

The World and China

世界中国

歐洲世界雜誌
Selyemút

Selyemút Magazin

The World's Unique Magazine

国际多语种刊物

2013 / 04-05 总第044期



“CHINA IN MY DREAMS”



世界中国杂志创建于2006年，为多语种国际刊物。

China-World Magazine was founded in 2006 as a multilingual international magazine.

主要栏目

高端访问、大使访谈、中外建交、时事传真、国际友城、欧盟新闻、文化视野、各国风情、商务平台、畅游天下、专题报道等。

Top Interviews, Ambassadors, Diplomatic Relations, News, Sister Cities, EU News, Cultural Perspective, Business Platform, Tourism, Special Reports.

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外国驻华使领馆外交官、境内外政府官员、企业家、公商务旅行者等。

Major readers are foreign diplomats stationing in China, government officials at home and abroad, entrepreneurs, official and business travelers, etc.

发行地点

1. 在中国境内：中央政府多个部委、多家企事业单位、贸促会（CCPIT）中国国际商会会员驻华使领馆以及驻华国际机构。在境内多家商会及北京近五十家五星级酒店均可读到。

In China: The magazine can be found in many ministries of central government, many enterprises and public institutions, members of CCPIT China Chamber of International Commerce, embassies, headquarters of international organizations in China, business clubs and nearly 50 five star hotels as well.

2. 在国外发行地有：布鲁塞尔、柏林、伊斯坦布尔、布达佩斯、莫斯科、圣彼得堡、迪拜国际机场贵宾室以及国外旅行社、国外工商贸易协会等。

Internationally, it could be obtained in Brussels, Berlin, Istanbul, Budapest, Moscow, San Petersburg, Dubai International Airport's VIP room, foreign travel agencies, industry and trade associations, etc.

3. 在多种中外经贸文化活动以及各国驻华使团活动中赠送发行。

The publication is given as a gift during all kinds of cultural and trade activities at home and abroad and during activities held by foreign embassies in China.



原中国国务院副总理、全国人大副委员长邹家华先生为本刊题词

Epigraph by the former Vice Premier and Vice Chairman of National People's Congress, Mr. Jiahua Zhou

本刊社长纳吉·麟女士向英国首相托尼·布莱尔先生介绍《世界中国》杂志，布莱尔先生为本刊题名“The World and China”

Ms. Lin Nagy, president of the magazine is giving an introduction of the magazine to Mr. Tony Blair, former prime minister of Great Britain. Mr. Blair is giving a title to the magazine as "The World and China".



“和谐中国” 中国第一屏

为深入贯彻落实中央十七大建设和谐社会的精神，在中央精神文明办公室的指导下，依托天安门广场现有的两块超大型LED显示屏这一重要国家形象宣传阵地，拍摄以“和谐中国”为主题的系列宣传片。该显示屏长50米，高7.5米，整屏分辨率3072×320点高清数字显示平均每天有41万旅客来北京天安门旅游观光。

获授权单位：国际多语种《世界中国》杂志社

有效时间：自2012年01月01日至2015年

有意者请与编辑联系：010/8770 6399, 13439737999

www.chinaworldhouse.com

拍摄计划

拟用5年时间，有计划分批拍摄以

“和谐中国之大好河山”、“和谐中国之灿烂文化”、“和谐中国之民族风采”等内容的宣传片。

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1. 原有素材呈送，呈送宣传片需符合天安门广场超大型LED屏像素及其他技术要求。

2. 素材拍摄，需与拍摄方详尽商洽拍摄相关事宜。指定拍摄单位：中央电视台、北京电视台。费用面议。

播出安排

全年除重大节日及重大活动以外，按照日出落时间滚动播出，每个素材每次播出时长数分钟。

内容要求

一类：世界文化遗产，
二类：国家级风景名胜，
三类：市级、省级旅游景点。

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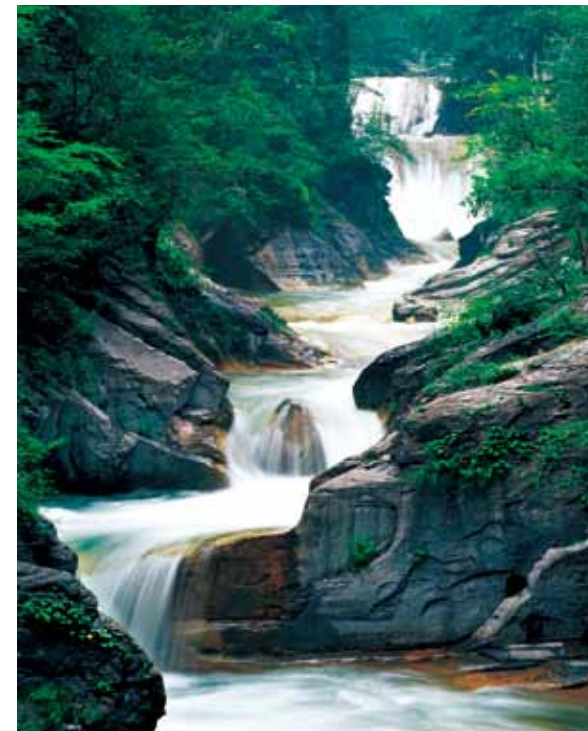
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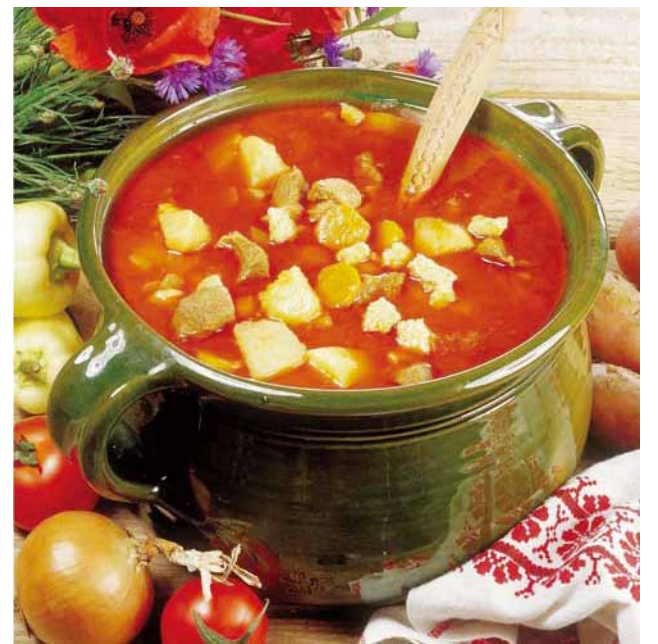
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License no. 许可证号
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2.9/1169-1/2006-HU ISSN 1787-7199
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The China News Service
世界华文媒体联盟
The World Chinese Media Alliance
匈牙利丝绸之路出版社有限公司
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赠阅

Declaration by the High Representative, Catherine Ashton, on behalf of the European Union on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day, 3 May 2013

2013年5月3日世界新闻自由日

欧盟外交与安全政策高级代表凯瑟琳·阿什顿代表欧盟发表声明



On the 20th anniversary of World Press Freedom day, the EU pays tribute to journalists worldwide who dedicate their lives - sometimes at great personal cost - to reporting events or expressing views that many might prefer to silence.

A free, independent and vibrant press is indispensable in any democratic society. The EU is determined to fight for press freedom worldwide and condemns the increasing level of intimidation, violence and censorship that journalists face in many countries. The EU calls on all governments to allow journalists to work in safety and security, and without the fear of censorship or prosecution.

Freedom of expression must be defended both in the traditional media and on the Internet. The EU will continue to promote

freedom of expression on-line and offline, not least as new information technologies can be key in promoting human rights and democracy. The EU will continue to condemn violations of the right to freedom of expression in all media with a view to ensuring that journalists across the world can discharge their professional duties without hindrance.

在第二十个世界新闻自由日到来之际，欧盟向全世界的新闻记者们致敬。他们在许多其他人选择保持沉默时致力于报道新闻时事、针砭时弊，有时还为此做出了巨大的个人牺牲。

自由、独立且充满活力的新闻媒体在任何民主社会都是不可或缺的。欧盟决心捍卫世界新闻自由，谴责新闻记者在诸多国家所面临的越来越多的恐吓、暴力和审查制度。欧盟呼吁各国政府给予新闻记者安全的工作环境，使他们远离审查制度和法律诉讼的威胁。

传统媒体和网络媒体上的言论自由都必须得到捍卫，欧盟也将继续在此方面做出努力，尤其是因为新兴信息技术能够在维护人权和推动民主方面发挥关键作用。欧盟将继续谴责一切侵犯媒体言论自由权利的行为，以确保全世界的记者都可以在不受干扰的情况下履行其职责。



Dear Readers!

Organized by the Delegation of the European Union and co-organized by the Magazine, the "Europe in my Heart", Chinese children painting exhibition has been successfully held for 2 years. In July of this year we will organize the third one.

This year we are adding a new theme: "China in my Dreams".

Creators of these works are European school children from the School of the European Union, located in the heart of the EU, in the capital of Belgium, in Brussels. The school has some 3000 pupils from kindergarten to secondary school and is specifically created for the employees of the various institutions of the European Union.

10% of the pupils of this school have joined the project and until May 15 they have submitted 422 works. These works will be exhibited in China along with the artworks created by Chinese children under the theme "Europe in my Heart".

These works give us an insight to the daily life of these little artists, to their background, way of thinking, their ideals and how they imagine China, its culture, customs, traditions and emotions.

This new theme, "China in my Dreams" will complement the other theme "Europe in my Heart", and they will form a perfect bridge of understanding between Europe and China, exactly the way Xi Jinping put it at the 18th Congress: "It is necessary for China and the World to better understand each other".

I sincerely hope that this activity will promote the people to people dialogue and will have a great impact on it.

亲爱的读者们!

由欧盟驻华代表团主办, 本杂志社承办的“我心中的欧洲”, 中国孩子绘画展已经成功举办了2届。今年7月我们将举办第三届。不同的是我们今年的活动中我们增加了全新的内容, 那就是“梦想中国”。创作这些作品的是来自欧盟学校的孩子们。

坐落在比利时首都布鲁塞尔的欧盟总部有一所从幼儿园到高中的3千多名孩子的学校, 这所学校是为在欧盟总部工作人员的孩子们所建立的。今年这所学校

超过10%的孩子们, 参加了我们“梦想中国”的绘画活动, 到5月15日截稿日已收到422 作品。这些作品将和中国孩子们的“我心中的欧洲”作品同时在中国展出。从这些展出中我们将看到孩子们的不同文化背景, 不同生活环境, 不同构思, 不同理念等等, 了解到他们所想象中的异国的人文, 习惯, 风情等。今年的绘画展赛将是中欧青少年友谊连接的又一座桥梁, 促进彼此间更多的相互了解。正如习近平主席在去年18大会上所说的: 中国需要更多地了解世界, 世界也需要更多地了解中国。” It is necessary for China and the World to understand each other”

衷心祝愿本次中欧孩子们的画展活动能为中欧人民之间的交流作出贡献。

Lin Nagy
President
杂志社社长纳吉·麟



THE EU IS 63 YEARS OLD

欧盟63岁



Member countries of the European Union celebrate the “Europe Day” every year on the 9th of May. The tradition has its historical root going back to 1950, just after five years of the ending of World War II. It was then that the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman came up with the idea to coordinate the coal and steel production of former arch-enemies France and Germany and some other European countries so as to lay down the lasting foundations of peace. On this day he read this very declaration in front of the press and the integration process, which has led to the birth of European Communities and later on to the current European Union, has started.

As Mr. Markus Ederer, head of the Delegation of the European Union to China stressed in his speech, 2013 is a very special year since Croatia is accessing the European Union in July and the number of EU member countries is thus going to increase to 28.

欧盟驻华代表团在北京举办欧盟“欧洲日”庆祝活动。每年5月9日, 这个具有历史的传统根源要追溯到1950年。那时候第二次世界大战结束5年。法国外交部长罗伯特·舒曼提议, 法德两国, 以及其他欧洲国家之间应加强煤矿与钢铁产业的合作, 为和平奠定永久的基础。当天, 他向新闻媒体正式宣告了欧洲一体化进程的开始, 正是这一进程促使“欧洲共同体”——即今日的欧盟的诞生。

驻华代表团埃德和在庆祝宴会上说, 2013年也是一个非常特殊的一年, 因为克罗地亚在7月1日正式成为欧盟成员国。从此欧盟盟国的数量将增加至28国家。

The participants of the event could also have a little glimpse to the European music by listening to the performance of BFSU School of European Languages Choir (singing the EU anthem in Latin) and the classical music performance of Austrian violinist Lidia Baich and pianist Matthias Fletzberger.

嘉宾们在生日庆典上可以欣赏欧洲的音乐, 听北京外国语大学欧洲语言学院合唱团演唱欧盟行曲, 即贝多芬第九乐曲。



There was also a photo exhibition on show in the garden titled "People-to-People" with over sixty works by renowned photographer Steve Zhao.

还有来自奥地利小提琴家利迪娅和钢琴家马蒂亚斯的古典音乐表演。



WORK REPORT

来自欧盟学校的报道

After having received the idea about the art competition “China in my Dreams” at the beginning of March 2013, European School Brussels 2 (EEB2) China project coordinator Markus Rudolph immediately spread the information to the school's art teachers. With great enthusiasm 6 art teachers (2 from Primary school, 4 from Secondary school) under the direction of Mr. Andreas Dorn took up the fantastic proposal and started to work with 422 students from year 1 Primary until year 6 Secondary, who all painted their ideas of “China in my Dreams”. Only very few of the participants have been in China so far and saw this amazing country with their own eyes, so they really put their dreams, thoughts and imagination on paper.

