

## The secret of Jiang Zemin's land-bridge diplomacy

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

No later than the conclusion of Chinese President Jiang Zemin's historic six-day state visit to Japan, the first tremors of a political earthquake have begun to spread around the world—an earthquake leading international media are trying to pretend, doesn't exist. Yet, hardly anything is more indicative of the profound significance of Jiang Zemin's interventions in Russia and Japan than the blatant, nearly complete *blackout* by the international press and electronic media, concerning the two *most important and most newsworthy features* of those developments:

First, as reported in last week's *EIR*: In an extraordinary speech on Nov. 24 to Russian scientists at the "Science City" in Novosibirsk, just before leaving for Japan, Jiang Zemin called for a "new technological revolution," and defined a policy of cooperation to harness Russia's enormous scientific-technological potential—a potential concentrated especially in the "closed cities" of the military-scientific-industrial complex—for the economic development of China, the Asian nations, and the world as a whole.

Second: The *Eurasian Land-Bridge* policy for large-scale development of Eurasia's infrastructure corridors, was an explicit, key topic of discussions and negotiations during Jiang's visit to Japan, which began on Nov. 25. Chinese-Japanese discussions dealt not only with the perspectives of rail, road, energy-generation, pipeline, and communications projects per se, but also with the implications of Eurasian Land-Bridge development for the peace and stability of Asia. The Eurasian Land-Bridge was listed in a joint Chinese-Japanese government press statement as one of the main areas for "cooperation in the international domain."

Why do the international press and electronic media refuse to report these crucial facts? What are they afraid of? To shed some light on this question, it will be useful to mention

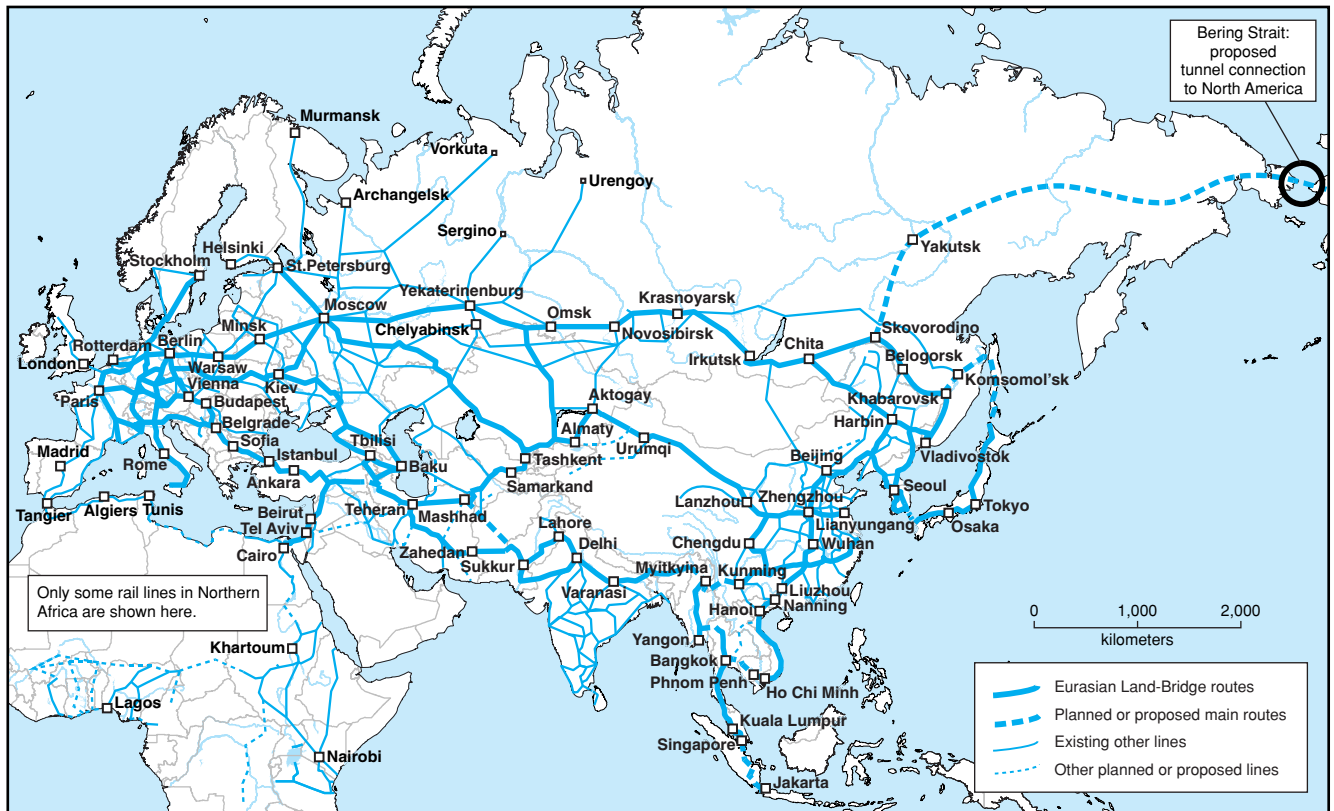
a few highlights of Jiang Zemin's Japan trip, and contrast them to the enraged reaction in the London *Financial Times*.

