



中国—东盟中心



Tree of Friendship and Love
爱与友谊之树
ASEAN-China Relations
中国—东盟关系

Prize Awarding Ceremony
颁奖典礼

"ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations"
Essay Contest & Collection

“中国—东盟中心杯——我眼中的中国—东盟关系”
征文比赛及作文集

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序言 Foreword



中国-东盟中心的建立，体现了中国-东盟关系的不断发展以及双方领导人的高瞻远瞩。2006年10月，在中国-东盟建立对话关系15周年纪念峰会上，中国与东盟10国领导人一致决定建立中国-东盟中心。2009年，中国政府与东盟成员国政府签署了《关于建立中国-东盟中心的谅解备忘录》。2010年10月，中国-东盟中心官方网站启动。2011年11月18日，在印尼巴厘岛举行的中国-东盟建立对话关系20周年纪念峰会上，温家宝总理与东盟10国领导人及东盟秘书长共同为中心揭牌，中心正式成立。

作为中国与东盟共同建立的唯一政府间国际组织，中国-东盟中心旨在促进双方在贸易、投资、教育、文化和旅游领域的务实合作。自成立以来，中国-东盟中心在中国与东盟各国举办活动200余场，发布中英文信息近7000余条，并接待众多政府、媒体、民间参访团组，努力宣传中国-东盟战略伙伴关系，推动双方各领域合作不断取得进展。

今后，中国-东盟中心将继续发挥“一站式信息中心和活动中心”作用，做好中国与东盟睦邻互信的促进者，务实合作的推动者和友好情谊的传播者。

The establishment of the ASEAN-China Centre (ACC) reflects the fruitful development of ASEAN-China relations and represents the strategic vision of the Leaders of both sides. ASEAN and Chinese Leaders agreed to establish the ACC in October 2006 and subsequently signed the MoU on Establishing the ACC in October 2009. An official website of the ACC was launched at the 13th ASEAN-China Summit in October 2010. The ACC was officially launched at the Commemorative Summit Marking the 20th Anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations in Bali, Indonesia, on 18 November 2011.

As the only inter-governmental organization co-established by ASEAN and China, the ACC aims to promote the cooperation in fields of trade, investment, education, culture and tourism between the two sides. ACC is also committed to promote public awareness, mutual understanding and people-to-people contact among the ASEAN and Chinese peoples. Since its establishment, the ACC has carried out more than 200 activities both in China and ASEAN Member States, issued almost 7,000 pieces of information in Chinese and English, and received many delegations from the government, media and the public. The ACC is doing its utmost to achieve its goal in reaching out to the public at large and raising awareness on ASEAN-China relations as well as pushing forward multi-faceted cooperation between ASEAN and China.

In the future, the ASEAN-China Centre will continue its efforts to promote ASEAN-China relations, and serve as a promoter of good neighborliness and mutual trust, a facilitator of practical cooperation and a spreader of friendship between ASEAN and China.

“ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations” Essay Contest

“ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations” Essay Contest was organized by ASEAN-China Centre (ACC), aiming to nurture future promoters for ASEAN-China relations, provide a platform for Chinese and foreign students in China to share their knowledge and feelings about ASEAN-China relations, as well as inspire the young generation in support of the cooperation between ASEAN and China. Both Chinese and overseas students in the universities were encouraged to write essays about their understanding of ASEAN-China relations in either Chinese or English, such as the importance of ASEAN-China relations in bilateral, regional and global aspects, their expectations and suggestions for the future development of ASEAN-China relations, etc.

ACC has started conducting the abovementioned project since May 2014. With great support of ACC Secretary-General Ma Mingqiang, Ms. Lada Phumas, Director and Ms. Cao Ting, Deputy Director of Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD) of ACC traveled to 10 universities around China, including Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu, Yangtze Normal University, Chongqing, Dalian Jiaotong University, Dalian, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, Ningbo University of Technology, Ningbo, Qinghai University for Nationalities, Xining, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an, Xi'an University of Posts & Telecommunications, Xi'an and Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou, to give lectures on ASEAN-China relations in May to July 2014. By the deadline of essay submission on 31 July 2014, ACC received 168 qualified essays from the students in 17 universities.

By the end of September 2014, 21 Prize Winners have been selected through a reliable grading system putting forwarded to the officials from ASEAN Embassies in Beijing, on behalf of the ASEAN Ambassadors, who were the honorary judges of the contest.

A prize-awarding ceremony is scheduled to be held at ACC ASEAN Hall on 13 October 2014. The Prize Winners have a great opportunity to visit the ACC Secretariat, collect the trophies and the certificates from ACC. Besides, the prize-winning essays are compiled into this collection and ready to be distributed to the relevant universities and ASEAN Embassies in Beijing, etc.

ASEAN-China Centre would like to congratulate all the Prize Winners for their hard work in composing such valuable essays, which provide some interesting views and useful thoughts for the future development of ASEAN-China relations. ACC would also like to express its deep gratitude to the relevant universities and officials both from China and ASEAN for their dedication in support of an effective implementation of this meaningful project.

Brief Introduction of the Cities & Academic Institutes Participating in the Project "ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations" Essay Contest (June - October 2014)

◆ Beijing

Beijing is the capital, the political and cultural center of China. It is a city where the ancient culture and the modern civilization are well integrated.

Beijing is endowed with rare cultural heritages by its long history, such as the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Forbidden City and the Temple of Heaven. They have all been listed in the World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO. The Hutongs and Siheyuan are of the most Beijing flavored. Jingju or Peking Opera is a special Chinese art genre with a history of 200 years. It is regarded as "the quintessence of China".

Beijing has some well-known local food such as roast duck, mutton hot pot, fried sauce noodle, snacks and royal delicacy.

Changes have been taking place in Beijing as China's deepening reform and opening-up. It has the largest number of the headquarters of world top 500 companies.

Beijing Jiaotong University

Beijing Jiaotong University (a.k.a. Northern Jiaotong University hereinafter referred to as BJTU) is a national key university under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of China. BJTU leads in information and management disciplines and features traffic and transportation science and technology. It is the university nearest to downtown Beijing.

BJTU has 8 national key disciplines, which are Traffic and Transportation Planning

and Management, Traffic Information Engineering and Control, Communication and Information Processing, Information and Signal Processing, Industrial Economics, Road and Railway Engineering, Transportation Tools Application Engineering and Bridge and Tunnel Engineering.

With "Smile, Care, Quality and Pleasure" as the aim, BJTU is dedicated to its brand of international education by good service and professional quality. BJTU provides Chinese Government Scholarship, Beijing Municipal Government Scholarship and Confucius Institute Scholarship to international students.



Beijing Institute of Graphic Communication

Beijing Institute of Graphic Communication (BIGC) is a comprehensive university under the joint jurisdiction of the State General Administration of Press and Publishing (SGAPP) and the Beijing Municipal Government, with the latter in the main. It was previously the Department of Printing in the Cultural Institute under supervision of the Ministry of Culture in 1958. Due to the National Adjustment of Higher Learning institutions and departments in 1961, the Culture Institute was closed. BIGC's prototype - the Department of Printing was integrated into the Central Academy of Handicrafts and Fine Arts (CAHFA). In 1978, with the approval of the State Council, the Department of Printing branched out of CAHFA and expanded as BIGC.

With over 50 years of development, BIGC has become a media university with the coordination of engineering, humanities, management, and the arts. BIGC has formed a three-level education framework of postgraduate, undergraduate, and associate degree studies. The University has over 6,900 full time students.

◆ Chongqing

Baiheliang is a rock outcropping in Fuling District, Chongqing, which parallels the flow of the Yangtze River. In the past, it served as an ancient device for measuring water levels of the Yangtze in China, the equivalent of a hydrometric station. The horizontal rock ledge, 1.6 km long and 10-15 metres wide, lay submerged under water most of the year, showing its upper face above water only during the low-water season of winter and early spring. The eyes of fish carved on the stone indicate the lowest water levels of the Yangtze River, which made the site a precious hydrographic marker. Baiheliang is being submerged to a depth of 30 metres behind the Three Gorges Dam.

Engraved in the rock are 163 inscriptions and pictures, which include 114 hydrologic annotations, which give detailed records of water levels in the river over 1,200 years, since the first year of the Tang dynasty, the assembled inscriptions and fish carvings, taken together, formed the longest such sequence in the world.

One fish carving originally carved in the Tang dynasty was re-carved at a moment of lowest water in 1685: modern measurements recorded the elevation of their eyes, 137.91 metres, almost the same as that of the zero point of the modern water level gauge.

Yangtze Normal University



Yangtze Normal University (YZNU) is an institution of higher education with a history of 80 years under the supervision of Chongqing Municipal Government. The campuses are located in the District of Fuling, at the conjunction of Yangtze River and Wujiang River. It covers 280 acres with a building area of 500,000 square meters. YZNU comprises 16 schools and departments with 48 undergraduate majors including art, science, education, law, management, history, economics and engineering. The University has a faculty of more than 900 full-time teachers, of whom more than 371 have senior professional titles, and more than 564 have PhD or Master Degrees. The University enrolls students from 28 provinces across the country, and has a full-time enrollment of nearly 18,000 students at present.

YZNU attaches much importance to international cooperation and exchanges. It employs several foreign experts to teach every year, and invites experts and scholars from home and abroad for academic exchange regularly, and also funded more than 50 Chinese teachers for international academic conference or professional training. Since 2004, it has started to receive overseas students from USA, Australia, Poland, Mexico, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Fiji, etc. In the past 3 years, YZNU has established cooperative relationship with San Jose State University, Georgia Southwestern State University in U.S., Coventry University in UK, Catholic University of Lublin in Poland, Gongju National University and Chodang University in South Korea, Hiroshima Bunka Gakuen University in Japan and 38 Thai Universities, etc.

◆ Dalian

Dalian, another name: Bincheng, is the southernmost city of Northeast China, at tip of the Liaodong peninsula, lies across the Yellow Sea, the Shandong peninsula lies southwest across the Bohai Sea. Dalian is one of the 15 sub-provincial cities, 5 cities with independent planning, 14 open coastal cities. Dalian is no cold winter and summer without the heat. Dalian have the name of “Window of the Northeast”, “the Northern Pearl ” and “Romantic City”. Dalian is the window of the northeast China's opening to the outside and the biggest port city in northeast China. Dalian has gained international garden city, China's best tourist city and national environmental protection model city and so on.

Dalian Jiaotong University



Dalian Jiaotong University was found in 1956, belonging to the Ministry of Railways Administration. In February 2000, it turned to be administrated by Liaoning Province. In May 2004, it was renamed as Dalian Jiaotong University. It is the only university in northeast China which has rail transit and software talents training. It produces a large number of senior talents for China railway enterprise for 58 years since it has been established. Dalian Jiaotong University is known as “The cradle of Chinese rail transportation equipment manufacturing engineers” in the industry. The school covers an area of 851,600 square meters and consist of Shahekou Campus and Lvshun Campus. The school has graduate school, thirteen secondary schools, and bachelor, master, doctoral 3 degrees

awarded. There are 19,070 full-time students, 1,097 full-time teachers, 153 professors, 347 associate professors and 53 doctoral tutors. The amounts of teachers who have a master or doctoral degree are more than 80 percent.

The school actively conducting external exchanges, and establishing all-around and multi-level cooperation relations with Australia, the United States, Britain, Japan, Russia, Singapore, Canada, Sweden, Germany and more than 30 colleges and universities and education institutions. The school carried out various forms of cooperation in running schools, project development, curriculum docking, credit transfer and communication between teachers and students exchange program, and hired more than one hundred honorary professors and visiting professors. Establishing The China-Japan Friendship Dalian Center for Human Resource Development. The school is the member of the project of Sino-American 1+2+1 dual-degree program and has Chinese Government Scholarship for overseas students.

◆ Nanjing

Nanjing is the capital city of China's Jiangsu province, and has a prominent place in Chinese history and culture. With an urban population of over seven million, Nanjing is the second-largest commercial centre in East China after Shanghai. Currently, corporations from around the world, including several of the Top 500 corporations, have invested in 10,500 projects in Nanjing. Surrounded by the Yangtze River and mountains, Nanjing is a modern city with an energetic economy, beautiful natural scenery, a diverse culture and world renowned local cuisines. Nanjing is one of the most beautiful cities in mainland China, and has been awarded the national government's “Clean City” recognition, attracting thousands of tourists every year. Nanjing is also a city of excellent specialists for scientific education, boasting 41 institutions of higher learning and over 600,000 students.

The spirit of Nanjing: open-minded, honest, philanthropic, and innovative.

Nanjing Normal University



Nanjing Normal University is a key university of China and one of the 211 project institutions. Its history can be traced back to Sanjiang Normal School established in 1902. At present, in the 25 schools and colleges, the university offers 91 bachelor degree programs, 199 master degree programs and 130 doctoral degree programs. For more than 110 years, the discipline layout incorporates humanities, history, philosophy, education, science, engineering, economics, art and management. With a full time student population reaching 30,000, it has been enrolling international students since 1965. The university is among the first that were authorized to be open to the world and is also the National Base for Teaching Chinese to Foreigners. The university has accepted 1840 students from 123 countries in 2012. Nanjing Normal University is striving to become a comprehensive university of unique features in teaching and research.

Nanjing Normal University is well known as “The Most Beautiful Campus in the East.”

◆ Ningbo

Ningbo is a beautiful city located in the middle of the coastal line of the Chinese Mainland and South of the Yangtze River Delta. The city is bordered to the north by Hangzhou Bay and is only a three hour drive (south) from Shanghai. With a population of more than 5 million, it has become one of the most important Chinese ports. For over 1,000 years, Ningbo has enjoyed a rich historical culture and dynamic economy. Commerce is still vibrantly practiced in Ningbo, and today consumer goods, electronics and textiles made in Ningbo enter

the international market through the port. Here you can also find one of China's oldest pre-historic Hemudu cultural relics dating back to 7,000 years ago and Tianyi Pavilion, China's oldest private library. Ningbo attracts tourists, not only with its beautiful landscape and rich cultural relics, but also its delicious food, especially its seafood. As an international port city, exchanges and cooperation between Ningbo and foreign countries have become increasingly productive, resulting in the city becoming a global business center, manufacturing and desirable transportation hub.

Ningbo University of Technology



Ningbo University of Technology, established in 1983, is a full-time undergraduate university approved by the Ministry of Education of China and sponsored by Ningbo Municipal Government. The University currently has 12 secondary schools and 36 undergraduate specialties. In 2010, the University was included as one of the first batch of pilot universities in the "Outstanding Engineer Education and Training Program" by the Ministry of Education, and has implemented in the following 5 specialties: chemical engineering and technology, computer science and technology, civil engineering, electronics and information engineering and material processing and control engineering. The University has been carrying out extensive international cooperation, in 1984, it was included as one of the four colleges aided by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany by the Ministry of Education, it has established intercollegiate cooperation with universities in the United States, Australia, Germany, UK, Canada, France, Japan, Ireland and many other countries and has carried out cooperation in running schools, student and staff exchanges and collaborative research. The University cooperates with university in the United States accredited and certified by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), making the level of running Sino-foreign cooperative school leap to the forefront of Zhejiang Province.

◆ Qinghai

Qinghai Province is located in the northwest of China, in the northeast corner of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. It is the fourth largest province in China with a population of 5.5 million, with the majority being Han and 46 percent ethnic groups, including Tibetans, Hui, Tu, Sala and Mongolians. There are many Tibetan Buddhist pagodas and Muslim mosques scattered around the province and give the opportunity to study these cultures and the historical beliefs and perspectives of these ethnic groups.

This province is part of what is often referred to as the "Roof of the World." The Kunlun Mountains, the mountains of Tangula, Bayankala and Qilian extend 5,000 meters above sea level and have permanent snow fields and glaciers nestling on their sides. This year-around water sources feed three of China's most famous rivers, the Yangzi River, the Yellow River and the Mekong River (Lancang River). As a result, this area is known in China as the "Water Towers of China."

Qinghai Nationalities University



Established in December 1949 and located in Northwest China's Qinghai Province, Qinghai Nationalities University has 20 colleges and departments, covering the academic fields of arts, science, law, economics, administration, education, history, medicine and engineering, and offers students Ph.D, masters and bachelors' degrees.

At present, there are 1,146 staff members, including 654 full-time teachers, of whom 204 are professors and 275 are associate professors. A total

population of 13,000 students are now studying on the campus, coming from 39 ethnic groups, with 1,200 postgraduates and 200 foreign students. Strong disciplines with characteristics are Chinese language and culture, Tibetan studies, local languages and cultures, civil laws, and business administration, Tibetan medicine and Tangka painting.

Qinghai Nationalities University has established cooperation relations with 23 universities including from America, Japan, Korea, Sudan and Taiwan of China and others. At present, more than 200 foreign students study on the campus, coming from 29 countries and regions.

◆ Sichuan

Sichuan, the "Land of Abundance", is known to the world for being home to the Giant Panda. Chengdu Giant Panda Research Base, located in Chengdu, Capital City of Sichuan, is one of the most important captive conservation centers for the Giant Panda in the world.

There are many famous scenic spots and historical sites in Sichuan Province, such as: Jiu-Zhai-Gou Scenic Area, Huang-Long Valley (Yellow Dragon Valley), Mountain E-Mei, Mountain Qing-Cheng, Le-Shan Giant Buddha, Du-Jiang-Yan Irrigation Project, San-Xing-Dui Relics.

Sichuan is also well-known for its delicious food. Sichuan Cuisine is one of the Eight Great Cuisines in China. Characterized by spicy and pungent flavors, Sichuan Cuisine, with myriad of tastes, emphasizes the use of chili, red hot peppers and garlic. Sichuan food is known for being "spicy" hot! It is said that one who does not experience Sichuan food has never reached Sichuan. Typical menu items are: Hot Pot, Smoked Duck, Kung-Pao Chicken, Twice Cooked Pork and Mapo Dofu.

Southwest Petroleum University

Southwest Petroleum University (SWPU) was founded in 1958 as the second higher educational petroleum institution in China. Located in Sichuan Province, Southwest China, SWPU comprises two campuses, with the main campus in Chengdu and the original one in Nanchong. It has a total floor space of over 800,000 square meters.



SWPU governs 16 schools, which offer 60 bachelor degree programs, 86 master degree programs, 24 doctoral degree programs, and 4 post-doctoral research centers. The study fields cover eight disciplines: science, engineering, management, economics, liberal arts, law, education and art. For years, petroleum-oriented programs have been ranking the top in China. Currently, SWPU has 2,262 faculty and staff members, and over 29,000 students are studying full-time on campus.

SWPU has always laid great stress on international cooperation and exchange. Up to now, it has launched various internationally joint programs with higher educational institutions or companies from different countries, including America, Russia, England, Germany, Japan, France, Canada, etc.

◆ Xi'an

Xi'an, the eternal city, records the great changes of the Chinese nation just like a living history book. During Xi'an's 3,100 year of development, 13 dynasties placed their capitals here. Being called Chang'an in ancient China, it is the starting point of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

The cultural and historical significance of the area, as well as the abundant relics and sites, help Xi'an enjoy the laudatory title of "Natural History Museum". The Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses is praised as "the eighth major miracle of the world", the City Wall of the Ming Dynasty is the largest and most intact Ming Dynasty castle in the world.

Praised as "the capital of table delicacies", Xi'an has been rich in the delicious Shaanxi snack, such as Roujiamo (Chinese hamburgers),

Liangpi (steamed cold noodles) and Yangroupaomo (crud pancake in mutton soup). Among all the delicacies, the most famous and popular place for local food is the Muslim Snack Street.

Shaanxi Normal University



Founded in 1944, Shaanxi Normal University is a top-tier comprehensive teachers' university directly administered by the Ministry of Education and under the key construction of the state's "211" Project.

Presently, the University has 23 schools and departments, 64 undergraduate majors, 185 master's degree majors, 104 doctoral majors and 12 post-doctoral mobile research stations.

The University has competitive advantages in areas of Chinese language and literature, history and cultural studies, business administration, education, psychology and bio-engineering.

The University has over 2,800 faculties, of whom more than 800 are professors and associate professors. There are more than 60,000 students of different types enrolled in the university, of which nearly 1,000 are international students.

During its 70-year history, the University has constantly adhered to the principle of "Educating People", and advocates the motto "Virtuousness, Learning, Aspiration and Action". For the future, the University targets at developing itself into a comprehensive research type university featuring teacher education.

Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications



Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications (XUPT) is a comprehensive university covering six fields of computer science, engineering, business management, economics, literature and law with IT and communications as its main feature. It is the only university in northwest of China majoring in telecommunications. XUPT is now one of the universities that possess "A Plan for Educating and Training Outstanding Engineers" which given by the Ministry of Education and is the only university in northwestern China that undertakes the training programs for Asian Pacific Telecommunications (APT). It is also one of the universities that have been approved by the government to enroll international students to study academic courses, and it has been authorized to confer bachelors and masters degrees. Over 60 years development, XUPT has become the important base for high technology research and high technology talents training in electronic and telecommunications fields, forming multi-level education system for undergraduate and graduate studies.

◆ Zhengzhou

The capital city of Henan Province, Zhengzhou is located in the middle of China. The ancient city was the capital of Shang Dynasty (16th - 11th century BC) 3,500 years ago when porcelain and the Chinese technique of bronze smelting were comparatively more developed. A green ceramic glaze pot unearthed in Zhengzhou has been shown to be the most ancient porcelain in China. A long history has left Zhengzhou with many cultural and historic sites. Shaolin Temple situated at the foot of Mt. Song is the cradle of Shaolin Kong Fu. If you are

interested in Chinese Kong Fu, the temple and the performances must be seen. One of the four Academies of Classical Learning in the Song Dynasty (960 - 1279), Songyang Shuyuan, gives a complete depiction of Chinese ancient education. In addition, many ancient tombs, temple buildings and battle sites all show the dense culture of Zhengzhou. Transportation provision in the city is excellent. Arriving and departing, whether by air, train or bus, is a smooth process as Zhengzhou is a center of transportation in middle China.

Henan University of Technology

Henan University of Technology (HAUT), under the dual administration of State Ministry of Grain of China and Henan Provincial Government, as one of the key universities in Henan Province, was founded in 1956. Now HAUT has developed into an important education and research base in the industry of grain, plant oil and food of China.

Located in the High-tech Development Zone of Zhengzhou, Henan Province, HAUT campus covers an area of 185 hectares. The University provides 61 bachelor degree programs and 108 master degree programs, covering 6 main major academic categories such as engineering, agriculture etc. HAUT has 20 colleges, with an enrollment of more 25,000 full-time students. There are 15 research platforms of the national and the provincial levels, and 25 key disciplines of Henan Province. HAUT, as the main collaborative partner of "Henan Grain Crops Innovation Center", has been enrolled into "2011 Plan" of the first national collaborative innovation center.

As a university that has distinctive features in research and education on grain, plant oil and food technology, in super-hard materials development and other related fields, HAUT gathers a high level faculty with strong research capability. With a solid technology development and research foundation in the aspects of the grain storage, agriculture products processing, abrasives and grinder, HAUT exerts a strong influence on above fields domestically and even internationally.