In less than 2 month all the work was done, every single painting was photographed, named and uploaded to a virtual art gallery in the Internet. The participants are divided in 3 age groups (1st year Primary until 1st year Secondary / 2nd year Secondary until 3rd year Secondary / 4th year Secondary until 6th year Secondary) and now it is up to the jury to select the winners in each category.

This project is a unique, magnificent event for EEB2 that will leave a deep impression on all the participants.

2013年的3月初, 隶属于欧盟学校的布鲁塞尔第二学校的中国项目负责人马库斯·鲁道夫获悉了有关“梦中的中国”美术竞赛的通知。随即, 他将这一消息通知了这所学校中的所有美术老师。六名热情饱满的老师(两名来自小学, 两名来自中学)在安德鲁斯·多恩先生的指导下, 带领来自小学一年级至中学六年级的422名学生创造了许多奇幻的构想。孩子们都用自己的画笔描绘了他们“梦中的中国”。在这些学生中, 只有极少数的人之前到过中国, 亲身体验过这个神奇的国度。因此, 大部分孩子的创作融入了他们自己的想象、憧憬和梦想。

在不到2个月的时间里, 孩子们完成了所有作品。每一幅作品都将被拍照、登记并在网上的一个虚拟美术馆展出。参赛的学生分为三个年龄组(第一组为小学一年级至中学一年级, 第二组为中学二年级至中学三年级, 第三组为中学四年级至中学六年级)。现在, 评判委员会正在评审每一组的优胜者。

正如马库斯·鲁道夫所言, 对于欧盟学校的布鲁塞尔第二学校, 这一项目是独一无二的, 具有崇高意义的, 一定会给所有的参赛者留下深刻的印象。



Schools of the European Union: The European Schools 欧盟学校：欧洲学校联合体



The European Schools are official educational establishments controlled jointly by the governments of the Member States of the EU and are legally regarded as public educational institutions.

The European Schools were set up to provide education primarily for the children of employees of EU Institutions. A limited number of places is available for other pupils for which application should be made directly to the head of the school. Education is free for the children of employees of EU Institutions, and of seconded teachers and administrative staff members of the schools. Parents of other children are required to pay school fees. A number of multinational corporations and other companies have signed special agreements whereby children of employees have full admission rights. In return the employer pays the full per capita cost.

The European Schools began in October 1953 in Luxembourg, on the initiative of officials of the European Coal and Steel Community, with the support of the Community's institutions and the Luxembourg Government. This experiment in education, side by side, of children of different mother tongues and nationalities quickly took shape as the six different governments and Ministries of Education co-operated in matters of curricula, appointment of teachers, inspection and recognition of levels attained.



In April 1957, the signing of the Protocol made the Luxembourg School the first official European School. The first European Baccalaureate was held there in July 1959 and the qualification was recognised as fulfilling basic entrance requirements by all the universities of the member states.

There are currently fourteen Schools (Alicante, Brussels I (Uccle), Brussels II (Woluwe), Brussels III (Ixelles), Brussels IV (Laeken), Frankfurt am Main, Mol, Bergen, Karlsruhe, Munich, Varese, Culham, Luxembourg I & Luxembourg II), in seven countries (Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Spain and Luxembourg), with a total of approximately 24,000 pupils on roll.

The mission of the European Schools is to provide a multilingual

and multicultural education for nursery, primary and secondary level pupils.

The study of a first foreign language (English, French or German), known as L II, is compulsory throughout the school, from the first primary class. All pupils must study a second foreign language (L III), starting in the second year of secondary school. Pupils may choose to study a third foreign language (L IV) from the fourth class of secondary school. Language classes are composed of mixed nationalities and are taught by native speakers.

A weekly "European Hour" in the primary school brings together children from all sections for cultural, artistic and games activities. In the secondary school, classes in art, music and physical education are always composed of mixed nationalities.

From the third class of secondary school, history and geography are studied in the pupil's first foreign language, also called "the working language" (English, French or German). Economics, which may be taken as an option from the fourth class of the secondary school, is also studied in a working language. From the third class, all social science subjects are taught to groups of mixed nationalities.

The words which express the essential aims of the European Schools have been sealed, in parchment, into the foundation stones of all the schools:

"Educated side by side, untroubled from infancy by divisive prejudices, acquainted with all that is great and good in the different cultures, it will be borne in upon them as they mature that they belong together. Without ceasing to look to their own lands with love and pride, they will become in mind Europeans, schooled and ready to complete and consolidate the work of their fathers before them, to bring into being a united and thriving Europe."

Primary and secondary education in the twenty-eight European Union member countries lasts for twelve or thirteen years, whereas nursery education is variable. The governments therefore agreed that the nursery classes at the European school would cover two years, the primary course would span five years and the secondary school seven years.

The secondary school course is validated by the European Baccalaureate examinations at the end of the seventh class. The certificate awarded is fully recognised in all the countries of the European Union, as well as in a number of others. Those awarded the certificate have the same rights and benefits as other holders of school-leaving certificates in their countries, including the same right as nationals with equivalent qualifications to seek admission to any university or institution of higher education in the European Union.

The Examining Board, which oversees the examinations in all language sections, is chaired by a university professor and is composed of examiners from each country of the Union. They are appointed annually by



the Board of Governors and must meet the requirements laid down in their home countries for appointment to examining boards of the same level.

To ensure that the European Baccalaureate is recognised, syllabuses are designed to meet at least the minimum requirements of all the member states. Since these vary, the contents have been established by negotiation between national experts – more particularly by the members of the Boards of Inspectors – on the basis of careful scrutiny and comparison of national curricula. The syllabuses are then approved by the Board of Governors of the European Schools, which is the supervisory authority.

The European Schools, similarly to other European Union institutions, continue to play an important role in the European integration process.

欧洲学校联合体是官方正式的教育机构，由欧盟成员国的政府组织统一管理，是合法的公立教育组织。

欧洲学校联合体主要为欧盟机构的职工子女提供教育服务。其中，有少数学校可以接收其他学生。这些学生需要向学校校长直接递交申请。欧盟机构的职工子女以及学校教师和行政人员的子女在此读书是免费的，而其他学生则要缴纳一定的学费。另外，有不少跨国企业和公司与学校签订了特殊协议，规定其职员子女也可以被正式录取为学校的学生。同时，雇主们会支付全额学费。

1953年10月，在欧洲煤钢共同体的官员们的倡议下，欧洲学校联合体在卢森堡正式成立。这一举措得到了共同体各机构和卢森堡政府的支持。这是一次教育的尝试，学校的孩子们拥有不同的国籍，不同的母语。很快，来自六个不同的政府和教育机构的工作人员通力协作，共同设定了课程，安排了教师，并负责监督和监管教学水

平。

1957年4月，按照协议规定，卢森堡学校成为第一所正式的欧洲学校联合体的学校。1959年7月，这里颁发了第一批欧洲中学结业证书。这里毕业的学生具备进入成员国所有大学的入学条件。

目前，该组织共有14所学校（即阿里坎特学校，布鲁塞尔一校，布鲁塞尔二校，布鲁塞尔三校，布鲁塞尔四校，法兰克福学校，摩尔学校，卑尔根市学校，卡尔斯鲁厄学校，慕尼黑学校，瓦雷泽学校，卡拉姆学校，卢森堡一校和卢森堡二校）。这些学校位于七个国家（即比利时，荷兰，德国，意大利，英国，西班牙和卢森堡）。学生人数共计约24,000人。

欧洲学校联合体旨在为不同层次（幼儿园、小学和中学）的学生们提供多语言、多文化的教育服务。

在小学阶段，所有学生从入学开始就必须学习一门外语（英语、法语或德语），这是他们的第二语言。升入中学二年级后，学生



还必须再学习一门语言（第三语言）。到中学四年级的时候，学生还可以选择学习第三门外语（第四语言）。上语言课时，学生们来自不同的国家。教课的老师都是母语教师。

在每周一次的“欧洲一小时”活动期间，小学生们可以一起了解各国的文化和艺术，或者在老师的带领下做游戏。在中学阶段，来自不同国家的学生们一起上美术课、音乐课和体育课。

在中学三年级，学生会用第二语言（也称“工作语言”，即英语、法语或德语）学习历史课程和地理课程。在中学四年级，学生也可以用工作语言学习选修经济课程。另外，从三年级起，所有社会科学的教授都以小组为单位，而这些小组由不同国籍的学生组成。

在所有学校的建筑基石下，都有一张密封的羊皮纸，上面写着欧洲学校联合体的根本宗旨，即：

“我们一起肩并肩地进行教育事业，绝不

因与生俱来的偏见而烦恼；我们一起去发现不同文化的伟大之处，直到证明这些文化联合起来会更显成熟。我们将怀着爱与骄傲，永不停歇地保卫自己祖国的土地；我们将牢记自己是欧洲人，接受良好的教育，并时刻准备着继承祖先们未完成的事业，建设一个团结稳定、兴旺发达的欧洲。”

在28个欧盟成员国中，小学阶段和中学阶段的学制一共为12年或13年，而幼儿园的学制各不相同。据此，政府规定欧洲学校联合体的幼儿园阶段为2年，小学阶段为5年，中学阶段为7年。

在中学七年级的学期末，学生们会参加欧洲中学结业证书的资格考试，以证明其完成了中学阶段的教育。所有欧盟国家和少数其他国家均认可该证书的资质。拥有此证书的学生与其他在本国毕业的学生享有同等的权力和权益。包括与其他人享有同等的权力申请进入欧盟的任何大学或高等教育机构读书。

考试委员会负责所有语言学习的考核工

作。该委员会由一位大学教授主持工作，其他考核成员来自各个欧盟国家。这些成员由管理委员会每年任命一次，任命标准必须满足其所在国家任命考试委员会的标准。

为确保欧洲中学结业证书的认可度，欧洲学校联合体的教学大纲按照其所有成员国的最低大学入学标准设定。由于其具有多样性，教学内容经过了各国教学专家——特别是监督委员会成员——的联合审议。他们不但进行了详细审查，还认真比对了各国的课程大纲。欧洲学校联合体的管理委员会最终通过了教学大纲，并行使监督权力。

与其他欧盟机构一样，欧洲学校联合体将继续在欧洲一体化进程中发挥自己的重要作用。

EU EMBASSIES IN BEIJING ORGANIZED THE THIRD "EUROPEAN YOUTH OPEN DAY" 欧盟各使馆在京举办第三届“欧盟青年开放日”活动

The EU Delegation and embassies of EU member states have held the third "European Youth Open Day" activities this year. Young Chinese people were invited to take part at the events held from early May and which were comprising lectures, seminars, entertainment and other activities.

欧盟驻华代表团及欧盟各成员国大使馆今年举办第三届“欧盟青年开放日”活动。各使馆邀请中欧青年参与从五月初至六月底为期两个月的交流、讲座、研讨及趣味游艺等系列活动。

Romania

罗马尼亚



罗马尼亚驻华大使多鲁·克斯泰亚(中)致欢迎辞,并向客人介绍罗马尼亚传统风俗,两位罗马尼亚女士上台为大家展示罗马尼亚传统服饰。



使馆副馆长杨先生给客人讲解复活节彩蛋的文化



使馆接待大厅的茶几上,放置着精美的复活节彩蛋工艺品供客人欣赏



中外客人在使馆的露台上互相交流



使馆外交官为来访客人讲解使馆各个部门的工作

Germany

德国



德国驻华大使馆公使李德仁先生致欢迎辞并抽取幸运者赠送礼品。



使馆为大家准备了德国特色小吃



Ireland

爱尔兰

音乐家为来访者现场演奏爱尔兰音乐



正在中国访问的爱尔兰众议院议长巴特先生与大学生们面对面交流



使馆庭院中来访大学生观看爱尔兰诗歌作品展



学生向使馆工作人员了解爱尔兰以及留学爱尔兰的情况



身着民族服装的奥地利驻华大使艾琳娜女士向来访客人致欢迎辞

Austria

奥地利



小提琴家莉迪亚·拜希(右一)
指导参加活动的中国孩子拉小提琴



钢琴演奏家马蒂亚斯·弗雷茨伯格(中)
指导参加活动的中国孩子弹钢琴

Realizing Fairy Tales

为了童话般的明天

The elder generation has grown up listening to the stories of Andersen, the younger generation has grown up playing with Lego, both coming from a Northern-European country: Denmark.

On May 25, the Danish Embassy has opened its doors wide open, and invited some 4000 people to visit its premises, most of them being children or parents, some of them coming even from countryside.

老的一代人在安徒生的童话故事里长大, 新的一代人在乐高的玩具中成长, 都得来自自北欧的一个国家, 丹麦。

5月25日丹麦驻华大使馆向中国观众们敞开了大门, 接待了近4000人。他们中大部分是家长和孩子, 有些甚至是从外地赶来

Denmark
丹麦



The children could take a bite of the famous Danish biscuits and could taste the Danish milk, the grown up could enjoy Danish beer and learn about the situation of Danish companies in China.

孩子有机会品尝到了丹麦有名奶油奇斯饼干和有牛奶, 大人们有机会喝到了丹麦的啤酒。同时有机会了解到了丹麦在中国的企业的情况。



HOUSE OF AMBER is one of the world's largest and oldest producer of amber jewellery. The chain was founded by Einer Fehm in 1933. There are over 500 Danish companies in China

琥珀House of Amber
成立于1933年, 2008年House of Amber 进军中国市场, 目前在全国各大百货及购物中心拥有三十多家店铺。丹麦大小企业在中国有五百多家。

Malta
马耳他



马耳他驻华大使约瑟夫·卡萨与来访的大学生面对面交流



马耳他驻华使馆工作人员
向来访的大学生介绍马耳他



来访大学生参观使馆

TURKEY, A COUNTRY CONNECTING EUROPE WITH ASIA

Interview with H.E.Mr.Murat Salim Esenli Ambassador of Embassy of the Republic of Turkey

欧亚文化交汇的地方——土耳其

——专访土耳其共和国驻华大使穆拉特·萨利姆·埃森利



●What is the main goal you would like to achieve as an ambassador during your tenure in China?