First of all, Jiang's visit to Japan was emphatically not a "failure," as leading international media have attempted to portray it. The role of the Eurasian Land-Bridge in the Japanese-Chinese talks, is proof enough of that. Moreover, the first official visit of a Chinese head of state to Japan, was a unique historic event in its own right, and a strategic intervention whose difficulties had been largely prediscouted by the Chinese side. The packed six-day schedule included an audience with the Japanese Emperor, summit meetings with the Prime Minister, numerous discussions with leading representatives of Japanese industry, politics, culture, and science, and tours of educational and research facilities and high-technology projects in several locations. It also included a notable speech to students at Wasedo University, one of Japan's most famous centers of higher learning.

In that speech—whose content was also blacked-out by the international media, while a minor disruption by a "democracy supporter" was played up—Jiang recounted highlights of the 2,000-year history of intimate cultural ties between Japan and China. He recounted how, since ancient times, the best elements of Chinese culture had been carried to Japan by countless students and scholars; and how, in the more recent period, Japan had been an important center for Chinese intellectuals and leaders of China's revolutionary movement, including Sun Zhong Shan (Sun Yat-sen), Lu Xun, Zhou Enlai, and many others, who had lived and studied there. Jiang Zemin contrasted the millennia of close, fruitful friendship between the two countries, to the relatively brief, but "terrible" period of Japanese occupation of large parts of China in the first half of this century; a process that culminated in the Resistance War during which 30 million Chinese were

FIGURE 1

**Eurasia: main routes and selected secondary routes of the Eurasian Land-Bridge**



killed. Jiang called for Asia, as a “cradle of human civilization,” to finally fully overcome the heritage of colonialism, imperialism, and cultural backwardness, which had led to such disasters in the past. He denounced the failure to carry out a “fundamental change” in the “unjust and irrational world economic order” that has brought disaster to Asian and other developing countries. He finally called on the students to take responsibility for the world and to “create a bright future . . . of happiness for the human race.”

**London’s angry response**

Whoever wants to find out who is behind the media black-out of Jiang Zemin’s remarkable diplomacy, will find a most revealing piece of evidence in the Dec. 1 edition of London City’s own “house organ,” the *Financial Times*. Just days after Jiang Zemin returned home from Japan, the *Financial Times* published a long opinion editorial by its correspondent James Kyngé, with the ominous title “China Stirs,” and an accompanying cartoon of a huge panda stretching out over the map of Asia. Evidently, the Chinese panda is now to replace the worn-out Russian bear of the Cold War years!

Kyngé begins: “The activism that China has brought to its foreign policy this year has eclipsed everything seen since

the Communists came to power in 1949.” Nearly all that follows concerning China’s recent diplomatic strategy and goals, beginning with the alleged “failure” of Jiang Zemin’s Japan visit, is useless garbage, served up to prove that China has become too strong, and represents a growing geopolitical “threat.” But the function of the article is not to provide a serious analysis; rather, Kyngé is registering London’s furious anger at the implications of China’s recent initiatives, and signalling the launching of various British intelligence operations.

Thus, for example, Kyngé quotes the “China expert” Gerald Segal, who offers various arguments to the effect that “the core Chinese interest is to reduce, contain and dilute U.S. influence.” The value of the arguments, from Kyngé’s British intelligence standpoint, is not that they are *true*, but that they will be useful in stirring up the “dumb Americans” into new conflicts with China. Indeed, as if by signal, New York’s *Wall Street Journal* obediently published, on the same day as the *Financial Times*, an even more stupid and confused piece with the same general theme.