Namelist of the 21 Prize-Winners

	Chinese Name	Pin Yin
First Prize	何雨佳	He Yujia
	肖莉	Xiao Li
Second Prize	张雨涵	Zhang Yuhan
	吕松芝	Lv Songzhi
Third Prize	张悦	Zhang Yue
	冯高琳	Feng Gaolin
Consolation Prize	沈菲菲	Shen Feifei
	Ali Omar Baba	
	征琪	Zheng Qi
	赵云娟	Zhao Yunjuan
	李德恒	Li Deheng
	李慧	Li Hui
	刘倩倩	Liu Qianqian
	谢红玲	Xie Hongling
	张旒	Zhang Ni
	杨唯文	Yang Weiwen
	刘芮嘉	Liu Ruijia
	袁婧	Yuan Jing
	朱慧	Zhu Hui
柏佳磊	Bai Jialei	
苟川	Gou Chuan	

Topic	Institute
中国与东盟旅游发展和共同繁荣 China-ASEAN Tourism Development and Mutual Prosperity	西南石油大学 Southwest Petroleum University
A Brief Talk about Relations between China and ASEAN	西南石油大学 Southwest Petroleum University
拥抱后依偎 - 以东南亚旅行体悟浅谈中国与东盟 Leaning Close after Embracing Brief Talk about China-ASEAN Relations from My Trip to Southeast Asian Countries	南京师范大学 Nanjing Normal University
The Significance of China-ASEAN Relations	大连交通大学 Dalian Jiaotong University
好邻居 好朋友 好伙伴 Good Partners, Good Neighbors, Good friends	长江师范学院 Yangtze Normal University
China and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Relations	宁波工程学院 NingBo University of Technology
中国与东盟非传统合作模式—通过民间活动推动双方全面合作 China-ASEAN Non-traditional Cooperation Model	中国传媒大学 Communication University of China
ASEAN-China Relations Never Rust	杭州电子科技大学 Hangzhou Dianzi University
My Brothers and Sisters from ASEAN Countries	南京师范大学 Nanjing Normal University
我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系 China-ASEAN Relations in My Eyes	南京师范大学 Nanjing Normal University
东盟与我同在 ASEAN and Me	宁波工程学院 NingBo University of Technology
风烟高棉, 心若路过 Dreaming of Cambodian Scenery	宁波工程学院 NingBo University of Technology
我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系 - 关于旅游的经济价值 The Economic Values of Tourism	宁波工程学院 NingBo University of Technology
Communication Through Cultural Differences and Similarities	宁波工程学院 NingBo University of Technology
Friendship between China and ASEAN in Tourism	宁波工程学院 NingBo University of Technology
金融危机爆发以来中国与东盟关系获得新发展的主要原因 New Development of China-ASEAN Relations after the Global Financial Crisis	青海民族大学 Qinghai University for Nationalities
枢纽亚洲 Hub of Asia	西南石油大学 Southwest Petroleum University
中国 - 东盟合作发展关系之我见 My Views on China-ASEAN Relations	西南石油大学 Southwest Petroleum University
我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系 - 经纬之梭 The Shuttle of Cooperation and Mutual Trust	武汉大学 Wuhan University
ASEAN-China Relations in My Eyes	西安邮电大学 Xi'an University of Posts & Telecommunications
青春与印记—游走泰国的温暖旅程 The Youth and the Mark -- Warm Journey of Visiting Thailand	长江师范学院 Yangtze Normal University

Selected Winning Chinese Essays with Unofficial English Translation

中国与东盟旅游发展和共同繁荣

China-ASEAN Tourism Development and Mutual Prosperity

何雨佳 西南石油大学 | By He Yujia, Southwest Petroleum University

璀璨的东南亚，一望无垠神秘的大海，让人充满了向往。轻轻地捧起南海的一杯水，闻到的是海的味道，看到的是海的真诚。他们的名字叫——东南亚国家联盟。

初中的地理教材上这样写过东南亚：“东南亚是亚洲乃至世界范围内最重要的地区之一”。在东南亚，有咽喉要道马六甲海峡，有油气资源丰富的中国南海，有印度尼西亚、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、文莱、越南、老挝、缅甸、柬埔寨组成的东南亚国家联盟。

曾经有幸到过东盟的一些国家。依然记得当时在泰国的时候，普吉岛艳丽的阳光，金色的沙滩，柔和的海水，还有亲切的当地人。

记得我们第一天入住的时候因为我们是内地人吃不惯海鲜，只能吃一点在外面带来的方便食品。酒店的老板见我们饭点过去很久没去餐厅吃饭，竟然主动带我们去当地的一家中餐馆吃到了对当时的我们来说异常可口亲切的家乡菜。

在商店买东西的时候，服务员会像你的资深顾问一样，在你买东西的同时给你提出一些宝贵的建议，帮着推荐他们的产品。如果不合适就算是很贵的产品他也会建议你不要买，去买另一件便宜很多的产品。

还有一次我们在曼谷的街头自由活动的时候不小心跟导游走失了（后面才知道其实只是差了一个街角），当时我们几个人生地不熟，语言又不通。急得不知道如何是好，电话报警也不知道拨给谁。后来全靠一位曼谷街头寻街的警察，他先带我们找到一家中餐馆，让中餐馆的老板娘跟我们交流，在得知了我们的酒店名字后，专门驱车带我们去了那家酒店，再三

确认直到我们导游出面后才放心离开。这些热心的人们，总让我印象深刻。

近年来，东盟与中国在经济和旅游方面的联系越来越紧密，中国与东盟各国之间的人员交流也越来越频繁，中国-东盟自贸区也应运而生。在可见的未来，肯定会有更多东盟成员国的朋友愿意到中国旅游投资。而中国到东南亚国家旅游的人也是逐年递增，从未减少过。在这样大好的双边形式下，我们更需要各方征服紧密的合作，也许在某些问题上大家存在着一些分歧，也许有的国家还存在反华的情绪。但不可否认的是，只有中国与东盟各国通力合作，才能使各方利益最大化，才符合各方的根本利益。

在经济方面，世界的大趋势是和平的，是发展的，中国和东盟也不例外。中国正在逐渐成为世界第二大经济体，而东盟则是地区不可忽视的一股力量。当初亚洲金融奇迹，现在东盟成员国中的新加坡，中国香港和中国台湾以及韩国并称亚洲四小龙。而东盟中的泰国，印尼，马来西亚，文莱等国也纷纷实现了收入翻倍和GDP增长常年位居高位的目标。可以这样说，东南亚的市场具有无限的潜力。正是由于看到了东南亚广阔的市场，世界500强企业近年来纷纷将自己的工厂搬到印尼，越南，马来西亚，菲律宾等国，也加大了在各国的投资。所以，东南亚国家的崛起和中国的崛起都是一样不可阻挡的，双方更应该以此为契机继续合作。

在文化方面，东南亚国家大都信奉佛教。中国虽然三教林立，但教徒最多，受众最广的还是佛教徒。信仰的一致使大家在一起相处时会更加融洽少了很多隔阂。中国佛教学会经常与东南亚各国信奉佛学的国家开展文化交流，比如2011年开始的中泰佛学会议，

亚洲佛学交流协会的成立都离不开各方的努力，大家都在努力地寻找共识，排除不和谐的声音，一切都为了互相的合作，这就是中国 - 东盟目前需要做的。

在教育方面，越来越多的中国留学生去到新加坡，马来西亚，菲律宾等国的大学深造，而在广东，北京，上海等一线大城市，也有很多东盟成员国的学生。中国的各个大学与东南亚的各个大学就开展了很多新型访学留学项目。就像我们大学就与马来亚大学，北方大学等东盟内的大学成立了友好合作关系，双方共同培养天资聪颖的，有潜力的大学生。

由此可见，在各个方面中国 - 东盟都已经取得了不小的成就，所以只有坚信发展才是硬道理，和平才能发展，愿中国与东盟各国的合作前景更加广泛。

Southeast Asia, a shining star with vast and mysterious oceans, is a strong attraction to many people. With a handful of seawater from South China Sea, you can feel the sincerity of the ocean. Ten bright stars in Southeast Asia light up the sky of the sea and the oceans, and they are ASEAN.

Our geography textbook in middle school describes Southeast Asia as "One of the most important region in Asia and in the world." It has the Strait of Malacca of great strategic importance, South China Sea abounding in oil and natural gas resources, as well as ASEAN, a group consisting of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. I was very lucky to visit some ASEAN countries, and could still remember the bright sunshine in Phuket Island, the golden beach, the soft water and the hospitality of local people.

First day in the hotel, we could only eat some instant food, because we are not from the coastal area and don't really like seafood. The hotel owner noticed that we didn't eat in the restaurant at mealtime, so he led us to a local Chinese restaurant, where we ate some delicious Chinese food.

When we went shopping, store clerks were just like shopping experts, who would provide us with wonderful suggestions. If the goods were expensive, they would advise us not to buy and to purchase another goods of a cheaper price.

We once get lost with our tour guide in Bangkok's street during free activity (but it turned out that we

were only one block away from him). At that time we didn't know the place and none of us could speak Thai language. We were very anxious but didn't know how to call the police. Then a policeman who was patrolling on the street helped us. He first led us to a Chinese restaurant where the owner communicated with us and got the name of our hotel. After that he drove us to the hotel, waiting with us until our tour guide showed up. Those kind and friendly people will always be remembered.

Recent years, China and ASEAN have become more and more closely linked in economy and tourism. People-to-people exchange between the two sides is more frequent, and the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was established. In the foreseeable future, more people from ASEAN countries will come to visit and invest in China. What is more, Chinese tourists to ASEAN have always been increasing year after year. In this promising bilateral relations, our government should work more closely. Although there might be disputes over some issues between us, and there might be some unfriendly attitude towards China in some countries, however, it is undeniable that only China and ASEAN countries work together can we achieve the best interests of all parties.

In economy, peace and development are the two major trends of today's world which includes China and ASEAN. China is becoming the second largest economy in the world, and ASEAN is an important regional force which can't be ignored. In the East Asian Miracle, Singapore, a member of ASEAN, ROK, Hong Kong and Taiwan formed Four Asian Tigers. Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei of ASEAN all realized the goal of doubled income and high GDP growth. It is true that Southeast Asia has a huge potential market which attracts many world top 500 companies to settle their factories and to increase investment in Indonesia, Viet Nam, Malaysia, the Philippines and other countries in the region. In short, the rise of Southeast Asia is irresistible just as that of China, and both sides should seize this opportunity and work together.

In culture, most people in Southeast Asia believes in Buddhism. China has three largest religions, however, Buddhism is the one with largest believers. The common religion narrows down many barriers between the peoples from both sides. Chinese Buddhist society has a frequent culture exchange with their counterparts

in Southeast Asian countries. Such as 2011 Thai-Sino Conference in Buddhism, and the establishment of Asia Buddhism Culture Exchange Association can't be separated from the joint efforts from all parties. Working out consensus, eliminating differences and working for mutual cooperation is what China and ASEAN should do.

In education, more and more Chinese students go to the universities in Singapore, Malaysia, and Philippines to further their studies. In Guangdong, Beijing, Shanghai and other Chinese big cities, there are many students

from ASEAN countries. The universities in China and ASEAN have launched many exchange programs. Our university has formed friendly cooperation with University of Malaya, Northern University of Malaysia and other ASEAN universities, to jointly cultivate talented students.

From above mentioned aspects, we can see that China and ASEAN have made many achievements. We should believe that development is of overriding importance, and peace can bring development. I wish China-ASEAN cooperation will be better and broader.

拥抱后依偎 —— 以东南亚旅行体悟浅谈中国与东盟

Leaning Close after Embracing: Brief Talk about China-ASEAN Relations from My Trip to Southeast Asian Countries

张雨涵 南京师范大学 | By Zhang Yuhan, Nanjing Normal University

要了解一个地方，如果不亲自踏上那里的土地，不融入那里的社会，那就永远会为电视上，书中的描述禁锢。作为一个中国大学生，在此仅凭 20 年的人生体悟以及几次背包旅行浅谈中国与东盟。

东盟，东南亚国家联盟。高中地理就教过我们他的成员国、对话伙伴国以及主要组织机构，在这里就不再对其一一赘述了，或者说对于我们这些平头百姓来说政治还是一个比较敏感、冷冰冰的话题，我更想谈谈轻松的、富有人情味的一面。我在上文说过“背包旅行”，其实我是非常热爱的，也许现在暑期寒假的大学生群体更倾向于实习打工等，但至少对我来说，我宁愿背上背包、叫上伙伴去一些想去的地方。我喜欢背包客聚集的地方，而背包客与背包客的相遇是什么样的情景呢，那是一场天雷勾动地火伟大史篇，在你来我往的过程当中，每一段故事都是轰轰烈烈，甚至是笑声不断，只能说旅行中的话题太多也太有趣了。

大家一定看过南美摩托日记，这个故事是描述主角瓦格拉年青时的经历，那时他只是个医学院的学生，对这世界充满了好奇，他就和他的朋友骑着机车，穿越了南美大陆，在路途上遇到了马丘比丘上的少数民族，也在智利遇到贫穷的矿工，也遇上了麻

疯病人，经历了这些之后有著许多的感动，最后他说了一句话，“我们是个松散而不牢靠的国家，其实是个假像，从墨西哥到麦哲伦海峡我们是一个单独而混血的民族。”

去东南亚游玩已经是好几年前的事，首先想说的是马来西亚的槟城，槟城的华人有一个特征，尤其是上了年纪的人，开口就讲福建话，即闽南语。同行的一个台湾朋友说和他们对话简直像和自己的爷爷奶奶说话，那种慈爱与温暖溢于言表。在马来西亚各大城市，有华人在的地方所讲的语言都不太一样。槟城华人很多，感觉好像仍然在中国，很多中国朋友告诉我，槟城人比中国人更中国。原来这个世界有着这样一个角落，讲着和我们一样的语言，而在事实上我在槟城旅行时，因为水土不服身体遇到了些问题，刚好在医院遇到了当地华人，多亏他们的帮助我才能顺利就医，后来他也在槟城很热情地尽地主之谊，这时我有种感觉，对我而言这些人是中国人也好是马来西亚人也罢，这些人更像是我的兄弟，我的亲人。此外还有“一见倾心”的三轮车，我曾经乘坐过一辆装饰着满满鲜花的三轮车，我至今都记得明媚春光下环游整个槟城的趣味与新鲜感。可以悠闲地到处参观，随时下车拍照

或购买纪念品。槟城的老三轮车在构造上和其他目前仍保留有这个传统人力交通工具的地方稍有不同，其设计是乘客坐在前面，车夫在乘客的后面蹬车。乘客坐在前头，街景就像缓缓转动的胶卷播放出来的旧电影画面一般，一幅一幅地往后慢慢退去……

坐在车上看到特别的景象，还可以请三轮车夫停下走近观看。也有人说，来槟城游古迹，身上忘了携带地图没关系，最重要的是要带着博大的胸怀，才能够把这里的多元文化、多元色彩尽情地收纳到自己的记忆深处。

老三轮车是槟城早期以人力驱动的“出租车”，早年汽车尚未普及前，它是槟州人民主要的交通工具，保存至今其本身俨然已经成为穿梭在古迹区的“移动古迹”。坐在这个可以移动的“古迹”上，欣赏槟城古街道的古迹建筑物，优哉游哉就像穿越在槟城的时光隧道，别具一番滋味。探索古迹之余，您还可以寻觅槟城的美味小吃，其乐无穷。

此外，槟城的佛教信仰也让人耳目一新。虽然如极乐寺、观音寺这样赫赫有名的寺庙在历史久远这方面与中国相比是小巫见大巫，但是与中国的寺庙相比，他们更加推行宗教去商业化，没有人声鼎沸的喧嚣与嘈杂，非常的宁静致远。

最让我震撼的是侨生博物馆，私以为是每一名中国游客值得一观的纪念地。侨生博物馆指的是峇峇娘惹（明朝移民后裔）的博物馆，也称槟榔侨生大宅，这个名称更贴切清楚的告诉访客：一个多世纪前，它是一座骄矜的私人大宅。已故华人甲必丹郑景贵是在十九世纪末建筑了这所命名“海记栈”的豪华大宅院。郑景贵逝世后，海记栈空置了好些年，直到新业主从其后人手中收购过来。

值得一提的是，六十年代以前峇峇娘惹在马来西亚是土著身份，但由于某些政党政治因素而被马来西亚政府归类为马来西亚华人，从此失去了土著身份。峇峇娘惹今天在马来西亚宪法上的身份和十九世纪后期来的“新客”无分别。

如果说槟城之旅让我有种怀旧眷恋的思绪，那么在对泰国清迈可以说是一见钟情，清迈是泰国第二大城市，没有曼谷的时尚、华丽，但是很多人来了就会想留下来不走了。邓丽君那首《小城故事》讲的就是清迈：看似一幅画，听像一首歌，人生境界真善美这

里已包括。

清迈古城区环绕着残断的古城墙，蜿蜒出一条条小巷，闲情逸致下栽种的花花草草随处可见，以塔佩门为标志，各种活动基本都是从这里开始。大大小小的寺庙、以清迈大学为首的各类学校、夜市、机场商务区、素帖山等等都让人流连忘返。

在清迈旅行是不能匆忙的，在这里你会真正体会到“慢慢走，欣赏啊”的真谛。清迈有着闲适懒散的特质，这里的人们并不为生计而奔波劳累，白天骄阳似火就待在家中或是找个咖啡店小坐，值得一提的是那里的咖啡馆都特别有韵味，时而喧闹却不嘈杂、时而宁静却不沉寂，可以说是闲人们的好去处。太阳落山了就去逛夜市，吃晚餐夜宵，晚上花十多块可以去酒吧小坐，看看形形色色的人。再或者是清早去寺庙拜佛、听和尚念经，寺庙中还有交流区，可以同和尚们聊天，这是他们学习语言的一种方式。

中途也去了泰国排名第三的大学——清迈大学，我们乘坐了校内的免费游览车，需要大概一个多小时才能将整个校区逛完，因此这里的学生很多都是骑着机车上学，校内各种体育场齐备，校区依山而建，甚至还有一片广阔的内湖。学校周围跟国内的大学一样，有着不少装修别致、环境优雅的咖啡吧和小餐馆，也是值得一坐的好去处。

虽然素帖山离清迈市区也就十几公里，但要想骑机车上到海拔1600多米高的素帖山上的双龙寺和泰国王室行宫却并不容易，进山后，我们来到山腰的一处凉亭，在这样一个阳光照耀的午后坐在凉亭里，听着吉他艺人的歌谣，欣赏山下清迈的城景，多么惬意的一种享受。简单休整过后，继续启程向山顶出发。山上的气候多变，刚才还说烈日炎炎，不一会便出现一阵乌云，好在只是微微的细雨，但山间的冷风还是有些阴冷，从凉亭出发后不久便到达了泰国王室行宫——蒲屏皇宫，它是泰国皇室的避暑行宫，在每年的1-3月，皇室人员会在此居住，而皇室人员不住在这里的时候，宫外花园会向游人开放，50泰铢的门票价格绝对不是你眼花，而泰国人只需要20泰铢，花园内各类食物、饮料价格跟普通市场价一样，完全没有中国景点那些哄抬物价、强买强卖的恶行。整个王宫为泰式建筑，花园内种植了多种多样的奇花异草，有些地方像是热带雨林，有些地方又如同美丽的

万花丛，园内甚至还有一个大型的人工湖和景观喷水池，园内保安森严，不能进入的区域都有专人管制。

出了皇宫，往回走不远便是双龙寺，从寺外市场的繁荣程度就能看出这里香火非常之旺，长长的石阶直通寺门口，两条长龙沿着石阶而上，守护着顶端的寺庙，这也是双龙寺名字的由来，不想爬石阶的人可以在寺外坐缆车上到寺内。双龙寺内供奉着许多形态各异的佛像和神明，金色的佛塔在阳光的照耀下显得非常刺眼，搭配象牙和各种珠宝的装修凸显了双龙寺的地位显赫，其中的镇寺之宝便是一尊水晶佛像，据说非常灵验哦~~而双龙寺内的平台也是一个观赏清迈城景的好地方，从山上俯瞰整个清迈市区，仿佛自己置身在跟云一样的高度，伸手就能够到天边的云彩。

在国际化也是区域化的今天，用我的眼睛看世界，风起云涌、波澜诡谲的政治舞台上战乱纷争不断：反动武装雄起，伊拉克再起波澜；肯尼亚局势动荡不安，大国虎视眈眈；朝鲜半岛核问题纠纷又起，和平问题举步维艰。作为一名中国人，要想不带任何偏见的目光来看这些问题恐怕不可能，但是至少历史的教训告诉我们烽火硝烟的敌人是尊重、是理解、是包容。私以为，中国与东盟对普世价值的追求和理解是一致的。中国也是世界上融入全球化最好的地区之一，看看现在全世界关于经济和贸易抱怨最多的是什么我们就明白了。东盟的朋友们，不必担心你们的原有文化，从我在槟城和清迈的旅游可得出，在全球化区域化中愈加丰富愈加风靡的文化才是全球具有竞争力的主流文化，我们相互间的高度国际化和高度开放的，正印证着我们对原有文化自信，因为我们的文化都不脆弱，他们经得起更进一步的融合与发展。大陆的汉文化历史上遭到许多外来种族的入侵，参与到了最严苛的种族竞争中，但不但延绵至今，反而发扬光大。诸如此类的还有犹太族，希特勒的种族灭绝如此严酷，犹太人渡过苦难，至今依旧兴旺发达。我们应该在高度开放中，力求在竞争激烈的环境下，提升竞争力，愈开放愈强，促进原有文化的保存和发扬。

在我这个背包客的足迹下，对槟城与清迈亦或是我们的南京广州的生活都没有异质感。在我的故事里从没有猎奇的成分，在那里生活，在时间的位置上有一种悬空感。看世界的角度被延长，被掘深，人们呼

入的风，吐出的语言，向西向南向北交流的目光，人们对身边事物的认识都不同了。在东南亚给我们一种共同存在的感受，也许我们会感受到不同人的生活，比如追念，比如现实，也比如梦：佛寺里悠闲漫步的猫、芒果糯米饭的甜香爽口、素贴山上的欢笑。国界、语言、文化都不再是相斥的，我们和睦友好的心为我们建立一种新的道德、新的开放的眼光，让我们能够更理性开阔的看待我们的异同、我们的可爱。

至今记得那个午后，阳光在树叶的罅隙中玩捉迷藏，槟城极乐寺佛音袅袅、彩旗飘飘，同行的七岁表弟与刚刚结识的马来小伙伴一起上香，那香紧靠一起，一同燃烧，最终都化作香灰中的一抔。也许这就是我们共同存在、共同交流的最好诠释。

If you want to know a place, you need to set foot on that land and fit into the society by yourself, or you will be tied up in the descriptions in television and book forever. As a Chinese undergraduate, I want to talk a little bit about the relation between China and ASEAN from my twenty years' life understanding and several trips.

ASEAN is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Geography in high school has already taught me its members, dialogue partners as well as its main organization. Therefore, I wouldn't repeat here. Or for us ordinary people, politics is still a relatively sensitive and cold subject. I would like to talk about the light-hearted and humane side. I mentioned travel in the first paragraph. To be honest, I love it very much. Perhaps the Chinese undergraduates are more inclined to find interns or jobs nowadays in summer or winter holidays, but for me, I would rather to take my backpack and call my friends to some places that we want to. I like places where backpacker gather together. That would be a great epic for backpacker meeting each other. During the process of communication, every story is full of vigor and vitality. We even laugh on and on. After all, there are so many interesting stories to be shared about the journey.

You must have seen the film Motorcycle Diaries of South America. This film talked about the hero - Wargalla's experience when he was young. At that time, he was just a medical student. He was

curious about the whole world. Therefore, he and his friend rode a motorcycle across the South American continent. During the journey, they met ethnic minorities in Machu Picchu and poor miners in Chile, as well as lepers. After all these encounters, he was so moved that he said something, which were “we are a loose country, but it is actually a false impression. From Mexico to Magellan Straits, we are an independent people mixed with blood.”

It was many years ago that I traveled in the Southeast Asia. First of all, I want to talk about Penang, Malaysia. Those overseas Chinese in there share one characteristic, especially those elder people. Whenever they speak, they would speak Fujian dialect, or Southern Fujian Dialect. A fellow Taiwanese said that talking with those people was just like talking with their own grandparents. That kind of love and warm was written over their faces. In different large cities of Malaysia, languages spoken by those overseas Chinese are not the same. There are so many overseas Chinese in Penang, therefore, we have the feeling that we are still in China. Many Chinese friends told me that overseas Chinese living here carry more traditional virtues than those in China. In fact, there is a place in the world where people sharing the same language with us. When I was traveling in Penang, I met some difficulties because of unacclimation. But I was lucky enough to meet local overseas Chinese and owing to their assistance, I was able to see a doctor. Later, a local overseas Chinese did the honors and treated me with hospitality, which made me feel of brotherhood and home, no matter who they were, Chinese or Malaysian. Besides, I had deep feeling towards three-wheeled bicycle. I once took this vehicle decorated with plenty flowers and still remembered the interesting and freshness when touring Penang in a bright spring. You could pay a visit to any places leisurely and took pictures or bought souvenirs. The old three-wheeled bicycle in Penang is a little different from the current traditional reserved human-powered vehicles in terms of structure. For the old three-wheeled bicycle, passengers sit in the front of the vehicle and carter pedals after the passengers. When passengers sitting in the front, the whole scene is just like an old

motion pictures with its film rotating gradually and the picture drew back slowly one after another.

When sitting in the three-wheeled bicycle, you can see some special scene; you can also ask carter to stop and take a closer look at the scene. Some people might say that visiting Penang without a map does not matter. The most important thing is to be broad-minded enough to absorb those multi-culture and multi-color into your own memory.

The old three-wheeled bicycle was the human-powered taxi at the early times in Penang. At that time, automobile was not yet universal, therefore the old three-wheeled bicycle was the main transportation vehicle. Until now, it has actually become a moving historical site shuttling through the historic spots. Sitting in this moving historical site and enjoying the ancient architecture in Penang's old street, you could appreciate scenery leisurely and carefreely, just like passing through the time tunnel of Penang. In addition to discovering the historical sites, you can also find some delicious snacks. How fun it is!

Moreover, the Buddhism in the city presents a new appearance. Even though far-famed temples, like Kek Lok Si Temple and Gwaneumsa feel dwarfed in comparison with temples in China in terms of history, people in Penang pursue decommercialization of religion to a higher degree than that in China, therefore, there is no buzzing bustle and noise in the temple. It is very tranquil and serene.

What shocked me most is the Peranakan Museum. I think it is a great museum worth visiting for every Chinese visitors. Peranakan Museum is a museum of Peranakan (descendant of immigrants in Ming Dynasty), also called Pinang Peranakan Mansion. The name told visitors in a clear and appropriate way that more than a century ago, it was a haughty private mansion. The late overseas Chinese Chung Keng Quee - a captain built this grand mansion named “Hai Ji Zhan” in the nineteenth century. After his death, this mansion had been vacant for many years until a new owner purchased it from Chung Keng Quee's posterity.

It is worth mentioning that before 1960s, Peranakan was regarded as an aboriginal people

in Malaysia. But later, she was classified into a Malaysian Chinese by the Malaysian government because of some political factors. Hence, she was no longer an aboriginal people. The status of Peranakan nowadays in Malaysia shares no difference from “new comer (immigrations)” in the late nineteenth century.

If I should say that the trip to Penang makes me feel of nostalgia and attachment, then my feelings towards Chiang Mai, Thailand was falling in love at first sight. Chiang Mai is the second largest city in Thailand. It is not as gorgeous and fashionable as Bangkok, but many people want to stay when they come here. The song - Story of Little Town sang by Teresa Teng described the very Chiang Mai : looking like a painting, listening like a song, realm of life - true, goodness and beauty are included in here.

The ancient town of Chiang Mai surrounded the fractured ancient city wall, thus, lots of lanes were formed by the winding road. Flowers and grasses planted leisurely here and there. Marked by Tha Pae Gate, various activities basically start in here. Large and small temples, Chiang Mai University-led schools, night market, airport business district, Doi Suthep and so on are all letting people indulge in pleasures without stop.

Trip to Chiang Mai should not be in a hurry. In this place, you can genuinely experience the true meaning of walking slowly and enjoying happily. Since Chiang Mai is a leisure and cozy city, people living here won't toil away for subsistence. When the sun blazing like a ball of fire, people would rather stay at home or find a coffee shop to take a rest. What worth mentioning is that the coffee shop in Chiang Mai is very charming. Sometimes it is bustling but not noisy, other times tranquil but not dreary. So to speak, it is a good place for idlers. After sunset, people can go and have dinner or midnight snacks in the night market, or spend more than ten bahts.

In a bar, you can watch other people of all sorts, or even go to a temple in an early morning to worship Buddha or listen to monks chanting scriptures. There are also communication zones in the temple, therefore, visitors can talk with monks. It could be a good way for them to learn Thai language.

I also went to Chiang Mai University - ranking

the third of all colleges in Thailand halfway. We took school's free sightseeing bus and it took almost over one hour to ramble about the whole campus. Hence, a lot of students here take a motorcycle to have classes. There are also various stadiums. The campus is built against hills and a vast inland lake is even there. Surrounding environment is the same as that in Chinese colleges. Many well-decorated coffee shop and restaurants with elegant circumstances are opened there. They are good destination worth a visit, too.

Even though Doi Suthep is more than ten kilometers distant from Chiang Mai, you would find it not easy to ride a motorcycle to Wat Phra That Doi Suthep and temporary imperial palace for the Thai royal family in Doi Suthep. After going into the mountain, we came to a pavilion of the mountainside. In such a sunny afternoon, it was comfortable for people to sit in the pavilion, listen to Guitar artist's ballad and enjoy the scenery below Chiang Mai. We continued our journey to the mountaintop after a short rest. The climate in the peak was changeable. We just said it was extremely hot, but in a moment, a dark cloud appeared. Luckily, it was only drizzling but a little gloomy and cold because of the cold wind coming from the mountain. Soon, we reached Phu Ping Palace - temporary imperial palace for the Thai royal family after we left the pavilion. Phu Ping Palace is the temporary imperial palace for the Thai loyal family to escape the heat. In every January to March, the royal family members would live here. But when they are not here, the garden out of the palace would be opened for visitors. A ticket of 50 bahts is definitely not expensive, while Thai people only need 20 bahts to get in. Various food and beverage in the garden are sold as the same price as those in general markets. While in China, vendors in the scenic spots would bid up prices and buy or sell by force. The whole palace is Thai architecture and all kinds of exotic flowers and rare herbs are planted in the garden. Some places are like tropical rainforests, while some are as beautiful as colorful flowers. There are even a big artificial lake and spray fountain. Security in the garden is very strict and forbidden zones are controlled by professional managers.