My main goal as an Ambassador in China is to bring the peoples of the two countries closer than ever. During these four years of my tenure, after a long interval, the Turkish President H.E. Abdullah Gül (2009) and H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey (2012) visited the PRC and H.E. Wen Jiabao (2010), former Prime Minister, H.E. Xi Jinping (2012), now the President (in his capacity as Vice-President) of the PRC visited Turkey. With this momentum, we created the Strategic Partnership between two countries in 2010 and we launched the reciprocal Culture Years in two countries in 2012 and 2013. As a natural outcome of the the reciprocal efforts, one can now see more Turkish groups at the Forbidden City and more Chinese groups at the Blue Mosque in İstanbul.

●Sometimes it is difficult to judge a situation when you are in the middle of a situation. You, as a foreigner, how do you see the investment opportunities in China? Where would you put your money if you were a Chinese?

China has a lot of potential in terms of investment. If I were

a Chinese, I would have invested more in the developing sectors of China such as the health and the tourism. There is an expectation of 400 million outbound Chinese tourists in the following few years. It shows that Chinese people will explore the globe and their country more than ever. Likewise, there is also a lot to do in introducing the richness of Chinese culture to the foreigners. There are other fertile grounds like environment and innovation.

●If the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs would allocate an extra 1 million yuan to your Embassy to spend on a single project that could best enhance the relations between Turkey and China, what would be that particular project you would spend this money on?

I think any project aiming to bring more Chinese and Turkish people together either in China or Turkey would be my ultimate choice. Therefore, if we had any extra allocation, I would have chosen to launch exchange programmes amongst young people and would have found libraries in both countries reciprocally for a better direct or indirect communication.

●According to your estimates how many Turkish people live in China. Are the mixed marriages successful?

According to our records, there are 3.200 Turkish citizens residing in China. We know that approximately 1.800 of whom are studying in the PRC and the rest are working or living here.

Concerning the cross cultural marriages between the Turkish and Chinese citizens, we have quite a number of success stories. I think that is another tangible manifestation of the common Asiatic roots we have.

●What are your observations about the Turkish Year of Culture in China? What kind of cultural events have the greatest success?

The activities of the Turkish Culture Year of 2013 are still going on. And as you know, we launched the Culture Year with a special opening gala event at the Poly Theater on 21 March 2013 with the participation of H.E. Ömer Çelik, Turkish Minister of Culture and Tourism and H.E. Cai Wu, Chinese Minister of Culture. This special opening gala event was also staged in



Shanghai on the 25th March.

Before the official opening gala, “Anadolu Ateşi” dance troupe was also included in the CCTV Spring Gala Festival and soon after that, they performed at the NCPA in February. We are quite content with the interest these events have arisen.

Recently, another big production came to Beijing for the NCPA Opera Festival. Turkish State Opera and Ballet, staged Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart’s famous work “Abduction from Seraglio”.

These are all the large scale events. However, we also organized some small or medium size events, such as film weeks, exhibits/workshops of the traditional handcrafts like Turkish paper marbling, photo exhibitions, folk dances and small sized concerts, theaters etc.

We are planning to hold an “Anatolian Civilizations” exhibition in Shanghai. Another project is the exhibition of Turkish contemporary art from the collection of the Turkish Central Bank.

Furthermore, the State Opera and Ballet ensembles will perform many plays in different cities in China in the months ahead.

The Presidential Symphony Orchestra’s concerts will constitute another large scale event in the second half of the

year.

●What is your hobby? What kind of books do you prefer to read and perhaps you would suggest for Chinese translation?

I like skiing, windsurfing, swimming, playing golf and tennis. I prefer to read non-fiction such as books about history and culture. I also like to read the speeches of the leaders. After coming to China, I acquired the habit of collecting the snuff bottles. I highly recommend the book entitled “Reconciliation” written by H.E. Benazir Bhutto, late Prime Minister of Pakistan to your readers.

●What do you feel important to tell to the Chinese readers of the Magazine?

I strongly suggest your readers to discover Turkey, it might be either for touristic purposes or for business. Turkey is truly an impressive destination to visit as a tourist, in other words it is so much like a treasure trove waiting to be discovered. Also it is a country with numerous opportunities for investment. Once they visit Turkey, I am sure the Chinese business community will identify this particular aspect quickly.



●大使先生，您在中国任职期间的主要工作宗旨是什么？

作为驻华大使，我的工作宗旨就是不断拉近两国人民间的距离。在四年驻华任期内，时隔多年之后，土耳其总统阿卜杜拉·居尔和总理雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安分别在2009年和2012年访问中国，与此同时，中国前总理温家宝和现任国家主席习近平（时任国家副主席）也分别于2010年和2012年对土耳其展开了国事访问。在此推动下，两国在2010年正式建立了战略合作伙伴关系，并分别于2012年和2013年举办了土耳其中国文化年和中国土耳其文化年活动。通

过双方的努力，我们现在可以在紫禁城看到越来越多的土耳其旅行团，也可以在伊斯坦布尔的蓝色清真寺发现更多中国游客的身影。

●我们通常说当局者迷，旁观者清。作为一个外国人，您怎么看中国的投资机会？如果您是一个中国人，您会把钱投到哪里？

在投资方面，中国有很大的潜力。如果我是一个中国人，我会把更多的钱投向一些快速发展的行业，比如健康产业和旅游业。据估计，在今后的几年中会有近400万人次的中国人出境旅游，这表明



了中国人比以往任何时候都更愿意走出国门去周游世界。同样的道理，在向外国人介绍中国丰富的文化方面，也还有很多事情要做。当然，还有其他的投资热土，比如环境和创新方面。

●如果土耳其外交部额外划拨100万元给使馆用于某个加强中土关系的项目，您会选择什么样的项目呢？

我认为任何一个旨在拉近中土两国人民距离的项目，不论是在中国还是在土耳其，都有可能成为我最终的选择。因此，如果我们有任何额外资金，我可能会选择推出促进年轻人之间交流的计划或者在两国分别建立图书馆来推动两国人民间直接或间接的交流。

●据您估算，大约有多少土耳其人在中国生活？他们的跨国婚姻成功与否？

根据我们的记录，目前，在中国境内有3200位土耳其公民。他们当中，大约有1800人是学生，其他的要么在这里工作要么就定居下来了。

关于土耳其和中国公民之间的跨文化婚姻，我们了解到了很多的成功例子。从某一方面来说，我认为这是我们共同亚洲根源的有形体现。

●您对中国土耳其文化年怎么看？哪一项文化活动是最成功的呢？

2013年的土耳其文化年的活动正在如火如荼的进行。如你所知，2013年3月21日，我们在保利剧院举行了一场特别的开幕晚会，土耳其文化和旅游部部长奥梅尔·赛力克和中国文化部部长蔡武共同出席了该活动。3月25日，在上海也上演了相同的表演。



此前，土耳其火舞舞蹈团还参加了央视春晚，并于二月份在国家大剧院演出。这些活动产生了很好的效果，对此，我感到非常满意。

最近，北京国家大剧院戏剧节上又将上演土耳其“大戏”。土耳其国家歌剧和芭蕾舞团将在这里上演莫扎特的著名作品“后宫诱逃”。

这些都是大型的交流活动。同时，我们还组织了一些中小规模的活动，如电影周，土耳其传统工艺品等。如，大理石花纹漂染展示，照片展，民间舞蹈，小型音乐会，和剧场演出等等。

我们正计划在上海举办“安那托利亚文明展”。我们还准备从土耳其中央银行的藏品中选出部分举行土耳其当代艺术展览。

此外，在接下来的几个月内，土耳其国家歌剧和芭蕾舞团将在中国不同城市进行演出。

下半年还将开展另一项大型活动，总统交响乐团的音乐会。

●您的爱好是什么？您喜欢阅读什么样的书？如果让您推荐几本翻译成中文，您会选择哪些？

我喜欢滑雪，帆板，游泳，打高尔夫球和网球。我喜欢阅读非小说类的作品，如历史和文化方面的书籍。我也很喜欢领导人阅读的讲话稿。来到中国后，开始收集鼻烟壶。我极力推荐《和解：伊斯兰，民主与西方世界》，作者是前巴基斯坦总理贝娜齐尔·布托。

●您想向我们杂志的读者说些什么？

我强烈建议读者们去土耳其转转，旅游也好，经商也行。土耳其是您旅游的理想目的地，换句话说，它就是一个等待您去发掘的宝藏。同时，这里有着无尽的投资机会。一旦您来到了土耳其，您一定能很快发现这里无限的商机。



ETHNIC ENTREPRENEUR TAKES A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY IN SUPPORT OF HIS HOMETOWN AND THE SOCIETY

民族企业家担大任 不忘建设家乡回报社会

——环球华商（香港）投资贸易集团董事长孟庆云剪影

文：长江 Text:Chang jiang



孟庆云 祖籍山东，部队生活几十年，1984年从部队转业到广东参与改革开放建设，参与香港回归前的建设。当年他的公司中标香港九龙机场的改造、大屿山机场的重建项目，但当年英国政府对香港回归中国提出了一些相当苛刻的要求。中国政府暂停了香港重大项目的兴建。这导致了孟董事长的巨额投资一夜之间变成了泡影。但孟庆云并没有被困难压垮，而是重振精神，利用自身的影响力调整资金流向，在广东、香港、澳门又将面临困难的公司一步步做大做强。

孟庆云在香港成立了环球华商（香港）投资贸易集团有限公司，该公司集贸易与投融资为一体化的多功能综合性跨行业跨地域的股份制企业，注册资本一千万美元。孟庆云兼任香港世纪伟业文化基金投资有限公司董事总经理。公司是联合国世界和平基金会的核心成员，是中国经济贸易促进会副会长单位，孟庆云先生是该会副会长兼香港分会会长，公司与香港中银集团下属的几家银行及欧盟的几家大银行都有着良好的借贷、拆借、融贷关系。

经商务部和其他几个部委批准，中国经济贸易促进会决定在香港成立中国经济贸易促进会香港分会，任命孟庆云为首任香港分会会长。分会的成立大大地活跃并提高了香港与内地的文化、经济、贸易的交流与合作，此举乃是为全面深入贯彻和落实CEPA协议指

导精神，拉近香港与内地的距离。中国经济贸易促进会香港分会在孟庆云会长的领导下，在上级各部委的正确指导下，发挥超常的凝聚力和向心力，深入贯彻一国两制、港人治港的大政方针，秉承加强磋商，扩大合作、彼此促进、共同发展的宗旨，团结香港即世界华人商界精英为建设和谐和平世界而努力。

环球华商（香港）投资贸易集团有限公司以雄厚的资金实力，高素质的专业人才和优良高效的服务在社会上树立了良好的企业形象，受到了社会各界与广大客户的普遍认可和赞扬。孟庆云董事长在广东、香港、澳门的企业界有很大的影响力，他带动当地一些有名气、有影响力的企业家，参与大陆的建设，国际项目的建设，以回报家乡。

他在回报家乡与社会活动中与国内几家有善举善缘的公司，联合计划在贫困的山区、希望工程、国家五老人员（老红军、老八路、老革命、老劳模、老知识人士、三八红旗手等得到国家重奖的精英们）给予回报，以报答对祖国对家乡回报的心愿。

孟庆云以弘扬中华文化精神，加强国际间的文化交流，提高中国文化软实力建设，大力推动中国和世界文化事业和文化产业发展为己任，把中华文化始终代表世界先进文化发展方向而屹立于世界民族文化之林为终极目标，不懈努力。

FU HONG A PHILANTHROPRENEUR FROM THE GRASSROOTS

走出田野的慈善企业家傅宏

文：长江 通讯员 崔元鑫 黄娜
Text:Chang jiang Correspondents: Cui Yuanxin, Huang Na



315品牌中心相主任（左）为傅宏（右）颁奖

傅宏是香港生活秀科技集团股份有限公司的董事长，同时也是美国加州大学国际工商管理博士、中国发明协会会员、北京大学汇丰商学院EDP河北分会副会长，从事10年水处理节能减排研究。

他出生在河北一个偏僻的小村落，贫困的环境造就了他坚强的性格。在创业的初期，他只是一名直饮机的推售员，每天都去小区里，去大街上推销产品。不论刮风下雨，他从来没说过放弃，依然坚守岗位，因为坚信明日的成就基于今天的努力的。天将降大任于斯人也，必先苦其心志，劳其筋骨，饿其体肤，空乏其身。

萌发做净水行业与他的家乡有很大关系，随着现代经济的发展，河北很多地方受到水污染，曾几何时几米深的井水甘甜清冽，家乡的味道真好！如今即使再往下挖个三四百米，深井的水依然满是苦涩。原来家乡不曾见到的一些恶疾，不断出现，白血病、癌症、心脑血管疾病等等，“我的美丽家园到底怎么了？”这些水污染令他痛心疾首。傅宏苦思冥想，如果能研发一种能净化污染水的机器，并把这些净水机装在家乡的每个家庭，让家乡人喝上健康水，成

为了傅宏创业的原动力。可是他发现，RO净水器带来健康好水的同时，做1杯好水要产生4杯水的浪费。媒体报道：“2011年，RO净水器的销量达到295万台，如果这295万台RO直饮机进入寻常百姓家，按照每户每天用水10升，在净化水过程中，3-5倍的废水排放计算，每年需排放废水3186万吨-5310万吨，经济损失将达到1.18亿-1.97亿元人民币以上。”

我们中国可是一个水资源严重匮乏的国家啊！傅宏在思索，鱼与熊掌不可兼得！一边是健康好水，一边是水资源浪费，“到底怎么办？”

