

Jiang in Russia: a speech that can change history

by Mary Burdman

The visit of Chinese President Jiang Zemin to Russia on Nov. 22-25, and above all Jiang's extraordinary speech to Russian scientists at Novosibirsk's Science City, Akademgorodok, on Nov. 24, constitutes a strategic revolution, whose global implications extend far beyond the sphere of China-Russia relations per se.

In remarks made to a seminar on the situation in eastern Europe and Russia, held in Wiesbaden, Germany on the eve of the Chinese leader's speech, American economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche had stressed the crucial importance of Jiang Zemin's decision to visit not just Moscow, but also Novosibirsk. This showed the Chinese leadership's understanding of the fact, that mobilizing the enormous scientific and technological potentials of Russia—concentrated particularly in Russia's "closed" science cities—is the secret to the future of Eurasia and even to the survival of human civilization. After reading the published text of Jiang Zemin's speech, LaRouche expressed his delight and satisfaction, exclaiming: "This was a brilliant, carefully prepared intervention; laying out the principles of a policy. It is exactly what was needed. . . . It creates a whole new situation worldwide." Now it is necessary to make the policy work. LaRouche stressed the special importance of quickly bringing India, together with Russia and China, into the new scientific-technological partnership signalled by Jiang Zemin, for the development of Eurasia as a whole.

Science and technology are a shining beacon

Addressing Russian scientists at the Novosibirsk House of Science "as a colleague," Jiang Zemin stated his conviction that the progress of human civilization has proven the importance of science and technology as a "driving force for economic development and social progress. None of the achieve-

ments mankind has scored in understanding and taking advantage of nature would have been possible without scientific and technological advancement," Jiang said. "Human wisdom is inexhaustible. Science and technology are a shining beacon of this wisdom."

Jiang stressed Russia's role as a world scientific and technological power, and the outstanding contributions of Russian scientists. "Even today," he said, "Russia leads the world in many key scientific and technological areas."

Jiang Zemin, who delivered his speech in Russian, without an interpreter, was interrupted more than a dozen times by enthusiastic applause from his audience. He said he had "long heard about the Science City of Novosibirsk," but he wanted to come to see directly for himself. Jiang said he was "deeply impressed" by the Russian scientific research capabilities and the explorative, inquiring atmosphere.

In an appreciation of the importance of science, unfortunately extremely rare among current world political leaders, Jiang said that the scientific and technological developments of the 20th century have created precious development opportunities, but also pose serious challenges to nations. "In order to meet the challenge of rapid scientific and technological progress and the fast-rising knowledge economy, we must keep on creating and innovating. Creativity is the soul of a nation and an inexhaustible source of a country's prosperity. The key to creation and innovation lies in human resources, whose development depends on education."

China's education and science "have a glorious history," he said, and now, following the conclusion of Deng Xiaoping that "science and technology constitute a primary productive force," China's leaders are emphasizing the importance of education and science and technology for the nation's development. The Chinese Academy of Sciences, whose President,

Academician Lu Yongxiang, accompanied Jiang and was presented to the Russian audience, is to play the leading role in developing a program for “national knowledge innovation.” Jiang noted the developing cooperation between Russian scientific institutions and China, and stated his conviction, that the difficulties Russian science now faces, are temporary, and can be overcome.

China and Russia, Jiang said, are influential countries, which should trust each other and cooperate both for their own mutual benefit, and to “meet all challenges that mankind faces in the struggle for survival and development, and promote world peace, stability, and prosperity.”

During the visit to the Akademgorodok, the science village on the outskirts of Novosibirsk, Jiang Zemin also toured the Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, visited a workshop for construction of nuclear technology, and met with his host, Novosibirsk Governor Vitali Mukha. Mukha was to give Jiang proposals to build a Siberia-China “energy bridge,” to set up a Chinese consulate in Novosibirsk, and deliver locally produced An-38 planes to Beijing.

