

14-18 April 2023

HERALD

Yenching Global Symposium 2023

Hainan, China

OVERVIEW

Yenching Global Symposium 2023

● INTRODUCTION

Peking University has been the foremost domestic academic setting for understanding China for over a century. The Yenching Academy of Peking University provides a rigorous Master's program for the interdisciplinary study of China. It aims to shape new generations of global citizens with a nuanced understanding of China.

As the flagship event of the Yenching Academy, the **Yenching Global Symposium (YGS)** is one of China's most selective and highly anticipated conferences on global affairs. Held every spring, the symposium is comprised of engaging lectures, panel discussions, and interactive sessions on topics surrounding China and the world. Each year, YGS features prominent and distinguished speakers from various fields, including esteemed scholars, eminent leaders, and experienced professionals. The symposium presents delegates with an unparalleled opportunity to learn from and exchange ideas with a diverse international group of experts from academia, government, and industry.

● MISSION

YGS provides a platform for emerging leaders, established practitioners, and Yenching Scholars around the globe to engage in interdisciplinary dialogues on China through the unique lens of the Yenching Academy of Peking University.

● VISION

By exploring key issues related to China and the world, YGS seeks to enable emerging leaders, established practitioners and Yenching Scholars to develop informed solutions to global problems.



因缘互生 共图未来
北京大学燕京学堂2023年全球青年中国论坛

AGENDA

14 April Fri

Welcome Dinner	18:00 - 20:00
Social Activities	20:00 - 21:00

15 April Sat

Opening Ceremony	09:00 - 10:30
Keynote	10:30 - 11:30
Lunch	11:30 - 13:00
Bai Xian Panel	13:00 - 14:30
Tea Break	14:30 - 15:00
Panels	15:00 - 16:30
Panels	16:30 - 18:00
Dinner	18:00 - 19:30
Panels	21:00 - 22:30

AGENDA

16 April Sun

Panel	09:00 - 10:45
Panels	11:00 - 12:30
Lunch & Poster Showcase	12:30 - 14:30
Panels	14:30 - 16:00
Beach	16:00 - 18:00
Dinner	18:00 - 19:30
Panels	21:00 - 22:30

17 April Mon

Yangpu Visit	08:30 - 15:30
Farm Visit	16:30 - 19:30

18 April Tue

Closing Ceremony	10:00 - 11:30
Museum Visit	13:00 - 15:00
Departure	15:00 - 23:59

OPENING CEREMONY

15 April, 09:00-10:30



On the morning of April 15, 2023, the 7th Yenching Global Symposium (YGS) officially commenced in Lingshui, Hainan. Since its establishment in 2016, as one of the most influential youth forums on China-related topics, the Yenching Global Symposium has successfully organized six editions. This forum is initiated and organized mainly by students from Yenching Academy of Peking University, aiming to empower young leaders, showcase China's development, listen to speakers from around the world, and provide a platform for professionals and young scholars to engage in interdisciplinary dialogues on China-related topics from diverse cultural perspectives. This year's YGS was once again held in person, carrying many expectations and reflecting countless efforts to bridge cultural and linguistic barriers.

In today's world, humanity faces numerous complex and intertwined problems, calling for constructive dialogues that transcend geographical and cultural boundaries. The Yenching Global Symposium 2023, with the theme **Humanity, Cartographies of Collaboration**, explored global issues from an interdisciplinary perspective, enabling young leaders to have a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of global challenges and opportunities. Together, they charted a new blueprint for Sino-foreign exchanges and cooperation. The forum attracted 278 outstanding young representatives from 55 countries and regions around the world, who gathered with experts and leaders from various fields to engage in in-depth dialogues about global opportunities and challenges.

OPENING CEREMONY

15 April, 09:00-10:30

At the opening ceremony, students from the High School Affiliated To Minzu University Of China - Hainan Campus In Lingshui performed a lively and enthusiastic bamboo dance to welcome the distinguished guests and delegates. Subsequently, a video took everyone on a journey to relive the brilliant moments of the Yenching Global Symposium.



Tan Hong Kai, Chair of the 7th Yenching Global Symposium and a Yenching Scholar from Singapore, presided over the opening ceremony and delivered the opening address. Amid an increasingly complex and uncertain international environment, he quoted a line from the Tao Te Ching: *“The difficult undertakings in the world all start with what is easy. The great undertakings in the world all begin with what is small.”* As future leaders, young scholars should examine issues rationally and objectively, strive to foster mutual understanding, trust, and goodwill, and always stay close to the ground. As global citizens who share weal and woe in an interconnected, interdependent, and intertwined world facing intractable fissures and acute polarizations, he called on young leaders to respect and approach differences with humility and curiosity, recognise our own biases, interrogate widely held assumptions which marginalize certain voices to the periphery, transcend whatever that divides us, and recognise, embrace, and assert our common humanity.



Cai Zhaohui, Deputy Governor of Hainan Province, expressed a warm welcome to the guests on behalf of the People's Government of Hainan Province and extended sincere wishes for the success of the forum. He mentioned that since the establishment of the Hainan Free Trade Zone, Hainan Province has made remarkable achievements in exploring and advancing the construction of a Free Trade Port with Chinese characteristics. He pointed out that youths are an important force for driving world progress, and the convening of the Yenching Global Symposium in Hainan complements the construction of the Free Trade Port. He expressed his hope that this forum could provide a new window for outstanding young people from around the world to understand China and the Free Trade Port, and together create a world of lasting peace, universal security, common prosperity, openness, inclusiveness, and beauty, injecting new impetus into a better life for humanity.



**The difficult undertakings in the world all start with what is easy.
The great undertakings in the world all begin with what is small.**

OPENING CEREMONY

15 April, 09:00-10:30



Vice President of Peking University **Sun Qingwei** expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the university to the Hainan Provincial Government for their strong support for this event. He reviewed the origin of the Yenching Global Symposium, affirming the positive explorations made by students from a cross-cultural and interdisciplinary perspective to understand the relationship between China and the world. This forum, which has moved from Peking University to Hainan, is vital in the cooperation between the two sides. Youth are the future of the nation and the hope of the world, and they are the backbone in promoting global peace and building a community with a shared future for mankind. Facing talented young people from around the world, he encouraged everyone to deepen their understanding of China in a practical way and play an active role in promoting mutual understanding among people of all countries.



In her speech, **Cao Xiankun**, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Hainan Provincial Department of Education and Director of the Management Bureau of the Li'an International Education Innovation Pilot Zone in Hainan Lingshui, welcomed everyone to Lingshui. The Li'an International Education Park, jointly built by the Ministry of Education and Hainan Province, is an important platform for the construction of Hainan's international education innovation. Since its establishment in 2020, the park has been committed to promoting openness in the field of education as its core mission, striving to create a new highland for educational reform and innovation in China, and an important platform for international educational exchange and mutual learning. Cao Xiankun believes that under the theme of "Interconnectedness and Collaboration for the Future," young people from China and abroad can gain knowledge, exchange ideas, and establish friendships through dialogue, and continue to promote cultural exchanges and mutual learning between China and foreign countries.

OPENING CEREMONY

15 April, 09:00-10:30



Finally, **Dong Qiang**, Dean of the Yenqing Academy of Peking University, delivered a speech. He expressed gratitude to the Hainan Provincial Government, Peking University, the Bai Xian Foundation, and other leaders and renowned scholars for their keen attention and strong support. He reviewed the themes of the Yenqing Global Symposium since 2016. The theme and logo design of this year's symposium, "Interconnectedness and Collaboration for the Future," highlights the integration of Hainan's regional characteristics and international openness. Dean Dong introduced the compulsory course of the Yenqing Academy, "China in Transition," which is characterized by field research. In a sense, as one of the pioneering areas of China's reform and opening-up, Hainan is also at the forefront of China's pursuit of development and transformation and its integration into the world.

He emphasized that in recent years, the Yenqing Academy has attracted the best students from around the world who have shown strong interest in China's issues. Through their studies and internships, they have truly understood the momentum of China's peaceful development and experienced the goodwill of the Chinese people. He believes that this trip to Hainan will allow our international students to have a better understanding of the intensity of China's reform and opening-up, and through this symposium, they will disseminate the current development status and future prospects of Hainan to the world, enabling more young people around the world to understand the tangible achievements of China's transformation and comprehensive development.



开幕式

4月15日, 09:00-10:30
代表记者: 王书韵, 杨新颖



四月芳菲, 琼州潮涌。2023年4月15日上午, 第七届全球青年中国论坛 (Yenching Global Symposium, 下简称 YGS) 在海南陵水正式开幕。从2016年至今, 作为围绕中国议题最具影响力的青年盛会之一, 全球青年中国论坛已经成功举办过六届。论坛主要由北京大学燕京学堂学生发起并筹办, 旨在汇聚青年力量、展现中国发展、倾听世界声音, 为世界各地的专业人士和青年学子提供一个平台, 从多元文化视角出发, 对中国相关议题开展跨学科对话。本届论坛回归线下, 承载着许多期待, 也凝聚了无数跨越语言边界、实现价值互通的切实努力。

当今世界, 人类面临诸多复杂交织的问题, 呼唤着超越地域和文化的建设性对话。2023年全球青年中国论坛以“**因缘互生, 共图未来**”互 **manity: Cartographies of Collaboration** 为主题, 从跨学科视角探讨全球议题, 让青年领袖对全球挑战和机遇有更深入和更全面的了解, 共同擘画中外交流、合作的新蓝图。本次论坛共有来自全世界55个国家和地区的278名优秀青年代表出席, 他们将与各行各业的专家、领袖汇聚一堂, 开展深度对话, 共商全球机遇与挑战。

开幕式上, 中央民族大学附属中学海南陵水分校的同学们带来了热情欢快的竹竿舞, 欢迎与会嘉宾和代表的到来。接着, 一段视频带大家回顾了YGS一路走来的精彩瞬间。

第七届全球青年中国论坛主席、燕京学堂2022级新加坡学生 **Hong Kai Tan (陈泓恺)** 主持并致辞。当前世界不稳定性、不确定性日趋加剧, 国际环境纷繁复杂。他引用了《道德经》中的一句话: “图难于其易, 为大于其细。天下难事, 必作于易; 天下大事, 必作于细。”青年学子, 作为未来的建设者, 应努力打破阻碍相互理解的藩篱, 在书本和课堂之外开展调查研究, 触摸中国脉搏。他期待本次论坛可以为青年提供平台与纽带, 共同探究时代变革下的中国与世界。

海南省副省长**蔡朝晖**代表海南省人民政府, 对嘉宾的到来表达了热烈的欢迎, 对论坛的举办表达了诚挚的祝福。他表示, 海南省自成立经济特区以来, 逐步探索, 稳步推进中国特色自由贸易港建设, 取得了卓越成效。蔡朝晖指出, 青年是推动世界进步的重要力量, 全球青年中国论坛在海南召开, 与自贸港建设相得益彰。他祝愿本次论坛能够为来自世界各地的优秀青年了解中国、了解自贸港提供一扇新的窗口, 共同创造一个持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界, 为人类美好生活持续注入新动力。