But the British policy of playing all against all naturally does not stop there. Thus, when Kyngé writes, “Japan and Taiwan show that China’s rise to greater influence in Asia is

never going to go unchallenged,” he has in mind the long-standing British intelligence capability for manipulating Japan. Similarly, Kyngge’s formulation at the end of the article, “China’s rise seems inevitable unless the country dissolves into internal strife,” signifies that covert operations and economic warfare will be stepped up against China itself, to destabilize the country with the help of “human rights” campaigns, “environmentalism,” a manipulated “democracy

movement,” the unemployment problem, and other means.

Kyngge becomes relatively truthful only in one brief section of the article, which gives away a central reason for the City of London’s rage and apprehension:

“China’s profile [in the world] has been raised by its response to Asia’s economic crisis. Sheltered from speculative attacks by the limited convertibility of its currency, China has been able to launch initiatives — such as a significant stimulus

## The frontier science of Akademgorodok

“The difficulties now encountered by the Russian scientific and technological community are temporary ones, which could very well be overcome by the Russian people with endeavor,” said the President of China in his landmark speech of Nov. 24, which *EIR* carried last week (Dec. 4, 1998, p. 55). There could not have been a better venue for Jiang Zemin’s presentation than Akademgorodok, the “science town” within the city of Novosibirsk.

There were other science cities, developed during the Soviet period. Arzamas-16 (Sarov) and Chelyabinsk-70 (Snezhinsk) were the most famous of the closed laboratory-cities, where scientists engaged in nuclear weapons research for the military industry. All of them suffered the privations of the post-Soviet takedown of industry in Russia. “How do we live here? What’s going on with science? . . . We are digging graves,” an Arzamas-16 scientist said in Stanislav Govorukhin’s 1994 film, “The Great Criminal Revolution.” On Oct. 30, 1996, Academician Vladimir Nechay, director of the Chelyabinsk facility, went to his grave, a suicide after not having the funding to pay wages to the scientists of the Federal Nuclear Center for five months, and having received an order to cut the staff by one-half. “We can’t live like this any longer,” wrote Nechay in the note he left.

The surviving Russian scientific capabilities are an asset, not only for Russia, but for Eurasia and for mankind, as Lyndon LaRouche has insisted in a series of articles throughout the 1990s. In “Russia’s Science: A Strategic Assessment” (*EIR*, Aug. 8, 1997), LaRouche wrote, “Consider the potentials for an economic renaissance of Russia. Consider the strategic importance of such a renaissance in Russia for the development of Eurasia and of contiguous regions of the planet.

“From this vantage-point, the world’s economy has three interests at stake in the prospect for reactivating the scientific potentials which Russia (like Ukraine) has inher-

ited from the Soviet Union: 1) One of the largest, and best developed scientific cadres of the planet; 2) The specific orientation of that cadre to the frontiers of experimental science in general, as the Soviet space program typifies this frontier capability; 3) The grievous shortage, globally, of that quality of science cadres associated with the former Soviet Union, as this acute shortage should be measured, per-capita of labor-force, throughout most of the world, notably Eurasia and Africa. In summary, without a virtually full-scale reactivation of the scientific cadre associated with Russia, the world at large lacks the quantity and quality of total scientific cadre-force required to reverse the recent thirty years’ contraction of means to satisfy the urgent requirements of mankind as a whole.”

In “Science vs. Ideology,” in the Aug. 21, 1998 *EIR*, LaRouche updated the case: “The only possibility for the economic revival of Russia lies in the role to be played by the most advanced ration of Russia’s combined present and former labor-force, notably the scientific-military-industrial complex developed within the former Soviet Union. For Russia’s economy itself, the problem is, that without reactivating that complex as the basis for an export-oriented, vast machine-tool-design complex, there is no possibility of halting the presently accelerating plunge of Russia and adjoining former members of the Soviet Union into a strategically world-perilous form of disintegration. The potential markets represented by the indicated prospects for economic reconstruction of Asia represent the margin of opportunity without which Russia could not be brought to economic and financial stability.”

The interface of advanced science with economic development frontiers was most developed at Akademgorodok.