一个有责任心的年青人傅宏，一门心思专研在饮水机的技术创新和高科技新产品的开发上，他创办了有一定生产规模的工厂与销售公司，傅宏终于有了自己的平台，实现了净水机节能减排的研究与开发，但这之中的过程艰难险阻，屡次的失败，跌倒了又爬起来，同甘苦的妻子无数次的激励，功夫不负有心人，坚持不懈的努力与投资，让这项高科技产品终于诞生，《零排放无废水专利技术》。不浪费水资源，还能带来健康好水，这就是现在生活秀的零排放无废水净

水机。傅宏经过不断的努力，实现了他早期的理想。他带领科研队伍，从小到大，从弱到强，研发了生活秀的系列产品，从而先后获得 2项国家发明专利、17项实用新型专利。胸怀大志的傅宏希望在未来零排放无废水净水机科学技术推广与应用上，被每家每户使用，减少水资源浪费，减少国家经济损失，让水污染不再伤害人们的身体，让每个人都能喝上健康的好水，过上幸福的生活！

在他事业有成的今天，依然不忘记贫困的人们，他积极组织活动回报社会，开创大地之爱·母亲水窖公益创新回报社会项目。在中国西北黄土高原部分地区，由于自然和历史的原因，极度缺水，人、畜用水几乎全靠人工蓄集有限的雨水，人们在地下修建蓄集雨水的水窖。因无足够的资金对这种水窖的内部进行混凝土硬化，水会很快出现渗漏。导致当地农民生活艰难、生产原始、教育落后、妇女的疾病率和新生儿死亡率居高不下，妇女们承担着数倍于正常环境下肩负的生活重任。生活秀科技集团董事长傅宏胸怀报国之心，为人民疾苦所想，带领公司全体员工与中国妇女发展基金会、全国妇联健康基金管理委员会合作，给西北贫困地区人民送上“母亲水窖”。他以这种方式回报社会，回报祖国，得到了当地政府和人民的好评，也奉献了一个慈善企业家回报社会的赤诚之心。也将得到一大批慈善企业家的积极响应和参与。

傅宏董事长的善举也为慈善企业家做出了表率。他表示将一如既往地以健康饮水为己任，善心做善水，以感恩的心回报社会。近日，该公司又得喜讯，生活秀集团系列产品又被国家3.15消费者基金会授予“全国放心消费品牌”，我们共祝愿生活秀品牌系列产品锦上添花，前程灿烂！也希望未来的傅宏先生能实现他的梦想，实现他为社会大回报的创举，一项技术推广与科技普及回报社会的义举。傅宏构思这项利民、积善积德的伟大事业，将永远为人类健康作贡献！生活秀系列产品，秀出人民健康之水，秀出人类长寿之源！



香港生活秀科技集团股份有限公司系列产品

2011年，RO净水器的销量达到295万台，如果这295万台RO直饮机进入寻常百姓家，按照每户每天用水10升，在净化水过程中，3-5倍的废水排放计算，每年需排放废水3186万吨-5310万吨，经济损失将达到1.18亿-1.97亿元人民币以上。”

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ENCUENTRO ENTRE EL BLOG DE HUGO CHAVES Y LOS LECTORES CHINOS



查韦斯的博客与中国读者见面



El bautismo del libro nuevo 新书的受洗仪式

Se celebra en el 12 de abril la presentación del libro nuevo que compila los pensamientos de Hugo Chávez, "Desde la primera línea", co-patrocinada por la embajada de Venezuela en China y el Instituto de Latinoamérica de la Academia de Ciencias Sociales de China(CASS).

Asistieron a la actividad el vicepresidente de la CASS, Li Shenming, el ex embajador de China en Venezuela, Wang Zhen, el embajador de Cuna en China, Alberto Blanco Silva, etc.

委内瑞拉驻华大使馆和中国社会科学院拉丁美洲研究所联合主办《从第一行开始——查韦斯随笔》新书发布会4月12日在委内瑞拉驻华使馆举行。

中国社会科学院副院长李慎明、中国前驻委内瑞拉大使王珍、古巴驻华大使白诗德等出席发布会。



El embajador de Venezuela en China, Rocio Maneiro

委内瑞拉驻华大使罗西奥·马内罗在会上发言



El libro "Desde la primera línea—Pensamientos de Chávez" fue traducido por el Instituto de Latinoamérica de CASS para hacer llegar al pueblo chino todos los posts "el pensamiento de Hugo Chávez" durante los dos años desde el 22 de enero de 2009 hasta el 1 de enero de 2011.

《从第一行开始——查韦斯随笔》由中国社会科学院拉丁美洲研究所翻译。这部著作收录了查韦斯先生自2009年1月22日在其博客中发布的《查韦斯随笔》直到2011年1月1日的全部博文，跨度长达两年。



Exhibieron en la ceremonia de lanzamiento las 40 fotos de 6 visitas de Hugo Chávez a China y otras visitas de líderes de China a Venezuela del mismo período, seleccionadas entre las 500 fotos guardadas por la embajada de Venezuela en China.

首发式展出查韦斯总统六次访华期间以及中国高级领导人同一时期访问委内瑞拉期间拍摄的40幅图片。图片从委内瑞拉驻华大使馆的500张照片挑选出来。



春光里的美酒佳肴

La embajada argentina y Wines of Argentina (WOFA) co-patrocinaron la celebración del Día Mundial del Malbec en el 17 de abril.

4月17日，阿根廷驻华大使馆携阿根廷葡萄酒协会共同举办“马尔贝克世界日”庆典活动。

La "Malbec" fue una de las variedades estatutarias de Burdeos, Francia. Desafortunadamente, las vides de Malbec murieron de grandes superficies en Francia metropolitana debido a las plagas. En ese período, llevaron la Malbec a Argentina, donde el suelo y la clima eran muy apropiados para la Malbec, y favorecían su cultivo a gran escala.

马尔贝克是法国波尔多产区法定葡萄品种之一，曾经非常受法国酒庄欢迎，不幸的是19世纪末一种病虫害导致法国本土的马尔贝克葡萄大面积死亡。马尔贝克葡萄被当时的移民带到了阿根廷，所幸当地的土壤和气候都非常适合马尔贝克，因此这一品种得以被大规模种植。



Gustavo Martino, el Embajador de Argentina da palabras de bienvenida
阿根廷驻华大使古斯塔沃·马蒂诺致欢迎词



Alberto Arizu, el titular de Wines of Argentina (WOFA) da discurso
阿根廷葡萄酒协会会长啊Alberto Arizu 发表讲话

Gracias a su racimos medianos, muy sueltos y alados y su rica aroma de fruta madura, el cultivo Malbec se convirtió en corto tiempo en el vino con crecimiento de exportación más rápido, y ganó para las tierras gauchas reputación internacional como el segundo hogar de Malbec. Por eso, los argentinos celebran el Día Mundial del Malbec en el 17 de abril cada año en todo el mundo.

马尔贝克葡萄酒色泽深重，散发着浓郁的成熟果香，加上柔顺的口感，很快成为了该国出口增长最快的葡萄酒，也为阿根廷这一马尔贝克的“第二故乡”赢得了良好的国际声誉。因此每年4月17日全世界的阿根廷人都在这一天庆祝“马尔贝克世界日”。



Espectáculo de tango argentino
阿根廷探戈舞表演



DV Catena , uno de los mejores del vino de Argentina.
阿根廷顶级红酒 DV Catena



Aficionados a vino están degustando el vino Argentino
葡萄酒爱好者品尝阿根廷红酒



Los aficionados prueban carne argentina
葡萄酒爱好者品尝阿根廷牛肉



pinchos de carne con cebollas y pimientos
阿根廷大葱彩椒牛肉串

BEIJING AUDIENCE GETS A GLIMPSE AT THAI CINEMA

影迷免费观赏泰国电影



The Thai Film Festival, organized in the frameworks of the 3rd Beijing International Film Festival, opened its gates on April 18th in Sanlitun Megabox Cinema.

4月18日第三届北京国际电影节泰国电影展在三里屯美嘉欢乐影城成功开幕。



Director of the film "Shambhala" and main actress of "Love 3*7", Suquan Bulakool give interview at the opening of the Film Festival.

泰国电影《香巴拉》导演协同《爱情3*7》的女主角Suquan Bulakool现场接受采访



Yang Peili, Deputy Director of SARFT and Deputy Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the 3rd Beijing International Film Festival shares the details of the festival with the audience.

北京市广电局副局长、第三届北京国际电影节组委会副秘书长杨培丽介绍了第三届北京国际电影节和北京展映情况。



Thai ambassador Wiboon Khusakul in his speech introduced the circumstances of the Thai Film Festival and also expressed his wishes that through this Festival the Chinese-Thai friendship will get deeper, the cultural exchanges will get more intensive and that the Festival will pave the way for some other Thai motion pictures to enter China.

泰国王国驻华大使韦文·丘氏君致辞并介绍了泰国电影展有关情况，并希望通过第三届北京国际电影节这个平台拉近中泰友谊、加强中泰影视文化交流，打造出更多像《泰囧》这样融入了中国及泰国风土人情的优秀电影。



At the opening of the Festival, the featured film was the "Love 3*7", which was basically a compendium of three love-stories, each divided into 7 years periods and each showing the changes of mindsets across time of the characters.

在泰国电影展开幕后，观展的观众还共同欣赏了泰国影片《爱情3*7》。故事由三个爱情短片组成，呈现了每隔7年不同人生阶段对爱和人生的理解。

FOR THE FIRST TIME SERBIA CONFERRED MEDALS ON TWO CHINESE EX-AMBASSADORS

塞尔维亚首次向中国两位前驻塞大使授勋 🇷🇸



The Embassy of Serbia organized an awarding ceremony on the 18th of April to decorate Li Guobang and Wei Jinghua, two former ambassadors of China to Serbia with the silver flag medal of the Republic of Serbia. The decorations were awarded in recognition of their efforts in building friendship and strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

4月18日塞尔维亚共和国驻华大使馆在京举行授勋仪式，授予中国前驻塞尔维亚大使李国邦、魏敬华塞尔维亚共和国二等国旗勋章。表彰他们为促进中国同塞尔维亚两国之间的友谊与合作所作出的贡献

Maja Stefanovic, Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia to China, announces the presidential letter of decoration.

塞尔维亚共和国驻华大使馆Maja Stefanovic参赞宣读授勋总统令



State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Vera Mavric, hands over the medal and the accompanying certificate to the awardees.

塞尔维亚外交部国务秘书Vera Mavric向两位中国前驻塞大使颁发勋章和证书



State Secretary of the Republic of Serbia, Vera Mavric (1st on the left) and Counselor of the Serbian Embassy, Maja Stefanovic (2nd on the left), congratulate Former Ambassador Li Guobang (3rd on the left) and Wei Jinghua (4th on the left).

塞尔维亚共和国外交部国务秘书Vera Mavric (左一)、驻华大使馆Maja Stefanovic参赞 (左二) 向李国邦 (左三)、魏敬华 (左四) 大使表示祝贺

DANISH VISA CENTRE OPENS IN CHONGQING

丹麦签证中心在重庆投入运营



From the 18th of April Chinese citizens can now apply for visa to Denmark in Chongqing at the new Danish Visa Centre.

On April 18th 2013, the Danish Ambassador, Friis Arne Petersen inaugurated the new Danish Visa Centre in Chongqing.

After the opening, the Danish tourism promotion institutions "Visit Denmark" and Scandinavian Tourism Board held a tourism seminar with Chinese stakeholders to promote travel to Denmark.

The Danish VIA University College presented their solutions within childcare and eldercare education.

The new visa centre is part of the Danish Government initiative to improve visa conditions to Denmark. It means that applicants from the southwest of China no longer have to travel to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou to apply for a Danish visa, which will save them of a trip of approximately 1,400 kilometres.

"I am very pleased to open the new visa centre in Chongqing and thereby improving the Danish visa procedure in an area with a population around 200 million people. I hope that we will see an increase in both business and tourism in the future", said Ambassador, Friis Arne Petersen.

The opening of the visa centre comes at a time, where the Danish visa sections in China have received extra staff to handle 6,000 more applications to Denmark during the summer season. The aim is primarily to attract Chinese tourists, but also to increase the business cooperation between Denmark and China.

The Visa Centre is open from 18 April 2013 and is run by the company VFS Global. It is located in JW Marriott Hotel International Trade Centre Office, 3rd floor, 77 Qing Nian Road Yu Zhong District, and will be open for applicants from 8 am to 2 pm every weekday.

从4月18日起, 中国公民可以在新启用的重庆丹麦签证中心递交签证申请。

2013年4月18日, 丹麦王国驻华大使裴德盛参加了重庆丹麦签证中心的揭牌仪式。

揭牌仪式后, 丹麦的旅游推广机构VisitDenmark和斯堪的纳维亚旅游局举行了以旅游为主题的研讨会, 旨在促进丹麦旅游业, 中国和丹麦的旅游业同仁也一同出席了该研讨会。

丹麦VIA大学在儿童看护教育和老人看护教育领域提出了他们的解决方案。

开启新的签证中心, 旨在改善赴丹麦的签证申请条件是丹麦政府倡议的一部分。这意味着, 中国西南地区的申请人不用再前往北京, 上海和广州的丹麦签证中心递交申请, 这将免去他们行程约1400公里的舟车劳顿。

"我十分荣幸地为新启用的重庆丹麦签证中心揭牌, 这意味着签证中心将为重庆及附近区域2亿左右的人口提供服务, 从而简化了丹麦签证手续。我希望, 在今后看到赴丹麦商务签证和旅游签证数量的大幅增加" 丹麦王国驻华大使裴德盛说。

为应对高峰期增长的6000多个签证数量, 丹麦驻华使领馆签证处已获批在夏季签证高峰期时增加临时雇员。新的签证中心正是在此背景下启用。我们的目的主要是为了吸引更多的中国游客去丹麦旅游, 同时让丹麦和中国企业之间的合作进一步加强。

签证中心于2013年4月18日正式投入运行, 由威孚商务信息咨询有限公司负责中心运营事务。签证中心坐落于重庆市渝中区青年路77号的JW万豪酒店国贸中心办公楼三楼, 开放时间为工作日上8点到下午2点。

POLAND CELEBRATED HER CONSTITUTION

波兰驻华大使馆举办国庆日招待会

On 5th of May the Polish Embassy has held a reception to celebrate the 222nd anniversary of the birth of her constitution.