开幕式

4月15日, 09:00-10:30

代表记者: 王书韵, 杨新颖



北京大学副校长**孙庆伟**代表学校向海南省政府对本次活动的大力支持表示衷心感谢。他回顾了燕京学堂全球青年中国论坛的缘起,肯定了同学们从跨文化、跨学科的视角,为理解中国与世界关系作出的积极探索。此次论坛走出北大、走进海南,为双方的合作注入了新的活力。青年是国家的未来、世界的希望,是促进全球和平、构建人类命运共同体的中坚力量。面对来自世界各地的青年才俊,他勉励大家更加深入、切实地了解中国,为促进各国人民民心相通发挥积极作用。

海南省教育厅党委书记、海南陵水黎安国际教育创新试验区管理局局长**曹献坤**在致辞中表示,欢迎大家来到陵水。黎安国际教育园区由教育部和海南省共建,是海南国际教育创新岛建设的重要平台。2020年启动建设以来,园区一直以促进教育领域的对外开放为核心使命,致力于打造中国教育改革创新的新高地、中外教育交流互鉴的重要平台和集中展示窗口。曹献坤相信,在“因缘互生,共图未来”的主题下,中外青年朋友能够通过对话收获知识、交流思想、建立友谊,持续推动中外文明交流互鉴。

最后,北京大学燕京学堂院长**董强**致辞。董强院长对海南省政府、北京大学、百贤基金会相关领导,以及各位知名学者的热切关注、大力支持表达了感谢。他回顾了2016年以来全球青年中国论坛的历届主题。今年“互manity”的主题与会徽设计,着重彰显了海南地域特色及国际开放程度的契合。董强院长介绍了燕京学堂“转型中的中国”(China in Transition)这门以实地调研为主要特色的必修课,在某种意义上,作为中国改革开放的先行示范区之一,海南也走在了中国经济追求发展转型、走向世界的最前沿。他强调,燕京学堂这几年迎来了来自全球最优秀的学子,他们显示出对于中国问题的强烈关注,并在学习和实习的过程中,真正了解到中国的和平发展势头,感受到中国人民的良好善意。他相信海南之行,将使得我们的国际学生更好地了解中国改革开放的力度,并通过此次论坛,将海南的发展现状与未来前景传播到世界各地,使更多世界青年了解中国改革开放与全面发展的切实成果。

“Scholars and friends, education is the true future. Standing on education means standing on the future, and standing on the future means standing on students. The significance of a global forum spontaneously organized by scholars lies in our confidence in young people, students, and the future.”

—Dean Dong Qiang

Moderator



Connections in Collections: Affinities between East and West

15 April, 10:30 - 11:30; Written by YIPEI LU

Under the auspices of the Yenching Academy's Associate Dean, Brent Haas, delegates from the Yenching Global Symposium had the opportunity to engage in cordial discussions with **Dr. Martin Powers** and **Dr. Katherine R. Tsiang**.

Dr. Powers, a renowned Sinologist, art historian, and Visiting Chair Professor in the History of Art at Peking University, espoused the philosophical tenets of Confucius and their resonances in modern American political philosophy. He underscored the importance of intellectual exchanges between the United States and China as a foundation for fruitful dialogue and international collaboration. Additionally, Dr. Powers emphasized the Confucian notion that rulers must possess wisdom and virtue to pursue society's common good while advocating for embracing difference and aversion to judgment.

Meanwhile, **Dr. Tsiang** delivered a compelling lecture on "Digital Technologies for Cultural Heritage Research and Preservation: East-West Mediation and Collaboration." Drawing upon the Center for the Art of East Asia (CAEA) at the University of Chicago's commitment to merging modern technology and innovative research methods, Dr. Tsiang highlighted various interdisciplinary and cross-lingual projects that explored new paradigms for digital preservation and research of East Asian art, aiming at promoting its dissemination and acceptance globally. She also delved into the evolution of digital modeling techniques for sculpture refurbishment and restoration. During the subsequent Q&A session, Dr. Powers and Dr. Tsiang suggested ways to explore the cultural kinship between the East and the West, foster cross-country cooperation, and address the opportunities and challenges arising from the advent of technology for more authentic international discourse.

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**Be tolerant of difference and do not be judgmental
—Dr. Martin Powers**

Connections in Collections: Affinities between East and West

4月15日, 10:30 - 11:30; 代表记者: 杨新颖

北京大学艺术学院教授包华石 (Martin Powers) 与芝加哥大学艺术史系东亚艺术中心副主任蒋人和 (Katherine R. Tsiang), 进行了题为“藏品之间: 探索东西文化情缘”的主题分享, 燕京学堂副院长何必 (Brent Haas) 主持对话活动。包华石教授以爱默生、梭罗、本杰明·富兰克林、杰斐逊等美国思想家举例, 讲述了孔子的修己、仁爱等思想在美国现当代政治哲学中的回响。

蒋人和教授则带来了题为“用数字技术进行文化遗产研究和保护: 东西方的调与合作”的精彩讲座。她以翔实的案例表明, 芝加哥大学东亚艺术中心坚持结合现代科技与新兴研究方法, 探索东亚艺术数字化保存和研究的新范式。针对现场提出的问题, 两位学者在如何切入东西方文化亲缘研究、如何开展跨国别合作、如何应对ChatGPT带来的机遇与挑战等方面给出了建议。



Hosted by Associate Professor **Ha Wei** from Peking University, the forum discussion *"Investing in a Shared Future: A New Generation of East Asian Relations"* brought together a group of experts on trilateral cooperation to discuss the future of East Asian relations, with a special focus on the future of collaboration between China, Japan and Korea (CJK).

Former Ambassador Cheng Yonghua, one of the first students sent to study in Japan by the Chinese government and former Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, emphasized the economic importance of the ASEAN region as a rapidly growing economic zone, while also commenting on the interconnectedness of trilateral trade and cooperation between CJK. **Ou Boqian**, Secretary-General of the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS), elaborated on the importance of both trilateral relationships and the role of young people in the next generation of East Asia relations, citing a multitude of youth initiatives that her organization has championed to combat the challenges to cooperation.

Investing in a Shared Future: A New Generation of East Asian Relations

15 April, 13:00 - 14:30
Written by SASKIA GILMOUR



Professor Emeritus and Special Adviser to President Moon Jae-in, Moon Chung-in echoed the need for young people to actively engage in trilateral exchange and understanding, while urging young people to learn from the lessons of the past and avoid block diplomacy and similar challenges that are emerging in transnational relationships. **Bai Xian Scholar Dang Dao Nguyen** closed the discussion with a reflection that youth have a tendency to be more optimistic and innovative, but that East Asian relations require an approach that is also intergenerational, with older generations supporting the efforts and initiatives of the young. He concluded that the future generation of East Asia relations should espouse the "Three Os" of "Optimistic", "Open" and "Opportunities".

All panelists shared the view that youth and cooperation are key to enabling peace and common prosperity in East Asia. It is clear from the discussion that the future of East Asia relations must require an attitude of respect and tolerance of different cultures, together with openness and solidarity; above all, cooperation and engagement are the most important priorities for these national partners.

共建未来： 东亚国际关 系的新一代

4月15日, 13:00 - 14:30

代表记者：王博涵

百贤分论坛“共建未来：东亚国际关系的新一代”由北京大学教育学院副院长、长聘副教授哈巍主持，旨在探讨东亚国际关系的未来发展以及青年人能够发挥的作用。

中日友好协会常务副会长，中国前驻马来西亚、韩国、日本大使程永华的发言主题为“扩大合作 共同发展”，并以东亚各国之间的政治、经贸、文化联系等视角为切入对东亚各国的因缘互生，互联互通进行了深入剖析。他强调，东亚各国命运相连，应当摒弃新冷战思维，共同促进东亚地区持续发展。中日韩合作秘书处秘书长欧渤芊简要介绍了中日韩合作秘书处（Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat, TCS）的起源与使命及三边合作的现状。她指出，青年是塑造东亚未来发展及中日韩三国未来关系的关键因素，促进中日韩三国青年之间的对话往来已然成为TCS的核心工作。

“我们无法改变过去，但可以塑造未来（We cannot change our past, but we can shape our future）”

——中日韩合作秘书处秘书长欧渤芊

韩国延世大学名誉教授、韩国总统统一外交安全事务前特别助理文正仁指出，长期以来，尽管经济制度各不相同，东亚地区国家在经济上高度互联、和谐共生。但随着美国加快构建亚太“小多边”机制，加强对华政治与经济竞争，东亚地区的紧张氛围日渐加重，对东亚的未来发展构成了重大挑战。他强调，青年人是塑造未来的重要力量，应在相关议题中积极发挥作用，通过相互交流与对话为地区国家关系的未来发展做出更大贡献。北京大学燕京学堂百贤学者阮登道结合自身学习和工作经历分享了青年人在国际关系发展中所能发挥的作用。他用三个“O”来总结他的体悟，即Optimistic（乐观），Open（开放），Opportunities（机会）。他强调，东亚青年一代应当对地区未来发展及青年在其中能起到的作用保持乐观，并呼吁代际之间对观点与理念的交流保持开放态度，积极把握互动与对话的机会。

“我相信我们已经播下希望的种子，多边主义之花终将绽放（I believe we have sown the seeds of hope today, and the flowers of multilateralism will bloom someday）”

——北京大学燕京学堂百贤学者阮登道



15 April, 15:00 - 16:30

Written by SEAN TAN

The “*Neighboring Partners: China and Southeast Asia*” panel, hosted by Associate Professor of Political Science **Li Xiaojun**, offered a comprehensive overview of the current situation in Southeast Asia. According to him, this region has seen increasing importance in the global arena under the geopolitical competition between China and the United States.

Chan Heng Chee, Ambassador-at-Large for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Singapore, began the discussion by shedding light on the historical relationship between China and Southeast Asia, which dates back to the Ming Dynasty and has continued to evolve throughout the 20th century. However, Chan said, for China to build greater strategic trust in the region, it must first solve the South China Sea disputes and the Mekong River issue.

Neighboring Partners: China and Southeast Asia



On US-China Competition within Southeast Asia

Richard Heydarian, a senior lecturer at the University of the Philippines, said that, despite heightened geopolitical tensions, the region is also experiencing the rise of a dynamic multipolar order. “ASEAN countries are emerging middle powers,” noted Heydarian, adding that they have autonomy in choosing who to align with based on their national and regional interests.

Dr. Zhai Kun, a professor from Peking University, echoed these sentiments, emphasizing that ASEAN’s Indo Pacific strategy represents a new attempt at creating an inclusive regional order. “We should change our perspective [of picking a side] and observe what happens in the region,” he said.

Moving Forward

Dr. Piti Srisangnam, Executive Director of the ASEAN Foundation, stressed that China’s relationship with Southeast Asia is a serious topic that requires careful consideration and analysis. By being good neighbors and working collaboratively, China and Southeast Asia can help promote regional stability which will drive economic growth and development.



