

How China is building the Eurasian Land-Bridge

by Mary Burdman

We publish here excerpts from the presentations made by Chinese officials and economists to the conference on “Asia-Europe Economic and Trade Relations in the 21st Century and the Second Eurasian Bridge,” held in four Chinese cities from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, as well as the speech by Schiller Institute president Helga Zepp-LaRouche to the keynote session of the conference in Beijing.

This conference, which took a group of foreign delegates on a vigorous and exacting tour to the great cities of Beijing and Nanjing, and the sea and rail ports of Lianyungang and Qinhuangdao (see *EIR*, Nov. 20, p. 50), was carried out in the spirit of one of the fundamental policies of economic construction in the People’s Republic of China: Always make inspections of actual conditions, so that you can make the correct policy decisions!

The actual conditions of the Second Eurasian Continental Bridge project in China had a deep impact on participants from both western and eastern Europe. The statements of the Chinese who received the foreign delegation, from the highest level and lower, emphasized the importance of this project to their overall strategy for consistent, stable development of the world’s largest nation in the coming century. The political and social “conditions” of the Land-Bridge project certainly include the nation’s cultural optimism and determination. The physical conditions are also impressive. China has many challenges to overcome: lack of infrastructure, an urgent need to develop water and land resources for its huge population, and so on. But, as we witnessed at the Lianyungang nuclear power site, and in the harbors of Lianyungang and Qinhuangdao, work is always going on, and plans are being made, for years and decades to come, on exactly how to build what China needs.

Also impressive, was the Chinese eagerness for expanding cooperation with other nations — but with the caution that,

given the problems of the international economy, this can only be done in a way to foster real, mutual economic benefit.

China has done more than any other nation to build the Second Eurasian Continental Bridge, as this four-city conference has proven. Only through such economic vigor and far-sightedness, within their own nations, can the rest of Eurasia—from Central Asia to Russia, to east and west Europe — stop economic deconstruction, and begin to rebuild.

Zhang Quan

The Silk Road will gloriously reappear

Zhang Quan is vice-president and general secretary of the China Association of Enterprises of Foreign Investment. This speech was delivered in Beijing on Oct. 27. Its full title is “The Ancient Silk Road Will Reappear Gloriously Through European-Asian Cooperation.”

1. The situation of the Eurasian bridge in China.

Our government has always devoted much attention to the Eurasian bridge. . . . The leaders of the State Council convened a meeting on Jan. 14, 1984, to make a decision about the Eurasian bridge. There are two routes: One is from Dalian Harbor, China, via Chita, Russia to Moscow, Russia; and another is from Tianjing Harbor, China to Erlian, China and via to Ulan Bator, Mongolia to Moscow, Russia. These