5月6日, 波兰国庆日招待会在北京波兰驻华使馆隆重举办, 庆祝波兰第一部宪法颁布222周年。

The Polish constitution endorsed in 1791 is the first of its kind of Europe and second in the World just next to the U.S. Constitution. It was deemed very progressive and liberal by the standards of the late 18th century and the memory of its adoption was carried on from generation to generation.



Mr. Le Yucheng, adjoint to the Minister of Foreign Affairs taking part at the event
外交部部长助理乐玉成出席招待会, 与大使共同举杯庆祝国庆日



Live Polish music at the reception
波兰力量乐队给大家带来了美妙的音乐

斯瓦米.维韦卡南达(Swami Vivekananda)的当代意义

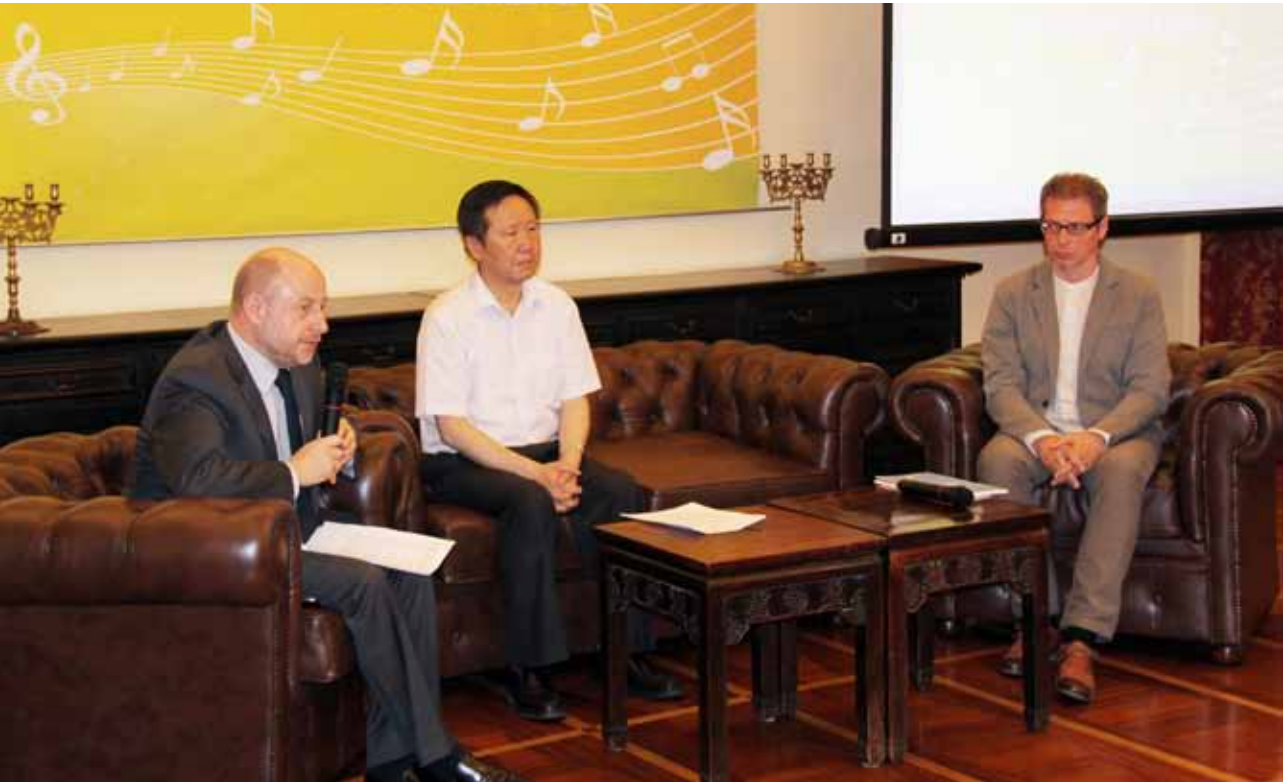


前印度驻多国大使 帕斯卡尔·艾伦·纳扎里斯 先生到京介绍 为印度教争取到了世界宗教和“精神民主”地位的先驱者斯瓦米·维韦卡南达 (Swami Vivekananda)先生的当代意义



斯瓦米·维韦卡南达(Swami Vivekananda)出生于加尔各答一个孟加拉人贵族家庭，取名为纳伦德拉.纳特.达塔。他是加尔各答大学总统学院的优秀学生。他本可以和大多数雄心勃勃的同学一样专注于自己的职业生涯。但是，他的心灵中充满着宗教情怀，经常受到不可知论思绪的困扰。当时他只有23岁。在这次朝圣的过程中，他“发现”了印度和它惊人的贫穷。在1892年12月，经过在坎牙库马里的三天深入冥想后，他得出了一个结论“最好的追寻和服务神明的方法就是为有需要的人服务，为饥饿的人提供食物，帮助堕落和没有朋友的人，无论他们属于何种种性或信仰。

"华沙之秋"音乐节2014年中国合作项目新闻发布会



波兰驻华大使塔德乌什·霍米茨基先生（左一） 紫禁城室内乐团音乐总监刘顺先生（左二）与“华沙之秋”音乐总监Wielecki先生（左三）

紫禁城室内乐团与华沙之秋音乐节的合作，是缘于文化部外联局去年十一月主办的东欧十二国音乐节总监论坛，当时中国音乐学院紫禁城室内乐团应邀为来访的各国音乐节音乐总监举办了一场中国当代民族器乐室内乐音乐会，随后，波兰“华沙之秋”音乐总监Wielecki先生与紫禁城室内乐团音乐总监刘顺先生达成了“华沙之秋”音乐节与紫禁城室内乐团今后可能开展的合作意向，包括：“华沙之秋”音乐节组委会拟将邀请紫禁城室内乐团参加来年的“华沙之秋”音乐节，作专场音乐会，音乐会作品由“华沙之秋”音乐节和紫禁城室内乐团共同委约的五位波兰作曲家和作曲家全新创作的作品组成。

在此之前，紫禁城室内乐团已于2010年秋受中国文化部的委托，参加了在波兰华沙和克拉科夫两城市举办的“中国文化年”活动，并与波兰密兹凯维奇学院建立了非常良好的合作关系，波兰密兹凯维奇的马丁先生与紫禁城室内乐团总监刘顺先生就利用双方现有资源建立新的合作模式达成共识，并已展开了相关工作，即由波兰密兹凯维奇资助一名波兰作曲家来华为紫禁城乐团创作，作品将在未来几年内分别在中波两国的重要音乐节或活动中展演。波兰青年作曲家Blezhan先生已于去年夏来北京与紫禁城乐团完成了预定的第一期工作（他的新作品也将在明年的“华沙之秋”音乐节

上作世界首演）。应该说，这次Wielecki先生和另三位作曲家8天的北京之行，是紫禁城乐团与密兹凯维奇学院合作项目的进一步扩展和完善，而作为世界顶尖音乐节“华沙之秋”的直接参与使这一合作项目获得了更为有效的推动。

该合作项目由紫禁城室内乐团上报文化部外联局，作为直接管理对外文化交流的政府部门，外联局欧亚处非常重视此次波兰作曲家群体的来访（因为这个项目是中波文化年及东欧十二国音乐节总监论坛的具体成果），并已经着手为我团明年再度访问波兰作相关的规划。因此，可以说是在两国政府主导下的一次高水平高规格的合作。



GREEN RIDING ACTIVITIES HELD IN BEIJING 绿色骑行活动在京举行



The Royal Danish Embassy, the Chinese Bicycle Association and Yanqing County joined hands to organize the "Green Bicycle Riding" event in Beijing on 19th of May. The event, which took place parallel in Beijing and Yanqing County, had the goal to popularize green lifestyle and at the same time channel the attention to the environmental problems.

5 月 19 日,丹麦王国驻华大使馆与中国自行车协会以及延庆县共同举办“绿色骑行”活动。活动分别在北京市区和延庆县开展,以推行现代城市生活方式和绿色出行,同时增强人们对于气候问题的意识。图为活动参与者在丹麦使馆集合并绕三里屯区域骑行。



Danish Ambassador Friis Arne Petersen spoke at the start of the activity and said: "China has the world's largest population and a fast growing economy and these two puts the energy supply under pressure. I think that China can learn from Denmark to successfully solve the challenge of energy problems. Today we take the bikes to ride, through which we shall popularize green lifestyles and the protection of the environment. "

丹麦驻华大使裴德盛先生在活动开幕式致辞中表示:“中国拥有世界上最多的人口以及飞速 的经济增长,这给中国满足日常能源需求带来了些许压力。我认为,中国可以通过借鉴丹麦 在这方面的经验来应对这项挑战。今天,我们一起骑行,正是为了推广绿色出行和环境保护 的理念。”



For the convenience of cyclists, the Danish Embassy has set up an automatic air pump outside the embassy. Shown in the picture is Ambassador Friis Arne Petersen, demonstrating the usage of the pump.

为方便自行车骑行者, 丹麦驻华大使馆门外增设了免费自动充气泵, 可迅速为自行车充气, 图为裴德盛大使为大家示范如何使用充气泵。



In the afternoon, in the northwest of Beijing, in Yanqing County, there was a long distance riding activity held. Members of the local bicycle club and bicycle association took part at the event. Yanqing County has invested a lot of funds in promoting bicycle culture. The county is located near the Great Wall, with wide lanes for bicycles and with a beautiful scenery, it is an ideal location for a ride.

当天下午,在北京西北部延庆县还有一次较长距离的骑行活动,来自当地自行车俱乐部和协会的车友们参与其中。延庆县位于北京市区西北方向,全县投入了大量资金以推广自行车文化。延庆县毗邻长城, 拥有宽阔的自行车道和秀丽的景色,是骑行者的理想去处。



骑行队伍在夏都公园出发, 将在风景如画的延庆骑行23公里

The cycling team sets off in Xia Dougong Park. They will be riding 23 km in the picturesque Yanqing.



丹麦使馆向延庆县捐赠了 10 辆儿童自行车,以帮助青少年更好的了解骑行

In Yanqing County, the Danish Embassy has donated 10 bicycles to children so as to help them to better understand riding.



丹麦大使裴德盛先生为获胜者颁奖

Mr. Friis Arne Petersen, Danish Ambassador, handing over the prize to the winner.

7TH TAISHAN TEMPLE FAIR AND 5TH INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FESTIVAL

第七届太山庙会暨第五届非物质文化遗产节

主办: 大连少林永清寺 协办: 温州少林云林寺 时间: 2103年6月5日至7日 地点: 大连市少林永清寺



In China there is a certain cultural gap filled by the so called temple fairs. These fairs have a long tradition originating from folk customs, reflecting the wisdom of lay people and organized in a very natural and harmonious way.

The temple fairs are also called temple markets and are divided into cultural and martial arts parts. The cultural part sets your wisdom in motion; the martial arts part gives a thrust to your daily life. By acquiring wisdom, one's life will become more colorful and more vivid, by moving your body parts, you will become stronger, more robust and more enthusiastic toward life.

The Taishan Temple Fair has a history of more than 1000 years and is classified to be an intangible cultural heritage.

To celebrate the birth of Yaowang Bodhisattva (the King of Medicine) of April 28, the International Traditional Fair is held every April 27-29 of the Lunar Calendar. Sources of the fair are traditional customs and religious practice. The Shaolin Monastery in the hidden valley is blending the ancient culture of monasteries with the modern facets of the Olympic Games and the Shanghai Expo, thus creating something special. The fair is organized with respect to ancient Buddhist traditions as well as to gems of Chinese civilization with the aim to create a happier world and to safeguard the values of self-discipline, freedom, equality, social mobility and knowledge.