纵 观历史，1972年有着极为重要的意义。新加坡外交部巡回大使，新加坡前驻美国大使陈庆珠认为，中美关系缓和为全世界都创造了政治空间。然而时过境迁，今天的我们时常会生发“第二次冷战是否到来”的疑惑。菲律宾大学亚洲中心高级讲师**Richard Heydarian**教授认为，这终归不是真正的冷战，因为东南亚国家并不需要在中国和美国之间选边站。不仅如此，许多东盟国家也在期待来自印度、日本、韩国、欧洲的投资与地区作用。北京大学区域与国别研究院副院长、国际关系学院教授**翟崑**主要围绕“美国的地区领导力”“东盟的创建”“中国的崛起”与“中国-东盟和平发展”四个奇迹作简要介绍。

东盟基金会执行董事**Piti Srisangnam**先生指出，自2009年中国一直是东盟的第一大贸易伙伴，与此同时，东盟也是中国的第二大贸易伙伴，贸易额仅次于美国，这本身就是第四个奇迹的真实写照。

未来是否有第五个奇迹？人们很难去推演未来，但一个中国-美国-东盟的和平发展的时代是全世界共同所期待的。因此，东盟尤其重视对青年领袖的培养与塑造显得尤其重要，并先后创建多个实习项目供青年人可以积累经验、增长才干，从而更好认识当下的世界。

4月15日, 15:00 - 16:30
代表记者：段浩然

“

东南亚国家并不需要在中国和美国之间选边站。不仅如此，许多东盟国家也在期待来自印度、日本、韩国、欧洲的投资与地区作用。

—Richard Heydarian

The Past is Present: The Contemporary Relevance of Chinese History

15 April, 15:00 - 16:30

Written by SASKIA GILMOUR



This special panel discussion moderated by **Dr. Zach Fredman**, Assistant Professor at Duke Kunshan University, brought together four prominent historians. Through a series of considered discussions and presentations from each speaker, the panel provided an examination on how history and the writing of history can help shape our contemporary national and transnational identities.

● History as a Tool for Constructing a National Identity

Professor **Endymion Wilkinson**, renowned for authoring *“Chinese History: A New Manual,”* discussed how our national histories are closely linked to our national identities, declaring that without a national history, it is impossible to establish a national identity. This elaborated on Professor **Ge Jianxiong**’s comments, which exposed that national histories and how they are told are subject to varied perspectives and values. He therefore urged for a universal standard for interpreting history, suggesting that listening to how individual nations tell their own histories can help build a bridge of understanding.

● The Selectiveness of History

Professor of Chinese Studies at the University of Adelaide, **Gao Mobo**, reiterated the concept that history is “constructed” and that history is the act of “constructing stories.” Professor **John Delury** of Yonsei University, who recently published the book *“Agents of Subversion,”* continued to discuss the selectiveness of history, noting that history and how it’s told highlights what we want to remember and what we’re trying to forget.

● The Role of the Historian

All panelists were united on the need to further explore transnational histories, rather than isolated national historical narratives. Professor Delury declared the role of the historian as that of becoming “a raft across the river,” using transnational histories as a tool to break down simplistic dichotomies and transcend individual national narratives. The panelists promoted the idea of using a tool to bring people together, expressing a need to focus on the fundamental shifts happening in society, while searching for uniting concepts and narratives.

过去就是现在：中国历史的当代意义

4月15日, 15:00 - 16:30

代表记者：邱淑怡



“过去就是现在：中国历史的当代意义”专题由昆山杜克大学历史学助理教授傅知行（Zach Fredman）主持，汇集了来自中外不同研究领域 的历史学者，共同探讨历史的“工具化”。

复旦大学历史地理所文学系特聘高级教授葛剑雄提出，历史有两个面向，一是事实本身，二是如何阐释。与会学者都认为，历史在不断阐释中被工具化、政治化，因为历史不仅关于个人身份认同，也关乎民族国家认同，以及建立在此之上的民族利益。正如阿德莱德大学中国研究教授高默波所言，过去只有被讲述，才成为历史，所有的历史都基于当代意义被叙述与重新叙述。

我们应该如何应对历史的“工具化”？与会学者给出了不同的答案。葛剑雄教授指出，如何阐释历史，无需追求统一，只有相互存疑，才能走向有共识的未来，同时强调学术应与政治保持距离。欧盟前驻华大使魏根深（Endymion Wilkinson）认为，对于历史的“工具化”，那是各国都有的现象，相比于中国对西方的了解，西方并不了解中国，文化传播使得世界更好地了解中国，而不是仅仅将其视作贸易对象。高默波教授则提出，对于非西方学者来说，关键在于如何构建令人信服的“新历史”。首尔延世大学国际研究生院中国研究教授德勒里（John Delury）提及自己对于中韩历史的研究，这正是超越国界与民族主义叙述的一次尝试，并期待听到中国读者的意见。

傅知行教授总结了以上各位学者的发言，如他所说，历史作为工具，既可以团结也可以分裂人类，并和与会学者探讨了如何“利用”历史，以促进相互包容和理解。



Carrying All Ships: Confronting Inequalities in Global Development

Moderated by Assistant Professor **Castiel Chen Zhuang** of Peking University, this panel discussion touched on the development of global inequality over the last 200 years, and the impact of China's more recent rise on global development.

15 April, 16:30 - 18:00
Written by CHERYL YAU



Development of global inequality

In his opening remarks, **Branko Milanović**, Research Professor at City University of New York, presented key statistics, noting that the gap between 'the West' (United States and the Western Europe) and 'the rest' had been broadening since the Industrial Revolution, but started declining in the 2000s with the growth of China and India. All panelists were in broad agreement that there are systematic challenges to development; for instance, **Robert Wade**, Professor of Political Economy and Development at London School of Economics, highlighted the insight that "developing countries integrate into the world economy with low-yielding assets and high-yielding liabilities," while **Li Anshan**, Professor at Peking University, spoke of the need for developing countries to re-imagine the "rules of the game."

The panelists also discussed key trends and events with potential to modify the global income distribution. When asked about the impact of the development of AI technologies like ChatGPT, Professor **Milanović** was optimistic that it can enable more of the developing world to join a global white-collar labor force but cautioned that this could threaten the position of the existing middle-class in developed countries and create political discontent.

China's rise

Professor **Milanović** posited that China's more active role in global development has had a positive impact, as developing countries now have greater choice. While Professor **Wade** concurs, he notes that it will be critical to see how China cooperates with other global creditors to restructure debts for developing countries. Professor **Li** chimed in, noting that China's economic rise— especially as a large non-Western country— has also served as inspiration to other developing countries. That said, he emphasized that China's "development model" is not directly replicable as every country has its own unique history and culture.

同舟共济： 应对全球发展中的不平等

4月15日, 16:30 - 18:00

代表记者：冯炯



本次论坛邀请到了美国纽约市立大学客座教授，世界银行研究部前首席经济学家**布兰科·米兰诺维奇（Branko Milanović）**、伦敦政治经济学院(LSE)政治经济与发展系教授**罗伯特·维德（Robert Wade）**与北京大学国际关系学院荣休教授、北京大学亚非研究所所长、摩洛哥学院准会员**李安山**教授作为嘉宾出席圆桌会议，北京大学经济学院资源、环境与产业经济学系助理教授**庄晨**担任主持人，嘉宾们就全球不平等现象的发展和影响因素以及中国在应对全球不平等中发挥的作用进行了深入和多角度的讨论交流。

布兰科教授首先回顾了从19世纪到现如今全球不平等的发展趋势，指出中国及其他亚洲国家的发展是20世纪末开始全球不平等程度下降的重要原因。而未来全球不平等的发展趋势，将由印度和非洲国家是否能够在未来复制中国经验决定。随后，**罗伯特**教授指出全球资源分配发展中国家的大量资源转移到了发达国家，“发展中国家正在以低收益资产和高收益负债的形式融入世界经济”。**李安山**教授则指出，当下的世界经济体系和政治因素同样是全球不平等的重要影响因素。提问环节，三位教授针对参会青年代表提出的有关数字鸿沟、第四次工业革命、全球收入再分配对不平等的影响问题展开了观点多元的讨论。

“

发展中国家正在以低收益资产和高收益负债的形式融入世界经济。

—罗伯特·维德

Sowing Seeds of Sustainability: Green Development at Home and Abroad

15 April, 16:30 - 18:00

Written by MARIANNE GUNNARSSON



Moderated by **Li Yifei**, Assistant Professor of Environmental Studies at NYU Shanghai and Global Network Assistant Professor at NYU, this lecture engaged four individuals in the sphere of environmental policy and climate change: **Lv Zhi**, Professor at the School of Life Sciences of PKU as well as the Executive Director of the PKU Center for Nature and Society; **Erik Solheim**, Senior Adviser at the World Resources Institute, Former Minister of Environment and International Development of Norway, and Former Executive Director of the UN Environment Program; **Zhang Qingliang**, President of the Hainan Ecological Institute; and finally **Zhu Shouqing**, Head of China Climate Action at the World Economic Forum.

Mr. Solheim spoke first, articulating that China is in the lead in terms of environmental initiatives seeking to reduce carbon emissions or increase nature-based solutions like high-speed rail, forest planting, and carbon sequestration. He further stressed the need for the world to look upon decarbonizing as an opportunity for new businesses and jobs; something that is good for both economy and ecology.

Next spoke Mr. Zhang, who more directly discussed the climate crisis and referenced the record-breaking summer heat in Europe of 2022. He stated the need for the world to radically change our ways of life and consumption practices, while highlighting China's ability to fit environmental progress and initiatives into its traditional ideals and socialist ideology.

He applauded President Xi's recent environmental initiatives and also highlighted the dramatic decrease in pollution, particularly PM 2.5 counts, during the years of the pandemic in China. Zhang finally noted that "environmental protection has no national borders," and that the Internet is our common point; that is, we must work together across countries to directly confront the climate crisis.

In line with Mr. Zhang's speech, **Mr. Zhu** further called for a complete paradigm shift and overhaul of life as we know it to address the climate crisis. Decarbonization, Zhu said, will take the combined efforts of many different fields and sectors, including technology and finance.

Professor **Lv Zhi** then took a different angle to address positive systemic environmental change, aiming her thoughts at the role of the individual in society. Professor Lv noted that a big concern of today's world is the incredible loss of biodiversity across the planet—what is known today as the Sixth Extinction. To combat this phenomenon, Lv articulated that the individual should look to PKU's campus for inspiration. PKU is now officially designated as a conservation area, and 240 species of China's total of 1400 call PKU's campus home, owing to the work of citizen scientists, who fought for the designation of PKU as a conservation area. According to Lv, "everyone should consider themselves as an initiator...make your life have meaning too."

