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#### China Today

### **Political Stability** Leads to Economic Development

by Xiong Lei

N a world that has witnessed a succession of upheavals and turmoils 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

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

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 Dali, 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 Dali. "For China stands for world peace."

## A New, Just World Order

#### by Zhang Zhenhuang

of a new international order.

The situation for each country

is greatly different. Each on

has the right to independently

choose its social, political and

economic system and devel-

opment road in accordance

with its own conditions. Any

country, particularly big pow-

ers, should not intervene in

other countries' internal af-

fairs, or impose their own val-

ues, ideologies and develop-

ment models on others. This is

important if a new interna-

tional order is to be estab-

The establishment of a new

international economic order

is of urgent significance at

present and is indispensable to

a new international order.

Although the Special UN Gen-

eral Assembly adopted the

declaration on establishment

of a new international eco-

nomic order and programme

of action in 1974, the eco-

nomic situation in the develop-

lished.

ARLY in 1988, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping The nucleus of the new inpointed out the neceternational order should be ssity to build a new interthat all countries are indepennational order and proposed dent and equal members of the ideas for its international community no matter how big or small, construction. Since the Gulf crisis, US President George strong or weak, rich or poor Bush talked about the basic they are. That all countries, big or small, are equal does not goals and principles of estabcontradict the important role, lishing a new world order and the US role in it. The Soviet special duties and responsi-Union, the European countries bilities shared by big countries and Japan also aired their in establishing and safeguardviews, while the Third World ing the international order. countries have long cried out for changing the old world. The world today is diverse.

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

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, nonaggression, 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. (2) Compatibility. 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 Cocxistence in the mid-1950s, their vitality has been tested by the changeable situation of the world for more than 30 years.

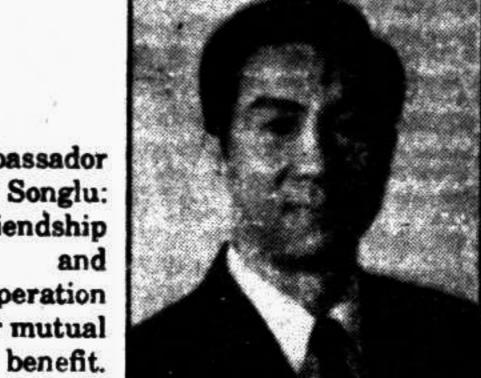
According to incomplete statistics, the treaties, communiques, declarations and statements China has signed with more than '90 countries have all recognized the five principles. This shows that more and more countries have agreed that the five principles are correct norms in dealing with state-to-state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

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 become increasingly interdependent and economic faetors are playing a more important role in international polities. 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

Ambassador Chen Songlu: Friendship cooperation for mutual



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 tiliteracy 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 lead ership 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 realtsed, and a characteristically Chinese socialism can be

hold their heads high, becom

cial 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 Under these eign policy of peace and actively develop friendly rela countries in particular, maintain and develop good neighbourly relations with

#### The Ambassador's Message the surrounding countries

nation, assuming a new As always, we stand for de ge, began to stand upright veloping economic and technological co-operation nations of the world. The and trade with all countries founding of the People's on the basis of equality an mutual benefit. In handling relations with the political parties of other countries, we China's century-long history shall continue to apply the dless foreign manipulation complete equality, mutual nd bullying. Since then, the respect and non-interferen Chinese have been able to in each other's interna

affairs. Together with all other

he masters of the country, countries and peoples of the by the Communist contribute to the establish political and economic order with their own consis on the basis of the Five Princioverty and backwardness left ples of Peaceful Coexistence. wer from old China and have Chine and Bangladesh an realized the initial stage of

close neighbours with tradi-tional friendship which can be traced back to ancient times The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between our two countries on Octob 4, 1975 opened a new chap in the development of our bilateral ties. Since then, the exchanges and cooperation between our two countries in the fields of politics, econon 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 Priendship Bridge II (the Shambhugan) Bridge) in August this year t yet another crystallisation of Sino-Bangladesh friendship.