The official China *People's Daily* gave prominent coverage to the Novosibirsk visit, also presenting to its readers the history of Novosibirsk, a key center for the development of Siberia, located at the crossroads of the Trans-Siberian railroad and the Ob River. *People's Daily* told how the Science City Akademgorodok, had been built up beginning 1957, as a powerhouse of scientific and technological progress in areas such as advanced nuclear physics, chemistry, biology, geophysics with laboratories, research institutes, design and construction workshops, experimental factories and advanced production facilities, living and recreation areas, hospitals, schools, and facilities for higher education. *People's Daily* emphasized how Akademgorodok combined the highest level of fundamental research, together with design and production capabilities. Indeed, Akademgorodok exemplifies many of the kinds of capabilities which were built up in dozens of “closed cities” which were built up in the former Soviet Union, and which formed the hard core of the U.S.S.R.'s military-scientific-technological base. Akademgorodok itself played an important role in nuclear fusion, plasma and particle beam research, and in many other areas. *People's Daily* remarked, that the architectural and natural environment of Akademgorodok, with its “Mathematics Road,” “Physics Road,” “Chemistry Road,” and so forth, evoked an “elevated” and even “romantic” feeling for the value of science and scientific progress in the mind of the visitor.

The world needs a revolution in leadership

The global strategic background of Jiang Zemin's visit to Moscow and Novosibirsk was characterized most powerfully by Lyndon LaRouche, in remarks made to the Wiesbaden seminar. LaRouche placed the new developments in Chinese-Russian relations within the context of the worldwide financial and economic crisis. The problem is, he said, how to

meet the demands of all of the peoples of Eurasia, under the conditions, in which the potential relative population density has fallen far below the existing levels of the population, planet-wide.

“The only possibility, lies in a rapid explosion of scientific and technological progress, which has to be based, at the same time, on a large infrastructural base,” LaRouche stated. The primary focus of investment must be into infrastructure, including food production, energy production, transport, and large-scale water management. However, such investment itself, will work only if it, in turn, is the foundation for a technological revolution.

However, in the United States and Germany, and the West in general, the net level of technological progress is already almost negative. The world cannot survive, on the basis of extending existing relations, or existing ideas of practice among nations. The only thing which will enable this planet to survive, is a revolution, LaRouche said—a revolution of leadership.

Such a revolution does not, and will not, come from the impulse of popular demands. Real human progress has always been achieved at the initiative of true leaders.

Present-day China has seen such a breakthrough in leadership. China was dying under Maoism, but has come to life in the past 20 years, following the policies initiated by Deng Xiaoping. The quality of China's leadership has been demonstrated most clearly by their response to the disastrous floods this past summer. No other government on this planet, LaRouche said, faced with a similar catastrophe, would have responded with even approximately as much sanity and good as the government of China did, with its own internal resources, to these floods.

The central issue in China is the leadership, and how that leadership, with their understanding of the culture and the people, is able to make things change. China cannot meet the requirements of its population, now approaching 1.3 billion people, in the territory it has, without a scientific and technological revolution, in infrastructure and productive technology. But, with Europe almost bankrupt technologically, and the United States becoming bankrupt technologically, the question is: Where do you have the resources on a planet-wide scale, to launch a technological revolution?

This is what exists inside Russia, LaRouche stated. However, for Russia to launch a technological revolution, it must do what the Soviets almost never did. The Soviet system failed because it was never able to bring technological progress to the ordinary, civilian economy. It was only in the military-scientific-industrial complex, that Russia was able to establish strategic world significance. This capability was concentrated in the “closed cities,” and related centers such as Novosibirsk.

The term “closed cities” has a double meaning: It has a strategic-military significance, but these cities were also closed to Russia as a whole, and the capabilities of the closed industries, never reached Russian civilian production in gen-

eral. It was to address this problem, which was the core of LaRouche's unique approach to what became known in 1983 as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). In meetings with his Soviet interlocutor in February 1983, LaRouche warned that if the Soviet Union did not accept, and act on the necessity to apply this kind of scientific capability to the Russian economy as a whole, that economy would disintegrate within five years. In the post-Stalin period, apart from a few developments such as the launching of Sputnik, Russia had never succeeded in addressing the problem of effectively developing the productive powers of labor in general.