播种绿色： 中国和世界的可持续发展

4月15日, 16:30 - 18:00; 代表记者: 杜昕然



在上海纽约大学环境学助理教授、纽约大学全球特聘助理教授李逸飞的主持下，四位国内外学者就绿色与可持续发展相关议题展开了深入的探讨，发表了自己的见解。

首先，世界资源研究所高级顾问的埃里克·索尔海姆（Erik Solheim）提出，在全球面临严重环境问题的背景下，中国除了进行环境保护教育外，在绿色出行、绿色技术创新等领域也有很大的和市场空间和机会，特别是在新能源汽车等领域为全球创造了节能减排的样本。

海南省生态研究院院长张庆良作了题为“人与自然和谐共生，青年携手创建未来”的主题演讲，从珍视全球生态问题讲起，提出要将生态文明建设放在突出位置，并重视青年人在绿水青山建设中的主导作用。

世界经济论坛大中华区气候行动总负责人朱寿庆先生提出为了可持续发展，社会需要做出转型，并强调金融系统对于新能源汽车等绿色发展领域的支持作用以及青年的力量。

北京大学生命科学学院教授、北京大学自然保护与社会发展研究中心执行主任吕植教授，用北大生态保护区和自然爱好者自上而下收集鸟类数据的生动例子，表明任何人在任何地点都能够进行生态保护、为环保做出自己的贡献。

在整场活动中，国际合作以及青年一代的作用作为两个重要主题，被反复提及和讨论。正如张庆良所说的：

“青年代表希望和明天，既是今天生态建设的参与者、建设者，也是明天的受益者。青年需要保持思想观念的先进性，探索人与自然和谐相处的技术和理论、汲取经验和教训，做环保公民，做绿水青山守护者。”

—张庆良

From Realpolitik to Clashing Civilizations: New Frontiers in International Relations

15 April, 21:00 - 22:30; Written by WALTER STREETER



Moderator **Ayşe Zarakol** (Professor in International Relations, Emmanuel College) welcomed **Amitav Acharya** (Distinguished Professor, School of International Service, American University), **Peter Katzenstein** (Walter S. Carpenter Jr. Professor of International Studies, Cornell University) and **Rana Mitter** (Professor of the History and Politics of Modern China, St. Cross College, Oxford University) for a talk on the rise of civilizational discourse in modern geopolitics.

● What is a Civilization?

Professors **Acharya**, **Katzenstein**, and **Mitter** all questioned the use that the discourse on civilizational conflict has in understanding international relations and the challenges of defining a civilization.

Professor **Archaya** noted that politicians who use the term "civilization" today often see its potential for regime security. This made it appreciably different from how post-colonial leaders like Sun Yat Sen and Jawaharlal Nehru used the concept to navigate their countries' engagement with the international community on their terms.

Professor **Katzenstein** added that in most political discourse, civilization has become overly simplistic, "a world of black and white," where civilizations are mapped with clearly delineated borders that do not match real life. He concluded that civilizational clash and realpolitik are both old ideas and that the modern world needs new concepts.

● Where do Civilizations fit into the discourse?

Despite the shortcomings of theories of civilizational clashes, Professor **Mitter** did not feel that the idea should be dismissed entirely but needed to be more thoroughly examined. Starting with the idea that civilizations interact by clashing, he pointed to the history of Chinese Buddhism as an example of how different civilizations can interact peacefully and constructively. Additionally, it shows how immigrant communities could exist as a civilization outside of the states that originally represented them and within the Chinese context. Scholars should increasingly move towards an understanding of Chinese civilizations that are pluralistic in nature.

国关前沿： 从现实政治到文明冲突

4月15日, 21:00 - 22:30; 代表记者: 王博涵



01

4月15日, “国关前沿: 从现实政治到文明冲突”分论坛在剑桥大学国际关系教授Ayşe Zarakol主持下顺利举行。本节论坛围绕“文明冲突论”展开, 并针对其当代适用性、文化在国际关系中的作用, 以及地缘政治的未来进行讨论。

02

联合国教科文组织跨国挑战与治理中心主席、华盛顿特区美利坚大学国际事务学院国际关系杰出教授安明傅 (Amitav Acharya) 在发言中指出, 国际关系中的大量实例并不支持文明冲突论, 其持久生命力源于各国政府建构合法性并解释其政策的努力。针对日渐兴起的文化本质主义 (Culture essentialism) 思潮, 安明傅教授认为, 这一思想同样是各国政府为解释其对外政策、应对国内政治压力而使用的理论工具。

03

美国康奈尔大学国际研究教授 Peter Katzenstein 首先围绕什么是国际关系理论中的“新”展开讨论。他指出, 许多所谓的新发现只是用新的数据或案例验证既有的经典理论, 并没有新的理论创造。针对当前主要的国际关系理论, 包括现实主义、自由主义、文明冲突论等, Katzenstein 教授认为, 现行理论均为观察国际政治提供了自己的创见, 但也都有各自的缺陷。

04

牛津大学当代中国历史与政治讲席教授 Rana Mitter 对“文明” (Civilization) 概念在中文语境中的变化以及中国对世界政治的看法进行了深入阐释。他指出, 自中日甲午战争以后, 中国对“文明”与“文明国家”的认知开始逐渐发生变迁, 从尝试融入全球文明、争取国际承认到将中华文明作为自己国际影响力的重要组分并重新定义何谓“文明”。他同时提醒, 中国仍需加强同非西方文明的对话, 共同为人类文明多样性的保全与发展做出贡献。

Great Powers and Great Responsibilities: Avenues of US-China Engagement

The first day of the 2023 Yenching Global Symposium wrapped with the dynamic conversation “*Great Powers and Great Responsibilities: Avenues of US-China Engagement.*” Moderated by **Neysun Mahboubi**, Research Scholar of the Center for the Study of Contemporary China at the University of Pennsylvania, this discussion addressed a question that had been recurring in the earlier conversations: how to respond to the contentious relationship between the U.S. and China.

In response to Mr. Mahboubi’s initial question about the current state of US-China relations, international law scholar **Hong Nong** succinctly described the relationship as “more competition than collaboration.” The reason, the panelists unanimously agreed, is because both nations are uncertain about their future standings in the world. Whereas U.S. competition towards China derives from fears about losing its hegemonic power, **Zhu Feng**, Dean of the School of International Studies at Nanjing University, noted, China is “an unfinished transitional power,” that is anxious about completing its ascent.

While all of the experts underscored the importance of continuing to work on improving US-China relations, **Dr. Yukon Huang**, former World Bank Country Director for China, proposed the idea of assigning increased priority to the European Union, or investing more energy into improving relations with European countries, who in his view are more likely to warm to China in the coming decades than the U.S. and in the future could possibly help mitigate tensions between the two powers.

A similar sentiment was echoed in the thoughts offered by **Benjamin D. Harburg**, managing partner of the venture capital firm, MSA Capital. Mr. Harburg recommended that China expand its network of ‘foreign friends’ by increasing opportunities for foreigners to visit the Chinese Mainland. Pointing to The Yenching Academy as an example of how greater goodwill and mutual understanding could be fostered between Chinese students and foreign students, he identified the expansion of opportunities for international students to study in China as a possible means to improving public sentiment towards the country in the coming generations.

15 April, 21:00 - 22:30





大国权责： 中美关系的新方向

4月15日晚，“大国重任：中美交往合作之路”专题分论坛成功举行。本次论坛由宾夕法尼亚大学现代中国研究中心研究员、法学院讲师**马瑞欣 (Neysun Mahboubi)**主持，和玉资本管理合伙人**本汉博 (Benjamin D. Harburg)**、中美研究中心(ICAS, Washington D.C.)执行主任**洪农 (Hong Nong)**，卡内基国际和平研究院亚洲项目资深研究员，世界银行中国业务局前局长**黄育川 (Yukon Huang)**和南京大学国际关系学院执行院长、中国南海协同创新中心执行主任**朱锋教授 (Zhu Feng)**四位嘉宾分别就目前热议的中美关系议题发表观点。

黄育川博士首先从产业供应链角度切入，分析了贸易战对中美两国短期和长期的影响，并就引发本次贸易冲突的国家安全提出定义上的质询。**朱锋教授**进而就国家安全发表自己的看法，表示其是主观判断而非客观概念。**洪博士**从法学角度简洁但直接地将中美关系表述为“竞争多于合作”，**本汉博**也从自身专业领域谈起，认为阻碍中美市场资金流动的政策挑战更多出于贸易保护主义，而非所谓国家安全与意识形态。四位学者最后就贸易战对双方的不利影响进行深入讨论，并针对中美关系未来健康可持续发展提出了切实可行的建议。

4月15日, 21:00 - 22:30

代表记者：蒋博放

Balancing Development and Security: China and the Global Economy

16 April, 09:30 - 10:45

Written by CHERRY HITKARI



Chaired by World Bank Senior Economist for China, **Ibrahim Chowdhury**, the panel provided excellent insights on the issue in an anecdotal fashion, marking a perfect start to Day 2 at YGS!

● Understanding Openness and Countering Misperceptions

The instrumental role of Reform and Opening Up in China's phenomenal economic rise and enhanced international relevance was recognized. Several continuing misperceptions regarding China were also pointed out. **Gao Xiqing**, former Vice Chairman, President, and CIO of China Investment Corporation, noted that China's "current portrayal as a dangerous animal" stems from misperceptions regarding its concerns and its political system. Talking at length about changing attitudes within the US regarding Chinese investments, he emphasized the need to build better mutual understanding. Similarly, **Chi Fulin**, President of the China Institute for Reform and Development, noted that a lack of understanding of the Reform and Opening up continues to prevail. **David Dollar**, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, highlighted that though certain restrictions over closer engagements in defense-related sectors between China and the US were understandable, they must be kept to the minimum as only a "small yard with high fences." **Yuen Yuen Ang**, Chair of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins, remarked that misperceptions of an "intimidating, top-down, all powerful" Chinese state lack an understanding of China's political dynamics that in reality make policy implementation a fragmented process.

● Challenges and Opportunities

Dollar suggested China should develop "new engines of growth" as the old growth model "runs out of steam." Pointing to inequalities and redistribution problems, Ang highlighted building a transparent way of achieving high quality and green development as a major challenge. **Chi** noted China's willingness to share the dividends of its remarkable achievements is highly beneficial to other nations.

● Looking Ahead

Ang suggested building a "Community of Critical Friends" across regions who could provide constructive criticism aimed at betterment. Further openness was also emphasized. Additionally, the panelists recognized the significant role of the youth in enhancing cooperation on climate change.

平衡之道：中国和全球经济中的发展与安全问题

4月16日, 9:00 - 10:45

代表记者：杜昕然



4月16日上午, 在世界银行北京代表处高级经济学家的易卜拉欣·乔杜里 (Ibrahim Chowdhury) 的主持下, 四位不同身份背景的专家与教授, 就“全球化过程中中国开放发展与安全之间的平衡”这个议题, 进行热烈地讨论和分享。

中国投资有限责任公司前副董事长、总经理兼首席投资官, 中国证券监督管理委员会前副主席高西庆先生认为, 世界大势与国际局势发展是一个循环往复的过程; 通过分享了中国建国之初的历史经验教训, 高西庆表明中国应该明确现阶段的主要矛盾, 加强与其他国家的沟通与交流合作, 并保持谦逊。

中国(海南)改革发展研究院院长迟福林以他从事30多年的改革工作的经验, 深入探讨了“中国是不是一个新型开放大国”“中国应该通过什么方式发展自己”“中国作为新型经济开放大国, 对未来世界经济增长意味着什么”这三个主要议题, 并坚定地支持开放发展, 提出“开放是最大的发展, 开放是最大的改革, 开放是最大的安全”。

布鲁金斯学会中国中心资深研究员, 美国财政部前驻中国的经济和金融特使杜大伟 (David Dollar) 谈及对当下中美关系的看法, 呼吁双方加强沟通并提醒中国注重与其他中间国家的沟通和交流。

针对目前国际社会对中国政治模式和经济行为的误解, 约翰霍普金斯大学政治经济学讲席教授洪源远提出中国需要更多的“诤友”, 批判性地提出对中国社会和经济发展的思考, 让国际社会真实地了解中国, 从而强化与各国的深度合作与交流。

在最后的提问和总结环节, 代表们与嘉宾就科技产业韧性、中美在AI等高科技领域的竞争、如何打破信息差等问题进行了交流。



Wisdom from the Sages: Chinese Philosophy for the Contemporary World

16 April, 11:00 - 12:30

Written by NICOLE TIAO

In “*Wisdom from the Sages*”, moderated by philosopher **James Miller**, philosophers **Roger Ames**, **Zhao Tingyang**, **Bai Tongdong**, and **Daniel Bell** considered how we can draw from the classical Confucian texts to construct the world today. As Professor Bai posits regarding the transition from the Western Zhou to the Qin Dynasty, “We don’t need to modernize Confucianism because it already faced very modern problems of humanity.”