Leaving out of the palace, people could find Wat Phra That Doi Suthep when turning back not so far. From the prosperity of market out of the temple, we can see that seas of people come to the temple to burn incense and worship the gods. A long steps lead directly to the gate of Wat Phra That Doi Suthep and two long dragons are standing along the steps, as if protecting the temple above. This is how Wat Phra That Doi Suthep gets its name. People who do not want to climb the steps can take a cable car out the temple to the inside. There are various Buddhas and gods worshiped in the temple. The golden pagoda seems extremely sparkling under the sunshine. The decorations of ivory and all kinds of jewelry highlight the prominent position of Wat Phra That Doi Suthep. The crystal Buddha is dedicated as treasure of the temple. It is said that the crystal Buddha is efficacious and divine. In addition, terrace inside the temple is also a good place to appreciate the scenery of Chiang Mai. While overlooking the entire city from the mountain, people will find themselves in the same height of clouds and they can even reach the clouds when stretching out hands.

In my eyes, internationalization and regionalization are the features of today's world. Wars and disputes in the political stage are raging like a storm, for example, rebels in Iraq resurged, therefore disputers and war happened again and again; Kenyans live in turmoil and some powerful countries glared at Kenya like a ravaging tiger; the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula gave rise to disputes again, hence, a peaceful Korean Peninsula became harder to achieve. As a Chinese, I'm afraid it is impossible for me to look at these issues without any prejudice. But at least, the lessons of history tell us that respect, understanding and tolerance are the enemies of wars and disputes. I think understanding and pursuit of universal value are the same for the Chinese and peoples in ASEAN. China is also one of the best areas who blends into internationalization in the world. We can see through everything when taking a look at the most current complains about economy and trade. Friends in ASEAN, please don't worry about your original cultures.

From my trips to Penang and Chiang Mai, I can see that the most colorful and populous culture

is the mainstream culture with global competition during the process of internationalization and regionalization. The high degree of internationalization and opening-up between China and ASEAN shows our confidence towards the original cultures, just because of the strong cultures and their ability to further integrate and develop. The Sinic culture in mainland suffered invasions from many foreign groups and participated in the toughest race competition. But the Sinic culture continued and flourished until now. There is also Jew who suffered harsh genocide by Hitler, but Jewish lived through hardship and flourished until now. We should improve our competitiveness under the circumstances of fierce competition and highly opening-up. The more we open, the better we can preserve and develop the original culture.

Under my footprint of being a backpacker, I think that living in Penang and Chiang Mai is just like living in Nanjing or Guangzhou. In my story, there is no curiosity. Living in those places, people will feel of hanging in the air in terms of time. Angles of looking at the world have been broadened and dig deeper. The wind that people breathe in, the language that people speak out and the sight that people exchanged from different directions are no longer the same. So does people's understanding towards things around them. Southeast Asian countries let us feel co-existed with the locals. Maybe we can experience others' life, such as memory, reality and dream. A cat walk leisurely in the temple, he or she eats the sweet and tasty mango sticky rice and laughs in the Doi Suthep Mountain. Borders, languages and cultures do not rule out each other anymore. Our heart of being neighborly and friendly establishes a new open and moral vision, which makes us being more rational and open to each other's differences and similarities as well as loveliness.

I still remember that afternoon, the sun played hide-and-seek with the leaves' chinks and tried to shine, Buddhaghosa went on and on in the Kek Lok Si Temple and colorful flags fluttered. My seven-year-old cousin who came to the trip together offered incense to Buddha with a Malaysian boy. Those incenses stood close and burned in company, then they combusted into a handful of soil. Perhaps this is the best interpretation of coexistence and exchanges.

好邻居 好朋友 好伙伴 —— 中国 - 东盟关系之我见

Good Partners, Good Neighbors, Good Friends: China-ASEAN Relations in My Eyes

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东盟,是由印度尼西亚、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、文莱、越南、老挝、缅甸、柬埔寨十个国家组成的,位于中国的南部,与中国隔海相望。从1991年中国与东盟开始正式对话,到现在中国与东盟在政治、经济、文化等方面的深入了解、合作,可以说中国的发展离不开东盟,东盟的发展也离不开中国。

谈及中国与东盟政治的交往,“与邻为善、以邻为伴”的周边外交方针和“睦邻、安邻、富邻”的周边外交政策是中国一直奉行的首要准则。在1991年7月,中国外交部长钱其琛出席第24届东盟外长会开幕式;1996年,双方由磋商伙伴升为全面对话伙伴关系;1997年,江泽民主席和东盟领导人共同发表了联合声明,宣布建立面向21世纪的睦邻互信伙伴关系,为双方关系的全面和长远发展指明方向,随后中国与东盟十国又分别签署或发表了面向新世纪的双边合作计划。中国已与东盟10国分别签署着眼于双方21世纪关系发展的政治文件。在2003年作为域外大国率先加入《东南亚友好合作条约》,与东盟建立了面向和平与繁荣的战略伙伴关系,并建立了以领导人会议、9个部长级会议机制和5个工作层对话合作机制为内容的较为完善的对话合作机制。在双边关系上,中国与东盟各国高层互访频繁,在各领域、各层次的对话和合作的展开也较为全面,中国与东盟的政治关系日益密切。

经济上,中国与东盟实现了“建立对话关系——面向21世纪的睦邻互信伙伴关系——面向和平与繁荣的战略伙伴关系”的历史三级跳。2002年11月,中国与东盟10国领导人签署了《中国与东盟全面经济合作框架协议》,决定到2010年建成中国-东盟自由贸易区,正式启动了中国-东盟自贸区的建设进程。令笔者印象最为深刻的是“中国-东盟博览会”,它是由中国国务院总理温家宝倡议,由中国和东盟10国经贸主管部门及东盟秘书处共同

主办,每年在广西南宁举办。博览会以“促进中国-东盟自由贸易区建设、共享合作与发展机遇”为宗旨,涵盖商品贸易、投资合作和服务贸易三大内容,是中国与东盟扩大商贸合作的新平台,为推动中国与东盟经贸关系的发展发挥了重要作用。中国是东盟第一大贸易伙伴,双边贸易额已由1991年的79亿美元增至2012年的4001亿美元。“互利双赢”是促进中国与东盟经济关系发展的直接动力。

中国与东盟国家的文化交流可谓说是源远流长,至今已有一千多年的悠久历史,到现在中国与东盟各国的文化交流区域也逐渐扩大,有教育、学术、新闻、艺术、广播、电视、旅游、语言等诸多方面。从电视的层面来说,近些年来,中国就引进了很多东盟国家的电视剧、电影,比如央视、安徽卫视近些年来就经常播放泰剧。电影《泰囧》在泰国的拍摄,让人们在欣赏影片的同时也看到了泰国风俗习惯以及泰国美丽的自然风光,越来越多的人把去泰国旅游看成了一种时尚,很多人把去泰国旅游业归到了自己旅游必去地之一。东盟国家的很多艺人也来中国发展,比如马来西亚的梁静茹、曹格、茜拉,新加坡的阿牛等等。记得习近平总书记到马来西亚访问时,还提到马来西亚好媳妇梁静茹,梁静茹不仅来到中国发展还嫁到了中国,为中马关系的友好往来作出贡献。中国艺人吴尊也“下嫁”到了文莱,浙江卫视《爸爸回来了》在文莱吴尊家的拍摄,也增多了大家对文莱的了解。在我们大学和泰国大学有交换留学生的项目,很多到泰国作为交换生的同学都爱上了泰国的生活节奏和生活,来到中国交换留学生的泰国学生同样也爱上了中国,记得一位泰国的交换生这样对我说过:“从刚开始来到中国对中国的不适应,到现在该回国时胖了8斤的现在,我已经爱上了中国的美味佳肴,爱上了中国。”

国与国交往中,利益是前提,互利双赢是大家最想看到的好的一面,中国与东盟有着太多太多的交

集，国家人民友好往来的发展也在一步步推动双方的关系的进一步密切，好邻居、好朋友、好伙伴应是双方最好的关系，互利共赢、一同进步是双方人民共同的愿望！

ASEAN, consisting of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, is located in the South of China across the sea. In 1991, China and ASEAN established an official dialogue. From then on, China and ASEAN have deepened their understanding and cooperation in politics, economics, culture and in many other sectors. It can be said that the development of China and ASEAN can't be separated from each other.

In China-ASEAN political exchange, China sticks to the principle of "building friendship and partnership with neighboring countries" and the policy of "bringing harmony, security and prosperity to neighbors". In July 1991, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen attended the opening session of the 24th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. China was accorded a full Dialogue Partner status from a Consulting Partner in 1996. In 1997, President Jiang Zemin and ASEAN leaders issued a joint statement, in which they announced their decision to establish a 21st century-oriented partnership of good neighborliness and mutual trust between China and ASEAN. The joint statement charts the future course. Then China has signed or issued action plans of the 21st century-oriented cooperation with 10 ASEAN countries respectively. China is the first non-ASEAN country to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia. China-ASEAN also formed Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity, launched leader's meeting, established comprehensive dialogue and cooperation mechanisms including 9 ministerial meeting mechanisms and 5 working-level dialogue mechanisms. In bilateral relations, China and ASEAN have regular high level exchanges, and carry out comprehensive cooperation in many areas and levels, making political relations between China and ASEAN more close.

In economy, China-ASEAN realized the 3-step upgrade from Dialogue Partners to Good-Neighborly Partnership of Mutual Trust Oriented to the 21st Century, then to a Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity.

China and 10 ASEAN countries signed the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation in November 2002 to establish the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) by 2010, officially launching the building process of ASEAN-China Free Trade Area. The most impressive one for me is the China-ASEAN Expo (CAEXPO), proposed by H.E. Mr. Wen Jiabao, Premier of China. It is cosponsored by the Ministry of Commerce of China (MOFCOM) and competent ministries of commerce of trade & industry of the 10 ASEAN countries as well as the ASEAN Secretariat, and is held annually in Nanning, Guangxi. Aiming to fuel the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA) construction and bring more business opportunities for businesses of both sides, the CAEXPO covers different fields including trade in goods, investment cooperation and trade in services, thus serves as a new platform for China and ASEAN to enhance their bilateral economic and trading cooperation, playing an important role for promoting China-ASEAN relations. China is the biggest trading partner of ASEAN. Trade between China and ASEAN has sky-rocketed from 7.9 billion USD in 1991 to 400.1 billion USD in 2012. Mutual benefit and win-win outcomes are direct impetus for the development of China-ASEAN economic relations.

Cultural exchange between China and ASEAN has a long history of more 2,000 years, which expands to many areas including education, academics, news, art, radio broadcast, television, tourism, language and so on. In terms of television, recent years, many Thai TV dramas were imported to China, and showed in CCTV, Anhui TV and other TV channels. Chinese movie *Lost in Thailand* were filmed in Thailand, which allows audience to enjoy the customs and beautiful natural sceneries of Thailand while watching the movie. More and more people take travelling to Thailand as a fashion, and regard it as a must visit place. A lot of artists from ASEAN countries also perform in China, such as Fish Leong, Gary Chaw, Shila Amzah and Tan Kheng Seong from Singapore. When President Xi visiting Malaysia, he mentioned and praised the Malaysian singer Fish Leong by name, saying that she not only performed in China but also married a Chinese, making contribution to China-Malaysia relations. Brunei-born Chinese actor Wu Chun joined Zhejiang TV reality show *Dad is Back*, which went to shoot in Brunei and help more people

know about this country. Our university has exchange programs with universities in Thailand. Many Chinese exchange students fall in love with the life of Thailand, and a lot Thai exchange students also love China. Once, an exchange students from Thailand told me that, from the very beginning he was not very accustomed to China, but now while he was about to go back, he gained 4kg's weight. He has already fell in love with China and Chinese cuisine.

Interests is the basis for relations between states. Everyone wants mutual benefit and win-win outcomes. China and ASEAN have many connections, and people-to-people exchange between the two parties will further promote the bilateral relations. Good neighbors, good friends and good partners, is what China and ASEAN should be. Mutual benefit and win-win progress is the common wish of peoples from China and ASEAN.

我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系 -- 经纬之梭

The Shuttle of Cooperation and Mutual Trust: China-ASEAN Relations in My Eyes

朱慧 武汉大学 | By Zhu Hui, Wuhan University

自威斯特法利亚和约形成的现代国家利益意识是各个国家对外交往和行动的指南针 -- 俾斯麦相信德国“只有铁和血才能解决”重大问题，帕麦斯顿用“没有永远的朋友，仅有永远的利益”来作为英国的外交思想。为了国家的发展和国民的富足安康而追求国家利益的确是国家机器的根本任务。然而在我们所处的时代 -- 全球化的时代 -- 各国利益牵连交错、息息相关，共同面临着严峻的非传统性挑战。在此背景下，一国用霍布斯丛林生存思维和传统现实主义零和博弈理论来指导国家利益的拓展显得幼稚和过时。诗人海涅说，每个时代都有自己的主题，解决了它，人类就前进了一步。诚然，但我认为解决问题之前，国际行为主体之间必须建立一种合作互信的关系。

我眼中的中国-东盟关系就是这样一种为了解决共同面临的问题而建立的合作互信的关系。借中国国家总理李克强的话来说，“如果说中国和东盟互为‘经’‘纬’，就像我们的衣服编织，有竖条，有横条，互信就是‘梭’，要用一个梭来编织，经纬紧密交织，才能织就未来合作的壮丽锦绣。”中国与东盟合作互信关系对促进双方发展、维护地区稳定、甚至造福全球意义重大，可谓“经纬之梭”。“经纬之梭”具体来讲就是政治上、战略上的讲信修睦，经济上的合作共赢，安全问题上的守望相助，文化心理上的心

心相印以及外交关系上的开放包容。中国和东盟由于在地理位置、政经制度、历史文化、宗教信仰和语言文字等方面存在诸多差异，建立合作互信关系的过程中无可避免会出现分歧和误解。然而，罗马不是一天建成的。“经纬之梭”也需要双方给予足够的耐心和信心来共同铸造。事实上，中国和东盟已经具有合作互信的坚实基础。这一基础体现在悠久的经贸往来、文化交流和友好合作的历史，经济结构和制度的互补互鉴，对东亚一体化发展蓝图的共同渴望，对中华文明圈的强烈认同等。尽管经纬异色，但异色之中有互补，只要双方真诚务实，就会织成一幅色彩柔和、恢弘壮丽的未来锦绣。

中国-东盟“经纬之梭”对双方的现实利益和未来发展十分关键。对于东盟来说，中国是当前国际上的第二大经济体，与中国建立良好的政治、经济和安全关系，对于促进东盟各国经济发展、增加东盟在地区乃至国际事务中的影响力和话语权以及消除对中国崛起带来的安全困境都具有重要的意义。而对于中国来说，不应将东盟看成一个“弱者的联盟”，由于当前“东盟方式”在制度上的成功以及其大国平衡的外交战略，中国应与东盟合作互信，以此来改善中国在东亚的外交环境、构建稳定的周边以及促进经济贸易发展。

在地区层面，由于东亚经济的快速发展、特殊的地缘政治以及美国的重返亚太战略，中国和东盟的合作将对亚洲、特别是东亚地区产生不凡的影响。首先，在安全方面，中国和东盟合作互信这一经纬之梭将在地区稳定方面独当一面，减弱美国对这一地区安全事务的干涉。其次，在经济上，2010年成立的中国—东盟自由贸易区将进一步互通开放，成为亚洲地区最成功的自由贸易区，进而将推动东亚一体化早日形成。最后，中国和东盟的合作，使得东亚地区出现一个无论是政治上还是经济上与欧盟、美国相抗衡的联合体，这将有利于东亚地区各国在国际事务中取得更多的影响力，为东亚地区的发展争取更多的利益。

在全球层面，中国—东盟“经纬之梭”意义也十分重大。由于全球化问题——金融风险、跨国犯罪、气候变化、恐怖主义等——的影响，各国国家利益、特别是海外利益牵连交错，具有共享性、共存性和共损性等特点。因此，“国际关系”这一概念在当前具有明显的落后性。取而代之的应该是“全球关系”。两者的区别在于，“国际关系”在国际社会无政府状态下的安全困境特征，使国家在关系属性上具有排他性、零和性；而“全球关系”具有整体性、共生性与正和性。为解决全球化问题，中国和东盟必须以“全球关系”的思维携手并进。中国和东盟的合作互信关系将发挥“经纬之梭”的作用，在南海问题、金融安全、跨国犯罪和环境恶化等领域取得切实有效的成就，为全球平安稳定、经济繁荣稳定和可持续发展做出巨大贡献。

中国—东盟“经纬之梭”应由双方的民众、社会团体和政府共同铸就。对于双方民众，和平稳定、经济繁荣是他们最大的希望。对于社会团体、特别是活跃在中国和东盟各国的华侨华商，敦睦乡谊，发展贸易，在中国和东盟之间架起合作的桥梁是他们的价值走向。而对于政府官方，为中国—东盟合作互信关系做出顶层设计、高层指导是他们的责任。只有双方同舟共济，“经纬之梭”才能编织宏伟篇章。

“这是最好的时代，也是最坏的时代。”若用一句话来概括我们所处的时代，狄更斯在《双城记》开篇的这句话再适合不过。为了眼前利益而尺布斗粟是短见薄识，只会破坏中国—东盟关系，从而陷入黑暗的坏时代；而强调“经纬之梭”，才能逆流并进，披荆斩棘，利用时代赠予的机遇共同发展，

共创双方繁荣强盛、人民富足安康、充满希望的好时代。中国—东盟关系的“好时代”“坏时代”与否，在于我们自己。

The modern awareness of national interests developed after the Peace of Westphalia has become the principle for states to carry out diplomatic activities. German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck believed that only blood and iron can solve major issues. Lord Palmerston said: "Nations have no permanent friends or allies, they only have permanent interests", regarding it as the diplomatic principle of UK. To pursuit national interests for the development of a country and the well-being of its people is the fundamental task of state machine. However, in this age of globalization, the national interests of every country is closely linked and interconnected, facing serious non-traditional challenges. Against this background, a country would be outdated and childish if it still uses the Hobbesian Jungle and zero sum mentality to guide its expanding of national interests. German poet Heinrich Heine once said: "Every age has its problem, by solving which, humanity is helped forward." I believe that before solving the problem, a cooperative relations of mutual trust must be established between participants of international activities.

China-ASEAN relations is a cooperative relation of mutual trust formed to solve their common problems. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang once said: "If I could compare China-ASEAN cooperation to a fine piece of silk, then China and ASEAN would be the vertical thread and horizontal thread on the loom that have to be interwoven by the shuttle of mutual trust." China-ASEAN cooperative relations of mutual trust is of great importance to the development of both sides, the regional stability, and even the well-being of the world as a whole, which can be called as a shuttle of the world. More specifically, this "shuttle" means political and strategic mutual trust, economic cooperation and mutual benefit, helping each in security issues, strengthening culture exchange and being open and tolerant in diplomatic relations. China and ASEAN are different in its geography, political system, history, culture, religion, language and many other aspects. It is inevitable that there would be some disputes and misunderstandings in building this relations. Rome wasn't built in a day,

and the shuttle of cooperation and mutual trust requires patience and confidence to build. In fact, China and ASEAN already have solid foundation for this relations, such as their long economic, trade and cultural exchange and friendly cooperation, complementing economic and institutional systems, common aspiration for the development of East Asia integration, as well as strong recognition of the influence of Chinese civilization. Different as China and ASEAN might be, they are highly complementary to each other. As long as they sincerely work together, they will create a beautiful and promising future.

China-ASEAN cooperative relations of mutual trust is crucial for present interests and future development of both sides. For ASEAN, China is the second largest economy in the world. Maintaining good political, economic and security relations with China is important to promote ASEAN economic development, increase the voice and influence of ASEAN in regional and global issues, and to eliminate the security dilemma caused by the rise of China. For China, ASEAN is not an “association of small states”. The institutional success of ASEAN and its diplomatic strategy of balancing big states encourage China to cooperate with ASEAN on the basis of mutual trust. This will allow China to improve its diplomatic environment in East Asia, build a stable environment and promote its economic and trade development.

In regional sphere, because of the East Asian fast economic development, special geopolitical status, as well as the US's “Pivot” to Asia, China-ASEAN cooperation will have a great influence on Asia, especially on East Asia. First, on security, China-ASEAN cooperative relations of mutual trust will play a significant role in the region, reducing U.S. interference on regional security issues. Second, economically, China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, established in 2010, will be further opened, becoming the most successful Free Trade Area in Asia, facilitating the integration of East Asia. Third, China-ASEAN cooperation will create a strong association in East Asia, which can compete with EU and the U.S. in politics and in economy. This will help East Asian countries to cast more influence on international affairs, bringing more benefits to East Asia.

In global sphere, China-ASEAN cooperative relations of mutual trust is also very important.

Globalization has many side effects, such as fanatical risks, transnational crimes, climate change, terrorism and so on. National interests of every country, especially the overseas interests are bound together for good or ill. As a result, the concept of “international relations” is obviously outdated, which should be replaced as “global relations”. The differences lie in the fact that, against the background of security dilemma caused by non-government conditions in international community, “international relations” tends to lead states relations to be exclusive and have zero sum mentality. However, “global relations” is a concept stresses the overall, the coexistence and the positive sum. To solve global problems, China-ASEAN must embrace the concept of “global relations” and work together. China-ASEAN cooperative relations of mutual trust will be a shuttle, play important role in solving the issue of South China Sea, financial security, transnational crimes, environmental degradation and many other problems, making great contribution to the peace, stability, prosperity and sustainable development of the whole world.

China-ASEAN cooperative relations of mutual trust requires the efforts from the people, social organizations and the government. For the peoples from China and ASEAN, peace, stability, and economic prosperity are their greatest hope. For social organizations, especially the overseas Chinese people that carry out business in China and ASEAN countries, strengthening ties, promoting trade and building bridges of cooperation should be their tasks. For government, it is government's responsibility to make plans and to proving guiding principles for China-ASEAN cooperative relations of mutual trust. Only by working together, sharing its weal and woe, can this shuttle create a fine piece of silk.

In the beginning of *A Tale of Two Cities*, Charles Dickens wrote: “It was the best of times; it was the worst of times” which is a perfect reflection of today's world. Fighting for the short-term interests is short-sighted, and will damage China-ASEAN relations and lead it to a dark times. However, stressing cooperation and mutual trust, we can overcome all the twists and turns. Seizing this precious opportunity to development together, we can realize mutual prosperity, improve people's well-being and create a promising time. The best and the worst times for China-ASEAN relations lie in our hands.

我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系 China-ASEAN Relations in My Eyes

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当听到东盟这个词眼时，我一下子想到了马来西亚、新加坡、泰国等这些洋溢着热带风情的国家。东盟就是印度尼西亚、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、文莱、越南、老挝、缅甸、柬埔寨这些东南亚国家的结合体。他们因地缘成为中国的邻居，和中国结成友好的邻友，对于未来的前景双方也会更加美好。

不久前在曼谷开展的“2014 泰国 - 中国河南文化年”活动的开幕，飞速地促进了中国和泰国的文化交流。“韶华千载”华夏古月专题音乐会精美地演绎了中国流传已久的古乐谱，不可否认这是个友善又高雅的文化交流方式。想起同学所说的泰国之游给他留下深刻的印象，他说泰国是一个惹人相思的国家。金碧辉煌的大王宫和玉佛寺不同于故宫红墙碧瓦的庄重，也不同于江南园林的小巧婉约，在阳光的照耀下给人带来一种敬畏的东方色彩。这些古迹着实为泰国动人的热带风光增添了不一般的味道与神秘。而在萨瓦迪卡，萨瓦迪卡轻柔的问候语中，我们仿若感受到了佛光般的微笑。与这样一个热情和神秘的国家进行文化上的交流，也可谓是一项利人利己的事情。

提到“花园城市国家”新加坡，大家并不陌生。环境优美，生活惬意，街上一尘不染。同样是华人，我们这方面就做得不够好。虽然新加坡是一个小国，但是其经济很发达。新加坡人的国家意识很强，对自己的祖国有着一种强烈的认同感和归属感，而新加坡精神“在危机中求生存、发展、创造”体现了一个国家的奋发向上、积极进取的风貌。如此一个国家，中国与之友好交往，互相学习借鉴自是相当好的。

同样印度尼西亚、马来西亚、越南这些东南亚国家也是各具风情，无论是经济、文化、政治，中国都需要保持好亲切交往的关系。远亲不如近邻，东盟是中国的好邻居、好朋友、好伙伴。双方在政治、经济、社会文化等多个领域合作仍需要不断深化和拓展，并且在国际事务中一直相互支持、密切配合。

地缘政治学说：“邻国的大小、强弱，以及发

达还是落后，稳定还是动乱等基本状况，直接影响到一个国家的利益。”与邻国保持稳定的友好关系是一个国家谋生存、求发展的重要外部条件之一。遥想起中国当年争取联合国组织中的合法权利问题时的历史场景，非洲兄弟们可是尽力帮了一个大忙。可见，与别国相交甚好，在一定程度上帮助了自身国家的成长。

在世纪之交之时，和平和发展仍然是当今时代的主题。在亚太地区，谋和平、促合作、求发展是本地区大多数国家的主要政策取向，回城了地区形势的主流。话说“水往低处流，人往高处走”，无非是顺应一个发展的走向。亚洲仍然是全球经济最具活力的地区之一，宽松的国际和地区环境为中国与东盟国家关系的进一步发展提供了契机。

政治上永远写着：“国家利益是一国制定外交政策的基本出发点和落脚点。”这句话的真实性和权威性是毋庸置疑的。中国和东盟都需要一个和平稳定的环境致力于发展经济，都面临着国际恐怖主义等非传统安全问题的威胁。不仅如此，同样都面临着经济全球化和区域化的压力，都希望加强区域经济合作来增强经济实力。在国际事务中，双方也需要相互扶持，共同维护发展中国家的正当利益。没有永远的敌人，没有永远的朋友，只有永远的利益。而国家利益是至上的，那么中国和东盟的合作与竞争必然是不可少的。

谈及竞争，这是不可避免的，也是必须要存在的。能竞争，才有活力。东盟国家无论在实力、面积、人口、影响力等方面与中国相比，确实是小了点。小国对大国有疑虑和戒备，这是正常的。但是中国是不会以一个强者的身份去威胁小国的，以往出现的“中国军事威胁论”此类皆是无稽之谈。

中国与东盟友好结交，同时其他大国也在于东盟国家进行战略合作关系。中国需要做的就是经济、政治、军事、外交、文化等各个方面与东盟国家进行有益的交流，促进彼此的成长。这样才可以做到像个弹簧一样，使双方都能游刃有余地发展，松弛有度。

The word ASEAN instantly reminds me of Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and other countries with beautiful tropical sceneries. ASEAN is an association consisting of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. They are China's neighbors and good friends, and will together build a beautiful future for both sides.