在中国，有一种文化空间，长久以来就承载着来自民间、取自心间的这种民间智慧的会聚，是自然的，是十方和合的，那就是——庙会。

庙，广泛自由；
会，人如云集。

庙会又称庙市，分为文会和武会。文会即文明在于智动，武会即生命在于运动。智动让人们的生活更加丰富多彩，文明得以延续；运动让人们的体魄更加强健有力，生命的激情得以彰显。

太山庙会源远流长，为非物质文化遗产，非物质文化遗产园、非物质文化遗产基地。距今已有一千多年的历史。

每年四月二十八日为药王菩萨圣诞，每年的农历四月廿七、廿八、廿九三天举办国际传统庙会文化节。鉴于传统习俗和宗教文化是庙会文化的根源，幽谷少林永清寺把古老的庙会文化与现代的奥运元素、世博文化结合起来，以光大佛教文化和中华文明为目的，以和乐世间为宗旨，以弘扬自律、自由、平等、融汇、文明、商贸的六大精神，致力于把古老的庙会打造成世界的奥世盛会。



钻木取火



圣火传递



发财包子平安粥



发财包子平安粥



梵音天下: 法喜禅悦, 心门开启, 获得诸佛之加持, 身心愉悦之际, 翩然步入文化精神的殿堂, 回归清澈心灵的家园。



药王菩萨显灵救度众生之事, 数不胜数。古时的交通十分不便, 每年药王菩萨圣诞之前, 各地信众都提前准备粮草, 启程前往。有的几日几夜才能到寺, 更有甚者个把月方能到达。但这些都不影响人们前来求得药王甘露的信心。释迦牟尼佛见到此情此景, 感动不已。又叮嘱药王菩萨: “这么多人恭敬礼拜于你, 那每年你圣诞之日就由你主持祈福, 为众人消灾免难吧!” 药王菩萨领纳佛祖之意, 认真地为百姓施甘露救疾苦, 寺内人潮涌动, 越来越多的人深受益处。

每年的庙会, 人们纷纷从各地赶来求得药王甘露, 并祈请药王菩萨慈悲加持, 医治自己的身心病苦。





僧衣炫



火供



恭请大德法师亲临主持内坛、大坛、华严坛、楞严坛、法华坛、净土坛、诸经坛，诵经礼忏七永日，仰仗三宝之功，祈愿现在者消灾延寿、福慧双增、身心康健、生意兴隆、合家幸福；过去者离苦得乐、往生莲邦、亲近弥陀、品位高增。更祈世界和平，人民安乐，风调雨顺。

庙会活动安排：

四月二十七日活动	时间	地点
发财包子平安粥领取 (500份)	6:00-8:00	包子区
庙会开幕/钻木取火/ 圣火传递	9:30-11:00	文化舞台 (院外)
药王消灾祈福吉祥大法会/ 发财包子平安粥洒净	11:00-12:00	文殊讲堂 宗教舞台 (院内)
发财包子平安粥领取 (1000份)	11:30-14:00	包子区
转人性	13:00-13:50	银杏树
包子颁奖	14:00-14:20	宗教舞台 (院内)
五路财神开财路/打钱眼	14:30-16:30	宗教舞台 (院内)
药王消灾祈福超度大法会	16:30-17:30	文殊讲堂
百家百财平安宴/梵音天下	18:30-21:00	文化舞台 (院外)

四月二十八日活动	时间	地点
发财包子平安粥领取 (1000份)	6:00-8:00	包子区
药王开光巡游大典	9:30-11:00	宗教舞台 (院内)
药王消灾祈福吉祥献供大法会/ 包子洒净	11:00-12:00	文殊讲堂 宗教舞台 (院内)
发财包子平安粥领取 (2666份)	11:30-14:00	包子区
转人性	13:00-13:50	银杏树
包子颁奖	14:00-14:20	宗教舞台 (院内)
药王救苦巡游大典	14:30-16:30	宗教舞台 (院内)
药王消灾祈福超度大法会	16:30-17:30	宗教舞台 (院内)
人性之光 舞林大会	19:00-21:00	文化舞台 (院外)

四月二十九日活动	时间	地点
发财包子平安粥领取 (500份)	6:00-8:00	包子区
祭祖	9:30-11:00	祭祖区
药王消灾祈福吉祥大法会/ 发财包子平安粥洒净洒净	11:00-12:00	文殊讲堂 宗教舞台 (院内)
发财包子平安粥领取 (1000份)	11:30-14:00	包子区
转人性	13:00-13:50	银杏树
包子颁奖	14:00-14:20	宗教舞台 (院内)
闭幕式	14:30-15:00	文化舞台 (院外)
水陆熏坛/药王消灾超度大法会	15:30-17:00	文殊讲堂
莲华金刚驱魔火供超度大法会	19:00-21:00	文殊讲堂



红石峡

WORLD'S BEAUTIFUL PLACES -HENAN YUNTAISHAN

Yuntaishan is a national scenic spot, one of the few touristic attractions of China having a 5A classification and one of the few geological parks of the World.

So far it has won the "Outstanding Touristic Services of the World" title, the "Advanced Touristic System" and other accolades.

In August 2007 the Grand Canyon of the USA and Yuntaishan have established a sister-national parks relation, and thereby Yuntaishan became the second national park of China establishing such a relation with a foreign national park through official channels. This very sister-relation has also been included in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two countries during the visit of President Hu Jintao in the U.S.

In April 2010 Yuntaishan was awarded the "Famous Brand" title by the General Administration of Industry and Commerce.

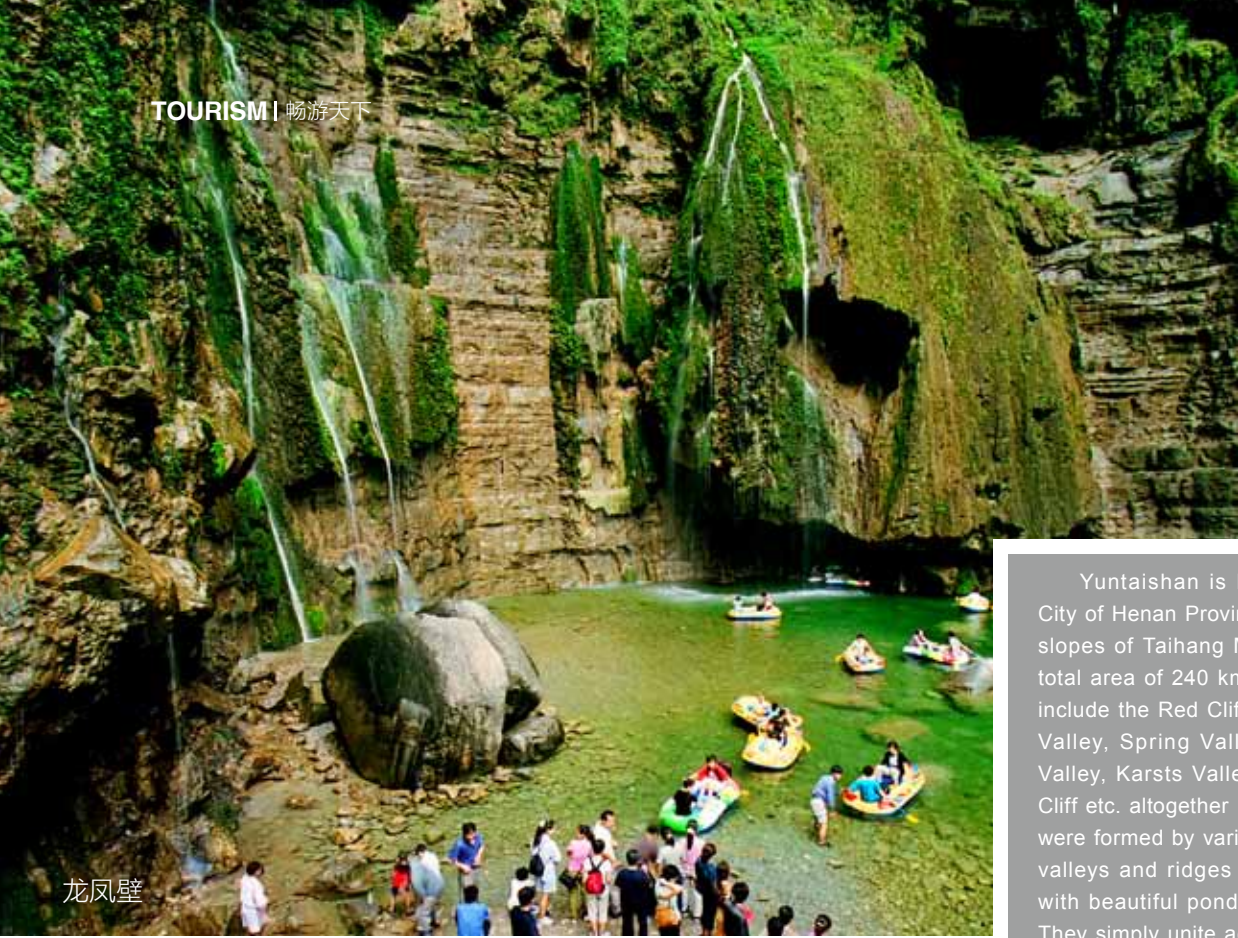
In July 2010 Yuntaishan was given the "Recognized Quality of 2010" award by the head of Henan Provincial Government .

The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine conferred the title of "Outstanding Quality Unit" to Yuntaishan in September 2011.

世界秀美地——河南云台山

云台山是国家级风景名胜区、国家首批5A级旅游景区和全球首批世界地质公园。荣获了世界杰出旅游服务品牌、全国旅游系统先进集体等多项荣誉。

2007年8月，云台山与美国大峡谷国家公园结为姐妹公园，成为我国第二家通过官方建立的中外姐妹公园，并被列入当年胡锦涛主席访美时中美两国政府签署的合作备忘录。2010年3月，“云台山”被国家工商总局认定为中国驰名商标。2010年7月，云台山被河南省人民政府授予2010年度（首届）河南省省长质量奖。2011年9月，云台山被国家质量监督检验检疫管理总局评为全国质量工作先进单位。



龙凤壁



九连瀑



茱萸峰

Yuntaishan is located in Jiaozuo City of Henan Province at the Southern slopes of Taihang Mountains. It has a total area of 240 km2. Its scenic spots include the Red Cliff Valley, Deep Pool Valley, Spring Valley, Green Dragon Valley, Karsts Valley, Hundred Family Cliff etc. altogether 11 spectacles. They were formed by various intersections of valleys and ridges and are decorated with beautiful ponds and daring cliffs. They simply unite aesthetic values with scientific importance thus forming a unique landscape.

Because the hills are steep and curvy, visitors can see mystic clouds locked between the mountains throughout the year. Yuntaishan is rich in cultural and historical relics too and is also thought of as a contemplative place of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Cliffs of Yuntaishan make it queer, its waters make it colorful, its peaks make it mighty and its valleys make it secluded.

In the spring it is bright colored, in the summer filled with living waters, in the autumn red leaves like fire, in the winter dressed in silver. The four seasons all have their shades. Here you can experience the splendid mixture of hills and rivers and enjoy the magnificence of nature.

Here you have the longest waterfall of Asia: the Yuntai Skyfall as well as the number one red cliff valley of China; the nicest deep pool of China which is also called "The First Lake on Earth and under Heaven with Hundreds and Thousands of Faces"; a valley which is especially suited for ecotourism: the Green Dragon Valley; the far-off place best representing the Chinese landscape culture and also enjoyed by royalties throughout the centuries: the "Bamboo Forest of Seven Virtues".

Yuntaishan not only belongs to Xiuwu County, Jiaozuo City but it rather belongs to Henan Province, China and the World.



云台山位于河南焦作市修武县境内，太行山南麓。总面积240平方公里。云台山有红石峡、潭瀑峡、泉瀑峡、青龙峡、峰林峡、百家岩等十一个景点，是一处以裂谷构造、峰谷交错、绝壁林立与飞瀑流泉为特色，集美学价值与科学价值于一身的综合性风景名胜。云台山因山势险峻，峰壑之间常年云锁雾绕而得名。

云台山历史文化积淀深厚。作为儒、释、道景观并存的宗教名山。云台山以山称奇，以水叫绝，因峰冠雄，因峡显幽，景色荟萃各不同。春来山花烂漫，夏至飞瀑流泉，秋日红叶似火，冬季银装素裹，四季浓淡总相宜。在这里你既可领略北国山川的雄浑，又可品味江南水乡的秀丽。景区内有多级落差314米的亚洲第一高瀑——云台天瀑；有被誉为华夏第一奇峡的红石峡；有华夏第一秀水之称的潭瀑峡；有被赞为“人间天上一湖水，万千景象在其中”的云台天池——峰林峡；有生态旅游最佳去处“云台第一大峡谷”——青龙峡；还有将中国山水园林文化从宫廷推向民间的“竹林七贤”隐居地等。

云台山不仅属于修武县的、焦作市的，更是属于河南省的、中国的，是世界的。



潭瀑峡



II. MAGYAR ÉS KÍNAI ÖNKORMÁNYZATOK PARTNERSÉGI KONFERENCIÁJA -- EGYRE INTENZÍVEBBÉ VÁLNAK A MAGYAR-KÍNAI KAPCSOLATOK



Magyarország „Keleti nyitás politikájának” meghirdetése óta a Kínai Népköztársaság az ország egyik gazdasági stratégiai partnere. A magyar-kínai kapcsolatok mára azonban a gazdaságon kívül a kultúra, oktatás és a közigazgatás területén is fejlődnek. Ezen kapcsolatok erősítése és bővítése Magyarország egyik legfontosabb prioritása a külkapcsolatok tekintetében. A közigazgatási és igazságügyi miniszter a belügyminiszterrel együttműködve kiemelt figyelmet fordít az

önkormányzatok nemzetközi kapcsolatainak segítésére is.

Ezen célok elősegítése érdekében 2013. április 24-én a KIM és a Kínai Külföldi Baráti Társaságok Szövetségének közös szervezésében, Magyarországon került megrendezésre a II. Magyar és Kínai Önkormányzatok Partnerségi Konferenciája. A konferencia keretében lehetősége nyílt a magyar és kínai önkormányzatoknak a testvérvárosi kapcsolatok ápolására, illetve a testvérkapcsolatokkal még nem rendelkező önkormányzatoknak, azok kialakítására.

A konferencia helyszíne a Gödöllői Királyi Kastély volt, a nyitó ünnepségen részt vett dr. Navracsics Tibor miniszterelnök-helyettes, közigazgatási és igazságügyi miniszter, Xiao Qian, a Kínai Népköztársaság nagykövete, dr. Biró Marcell, KIM, közigazgatási államtitkár, valamint díszvendégként Wuyunqimuge a Kína-EU Szövetség elnöke. A Plenáris ülésen meghívott vendég volt többek között Takács Szabolcs globális ügyekért felelős helyettes államtitkár, Xu Jingye, a Kínai Népi Politikai Tanácskozó Testület Csungking-i Bizottságának elnöke, dr. Virág Rudolf, KIM, területi államigazgatás fejlesztésével kapcsolatos feladatok ellátásáért felelős helyettes államtitkár, Cheng Hong Peking polgármester-helyettese és Li Jianping, a Kínai Külföldi Baráti Társaságok Szövetségének alelnöke.