● Professor Bell

encourages dialogues between Confucianism and other philosophies to better understand one’s own stances. In response to the question on the meaning of 仁 (rén), Bell argues that 仁, which he translated as humaneness and empathy, indicates that compassion is endemic to Confucianism.

● Professor Bai

interprets the Confucian concept of 天下 (tiānxià), loosely translated to universe, as the model for a cosmopolitan world rooted in a Confucian differentiated universal care. In this model, people understand themselves as belonging to multiple levels of communities, ranging from the localized community to 天下, and accordingly attend to each level of community with primacy placed on the communities in closest physical proximity.

● Professor Ames

Professor Ames considers Confucianism “zoetological,” a way of approaching the world where instead of having ontological essences, humans exist as a network of relationships that are constantly evolving and shifting. Ames proposes a system of relational equity, where hierarchy based in people’s different needs, such as parents caring for their children, enables every person to grow and flourish.

● Professor Zhao

As opposed to Professor Bai, Professor Zhao proposes the Confucian concept 天下 as a structure for the world where, similar to a mathematical system, everything exists as a network of links and connections without a fixed center. Zhao’s universalist 天下 provides the potential for building a globalized world where people understand self-improvement as occurring if and only if all others are improved. Understanding Confucianism as a living system of thought, Zhao posits 仁 (rén)—which he argues the Confucian texts never finished grappling with—as “the focal point of hearts,” a principle that generates relational resonance where people in relation can intuit the other’s needs and sentiments.

Underlying these four interpretations of Confucian classical texts is a common thread of understanding humans as relational. Though each philosopher elucidates a different world, these four philosophers suggest that Confucianism is a living system of thought with the potential to radically restructure our world based in our reciprocal, intertwining relationships.



先哲智慧： 中国哲学的当代价值

4月16日, 11:00 - 12:30; 代表记者: 杨新颖

在昆山杜克大学人文科学教授 **James Miller (苗建时)** 的主持下, 北京大学哲学系人文讲席教授 **Roger Ames (安乐哲)**, 复旦大学哲学学院教授 **白彤东**, 香港大学法学院教授 **Daniel A. Bell (贝淡宁)**, 以及中国社会科学院哲学研究所研究员 **赵汀阳** 通过线下、线上结合的形式带来了精彩的讨论。

首先, 与会嘉宾探讨了中国哲学的特殊性, 以及其如何从一种民族传统逐渐走向世界, 成为在全球范围内均有较大影响力的思想资源。**安乐哲**老师认为, 我们可以借助本体论 (ontology) 与生生论 (zoetology) 两个概念来进行思考。“生生论”出自《易经》中的“生生之谓易”“天地之大德曰生”等, 相对而言, 中国哲学更加依赖“整思维”, 强调特定人、思想在其发展过程中的“生长”。相比之下, 尽管维柯、尼采等人也对西方形而上学提出了挑战乃至解构, 但本体论思维仍然在西方语言文化中根深蒂固。

白彤东老师提出了一个有趣的对照: 中国哲学似乎不太注重关于本体论或宇宙论的思考, 但当佛教传入中国之后, 人们开始更多地关注有关生命本质的问题。应当注意到, 东西方哲学的发展过程是动态的、复杂的, 我们很难用单一描述去形容某一文明的思想范式。

本次讨论的另一个重要关注点是中国哲学传统与政治传统之间的张力。**贝淡宁**老师提醒我们注意, 自从中国科举制度以来, 对于文本和经典的掌握成为中国知识分子进入官僚体系的途径, 这一点仍然影响着当今中国的人才选拔制度。

此外, 如**赵汀阳**老师所研究的中国“天下”观, 以社会关系为基点的中国哲学, 与以个人为中心的西方哲学, 在构成鲜明对照的同时, 也使得中国的诗性哲学更加关注彼此之间、以及与外部世界的互动关系。在这个意义上, 中国哲学中的很多观点有其普世价值, 尽管其中的许多细节尚不为人所知。如果回到**安乐哲**老师的学术理想, 那就是: 希望来自不同文明的学者, 可以借助跨文化阐释学促进不同思想之间相互对话、相互理解的程度。





Chasing a Moving Target: Innovation and Technology in a Competitive World

16 April, 11:00 - 12:30
Written by SEAN TAN

The “Chasing a Moving Target: Innovation and Technology in a Competitive World” panel, hosted by Beijing Foreign Studies University Assistant Professor **Dr. Jia Linan**, provided key insights into the role of public policy in stimulating growth and innovation, especially in China’s budding entrepreneurial and tech scene. The session also offered audiences a glimpse at the current efforts taken to encourage innovation and development in various sectors.

● Current Efforts to Boost Economic Development

“Public policy has a great influence on entrepreneurship,” said **Dr. Li Weiming**, a Professor at the Management School of Hainan University. While introducing Hainan’s entrepreneurial policies, he added that startups needed holistic government support to foster a healthy environment for enterprise development.

Mr. Sun Qunli, secretary of the Party Committee and Board Chairman of the State Power Investment Corporation Hainan Electric Power Co., Ltd, then talked about green energy policies in Hainan. “Energy is the lifeline of an economy,” he said.

On the technology side, **Mr. Gan Quan**, Deputy General Manager of China Unicom (Hainan Branch), commented on the role of 5G in helping Hainan as a free trade port and addressed current government efforts in digitalizing the economy.

● Public Policy as an Enabler

Mr. Jonathan Woetzel, Director of the McKinsey Global Institute, stressed that there are many opportunities for China to further develop its economy, especially in research and development to lay a good economic foundation. “Government policies should be an enabler (of innovation), not a driver,” he said. After living in China for over 30 years, he opined that China could increase exports, develop international talents, and promote technological advancements to create a more open, balanced, and robust economy.



与时俱进：全球竞争中的创新与科技

4月16日, 11:00 - 12:30; 代表记者: 杨若婷

本 本场会议围绕创新与科技发展，展开了精彩的分享和观点碰撞。海南创新创业研究院院长**李伟铭**教授分享题为《起步与助跑：中国创新创业政策》，他指出，创业企业从0到1是非常困难的。因此“万众创业、全民创新”还需政府创新创业政策的引导和支持。他参与制定了海南省创新创业政策，并进一步从“企业发展与创新创业政策”、“中国创新创业政策类别”、“海南省创新创业扶持措施”三个方面进行详细介绍。

科技创新不是空中楼阁，而应该深入产业、与产业结合。来自产业的两位嘉宾进一步分享中国产业经济创新与结构转型的经验。来自国家电力投资集团有限公司海南分公司董事长的**孙群力**从绿色能源角度讲解中国的产业发展，来自中国联通公司的**甘泉**从数字化、信息化角度全面解析了智慧海南建设的总体架构，明确了四梁八柱的具体语义。

麦肯锡全球合伙人**Jonathan**指出，中国有全球最好的消费市场。中国的经济结构转型、发展新经济还存在着诸多挑战，例如以工程要素为主的行业在中国的发展还有一些难度，比如航空航天，此外，在绿色、基础研发领域，以及半导体设计、生物医药等行业还存在差距。**Jonathan**进一步指出中国政府应承担的角色：（1）控制市场环境。中国政府还需要进一步开放、进入国际市场。（2）吸引全球人才。中国只有一部分全球的人才，还需要进一步吸引全球的人才进入中国。（3）制定游戏规则。除了盈利，还需要平衡环保成本；通过高新技术的企业来提高政府的效率。



中国发展新经济应该利用自己的价值链来加速收入
—Jonathan Woetzel

“Take Two!”: Collective Memory in Montage

16 April, 14:30 - 16:00; Written by MARUSIA KISELEVA

Memory. This word means a lot for independent movie directors, **Wu Wenguang** and **Travis Wilkerson**, who held the panel “Take Two!: Collective Memory in Montage” at YGS. Both creators have different backgrounds, artistic paths, and cinematographic languages, but nevertheless, Mr. Wu and Mr. Wilkerson highlighted numerous times during the discussion how important memory is for their art.

As **Wu Wenguang** noted, “history lies in the life of ordinary people.” So there’s no better way to tell the truth than to refer to the folk memory – lives and everyday events of normal humans. Such stories picked from the ocean of collective memories became the core of his projects: *Bumming in Beijing: The Last Dreamers*, *Treatment*, and *The Memory Project: Remembering the Great Chinese Famine*.

A very similar approach has been used by **Travis Wilkerson** in creating his works. He appeals to the past and links it to the present. Collective memories make up patterns, which then transit to the present, and with the proper contemplation help to build the right future. Mr. Wilkerson has also highlighted that discomfort is necessary for the narrative, as it is the sign of authenticity. Unflattering reality, which is usually avoided, should be carefully scrutinized and explored. Only in this way will we be able to get the answers for the acute problems concerning us. Following this philosophy, Mr. Wilkerson fearlessly made the film: *Did You Wonder Who Fired The Gun?*, disclosing an act of racial violence in his family’s past.

Wu Wenguang and Travis Wilkerson believe that one of the key roles of filmmaking is to make people become more comfortable with being uncomfortable and embrace difficult moments from the past – to connect with oneself, with their roots, and genuine values.





“再来一条！”

集体记忆的蒙太奇

4月16日, 14:30 - 16:00; 代表记者: 张一航

美 国作家詹姆斯·鲍德温 (James Baldwin) 曾言：“艺术的目的是揭露被答案所隐藏的问题。”历史的真相，常为教科书与官方报道所定义，而这些宏大叙事之下潜藏着普通人鲜活而复杂的生命历程。如何让隐微却丰沛的具体记忆停驻，为后来者叙述前人走过的路？**吴文光**和**特拉维斯·威尔克森 (Travis Wilkerson)** 两位独立纪录片导演给出了自己的答案。

在上世纪末拍摄了记录艺术家北漂生活的《流浪北京》、重访文革的《1966：我的红卫兵时代》等作品后，**吴文光**面临了一种关于艺术创作边界的伦理拷问——记叙被摄者的悲惨的作品是否合乎道德？这份自我质疑促使他逐渐将镜头交给生活在广袤土地之上的农民，让他们发出自己的声音、拍摄自己的故事。从村民影像计划到民间记忆计划，**吴文光**在回溯饥荒的讲述和记录春播秋收的片段里，看到的不再是某种自我意识的宣泄，而是“一棵树对另一棵树的打量”。记忆的褶皱在口述中被一页页地熨平、展开，集体历史以饱含感官体察和身体经验的面目呈现。

向外探望或向内检视，镜头该注视何方？与**吴文光**将发声权归还大众的方式不同，**威尔克森**采取了另一种路径——将视线纵入历史的深处，打捞那些被主流叙述掩埋的边缘记忆。其作品《想知道是谁开的枪吗？》(《Did You Wonder Who Fired the Gun?》) 从1946年祖父枪杀黑人的凶案出发，试图从佚失资料和破碎记忆之间拼凑出家族暗史，并勾勒出民权运动的未竟之业。在这场对于集体失忆的深刻叩问中，**威尔克森**使用了大量黑人民歌和劳工歌曲，歌声中无名者的粗粝之音成为抗衡单调的“反叙事”。在他看来，直视苦难时会不可避免地产生不适感，而这正是触及尖锐问题的真实证明，他要做的恰恰是让公众更加适应这份不适。

两位导演以各自的影像实践复活着曾被搁置的记忆，表达出对大时代中普通个体的深切关怀，同时也召唤出书写历史的另一种可能。从身体所处的位置出发，去探寻、去记录、去呈现，以行动获得真正的创作自由。



Paving a New Path: Chinese Style Modernization

16 April, 14:30 - 16:00; Written by YIPEI LU

Three distinguished scholars articulated their insights on Chinese Style Modernization in this panel discussion moderated by **Dr. Ivan Rasmussen**.