### ‘New Siberia’

The city of Novosibirsk was a child of the first Eurasian Land-Bridge, the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It was built beginning in 1893 at the site where the TSR would bridge the Ob, the westernmost of Siberia’s three great river systems. Incorporated as the town of Novonikolayevsk in 1903, it was renamed “Novosibirsk” in 1926, eight years after the execution of Tsar Nicholas. Today, it is a city of more than one and a half million people.

package [the reference is to Prime Minister Zhu Rongji's infrastructure investment program]—that, *in more open economies would probably have been thwarted by the turmoil in financial markets*. Its decision not to devalue the renminbi [China's currency] . . . drew much appreciation, not least from Robert Rubin, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, who called China an 'island of stability' ” (emphasis added).

Thus the *Financial Times* admits openly, in effect, what

London's International Monetary Fund (IMF) puppets are not permitted to say: Namely, that the liberalization and globalization policies of the IMF and World Bank, etc., were *never intended* to be successful economic policies, but only instruments for weakening and destroying nations! China is strong, and therefore a “threat,” because it pursues a dirigistic policy for development of the national economy—a policy increasingly oriented toward what Friedrich List called the “Ameri-

In the mid-1950s, a group of scientists led by Academician Mikhail Lavrentyev (1900-80) drafted a proposal for the establishment of a branch of the Academy of Sciences at Novosibirsk. The resolution, passed by the government in May, and adopted by the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences on June 7, 1957, emphasized the importance of scientific research for the economic development of Siberia and the Far East. In addition to the existing Institutes of Chemicals and Metallurgy, Transport and Power, and subdivisions of the Academy in East Siberia, Yakutsk, and the Far East, the new proposal established Institutes of Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Hydrodynamics, Automation, Geology, Genetics, Economics and Statistics, and a computer center.

Lavrentyev, the founder, first settler, and permanent president of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, headed the Institute of Hydrodynamics. He had worked on the theory and practice of directed explosions since the 1940s, contributing to Soviet weapons development during World War II. At Novosibirsk, where he moved as a pioneer to establish the new center, people called him “*ded*,” or “grandfather.” In 1982, the main street in Akademgorodok, *Prospekt Nauki* (Science Avenue), was renamed in his honor, *Prospekt Lavrentyeva*.

Lavrentyev, who argued that “modern science cannot develop without a large industrial base,” drew up a program of experimental pilot plants to test the latest technologies, and industrial research centers to design and produce them. Basic research, according to the initial design of the Novosibirsk science center, was to be the foundation for the region's economic development.

Within two decades of the founding of Akademgorodok, Novosibirsk had 550 libraries, four museums, an opera house, a concert hall, a university, and several technical high schools. Within the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences were 18 institutes, employing 50,000 people in 1977. Every third person in Novosibirsk was a student, as the community became a national science training center.

Many scientific fields were pursued at Akademgorodok, including in the advanced areas of particle physics, radiation, plasma physics, and controlled thermonuclear fusion. Among its specialized tasks, the Siberian Branch

had programs to conceptualize economic development of the Siberian frontier. Temperatures in Siberia can range from 80°F in the summer, to -60°F in the winter. Under such conditions, conventional construction materials, exploration instruments, and transportation equipment were useless. Railroads experienced signal failures, while track reinforcements were insufficiently durable. From the work of Lavrentyev and others at the Institute of Hydrodynamics, came a process of explosion welding, which produces metal joints that can withstand extreme temperatures and greater weights than conventional welds. The explosive welding technique was then used to weld sheets and huge structures with complicated configurations, coat equipment with anti-corrosive agents, connect the poles of high-voltage electric transmission lines, weld pipes of different diameters, compress powdered metals, and obtain multi-layered combinations of different metals.

The Russian scientists at Akademgorodok set out to work for breakthroughs, in the setting of what LaRouche recently called, once again, one of Earth's last frontiers. In “Food, Not Money, Is the Crisis” (*EIR*, Nov 13, 1998), he writes about “a revolutionary added option”: “What appears to be the least habitable, very large region of Russia's territory, the frozen north, is one of the most important markets in the world. With vast natural resources, which could not be tapped efficiently without systematic and extensive development, it represents the natural economic frontier of Russia's future, and, by its impact, one of the greatest boons to all of Asia. This area's development, together with the prospective future development of the Sahara, the Gobi Desert, and so on, must be conceived as the other side of the space-program. Like the space-program, the benefits of such an Arctic development effort, will contribute far more to the world's economies in the increase of the productive powers of labor through science and technology, than in the immediate effects of the development itself. This project, combined with the space-program, should be viewed as opening the windows to a revolutionary way of thinking, and acting, about the entirety of the Solar System in which we live.”