Not long ago, the 2014 Thai-China Henan Culture Year was held in Bangkok, which facilitates the rapid cultural exchange between China and Thailand. The Ancient Music Show perfectly displayed the beauty of Chinese ancient music, using a refined and friendly way to promote cultural exchange. My friend once told me that his traveling to Thailand left a great impression on him, saying that Thailand was a country to be remembered. The Grand Palace in Bangkok and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha are so splendid. They are different from the solemn Forbidden City or the delicate gardens on the Yangtze Delta. Under the sunshine, those ancient architectures in Thailand make people awed by the magnificence of the Eastern culture, adding a touch of mysterious to the beautiful tropical scenery of Thailand. The gentle greeting "Sawadika" makes us feel the smile and friendliness of the country. Thailand is a country with mystery and hospitality, and having cultural exchange with Thailand will benefit both sides.

Everyone knows the Garden state Singapore. It is a beautiful country with pleasant life style and wonderful environment. China and Singapore have same origin; however, China is not as good as Singapore in environment protection. Singapore is not a big country, but is highly developed in economy. Singaporean have a strong national awareness and a strong sense of belonging and identification. Singapore spirit is to "grow amidst the crisis", which reflects the enterprising spirit of the country. It would great for China to learn from and exchange with this country.

Moreover, Indonesia, Malaysia, Viet Nam and other Southeast Asian countries all have unique characteristics. China needs to maintain close friendship with these countries in economy, culture and politics. A near friend is better than a far-dwelling kinsman. ASEAN is China's good neighbors, good friends and good partners. Both sides have a huge

room to expand their cooperation in politics, economy, social cultural and many other sectors, and should work closely in international affairs.

Geopolitics believes that, neighboring country's condition, be it big or small, strong or weak, developed or backward, has direct influence on a country's interests. Maintaining a friendly and sound relations with neighboring countries is an important external condition for a country's existence and development. It reminds me of the history that the support of African nations was crucial in China joining the United Nations. As a result, having good relations with other nations can help the development of a country.

Peace and development remain the themes of our era by the turn of the century. Peace, development and cooperation are the common aspiration of people throughout the Asia-Pacific region, becoming the policies of most countries. There is an old saying that: "Man struggles upwards; water flows downwards", which means people have to follow the trend of the times. Asia is still one of the most dynamic regions in the world. The favorable global and regional environment provides a good opportunity for the further development of China-ASEAN relations.

Political book always says: "National interests is the starting point and ending point of a country's foreign policy". The truth and authority of this sentence are beyond any doubt. Threatened by international terrorism and many other non-traditional security problems, China and ASEAN need a peaceful and stable environment for economic development. What's more, faced with the pressure of globalization and regionalization, strengthening economic growth through regional economic cooperation becomes a common wish. In dealing with international affairs, China and ASEAN should support each other and safeguard the legal rights of developing countries. Nations have no permanent friends or allies, they only have permanent interests. National interests is of overriding importance, which will lead to the cooperation and competition between China and ASEAN.

Competition is inevitable and necessary, which can bring dynamism. In terms of national power, territory, population and influence, ASEAN countries are not as strong as China. It is natural for a small country to suspect and to guard against a big country. However,

China will never threat others as a big power, and the so called “Chinese Military Threats” is absolutely ridiculous.

China and ASEAN are good friends. At the same time, other big powers also have strategic cooperation with ASEAN countries. What China

should do is to carry out meaningful exchanges with ASEAN countries in economy, politics, military, diplomatic, culture and many other sectors, promoting the development on both sides. Only in this way can China and ASEAN have a favorable and flexible environment to develop freely.

中国 - 东盟合作发展之我见 My Views on China-ASEAN Relations

袁婧 西南石油大学 | By Yuan Jing, Southwest Petroleum University

一、东盟的发展

自 1961 年 7 月 31 日马来西亚、菲律宾和泰国 3 国于在曼谷成立的东南亚联盟以来。印度尼西亚、新加坡、马来西亚亦加入组织并发表了即《曼谷宣言》，正式宣告东盟的成立。20 世纪 80 年代后，文莱、越南、老挝、缅甸和柬埔寨 5 国先后加入东盟，使这一组织形成一个人口超过 5 亿、面积达 450 万平方公里的 10 国集团。巴布亚新几内亚为其观察员国。东盟由一个保卫自身安全利益及与西方保持战略关系的联盟，逐渐发展为至今涉及政治、经济和军事领域的庞大组织，它采取了切实可行的经济发展战略，推动经济迅速增长，在现今世界上已经具有一定的区域影响性。

20 世纪 90 年代初，东盟率先发起区域合作进程，形成了以东盟为中心的一系列跨区域合作机制。为了进一步促进本区经济的发展并且提高组织的影响力，东盟还与美国、日本、澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大、欧盟、韩国、中国、俄罗斯和印度 10 个国家形成对话伙伴关系。2003 年，我国与东盟的关系发展到战略协作伙伴关系，我国也是第一个加入《东南亚友好合作条约》的非东盟国家。

二、东盟与我国的关系及发展前景

1、经济贸易

“维护和平促进地区和平、安全和稳定，并进一步强化以和平为导向的价值观”这是《东盟宪章》中的主要内容之一，这与我国的走和平发展道路的路线不谋而合，这使得在和平友好不侵犯主权和尊

严的基础上，我国可以与东盟各国进行友好的合作与交流，通过增强贸易来往和大力发展边境旅游业，这大大促进了我国边境各地区和周边的东盟成员国共同繁荣发展，从而通过带动地区的经济发展来提高我国整体经济水平。此外双方通过加强司法合作可以联合起来共同抑制边境毒品的流通。这可以为两国人民营造一个安全、无毒品的良好环境。

2、文化教育

我国悠久的文化历史积淀以及东盟成员国别具一格的独特东南亚历史文化，双方加强文化交流可以使得双方的文化及文明更好地传播。尤其是佛教文化的交流，由于双方各国的主要信仰都是佛教，可以更好的促进佛教文化的发展。此外通过促进各国人民增强了解，以杜绝排华惨案的再次发生。此外，通过宣传中国和东盟的传统艺术、手工艺品、音乐、舞蹈、戏剧、电影和语言，以及在中国和东盟的教育机会，促进文化和教育在双方之间的交流和传播。

双方各国的良好教学资源均各有优势，加强高校之间的交流访问可以更好的促进共同发展和提高高校影响力，贯彻落实“合作共赢、和谐共生”的理念。教育在中国—东盟合作占主导地位，这对增进中国与东盟国家之间的了解、友谊与合作起着基础性、先导性、广泛性和持久性的作用，为推动中国—东盟战略伙伴关系的新发展做出了积极贡献。

3、政治

双方都坚决维护无核武器区地位，杜绝大规模杀伤性武器；东南亚各国人民和平相处，营造一个

公正、民主与和谐的生活环境。双方加强司法合作，对跨国犯罪和跨境挑战作出有效反应，并且坚决抵制和打击各种形式的威胁，以及恐怖组织活动。在东盟恪守中立立场，不介入具体争议，以实际行动切实维护中国东盟关系发展的基础上，中国政府一贯主张通过双边友好协商解决与有关国家之间的分歧。任何外部势力的介入都是不可取的，只能使局势进一步复杂化。中国与有关国家完全有能力、有信心妥善处理彼此的争议，使得南海地区的和平与安宁可以长期保持。

三、中国-东盟发展前景

随着中国-东盟自贸区建设步伐的加快，中国与东盟相互投资不断扩大。投资领域分布较广包括房地产业、零售、石油化工、旅游、矿产资源开发电力、煤气及水的生产和供应业、仓储业、金融业、采矿业和建筑业等领域。中国还将以东盟东部增长区发展伙伴国的身份，积极参与到东部增长区的合作中，落实已经签订的《框架合作协议》，与成员国在农林渔业、资源开发、交通、旅游、基础设施等领域的合作将不断深入发展。此外，中国与东盟在能源、环保、通信等领域的合作也将具有巨大的发展潜力，并成为中国扩大对东盟开放与合作的重要推动力量。将为国际范围内的双边经贸合作树立一个成功的典范。

双方的合作发展广受各界人士的看好，更有国际一些知名经济专家学者纷纷撰文表示，中国-东盟自贸区对建立国际经济新秩序将发挥积极的作用。无论过去还是未来，中国都是东盟发展与稳定的重要力量。中国和平发展的成果可以与邻国和本地区分享，中国的发展有利于本地区国家的经济发展。

1. The Development of ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asia, a group consisting of the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand was formed on 31 July 1961. Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore also joined the association and signed the ASEAN Declaration. By virtue of that document, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was born. After the 1980s, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam also joined the bloc. ASEAN, consisting of 10 countries, covers a land area of 4.5 million km², and has a population of approximately

600 million people. Papua New Guinea was accorded Special Observer status of ASEAN. ASEAN develops from an association of safeguarding its security interests, maintaining strategic relations with Western countries to a huge organization engaging in economy, politics and military. It adopts effective strategies to promote rapid economic growth, becoming an influential power in the world.

In the beginning of 1990s, ASEAN initiated regional integration process, and established a series trans-regional cooperative mechanism centering ASEAN. To further promote its regional economic growth and to improve its influence, ASEAN also formed Dialogue Partners with the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, European Union, South Korea, China, Russia and India. In 2003, China formed Strategic Partnership with ASEAN, and became the first non-ASEAN country to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

2. China-ASEAN Relations and Future Development

1) Economy and Trade

Safeguarding regional peace, security and prosperity, enhancing their common values in the spirit of peace is one of the major contents of ASEAN Charter, which coincides with China's path of peaceful development. It allows China and ASEAN countries to carry out friendly cooperation and exchange, to develop tourism in border areas through increased trade on the basis of peace and friendship with respect for the independence and sovereignty. It makes great contribution to the development of our border areas and neighboring ASEAN countries, enhancing our overall prosperity through regional economic development. What is more, both sides can strengthen judicial cooperation to crack down on drug trafficking in border areas, creating a safe and clean environment for people from two sides.

2) Culture and Education

China has a long history and rich culture heritage, and ASEAN countries are famous for their unique Southeast Asian history and culture. Enhancing cultural exchange between both sides can promote the culture and civilization of China and ASEAN countries. The exchange of Buddhist culture can also help the development of Buddhism, since the major religion in both sides is Buddhism. Besides, strengthening

people's understanding about each other can avoid the anti-Chinese incidents. Moreover, we can promote traditional art, handicrafts, music, dance, drama, movies and language of both sides, and increase educational opportunities, facilitating the exchange of culture and education.

China and ASEAN have great advantages in education. Implementing the idea of coexistence to build a better world through win-win cooperation, increasing exchange and visit between universities, can advance mutual development and improve their influence. Education plays a leading, lasting and comprehensive role in China-ASEAN relations, having a fundamental influence over mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation between China and ASEAN countries, making great contribution to the further development of China-ASEAN strategic partnership.

3) Politics

China and ASEAN firmly support establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones and eliminating weapons of mass destruction. People in Southeast Asia live in peace, working together for a living environment of justice, democracy and harmony. China and ASEAN will enhance judicial cooperation and respond effectively to transnational crimes. Both sides firmly oppose to and crack down on all kinds of threats and terrorism activities. ASEAN should stay neutral, doesn't get involved in certain disputes and take practical actions to protect and maintain the development of the China-ASEAN relations. Chinese government is committed to resolving disputes with relevant countries through bilateral friendly consultations and negotiations. The involvement of outside forces would only complicate

the situation thus should be stopped. China and relevant countries are capable of and confident in addressing those disputes, maintaining the long-term peace and stability in the South China Sea.

3. Future of China-ASEAN Relations

With the fast development of CAFTA, the bilateral investment between China and ASEAN, including real estate industry, retail industry, oil chemical industry, tourism, mineral resources development, the production and supply of electricity and gas, warehousing, financial industry, mining and construction industry is expanding. As a member of CAFTA, China will actively participate in the cooperation in the East ASEAN Growth Area, implementing the Agreement, deepening the cooperation in areas of agriculture, forestry, fishing, resource development, transportation, tourism, and infrastructure. Moreover, China-ASEAN cooperation has a great potential in energy, environment protection and telecommunication, which will become important driving forces for Chinese further opening and cooperation with ASEAN. China and ASEAN will set a good example for bilateral economic and trade cooperation for the whole world.

People from all walks of life highly praise China-ASEAN relations. Some renowned experts even express that CAFTA plays a positive role for building the new international economic order. No matter in the past or in the future, China will remain an important force for the development and stability of ASEAN. China will share the fruits of its peaceful development with neighboring and regional countries, and its development is good for the economic growth of the countries in the region.

中国与东盟非传统合作模式 —— 通过民间活动推动双方全面合作 China-ASEAN Non-traditional Cooperation Model: Promoting Comprehensive Cooperation through Non-governmental Activities

沈菲菲 中国传媒大学 | By Shen Feifei, Communication University of China

伴随经济全球化和区域经济一体化的发展，东盟各国之间在经济、政治、安全、军事、教育等方面进一步加紧合作，共同推进东盟组织一体化步伐。在此

背景之下，作为东盟主要的战略协作伙伴，中国也积极重视发展与东盟的关系并谋求向全方面合作方向发展。2010年1月，中国—东盟自贸区全面建成。自

贸区建立后，双方对超过 90% 的产品实行零关税。中国对东盟平均关税从 9.8% 降到 0.1%，东盟六个老成员国对中国的平均关税从 12.8% 降到 0.6%。关税水平大幅降低有力推动了双边贸易快速增长。中国-东盟自贸区建成后，中国与东盟各国贸易投资增长、经济融合加深，企业和人民都广泛受益，实现了互利共赢、共同发展的目标。中国和东盟双边贸易总量快速增长。2010 年 1 至 10 月，双边贸易额已达 2959 亿美元，同比增长 25.7%。目前，中国已成为东盟第一大贸易伙伴，东盟成为中国第三大贸易伙伴。双方经济上的进一步合作也推动了政治安全方面的合作。2010 年 10 月 9 日，中国国务院总理李克强在文莱首都斯里巴加湾出席第 16 次中国-东盟（10+1）领导人会议时指出双方要以长远眼光看待彼此关系，凝聚两点政治共识和七个领域合作，使今后十年双方合作朝着宽领域、深层次、高水平方向发展。其中两点政治共识：一是推进合作的根本在深化战略互信，拓展睦邻友好。二是深化合作的关键是聚焦经济发展，扩大互利共赢。七个领域合作：一是积极探讨签署中国-东盟国家睦邻友好合作条约；二是启动中国-东盟自贸区升级版进程；三是加快互联互通基础设施建设；四是加强本地区金融合作与风险防范；五是稳步推进海上合作；六是加强安全领域交流与合作；七是密切人文、科技、交流等合作。双方也加紧了安全领域的合作，除了传统领域主要是南海争端问题的解决，还加强了非传统领域如能源、水资源、公共卫生安全及打击跨国犯罪等方面的合作。

中国有古语云：“国之交在于民相亲”，而民相亲的基础在于“心相知”。“心相知”不仅是加强双方百姓的互相理解减少矛盾误会，而且坚持发展中国与东南亚各国人民的友好关系是大势所趋，是推动东盟一体化合作的强有力基础。中国已与东盟成员国通过开展形式多样的活动加深双方人民的相亲相爱，培育友好的民众关系基础，为东南亚地区的繁荣和发展做出了巨大贡献。自 2006 年 5 月 17 日，《中国东盟民间友好合作宣言》的签署，中国与东盟各友好组织进一步加强联系和交流，建立并发展“10+1”民间合作机制，举办各国群众性文化推介活动，加强经贸和投资合作。在这方面，

得力于有利的地理优势和相关的政策优惠，广东在加强中国与东南亚经济文化交流上发挥了尤为突出的作用。广东作为古代海上丝绸之路的发祥地之一，经营海上丝绸之路历史最长、港口最多、航线最广。据不完全统计，东盟十国拥有广东籍华侨 2300 万人，占东盟全部华侨华人六成左右。近年来，双方贸易合作不断扩大，双边经贸关系不断深化。截止到 2013 年底，东盟成为广东第三大贸易伙伴，第四大出口市场，第一大进口来源地。广东还是中国与东盟经贸合作量最大的省份。2013 年，广东与东盟的进出口总额达 1022.1 亿美元，占中国与东盟进出口总额的 23%，占全省进出口总值的 9.4%。东盟已成为广东第三大投资来源地，也是广东第二大投资市场，广东累计在东盟投资设立企业 334 家，中方协议投资额 25.8 亿美元，分别占全省境外投资的 6.3% 和 11%。作为一名广东人，我感到尤为骄傲。

近年来，随着《声动亚洲》、《我是歌手》、《中国好声音》等综艺节目在亚洲的热播，更多的人认识了来自东南亚的优秀歌手。例如，茜拉和陈永馨等。甚至一度在微博上引发热议他们的成功吸引了一大批关注他们的人开始透过该歌手了解东南亚国家的相关知识。在相互了解之中无形推动了双方友谊的发展。音乐是无国界的，是最好的交流方式。我们可以在吸取中韩、中日歌友会的成功举办经验，今后也可举办中马中越等歌友会，通过音乐广交更多的好友。在我看来，今后中国与东盟深入合作也可借鉴这些节目的成功经验。双方可以通过举办影视交流会，相互交流影视制作方面的经验和技巧。鉴于东南亚当地独特的热带风光和人文风光，可以在当地打造中国与当地共同合作的影视基地，同时，中方提供基金和技术支持，统一管理、制作出优秀的影视产品。形成独具亚洲特色的文化产业链。前段时间，我在与北京语言大学的马来西亚留学生朋友聊天时发现他们也很喜欢《来自星星的你》和《继承者们》等时下最热门的韩剧。在文化传播方面我觉得我们可以借鉴韩国的模式，通过制作出时下年轻人最喜闻乐见的文化产品，透过这些产品宣传自己国家人民的价值观的同时也加深了其他国家对自己的了解和认可。我们可以充分考虑时下人们喜欢的影视题材，制作出精良的产品，让更多

的东南亚国家了解中国，构建人民之间深厚的友谊。共同推进亚洲的文化繁荣和发展。

中国与东盟在取得“黄金十年”的基础上，进一步提出建设“钻石十年”的美好设想。今后，双方也将在更好的发展基础、更广的发展平台上展开全面的合作，珍惜彼此重要的协作伙伴关系。作为一名马来语专业学习者我也将密切关注中国与东盟的发展，努力学好专业知识，为中国与东盟的发展贡献自己的一份力量。

With economic globalization and regional economic integration, ASEAN countries carry out closer cooperation in economics, politics, security, military, education and many other areas. Against this background, China, a major strategic partner of ASEAN, attaches great importance to China-ASEAN relations, striving for a comprehensive cooperation. China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was established in January 2010. Since its establishment, both sides eliminate tariffs on 90 percent of their products. China's average tariff rate for ASEAN dropped from 9.8 percent to 0.1 percent, and tariff of the six old ASEAN member countries for China was slashed from 12.8 percent to 0.6 percent. Sharp decrease in tariff contributes to the rapid increase of bilateral trade. The founding of CATFA promotes China-ASEAN trade investment, deepens economic integration, benefits people and enterprises, realizing the goal of mutual benefits and win-win outcomes. China-ASEAN bilateral trade volume increased rapidly. In the first 10 months of 2011, bilateral trade reached 295.9 billion, up 25.7 percent year-on-year. At present, China has become the largest trade partner of ASEAN, and ASEAN is the third largest trade partner of China. The economic cooperation also facilitates their political security cooperation.

On October 9, 2010, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang attended the 16th ASEAN-China (10+1) Summit in Brunei's capital Bandar Seri Begawan. He pointed out that China and ASEAN should have a long-term vision towards their relations and committed to the two points of consensus and seven areas of cooperation, building a framework for wide-ranging, deep and high-level cooperation between China and ASEAN in the next decade. To further enhance the partnership, political consensus needed to be reached in two areas,

including the promotion of strategic mutual trust and good-neighborly relations, and economic development that strives for win-win results. The seven areas of cooperation are: first, the two sides need to remain committed to building good-neighborly relations. China is ready to discuss a treaty that will offer a guideline for friendly cooperation; second, an "upgraded version" of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area must be built; third, to step up infrastructure constructions to improve connectivity in the region; fourth, China and ASEAN need to strengthen financial cooperation to expand areas like bilateral currency swaps, while also guarding against new risks; fifth, to work together toward stable maritime relations; sixth, China and ASEAN need to strengthen security exchanges and cooperation; finally, to tighten ties in the fields of culture, science and technology, and environmental protection. Both sides also strengthen cooperation in security. Except for resolving the issues of South China Sea, they also form closer cooperation in energy, water resource, public health, combating transnational crimes, and other non-traditional security fields.

The key to sound relations between states lies in the affinity between their people, which largely stems from mutual understanding. Mutual understanding not only involves reducing misunderstanding, but also means committing to the trend of maintaining friendship between people from China and ASEAN, which is a strong basis for ASEAN integration. China has already carried out various activities with ASEAN countries to deepen the affinity between their people, strengthen the basis and contribute a lot to the prosperity and development of Southeast Asia. On May 17, 2006, the Declaration on ASEAN-China People-to-People Friendship and Cooperation was signed to further strengthen the exchange and connection, establish and development "10+1" cooperation mechanism in non-governmental areas, hold cultural activities to involve more participants in every country, and to advance economic, trade and investment cooperation. In terms of this, Guangdong, with its great geographical advantage and favorable policy supports, plays an important role in promoting economic and cultural exchange between China and Southeast Asian countries. Guangdong is one of the originating places of Maritime Silk Road, with longest history and naval routes as

well as largest port numbers. According to incomplete statistics, 23 million overseas Chinese have roots in Guangdong, approximately one sixth of all overseas Chinese in ASEAN. Recent years, with expanding trade cooperation, China-ASEAN economic and trade cooperation is deepened. At the end of 2013, ASEAN is the third largest trade partner, the fourth largest export market and the largest import market of Guangdong. Guangdong ranks first in China-ASEAN cooperation. In 2013, Guangdong-ASEAN trade volume reached 102.21 billion USD, accounting for 23 percent of the country's total and 9.4 percent of the province's total. ASEAN is the third largest investment resource and second largest investment market of Guangdong. Guangdong has 334 enterprises and total investment of 2.58 billion USD in ASEAN, accounting for 6.3 percent and 11 percent of Guangdong foreign investment. As a Cantonese, I am very proud of this.

Recent years, the shows Asia Wave, Voice of China and I Am A Singer are very popular among Asian countries, allowing more people to know excellent singers from Southeast Asian countries, such as ShilaAmzah and Melody Tan. Their success attracts great popularity on Weibo, helping their fans know more about Southeast Asian countries through them. Mutual understanding promotes friendship. Music doesn't have boundaries and is a best way to communicate. We can learn from the success of China-South Korea Friendship Concert and China-Japan Friendship Concert, holding concerts with ASEAN countries and making more friends through music.

I think China-ASEAN further cooperation can draw from the successful experience of these programs. They can hold film and TV meetings to exchange successful experience and technology. Southeast Asia has beautiful tropical sceneries and unique culture, China can build movie and TV studio in there, proving economic and technical supports, making overall management, producing great products, and establishing unique cultural industry with Asian characteristics. Not long ago, I talked with Malaysian students in Beijing Language and Culture University, and found that they love popular Korean dramas "The Heirs" and "Man from the Stars". I think we can learn from South Korea in developing cultural industry, producing cultural products that are popular among today's young people. Through these cultural products, people can learn their values, understand and recognize their countries. We can learn from these popular TV and movie products, and make products of good quality, letting more people in Southeast Asia to know China, deepening our friendship, promoting the developing and prosperity of Asia.

Having achieved the Golden Decade, China-ASEAN put forward the ideal of building a "Diamond Decade". In the future, both sides will cherish their cooperative partnership, carrying out comprehensive cooperation on a better basis and on a broader platform. As a student who is learning Malaysian, I will pay close attention to China-ASEAN development as always, work hard on my study and contribute to the development of China-ASEAN relations.

枢纽亚洲 Hub of Asia

刘芮嘉 西南石油大学 | By Liu Ruijia, Southwest Petroleum University

当世界以着日新月异的速度发展着的时候，当此端的我与远在地球另一端的你随意沟通的时候，当各色皮肤的人汇聚在一起的时候，当路上行人对混血儿小孩大呼可爱漂亮的时候，当各国领导人共聚一堂商讨世界发展的时候，世界早已连接成了一片，我们紧紧地连在了一起。地球村，世界人。

没有白得似雪的白色皮肤，没有黝黑发亮的黑色皮肤，我们是黄色肤种的亚洲人，得天独厚的地理条件，我们守望相助。

东南亚国家联盟，简称东盟（ASEAN），涵盖整个东南亚地区的10个国家，印度尼西亚、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、文莱、越南、老挝、緬

甸和柬埔寨。东盟的前身是马来亚（现马来西亚）、菲律宾和泰国于1961年7月31日在曼谷成立的东南亚联盟。1967年7-8日，印度尼西亚、泰国、新加坡、菲律宾四国外长和马来西亚副总理在曼谷举行会议，发表了《曼谷宣言》，正式宣告东南亚国家联盟成立。东南亚郭建联盟从此成为政府间、区域性、一般性的国家组织。后来也在1967年的吉隆坡部长级会议中决定由东南亚国家联盟取代东南亚联盟。而东盟的对话伙伴国则有澳大利亚、加拿大、中国、欧盟、印度、日本、新西兰、俄罗斯、韩国和美国。东盟立足于政治、安全、经济和社会文化的合作，提升地区活力。同时，东盟以人为本，鼓励社会各界参与东盟一体化共同体建设进程，立志增强对本地区丰富文化和遗产的认识，加强教育、终生学习以及科学技术领域的合作，是一个民主、具有包容性的组织。

1991年，中国与东盟开始正式对话，这次对话标志着中国正式成为了东盟的磋商伙伴。此后历时5年，中国正式成为了东盟的全面对话伙伴国。此后的时间，中国与东盟的友好关系不断加深，确定了睦邻互信伙伴关系，并且在政治、经济贸易上都有很好的合作关系，如中国—东盟自由贸易区的建设。作为与中国相邻的几个国家组成的联盟，我认为中国与它的关系需要紧密维持起来，维持稳定的亚洲社会状态、经济发展、政治发展甚至军事发展。只有亚洲内部稳定了，才能更好地面对来自西方国家的某些冲击、打压。

在我看来，由于东盟的成员国大多与中国相邻甚至接壤，因此中国与东盟的关系在和平相处的情况下更加友好的合作关系更是必不可少的。就当今世界情况来看，亚洲各国与欧美各国的差距仍然较为明显，无论是政治、经济还是军事方面。面对虎视眈眈的强敌，最应该做的便是先稳定内部、强化自己。亚洲人口众多是众所周知的事实，但是，在面对人口过多的问题的同时，不得不承认，这样的亚洲也意味着一个巨大的市场，非常有利于经济的高速发展。不得不说，中国—东盟自由贸易区在中国与东盟的经济合作方面做到很好的带头作用并且有效推动了双方的经济发展同时为双方以后更多的合作也提供了更多的可能甚至为其他方面的尝试做了一定的铺垫作用。国家与国家之间，没有绝对的合作关系，也自然没有绝对的竞争对手对关系。只要双方合理处理好双方的利益关系，那

么合作共赢的局面是中国与东盟的合作必有结果。

但是，同样，合作与竞争是一体两面的。再好的合作伙伴，也会有矛盾冲突的时候。涉及到自己一方利益时，双方会就此展开一些争执。从中可以看出，当涉及部分利益时，双方的合作关系也会受到一定的影响，当然，维护各自的利益时完全合理的。我认为，在维护各自利益的时候，适当的还需要考虑对方的态度以及意见，双方共同探讨、商议，共同商量出最好的解决问题的方法才是现在中国东盟的合作方向。

就目前的中国东盟关系来看，双方的关系有着日益密切的趋势。希望在未来不仅仅是政治、经济方面的合作，在文化交流方面也能够有更多更好的合作。

While the world is changing at an unprecedented speed; while I can communicate freely with you from another side of the world; while people of different skin colors get together; while we admiring the adorable mixed blood baby on the street; while state leaders discussing world development, the world has already connected, and we are connected. The world is a village, and we are villagers.