Dr. Fan Shenggen, Former Director General of the International Food Policy Research Institute, addressed the essence of agriculture, food, and rural areas in China's economic development. He underlined that while farmers' lack of initial incentives to labor culminated in severe food insecurity in China before 1978, substantial governmental resources were allocated to farmers in the post-1978 era, serving as the cornerstone of surging annual economic growth. Dr. Fan emphasized that China had, by definition, achieved zero poverty and zero hunger by 2020, but the need for professional agricultural education continues.

Dr. Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at Tsinghua University's Institute of Modern International Relations and Senior Fellow at Fudan University's China Institute, covered China's modernization and future prospects, divided into three phases: isolation and self-development (modernization 1.0);

Post-1978 international engagement and global collaboration (modernization 2.0); Post-2010 technological transformation (modernization 3.0). He reiterated that China's modernization method is inherently distinct from Western modernization, considering it the "most transformational in human history."

Dr. Wang Shaoguang, Emeritus Chair Professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, delivered an enthralling lecture on "China's Big Size and Rapid Modernization." Aside from stressing critical population demerits of China's modernization, Dr. Wang also provided a statistics prognosis for China's average GDP growth rate from 1888 to 2022. On average, China's economy grew at an annual rate of 8.57%. China's "Big and Poor" stage (1888-1936) characterized a 2% growth rate, followed by a soaring 7.86% growth rate (1950-1978), and an even greater growth rate of 9.05% (1979-2022).

The panelists conveyed China's distinct approach to modernization and discussed the obstacles it will face in maintaining economic growth soon, particularly amid the Fourth Industrial Revolution.



另辟新路： 中国式现代化

4月16日, 14:30 - 16:00;

代表记者: 杨依云



该分论坛将聚焦中国式现代化, 并探讨其在全世界范围的适用性, 放眼中国未来发展的前景, 并探讨中国何以在新时代中保持前进的势头。在上海纽约大学教授 **Ivan Rasmussen** 主持下, **樊胜根** 教授、**Martin Jacques** 教授和**王绍光** 教授分别围绕中国的现代化进行了主题演讲。

樊胜根, 前国际食物政策研究所总干事, 围绕“农业”、“农村”、“中国式现代化”三个关键词, 强调了农业的快速发展对讨论中国式现代化的重要性。樊教授指出, 改革开放以后, 中国政府进一步鼓励农业发展, 更多农民愿意投入生产, 更高效地生产, 减贫效果显著。同时他也强调, 尽管按照定义, 中国2020年已经实现了零贫困和零饥饿, 但对专业农业教育的需求仍然存在。

Martin Jacques, 清华大学现代国际关系研究所高级研究员和复旦大学中国研究院高级研究员, 则回溯了中国的现代化进程的历史情境。他认为, 中国式现代化分为三个阶段: 封闭自我独立发展阶段(现代化1.0)、融入国际交流与全球合作阶段(现代化2.0)以及2010年后的技术转型(现代化3.0)。他强调, 中国式现代化和西方十分不同, 现代化的意义更加广阔, 是关于整个社会的平等的现代化。

王绍光, 香港中文大学荣休主席教授, 就“中国大规模快速现代化”发表演讲。他指出, 中国的大体量人口基数是现代化进程中不可忽视的关键因素, 也是区别于其他国家现代化进程的独特之处。同时, 他还提供了中国从1888年到2022年平均GDP增长率统计。王教授认为, 中国式现代化具有重大意义, 不仅改变了中国, 更改变了世界。在问答环节, 专家和与会者就中国式现代化模式对世界的意义进行深入探讨, 并分析了在第四次工业革命的背景下, 中国现代化进程可能遇到的障碍。

Examining Narratives: Varieties of Discourses on China's Rise

16 April, 21:00 - 22:30; Written by DARIO COWDERY



Moderated by **Selina Ho**, Assistant Professor in International Affairs at the National University of Singapore, this panel brought together intellectually and geographically diverse voices to discuss the narratives told about China since the 1990s.

● Sino - US Relations

Stephen S. Roach, Senior Fellow at Yale Law School's Paul Tsai China Centre, began by contending that current poor Sino-US relations are a result of misunderstandings between the two nations. In order to avoid an "accidental conflict," he urged that the governments must work together and overcome their facile blame-game approach.

Robert L. Daly, Director of the Kissinger Institute on China and the United States, decidedly disagreed: rather than a result of misunderstandings, he asserted that current US-China relations result from a set of historically-conditioned and intentional policies by Beijing and Washington.

Susan Shirk, Founding Chair of the 21st Century China Centre at UC San Diego, added to the discussion by framing US attitudes to China in recent years as reactions to increasingly assertive Chinese foreign policy. Like the previous panelists, she stressed the need for the two countries to preserve the peace by restraining themselves when interacting with the other.

● African perspectives

Gyude Moore, Senior Policy Fellow at the Center for Global Development, noted that African nations also viewed the rise of China with some suspicion – which, he said, is inevitable, based on Africa's history of colonial exploitation. He then quoted an African proverb: "When two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers," to redress our focus of this issue onto the weaker nations which would suffer most.

反思叙事： 中国崛起与话语争锋

4月16日, 21:00 - 22:30; 代表记者: 汪祉杰



01

“反思叙事：中国崛起与话语争锋”论坛由何莉菁 (Selina Ho) 主持，与谈嘉宾戴博 (Robert L. Daly)、斯蒂芬·罗奇 (Stephen S. Roach)、谢淑丽 (Susan Shirk)、裘德·摩尔 (Gyude Moore) 就各国对中国崛起的不同叙事开展交流，希望借此机会探寻促进交流、减少误解的可能。

02

斯蒂芬·罗奇认为，在错误叙事的生产和传播中，中美两国都有责任，美国责备中国的贸易赤字，而中国谴责美国对自身经济增长带来的困难。此外，包括贸易战、南海问题在内的诸多因素加剧了误解，新冷战已然开始。罗奇认为需要将两国的叙事结合考察，为关系性的挑战寻求关系性的对策，避免冷战升级，而这首先要求两国再多方面重塑信任。此外，罗奇指出，需要建立“一个新的合作体系” (a new architecture of engagement)，由双方专家为双边关系提供专业智力支持，建立争议解决机制。

03

戴博认为，中美两国叙事差异并非由误解引起，而是两国在全球治理和世界秩序的设计方面存在矛盾，不能高估叙事对于塑造不信任的作用。他进一步指出，随中国崛起，美国国内对中国崛起的叙事从赞赏、“机会之土” (land of opportunity)、共同发展带来互惠互利 (the mutual benefit of co-evolution)，转变为“威胁”。当前，如何“让冷战冷下去” (keeping the cold war cold) 是关键。中国崛起对全球治理模式带来的问题让其他国家不免发问：我们是否愿意像中国对待本国人民那样被中国对待？ (Do we want to be treated in the global system that Chinese people are treated at home?) 在何种程度上，中国的全球治理模式会与其国内治理模式类似？

04

谢淑丽指出，中国为扭转“中国威胁论”付出了很多外交努力，收效显著。而南海问题再次转变了多国对中国崛起的叙事。谢淑丽称，台湾问题在中美关系中处于核心地位。她回顾新世纪北京对台湾问题的处理，指出大陆方面曾经重视对话，而近年来为遏制台湾成为独立主权国家，措施升级，双方当局停止了对话，反倒事与愿违，强化了岛内的中国威胁论。她建议，中美应继续保持对台战略共识，两国有责任也有能力找到一条和平对话之路，维持世界和平。

05

作为非洲政策制定者，裘德·摩尔强调当下“第三种叙事” (a third narrative) 的可能性和重要性。在中美两强角力之间，摩尔将非洲比作两头大象较量之下的其他物种，强调自身的处境与利益。在联合国调解机制日益疲软之时，摩尔认为其他的跨国合作平台，如G20，应发挥更大的作用，将非洲国家或非盟整体纳入其中，从而维持国际社会的和平稳定。他总结道，中国的高速崛起不可避免地会招致国际社会对其权力的怀疑，而在中美两国针对中国崛起的不同的、变化的叙事中，来自非洲等其他国家地区的声音应当被听到，在世界格局中也应当重视作为整体的非洲的诉求。

Writing Chapters, Speaking Volumes: Deciphering the Chinese Language

As one of the final panels for 2023's YGS, a symposium conducted in English and Chinese alike, "*Writing Chapters, Speaking Volumes*" appropriately delved into the difficulties of successfully navigating between languages under the moderation of **Jonathan Stalling**, founder of the Chinese Literature Translation Archive.

● Learning Chinese

Joël Bellassen, a renowned figure in the field of Chinese language pedagogy, offered attendees a critical linguistic framework. Bellassen emphasized that languages are not necessarily bound to relate to one another structurally and that with Chinese there are "two small units: one is the word, for oral language, and one is the character." Bellassen cited Jacques Derrida's *Of Grammatology*, rejecting the employment of essentialist ontologies such as logocentrism in language study and instruction.

Michel Hockx, Professor of Chinese Literature at the University of Notre Dame, spoke of the tension between more and less grammar focused approaches to Chinese study and of Lawrence Venuti's "domestication versus foreignization" theory of translation. Dr. Hockx acknowledged the advantages of offering courses on Chinese texts in translation while noting textual subtleties which do not translate as well, as with Lu Xun's *Madman's Diary*. Here, the key phrase "吃人" (*chírén*) - eating people - is homonymous with "痴人" - which means "madman." Nevertheless, Hockx stated that, "Just as there are things that get lost in translation, there are also things that get lost when no translation takes place," and that there is an "urgent need for better mutual understanding and dialogue."

● The Art of Translation

Bryan Van Norden, Chair in Philosophy at Vassar College, then aptly spoke to three principles of translation which philosophers and translators employ: charity, humanity, and fidelity. Charity and humanity encourage translators to demonstrate careful consideration towards the authors whose views they are representing. Dr. Van Norden provided an example of a violation of the fidelity principle, wherein "a translation must either be consistent with what we already believe about the lexicon... or it must provide a compelling explanation for why parts of our previous understanding of the lexicon and grammar were mistaken." He discussed how one untraditional translation of a character in Mengzi actually projected "a twentieth century Western understanding of philosophy...onto the Analects."

