying out a policy of reform and opening to the outside world, building socialism with Chinese characteristics. China has initiated three stages for modernisation by the middle of next century. Regarding social development, adult illiteracy will have been wiped out and the natural population growth rate will be maintained at below an annual rate of 12.5 per thousand. Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China the Chinese people are confident that, with concerted efforts of the nationalities, the second goal of modernisation can be realised, and a characteristically Chinese socialism can be built.

The present international situation is undergoing a crucial change. The old world structure is disintegrating and a new one has yet to take shape. The world is passing through an uncertain period in which the old structure is being replaced by a new one. Under these circumstances, China will persist in its independent foreign policy of peace and actively develop friendly relations with all countries in particular, maintain and develop good-neighbourly relations with the surrounding countries and strengthen unity and cooperation with third world countries. In international affairs, China will never seek hegemony, and resolutely oppose hegemony and power politics in any form and oppose the use or threat of force.

As always, we stand for developing economic and technological co-operation and trade with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In handling relations with the political parties of other countries, we shall continue to apply the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Together with all other countries and peoples of the world, we shall do our part to contribute to the establishment of a new international political and economic order on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

China and Bangladesh are close neighbours with traditional friendship which can be traced back to ancient times. The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between our two countries on October 4, 1975 opened a new chapter in the development of our bilateral ties. Since then, the exchanges and cooperation between our two countries in the fields of politics, economy, trade, culture, sports, science and technology etc. have been expanded all the time. The visit of Premier Li Peng to Bangladesh in November 1989, and recent visit of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia to China have pushed this friendly relation onto a new height. The completion of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Bridge II (the Shambhuganj Bridge) in August this year is yet another crystallisation of Sino-Bangladesh friendship.

The first seven months of this year have witnessed the disastrous cyclone in Bangladesh and serious flooding in China which have caused heavy losses to life, property and economic development of our two countries. In face of the natural disasters, our two governments and peoples, supporting and sympathising with each other, have forged a sincere friendship. We are sure that the excellent relation that so happily exists between our two countries characterised by complete equality, mutual understanding and trust, sincere friendship and cooperation of mutual benefit, will grow stronger with each passing day. Long Live Sino-Bangladesh friendship!

— Chen Songlu,
Ambassador of China to Bangladesh



Ambassador
Chen Songlu:
Friendship
and
cooperation
for mutual
benefit.

গণচীনের জাতীয় দিবসে আমাদের অভিনন্দন

অপ্রতিদ্বন্দী ই এম ই আই ডিজেল ইঞ্জিন

যা এখন প্রতিটি গ্রামেগঞ্জে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে

চারটি গুণে সমৃদ্ধ ই এম ই আই ডিজেল ইঞ্জিন নৌকা চলা, ধান ভাঙ্গানো, জমিতে সেচ ও ট্রলি চালানোর কাজে ব্যবহার করা যায়।

গণচীনের তৈরী আন্তর্জাতিক মানের
ই এম ই আই ইঞ্জিন তাই ক্রেতাদের প্রথম পছন্দ

রেডি স্টক -এ আমাদের শো-রুম এ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে

ডিস্ট্রিবিউটার : **উত্তরা মোটর্স লিমিটেড**

ঢাকা কোমঃ ২৪০৩৩০, ২৪০৭২৪
২৪০৭২৩, ২৪০২৯৬
বুলমানঃ ৫৯, কে.ডি.এ এন্ডভিনিউ
হাটের কোমঃ ৪০৮৭

চট্টগ্রাম কোমঃ ৫০৪৪০২,
৫০৪৭৬৬, ৫০৪৯৫৭
বস্তুরা কোমঃ ৬৬৬০
সিলেট এন্ডকমপোর্ট রোড কোমঃ ৭৭২২

Peaceful Co-existence

Historical and realistic experiences indicate that a new international order established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence) will be fundamentally different from the old one characterized by hegemony of big powers. It conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of all countries and is conducive to world peace and human progress.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as the basis of the new international order have the following features: (1) Scientific character. The five principles summarize the most fundamental principles of the international law, conform to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and reflect the essential feature of new international relations. The five principles do not contradict with nor repel other generally recognized principles of international law. They supplement each other and are compatible with each other. (3) Stability.

Since China and some other Asian countries initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in the mid-1950s, their vitality has been tested by the changeable situation of the world for more than 30 years.

According to incomplete statistics, the treaties, communique, declarations and statements China has signed with more than 90 countries have all recognized the five principles. This shows that more and more countries have agreed that the five principles are correct norms in dealing with state-to-state relations and basis for the establishment

গণচীনের জাতীয় দিবসে অভিনন্দন

কৃষি কাজের প্রধান বাহন

ড্রংফেং-১২ পাওয়ার ট্রিলার

১২ এইচ পি কনভেনসার টাইপ, ডিজেল ইঞ্জিন সমৃদ্ধ গণচীনের তৈরী স্বর্ণপদক প্রাপ্ত ড্রংফেং-১২ টিলার দেশের বাজারে এসেছে অধিক ফসল এবং দীর্ঘস্থায়িত্বের প্রতিশ্রুতি নিয়ে।

রেডি স্টক থেকে
পাওয়া যাচ্ছে
নগদ কিংবা
ব্যাংক ঋণে

প্রতিটি টিলারের সাথে আরও বাড়তি পাচ্ছেন

- ১। মেল বোর্ড লাঙ্গল সেট
- ২। আগরন হুইল ৩ টি
- ৩। রোটোরী ব্রেড ১-১ সেট শক্ত মাটির জন্য, ১ সেট নরম মাটির জন্য
- ৪। মোরামতের জন্য ২৬ প্রকারের টুলস।

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