Not having the skin as white as snow or the shinning black complexion, we are Asians with yellow skins. Endowed with great geographical conditions, we help and support each other.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) consists of 10 countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. ASEAN was existing before by an organization called the Association of Southeast Asia, a group consisting of the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand that was formed on July 31, 1961. The bloc itself, however, was inaugurated on 8 August 1967, when foreign ministers of five countries – Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand – met at Bangkok and signed the Bangkok Declaration, which officially declared the founding of ASEAN. ASEAN is a regional and governmental organization. In 1967, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines held ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur, deciding to replace the former organization with ASEAN. ASEAN also formed Dialogue Partners with the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, European Union, South Korea, China, Russia and India. ASEAN

is engaged in political, security, economic and social cultural cooperation, promoting regional dynamism. At the same time, ASEAN is a people-centered community, encouraging people from all walks of life to take part in the integration of ASEAN Community. ASEAN, a democratic and inclusive organization, is committed to increasing people's awareness of the abundant culture and heritage in the region, strengthening cooperation in education, life-time learning as well as in science and technology.

In 1991, China and ASEAN established official dialogue. Five years later, China was accorded full Dialogue Partner status from a Consulting Partner. After that, China-ASEAN friendly relations was deepened and established partnership of good neighborliness and mutual trust. China and ASEAN have great cooperation in politics, economy and trade, establishing China-ASEAN Free Trade Area. ASEAN is an association of China's neighboring countries, its relations with China should be maintained and strengthened. China and ASEAN should safeguard the stability of Asia, ensure its economic, political and even military development. Only when Asia is stable internally, can it better encounter the challenges from Western countries.

China is bounded by many ASEAN countries, so the better cooperative relations between China

and ASEAN is very necessary in the time of peaceful coexistence. At present, there is an obvious development gap between Asian countries and Western countries, no matter in politics, economy or in military. Faced with strong enemies, we should maintain internal stabilization and realize self-improvement. Everyone knows that Asia has a large population. While we address the problem caused by huge population, we should also consider it as a huge market which can benefit rapid economic growth. It is worth noticing that CAFTA plays a leading role in China-ASEAN economic cooperation, and provides many opportunities for future cooperation in other areas while promoting economic growth effectively on both sides. There is no absolute cooperative relations or competitive relations between countries. As long as China and ASEAN address the interests between them properly, their cooperation will lead to a win-win results.

However, cooperation and competition is coexisted. Even good partners can have disputes when it comes to national interests. Resolving problems through consultation and negotiation should be a trend for China-ASEAN cooperation.

In the future, China-ASEAN relations will be further strengthened. I wish China and ASEAN could expand their cooperation not only in politics and economics, but also in cultural exchange.

我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系 -- 关于旅游的经济价值

The Economic Values of Tourism: China-ASEAN Relations in My Eyes

刘倩倩 宁波工程学院 | By Liu Qianqian, Ningbo University of Technology

有一处让心安静的处所，在海边，在山间。如果你深呼吸，你会闻见海的腥味，像鱼一样品尝这一切。如果你伸开双臂，你会拥抱着山间的夜风，像鹰一样御风而行。崇山峻岭，海陆潮间，草长莺飞，奇珍异兽。旅游最美之处不在于你去别的地方炫耀你多有钱，而是在呼吸间吞吐滋润唇齿的山间最纯净的空气，在拥抱中抚摸倾浸心扉的海边最潮湿的风浪。

中国与东南亚国家都拥有十分丰富的旅游资源。阳光、沙滩、崇山、湖海，无一不吸引着游客的眼球。而作为第三产业的旅游业，也是受到了中国以及东

南亚这些旅游资源极其丰富国家的重视。如何发展旅游业、如何在破坏旅游环境的基础上做到利益的最大化成了以上国家需要考虑的主要问题。撇开丰富的旅游资源，中国 - 东盟这个拥有 11 亿人口的巨大经济体，拥有绝对的客源。而客源作为发展旅游业最根本的因素，直接的推动了周边地区的旅游开发。

而中国与东盟发展旅游业当前最大的问题一共有三，第一就是由于客源的膨胀与游客的流动增多导致旅游景点的破坏十分的严重，当人们因为过度的开发

旅游资源时，同时也会导致生态环境的恶化。当游客与居民同时对景点施加压力之时，环境开始崩溃。著名的 04 年印度洋海啸，人类对红树林的残暴，最后使得人类不得不尝尽无情的自然之力，这就是最好的例子。第二，过度者过于极端，反面来说，闲置的资源也是十分的浪费。东南亚并非只有普吉岛、新加坡可去，中国也并非只有三亚、泰山之处。中南亚与中国，除开老挝这个唯一的内陆国家，每个国家都有漫长的海岸线，砂质海滩岂不是也旅游的好去处？印尼除了巴厘岛，还有丰富的地热资源。第三，风景美者必难修路，这也制约着每个地方的旅游业发展，高山缆车、花田火车、高原机场，并不是每处都能成功的筑成通往景点的路。东南亚国家多岛屿、山脉，与中国相似，这无可厚非的成为发展两大经济体旅游业的重要阻碍。

面对两大经济体相对零散的旅游资源，各大旅游团可以合理规划，发展国外合作，在扩大国外旅游的同时吸引更多的国外游客，以进行旅游客源的互补。并发展合理的沿途旅行线路，将零散的旅游资源串联起来，以将各地的经济利益最大化。政府应该适当的鼓励两大经济体的公民进行交换出境游，且可对旅行社进行一定的政策鼓励，这样便可使双方面的旅游业都得到最好的发展机会。

对于旅游环境的破坏，两大经济体可以合作进行治理，并交流彼此的治理经验。柬埔寨对于人文旅游业的治理，尤其是宗教建筑的治理与恢复拥有相当丰富的经验。而印尼对巴厘岛、泰国对普吉岛的治理经验也可以的到中国三亚的借鉴。技术层面而言，中国可以为东盟国家提供治理技术的保证，例如对古建筑的修复与修缮，河流河道的清理与排污。中国同样可以给东盟十分可靠地经济支持。而合作治理的最高体现，势必体现在对澜沧江 - 湄公河的治理上，这条国际流域发源于中国，却又流经东盟十国中的五国，这时候对湄公河流域旅游业的合作治理就显得十分的重要。

旅游资源的开发对于两大经济体来说，各有各的方法。也各有各的借鉴之处。

而对于交通对旅游业的开发，不得不提到“泛亚铁路”，这条联通中国与东南亚国家的黄金走廊，若是完成，必将引发一阵极大的旅游热潮，但是泛亚铁

路虽说修建的愿望极大，但是毕竟目前仍不成熟，所以，如果两大经济体想更好地获取对方优越的旅游资源和经济资源，就必须更加努力的进行泛亚铁路建造的筹备工作，以期早日建成沟通中国 - 东盟的这条经济之路“泛亚铁路”。除去这条能够沟通双方旅游业的铁路线，中方同时可以在东南亚国家投入资金进行航空建设，建设中国与东盟国家的旅游专线航班，以极大的发挥双方的旅游资源与客源优势，将各种资源利用最大化的转变为经济资源。

旅游作为一种文化，除了体现中国、东南亚国家的自然历史与人文精髓之外，更是作为一种产业在推动两大经济体的 GDP 发展。双方作为同时具有深厚文化底蕴的国家，更应当相互包容、相互体谅，在理解的基础上合作、共赢。而中国作为历史古国、文化大国、经济大国更应该承担起发起合作的责任，通过自身的努力，以实现双方旅游业的繁荣发展。

No matter on the seaside or in the mountains, there must be a place you can find peace. If you breathe, you can get the smell of the sea, and taste it like a fish. Opening your arms, you can embrace the night wind on the mountains, flying in the wind like an eagle. On lofty mountains and high hills, between the tides and waves, you can find beautiful sceneries and precious creatures. The beauty of traveling is not showing off how rich you are, but to breathe the freshest air in the mountains, to embrace the humid wind and waves on the shore that touching your soul.

China and Southeast Asian countries are abundant in tourism resources. Tourists are attracted by the beautiful sunshine, beaches, mountains, lakes and sea. As the tertiary sector of the economy, tourism attracts great importance from China and Southeast Asian countries with rich tourism resources. How to develop tourism and to maximize its value without damaging the environment has become a major problem for these countries. Except for the abundant tourism resources, China-ASEAN, a huge economy with 1.8 billion population, is a great tourist source market, which is a fundamental force for tourism, having direct influence over tourism development on neighboring areas.

Tourism industry of China and ASEAN are

facing with three major problems. First, the booming tourist and increased tourist flow cause a great damage on tourist attractions. Over-exploitation of tourism resource make environmental and ecological degradation. When tourist and local people put pressure on tourist attractions at the same time, environment starts to collapse. The Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004 is a good example, when mangrove forests were destroyed by human and offered little protection, leaving human beings suffering a great loss. Second, on the other extreme, undeveloped resource has been wasted. In Southeast Asia, there are a lot of places to go besides Phuket Island, and China has more to see other than Sanya and Mountain Tai. Except Laos, China and Southeast Asian countries all have long coastal lines, and sandy beaches are also good place to go. Except for Bali Island, Indonesia also has rich thermal resource. Third, beautiful sceneries are often located in areas that don't have convenient transportation, which is a serious limits to tourism development. Cable cars in the hills, railways in flower filed and plateau airports can't be built to connect every attractions. Similar to China, Southeast Asian countries have many islands and mountains, which become major obstacles of tourism development for both sides.

As for the scattered tourism resources, tourism companies in China and ASEAN can make reasonable plan and work with foreign counterparts, expanding overseas travelling and attracting foreign customers at the same time, complementing the tourist resource market. Tourism companies should also develop feasible traveling tour along the attractions, connecting scattered tourism resource together, maximizing the economy profits. Government should encourage people from both sides to have exchange overseas travel, and issue some supportive policies, allowing tourism in both sides to have developing opportunities.

As for the damage of tourism environment, China and ASEAN can work on it together, exchanging their experience. Cambodia is very experienced in the management and administration of cultural tourism, especially in the restoration and management of religious architectures. China can learn from Indonesia's management of Bali Island as well as

Thailand's experience in managing Phuket Island, applying these experience in Sanya. Technically, China can provide technical support for ASEAN countries in tourism management, such as the refurbishment and restoration of ancient architectures, as well as dredging and clearance of rivers. China can also provide strong economic support for ASEAN. The ultimate reflection of this cooperation is the maintenance of the Mekong River, known as the Lancang in China. It is an international river originates in China and runs through five out of ten ASEAN countries, which shows the importance of cooperation in maintaining and management of tourism along Mekong River.

China and ASEAN have their own ways in developing tourism resources and can learn from each other.

Speaking about transportation's role in tourism development, we have to talk about The Trans-Asian Railway. It is a golden pathway that connects China and Southeast Asian countries, and its completion will definitely create a wave of travelling. Although the Trans-Asian Railway is highly expected, however, its construction is not mature enough. If China and ASEAN want to make better use of the tourism and economic resource of each other, they should work hard for the preparation of building this economic railway between China and ASEAN as soon as possible. Except for the Trans-Asian Railway, China can also invest in airline development of Southeast Asian countries, building China-ASEAN tourist flights and giving full play to the resource and tourist advantage on both sides. This will maximize the tourism advantage, turning it into economic profits.

Tourism is a part of culture. It can showcase the essence of natural, historical and cultural heritage in China and Southeast Asian countries, becoming an industry that can promote GDP growth on both sides. China and ASEAN both have profound cultural heritage, they should be more inclusive to each other, realizing win-win outcomes on the basis of mutual understanding. At the same time, China, a big economic power with long history and rich culture, should shoulder the responsibility of initiating cooperation, striving for mutual tourism prosperity through hard work.

青春与印记 —— 游走泰国的温暖旅程

The Youth and the Mark -- Warm Journey of Visiting Thailand

苟川 长江师范学院 | By Gou Chuan, Yangtze Normal University

晚风微凉，带着热浪退却后的味道，重庆的夏天像极了记忆里泰国的天气。于是，关于泰国的记忆，如同繁复的花瓣一层层盛开。

大三的时候，我作为交换生幸运地前往泰国那空沙旺府求学，这段异国求学经历给予我的不仅是知识，还有对泰国自然景色与人文风情的深切感知。除了那空沙旺学习生活的温暖点滴，还有曼谷国际化大都市的繁华，清迈悠闲舒适的生活节奏，大城府让人震撼的历史遗迹，充满热带风情的小岛……数不清曾经涉足的城市与大大小小风景点，也道不尽泰国的魅力，只能浅浅地告诉自己：原来我跟一群怀揣梦想的同学，曾来到这里，在我们年少的时刻。

泰国是个迷人的国度。在曼谷大皇宫，我们领略到了独具民族特色的宏大建筑群，那里汇集了泰国的建筑、绘画、雕刻等民族艺术；在国家博物馆，我们观摩到浩如烟海的泰国国家历史文化，真切地体会到这个国家文化的博大精深；在清迈，我们第一次骑大象、第一次漂流、第一次近距离接触长颈族朋友……在普吉岛和格兰岛，我们“沦陷”于水天一色的海滩，享受着阳光海风，恍然间明白了人间天堂的含义。在被称为“千佛之国”的国度，到处都能看到寺庙和佛像，虔诚信仰的人们总是带着微笑，总是双手合十礼貌地问候。是的，美丽的风景让人流连忘返，但让我们在异国他乡感受到温暖的泰国人民，才是真正让我们眷恋那片土地的原因。

第一次到异国他乡学习生活，我们都带着赤诚的心和空白的大脑，除了一句“萨瓦迪卡”根本不知道怎么和当地居民交流。可是善良的泰国朋友却拿出了百分之百的关爱与包容。宿舍管理员为了教我们泰语，特地安排了自习室，用泰语英语结合着网络从最基本的元辅音开始教。我们后来才知道，因为处理的事情很多，所以她省掉了晚饭时间就为了给我们上课。宿舍旁边有一家餐厅，但因为不会泰语，每次点餐总是用蹩脚的单词配合着比划，一两次过后，我们吃惊地发现菜单上已经有了中文。

每天我们都是坐校车去学校，开校车的师傅里有一位年纪很大的老人，老人家身体羸弱，黄黑的皮肤被岁月刻上了深深的皱纹，他不多话却总是和蔼地笑着。刚开始坐校车，我们不知道应该给多少车费，看着别的学生给5泰铢，我们也给同样的价钱，老人家收钱的时候眼神顿了一下，但转瞬就恢复了微笑的表情。半个月后，我们才知道小学生才给5泰铢，而我们应该给6泰铢。我们一群人不好意思地补钱给他，他却笑眯眯地摆摆手，连声说没关系就开车走了。后来从其他留学生口中知道，这个老人家身体有病且孑然一身，为了保护我们这些外国小客人的自尊，生活拮据的老人每次都只是和蔼地笑着……

三个多月的日子不长，我们来不及感受泰国更多的璀璨与美丽；但一百多天的日子也不短，让我们真切地体会到了这个国度的景与人。即使语言不通，我们却从那些微笑的脸庞、善良的举动里，看到了国与国、民族与民族、普通人与普通人的情感相连。

行文至此，关于泰国的美好回忆如同断线的珠子，蒙太奇般闪烁在脑海，转瞬却散落各处，但它们会在我的生命各个角落闪烁着光芒。我们曾在海滩上留下歪歪斜斜的脚印，转身已被海浪冲刷；我们曾和泰国朋友们一起上课、一起欢歌笑语，但这些快乐也被时光定格在回忆；甚至苦学几个月的泰语，因为没有经常使用而慢慢退步。我们离开了那片温暖明媚的国土，再没有我们的痕迹，但这里却镌刻在我们成长的记忆里，丰满了我们原本单薄的生命。

The summer weather in Chongqing feels like very much of that in Thailand in my memory, with cool breeze at night carrying a smell of heat retreat. Therefore, the memory about Thailand bloomed like various layers of petals.

When being a junior, I was lucky enough to study in Nakhom Sawan, Thailand as an exchange student. This experience of pursuing my study in a foreign country gave me not only knowledge, but

also deep perceptions towards the natural scenery and the humanities in Thailand. In addition to warm moments of study and living in Nakhon Sawan, I also saw the prosperity of Bangkok-- an international metropolis, the relaxed and comfortable pace of life in Chiang Mai, the impressive historical monuments in Ayutthaya and tropical-themed islands. Though I couldn't count the cities and scenic spots that I have been and tell the charm of Thailand as much as it is, I can only tell myself quietly that when we were young, I came to Thailand with a group of students with our dreams.

Thailand is a fascinating country. We appreciated the great architectural complex with unique national characteristics in Bangkok Grand Palace, where brings together Thailand's architecture, painting, sculpture and other folk arts. We viewed such an ocean of national history and culture of Thailand in National Museum, where the extensive and profound history of this country have been truly felt. In Chiang Mai, we rode elephants, we drifted, and we had close contact with Kayan people. In Phuket Island and Grand Island, we fell in the beach integrated water and the sky and enjoyed sunshine and sea breeze. At that moment, we suddenly understood the meaning of paradise on earth. Thailand is renowned with thousands of Buddhas. When being in the country, people can see temples and statues everywhere and pious people always smiling and greeting with palms together devoutly. Even though the beautiful scenery makes people indulge in pleasures without stop, it is actually the Thailand people making us feel at home that let us attached to the land.

Since it was the first time for us to study and live in a foreign country, we all had a sincere heart and a blank mind. In addition to "sawatdee", which means hello in English, we didn't know how to communicate with local residents at all. But those kind Thailand friends showed their love and tolerance with one hundred percent. Dormitory attendants arranged for a study room to teach us Thai language specially. They began to teach from the most basic vowels and consonants combining Thai, English language with the network. Finally, we knew that she skipped dinner just to teach us Thai because she had a lot of things to deal with. There was a

restaurant next to our dormitory, but simply because we didn't understand Thai and always used gestures with some crappy words every time, after one or two times, we were surprised to find that the menu has been translated into Chinese.

We took the school bus to school every day. One of the drivers was a very old man. He was weak and his black and yellow skin engraved with deep wrinkles. This old man didn't say too much but smile good-naturedly. At first, we didn't know how much we should pay when taking the school bus. Some other students gave 5 bahts to him and we just followed to give the same amount money. This old man paused when taking money but then suddenly recovered the smile expression. After half a month, we just knew that the pupils give 5 bahts and we should give 6. We, a group of people felt so ashamed that we gave him the additional 1 baht, but he smiled and waved his hands to refuse. He even repeatedly said that it was all right and then drove away. Other overseas students told us that the old man was sick, alone and short of money. But in order to protect the self-esteem of our small foreign guests, he just smiled kindly.

Three months was not too long, we didn't have enough time to feel more of the dazzle and beauty in Thailand. But more than 100 days was not too short, we truly appreciated the landscape and people in this country. Even though we had language barriers, we could feel the emotion connections between countries, nations and common people from those smiling faces and kind gestures.

In this sense, the good memories about Thailand sparkled in my mind like a broken string of beads and then suddenly scattered, but they would shine in every corner of my life. We left twisted footprints on the beach and then washed away by the waves when we turned back. We had classes together with our Thai friends and we sang and laughed together, but those happiness have already been fixed in my memory. We worked hard to learn Thai for several months, but it got worse and worse since we didn't use the language often. We left that warm and sunny land and no traces of us would be found, but it was engraved in our memory of growth and enriched our original frail life.

金融危机爆发以来中国与东盟关系获得新发展的主要原因 New Development of China-ASEAN Relations after the Global Financial Crisis

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金融危机以来中国与东盟关系获得全面的新发展，是中国与东盟共同努力的结果。其主要原因，有以下几个方面。

(一) 就直接的原因而言，中国与东盟对于加强合作共同应对危机的认识一致，意愿强烈，信心坚定。中国方面在双边高层会谈中多次积极、主动地提出应对政策和具体措施。

(二) 从更深层次看，中国 - 东盟合作已有坚实的思想基础、全面的合作框架和可行的路径。双方之所以能在应对金融危厄方面达成共识并提出和落实加强全面合作的举措，有着深厚的基础。

1. 双方合作已有坚实的思想基础，通过合作实现和平、发展、互利共赢，成为双方的共同愿望。加强合作、互利共赢的思想已成为中国和东盟处理双边关系的思想观念。

2. 双边合作已有的合作框架和制度，对全面合作形成了有力支撑。2002 年中国与东盟就启动自贸区达成协议后，双方又将整体性合作扩展到政治、安全和战略领域，签署了《南海各方行为宣言》、中国加入《东南亚友好合作条约》、2003 年确立“中国与东盟面向和平与繁荣战略伙伴关系”等，形成中国与东盟进行整体性制度合作的框架基础。在制度安排上，已建立由各种机制组成的中国与东盟之间总体合作框架，除了每年举行的中国 - 东盟峰会和 3 年一次的 GMS 合作国家领导人峰会外，还有中国 - 东盟联合合作委员会、中国 - 东盟高官磋商、中国 - 东盟商务理事会、中国 - 东盟经贸联委会以及中国 - 东盟科技联委会，已形成了一个从最高层领导定期会晤共商双方战略合作关系发展，到各种工作机制就具体问题加以商讨的多层次合作机制，为中国与东盟关系的巩固和不断向前发展提供了有力的机制保障。

3. 在合作的方式和路径上，以中国与东盟国家的关系大局和发展大计为重，着眼长远，着眼全局，努力

扩大共同利益，增强互信，但正确看待和妥善处理包括“南海问题”在内的各种问题。确保了合作的持续发展。

(三) 从合作的动力看，在中国方面有多种动力，推动金融危机后中国面向东南亚开放进一步扩大，推进双方全面合作不断深入。

1. 首先，中国中央政府高度重视并采取积极主动的态度。

2. 在中国中央政府提出的“统筹内外两个大局”、“提升沿边开放”、“走出去”等战略的鼓励下，中国各地参加与东盟合作的热情空前高涨，尤其是沿海发达地区外的云南、广西、海南等直接面向东南亚的省区，加大了与周边东盟国家交往的工作力度，参加 GMS 等与东盟国家的合作机制，主动提出与东盟、与周边国家合作的战略，积极争取中央政府的支持，实施面向东南亚开放的战略。

3. 企业与东盟合作持续升温，已成为中国 - 东盟经济合作的主要推动力和实施者。截止 2007 年底，中国企业在东盟 10 国投资总额为 39.5 亿美元，与东盟国家签订的劳务和工程承包合同达 571.7 亿美元。

4. 学术界积极发挥“智库”的作用。中国社科院和广西、云南等省市自治区社科院、高等院校加强了对东盟及其与中国关系的研究，尤其是发展与东盟经济合作关系的研究，为政府决策提供咨询和参考。

After the global financial crisis, China-ASEAN relations has entered a new phase of comprehensive development, which is a result of the joint efforts from China and ASEAN. The reasons are as follows:

1. The direct reason is that China and ASEAN strongly agreed to strengthening cooperation and fighting crisis together. During bilateral high-level conferences, China actively proposed a lot of

detailed measures and policies to tackle the crisis.

2. From a deeper level, China-ASEAN cooperation already has solid ideological foundation, comprehensive cooperative framework and feasible channels. The reason why China and ASEAN can reach consensus, put forward and implement comprehensive cooperative measures to tackle financial crisis is that they have solid foundations for cooperation.

1) Both sides have solid ideological foundation. Realizing peace, development, mutual benefit and win-win outcomes through cooperation is their common wish. It has become China's principle in dealing China-ASEAN bilateral relations to strengthen cooperation and reach mutual benefit and win-win outcomes.

2) The existing cooperative frameworks and systems provide strong supports for China-ASEAN comprehensive cooperation. After the signing of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation in 2002 to establish the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA), China and ASEAN expanded their cooperation in political, security and strategic areas, signing the Declaration on the Conducts of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), establishing a "strategic partnership for peace and prosperity" in 2003. All of these formed a framework basis for comprehensive institutional cooperation between China and ASEAN. Institutionally, China-ASEAN overall cooperative framework consisting of different mechanisms has been established. Except the annual ASEAN summit and GMS summit held every three years, there are many mechanisms such as ASEAN-China Joint Cooperation Committee, China-ASEAN Joint Committee on Economic and Trade Cooperation, ASEAN-China Joint Committee on Science and Technology Cooperation, China-ASEAN Business Council and China-ASEAN Senior Officials Consultations. It has developed into a multi-level cooperative mechanism from high-level regular meetings on strategic cooperation to working mechanisms on specific issues, proving strong institutional guarantee for the strengthening and further development of China-ASEAN relations.

3) In the ways of cooperation, the big pictures and long-term development of China-ASEAN relations should be stressed. Common interests should be expanded, mutual trust should be strengthened. The problems including the issue of South China Sea need to be properly handled. All of these ensure the sustainable development of the cooperation.

3. As for the impetus of cooperation, there are many driving forces in China, making China more open to the Southeast Asia after financial crisis, promoting the deepening of China-ASEAN cooperation.