—Rachel Douglas and Marsha Freeman

*Portions of this article first appeared in New Solidarity, Feb. 1, 1977.*

can System.” (How dangerous, if Rubin would come to admire in China the success of the same “American” principles which the United States has itself abandoned, from the mid-1960s on, in favor of the “post-industrial” gambling casino!)

For this reason, China’s policy is bringing it into ever-sharper, ever-more-open conflict, even outright war with the London-centered world financial oligarchy. Exemplary are China’s support for Malaysia and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad’s capital controls; its decision to crush speculators through massive government intervention in the famous “Battle of Hong Kong”; Jiang Zemin’s increasingly sharp attacks on the “unjust and irrational world economic order” and the destructive effects of financial globalization; his demands for a “fundamental change” and the creation of a “new international financial order” at the recent APEC meeting and other international forums; and China’s strong support for the Primakov government of Russia, against IMF policy.

### **The deeper issue: saving civilization**

What is the background of the extraordinary interventions by Jiang Zemin in Russia and Japan, and the manifest convergence of certain key China policies—as far as they go—with essential features of the policies long advocated by Lyndon LaRouche? Jiang’s repeated emphasis on the idea of *human civilization*, the notion of the common good, and the future of mankind, are indicative.

The Chinese leadership has carefully studied the evolution of the global financial crisis, and the reactions of leading Western governments and institutions to it. Many, at least, of China’s strategic thinkers have become convinced of the essential correctness of Lyndon LaRouche’s analysis, that the world financial system in its present form is doomed and cannot be saved. They have also concluded—to quote a polite formulation given to this author—that the quality of thinking in the U.S. and Western European governments is at best “superficial,” and that those governments are not *presently* prepared to undertake any serious steps, of the sort LaRouche has identified, to put the world financial system into bankruptcy reorganization. Jiang Zemin reflected this in his speech to the Japanese students, denouncing the failure to carry out “a fundamental change in the present unjust, irrational international economic order” which has brought disaster to the Asian and other developing countries of the world.

On the other hand, China realizes that it can neither survive long in isolation, nor is it in a position to carry out the kind of international economic and financial reforms that are necessary, even on a regional basis, without allies. China’s ally of choice, contrary to the nonsense of Segal and Kyngé, would be the United States. But this vastly preferable option, is closed so long as the U.S. President continues to support the insane policies of “globalization,” the “free market,” and “post-industrial society” which have been the cause of the global collapse in the first place.

What is the available alternative? It is essentially what China is attempting to do now: To assemble a strategic combination which might permit an Asian-centered group of nations to *survive* under conditions of an impending, total collapse of the world financial system.

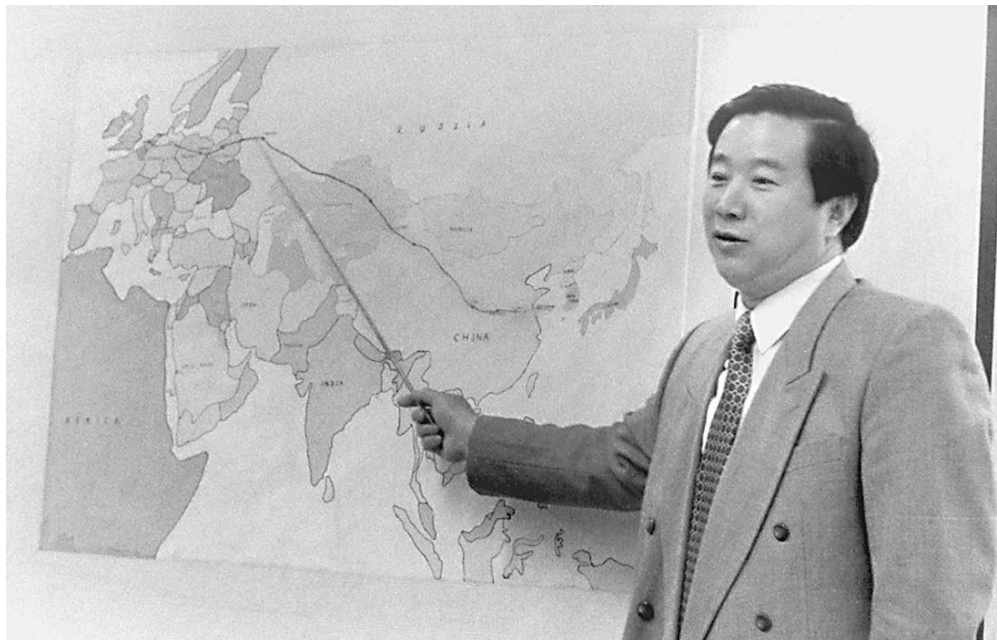
LaRouche put the issue most forcefully in a Nov. 21 keynote speech, given in Germany just before Jiang Zemin’s departure for the first leg of his Russia-Japan trip. LaRouche said: “What we will face in the coming weeks, is a new phase of the collapse of the world financial system. This collapse that is about to occur, has no precedent in any part of known history. There is no depression, no financial collapse in known history which has any comparison to the present collapse which is now about to hit. The crisis . . . will probably have the worst impact, not in Asia, not in South America, but in *western Europe*. . . . Also likely to go into the pit, are the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The only part of the world which is likely *at all* to survive the chaos produced by this crisis, would be a group of nations centered around China, including other countries of Asia, and probably also Russia, if the Primakov reforms, now in progress, proceed successfully, and if the meeting between the President of China, Jiang Zemin, and the representatives of the Primakov government . . . if this collaboration is established.”