The only possibility to change this, LaRouche said, was his proposal to engage the Soviet economy in a gigantic, high-technology scientific "spill-over" program, which would also involve the Soviet economy participating in the spread of scientific and technology to the world. Only that could transform, and revolutionize, and save the Soviet economy. But Russia was doomed, because the Soviet leadership rejected the proposal for joint development of the SDI, and Yuri Andropov's policies, led to Mikhail Gorbachov and the current devastation of Russia.

Russia was doomed internally, by its own leadership and by the dichotomy of two Russias—one, the ordinary people, who were not developed, and second, the small, very effective elite, concentrated in the military-scientific-industrial complex. This elite, however, was capable of doing miracles, in terms of strategic capabilities.

Russia retains today the legacy of its originally small-scale, but deep, scientific history. Russian people can name the names, of the great artists and scientists of the pre-Soviet period. The military-industrial complex, with its closed cities, of the Soviet system, reflected that tradition under stress.

As the Schiller Institute has emphasized to the leadership of China, without a mobilization of scientific and technological progress—such as LaRouche had proposed under the SDI, and the rapid expansion of a scientific machine-tool-design sector—we cannot provide the rate of technological progress required to reverse existing rates of technological attrition. This part of Russia, typified by the closed cities, is an essential component of the global survival of humanity.

The future belongs, LaRouche said, to those leaderships which are capable of grasping this conception, of such a global, planetary revolution.

The condition of the world is such, LaRouche said, that unless U.S. President Clinton accepts LaRouche's policy guidance, during 1999, western Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, will plunge into a Dark Age—an economic and social catastrophe from which they would not recover for generations. Under these conditions, there is a bare, though uncertain, possibility that, given the quality of the leadership of China, and in cooperation of some nations in Eurasia including Russia, there might be a continuation of civilization, in that part of the world.

We are at a point of inflection, LaRouche said. We can

save humanity, but it must be done by an act of global leadership and will. There is an element of that in China. China does have a world leadership conception, in the sense of China's role in that. Jiang Zemin's trip to Moscow and Novosibirsk reflects precisely, a conception of China reaching out and trying to find partners, on the basis of national sovereignty, to work with China to save civilization and thus to save China.

LaRouche also addressed the issue of leadership for Russia. Russia needs a revolutionary quality of leadership, one which looks at the entire planet, and at the hell with which all humanity is threatened, and provides the ideas necessary to put humanity on the road to survival and success. Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov is an excellent administrator, but not a revolutionary leader. By himself, he cannot save Russia. But Primakov can accept new ideas, and carry them out.

All of the ideas which have been generally believed in almost all countries up until now, are bankrupt, LaRouche said. What matters are the human minds, which, when faced with the fact that everything they believe is doomed, are willing to change. Then you have a truly revolutionary situation. Perhaps, if you have the leaders who can respond to that situation, you can bring about change. The visit of Jiang Zemin to Moscow, and to Novosibirsk, is a signal; if that signal works, then we have a policy.

A summit amid great difficulties

The situation inside Russia, remains extremely difficult and dangerous. Jiang Zemin's visit to Moscow itself was marred by the hospitalization of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and the murder of Parliamentarian Galina Starovoitova—a leader, with Yegor Gaidar, of the Russia's Democratic Choice party, who was shot to death on Nov. 21, on the eve of the Chinese President's arrival. There are many indications that this murder is being used in an effort to destabilize the government of Prime Minister Primakov. These events tended to dominate the Russian media during the Chinese President's visit. Apparently, a 15-minute interview President Jiang gave to a major Russian television network was not broadcast, and other press coverage of his visit was limited. Russian analysts who understand the importance of Russian-Chinese relations, had expressed the concern that the media, virtually under the complete control of Russia's "financial oligarchs," would prevent Jiang Zemin's access to the broad population. Indeed, that same media have also systematically blacked out news of the financial crisis in the West, for obvious reasons.