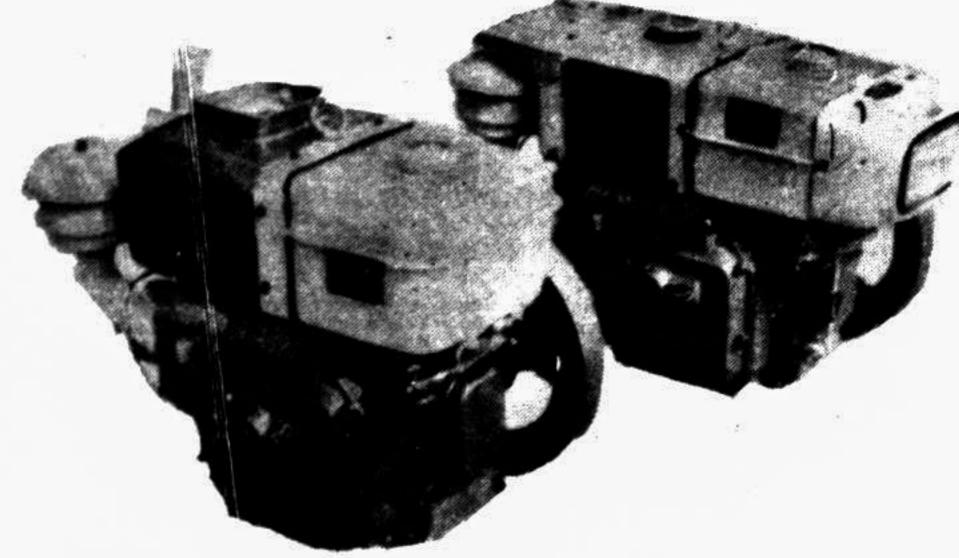
. The present international disastrous cyclone in Bangladesh and serious flooding in China which have caused heavy losses to life property and economic devel opment of our two countries In face of the natural disas ters, our two governments and peoples, supporting and sympathising with each other, have forged a sincere friendship. We are sure that the excellent relation that so happily exists between our two countries characterised by complete equality, mutual un-derstanding and trust, sincere friendship and cooperation of mutual benefit, will grow stronger with each passing day.Long Bengiadesh friendship i

The first seven months of

- Chen Songlu. Ambassador of China to

# अभित्व आश्रीय भिवाभ अभित्व अञ्चनम्न

অপ্রতিদুন্দী ই এম ই আই ডিজেল ইঞ্জিন যা এখন প্রতিটি গ্রামেগঞ্জে ব্যবহাত হচ্ছে



**চারটি গুপে 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 শ্টক –এ আমাদের শো–রুম এ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে

जिन्निक्रिति के जिल्ला कि हाका स्थानः २८०७३०, २७১৭२८ 269626, 256226

খুলনাঃ ৫১, কে.ডি.'এ এ্যাভিনিউ

यत्नात कानः ८०४१

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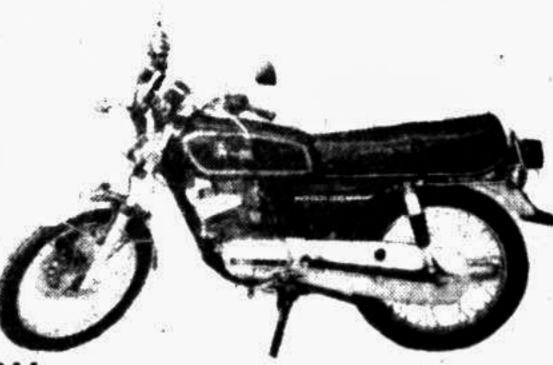
## গণচীনের জাতীয় দিবসে অভিনন্দন

কৃষি কাজের প্রধান বাহন

#### ५१६११-३२ नाउग्रत् तिनात्

১২ এইচ পি কনভেনসার টাইপ, ডিজেল ইঞ্জিন সমৃদ্ধ গণচীনের তৈরী স্বৰ্ণপদক প্ৰাপ্ত ডংফেং-১২ টিলার দেশের বাজারে এসেছে অধিক ফসল এবং দীর্ঘস্থায়িত্বের প্রতিশ্রুতি নিয়ে

রেডি ষ্টক থেকে পাওয়া যাচ্ছে নগদ কিংবা ব্যাংক ঋণে



প্রতিটি টিলারের সাথে আরও বাড়তি পাচ্ছেন

১। মোল বোর্ড লাংকল সেট ২। আয়রন হইল ৩ টি

७। ब्राটाরी ব্রেড १- ১ সেট শক্ত মাটির জন্য, ১ সেট নরম মাটির জন্য

৪ । মেরামতের জন্য ২৬ প্রকারের টুলুস ।

HONGDU

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বিশেষ আকর্ষণীয় মূল্যে

আপনার বিশ্বস্ত বাহন



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