

“Brazil-China – Cooperation and interchange on Strategic and Internacional Studies”

“There are many problems in the world today, but two of them outstands: the first is that of the peace; the second, the North-South problem.”

Deng Xiaoping,
in an interview with former
Brazilian President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo,
05.24.1984.

During a conversation held at the state visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Popular Republic of China, on May 24th 2005, the President Hu Jintao, interested that the relations between Brazil and China become a role model to the developing world, proposed the Brazil and China bilateral relationships' enlargement basing them on four principles: “keep on consulting equally and strengthening political mutual trust; insist on the reciprocal benefits and enlarge the economical and trade interest; strengthen the cooperation in the international field; and push the peoples exchange, improving the mutual understanding”.

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First of all, I'd like to greet all the Chinese commitee members that are visiting us today. I'd like also to state the importance of this occasion, concerning to the continuity effort of both institutions to profound the mutual knowledge as the same time as to learn about common studies on the strategic and international relations field.

Secondly, it's necessary to point out that the efforts developed by both institutions have place in a context of continuing the cooperation and the exchange that the Federal Republic of Brazil and the Popular Republic of China have executed since the beginning of their diplomatic relations in 1974. As everybody knows, in 2004 we celebrated the 30th anniversary of this relationship with the historical state visits of the Brazilian President, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, to China, and of the Chinese President Hu Jintao to Brazil.

However, it must be recognized that, even before August 15th 1974, Ambassador Carlos Antonio Bittencourt Bueno – honoured apprentice of the 1971 class, who became a member of the Superior War School permanent staff, becoming then Chief of the Asia and Oceania Division of the Brazilian Foreign Affairs Ministry between 1973 and 1975, and in this position had an important role to the setting of diplomatic relationship between Brazil and China – defended, on a paper presented to the Superior War School, the thesis according to whom Brazil must establish a bilateral relationship with China. Strictly speaking, it could be said that the cooperation and exchange between our institution and China was set before the diplomatic recognizing between both governments.

As a historical register of the contribution of the Superior War School to the Chinese and Brazilian bilateral relationship, it's relevant to point out that the first state visit of a Brazilian President to China, João Batista de Oliveira Figueiredo, which happened in 1984, had as its predecessor, in 1983, the study trip of a committee of high military officers, led by General Benjamin Chaloub, Commander of the Superior War School.

Because all of the above-related factors, during the last decades the highest Brazilian strategic studies institution – the Superior War School – has been visited by high Chinese military and political authorities. The last and most recent visit was that of General Cao Gangchuan, Vice-President of the Military Central Commission, member of the State Council and Defense Minister of the Popular Republic of China.

It must also be registered the fact that, in 1997, the Superior War School received the visit of General Zhang Whannian, whose retinue was accompanied at that time by Colonel Ju Lizhao, Popular

Republic of China's military attaché to Brazil. Colonel Ju Lizhao was the one who gave the first step towards the beginning of the exchange between the China Institute for International and Strategic Studies and the Superior War School. This step was later confirmed and successfully continued by his successor as Chinese Military Forces attaché, Colonel Xu Gaohong.

Due to Colonel Xu Gaohong's initiative I was invited and went for a first visit to the CIISS, in February 2001, which was succeeded by a second visit in September 2001, when I delivered to the principals of CIISS a message from the Commander and Studies Director of the Superior School of War, Vice-Admiral Adilson Vieira de Sá. Shortly after, the CIISS principals would send to the Vice-Admiral an invitation, for him to attend the Superior War School's first study and exchange trip to China.

In this way, in February 2002, led by Vice-Admiral Adilson Vieira de Sá, occurred the first visit of a Superior War School delegation's to the China Institute for International and Strategic Studies. The Superior War School delegation visited Beijing, Xian, and Shanghai. In Beijing, it took part in a Seminar at CIISS' headquarters and visited the National Defense University of China as well as the Navy Military Strategic Studies Institute. Honoured at the headquarters of the Chinese Army Staff, the delegation was hosted by General Xiong Guangkai, Assistant Chief of the Chinese Staff and CIISS President. Exchanging this visit, a delegation of CIISS, led by General Miao Shuchun, Vice-President of the CIISS, invited by the SWS Commander, came to Brazil in September/October 2002, and visited the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Brasília and Foz do Iguaçu. During this visit, the Chinese delegation, besides attending an SWS seminar, had the opportunity to visit the Federal Capital of Brazil: the National Congress, the Defense Ministry and the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Continuing these initiatives and answering to the CIISS principals invitation, in June 2004, SWS delegation, led by the Air Force assistant Brigadier Almeida Prado, visited the cities of Beijing, Xian and Shenzhen.