Indeed, at the present juncture, the world has very few options left, very few pathways or “orbits” available, through which civilization might survive.

Look back, from this standpoint, at the two crucial points from Jiang Zemin’s intervention in Russia and Japan—the points blacked out by the international media. Taken together, they constitute the “hard core” of the only available economic policy, which could provide for the survival of a group of Asian and other nations, in partnership with China, under conditions of a general collapse of the present world financial and economic system. It is a policy that LaRouche has put on the table repeatedly. In order to achieve the necessary rates of social capital-formation, needed to maintain real growth of the huge nations of China and India in particular, there must be a combination of large-scale infrastructure-corridor development, together with an explosion of scientific and technological progress, as could only be unleashed through the kinds of potentials represented by Russia’s military-scientific complex. Naturally, to the extent that Japan, the United States, Germany, and other industrialized countries would abandon their present, insane policies and join in this policy, its success would be all the more assured.

### **The India-China-Russia triangle**

LaRouche identifies the three-way partnership between *Russia, India, and China* as the present pivot-point of Asia’s future. China and India together constitute the largest concentration of population in the world. Their development urgently depends on advanced scientific and technological capabilities which do not exist, to an extent sufficient, in those



*An official of the Lianyungang city government points out the route of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, at a conference in Lianyungang at the end of October. The land-bridge policy for large-scale development of Eurasia's infrastructure corridors, was a key topic of discussion during President Jiang Zemin's visits to Japan and Russia, yet the news on these exciting developments has been blacked out of most of the international media.*

countries themselves; but which do exist in Russia. Conversely, for Russia to survive as an industrial nation, and obtain the export income it urgently requires, Russia needs stable, large trading partners that can usefully absorb the kinds of technological and industrial outputs that Russia can generate. The economies of Russia on the one hand, and China and India on the other, possess a high degree of complementarity.

There is also a complementarity in economic-geographic terms, exemplified by the potential for mutually beneficial water transfer projects and other large-scale infrastructure projects which would also involve Central Asia. This would include reviving the project, already planned in detail in the 1980s, to build a 2,544 kilometer-long navigable canal to bring water from the Irtysh-Ob rivers of Siberia, southward to the vicinity of the Aral Sea. It might also include mutually beneficial water projects in Tibet, such as transferring excess water from some of the source areas of the Ganges-Brahmaputra into the Yellow River source area. Plus, countless irrigation and flood control projects. In short, the creation of a comprehensive water-management and canal system for the whole region from China to Iran-Iraq and from South Asia to northern Siberia.

Finally, the indicated kind of Russia-China-India relationship has a significant precedent in the 1950s period, when large inputs of industrial equipment, technology, and know-how from the Soviet Union supported the post-war industrial development of both India and China. Today, Russia's nuclear power projects in India and China, as well as Iran, represent the bare beginnings of what could become much broader cooperation, and which should emphasize development of revolutionary *new* technologies.