1) First, the central government attached great importance and adopted an active attitude.

2) Encouraged by the strategies of "managing domestic and international situations together", "upgrading the openness of coastal areas" and "going abroad", Chinese local governments actively engaged in cooperation with ASEAN. Especially the coastal provinces outside the developed areas, such as Yunnan, Guangxi, Hainan, which are near to Southeast Asia, strengthened their exchange with neighboring countries, participated in GMS and other cooperative mechanisms, actively proposed the cooperative strategies with ASEAN and neighboring countries, got supports from the central government and implemented opening strategy towards Southeast Asia.

3) Enterprises, with their increasing cooperation with ASEAN, has become a major driving force and implementing subject for China-ASEAN economic cooperation. At the end of 2007, the total investment of Chinese enterprises in 10 ASEAN countries reached 3.95 billion USD and contracts of service and construction reached 57.17 billion USD.

4) Let academic sector actively play their role as "think tank". Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and social sciences academy in Guangxi, Yunnan and other provinces, as well as universities all strengthen their research on ASEAN, China-ASEAN relations, especially on the development brought by cooperation with ASEAN, providing advice and consultation for government decision-making.

东盟与我同在 ASEAN and Me

李德恒 宁波工程学院 | By Li Deheng, Ningbo University of Technology

众所周知，东盟即东南亚国家联盟，涵盖整个东南亚地区的10个国家，印度尼西亚、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、文莱、越南、老挝、缅甸和柬埔寨。东盟的前身是马来亚、菲律宾和泰国，于1961年在曼谷成立。1967年，印度尼西亚、泰国、新加坡、菲律宾四国外长和马来西亚副总理在曼谷举行会议，发表了《曼谷宣言》，正式宣告东南亚国家联盟成立。东南亚国家联盟成为政府间、区域性、一般性的国家组织。1967年，马、泰、菲三国在吉隆坡举行部长级会议，决定由东南亚国家联盟取代东南亚联盟。

东盟的演变出现在我们中学时代历史课本上，但身为理科生的我们，对于东盟的影响就此止于书本，并没有在我们心中激起多大的涟漪，直到现在，开始逐渐接触社会了，我们才开始对他有了更深一层次的理解，换句话说，就是心中有了自己的一种思想，有了自己的一种追求和信念，有挑战世界的勇气。在我们的生活中似乎东盟与我们的关系并不是那么的密切，它的存在距离我们的现实生活还是有很大的差距。而那些国家首脑们的话语虽然是那么的精致与耐人寻味，但毕竟我们涉世未深，或许也并不是那么透彻的了解其中的内涵。但是东盟存在的价值是无可厚非的，它为我们的经济，我们的民生建设建立了雄厚的基础，为我们的生活带来了一定的保障。不能说没有东盟就没有中国，但没有东盟的中国必定还是缺少一点强硬的保护力度。在东盟的协助下，中国的经济贸易有了更强有力的后盾，经济发展也更加具有挑战性。就经济方面来说，东盟本着平等与合作的态度，共同促进本地区的经济增长，为建立一个繁荣，和平的东南亚国家奠定基础。

东盟成立之初只是一个保卫自己安全利益及与西方保持战略关系的联盟，其活动仅限于探讨经济、文化等方面的合作。但随着发展的逐步需要，演变成一个全方位发展的组织，他能保障人民生活环境的安定，能够为失业的群众提供适当的工作，建立

一个稳定的安全的繁荣、极具竞争力和一体化的共同市场和制造基地。在东盟的保护下，我们共同进步，创建一个属于我们的美好未来。如果你认为东盟的经济只是大局上的经济，统筹百姓的经济，那你就理解的有偏差了。经济与我们的生活密切相关。买菜买衣服是经济，工作赚钱是经济，吃饭思考是经济，人人离不开经济，人人更需要在他的簇拥下相互进步。经济不只是简单地物质衡量标准，更是精神境界的基层建筑。

东盟国的经济是以人为本的，不掺杂坑蒙拐骗，不存在假货交易，不适合违法物品的贩卖。只有在安全健康的条约和交易环境下才能保证国家经济的有序增长和发展。在我们的生活中，时常出现毒品的各种运输入境，假币，假货的出现，抢劫，偷盗的存在，这些勾当是国内的人或者联合了国内外的人，这个时候国家的保护也许并不是那么的到位，而东盟的及时出现，派出的人物的协调使东盟国的每一个成员能够在和平的环境下创造更高的利润。了解的更多不如自己的亲身体会来的更有价值和印象深刻，也来得更有意义。处于这个年代的我们，经济的概念意识开始逐渐强烈，个人的评判标准开始有所转变，在这样的一个大形势下，我们可能会金钱面前有所摇摆，我们所能做的，不是人云亦云，转变自己的价值观，而是应该能够对经济有个能够足够强大的定位，能够所做出正确的判断。东盟的经济价值的衡量肯定是与我们自己的情况有所不同，但是我们的理念与方向是一致的。在平安，和谐的条件以下一种正确的贸易形势进行经济之间的交流。

东盟与我们经济息息相关，东盟的政策在改善，行为在改进，而我们的经济贸易正是因为有了他们的保证才变得更加的有信心。而我们的成功也为他们的保证提供了强有力的精神动力。相信在我们的努力在他们的帮助下会为国家创造更大的价值，促进经济更加繁荣，为国家与社会献出自己的一份绵薄之力。

It is well known that ASEAN stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, consisting of 10 Southeast Asian countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. ASEAN derives from an organization formed by Malaysia, the Philippine and Thailand and was established in 1961, Bangkok. The bloc itself, however, was inaugurated in 1967, when foreign ministers of five countries - Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand - met at Bangkok and signed the ASEAN Declaration, more commonly known as the Bangkok Declaration, which officially declared the founding of ASEAN. ASEAN is a regional and intergovernmental organization. In 1967, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines held ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur, deciding to replace the former organization with ASEAN.

Our high school textbooks have the history of ASEAN. However, as a science student, my understanding of ASEAN only comes from the textbooks. Now, as gradually entering the society, I have a deeper understanding about ASEAN. In another words, I think independently and have faith and goals, as well as the courage to challenge the world. In our daily life, it seems that ASEAN is not very close to us, because it locates in a far place from our daily life. Young as we are, we don't really understand the remarks of states leaders. Nevertheless, ASEAN has an undeniable value, which provides solid foundation for our economy and a kind of guarantee for people's well-being. It might not be true to say China can't not exist without ASEAN. However, it is true that without ASEAN, China lose a strong protective force. With the help of ASEAN, Chinese economy and trade are strongly supported, and Chinese economy becomes more competitive. In the economic sphere, ASEAN, with the attitude of equality and cooperation, facilities the regional economic growth and lays solid foundation for the peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

At the beginning, ASEAN was founded to protect its own strategic interests and to maintain strategic relations Western countries, and its activities were only in economic and cultural sphere.

With the development of ASEAN, it gradually becomes a comprehensive organization that can provide stable environment for its people, offer jobs for the unemployed, and create a manufacturing base as well as an integrated and competitive market of stability and prosperity. With ASEAN, we can progress together and work for a beautiful future of China and ASEAN. If you think the economy of ASEAN is only about the macroeconomy then you're wrong. Economy is closely linked to our life. Buying clothes and food is economy, working to get paid is economy, eating and thinking is also economy. No one can live without economy, and everyone needs it to develop. However, economy is not only a simple measurement but a base for superstructure.

The economy of ASEAN is for its people without fraud and illegal transaction. A sound economic development can only be achieved through healthy treaty and stable environment. There are news about drug trafficking, counterfeited money and goods and other crimes such as robbery and theft, which are often transnational crimes. With ASEAN's comprehensive support, government role can be strengthened, ASEAN members can create more profits in a peaceful environment. The knowledge you get from a textbook is not as impressive and valuable as you learn it from your actual practice. In this era, we have a more clear awareness about economy, and our judgment standard may be changed. Our judgment may be swayed by different interests, but what we should do is to have and to stick to our own understanding and judgment about money and interests. The economic measurement of ASEAN is different from us, however, we have a same faith that is to carry out economic activities in a suitable form under a peaceful and harmonious environment.

The economy of ASEAN is closely linked to that of us. ASEAN's policy is developing, and with ASEAN's support we become more confident in our economy and trade. At the same time, China's success also provides a driving force for ASEAN's support. We have every reason to believe that with ASEAN's help, we can create more values for our country, promote economic prosperity and contribute to the better future of our society.

风烟高棉，心若路过 Dreaming of Cambodian Scenery

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宁静的千年微笑，深藏的古城遗迹，坍塌的石墙回廊，神秘的宗教圣殿，别样的旖旎风情，还有那段梦中无数次踏上的，我的，印象高棉之旅。

假若目的地与路程没有来得及花太多心思拟定。正如此刻，一个人，一包行囊，粗略的历史，模糊的路线，脑海不过城市间的大致方位与距离，顺理成章的这样出发。就这样，乘兴出发，尽兴而返。

岁月斑驳·暹粒

夏末，若我从中国辗转到了暹粒，心心念念的吴哥城此刻是那么的靠近，仿佛那微笑就在眼前。夕阳晚晚，洞里萨湖的落日浸透了湖面与天空，成片的火烧云仿佛红塔寺般显像空中，神秘而遥远。而后便是黑暗渐近· · · · · 夜色辽阔，无数次憧憬的柬埔寨的星空，透过染上尘埃的车窗，在这接近赤道的地方，渴望看到璀璨银河。银色的星就这么气定神闲的盘踞夜幕，阵势恢弘，却又带着灿烂的温柔。天工造物与人间悲喜此刻都一同藏进心中，世事万物就这么稳稳地褪去了黯淡俗世。

清晨从街巷里轻快有力地脚步中被唤醒，暹粒果真是个热闹的城市。在简单的洗漱和早饭后，在人头攒动的广场上，我会忍不住偷偷看看这些来往的当地人吧！深邃的轮廓、长而卷翘的睫毛——也许还是一个年轻帅哥，我总是羡慕欧美人拥有长卷的睫毛，这让他们的眼神充满了魅力。或是听地道的高棉人讲述梵天、毗湿奴和湿婆的传说，那些曾出现在书中的外邦人，是否会更鲜活？或许，还有一些意外地收获！

而后一刻不停的，突突车（在武汉的时候，它就叫“麻木”）载着各国的游客一路欢腾，前往传说中的吴哥窟。飞驰而过的车轮，扬起的沙尘和世界各地的喧嚣声线一般高。也许，还有一个不错的导游，说着流利的高棉语和英语，索性还有流利的普通话。这让在众多的吴哥遗迹中穿梭的我，不会因这高棉王朝自八世纪以来到十五世纪的寺庙群而转晕了头。六百多座的寺庙，单想已是蔚为壮观的

场面。唯有旅行，才能如此清醒地让人发现自身存在的意义。当你置身这样一个磅礴到令人叹为观止的世界文明中而不知何处追寻时，或冷静，或思考，总会开始怀疑那些腐朽的规则与陈旧目标。生命此刻也显得格外真实清晰。

宗教的关系，总是给这地加添了莫名的神秘感。而我却时刻惦记着《古墓丽影》中的塔布隆寺，天知道它的名声有多大。粗浅的我看不透宗教精神中蕴藏的永恒与通透，仅仅是看着绞杀榕曲折攀附，从根部带出的力量足以撕裂巨石。若是问我还要去哪里，自然是传说中可以媲美吴哥窟的崩密列——那个青苔遍地的乱石堆。然而文明就是有这样的魅力，即使没有了蜿蜒的走廊，即使没有繁盛的花苑，简单的木栈桥，青苔上静静生长的无名菌类，还有角落默默织网的蜘蛛和水面跳动的小生物，映衬着渐渐褪去的浮雕，仿佛都在讲述着那些古老的神话。

它就这样，优雅、从容、平静、甚至毫无心机的留下了璀璨文明，又见证了沧海与桑田。

匆匆一见·金边

兴许是因为酷爱听故事，说起金边就会想起“奔大妈”的故事。这样一个国家，似乎所有的故事都与宗教有关。明明很严肃却被我生生的读出了乐趣。我期待自己独自爬上金边市的制高点——塔子山，然后和那些七头蛇、怪鸟们好好地打个招呼，毕竟那么多年，他们辛苦了！哈哈！旅途总是要自己寻找些乐趣。金边既是首都，自然不能错过王宫和后花园，还有国家博物馆，这样看来，又是充实的一天。夜幕降临，也许我会坐上突突，到西部的新区广场公园或是草坪休息，热带的树木枝叶正茂，当地的行人小孩惬意地散步，兴许也有些中国大妈在乐此不疲的跳着可爱的广场舞。

· · · · ·

若是路过·不想错过

总是迫不及待的想要遇见更多。

一个人的梦里，还来不及走完那条一路向南的

路。还没有看到柬埔寨女孩曼妙的舞姿，也来不及亲自体验湖面上荡漾的吊床，还有西哈努克西北角，清晨静谧的胜利海滩上，面朝大海望望那一片温柔的玫瑰云彩·····

风拂流年，佳期将至，只愿高棉如梦缓缓归。

The quiet millennium smile, the hidden relics of an ancient city, the collapsed walls and corridors, the mysterious religious temple, different charming and gentle feelings and the dreams that I have set foot on for a million times, this is my trip to Cambodia.

If you don't have enough time to map out the destination and journey, you should just start off at this moment with yourself, a package, a rough understanding of history, a blurry course and without thinking about the general orientation and distance in your mind. Just like this, you can begin a journey and come back with great interest.

Motley Years: Siem Reap

At the end of summer, I traveled to the city of Siem Reap from China and kept thinking Angkor Thom that I was looking forward was so close to me right now, as if that smile was just in front of me. After the sunset, the setting sun in the Lake Tonle Sap saturated the lake and the sky. Pieces of flaming clouds seemed like Hongta Temple appearing in the sky with the features of mystery and distance. After that, it was darkness coming near. I have visioned the sky of Cambodia at vast night sky for a million times. Right now, I was urged to see the bright Milky Way at the very place near the equator through the dusty window. The stars took up the sky in a calm, relaxed and huge way, while they also carried about splendor and blandness. Heavenly creations and human's joys and sorrows are hid in heart together, hence, the entire universe fades its darkness and earthliness.

Early morning started with vigorous and light footsteps, Siem Reap was really a bustling city. After a simple wash and breakfast, I could not help peer at the locals back and forth in the crowded square. Beautiful face and long curling eyelashes - or perhaps he might be a young handsome man. I always admire the Europeans and Americans who have long and curling eyelashes, which makes their eyes full of charm. Or listen to the local Cambodians to tell legends of

Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Will those Gentiles who had appeared in the books become fresher? Perhaps, there are some unexpected gains!

And then, without a moment's stopping, Tuk Tuk, i.e. mamu in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, China (it is a three-wheeled bicycle). When mamu starts, people in there will find their feet numbed. Mamu is the spelling for numbness in mandarin) would drive tourists in various countries all the way to the legendary Angkor Wat happily. After the galloping of Tuk Tuk, the dust that had been raised was as tall as the noisy sound ray all over the world. Perhaps, there was a good guide who spoke Khmer and English fluently, he or she might as well be fluent in Chinese, which made me, shuttling in the numerous relics in Angkor, feel dizzy because of the temple complex built from eighth century to fifteenth century in Cambodia. Just imagine, more than 600 of temples are just spectacular scenes. Only through traveling, can people clearly discover the meaning of existence. When being in such a majestic and amazing world civilization and do not know where to pursue for, you should calm down or think and start to doubt those rotten rules and stale goals. Life at this moment is particular true and clear.

Religion always adds inexplicable mystery to the city. While I was always thinking about Ta Prohm in the film of Tomb Raider and only god knows how famous it is. But I was too shallow to see through the eternity and transparency in religious spirit. All I could see is the circuitous and climbing strangler figs and their power coming from the roots. The strength was strong enough to tear huge stones. If you ask me where else I want to travel, the legendary Beng Mealeak is naturally the place. Beng Mealeak is a random riprap filled with moss and it could be comparable with Angkor Wat. While civilization has such kind of charming. Even though there was no winding corridor and prosperous garden, a simple wooden trestle and the unknown fungus growing quietly in the moss, as well as the spiders silently waving nets, litter creatures jumping on the water and the fading engrossment being against the background of the water seemed to tell those ancient legend.

A Passing Glimpse: Phnom Penh

Perhaps because of loving listening to the story,

I would think of the story of “Aunty Penh” when speaking of Phnom Penh. In such kind of a country, it seems that all stories are related to religion. I found many pleasure when reading obviously serious stories. I looked forward to climbing alone into the commanding heights of Phnom Penh City - Wat Phnom and then said hello to those hydras and strange birds. After so many years, they have worked hard! Ha-ha! People need to find some fun all by themselves during the journey. Since Phnom Penh is the capital, people actually cannot miss the palace and the garden, as well as the National Museum. In this way, it was a great day. As night fell on, maybe I would take a Tuk Tuk to the new square park in the west or take a rest in the lawn. At this season, branches and leaves of the tropical tree were in full bloom, and the local pedestrians and children walked comfortably, or even

there were some Chinese Dama having the lovely public square dancing with gusto.

If you pass by, you don't want to miss it.

You always couldn't wait for seeing more things.

In your own dreams, you don't have enough time to walk that road towards south. You haven't seen the graceful and wonderful dance of the Cambodian girls; you don't have time to experience the swaying hammock on the lake by yourself; you even haven't been to the northwest corner in Sihanouk. In a quiet morning on the victory beach, you don't have time to watch that gentle rosy clouds facing the sea.

I only wish the dreamlike trip to Cambodia will return slowly when time flies and the great day approaches.

Selected Winning English Essays

A Brief Talk about China-ASEAN Relations

By Xiao Li, Southwest Petroleum University

Both China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are East Asian developing countries and the two sides are actively involved in the process of economic globalization. Only if both sides seize opportunities, meet challenges, seek win-win situation, could we make progress together since China and ASEAN have so many common interests.

There are many advantages between China and ASEAN. First, economic globalization has driven the cooperation between China and ASEAN. Since the 1990s, the economic globalization has achieved fruitful cooperation in many fields such as trade, investment, transport and so on. Economic globalization and regionalization, coexisting at the same time, has become an irreversible trend in the modern world economy. Not only to nearly for every country which involved in the world's economic and social development has experiences its extensive and profound impact, but this will

also affect the mutual economic relations in many countries around the world. In terms of the globalization, there are many great opportunities before us. What's more, China is near to ASEAN countries. ASEAN is one of China's good neighbors. Also, economics in both sides are highly complementary to each other. There are cheap labors and abundant resources. These factors work well together to make the two sides benefit from the import and export trade, mutual investment, and contract of labor service cooperation. Also, many framework agreements on comprehensive economic cooperation between China and ASEAN, such as China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, have become an important channel and platform of the multi-disciplinary cooperation. It has accelerated China-ASEAN cooperation in the fields of agriculture, transportation, energy, tourism and culture.

What's the most important thing is that, on 11 December 2001, China officially joined the world

trade organization which has a far-reaching influence on the development of economic and trade relations between China and ASEAN countries. On the whole, China's WTO accession really does more good than harm to the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. First of all, driven by China's entry into WTO, economic growth will drive the rapid development of the bilateral economic relations. Second, after entering into the WTO, China's less cutting tariffs and non-tariff measures will promote the development of bilateral trade relations. Third, it's beneficial for both sides to expand mutual investment because of an open market. Fourth, China's WTO accession will promote the bilateral cooperation and development in other areas, such as in contracted projects, labor cooperation, finance, tourism, education and so on. After China's WTO accession and China's participation in the process of economic globalization and the implementation of the plan of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, China and ASEAN economic and trade relations will be developed deeply and broadly.

Since every coin has two sides, there are also many shortcomings. First of all, there is a competition in the demand for foreign investment. Both sides are faced with the task of industrialization, the demand for international capital, the external environment of investment. Therefore, there has formed the competition between China and ASEAN in the international capital market. Furthermore, since China and ASEAN are in the development process of the industrialization, both sides pay attention to promote export-oriented economy. However, because the main export products are resources and labor-intense manufactured goods, it will affect the trade between the two sides to further expand. Also, some markets give priority to the western developed countries, thus there is also a competition between two sides in the export markets.

From what I said above, I would like to give some suggestions to develop the relations between China and ASEAN. First of all, China and ASEAN should continue the "strategic partnership for peace and prosperity" to fulfill the content of the cooperation on the basis of mutually beneficial win-win prospects. What's more, additional means

should be taken to solve any challenges since there are many competitions in the export and investment market between China and ASEAN. For example, both sides should manufacture all kinds of products rather than only concentrate on resources and labor-intensive manufactured goods. China and ASEAN should work together to develop our technology. More technology-intensive products we produce, more competitive we are in the world market. Finally, China and some Southeast Asian countries have left over from historical territorial sovereignty and maritime rights disputes. For these problems, China has always advocated and directed negotiations to find a solution through dialogue. In the past, at present and in the future, China will always open the door to the dialogues and consultation with the hope to achieve a win-win prospect. Meanwhile, relevant countries should also adhere to the spirit of this rather than misjudge the situation and make matters more complicated. Regional security and stability is vitally important since nothing can be achieved without peace. Only in this way can both sides achieve more progress.

In short, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is one of China's good neighbors, good friends and good partners. More cooperations in the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields should be deepen and expanded between the two sides. Looking back in the past, the most important basis for the development of China-ASEAN relations is to jointly maintain regional peace and stability; The most important consensus is a will to accelerate common developments through cooperation; The most important experience is always to adhere to the "Asian Way" and the "ASEAN Way" - always taking friendly negotiations and equal dialogues to resolve the differences. Certainly, these precious experiences and consensus are worth adhering to no matter what condition it would be. The Chinese government firmly clings to the policy that neighbors bring harmony, security and prosperity to neighbors and China is willing to build a stronger strategic partnership with ASEAN members. I think it's so promising to build mutually beneficial win-win development of China-ASEAN relations.

The Significance of China-ASEAN Relations

By Lv Songzhi, Dalian Jiaotong University

China and ASEAN are good neighbors linked geographically and culturally. It is very important for China and ASEAN to maintain their good relations.

Maintaining and strengthening harmonious relations between China and ASEAN can boost the economic development of both sides. China's and ASEAN's economy are complementary in many aspects. First, two sides are complementary in terms of natural resources. Each year, China exports a large amount of coal, oil, tea, cotton, fruits, vegetables to ASEAN, and imports natural rubber, palm oil, cocoa, spices, from ASEAN. Most of these goods are raw materials and primary commodities. It shows that two sides have a very strong complementary property regarding natural resources. Second, two sides are complementary in terms of markets. As a country with the largest population in the world, China is the biggest consumer market for the world, let alone for ASEAN. However, ASEAN, whose population is roughly 600 million, is also a big consumer market for China. Third, two sides are complementary in terms of science and technology. Both China and ASEAN have paid more and more attention to the development of science and technology and increased spending on it. However, ASEAN countries' overall science and technology level is comparatively low and the shortage of skilled personnel is still a serious problem. All these problems affect the development of ASEAN to a great extent. In some areas, China's science and technology is rather advanced. Put it simply, China and ASEAN can learn from each other in this respect. If the two sides can make good use of all those economic complementation to strengthen harmonious economic relations, a win-win situation can be achieved.

Maintaining and strengthening friendly

relations between China and ASEAN can promote peace and stability for Asia and create a favorable living environment for the Asians. Under a harmonious and peaceful atmosphere, people from different Asian countries can travel freely without worrying about risking safety caused by political conflicts between countries. As a result, people's entertainment life is bettered, and their spiritual world is enriched. Under a harmonious and peaceful environment, investors from one Asian country can feel at ease to open business in other Asian countries, which will not only bring benefits to themselves, but also provide local people with more job opportunities to improve the quality of their lives. As two big economies, China and ASEAN have the obligation to establish peaceful relations to play as a good role model for other Asian nations, and work together to help promote peace and stability of Asia.

Maintaining and strengthening intimate relations between China and ASEAN can enhance cultural exchange, thus deepening mutual understanding. Mutual understanding is very important. As Foster once said "the nations must understand one another, and quickly, for the shrinkage of the globe is throwing them into one another's arm". Now living in the age of globalization, mutual understanding between China and ASEAN can strengthen solidarity and cooperation of the two sides which is important for mutual development.

As intimate neighbors and reliable trading partners, both China and ASEAN can be developed better and faster by working together to maintain harmonious, peaceful, friendly and intimate relations. John F. Kennedy once said that "United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures", and I think what he said is also true for the relationship between China and ASEAN.

China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Relations *(Focus on the economic area under the impact of the Free Trade Agreement)*

By Feng Gaolin, Ningbo University of Technology

Introduction

This paper aims to state the economic relations between China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) under the influence of China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), especially its impact on trade and investment.

According to a memorandum signed during the 12th China-ASEAN Summit in 2009, China and ASEAN aim to offer comprehensive services and information to the people and institutions in China and ASEAN member countries.

ASEAN and China has been keeping cooperating with each other since 1991 when the dialogue process was launched. Meanwhile, in 1997, both sides established a 21st century-oriented partnership of good neighborliness and mutual trust. Until the year 2001, ASEAN and China signed the Free Trade Agreement, their economic partnership was upgraded into a new phase.

We can see from the development of China-ASEAN relations that both sides are working for the mutual benefits and long term bilateral economic partnership.

Over the past years, China-ASEAN relations have seen fast development and yielded plenty achievements. Finance, agriculture, tourism, education, culture, information technology and other areas are all among the cooperation between the ASEAN and China. Since there are so many reciprocities for both sides, the most important aspect is relating to the economy, especially after the launching of the CAFTA.

China-ASEAN FTA aims to promote the development of economy and boost trade and investment on the basis of mutual understanding and the consensus through consultation. Personally speaking, through this FTA both ASEAN and China are facing numerous opportunities and challenges.

Opportunities

According to some documentary released

by the official website of ASEAN-China Center (ACC), we can find that there are two dominating great economic advantages for China and ASEAN relating to trade and investment. And the significant impacts of ASEAN-China relations are not only in bilateral and regional, but also in the global.

Trade

The most obvious economic benefits out of the CAFTA are the increased bilateral trade. ASEAN-China two-way trade grew by 10.9 percent up to 443.6 billion USD in 2013. China's export to ASEAN reached 244.1 billion USD, while ASEAN's export to China reached 199.5 billion USD. China is now ASEAN's largest trade partner, and ASEAN is China's third largest trade partner.

An article on Promoting China-ASEAN Economic Cooperation under CAFTA Framework (International Journal of China Studies, December 2010) stated that China-ASEAN total trade volume grew at an annual rate of more than 15 percent from 8 billion USD to 40 billion USD. Since China has taken part in the WTO in 2001, China-ASEAN total trade volume grew much faster. During the phase from 2001 to 2008, China-ASEAN trade boomed at an annual rate of over 20 percent from 42 billion USD to over 230 billion USD.