In order to show the importance of the mutual relationship, and of the necessary improvement of cooperation and exchange between the two institutions, another delegation of the CIISS is visiting

Brazil, attending an invitation by the Commander of the Superior War School. The first stage of this visit is happening now with this seminar that will be followed by a visit to Brasília, Foz do Iguaçu and São José dos Campos, which will give our illustrious visitors a possibility of knowing a significant part of Brazil modern reality.

Thus, after this balance of the already covered steps and of the maturing of the interinstitutional relationships, we can think from now on about the enlargement of the cooperation and exchange between SWS and CISS. In order to achieve that, I believe there could be progress in three operating ways, opening a path to the possibility of new steps towards the deepening of mutual understanding. These ways can be defined as follows:

- I - The cooperation on research field will advance on defining common interest areas or domains: study and evaluation of the international strategic situation; analysis of problems and recent developments in the world conjuncture; regional questions; cooperation to peace and development maintenance; security and national defense towards the new challenges of the millennium; science and technics upgrade: difficulties and resources; theories and research methods, etc.
- II - The exchange will be intensified not only through regular visits, as it has been done until now, but also through information and knowledge exchanges, through editing books, periodic publishing and electronic media.
- III - The common knowledge will be improved with the creation of a work staff which shall: 1) organize the agenda of central subjects that will guide the research that will be developed by both institutions; 2) prepare a theory repertoire that will be broached in seminars, symposium, conferences or debates; 3) elaborate a list of Brazilian and Chinese books and authors that can be published in bilingual (Portuguese and Chinese) and/or trilingual (Portuguese, Chinese and English) editions.

From these three operating ways, which must be arranged by the researchers of both institutions, there will be no difficulty in establishing a broader cooperation, a more active exchange and a more present communication, so the partnership between the Superior War School and the CISS in strategic and international studies can last.

I believe that a theme like, for instance, “security and development in a multipole world” can be chosen for a future international symposium, organized by both institutions together, and with the participation of similar institutions in both countries. From this subject the staff will create an agenda and a list of institutions and researchers that can join this mutual effort.

On the field of publishing exchange, the contribution of authors of both institutions can be examined for the periodicals to be edited in Brazil and in China, in an exchange that can push forward the knowledge and understanding, strengthening the trust between these countries and enlarging cooperation.

Communication, therefore, between SWS and CISS members must be frequent and continuous, so both partners can know the works that are in progress in the other institution, and can evaluate their relevance for cooperation and exchange.

These are the ideas that come to me on cooperation and exchange, and to finish my statement I would like to express my special pleasure on participating in such an event, for it contains a lot of achieving promises, through the associated work of Brazilian and Chinese researchers, as representants of the largest countries in the developing world.

中國國際戰略學會高級戰爭學院研討會：“巴西中國：國際戰略研究方面交流與合作”。

“當今世上有許多問題存在，其中兩個問題出眾：第一是和平(...) 第二是南北軸。
鄧小平，於1984年5月24日，會晤費格列多(João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo)總統。

巴西總統魯拉(Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva) 訪問中華人民共和國期間，於2005年5月24日會見胡錦濤主席，會談中指出中國巴西外交關係是世界發展中國家的模範，並提議兩國擴大交往。此提案基於下列四原則：一，繼續平等商議，加強政治信任；二，持續互相關益，擴大經濟商業來往；三，加強國際合作；四，促進人民交流，加深互相瞭解。

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首先我本人問候各位中國訪問代表團成員。此訪問團對兩學院互相認識有莫大的幫助，同時也互相研究近期國際外交和戰略方針。

其次，番強調兩學院發展努力介於巴西聯邦共和國與中華人民共和國外交關係於1974年建立之後的交流與合作。眾所皆知，兩國建交30年的慶祝活動由巴西總統魯拉訪問中國主席胡錦濤揭開序幕。