The Presidential summit did proceed, on Nov. 23, at the Central Clinical Hospital near Moscow, where Yeltsin is confined because of pneumonia. The next day, the two governments issued a joint statement on "Russian-Chinese Relations on the Threshold of the 21st Century."

The communiqué stated that the two sides had reached agreements on the long-term strategic prospects for further

promoting bilateral cooperation. The two leaders discussed how to further strengthen cooperation in international affairs, reiterating that they have “identical or similar positions on situations in the Balkans, the Persian Gulf region and the Asia-Pacific region, the effects of the Asian financial crisis, the situation in South Asia, the reform of the UN Security Council and other pressing international issues.”

Jiang Zemin also met with Prime Minister Primakov; Yegor Stroyev, chairman of the Federation Council, the upper house of Parliament; and Gennadi Seleznyov, the Speaker of the State Duma, the lower house of Parliament. In his meeting with Primakov, Jiang stated that China recognizes the importance of economic cooperation and trade with Russia. The potential exists to expand this cooperation, Jiang said, and the two nations’ governments should create a good environment for cooperation between Chinese and Russian enterprises. Jiang told Seleznyov, who had just visited China in October, that cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop, despite the world situation, and that this is in not only their own national interests, but also in the interests of regional and global peace and development. Seleznyov praised China’s achievements over the past two decades, and said Russia could learn from China’s reform experience, although not copy it mechanically.

The two Presidents also announced the completion of the field work for the demarcation of the western section of their mutual border. Now, for the first time, both the eastern and western sections of their border have been demarcated accurately. Jiang Zemin invited Yeltsin to China for a second “informal” summit next year, and Yeltsin accepted. Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji is to visit Russia in the coming spring, to promote Russian-Chinese economic, trade, and technological cooperation

Non-governmental relations are also to be expanded, and the Sino-Russian Committee for Friendship, Peace, and Development is to play a “vital role” in this, the *China Daily* reported on Nov. 24.

Documentation

Jiang Zemin on Russian science

The following is the full text of the speech delivered on Nov. 24 by visiting Chinese President Jiang Zemin to the scientific and technological community in the Science City of Novosibirsk, Russia, as reported by People’s Daily. Subheads have been added.

Respected President Dobretsov, Distinguished Scientists, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have long heard about the Science City of Novosibirsk. But seeing is believing. During the visit, I have been deeply impressed by your scientific research capabilities and the explorative atmosphere. I worked with a scientific and technological department for years. In this sense, we are colleagues. It always gives one great pleasure to meet colleagues.

Russia is a scientific and technological power in the world. Russian scientists have made outstanding contributions to the progress of human civilization. Lomonosov, Mendeleev, Pavlov, Tsiolkovsky, Popov, among others, left their names in the world history of science and technology. Even today, Russia leads the world in many key scientific and technological areas.

The Science City of Novosibirsk is a scientific base known for its research strength. In both the basic sciences like mathematics, physics, biology, and chemistry, and applied sciences like comprehensive utilization of energy, environmental protection, and nuclear technology, you in Russia have produced a wealth of achievements in scientific research up to world standards, as well as a number of world-famous scientists such as Lavrentiev, Kantorovich, and Dubinin. It is rare for a city of only 1.7 million people to boast as many as about 100 research institutes for different purposes, 20 institutes of tertiary education, and tens of thousands of people specialized in scientific research.

The progress of human civilization has more and more convincingly proved that science and technology constitute a primary productive force and an important driving force for economic development and social progress. None of the achievements mankind has scored in understanding and taking advantage of nature would have been possible without scientific and technological advancement. Human wisdom is inexhaustible. Science and technology are a shining beacon of this wisdom. A great many scientists, one after another, have kept scaling new heights in science and technology after overcoming numerous obstacles through arduous efforts.