Ultimately, all panelists provided perspectives on the complexities of language and translation and maintained that this deciphering is a worthwhile endeavor.

16 April, 21:00 - 22:30; Written by MICHELA GERARDIN





4月16日晚，“载书载言：破译中国语言文字”主题分论坛顺利召开。美国俄克拉荷马大学国际区域研究系教授**石江山 (Jonathan Stalling)** 主持研讨，与会嘉宾共同聚焦汉字的文明独特性，自“文缘”诸学科视角出发，探索汉语翻译在“信”与“雅”之间的微妙平衡。

● 文·史·哲之鉴

美国圣母大学中国文学教授**贺麦晓 (Michel Hockx)** 基于三十年来的教育实践，总结了欧美学生归化和异化中文文本过程中的经验教训，指出汉语教学项目的蓬勃开展为中西文化交流提供了全新机遇。

法国教育部汉语总督学**白乐桑 (Joël Bellassen)** 以流利的中文阐释了中欧地区文字学、语法学发展史中呈现的互补性，也点明了欧洲古典音乐、中国书法等非对应性文化现象植根于西文一元性与中文二元性的差异。

美国瓦萨学院哲学系教授**万百安 (Bryan Van Norden)** 围绕三条基本翻译原则——善意 (Charity)、人道 (Humanity) 及忠实 (Fidelity)，剖析了遵循或违背其要求的典例，强调译者的个人创造必须建立在充分理解作者意图的基础上。

● 再思译法

在对话与答疑环节，各位学者就汉译之“器”与“道”的讨论进行了延伸。

贺麦晓 谈及机器翻译的作用，认为 chatGPT 可提供的译本质量颇高，对汉语学习者有所裨益。**石江山** 称，在语言、文化两个维度之外，经济效益目标也影响着翻译策略的选择，中西出版业在此方面的不同之处值得深究。

4月16日, 21:00 - 22:30

代表记者：滕婧含

载书载言 破译中国语言文字

YANGPU FIELD TRIP

17 April, 08:30 - 15:30



Yangpu Special Economic Zone, nestled strategically in Hainan Province, has emerged as a hotbed for economic development and innovation in China.

The zone, spanning across the west coast of Hainan Island, enjoys a large water body while covering a disproportionately small land area. The government's initiative to transform Yangpu into a vital economic hub raises questions about its developmental potential, environmental consequences, and wider implications for the neighboring nations.

Hainan Province has experienced rapid progress, with the creation of special economic zones fast-tracking development initiatives. The Yangpu Economic Zone benefits from the location advantages, particularly due to its proximity to the South China Sea, making it a significant logistics and trade center. The recent implementation of plans to expand Yangpu as a futures delivery point offers further opportunities for growth. Additionally, the presence of a Sinopec refinery in the area strengthens Yangpu's potential for industrial growth and investment prospects.

While the economic potential of the Yangpu Economic Zone is undeniable, concerns remain regarding its environmental impact. Large-scale industrialization and urbanization often come with ecological consequences, such as pollution, habitat destruction, and resource depletion.

Playing a balancing act between promoting economic growth and safeguarding the environment will be critical for the Special Economic Zone's long-term success. Lessons can be drawn from existing zones, like Shenzhen, to ensure sustainable practices are employed and ecological concerns are effectively addressed.

The burgeoning growth of the Yangpu Special Economic Zone could generate ripple effects across the region. As it morphs into a significant trade and logistics hub, the zone potentially impacts the economic landscape of surrounding countries. The spillover effects may foster economic partnerships, encourage regional collaboration, and create new opportunities for international businesses. However, it's essential to ensure that this growth doesn't exacerbate regional tensions or overshadow the interests of nearby nations.

Yangpu Special Economic Zone has the potential to be a significant driver of regional economic growth, thanks to its strategic location and robust development. Nevertheless, environmental considerations and regional impacts must be accounted for to guarantee long-term, sustainable success. By learning from the experiences of earlier Special Economic Zones, Yangpu can become a shining example of responsible development and international cooperation, whilst also propelling China's economy to new heights.



YANGPU FIELD TRIP

4月17日 08:30 - 15:30; 代表记者: 袁嫣

17日中午, 参会代表来到了**洋浦展示馆**。参会代表们首先观看了洋浦经济开发区的视频。洋浦经济开发区设立于1992年, 地处泛北部湾中心区域, 是北部湾距离国际主航线最近的深水良港。当前, 洋浦正抓自贸港建设机遇发挥区位和港口优势, 加快构建现代产业体系, 推动港产城融合发展, 打造自贸港建设先行区示范区。该区在多个领域创先河, 比如制定5项独有的贸易港政策, 实现更加便捷高效的通关管理, 累计减免2.2亿关税; 从炼油、芳烃、烯烃、传统到石化新材料转型, 进出口贸易和工业总产值得到了快速增长。在向导的带领下, 通过文字、图片、视频和4D动感体验等多种方式, 代表们对洋浦30年的发展历程、建设成就以及未来规划有了生动的理解。

随后, 参会代表一行来到了**洋浦国际集装箱码头小铲滩港区**。作为西部陆海新通道国际航运枢纽, 以及海南自贸港面向太平洋和印度洋的门户, 洋浦国际集装箱码头是未来环新英湾区域打造港航物流千亿级产业集群的主要承载平台。洋浦湾海风习习, 海涛拍打码头, 工作人员详细介绍了中国特色自由贸易港建设等情况。代表们向工作人员积极提出了港口定位、生态建设及货物吞吐等一系列问题, 工作人员也仔细地向大家进行了解答。

途中, 代表们还参观了**海南炼化化工有限公司**。从综合展览、港口到工厂, 从城市规划、国际贸易到产业升级, 代表们见证了洋浦自贸港建设“先行区”的建设成效, 也更加深入和全面地了解全球面对的挑战和机遇。





JIAHE SHARED FARM

As buses wended out of the narrow roads of the Hainan jungle onto Jiahe Shared Farm, delegates were greeted by the sight of verdant green terraces dotted with flowers of white, purple, and pink, for which were situated against the backdrop of rolling pineapple plantations stretching as far as the eye could see.

It was this natural beauty that inspired founder and CEO, Zhong Xiaojie (Annie) to invest in the farm ten years ago despite what she admitted was her "lack of formal agricultural experience." During a Q&A with delegates, Zhong Xiaojie emphasized that building a profitable agricultural business was a learning curve. Although Jiahe Shared Farm now generates an impressive \$32 million dollars in revenue, at first the farm suffered from difficulties converting jungle into viable farmable land and preventing food spoilage. A key challenge was convincing farmers, concerned about their local economy and autonomy, about the benefits of developing indigenous land.

17 April, 16:30 - 19:30
Written by GABRIEL SPOONER

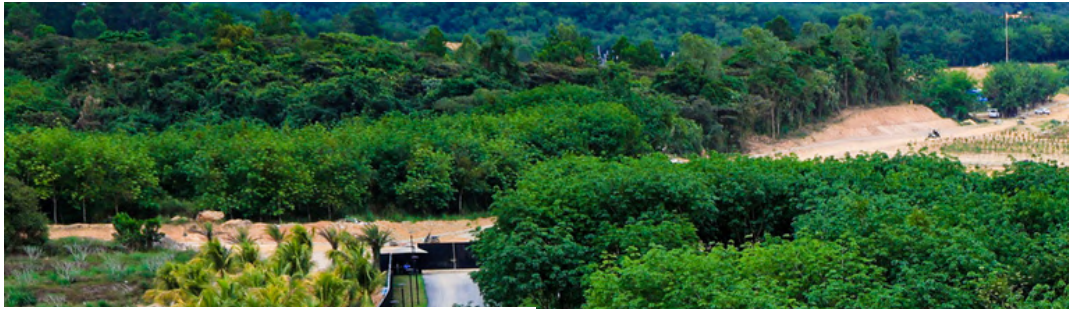
Delegates learned that Jiahe Shared Farm has since connected 16 villages into the business, forming a collaborative vision of farm organization inclusive to Hainan ethnic minorities. Schemes such as the Jiahe fund for education of local villagers have assisted elderly villagers with their health care and provided farmers with the knowledge of how to develop new variants of agriculture that can mitigate problems associated with soil. Zhong Xiaojie underlined how the farm has since integrated tourism into an expanded business model based upon successful farms she has visited around the world. As Zhong Xiaojie noted, her ambitions have only begun: "We have been in business ten years, but our vision is a hundred-year farm that is sustainable." To the delight of delegates, Zhong Xiaojie added that while she enjoyed numerous visits from national and international leaders, it was the sight of "over 200 international scholars from many different countries" that made her most excited about the future possibilities of Jiahe Shared Farm.

As the night progressed, delegates were treated to a delicious dinner based upon products from the farm. The night later evolved into a shared song and dance, where delegates made long conga lines in celebration of Dean of Yenching Academy Dong Qiang's birthday. As music reverberated through the air, newly lighted flames curled upwards into the sky, and Dean Dong was held raucously aloft by delegates, there was an unmistakable sense that Jiahe Shared Farm was the highlight of the Yenching Global Symposium.



JIAHE SHARED FARM

4月17日, 16:30 - 19:30; 代表记者: 杨若婷



在蔓延的青绿、清新的山风、清甜的凤梨中，YGS的嘉禾共享农场之旅开始了。

巴士载至山庄顶部，大家体验了嘉禾共享农场的特色农产品——凤梨汁、咖啡，并和当地工作人员交流了农场的主要产品和经营方式。站在山顶远眺农场，可以看到修理整齐的草场、硕果累累的凤梨田、幽深静谧的山路，农场地处蜿蜒山地，规划、设计合理，农田、旅舍与商业活动区分布错落、井井有条，农场的标准化管理和特色化运营展示出中国农业产业发展的新面貌。晚餐在农场的草地餐厅举行。嘉禾农场的创始人周小姐是浙江人，十年前和丈夫来到海南，经过对海南省的特色农业、地理资源进行了深度考察，通过1.39亿元买下了5000亩农场，并经过十年发展，嘉禾农场从农产品生产到农产品加工、农业特色旅游的横向发展。

周小姐向大家娓娓道来其精彩的创业历程。值得注意的是，周小姐在创立嘉禾农场之前没有农业经验，专业国际贸易，其先生则是经营家具企业。因此周小姐从头开始学习水果选育、水果保鲜与冷链运输，并克服了农场管理、农户关系管理等挑战。在2019年，嘉禾共享农场的会员数量达到7万，2022年，嘉禾农场开放了旅游。为了做好农业与旅游的产业结合，周小姐前往日本、瑞士、荷兰、法国学习了将农业和旅游业结合在一起的的经验。经过周小姐的带领和员工的努力，在2022年，嘉禾共享农庄销售额达2.9亿元，净利润4000万，主要来自会员水果销售。目前，嘉禾农业是公司名称，海岛印象是把海南农产品增值加工，云舍松涛则经营产学研一体的旅游业务。

用餐后，非遗传承人带领大家围绕火炉跳起了特色舞蹈，在一片欢声笑语中，大家为燕京学堂董强院长庆祝寿辰。在嘉禾共享农场之旅的最后，大家不仅品尝了美味的农产品，更深入了解了这个农场的规划和经营方式，以及嘉禾农场创始人周小姐的励志创业故事。嘉禾共享农场的成功经验向我们展示了中国农业产业的新发展面貌，这次旅行不仅让大家体验到了农场生活的乐趣，也让我们感受到了中国农业产业创新的潜力和未来。



CLOSING CEREMONY

18 April, 10:00 - 11:00



At the closing ceremony, **Liu Jingyi**, Director of the International Cooperation and Exchange Division of the Lingshui International Education Innovation Pilot Zone, **Katsuichi Uchida**, former Executive Vice President of International Affairs at Waseda University and Chairman of the Bai Xian Asia Institute, **Denis Simon**, Professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and former Executive Vice Chancellor of Duke Kunshan University, and **Enrique Dussell Peters**, Professor of Economics at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and former visiting scholar at the School of Humanities and Social Sciences of Peking University, jointly conducted a roundtable discussion on the theme of "Possibilities and Challenges of Cross-Border Education," moderated by Associate Dean **Brent Haas** of the Yenching Academy. In recent years, influenced by a series of global challenges, the younger generation has increasingly realized the importance of establishing cross-cultural connections and engaging in cross-regional and cross-national dialogues and cooperation. For educators, how to provide more opportunities for young students through modern technology and short-term international education programs has become a topic that requires continuous consideration.

Following that, **Ms. Ronna Chao**, Executive President of the Bai Xian Education Foundation and the Bai Xian Asia Institute, delivered the closing speech. She expressed that in the context of increasing global fractures, we should embrace dialogue, promote international cooperation and mutual understanding, and "only through communication and cooperation can we achieve a common vision and create a safer, brighter, and sustainable future."

Associate Dean **Fan Shiming** of the Yenching Academy congratulated the successful hosting of this forum in his speech. As the annual flagship event of the Yenching Academy held outside Beijing for the first time, this edition of YGS, in collaboration with the Hainan Provincial Government, the Lingshui International Education Innovation Pilot Zone, and the organizing team, involved a lot of coordination and preparation.

Finally, **Susan Peters**, Chair of the Yenching Global Symposium and an American student at the Yenching Academy, delivered the concluding remarks. She congratulated all the delegates attending this year's YGS and expressed appreciation for the collective efforts of everyone involved in the forum. She acknowledged that together they had witnessed many remarkable moments and extended gratitude to all the supporting partners of the symposium.

CLOSING CEREMONY

4月18日, 10:00 - 11:00; 代表记者: 王书韵, 杨新颖

2023年4月14日至18日, 北京大学燕京学堂成功举办第七届全球青年中国论坛 (Yenching Global Symposium, 以下简称YGS)。来自全世界55个国家和地区的278名优秀青年代表, 通过线上和线下相结合的方式, 与各行各业的70余位演讲嘉宾相聚海南陵水, 共同缔造了一场汇聚青年力量、展现中国发展、倾听世界声音的思想文化盛会。

闭幕式上, 海南陵水国际教育创新试验区国际合作与交流处主任**刘婧一**, 早稻田大学前国际事务执行副校长、百贤亚洲研究所主席 **Katsuichi Uchida**, 北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校教授、昆山杜克大学前执行副校长 **Denis Simon**, 以及墨西哥国立自治大学经济学教授、北京大学人文社会科学研究院往期邀请学者 **Enrique Dussell Peters**, 共同开展了以“跨界教育的机遇与挑战” (Possibilities and Challenges of Cross-Border Education) 为主题的圆桌讨论, 由燕京学堂副院长**Brent Haas** 主持。过去几年, 受到一系列全球性挑战的影响, 青年一代愈发感受到建立跨文化联系、开展跨区域跨国别对话与合作的重要性。对教育者来说, 如何借助现代科技、短期国际教育项目等为青年学子提供更多机会, 也成为需要持续思考的议题。

接着, 百贤教育基金会、百贤亚洲研究院执行总裁**曹惠婷**女士进行闭幕致辞。她表示, 在全球断裂逐渐加剧的背景下, 我们应该拥抱对话, 促进国际合作和互相理解, “只有通过沟通、合作, 我们才能实现共同的愿景, 创造一个更安全、光明、可持续发展的未来”。

燕京学堂副院长**范士明**在发言中首先对本次论坛的顺利举办表达祝贺。作为燕京学堂第一次在京外举办的年度旗舰活动, 本届YGS与海南省政府、海南陵水黎安国际教育创新试验区、会务团队一道, 共同进行了大量的协调和准备工作。范士明副院长指出, 作为青年人, 应当时刻对全球挑战保持清醒和警惕, 并意识到学术研讨和现实问题之间存在的沟壑。作为抵抗自我中心主义和物质权力的武器, “人性” (humanity) 将通过关心他者、友善待人、培育文化同理心等等, 持续发挥其深远影响。

"Humanity, according to my dictionary, means the state of being a person rather than a god, an animal or a machine. Humanity is the attitude and ability to care others, to be kind and equal to each other, sympathetic and accommodating enough, tolerant to differences, ready for communication and cooperation. Humanity goes against the fascination with egocentrism and material power. From this point of view, I see no better prescription for dealing with the challenges we are facing than humanity. I appreciate that you use it as the theme for this year's YGS."

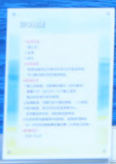
最后, 第七届全球青年中国论坛主席、燕京学堂2022级美国学生**Susan Peters**总结发言。她向本届YGS所有参会代表表示祝贺, 大家共同见证了许多精彩瞬间, 并向论坛所有支持方付出的共同努力表达感谢。





中國(海南)南海博物館

CHINA (HAINAN) MUSEUM OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA



设备租用
EQUIPMENT RENTAL



SOUTH CHINA SEA MUSEUM

18 April 13:00 – 15:00

Written by DARIO COWDERY

The South China Sea Museum narrated China's story in the South China Sea. In its ten large exhibition spaces, displays included "China and the South China Sea – Historical Records and Objects," "Exhibition on the Natural Conditions and Ecosystems," and "Deep Sea Discoveries – Underwater Archaeology in China and the Conservation of Underwater Cultural Heritage." Accompanied by pieces of recovered material culture and models of local fauna, it provided a unique insight into the maritime history of the area.

● Trade

Having been sailed by many peoples in East and Southeast Asia since ancient times, the South China Sea was a major trade highway as part of the so-called "Maritime Silk Road"; the blue-and-white porcelains that flowed along it were highly sought after in Europe, becoming renowned for their design and inimitable construction. The scale of this commerce was attested to in the wide variety of retrieved ceramics on display. But the Sea was not only traversed by merchants with valuable goods: as outlined in the exhibition "A Life at Sea," it has also been a space for ordinary people to fish and make their living for thousands of years.

● Nature

As well as history, the South China Sea is also rich in nature. From whales, brightly-colored tropical fish, to diving birds, the museum portrayed the area's impressive biodiversity via models and specimens. In addition, the design of the museum was such that visitors had to walk on an outdoor corridor between the exhibition buildings, thus utilizing the site's waterfront position to display the beauty of the natural landscape.



中国（海南）南海博物馆

4月18日, 13:00-15:00

代表记者: 王博涵

闭幕式结束后, 参会代表前往中国(海南)南海博物馆参观学习。中国(海南)南海博物馆是海南省委省政府响应国家“一带一路”重大倡议的重大建设项目, 于2018年4月正式对社会公众开放。当前, 馆内共设有8个陈列展览: “南海人文历史陈列”“南海自然生态陈列”“八百年守候——西沙华光礁1号沉船特展”“探海寻踪——中国水下考古与南海水下文化遗产保护”“做海——南海渔家文化展(海南)”“故宫·故乡·故事——故宫博物院藏黄花梨沉香文物展”“源同流异——馆藏清代外销艺术品展”及“南方有佳木——海南黄花梨沉香体验展”, 全方位、多角度地展示南海人文历史、南海自然生态、南海文化遗产保护、中国与南海周边国家经贸交往、文化交流。

凸显海上丝绸之路是友谊之路、经贸之路和文化交流通道, 旨在保护南海文化遗产, 促进海上丝绸之路沿线国家和地区之间的文化交流与合作。当前馆内共有各类藏品近8万件, 囊括出水文物、生物标本, 民俗器物、影像资料等。

参访期间, 与会代表深入学习了南海的渔业发展、考古发掘、航海文化及海洋生态, 对南海人文历史、自然生态及环南海地区国家间的互联互通、相互交融有了进一步的理解。代表们纷纷表示, 博物馆藏品中蕴藏的深厚历史积淀以及地区各国相互交融的人文情怀令人深受震撼, 切实反映了本次论坛“因缘互生, 共图未来”的主题。



MAP



Hainan, China



Arrival Airport: Sanya Phoenix International Airport
三亚凤凰国际机场



Accommodation: Ronghua Kangxin Wellness Center
荣华·康馨园



Opening Ceremony and Symposium Activities: Hainan
Lingshui Li'an International Education Innovation Pilot Zone
海南陵水黎安国际教育创新试验区



Field Trip:
Yangpu Economic Development Zone 洋浦经济开发区
Jiahe Shared Farm 嘉禾共享农庄
China (Hainan) Museum of the South China Sea
中国 (海南) 南海博物馆



Closing Ceremony: Boao Forum for Asia National
Convention Center 博鳌亚洲论坛国家会议中心



Departure Airport: Haikou Meilan International Airport
海口美兰国际机场

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THANK YOU DELEGATES!

Dear delegates,

Thank you for a memorable and rewarding conference. As a five-day symposium, YGS 2023 needed delegates who could fuel each event with enthusiasm and curiosity. Through your insightful remarks at academic panels, warm presence at social activities, and keen participation in field trips, you exceeded our every expectation and exemplified this year's theme, 互manity: Cartographies of Collaboration.

We hope that our conference's interdisciplinary discussions on global inequality, modernization, translation, innovation, and many other topics helped you map out a future which recognizes the power in our shared humanity to overcome global challenges. The connections you forged with fellow delegates and speakers at YGS 2023 can serve as a platform for mutual understanding and collaborative problem-solving.

We look forward to seeing you again someday and cannot wait to see how you shape the world.

在这个绿意盎然、生机勃勃的春天里，我们很高兴能够与大家相聚在碧海蓝天、椰影婆娑的南海明珠！今年的春天，涌动和拍岸的不仅仅是奔腾澎湃的春潮，更是我们每一位青年勇当先锋的信念和决心；今年的春天，孕育和萌放的不仅仅是朝气蓬勃的万物，更是我们每一位青年昂扬饱满的斗志和使命；今年的春天，吹拂和扑面的不仅仅是和煦浩荡的春风，更是我们每一位青年奋进拼搏的热情和气息！

当今世界，国际形势动荡严峻，“黑天鹅”与“灰犀牛”事件接踵而至，不稳定性和不确定性日趋加剧。在这五天的论坛，我们很欣慰看到各位代表踊跃地参与讨论，积极地建言献策，推进国际合作，并实现我们广泛的共同利益。鲜衣怒马少年时，希望大家赓续同样的精神，上天揽月，下海捉鳖，为世界谋进步，为人类谋福祉，让世界更加共融美好，让未来更加绚丽璀璨！

Best wishes,
Chairs of YGS 2023



Susan Peters



Tan Hong Kai

YGS 2023