To a certain extent, for example, the signing of the Protocol to Amend the CEPT-AFTA Agreement for the Elimination of Import Duties on 30 January 2003, ASEAN has devoted to eliminate tariffs on 60 percent of their products in the investment loan by the year 2003, which means that trade activities between ASEAN and China would continuously increase its liberalization and facilitation. And under the stable and positive trade circumstance, the bilateral economy will be more prosperity, not only for China and ASEAN member countries but also beneficial for the whole world. Because the United States, the European Union and Japan are also the largest export markets to ASEAN and

China, thus trade programmes can be circulated in the world.

Investment

ASEAN-China two-way investment has kept growing, totaling 12 billion USD from January to November 2013, in which China's investment to ASEAN reached 4.52 billion USD and ASEAN's investment to China reached 7.53 billion USD. The China-ASEAN Free Trade Area is the world's largest free trade area in terms of population and the third largest on the basis of nominal GDP after the EU and NAFTA. It would be efficient for the CAFTA members to recognize their areas of cooperation that will benefit all factors. Meanwhile, China must also express the respects of trade deficits as experienced by some ASEAN members. It can increase imports of agricultural produce, increase its foreign direct investment especially in the area of natural resources. As of August 2011, bilateral investments between China and ASEAN totaled nearly 90 billion USD, of which China's cumulative investments in ASEAN amounted to 22.3 billion USD. ASEAN has become China's top destination for foreign investment and a dominating market for China to conduct projects.

For example, the establishment of the China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund (CAF) has made a great contribution to both economies. The fund aims to invest in infrastructure, energy and natural resources in ASEAN countries, which digs in sustainable investments that not only bring fast financial growth to the investee company but also significant values to both sides.

And if done well, from my view, this will speed up the growth of employment, income generation, export and import, and promote higher standard of living for the people from China, ASEAN members and even the entire world, which reflects from the global impact of the CAFTA.

We can see numerous benefits from China-ASEAN FTA, and the hopeful future which includes a variety of aspects, such as trade, investment, tourism and so on. However, under the influence on the bilateral, regional and also international, with the coming of opportunities there are lots of challenges which both sides are confronting.

Challenges

The most prominent economic challenges from the China-ASEAN free trade area include the intensified competition in home markets, the loss of customs duties revenues and temporary or short-term unemployment problems.

Specifically, CAFTA allows the people from China and ASEAN countries to expand their business to each other and it will cause the continued increase of supply in the market and more variety of goods, including several factors, such as raw material, textile and other similar sectors. In other words, as the lower tariff, a fast increasing number of foreign goods have been poured into China's market. And it aggravates the competition between the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) especially. Therefore, the government should try its best to prevent home enterprises facing these challenges.

However, no matter what challenges both sides are confronting with, the benefits and opportunities are numerous. And within the cooperation and mutual understanding, the challenges will be overcome by efforts of China and ASEAN.

Conclusion

The CAFTA allows the bilateral economies take further and faster steps, especially including trade and investment sectors from both sides. On the one hand, China can get benefits from many key economic arena from ASEAN, such as abundant natural resources, professionals and talented people and advanced technology. On the other hand, ASEAN can access to huge markets, cheap labor and unlimited business potential. Virtually, not only both China and ASEAN get benefits, but also the whole world is accelerated in lots of aspects, like the relationship between ASEAN countries are becoming stronger and independent.

Take all these features into consideration that the relationship among China, ASEAN and the entire world are promoting, though there are still variety challenges which will also encourage the people to work hand in hand to get through it. The future benefits for China and ASEAN are unpredictable, unless both sides continue to conduct further cooperation.

Friendship between China and ASEAN in Tourism

By Zhang Ni, the University of Ningbo University of Technology

Nowadays, with the development of global economy and improvement of human's life quality, traveling is playing a more and more important role in people's life, which contributes to huge income in tourism. On the subject of traveling, as a university student, I prefer to go sightseeing in some Southeast Asian countries if I have chance to go abroad. It is not only my idea. As a matter of fact, there are millions of tourists from all over the world going to somewhere every year in Thailand, Singapore or Malaysia and so on. So the tourism in ASEAN has a great achievement in the past years. Our motherland, China, a beautiful country with a long history is still attracting a great amount of tourists. From my perspective, if China and ASEAN keep a good friendship, there are plenty of advantages: huge economic benefit, making progress and keeping peace.

Cooperation between China and ASEAN can lead to an increasing income in tourism. Firstly, China has the largest population in the world, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprising the ten Southeast Asian countries also have huge population and they are both very strong powers in the international economy, which means a very huge market with great potential in the southern and southeastern part of Asia. In other words, there is a giant demand in tourism. Secondly, China and the Southeast Asian countries have enough and various tourism resources. China has a good deal of precious historical relics, sites and amazing natural landscape, such the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Potala Palace and the Five Mountains. ASEAN is in the tropical area. Thanks to the complicated landforms and the special climate, ASEAN has so many gorgeous and remarkable sceneries, like Malacca, volcano and Bali Island. These splendid tourism resources can bring unbelievable profit!

However, benefit is not the only thing we want. China and ASEAN can make a good progress in tourism by joining hands. The development of tourism can result in not only big income, but also better service, more reasonable management, more convenient traffic and communication. First, in terms of tourist facilities, ASEAN does really well. These countries provide the first-class accommodations and transportation of

Asia. For example, in Thailand, its aviation, highway and water transport are very convenient. Don Muang Airport is one of the largest air harbour in Southeast Asia. And there are 27 airports in Thailand, which have international flights of 28 countries including more than 40 cities. Besides, there are more than 30 foreign airlines going by there. Singapore makes a point of traffic construction. It has the busiest port in the world. In terms of communication, internet and mobile phones are widely used in ASEAN. Second, the Southeast Asian countries set up specialized agencies to manage tourism. They do survey of tourism resources, analyze data and try their best to make proper plans. And they really have some good results. Therefore, there are lots of excellent experiences about tourism we can learn from these Southeast Asian countries and we can learn something new and good from each other to make tourism more efficient. We can put our tourism on a higher level.

Cooperation between China and ASEAN is an incredible way of keeping regional and global peace. Traveling means we are going to another place where there are lots of strangers, different life styles and various cultures. People have chances to get along with foreigners. Communication is a good way to understand why some people are so different from us. We try to learn about the different cultures and what their daily life is like. As a result, people can respect the differences with each other and be friends. As we can imagine, if this area's people know well about each other and are very friendly, how can the people want wars or conflicts to happen? It cannot be denied that there are still conflicts between China and ASEAN. Personally, it is because we haven't understood and communicated enough with each other. To ASEAN, China is a neighbour and friend which will never be changed. Besides, South Asia and Southeast Asia are big areas in the world. So their peace and stability will make a difference to the world peace. In some ways, China and ASEAN's friendship can lead to global peace.

In a word, China and ASEAN can reach win-win result in tourism as long as we make effort together! Let's look forward to the amazing future!

My Brothers and Sisters from ASEAN Countries

By Zheng Qi, Nanjing Normal University

I have never been to ASEAN countries, but I have a lot of friends from ASEAN. Sea Shore from Thailand, Aliozair from Indonesia, Zion from the Philippines, Surana from Malaysia and, last but not least, my English spoken teacher from Singapore. We are like brothers and sisters and we keep in touch with each other almost every day. You must be wondering why? Why I have so many friends from these countries while I have never been there. I'll tell you why and my stories with my brothers and sisters from ASEAN.

It's about three months ago. I found a very interesting smart phone application called Chatous. In this site you can link to people from different countries at random. You are anonymous to each other apart from your age, sex and location. Once you linked a person you can chat with him or her in English, if you don't like this person you can end your chat at any time. On the contrary, if you like this guy, you can friend him or her so that you can have further communications.

I was addicted to this application; I linked and chatted with different people almost day and night. At first, I was always very excited when I linked with the people from America, England or Australia. However, as time goes on, I found most of them are too open, and too different from the Chinese, hardly can I friend people like them because we have little in common, and little to share. Some people from these countries are so arrogant that they even ended chat just because I am a Chinese; I was very annoyed and hurt. By contrast, when I linked with the people from ASEAN countries, I felt like they are my brothers and sisters. Just take my friend Zion, who is from the Philippines, as an example. After I was disconnected by several annoying guys, I linked Zion, when he knew I'm a Chinese, he said promptly, "Cool!! We are neighbors!" This made me feel perfect and heart-warming. After that, I told him my experience, he comforted me and said, "Hey! Don't be disappointed Vapour! They acted like this just because they are afraid of us. We Asians are too smart!" You see, that's why I can't help loving my brother from the Philippines.

Apart from this point, we also have lots of things and opinions in common, not only with Zion but also

with all my friends from ASEAN countries. I chatted with my friend from Thailand about the film *Lost In Thailand* and several good-looking stars from Thailand. I chatted with my friend from Indonesia about music, sports and cooking. I chatted with my friend from Malaysia about *Fish Leong*, we also chatted about the lost aircraft in Malaysia. I chatted with my friend from the Philippines about delicious food and maritime disputes between our countries, I chatted about civilizations, my life and my dream with my teacher from Singapore,

Through chatting with them, I can learn a lot and get a lot of inspirations. I found that even if there are still some disputes between China and these ASEAN countries, peace and cooperation is always the theme, and these disputes won't affect civil exchanges. Chinese and ASEAN countries people can still keep a good relationship and we all hope these disputes can be settled peacefully. Apart from these, I found, in recent years, the relationship between China and ASEAN countries have become smoother. The influence of China in ASEAN countries becomes greater. At the same time, ASEAN countries influence China a lot. In this complex international environment, we are developing together and gain benefit mutually. Of all my friends from ASEAN countries, three of them have been to China. All of the rest are looking forward to traveling here. Likewise, ASEAN countries have been becoming the most popular areas for holidays in China.

As a college student, maybe I don't understand so many international events; I just have a warm heart and a dream of peace. As far as I'm concerned, culture is an important factor of the communication among the nations. If we want to have a closer relationship, we have to learn other countries' cultures. We have to bear in mind their habits and taboos. This will not only show our respect to each other, but also help us promote our own culture further and better.

Take myself for example, once I was chatting with Aliozair, who is a Muslim from Indonesia, we chatted about lunch. He showed me mango juice bhajya (Indian

and chapaati (wheat) that were made by himself. As an exchange, I showed him a picture of what I was eating for lunch that day. Unfortunately, it's red-cooked pork. After I sent the picture and told him what I was eating, I immediately realized that he is a Muslim and don't eat pork. But it's too late, I felt guilty and apologized once and once again. Even though Aliozair said he didn't mind and it was okay, I still felt very bad. This was the result of unfamiliarity with other countries and other people's cultures. That's why I emphasize a lot on culture. Good thing, Aliozair is very generous and still willing to be my good friend. I also learnt a lesson from this thing. Since then, once I learnt a new friend from different countries or have different cultural background, I'll google it and make sure my words won't offence him or her.

Of course, as a Chinese, learn other countries'

culture is one thing, promote our own culture is another important thing. I always recommend some gorgeous places and interesting things in China to my ASEAN countries friends. All my friends have known their own Chinese zodiac, and some beautiful tourist sites in China. And we have promised each other to travel to each other's country. I believe, with the in-depth exchanges and cooperation between China and ASEAN, I can soon travel to all of the ten countries and more and more ASEAN friends will come to China.

This is the power of civil exchanges, maybe it seems to be trifling, but as the saying goes, 'Unity is strength'. If we all make efforts to strengthen the relationship between China and ASEAN, I believe, we can join hands in creating a better future for the people all around the world!

Communication Through Cultural Differences and Similarities

By Xie Hongling, Ningbo University of Technology

In recent years, with the development of China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, ASEAN gradually becomes a part of our daily life. As an ordinary people, I'd like to talk about the relationship between ASEAN and China from the perspective of cultural communication.

ASEAN is China's good neighbor and reliable partner. We cooperate in many aspects, such as economic, political, and cultural. And the corporation between ASEAN and China is going deeper and wider.

As for the cultural aspect, the cultural exchange between China and other member countries in ASEAN are greatly diversified. In my opinion, in our daily life, the most important three fields are education, art and traveling. Now, let me explain one by one:

Education:

Recently, more and more Chinese students choose to go the Southeast Asian countries for further study. Because those countries are near China, people's behavior and many things are similar. What's more, the tuition of universities in

Southeast Asian countries are much cheaper than the universities in western countries. And many classes are taught in English as well.

Besides, China also becomes a popular choice for students in Southeast Asian countries for further study. There was an investigation shows that since 2010, more and more Southeast Asian students choose Yunnan Province of China as their favorite place to further their studies. In addition, as a student of International Exchange College, we have many Indonesian friends, they are friendly, versatile and can speak Chinese very well.

On 5 July 2014, "ASEAN- China Education Network Research" was officially launched, which means the corporation between ASEAN and China is entering a new stage.

Art:

Art is a good way to communicate, as we all know, art knows no boundaries. And it is also the reflection of our lives. ASEAN and China hold many art activities together, such as ASEAN-China Dance Competition, Etiquette Contest and Photography Exhibition. And on 18 June 2014, the "Beautiful ASEAN into Chinese"

series opened with a grand ceremony in Guangxi Province, China, which means more and more Chinese people would have the opportunity to appreciate the wonder art works of ASEAN.

Traveling:

With the economic development of China, people are more likely to travel abroad. Many people consider their travel to ASEAN member countries, and those countries have wonder scenery and unique architectures. For example, Thailand has beautiful beaches, Myanmar has Shwedagon Pagoda, and Laos

has Vientiane Triumphal Arch, etc. And ASEAN member countries have provide a lot of convenience for Chinese tourists. In other ways, it can facilitate the traveling between China and ASEAN. Traveling can help us see different sceneries and experience folk customs of other countries. In this way, ASEAN and China can know each other better.

ASEAN and China become more and more closer. I think with the full cooperation, ASEAN and China will create a better tomorrow for both sides and also for the world at large.

ASEAN-China Relations Never Rust

By Ali Omar Baba, Hangzhou Dianzi University

If we look at the world map we realize that there are no more individual states that work alone. Hence, most countries have started to find ways to extend the geographical entities larger than a single state. Not by relinquishing the countries own policies but by interconnecting with neighboring countries to establish associations. The world has become not only countries and continents and sometimes countries in the same continent do not have the same goals. To the above-mentioned reasons the necessity has been appeared to find an umbrella to save the community interests and to be a deeper and stronger bound in all aspects of basic and imposing presence as per agreements. That can be expressed as bilateralism which consists of the political, economic, or cultural relations between the two sovereign states. It is in contrast to unilateralism or multilateralism, which refers to the conduct of diplomacy by a single state or multiple states, respectively. When states recognize one another as sovereign states and agree to develop diplomatic relations, they exchange diplomatic agents such as ambassadors to facilitate dialogues and cooperation.

There were a lot of agreements in all aspects as an example economic agreement; such as Free Trade Agreements (FTA) signed by the two states often take the form of bilateralism. Since most economic agreements were signed according to the specific characteristics of the contracting countries to give preferential treatment to each other, not a general

principle but a situational differentiation is needed. Thus through bilateralism, states can result in more tailored agreements and obligations that only apply to particular contracting states.

To create an association is a not new idea as well as ASEAN - it was applicable long time ago as other organization in Asia such as MGC, GCC, and SCO almost have their own cooperation and agreements.

ASEAN is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. From the definition the location is known in southeast asia and it comprises 10 members (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Myanmar). These members did not join ASEAN at the same time when it was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand. Some of them were in sequence when it was started by 5 countries; Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. In 1984 Brunei became the 6th member, in 1995, followed by Vietnam as the 7th member, Lao PDR and Myanmar in 1997 and Cambodia in 1999. Since its establishment, ASEAN declared its goals and aims in the economic growth, social progress and socio-cultural evolution. This association has removed many barriers between ASEAN members and created more effective existence.

The Relations between ASEAN and China

The relations between ASEAN and China started with full respects and harmony for ages have referred to culture , political and economic interconnection and

other reasons it has been seen more over 23 years and it has been appeared in 1991 as a result of qualitative change of China and South Asia region. From that time the relations became official as partnership that imparts systemic interests. From the first day of the relations, a lot of barriers have no existence between the two sides and save a lot of efforts to deal as individual cooperation. And it was as a great shifting and kind of more free to regional integration. Day by day the two sides became closer and stronger and been proceeded many steps to get its final complete forum. The relation became as catholicity relations and sum of experts and experiences in many tiered and wide ranging areas of culture, education, combating transnational crimes, technology, and poverty reduction.

We cannot ignore China's importance in Asia and its manpower resources, geographical area economic fast growing, technology applied and excellent education systems made China a main player, and the focus of world's attention for many associations like ASEAN in that century. From that time both sides have many official ministerial meeting mechanisms and created China-ASEAN Expo, China-ASEAN Business and Investment Summit, China-ASEAN Center, China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center, China-ASEAN Education Cooperation Week and other cooperative pavements. In 1994, China became a member of ASEAN Regional Forum and two years later it also became a full dialogue partner of ASEAN.

The relationship between ASEAN and China became clearer in 1997 and known as ASEAN plus 3 (the People's Republic of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea) that became as a belief of ASEAN members how are these countries are important in different aspects especially with regards to the location of the above-mentioned countries, sociality interconnection and the economic growth.

In November 2000, China firstly proposed the idea of a free trade area. It had overtaken the United States as the third largest trading partner of ASEAN, after Japan and the European Union, when the FTA came into its effects. In 2001 China and ASEAN signed new agreements for economic cooperation. Between 2003 and 2008, trade with ASEAN grew from 59.6 billion USD to 192.5 billion USD. China has been transformed into a major economic power in the 21st century and

has led to an increase of foreign investments in the bamboo network. (Bamboo network is the network of overseas Chinese businesses operating in Southeast Asia. The bamboo network links the overseas Chinese community of Southeast Asia with the economies of Greater China (China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan). This interconnection with the main aims for ASEAN creates a spotlight focus on the most consorts with the industrial giant China for over than 22 years.

On 30-31 October 2006, China held the 15th anniversary of the establishment of relations between ASEAN and China. That showed the strong tie between both sides and how it severs their common interests. In January 2010, the biggest among emerging economies China-ASEAN trade volume topped 400 billion USD in 2013, six times more than that a decade ago. This relation has become stronger and stronger though years in parallel with the fast changing environment.

China is a part of Asia as well as a friend of ASEAN as they are located in the same continent which gives more advantages of both sides' relations.

- The main advantages are the creation of some kind of attainment on the level of the continent and strong presence of the parties among the continents.
- The existence of investments within a certain range of countries and exchange make the evolution of all aspects grow rapidly.
- The relations have created the biggest trading market in world.
- China and ASEAN have the lowest operational cost which makes them a perfect place for investment.
- It has created strong roots between China and ASEAN and with the rest of the world.
- All figures and data indicated the fast the economy of China and the ASEAN association makes a profit for both parties and a sense of mutual trust.
- The relations also contributed significantly to steady economic developments and stability in the whole continent.
- This type of interconnection created closer relation between the people of ASEAN and China which in total present more than 15 percent of the world population.
- China and ASEAN have become attractive poles of world economic and technology force through

their covered land area, the ability of providing variety of manpower and quality.

From the above-mentioned points we could realize the facts which have helped us understand the overall picture of all aspects of the relations between China and ASEAN.

We can predict that the relations will become more comprehensive and stronger by the figures and the economic and trading exchanges between the two sides. However they still need to enhance some aspects and work harder to develop the relations.

The bright future should focus on:-

- Enhancing the strategic sharing points and establishing relations by regular meetings and work together to tackle difficulties by priority.
- Continual improvement to expand the business and financial cooperation, promote connectivity, and deepen social, culture and people-to-people exchanges so as to enhance self-generating dynamism for the sustained development of the region.
- Deep analyze of the different relationship aspects growing and let them go in parallel without letting any differencea to create balance growing.

- Work together to encourage more international investments which has many advantages to the regional development especially economics rearing.

- Work on touristic side which is also a main channel to introduce cultures and historical harmony between China and ASEAN.

- Work together to increase the volume of exchanges in all fields especially technology and communication to become dynamic increasing corresponded with the developments to become high techno-communication and accommodates this technology.

- Make more investment in power generation and transmission between China and ASEAN and placing the clean energy to minimize the environment pollutions which have negative effects for the whole region and use natural resources which achieve power efficiency.

- Find out more initiatives to have wider areas of cooperation to achieve the perfect integration development for all ASEAN members and China.

ASEAN-China Relations in My Eyes

By Bai Jialei, Xi'an University of Posts & Telecommunications

With the development of economy, culture, education and tourism, China and ASEAN have more opportunities for better communications.

ASEAN is composed of the 10 Southeast Asian nations. They are close to China. So frequent communications could be easier than any other countries on the Earth. ASEAN-China relations also play an important role in our daily lives. For example, we only have three days off during the Labor Day holiday. We can't go to some distant countries. We would like to choose ASEAN nations. To obtain a visa from the Southeast Asian countries is much more easier than other countries. In this way, we could enjoy our three-day holiday. In education, ASEAN countries seem to be more feasible. We could exchange our students with ASEAN to exchange culture. In terms of economic exchanges, ASEAN and China could do more. Goods

from ASEAN should be cheaper for the freight in short distances.

As what we are talking about, ASEAN is a good friend for us, common Chinese people. In recent years, both ASEAN and China had put lots of efforts to develop ASEAN-China relations. Now we have the ASEAN-China Center in Beijing. ASEAN Exposition has been regularly convened. According to the ASEAN Charter, ASEAN was set up to strengthen the political, security, economic and socio-cultural cooperation, enhance the vitality of the region. China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was set up in order to expand economic and trade exchanges between the two sides. What we can be assured is that more actions will be taken to make this organization stronger, to make both sides wealthy, to make the people from both sides live happier, and to make us closer friends.

For China, ASEAN neighbors are crucial to its national security. For ASEAN, China offers an alternative besides the United States and Japan. China is much more stronger than before. China is also more important to the whole Asia. Among all dialogue partners with ASEAN, China is more active than any other countries. China attaches great importance on the development of political documents between the two sides. The two sides established relatively perfect dialogue and cooperation mechanisms, including the meetings among the leaders, the ministers and the officials at working levels.

In October 2013, President Xi Jinping delivered a speech at the Indonesian Congress, pointing out that China and ASEAN have a common pursuit in the development process, there is a common interest in maintaining the prosperity and stability in the region, there is a common language in international and regional affairs. He stressed that China will continue to adhere to the neighbors as good neighbors as partners, adhere to honest mutual and win-win cooperation. ASEAN countries are willing to discuss the conclusion of a treaty of good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation, join hands in building a closer China-ASEAN community of destiny for mutual assistance and safety, as China and ASEAN share the same boat of good neighbors, good friends and good partners. This expressed an importance of the relationship to China. It is estimated that the bilateral trade volume between China and ASEAN in 2020 be increased to 1 trillion USD. The two sides spoke highly of how to hold 2014 China-ASEAN Cultural Year, and congratulated China for successfully convened the opening ceremony of 2014 China-ASEAN Cultural Exchange Year in Beijing in early April. Both sides would actively participate in the activities and enhance people-to-people exchanges through China-ASEAN relations cognitive degree, and increase positive public feelings between both sides.

Today, China-ASEAN relations stand at a new historical starting point, through dialogue and cooperation, seek common security, promote common prosperity by deepening regional economic integration, laying out legal documents to define their bilateral relations and plans for the future. This is helpful to enhance political mutual trust, strengthen pragmatic cooperation and create a new environment for bilateral ties.

For China, focusing on passing this core idea: stick to the road of peaceful development, China and ASEAN countries speak highly of the trust between them, insist on and adjacent to the good and the neighboring foreign policy, and will continue to actively share with the surrounding countries in China's development dividends, eliminate the doubts of the ASEAN countries on China; take concrete actions to show that China is willing to work closely with ASEAN no matter when it rises or falls since they are in the same boat of good neighbors, good friends and good partners.

For ASEAN, it will be beneficial to strengthen the center position of ASEAN. ASEAN should be ensured of its "pilot" position in the regional cooperation: internally, ASEAN is committed to build an ASEAN Community; regionally, ASEAN needs to be active in leading the regional mechanism construction. In November 2011, ASEAN put forward "regional comprehensive economic partnership" initiative, to build ASEAN as the core of regional free trade arrangements. ASEAN of the above all needs the support from China. China will, as always, continue to support the development of ASEAN, support ASEAN Community construction, and support ASEAN to play a leading role in regional cooperation.

China and ASEAN have a responsibility to work together to expand cooperation and eliminate challenges, properly handle the differences and actively create conducive conditions for the signing of the treaty of good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation. Although this process will be full of difficulties and twists and turns, but in the long run, if the relationship between the two sides is placed under an appropriate legal framework, China-ASEAN relations will be substantially upgraded.

In the past or in the future, China remains an important force for ASEAN development and stability. China peace development achievements can be shared with its ASEAN neighbors and the region. Furthermore, China can also create a conducive environment for further regional economic development.

The development of ASEAN-China relations could be good for lives of ordinary peoples from both sides. We trust ASEAN and China will be closer in the coming future. What we should do now is to make all efforts to make the organization grow stronger. We will be good partners, good neighbors, good friends, and good pioneers for this important relationship.

中国 - 东盟中心讲座相关新闻 Related ACC Press Release on the Lecture Series

“中国 - 东盟中心杯 —— 我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系” 征文比赛启动 “ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations” Essay Contest Organized by ACC Kicked Off



由中国 - 东盟中心 (ACC) 组织的“中国 - 东盟中心杯——我眼中的中国 - 东盟关系”征文比赛自 2014 年 5 月起面向全国大学启动。欢迎中国及外国在华大学生踊跃参加, 用中文 (至少 1500 字) 或英文 (至少 1000 字), 写出对中国 - 东盟关系的理解, 比如中国 - 东盟关系在双边、地区、全球层面的重要意义, 对未来中国 - 东盟关系发展的期待和建议等。

征文比赛持续了 6 个月, 即 2014 年 5 月起至 2014 年 10 月止。东盟国家驻华大使被邀请作为本次大赛的荣誉评委。颁奖仪式于 2014 年 10 月底在中国 - 东盟中心东盟厅举办。一些幸运的获奖者有机会访问中国 - 东盟中心, 获得精美奖杯和荣誉证书, 并与中国 - 东盟秘书长马明强、东盟国家驻华大使及外交官互动。同时, 本次获奖文章将汇编成作品集, 向相关高校、东盟国家驻华使馆等发放。

作为热身环节, 中国 - 东盟中心新闻公关部主任乐达·普马女士、副主任曹婷女士已于 2014 年 5-7 月走访相关高校, 并举办“中国 - 东盟关系”系列讲座。

中国 - 东盟中心欢迎同学们踊跃参与征文比赛, 分享对“中国 - 东盟关系”的理解。截至目前, 已收到近 100 名学生的投稿, 期待能在截止日期也就是 2014 年 7 月底前收到更多的文章。

“ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations” Essay Contest, organized by ASEAN-China Centre (ACC), was kicked off at universities across China from May 2014. Both Chinese and overseas students in the universities were encouraged to write essays about their understanding of ASEAN-China relations in either Chinese (at least 1,500 words) or English (at least 1,000 words), such as the



importance of ASEAN-China relations in bilateral, regional and global aspects, their expectations and suggestions for the future development of ASEAN-China relations, etc.