The 20th century is one full of unprecedentedly splendid achievements in science and technology and full development of scientific rationality. Never before has mankind produced as many scientific results and material wealth as in this century. The birth of the theory of relativity and the quantum theory early this century, the breakthrough in the semiconductor technology in the 1950s, and the discovery of the double spiral structure of DNA have set off a round of geometrical development of science and technology in the world. Since the middle of this century, major progress has been made in the studies of atomic energy, space technology, microelectronics, information technology, bio-engineering, and new materials, which has greatly increased the human cognitive power of nature and society. Knowledge economy has started to take shape, and new industries have kept emerging. Man-

kind is experiencing a global scientific and technological revolution.

The frontiers of science

Recently, there have been some major new orientational developments in the advancement of science and technology in the world. The focus of research in the science of matters has been shifted to the study of the properties of matter and their interaction under extreme conditions, thus laying a new ground for the creation of new materials, new energy, and clean and efficient technologies. Bio-engineering, which is centered on molecular biology, promises a fresh major breakthrough, which will open up a completely new prospect for agriculture, medicine, and human health. Information technology is finding its way into a wide range of applied fields and evolving many new industries, through integration with other sciences, technologies, economy, and culture. Progress in the cognitive science, psychology, and behavioral science has given new impetus to scientific and technological, educational, social, and economic development. Space science has helped people deepen their understanding of the origin of space and its evolution, providing a new panoramic picture of the structure of different forms of matter and their interaction. Geo-science has increasingly become a multi-discipline science, enabling man to acquire new capabilities in the exploration, protection, and rational utilization of natural resources and ecological environment. Scientific and technological development, with its overlapping, frontier, and diversified nature and the ever-faster production, dissemination, and application of scientific and technological knowledge have given rise to enormous socio-economic progress, promising a bright future for human civilization.

The new scientific and technological revolution has presented people of all countries with precious development opportunities and also serious challenges. A country or nation would lag behind and land itself in an extremely passive position, unless it were to closely keep abreast with scientific and technological progress and upgrade its scientific and technological level in the light of its national development texture.

The importance of education

In order to meet the challenge of rapid scientific and technological progress and the fast-rising knowledge economy, we must keep on creating and innovating. Creativity is the soul of a nation and an inexhaustible source of a country's prosperity. The key to creation and innovation lies in human resources, whose development depends on education. Only a well-developed education can sustain scientific and technological progress and economic development. Scientific and technological strength and the educational level of a nation have always been an important yardstick for measuring the overall national strength and the civilization of a society. Like indispensable wheels, they propel a country to prosperity.

China is one of the cradles of world civilization. Its educa-

tion and science both have a glorious history. The ancient Chinese science and technology symbolized by the four famous inventions—paper-making, gunpowder, printing, and the compass—had once tremendously influenced the development process of human civilization and profoundly changed the face of world civilization.

Since the founding of New China, especially over the past 20 years of reform and opening-up, the Chinese government has always attached great importance to the development of science, technology, and education. The well-known conclusion that “science and technology constitute a primary productive force,” drawn by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, is now becoming an important idea guiding China's development. We have given a prominent position to the strategy of economic development through science-technology and education, and a sustainable development strategy, when drawing up the blueprint for the modernization drive. Recently we have decided that the Chinese Academy of Sciences should take the lead in introducing a pilot program of instituting a national knowledge innovation system. That is, to identify new objectives of scientific and technological development, readjust the existing operational mechanism, strive for more and greater scientific and technological innovations, and put in place an innovation system for China in view of the need of a development strategy for China of the next century and the prospects of the world frontier sciences. In the 21st century, we will achieve a take-off in science and education so that China's modernization drive will be able to advance steadily along the path of development, through scientific and technological progress and through improved quality of human resources.

China pays close attention to enhanced exchanges and cooperation with the international scientific, technological, and educational communities, and has made an effort to learn from and draw on the useful experience of other countries in developing science, technology, and education. It is gratifying to see the smooth development of the scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation between China and Russia. The Siberia Science Center has established friendly ties and cooperation with many Chinese research institutes. The new Siberia Nuclear Physics Institute and Catalytic Institute have conducted fruitful cooperation with their counterparts in China. With strong scientific and technological capabilities, Russia has a huge potential for development. 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. The scientific and technological strength is also growing in China, where there is a big market for scientific and technological products. All this promises a broad prospect for scientific and technological cooperation between China and Russia. In view of the above, I have specially included in my delegation Academician Lu Yongxiang, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and I would like to introduce him to you.