第二届中国友好城市大会举办 两国关系更加密切

4月24日, 由匈牙利行政司法部和中国人民对外友好协会共同举办的“第二届中国友好城市大会”在匈牙利首都布达佩斯近郊著名的茜茜公主庄园隆重召开。

本次会议的主题是“互利合作, 共同发展”。会议设置了6个分论坛, 分别涉及行政、环保、农业、经贸投资、智能城市、教育等领域, 为双方代表搭建了一个互相了解、互相学习的平台。

对此, 匈牙利当地媒体进行了大量的报道。报道称中匈一直是友好伙伴, 双方建交63年以来, 两国关系一直保持着高水平的发展, 在众多问题上保持一致。匈牙利副总理瑙夫劳契奇表示, “中国高层领导人重视同匈牙利的关系”。这意味着, 中匈将在多个领域继续发展两国关系。

匈牙利政府副总理瑙夫劳契奇·蒂博尔表示, 匈中两国关系已经不仅仅局限于礼节性交往。除了经济和文化合作外, 紧密的友谊也将两国联系在一起。此次友城大会参会人数较首届大会翻了一番, 从一个侧面体现了近年来匈中关系取得的快速发展。

中国驻匈牙利大使肖干致辞说, 近年来中匈友好合作伙伴关系发展迅速。作为双边关系的重要组成部分, 两国地方和民间交往势



头良好, 丰富了双边关系的层次和内涵。

来自全国友协和中国30多个省市自治区的近150名代表与来自匈有关部委和各地240余名代表及媒体人士与会, 中国驻匈牙利大使馆、在匈中资机构和旅匈华侨华人代表参加。



Informative guide
精确的导向信息



To help female commuters, the last carriage of certain trains are designated for female passengers in the morning rush hours of workdays.
在上下班高峰时段，部分线路将最后一节车厢设置为女性专用车厢，专供女性乘坐。



Detailed information
人性化的标注



Vending machine selling curry foods
出售咖喱饭的自动贩卖机



东京地铁

东京地下铁股份公司于20世纪20年代设立，东京首条地铁线路的筹备工作持续了5年，不过，实际的建设仅仅花了2年时间。1927年，日本首条地铁于浅草~上野之间开通，这也是亚洲首条地铁线路。日本人对这种新的交通工具非常感兴趣，人们纷纷来到东京，排上好几个小时的队，就为了体验这条在两个车站之间行驶的地铁线路。

东京地铁的首批女性雇员于1993年正式上岗，1996年，所有地铁车厢均配备空调。自2002年起，地铁公司开始雇佣女司机。2007年，东京地下铁股份公司被授予“家庭友好型”雇主奖，2008年，为保护环境，公司在千代田线首次采用太阳能供电系统。

首批地铁线路都采用国际标准轨距（1435毫米）建造，后来，也有的线路采用1067毫米的轨距。为了确保轨道的兼容性，1067毫米的轨距在日本更普遍，这样一来，在一天当中的某些时段，地铁与郊区铁路就能共用轨道。

东京地铁结构有序、行驶速度快，配备齐全的设施（水笼头、自动贩卖机、洗手间等），给予乘客舒适快捷的乘车体验。



TOKYO METRO

The Tokyo Underground Rail Company was established as early as 1920. It took five years to make the initial preparations for the construction of the first metro line in Tokyo, however it took only two years to actually carry out the plans, so the first subway line of Japan, and that of Asia, was opened between Asakusa and Ueno stations in 1927. The people of Japan were very excited about this revolutionary new way of transport, so they flocked to Tokyo and stood in the long queue for hours just to make the short trip between the two stations.

It is interesting to note that the first female employees started their service in 1993 only, just a few years before all the lines became air conditioned (1996). Since 2002 the trains are driven by a single driver who, from that year on, can also be a female operator. In 2007 the company was awarded the "Family Friendly Employer" title, and in the next year, to save the environment, it has deployed the first solar power generation system at Chiyoda line.

The first lines were built using international standard gauge (1435 mm) but later 1067 mm gauge was chosen, which is more common in Japan and thus allows a compatible operation between subways and suburban railway lines, that is subway trains continue on suburban lines at certain hours or suburban lines use certain sections of the subway lines.

The total length of the 13 lines are 320 km, which calculated with the 13 million population of Tokyo, gives us a 2,4 cm per capita length. A similar data for Beijing would give us almost the same per capita figure (456 km line, 20 M population, 2,28 cm).

The metro in Tokyo is well-organized, fast and equipped with a number of facilities (water taps, vending machines, restrooms etc.) that make the inevitable travelling a better experience.



Standardized up and down direction
规范化的上下通道



Oasis under the ground
每个站台上配备的饮水龙头

LIAN YUNGANG

连云港

Lianyungang város Jiangsu tartomány észak-keleti részén fekszik. Kína 14 nyitott kereskedelmi kikötővel rendelkező városainak egyike, a hegyikristály városa. Észak illetve Dél Koreától valamint Japántól tengerszoros választja el. A városhoz tartozó tengeri felségterület 1759,4 km². Gazdag történelmi múlttal és számos műemlékkel rendelkező város, Kína 49 kiemelt turisztikai területeinek egyike, Jiangsu tartományon belül pedig az első három legkedveltebb turisztikai célpont közé tartozik. Lakossága 4 390 000 fő (2010-es adat).

连云港位于江苏省东北部。是全国首批沿海14个对外开放城市之一、中国水晶之都、与朝鲜、韩国、日本隔海相望；水域面积1759.4平方公里。古迹较为丰富，历史悠久，是全国49个重点旅游城市和江苏3大旅游区之一。439万（2010年普查数据）。

Testvérvárosai:

- Houston (USA)
- Weilburg (Németország)
- Volzhskiy (Oroszország)
- Shingu, Saga, Sakai (Japán)
- Mokpo (Dél-Korea)
- Sabadell (Spanyolország)
- Napier (Új-Zéland)
- Geelong (Ausztrália)

友好城市:

美国	韩国
休斯敦市	木浦
德国	西班牙
威尔堡市	萨瓦德尔市
俄罗斯	新西兰
伏尔加斯基市	纳皮尔
日本	澳大利亚
新宫市、佐贺市、堺市	吉朗



拦海大堤



连云港风景



Huaguoshan
花果山



Shuiliandong
水帘洞



Xushan
朐山

EMBROIDERY SHOW

绣美彝镇——撒营盘

Caesar Camp Town is located in the central-western part of Luquan County, Yunnan Province. It is the first domicile of Yi tribe in terms of population in the region, as there are 21,372 Yi people, accounting for 45.36% of the total population.

Yi is a nationality of China with a long history and ancient civilization. Because of the large variety of sub-tribes of the Yi nationality, their ethnic costumes also show a great variety. Embroidery is the main decoration process. Common Yi embroidery combines stitches such as cross-stitch, tight-stitch, lock flower stitch and disk flowers stitch. Yi hand embroidery has a long history, it is a complex handicraft with a rich content. The embroidery fully reflects the religion of the Yis, the habits of the people, the national and cultural characteristics of thousands of years and their intact cultural heritage.

撒营盘镇位于云南省禄劝县中西部，是全县彝族最早繁衍生息的地区之一，有21372人，占总人口的45.36%。主要以彝族支系中的“纳苏”为主。

彝族是我国具有悠久历史和古老文化的民族之一。由于支系众多，传统的彝族服饰千变万化，各具特色。刺绣是彝族服饰的主要装饰工艺。彝族刺绣的常用针法如挑花、贴花、锁花、盘花等，彝族手工刺绣有着悠久的历史，其工艺复杂、程序繁多，内容丰富，绣品充分体现彝族宗教信仰、民族习性、民族文化特点，是数千年彝族传统文化博大精深的完整保留和传承。

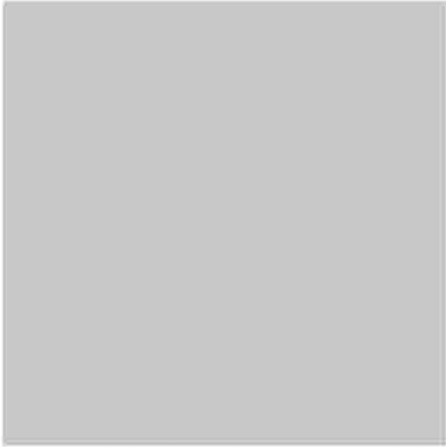




EMBROIDERY



Yi embroidery features patterns of the sun, tigers, gourds, coin flowers, the symbol of happiness, peonies, butterflies, pomegranates, and numerous geometrical shapes like cross, eight-petal flower, 19-petal flower etc. These embroideries decorate their heads, neck, bosom, waist and leg and they wear it on trousers, aprons, shawls etc. Although Yi embroidery is an offspring of Han embroidery, but it has its own characteristics with frequent usage of blue and red color and with a delicate balance between green, blue and black.



彝族刺绣图案里有太阳、虎形纹、葫芦、铜钱花、喜上眉梢、牡丹、蝴蝶、石榴，以及众多的几何图形十字绣，有八针花、十针花、十九针花等。这些刺绣用于彝族人们的头饰、领饰、腰饰、袖饰、裤脚边饰、围裙、背背等穿着的每一环节。彝族刺绣中虽然也有汉族刺绣的影子，但本土文化的因素较多，色彩的运用注重红色与蓝、绿、青、黑的对比，具有突出的民族特色。





SURGE ART 2013 FESTIVAL 2013 “SURGE Art 艺起” 北京艺术节

The Surge Art 2013 Festival took place in Beijing Sanlitun Village, Fashion Center from 30 April to 2 May. The main exhibition hall was the orange colored great hall of Sanlitun, Taiguli South Area. The artworks not exceeding the individual value of 30 000 RMB, some 600 pieces, were exhibited here.

The "Surge Art, Elevating Art" Festival, originally called "I can afford it" Festival has started in 2006 and has been successfully organized for 7 times in Beijing. Accumulating 8 years of experience the "Surge Art" festival tries to discover new and innovative art products of fresh and talented artists. Its website (www.surgeart.com) is working like a permanent exhibition, providing a platform for art exchange.

2013 “SURGE Art 艺起” 北京艺术节于4月30日—5月2日在北京时尚中心区三里屯Village举行。

主展区设于三里屯太古里南区橙色大厅, 有近600件单价不超过3万元人民币的艺术品汇聚在此。

“SURGE Art艺起”自创办以来, 原为“买得起艺术节”(AAC), 创建于2006年, 已在北京成功举办过7届艺术节。经历了8年的成长, “SURGE Art艺起”致力为发掘更多更具创意的新艺术形式和新锐艺术家而努力, 全新的官方网站www.SurgeArt.com也将全年在线展示更多优质平价的当代艺术作品。



观众欣赏雕塑作品



姚毅 《红色的影子》



陈鱼 《蓝》



李志军 《游园惊梦系列》



亚历山大《胡说八道》

EXPOSITION INDIVIDUELLE D'ART DE CATHERINE KLEIN

卡特琳娜 · 柯蓝个人作品展

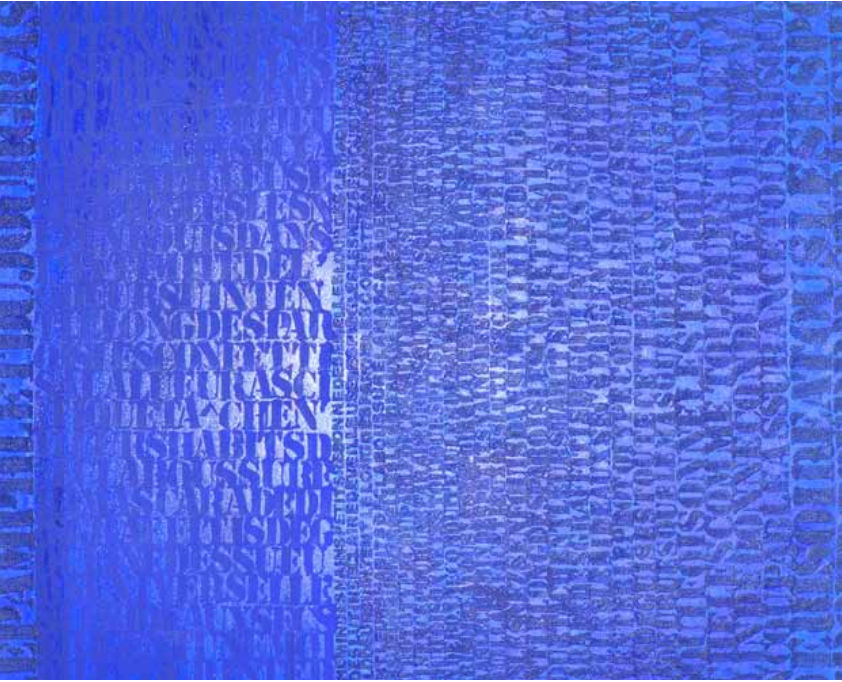


中法文化之春之际，北京法语联盟和子桐画廊共同举办的卡特琳娜 · 柯蓝作品展于5月8日在法语联盟（西海校区）开幕

Catherine Klein的作品，让我们获取一种全新的信息 她写的文字，并不是用来阅读的，艺术家为她的画作书写文字，每一幅画作上都写满文字，只有在有文字的画布上，她才落下笔尖，但她的画作并不是文字的点缀，而文字，也不是画作的装饰，她画出每一个单词，她临摹汉字的骨架，却不是为了让人们去阅读。

书写和画作，在画布上彰显着 Catherine Klein的诗情画意，她沿着 Jacques Villéglyé的足迹，带来一系列浮雕画作，她运用了各种材料使得作品最终以美不胜收，充满诗情画意的状态展现在人们眼前。

此次展览由20多幅画组成，画布上浸润着文字，话语和句子，它们被雕刻在那些填满大理石末，沙子，油料，丙烯酸涂料的画布的浅浮雕上。



À l'occasion de l'échange culturel entre chinoise et française, l'exposition individuelle d'art de Catherine KLEIN organisé par l'alliance française de Pékin et le galerie Zitong aura lieu le Mai 8 en secteur de Xihai de l'alliance française.