The essay contest lasted at approximately 6 months from May – October 2014. ASEAN Ambassadors would be invited to be the honorary judges of the contest. A prize-awarding ceremony was expected to be held at

ACC ASEAN Hall in October 2014. Some lucky prize winners would have a chance to visit ACC, collect the trophies and certificates of ACC, and interact with ACC Secretary-General Ma Mingqiang, ASEAN Ambassadors and diplomats. Besides, the prize-winning essays would be made into a collection to be distributed to relevant universities and ASEAN Embassies in Beijing.

As a warming-up activity, Ms. Lada Phumas, Director and Ms. Cao Ting, Deputy Director of Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD) of ACC travelled to a dozen of universities around China and gave lectures on ASEAN-China relations in May - July 2014.

ACC welcomed the students to join the essay contest, and share their feelings and understanding about ASEAN-China relations. At present, ACC received about 100 essays from the students and was looking forward to receiving more of the essays till the end of July 2014 which would be the deadline for essay submission.

中国—东盟中心“中国—东盟关系”系列讲座(1) ACC Lecture Series on "ASEAN-China Relations" (1)

自 1991 年建立对话关系以来，中国—东盟关系蓬勃发展，合作取得累累硕果。2014 年对中国和东盟而言意义非凡，今年是中国—东盟合作“钻石十年”的开局之年，也是中国—东盟文化交流年。

为突出中国—东盟睦邻友好合作的丰硕成果，提升中国—东盟关系的社会影响，中国—东盟中心自 2014 年 5 月起，在中国相关高校举办中国—东盟关系系列演讲。

青年是中国—东盟关系的未来。中国—东盟中心的演讲系列，将在双方民众，特别是青年人之间，架起一座知识、相互了解和友谊的桥梁，为中国—东盟关系的可持续发展奠定坚实的基础。

与演讲系列相结合，2014 年 5 月，中国—东盟中心通过其网站、微博、宣传材料等渠道，宣布“中国—东盟中心杯—我眼中的中国—东盟关系”正式启动。此后，中心立即在一些中国高校，围绕征文比赛主题“中国—东盟关系”，为中外学生举行演讲，鼓励学生们积极参与征文比赛。



2014 年 5 月下旬，中国—东盟中心新闻公关部主任乐达·普马，赴西安、成都高校举行“中国—东盟关系”主题演讲，分别为 5 月 19 日在陕西师范大学、5 月 20 日在西安邮电大学、5 月 27 日在西南石油大学。

乐达与相关高校领导（陕西师范大学国际汉学院张建成、西安邮电大学副校长温小郑、西南石油大学副校长王玲）举行了富有成效的双边会见，并进行了成功演讲。她介绍了中国—东盟中心在马明强秘书长领导下，



为促进中国—东盟关系所肩负的职责和开展的活动，以及此次征文比赛的目标、实施方案和预期成果。乐达对相关高校与中心合作，作为征文比赛承办单位，提升中国—东盟关系认知度的努力表示衷心感谢。

相关高校领导对中国—东盟中心举行演讲系列和征文比赛表示欢迎，承诺愿提供一切可能的合作，感谢中心为高校学生与中心泰方工作人员进行互动对话、聆听演讲以及提升高校知名度提供了机会。相信通过演讲系列和征文比赛，高校师生以及中国的青年人将更广泛地了解中国—东盟关系，而青年人在促进中国—东盟关系方面发挥了重要作用。同时，通过东盟国家驻华使馆参与征文比赛，相关高校也将提升在东盟的认知度。

上述三所高校的演讲取得圆满成功，吸引了600多名感兴趣的学生参加。演讲知识性强，注重互动交流，取得积极成果。学生们认真、全面地学习了关于东盟、中国—东盟关系、中国—东盟中心作用的知识，表达了投稿热情。

Since the establishment of dialogue relations in 1991, ASEAN-China relations have flourished and witnessed abundant progress. The year 2014 is significant for both ASEAN and China, as it marks the first year of the “Diamond Decade” of ASEAN-China cooperation, as well as the ASEAN-China Cultural Exchange Year.

To highlight the fruitful achievements of ASEAN-China good-neighborly cooperation, and raise the profile of ASEAN-China relations, ASEAN-China Centre (ACC) kicked off the lecture series on ASEAN-China relations since May 2014 in a number of universities across China.

Keeping in mind that youth is the future of ASEAN-China relations, ACC lecture series



will serve as a bridge of knowledge, mutual understanding and friendship among the general public, especially the young generation, and lay a solid foundation for the sustained development of ASEAN-China relations in years to come.

In combination with the lecture series, ACC made an official announcement to hold the “ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations” Essay Contest via various channels such as ACC Website and Microblog as well as some other printing materials in May 2014. Since then, ACC has immediately started to provide useful information in relation to the essay's topic by giving lectures to interested Chinese and foreign students in a number of Chinese universities to ensure their effective participation.

In the second half of May 2014, Ms. Lada Phumas, Director of Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD) of ACC, gave lectures on “ASEAN-China Relations” at the three universities in Xi'an and Chengdu. These included the visits to Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an University of Posts & Telecommunications, and Chengdu Southwest Petroleum University on 19, 20 and 27 May 2014 respectively.

The visits started out by productive bilateral meetings between Director Lada and high-level representatives of the universities (Prof. Zhang Jiancheng, Dean of the International School of Chinese Studies of Shaanxi Normal University, Prof. Wang Xiao Zheng, Vice President of Xi'an University of Posts & Telecommunications, and Prof. Wang Ling, Vice President of Chengdu Southwest Petroleum University) and followed by successful lectures. The Director briefed on roles and activities of ACC to enhance ASEAN-China relations under the

leadership of ACC Secretary-General Ma Mingqiang, objectives, working outline and expected outcomes of the essay contest project, designed by the IPRD of ACC. She expressed ACC's deep appreciation for the universities to join hands with ACC in raising awareness on ASEAN-China relations as the host universities.

The high-level representatives from the universities welcomed ACC lecture series and essay contest, and stood ready to render all possible cooperation to promote the implementation of the two projects among their universities' students. They also expressed their sincere gratitude to ACC for providing them a great opportunity by allowing their students to have an interactive dialogue and lecture with Director Lada, who is the Thai representative working at ACC, as well as to raise profile of their universities. It was expected that through the lectures

knowledge on ASEAN-China relations would be widely recognized among the students and faculties as well as the young generation in China who has played an important role to enhance ASEAN-China relations. Meanwhile, their universities would be able to make themselves known among ASEAN through the ASEAN Embassies' involvement in the activity.

The lectures at the above-mentioned three universities were very successful with a great number of participants of at approximately 600 students who were interested in the essay contest. The lectures were informative, interactive and productive. The students paid studious attention to the comprehensive information received on ASEAN, ASEAN-China relations and roles of ACC to enhance ASEAN-China relations and had shown their enthusiasm to submit their written essays.

中国—东盟中心“中国—东盟关系”系列讲座(2) ACC Lecture Series on "ASEAN-China Relations" (2)



2014年6月10日、11日,中国—东盟中心新闻公关部主任乐达·普马在河南工业大学(郑州)和长江师范学院(重庆)举行“中国—东盟关系”讲座。

在河南工业大学,大约有150名学生参加了讲座。同学们热情参与,积极互动。乐达与同学们分享了关于东盟、东盟共同体建设、东盟丰富多彩的文化的知识。她详细介绍了中国—东盟关系取得的进展,以及中国对东盟共同体建设的强有力支持。乐达还介绍了中国—东盟中心为促进中国和东盟相互理解、友谊、合作所发挥



的作用,以及中心举办的各项活动。她邀请同学们参与“中国—东盟中心杯—我眼中的中国—东盟关系”征文比赛,这是中国—东盟中心促进2014中国—东盟文化交流年的一项活动。同学们反响热烈,表示将积极投稿,期待在比赛中获奖。

在长江师范学院,乐达为该校来自欧洲和亚洲的外国留学生举行讲座,这在她举行的系列讲座中尚属首次。乐达向学生们介绍了东盟、中国—东盟关系以及中国—东盟关系在地区、全球层面的意义等信息。同学们十分



期待参与征文比赛，对有机会了解中国—东盟中心作为“一站式”信息和活动中心，促进中国—东盟贸易、投资、教育、文化和旅游合作的努力表示感谢。学院和学生们充分肯定中国—东盟中心新闻公关部在提供有用信息方面发挥的积极作用。

在讲座之外，乐达会见了河南工业大学副校长李利英教授。李副校长介绍了该校在粮食、植物油、食品安全和食物科技等领域教研情况，表示每年河南工业大学将举行相关领域培训研讨会，期待今后同感兴趣的东盟国家合作。李副校长赞赏中国—东盟中心为学校 and 东盟国家搭建交流平台，感谢中心向该校学生介绍中国—东盟关系的信息与政策。

乐达还会见了长江师范学院副院长蔡其勇教授以及该校国际交流合作处的同事。乐达介绍了中国—东盟中心为促进中国—东盟关系发挥的重要作用，介绍了中国—东盟关系发展情况。长江师范学院对中国—东盟中心取得的巨大成就印象深刻，期待与中心进一步合作，特别是在促进学院与东盟高校师生交流、在东盟国家推广学院职业学校等方面。

On 10 and 11 June 2014, Ms. Lada Phumas, Director of Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD) of ACC, gave lectures on "ASEAN-China Relations" at Henan University of Technology in Zhengzhou and Yangtze Normal University in Chongqing.

At Henan University of Technology, approximately 150 students attended the lecture. The students enthusiastically participated and engaged in the lecture. Director Lada shared with the students knowledge about ASEAN, ASEAN Community

building process and ASEAN diversified and colorful cultures. She elaborated on the achievements of ASEAN-China relations and gave examples of China's strong support to ASEAN Community building process. Director Lada also briefed on ACC's roles in promoting mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between ASEAN and China, and talked about ACC's various activities to fulfill its mandates. Director Lada invited the students to join the "ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations" essay contest, hosted by ACC and as a part to help promote 2014 ASEAN-China Cultural Exchange Year. The students responded passionately, promised to send articles to ACC, and were eager to win the prizes.

At Yangtze Normal University, Director Lada met with a big group of foreign exchange students both from Europe and Asia for the very first time during her lectures in various universities, and took this opportunity to brief them on ASEAN and ASEAN-China relations as well as a significance of ASEAN-China relations in regional and global agenda. The students also expressed their eagerness to join the essay contest and were grateful to learn more about ASEAN-China Centre as a one-stop information and activities centre to promote ASEAN-China cooperation in trade, investment, education, culture and tourism. The university and the students acknowledged a proactive role of Information and Public Relations Division of ACC in providing useful information of their interest.

Besides the lectures, Director Lada met with Professor Li Liying, Vice President of Henan University of Technology, who briefed on the university's keen educational and research areas in the areas of grain, plant oil, food safety and food sciences



& technology. Each year the university would organize a related training workshop and looked forward to cooperating further with some interested ASEAN countries. Vice President Li appreciated ACC's efforts in creating a platform for communication between the university and ASEAN as well as introducing information and policies in relation to ASEAN-China relations to the students.

Director Lada also met with Vice President Professor Cai Qiyong of Yangtze Normal University

and his team from the Division of International Cooperation & Exchange Office. Director Lada briefed on ACC's important roles in promoting ASEAN-China relations as well as provided information to raise awareness on ASEAN-China relations. The university was impressed by ACC's great achievements and looked forward to cooperating further with ACC, particularly on student and staff exchange with universities in ASEAN and a promotion of its vocational school to ASEAN.

中国—东盟中心“中国—东盟关系”系列讲座（3） ACC Lecture Series on "ASEAN-China Relations" (3)



2014年6月11日至12日，中国—东盟中心新闻公关部副主任曹婷赴宁波工程学院和南京师范大学，举行“中国—东盟关系”讲座。尽管学校正值考试季，有200多名学生参加了讲座。

曹婷首先介绍了中国—东盟关系从1991年对话伙伴、1997年睦邻互信伙伴，到2003年战略伙伴的发展历程。她强调了中国—东盟关系在双边、地区、国际层面的战略意义，展望了中国—东盟关系的未来发展，包括互联互通、自贸区升级版、社会人文交流等重点领域。曹婷表示，2014年是中国—东盟文化交流年。中国—东盟中心将努力促进中国与东盟全方位合作，特别是在促进人文互联互通方面。“中国—东盟中心杯—我眼中的中国—东盟关系”征文比赛，是中心庆祝中国—东盟文化交流年的具体举措。她鼓励同学们积极参与和支持中国—东盟关系的发展。

讲座后是自由问答环节。同学们就中国—东盟合作机制如何运行、中国与东盟互派留学生情况等感兴趣的问题，与讲座嘉宾开展互动。同学们纷纷表示，中国—东盟关系取得的巨大成绩令人印象深刻、振奋人心。他们热切期盼参与中国—东盟中心组织的征文比赛，表示将积极参与和支持中国—东盟关系的发展。许多同学还成为中国—东盟中心微博的新粉丝，表示将密切关注中国—东盟关系取得的新进展，关注中国—东盟中心举行的活动。

讲座期间，曹婷还拜会了宁波工程学院吕忠达院长和南京师范大学缪建东副校长，介绍了中国—东盟中心为促进中国—东盟贸易、投资、文化、教育、旅游合作所做的努力，对两所高校对中心举办系列讲座和征文比赛给予的大力支持表示衷心感谢。

吕忠达院长和缪建东副校长赞赏中国—东盟中心举办系列讲座和征文比赛，认为这为学生们了解中国—东盟关系、分享对中国—东盟关系的认知提供了宝贵机会。目前，两所高校分别有约30名和150名东盟留学生在该校学习。宁波工程学院和南京师范大学期待进一步扩展和深化同东盟高校的合作，期待中国—东盟中心提供宝贵的帮助和支持。

As part of the lecture series on ASEAN-China relations, Ms. Cao Ting, Deputy Director of Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD) of

ACC, gave lectures on “ASEAN-China Relations” at Ningbo University of Technology and Nanjing Normal University on 11 and 12 June 2014 respectively. More than 200 Chinese and ASEAN students participated in the lectures, despite the busy examination season.

Ms. Cao Ting started the lectures by briefing on the development of ASEAN-China relations from dialogue partnership in 1991, partnership of good-neighborliness and mutual trust in 1997 to strategic partnership in 2003. She highlighted the strategic significance of ASEAN-China relations in bilateral, regional and global aspects, and shared with the students the future development of ASEAN-China cooperation in priority areas of connectivity, upgraded CAFTA, social-cultural exchanges, etc.

Ms. Cao Ting expressed that 2014 marks the ASEAN-China Cultural Exchange Year. This year, ACC would make further efforts to facilitate ASEAN-China cooperation in all-round way, particularly people-to-people connectivity. “ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations” essay contest was one of ACC’s concrete efforts to celebrate the ASEAN-China Cultural Exchange Year. She encouraged the students to participate in and support ASEAN-China relations.

The lectures were followed by Q & A sessions, during which the students actively interacted with the lecturer and raised questions of interest, such as the operation of 10+1 mechanism, student exchanges between ASEAN and China, etc. The students responded warmly to the lecture, and were very much impressed and inspired by the great achievements scored in ASEAN-China relations. They expressed passion to join the ACC essay contest, and pledged to actively participate in and support the development of



ASEAN-China relations. Many of the students even became new fans of ACC Microblog, and were eager to follow closely the new progress of ASEAN-China relations and ACC activities in the future.

Besides the lectures, Ms. Cao Ting met with President of Ningbo University of Technology (NUT) Mr. Lv Zhongda, and Vice President of Nanjing Normal University (NNU) Mr. Miao Jiandong. She briefed on ACC’s roles and activities in promoting ASEAN-China cooperation in trade, investment, education, culture and tourism, and expressed heartfelt appreciation to NUT and NNU for rendering ACC strong support in implementing the lecture series and essay contest hosted by ACC.

President Lv Zhongda of NUT and Vice President Miao Jiandong of NNT commended ACC in conducting the lecture series and essay contest, which provided golden opportunities for the students to learn knowledge and share their understanding of ASEAN-China relations. Currently, about 30 ASEAN students and 150 ASEAN students are studying at NUT and NNT respectively. NUT and NNT looked forward to further deepening cooperation with ASEAN universities, and expected to receive valuable support and assistance from ACC.

中国—东盟中心“中国—东盟关系”系列讲座（4） ACC Lecture Series on "ASEAN- China Relations" (4)

2014年6月25日，中国—东盟中心新闻公关部主任乐达·普马前往青海省西宁市，在青海民族大学举行讲座。

讲座得到了100多名师生的热烈欢迎，包括中外学生、校方高级代表和学校教职工等。讲座重点介绍了

东盟的有关知识，包括东盟10国在2015年建成共同体的意义，以及中国和东盟对彼此的重要战略地位。讲座中的益智游戏和问答环节得到了学生们的热情参与。讲座向听众呈现了高水平、全方位的中国—东盟合作关系。讲座还介绍了中国—东盟中心促进公众特别是青年



人对中国—东盟关系认知的努力，因为青年是中国和东盟的未来。通过讲座，学生们还了解到中国—东盟中心举办的“我眼中的中国—东盟关系”征文比赛，作为促进2014中国—东盟文化交流年的一项活动。青海民族大学表示将全力支持活动举办，该校学生也对参加征文比赛表示了热情。为了今后教学实践，学校还对讲座进行了全程拍摄。

讲座前，乐达·普马主任与学校李生荣副校长进行了会谈。李副校长向中国—东盟中心代表团介绍了学校概况，并感谢中国—东盟中心向该校学生提供了解中国—东盟关系和中国—东盟中心的机会。李副校长建议中心继续举办相关讲座，介绍中国与东盟这一重要伙伴间的外交关系。李副校长和学校师生一道参与了两小时的讲座。

学校对讲座取得的成效非常满意。该校学生热切期盼参加征文比赛。该活动也将有利于该校在东盟国家的知名度。同时，青海民族大学也表达了继续与中国—东盟中心合作的意愿。

除讲座外，中国—东盟中心向该校图书馆提供了中心新闻通讯和中心出版物，方便该校学生了解更多中心的工作和活动。

On 25 June 2014, Ms. Lada Phumas, Director of Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD) of ASEAN-China Centre (ACC) gave the lecture at Qinghai University for Nationalities in Xining, Qinghai.

The lecture was warmly welcomed by a hundred of both Chinese and foreign students and the high-level representatives and staffs of the university. The lecture highlighted an introductory knowledge about ASEAN, a significance of a united 10 ASEAN Member States as a

Community by 2015 and a strategic importance of ASEAN to China and vice versa. The students were excited to join this interactive lecture via questions and answers. Cooperation between ASEAN and China was presented during the lecture demonstrating a high level and all-rounded fields of relationship. The lecture also encompassed ACC activities to bring ASEAN-China relations close to the general public, particularly to the young generation who is the future of ASEAN and China. ACC's concrete project on "ACC Cup-Understanding ASEAN-China Relations" was introduced to the students as one of ACC's activities to promote 2014 ASEAN-China Cultural Exchange Year. The university pledged a strong support to the project and the students were eager to take part in the essay contest. The university also made a video coverage of the lecture for a learning & teaching purpose.

Prior to the lecture, Director Lada met with Vice Present Li Shengrong who introduced the university to ACC delegation and expressed deep appreciation for ACC's efforts in providing the students and the university a great opportunity to learn about ASEAN-China relations as well as ACC. He commended ACC for conducting a meaningful and effective project in introducing useful knowledge on the diplomatic relations between China and its important partner like ASEAN. Vice President Li was also present during the 2-hour lecture together with the university staffs and students.

The university was pleased with the outcome of the lecture whereby the students enthusiastically looked forward to participating in the essay contest which could help raise profile of the university among ASEAN countries. The university expressed its readiness to further cooperate with ACC in the future.

Besides the lecture, ACC also contributed its Newsletter and publications to the university library where the students could learn more about the work and activities of ACC.

中国—东盟中心“中国—东盟关系”系列讲座（5） ACC Lecture Series on "ASEAN-China Relations" (5)



2014年7月6日，中国—东盟中心新闻公关部主任乐达·普马女士在北京交通大学举行讲座，副主任曹婷女士于7月2日在大连交通大学举行讲座。为进一步促进中国—东盟战略伙伴关系，提升公众对中国—东盟中心的认知，中国—东盟中心于2014年5月至7月在中国高校举办了“中国—东盟关系”系列讲座，北京交通大学和大连交通大学是此次系列讲座的最后两站。此前，中心已在陕西师范大学（西安）、西安邮电大学（西安）、西南石油大学（成都）、河南工业大学（郑州）、长江师范大学（重庆）、宁波工程学院（宁波）、南京师范大学（南京）和青海民族大学（西宁）等中国高校举行讲座。

在北京交通大学，约150名学生积极参加了讲座。乐达主任介绍了东盟，东盟当前工作重点——建设东盟共同体，即包括东盟政治安全共同体、东盟经济共同体和东盟社会文化共同体，东盟互联互通，东盟与对话伙伴关系等。讲座重点介绍了中国—东

盟关系的背景和发展历程，中国和东盟在双方战略伙伴关系中对彼此的重要意义，以及中国对东盟在东亚合作中发挥主导作用的支持。学生们还了解了中国—东盟中心为加强中国与东盟之间富有活力的关系所发挥的作用和举办的活动。乐达主任鼓励学生们参与中国—东盟中心征文竞赛，因为学生们是青年一代，是中国—东盟关系的未来，将在未来十年为促进双方关系发展做出积极贡献。

在大连交通大学的讲座中，曹婷副主任回顾了中国—东盟关系取得的令人瞩目的进展，以及双方战略伙伴关系取得的丰硕成果，包括建成中国—东盟自贸区、加强全方位互联互通，特别是在2014中国—东盟文化交流年背景下，人文互联互通日益密切。她期待，中国和东盟国家的学生不仅是中国—东盟关系的受益者，也是促进这一重要伙伴关系的参与者和支持者。她鼓励学生们参与征文比赛，分享大家对中国—东盟关系重要性的理解，并从青年



人的角度，为中国—东盟关系实现可持续、更好的发展提出建议。许多学生表达了对参加征文比赛的热情。

“中国—东盟关系”系列讲座是“中国—东盟中心杯—我眼中的中国—东盟关系”征文比赛的预热活动。征文比赛从2014年5月持续至10月，旨在提高公众特别是青年人对中国—东盟关系和中国—东盟中心的认知。

2014年7月31日是作文提交的截止日期，中国—东盟中心总共收到了168篇符合要求的作文，这些文章来自17所中国高校的学生们。

2014年9月底，在东盟国家驻华使馆工作人员的协助下，通过一套完整的评估体系，21篇获奖作文脱颖而出。

颁奖仪式于2014年10月23日于中国—东盟中心东盟厅如期举办。一些幸运的获奖者将有机会参观中国—东盟中心，领取奖杯和证书。同时，本次获奖文章将汇编成作品集，向相关高校、东盟国家驻华使馆发放。

On 6 July 2014, Ms. Lada Phumas, Director of Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD) of ASEAN-China Centre (ACC), gave the lecture at Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, while Ms. Cao Ting, Deputy Director of IPRD, gave the lecture at Dalian Jiaotong University, Dalian, on 2 July 2014. Beijing Jiaotong University and Dalian Jiaotong University were the last two universities in a roll which ACC had visited to

give the lectures on “ASEAN-China Relations” to further enhance ASEAN-China strategic partnership and to raise awareness about ACC from May-July 2014. ACC visited other universities around China including Shaanxi Normal University, Xi’an, Xi’an University of Posts & Telecommunications, Xi’an, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu, Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou, Yangtze Normal University, Chongqing, Ningbo University of Technology, Ningbo, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, and Qinghai University for Nationalities, Xining.

At Beijing Jiaotong University, at approximately 150 students actively participated in the lecture. Director Lada elaborated on ASEAN and its current focus on ASEAN Community building, comprising ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), ASEAN Connectivity and ASEAN in relations with its dialogue partners. Highlight was on ASEAN-China relations with its background and development, a significance of ASEAN in its strategic partnership with China in different dimensions and vice versa, as well as China's support for ASEAN centrality in regional cooperation frameworks in East Asia. The students were also equipped with knowledge about ACC, its roles and activities to further enhance the robust relationship between ASEAN and China. Director Lada encouraged the students to join ACC's essay contest as they represent a group of young generation who is the future of ASEAN-China relations and could positively contribute to the future relationship in the next decade to come.

During the lecture at Dalian Jiaotong University, Deputy Director Cao Ting reviewed the remarkable development of ASEAN-China relations and highlighted the fruitful achievements of ASEAN-China strategic partnership, including the realization of ASEAN-China Free Trade Area, and enhanced all-dimensional connectivity, particularly people-



to-people connectivity against the backdrop of 2014 ASEAN-China Cultural Exchange Year. She expressed expectations that the students in ASEAN and China shall not only be the beneficiaries of ASEAN-China relations, but also be participants and supporters of this important partnership. She encouraged the students to join the ACC essay contest, share their understanding of the significance of ASEAN-China relations as well as to give suggestions, from the youth's perspective, for the better and sustained development of ASEAN-China relations. Many students expressed eagerness to participate in the ACC essay contest.

The ACC lecture series on "ASEAN-China Relations" was a warming-up activity to promote "ACC Cup - Understanding ASEAN-China Relations" essay contest, initiated by ACC. The essay contest ran from May to October 2014, aiming to raise public awareness of ASEAN-China relations and ACC, especially among the young generation.

By the deadline of essay submission on 31 July 2014, ACC received qualified 168 essays from the students in 17 universities.

By the end of September 2014, 21 Prize Winners were selected through a reliable

grading system put forward to the officials from ASEAN Embassies in Beijing, who were the honorary judges of the contest.

A prize-awarding ceremony is scheduled to be held at ACC ASEAN Hall on 23 October 2014. The Prize Winners have a great opportunity to visit the ACC Secretariat, collect the trophies and the certificates from ACC. Besides, the prize-winning essays were compiled into ACC essay collection and ready to be distributed to the relevant universities and ASEAN Embassies in Beijing, etc.









中国 - 东盟中心作文集

ACC ESSAY COLLECTION



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