Improving cooperation

To advance scientific research and technological progress, it is necessary to deepen our understanding of the objective world and to scientifically utilize, transform, and protect nature so as to create better working and living conditions for mankind. I sincerely hope that the scientific and technological departments of our two countries will cooperate more closely and work for greater results to the benefit of our two peoples and the people of the world as a whole.

Both China and Russia are influential countries in the world. Now our bilateral friendly ties and cooperation have been developing satisfactorily, which is in the fundamental interests of the two peoples and is also conducive to world peace and development. During the visit, President Yeltsin and I have charted a course for the cross-century development of China-Russia relations. We share the view that in the coming century, China and Russia should continue to observe the principles of non-alignment, non-confrontation, and non-directing against any third country. The two countries should treat each other as equals, trust each other, conduct mutually beneficial cooperation, and work together to meet all challenges that mankind faces in the struggle for survival and development, and promote world peace, stability, and prosperity.

The history of China-Russia relations tells us that our two big countries, as close neighbors, are destined to live in amity with each other, understand and respect each other, support each other's stability and development, understand each other's conditions, and accommodate each other's concerns. China wishes to be Russia's good neighbor, good partner, and good friend forever, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in the interest of common prosperity. This is the most fundamental and most important connotation of the strategic partnership of cooperation oriented toward the 21st century that our two countries are to develop.

China firmly pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and has always stood for settlement of disputes between countries through dialogue and friendly consultation. A developed and progressive China will not pose a threat to anyone. Even when China becomes prosperous and powerful in the future, it will never seek hegemony. This is the basic state policy we will continue to follow unswervingly.

Friends, the Chinese and Russian peoples are great peoples. They are both hardworking, talented, and creative. Both countries have a good tradition of giving priority to education and science. I am sure that in the next century our two peoples will make greater contributions to the development of world science and technology.

I sincerely wish all of you, scientists and friends present here, fresh achievements in the lofty cause of science and technology!

I wish you good health and a happy life!

Thank you.

Relief agencies call for peace in Sudan

by Linda de Hoyos

International relief agencies issued a call on Oct. 26 for the United Nations to take immediate action to bring about a peace that would end the 15-year-long war in southern Sudan. "Famine, death, and despair are becoming constant spectres, haunting the Sudan. Peace is the only hope for progress and to prevent further humanitarian catastrophe," the agencies stated.

Joining in the appeal to the Security Council were Doctors Without Borders International, Care International, Save the Children Fund, and Oxfam.

The call comes at the point that southern Sudan, afflicted by a war between the Sudanese People's Liberation Army of John Garang and the Sudan government in Khartoum, now threatens the annihilation of the people of southern Sudan. The relief agencies warn that "Sudanese society is now so weakened, that if the conflict continues, further humanitarian disasters are inevitable."

This assessment is made at the point that already, 4 million southern Sudanese are displaced, 3 million of whom are living in camps in Khartoum; 1.5 million are conservatively estimated to have died in the war over the last 15 years; and another 1.5 million are currently starving, completely dependent upon the United Nation's Operation Lifeline food relief program, whose deliveries are often disrupted by the war.

A cease-fire was agreed upon in Bahr-el Ghazal province, where millions were faced with imminent death by starvation this summer, to facilitate Operation Lifeline delivery. The three-month cease-fire was renewed in October, but will run out again in January. In an October briefing document, Doctors Without Borders emphasizes: "If short-term and long-term steps are not taken to extend the cease-fire and eventually end the conflict in Sudan, the modalities of humanitarian assistance may soon become a moot discussion. The Sudanese population cannot afford another month, let alone another decade of conflict, and conflict-induced famine."

Specific steps sought

The relief agencies call upon the international community, organized in the United Nations Security Council, to: