

<<中国政府白皮书>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国政府白皮书>>

13位ISBN编号：9787119079752

10位ISBN编号：7119079751

出版时间：2012-1

出版时间：中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室 外文出版社 (2012-01出版)

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页数：664

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前言

On October 1, 1949, the Chinese people won a great victory in the new democratic revolution and founded the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Kuomintang (KMT) ruling clique retreated from the mainland to entrench in China's Taiwan Province in confrontation with the Central Government with the support of foreign forces. This is the origin of the Taiwan issue. Settlement of the Taiwan issue and realization of the complete reunification of China embodies the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. The Chinese government has worked persistently toward this goal in the past 50 years. From 1979, the Chinese government has striven for the peaceful reunification of China in the form of "one country, two systems" with the greatest sincerity and the utmost effort. Economic and cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits have made rapid progress since the end of 1987. Unfortunately, from the 1990s, Lee Teng-hui, the leader of the Taiwan authorities, has progressively betrayed the One-China Principle, striving to promote a separatist policy with "two Chinas" at the core, going so far as to openly describe the cross-Straits relations as "state to state relations, or at least special state to state relations." This action has seriously damaged the basis for peaceful reunification of the two sides, harmed the fundamental interests of the entire Chinese nation including the Taiwan compatriots, and jeopardized peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The Chinese government has consistently adhered to the One-China Principle and resolutely opposed any attempt to separate Taiwan from China. The struggle between the Chinese government and the separatist forces headed by Lee Teng-hui finds its concentrated expression in the question of whether to persevere in the One China Principle or to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

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内容概要

The One-China Principle has been evolved in the course of the Chinese people's just struggle to safeguard China's sovereignty and territorial integrity , and its basis , both de facto and de jure , is unshakable.

Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. All the facts and laws about Taiwan prove that Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. In April 1895 , through a war of aggression against China , Japan forced the Qing gov-ernment to sign the unequal Treaty of Shimonoseki , and forcibly occupied Tai-wan. In July 1937 , Japan launched an all-out war of aggression against China. In December 1941 , the Chinese government issued the Proclamation of China's Declaration of War Against Japan , announcing to the world that all treaties , agreements and contracts concerning Sino-Japanese relations , including the Treaty of Shimonoseki , had been abrogated , and that China would recover Tai-wan. In December 1943 , the Cairo Declaration was issued by the Chinese , U.S. and British governments , stipulating that Japan should return to China all the territories it had stolen from the Chinese , including Northeast China , Taiwan and the Penghu Archipelago. The Potsdam Proclamation signed by China , the United States and Britain in 1945 (later adhered to by the Soviet Union) stipu-lated that "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out." In August of that year , Japan declared surrender and promised in its instrumen-t of surren-der that it would faithfully fulfil the obligations laid down in the Potsdam Proc-lamation. On October 25 , 1945 , the Chinese government recovered Taiwan and the Penghu Archipelago , resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Taiwan.

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章节摘录

版权页： -Persisting in drug control according to law. In accordance with the general plan of exercising the rule of law, we have persisted in setting up and perfecting a system of laws and regulations concerning drug control, administered and controlled narcotics, psychotropic substances, and precursor chemicals, prevented and punished drug-related crimes. We have resolutely cracked down on various illegal activities involving drugs, started drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation, corrected, cured and rescued drug addicts, so as to guarantee that drug control work proceeds in a law-governed manner. -Formulating the working principle of "promoting '4-in-1 prohibitions' simultaneously, eradicating sources of drugs and obstructing their channels of trafficking, enforcing the law strictly, and solving the problem by examining both its root causes and its symptoms." While prohibiting drug abuse, trafficking, cultivating and manufacturing, we lay equal stress on the control of illicit supplies and the prevention of drug abuse, forbid and crack down on all illegal activities involving drugs. -Taking the prevention of drug abuse by teenagers as a basic project in drug control. As for teenagers, we put stress on education and protection, adopt various powerful measures, organize and coordinate relevant government departments and various mass organizations to perfect the preventive work, and educate youngsters to treasure their lives and refuse drugs. -Actively participating in and promoting international cooperation in drug control. The Chinese government supports international drug control co-operation, and earnestly implements three propositions in this regard: adhering to the principle of extensive participation and shared responsibilities; comprehensively implementing an overall and balanced international drug control strategy; and attaching great importance to alternative development to promote a solution to the drug problem for good. In China, drug control is led by governments at all levels, in the care of the drug control departments of public security authorities, co-administered by relevant government functional departments and participated in jointly by mass organizations. In 1990, the Chinese government set up the National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC), composed of 25 departments, including the Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Health and General Administration of Customs.

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编辑推荐

《中国政府白皮书(2000-2004)(英文版)》由外文出版社出版。

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