Over recent weeks, some substantial steps toward reviv-

ing the Russia-India-China "triangle" have been made. Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov is now scheduled to visit India on Dec. 21-22. Some important agreements are to be signed, including one which would provide a mechanism to rapidly increase trade between the two countries. To this end, India is to increase the rate of its debt repayments to Russia (debts mainly going back to the Soviet period) by the equivalent of some \$1 billion per year, under the condition that these funds will be "recycled" for Russian purchases of Indian products. The new mechanisms, which could conceivably be greatly expanded in the future, are also expected to accelerate the Russia-India cooperation on nuclear power, especially the construction of a 2000 MW(e) plant at Kundankulum, currently under way. Finally, India has taken a major initiative toward reviving cooperation on oil and gas development, which was a very significant area of cooperation during the Soviet period.

There has also been a clear improvement in the weaker link of the Russia-India-China triangle, namely, Chinese-Indian relations, which were set back by the politically orchestrated crisis around India's nuclear tests. The Joint Working Group for high-level China-India talks is likely to meet again before the end of the year, and a number of proposals for confidence-building measures and some possible projects have been put forward. At the same time, the Indian government itself, has begun to take the cue from China's successful policies of infrastructure investment.

The sometimes humorous dynamics of the India-Russia-China "triangle" came to the fore recently at a conference in New Delhi on Nov. 27-29. A debate broke out about the alleged Chinese threat to India, the alleged Indian threat to China after its nuclear tests, China's alleged support for Paki-

stan's missile programs, and so on. A Russian representative stepped into the discussion, pointing out, that the most difficult problem facing Asia is the failure to overcome the effect of colonization, and the tendency for Asians to identify themselves according to the divisions created by the earlier colonial masters. So, although China and India never fought against each other for 2,000 years, they suddenly became bitter enemies in the 1960s. Russia would like to see India and China become close friends again. Later, another Russian representative added the point, that the international financial crisis is threatening not only Russia, but the entire world. When he proceeded to explain his point using a "triple curve," an Indian professor intervened: "You didn't mention where you learned all this. You are talking about the famous work of Mr. LaRouche!"

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## Documentation

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# Economic cooperation and the Eurasian Land-Bridge

*Here are excerpts from the "Joint Press Announcement on Strengthening Cooperation between Japan and China toward the Twenty-First Century" (provisional translation), issued Nov. 26, 1998.*

During the official visit to Japan by President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China, Japan and China reached a common view on their strengthening cooperation toward the twenty-first century and actively developing their partnership of friendship and cooperation for peace and development, and issued the following press announcement.

### **I. Cooperation in bilateral relations**

Both sides, in order to strengthen high-level dialogue between the two countries, confirmed that every year a leader of each country will alternately visit the other country, and that a hot line will be established between the two Governments.

Both sides, noting that the bilateral economic relationship has greatly developed based on the principles of mutual complementarity and of equality and mutual benefit, shared the view that the cooperative bilateral relationship should continue to expand in such economic areas as trade and investment.

The Chinese side, noting the positive role played in China's economic development by Japanese corporations investing in China, expressed its intention to make efforts to promote further investments in China by Japanese corpora-

tions. . . . The Japanese side decided to provide yen loans of up to 390 billion yen for 28 projects as the "latter two-year" portion of the Fourth Batch of Yen Loans toward China. . . .

Both sides, recognizing that expanding cooperation and exchanges toward the twenty-first century in the areas of scientific and industrial technology is beneficial, shared the view that cooperation should be strengthened through both governmental and private channels in these areas. . . .

Both sides confirmed that they will actively promote cooperation for economic development in the inland regions of China by the industrial sectors of both countries through joint efforts by the government and the private sector. . . . The Chinese side expressed its intention to make active efforts in such areas as infrastructure development and improvements in the investment environment. . . .

The Japanese side stated that it is prepared to cooperate for human resource development in such areas as the reform of state enterprises, the encouragement of small and medium enterprises and the rationalization of the distribution system in China. . . .

The Japanese side restated its intention to actively cooperate in the technical, operational and financial aspects related to the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway. The Chinese side welcomed Japan's participation in this competition. . . .

Both sides . . . shared the view that they will further promote cooperation in such areas as the promotion of energy-related infrastructure development including power plants, the energy conservation policy and measures, and the development and use of clean energy. . . .

Both sides . . . shared the view that they will further promote cooperation in such areas as the promotion of energy-related infrastructure development; . . . the agricultural sector; . . . flood [prevention]; . . . afforestation and forest conservation.

The Japanese side restated its intention that, in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention, it will sincerely deal with the issue of Japan's abandoned chemical weapons in China and destroy such abandoned chemical weapons by taking practical measures in a responsible manner at the earliest possible date. . . .