回顧歷史，需承認於1974年8月15日之前，加洛士大使(Carlos Antonio Bittencourt Bueno) —1971年高級戰爭學院畢業生，1972年加入該院永久教授，接著1973年至1975年被派擔任巴西外交部亞洲和大洋洲組長。於建立巴西中國外交關係有功勞 — 當時及在高級戰爭學院護衛巴西應當與中國建立外交的理論。嚴格上說來，兩學院之間的合作與交流起於兩國建立外交之前。

另一方面有關高級戰爭學院對兩國交往貢獻的歷史記載，第一位前往中國進行官方訪問的巴西總統費格列多發生於1984年，但於1983年有便加明(Benjamin Chaloub)陸軍上將領導下的先驅訪問團開路，當時便加明將軍任高級戰爭學院院長。

從以上歷史因素，近三十年來，高級戰爭學院常接待中國政治、軍事訪問團。最近的訪問團是由曹剛川(音譯 Cao Gangchuan)將軍帶領，身兼中央軍事委員會副委員長，國家委員會會員，中華人民共和國國防部部長。

由此方面，於1997年高級戰爭學院接待張萬年(音譯 Zhang Wannian)將軍的訪問。當時團員包括葛黎照(音譯 Ju Lizhao)陸軍上校兼中國駐巴西陸軍武官。葛黎照上校啓發高級戰爭學院與中國國際戰略學會之間的交流。其繼承人陸軍上校許高鴻(音譯 Xu Gaohong)，兼中國駐巴西陸軍武官，進一步提升兩學院之間的交流，加速合作的腳步。

應陸軍上校許高鴻的邀請，我第一次訪問中國國際戰略學會於2001年2月，第二次於2001年9月。當時本人負責傳達高級戰爭學院院長海軍中將阿季松(Adilson Vieira de Sá)于中國國際戰略學會會長的信函。之後，學會會長邀請海軍中將訪問中國。

於2002年2月，由海軍中將領導的代表團第一次代表高級戰爭學院訪問中國國際戰略學會。此團訪問城市有北京、西安、上海。在北京戰略學會總部參加研討會，訪問中國國防大學和海軍戰略研究院。歡迎儀式在陸軍參謀部舉行，由戰略學會會長兼參謀助理長熊光凱(音譯 Xiong Guangkai)將軍主持。於2002年9月至10月，由苗書淳(音譯 Miao Shuchun)將軍率領代表團應高級戰爭學院邀請訪問巴西。訪問城市有里約、巴西利亞、伊瓜蘇。此代表團除參加在高級戰爭學院的研討會，還有機會參觀巴西首都、國會議院、國防部、外交部。於2004年6月，應中國國際戰略學會邀請，由

空軍少將阿梅達(Almeida Prado)率領的高級戰爭學院代表團訪問北京,西安,深 等三城市。

為表示兩學院之間交流合作的重要,應高級戰爭學院邀請,現有中國國際戰略學會代表團訪問巴西,第一階段是此研討會,接著訪問巴西利亞,伊瓜蘇,聖若瑟,以展現大部分巴西現今國情。

從經過的這小段歷史,兩學院之間的交流成熟,我們可以討論擴大合作事項。我相信可從以下三點著手:

一, 研究方面的合作應雙方訂共同點: 國際戰略評估研究, 世界發展和問題分析, 區域問題, 和平維持之合作, 安全與國防, 科技發展, 經費困難, 理論與研究方面;

二, 交流不限於雙方互相訪問, 可由出版書, 定期雜誌或電子方式來加強;

三, 共同知識的加深可創立工作組負責以下事件:

1. 組織兩學院共同討論的事項;
2. 準備下一屆研討會的題目;
3. 準備翻譯工作組, 最好有中文, 葡萄牙語, 英文。

由以上三項行動, 兩學院之間更進一步的合作指日可待, 但這些進展皆基於雙方達成共識。

雙方未來討論會題目, 從我個人角度看來, 可為“多元化世界的安全與發展”, 可由任何一方或雙方共同舉辦, 雙方有關單位皆可參加; 以此題目, 工作組負責討論事項和邀請有關單位的研究人員。

出版交流方面, 可以考慮雙方學院具有卓越貢獻的作者, 交換知識, 加強互性, 擴大合作。

兩學院之間文往應克服語言障礙, 使雙方皆能明瞭對方的想法, 評估交流的重要性。

這以上是我本人對於交流合作的一些意見, 謝謝大家也希望兩個發展中的世界大國能共同合作, 提昇兩國友好關係。