Both sides shared the view that preservation of the Silk Road cultural heritages on the Eurasian continent is important as part of the protection of the common heritage of mankind. . . .

### **II. Cooperation in international areas**

Both sides shared the view that they will strengthen coordination and cooperation on regional issues and play an active role for regional peace and stability, [including] on the Korean Peninsula.

Both sides confirmed the universality of human rights and shared the view that each country should enhance common understanding and reduce differences through mutual exchanges. . . .

Both sides confirmed that the high-level consultations on East Asian economic issues held in September 1998 were beneficial, and shared the view that similar consultations will be carried out as the necessity arises.

Both sides believe that the Eurasian Land-Bridge Project, which spans from East Asia across Central Asia to Europe, has a positive significance for the peace and stability of the entire Eurasian continent. Both sides, with the recognition of the importance of enhancing the transportation and distribution infrastructure from East Asia to Central Asia, confirmed that they will promote cooperation in this area.

## A political partnership

*Following are excerpts from the "Japan-China Joint Declaration, on Building a Partnership of Friendship and Cooperation for Peace and Development," which was issued Nov. 26, 1998, "on the occasion of the historically significant first visit to Japan by a President of the People's Republic of China."*

Both sides shared the view that as the world in the post-Cold War era continues to undergo great changes toward the creation of a new international order, further economic globalization is deepening interdependence and security dialogue and cooperation are making constant progress. Peace and development remain major issues facing the human society. It is therefore the common wish of the international community to build a new international political and economic order which is fair and rational, and to strive for a peaceful international environment in the twenty-first century that is even more firmly rooted.

Both sides reaffirmed that the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, as well as the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, are the basic norms for relations between states. . . .

Both sides believe that both Japan and China, as nations influential in the Asian region and the world, bear an important responsibility for preserving peace and promoting development. Both sides will strengthen coordination and cooperation in the areas such as international politics, international economy, and global issues, thus positively contributing to the endeavor for the peace and development of the world aimed at the progress of humanity.

Both sides believe that, after the Cold War, the Asian region has continued to move toward stability and the regional cooperation has deepened further. . . .

Both sides expressed their great interest in the current financial crisis in East Asia and the ensuing difficulties for the Asian economy. At the same time, both sides recognize

that the economic foundation of this region is sound, and firmly believe that by advancing rational adjustment and reform based on experiences, as well as by enhancing regional and international coordination and cooperation, the economy of Asia will definitely overcome its difficulties and continue to develop. . . .

Both sides reviewed the bilateral relationship since the normalization of relations between Japan and China, and expressed satisfaction with the remarkable development in all areas. . . . Both sides . . . expressed their resolve to establish a partnership of friendship and cooperation for peace and development toward the twenty-first century. . . .

Both sides are of the view that Japan and China share a history of friendly exchanges spanning more than 2,000 years, as well as a common cultural background, and that it is the common desire of the peoples of the two countries to continue this tradition of friendship and to further develop mutually beneficial cooperation.

Both sides believe that squarely facing the past and correctly understanding history are the important foundation for further developing relations between Japan and China. The Japanese side observes the 1972 Joint Communiqué of the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China and the 15 August 1995 Statement by former Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama. The Japanese side is keenly conscious of the responsibility for the serious distress and damage that Japan caused to the Chinese people through its aggression against China during a certain period in the past and expressed deep remorse for this. The Chinese side hopes that the Japanese side will learn lessons from the history and adhere to the path of peace and development. Based on this, both sides will develop long-standing relations of friendship. . . .

Both sides shared the view that, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, they will formulate long-term, stable, cooperative economic and trade relations, and will further expand cooperation in such areas as high technology, information, environmental protection, agriculture and infrastructure. . . .

The Japanese side continues to maintain its stand on the Taiwan issue which was set forth in the Joint Communiqué . . . and reiterates its understanding that there is one China. . . .

Both sides believe that through establishment of a partnership of friendship and cooperation for peace and development, the bilateral relations will enter a new level of development. To this end, a wide range of participation and sustained effort not only of both Governments, but also of the peoples of both countries, is essential. Both sides firmly believe that, if the peoples of both countries, hand-in-hand, thoroughly demonstrate the spirit shown in this Declaration, it will not only contribute to the friendship of the peoples of both countries for generations to come, but also make an important contribution to the peace and development of the Asia-Pacific region and of the world.