Le travail de Catherine Klein nous laisse obtenir l'information de toute neuve. L'écriture que elle écrit n'est pas utilisé pour lire. L'artiste écrit pour sa peinture. Sur chaque peinture tout écrit l'écriture partout, Elle peint seulement sur la toile avec l'écriture, mais sa peinture n'est pas l'embellissement d'écriture, et l'écriture n'est pas la décoration de peinture. Elle dessine chaque mot, elle copie le squelette de caractère chinois, n'est pas pour obliger des personnes à lire.

L'inscription et la peinture démontre son poétique et saveur artistique sur le toile. Le long de la pas de Jacques Villéglyé, Catherine Klein nous apporte une série de peinture de relief, elle a utilisé chaque matériel pour faire son travail plus belle et remplit riches poétique et artistique d'état de saveur se déroule dans le peuple .

Cet exposition se compose par plus de 20 peintures. Tous les toiles infiltrés par l'écritures, les mots et les phrases, Ils sont découpés dans le bas relief qui rempli par le poudre de marbre ,le sable, le fard gras, et l'enduisant acide acrylique.

ESPAÑA Y CHINA

40 años de amistad

1 Concurso de dibujo "Tinta China"

primaria y secundaria

EXPOSICIÓN

西班牙和中国 四十年的友谊画展



Ms. Maria Fachal Cobeira of the Spanish Embassy opening the exhibition
西班牙驻华使馆教育参赞玛利亚·法查尔·科尔韦拉 (Maria Fachal Cobeira) 致开幕词。

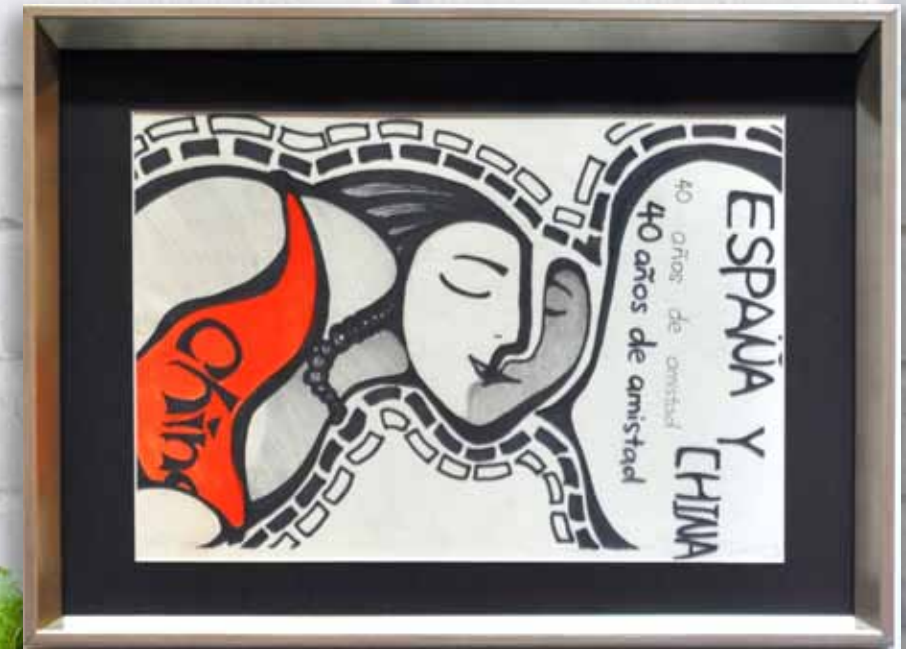
An exhibition entitled "Spain and China, 40 Years of Friendship" was opened at the Cervantes Institute, Beijing on the 9th of May 2013.

The exhibition was organized by the Spanish Embassy and the Cervantes Institute as an element of a series of events to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and China.

The works were submitted by Chinese elementary and middle school students and were evaluated by the visitors of the exhibition.

由北京塞万提斯学院与西班牙驻华使馆教育处共同举办的《西班牙和中国，四十年的友谊》画展于5月9日在北京塞万提斯学院展厅开幕。

西班牙驻华使馆教育处以中华人民共和国与西班牙王国建交四十周年为主题，面向中小學生组织了本次绘画比赛，并选出优秀作品在北京塞万提斯学院展出。



关尔佳 作品
北京市北外附属外国语学校



孙艺 作品
北京市北外附属外国语学校

从《夜莺》到《界碑亭》

--记奎生与贡德曼中西合璧演绎京剧之旅 （文/蒋志均）

近日，笔者有幸拜读了奎生老先生编著的《奎生戏曲剧作选集》。

其中收录的《对花枪》、《岳云》、《阴阳河》等八部脍炙人口的戏曲文学剧本，单是奎老与德国作曲家、文化项目制作人卡斯腾·贡德曼先生合作编导创作的《夜莺》与《界碑亭》两戏。

奎老生于1935年。剧作家，中国文联全国委员会委员、文化部振兴京剧指导委员会副秘书长。是中国戏曲学校的首届毕业生。1956年毕业后即留校任教，曾担任中国戏曲学院戏曲文学系副主任、表演系主任，直到退休。他一直主张，戏曲学院要出人出戏，让学生演出好的剧目，让他们在表演中成长、成才。

贡德曼先生生于1966年，曾在德累斯顿音乐学院学习作曲，16岁时就打算把安徒生的童话《国王与夜莺》改编成歌剧，并希望

把中国音乐元素加入其中。为圆此梦，1992年，他作为留学生来到中国，走进了中国戏曲学院的大门。

贡德曼后成为奎老的学生且结为《夜莺》剧本的合作伙伴，纯系中西文化交融的缘分，或称之为“夜莺缘”吧。据奎老回忆：“贡德曼本来是学作曲的，他在德国听过京剧旋律，觉得非常优美，于是下决心来北京学习京剧作曲。他的北京之行真是不远万里，为了省钱，他坐火车途经苏联(前)、蒙古国，最后终于来到了北京，我记得那时候他刚二十岁出头的样子。”

贡德曼入学首先接触的是作曲系老师，直到他毕业创作京剧《夜莺》时，相关老师尚怀疑一个外国留学生的能力来找奎生老师探讨，奎生深思熟虑，认为这出戏值得一排：“首先，贡德曼真正热爱京剧，把安徒生的童话搬上京剧舞台是他的理想，作为一

名教师应该帮助学生实现梦想；其次，《夜莺》是一个关于中国的故事，用京剧演出中国故事不存在障碍；第三，《夜莺》是欧洲家喻户晓的故事，如果这出戏能到欧洲演出，观众不需要事先具备太多中国历史文化知识。”所以奎生决定，排演《夜莺》：“贡德曼是想用《夜莺》的排练和演出实现他幼年的愿望，而我是想利用《夜莺》这个欧洲人都知道的故事，将京剧的表演程式介绍给外国观众。”自此奎生和贡德曼珠联璧合了。

让京剧走向世界成为他俩及诸多参与《夜莺》创作的表导演、指导老师、琴师、鼓师、舞美设计师的共同愿望。功夫不负苦心人，1993年3月，《夜莺》在中国北京的民族文化宫剧场公演三场，轰动一时。时任国家文化部副部长的高占祥热情评价：“这是一出中国人爱看，外国人也爱看，大人爱



奎生与贡德曼在德国演出《界碑亭》后合影

看，小孩也爱看的好戏，这也是一条振兴京剧的新路。”自2001年至2010年，《夜莺》先后5次赴德国的不莱梅、德累斯顿、埃森、罗拉赫、勒物库森、法兰克福、英格尔斯塔特及瑞士的温特图尔8座城市做多场商业演出，取得成功。《夜莺》不仅是一部由欧洲人编剧作曲的京剧，更是中西两种文化交融的成功尝试，它为京剧在海外的传播作出了贡献。

《夜莺》的合作成功，使奎生和贡德曼两人的美学理念越发相近，于是他们又有了第二个合作剧目---《界碑亭》。照奎老的话说：“《界碑亭》是我与贡德曼创作理念的升华，也是中西文化融合的一次成功的探索

性尝试。”《界碑亭》里面有6个人物---4个欧洲人、2个中国人，6人同在一个亭子里聊天，各自展现中西截然不同的表演形式。创作时，对剧中杨增寿和丁含香两个中国人角色，奎老参考了《林冲夜奔》和《天女散花》的旋律，并增加了京剧关羽的舞台形象，将京剧中的昆曲、皮黄声腔，服饰、脸谱和表演程式有机地融入到《界碑亭》中，和西方歌剧在同一典型环境里展现，得到观众的认同。贡德曼则在《界碑亭》里把中国音乐与欧洲音乐巧妙融合，既有古意大利歌剧美声唱法，又有中国京剧、昆曲曲牌，这是一个专业性极强的创作过程。贡德曼说：“要想使这样一部作品取得成功，就必须注意每种

文化元素都要在作品中得到充分的诠释。其中最精彩的部分其实是两种元素交汇之处，也就是东西方乐器同时奏起的时候，这才是创新之所在。”

《界碑亭》已经在德国、瑞士连续演出，得到了西方观众的青睐。2012年10月，为庆祝中德建交40周年，由中国国家京剧院和德国世界乐团联合演出的《界碑亭》又登上了北京梅兰芳大剧院的舞台。从《夜莺》到《界碑亭》，奎生先生与贡德曼正在走着中西合璧演绎京剧之旅，且方兴未艾……

梅兰竹菊花中四君子

——浅谈潘德瑶老师绘画 文：长江



潘德瑶，1946年生于山东。1964年入伍，1979年转业到青岛市政府工作。一级美术师。

现为中国美术家协会会员、中国画家协会常务理事、中国画创作研究院创作中心专家画家、中国民族书画院院士、世界艺术家联合会组委会理事、世界风筝都书画家协会副秘书长等。21世纪以来，他创作的“梅兰竹菊”系列作品引起了业内人士的广泛注意，部分作品被国内外多家机构及个人收藏。

2002年，获文化部立项、文联主办的全国书画大赛金奖；

2003年，“风光这边独好”-----纪念毛泽东主席诞辰110周年全国书画展一等奖；

2004年，“春天的故事”-----纪念邓小平诞辰100周年全国书画展二等奖、首届“中华名人”全国书画展一等奖；

2005年，“强国之梦”-----纪念中国抗日战争及世界反法西斯战争胜利60周年全国书画展一等



奖；

2007年，第二届“盛世中华”全国书画展二等奖；

2007年，作品分别入编由国家文物出版社出版的《中国艺术名家》和文化部文化艺术人才中心、中国画报社出版的《中国艺术大家》辞书。

2008年，首届“中国画·画家乡”全国书画展一等奖；

2009年，首届“华表奖”全国书画作品大奖银奖。

德瑶先生取意于梅兰竹菊花中四君子之寓意，以书画传承“四君子”梅高洁傲岸，兰优雅空灵，竹虚心有节，菊冷艳清贞之气节。

凭借几十年的人生体悟和笔墨历练，形成了他一笔五色----浓

淡干焦湿的老辣笔墨。许多作品，一气呵成，画法灵秀古雅，疏朗大方，浑厚简练，散发着典雅秀逸之气息。

德瑶先生自学成才、天赋独特，所画梅兰竹菊被众多名人要人收藏，是位当代难得的绘画大师。人如其画，秉性直爽，多年的军旅生活造就他画风清澈清丽、书法飘逸、功底扎实、干练无拘、交友诚志、待人谦和，随着他的名气和在画坛的美誉度上升，未来的发展是不可估量的。是位名符其实的艺术大师。祝愿德瑶老师似如梅兰竹菊，名扬四海、结朋五洲。画坛德瑶无止境，无限风光在险峰！



PHOTO BY:
PÉTER SÁRKÖZY
AND MÓNIKA TAKÁCS
彼得·萨科奇和夫人莫妮卡镜头下的西湖



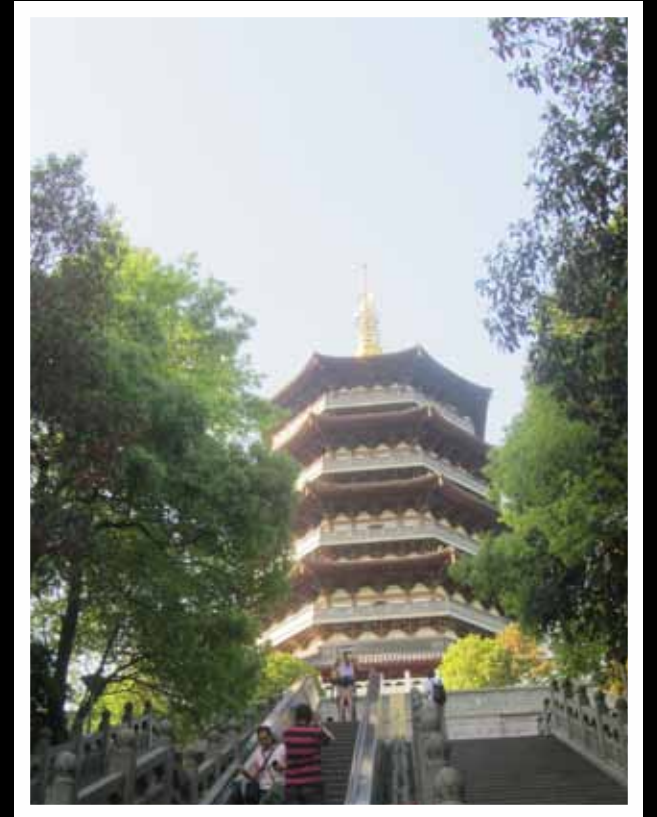
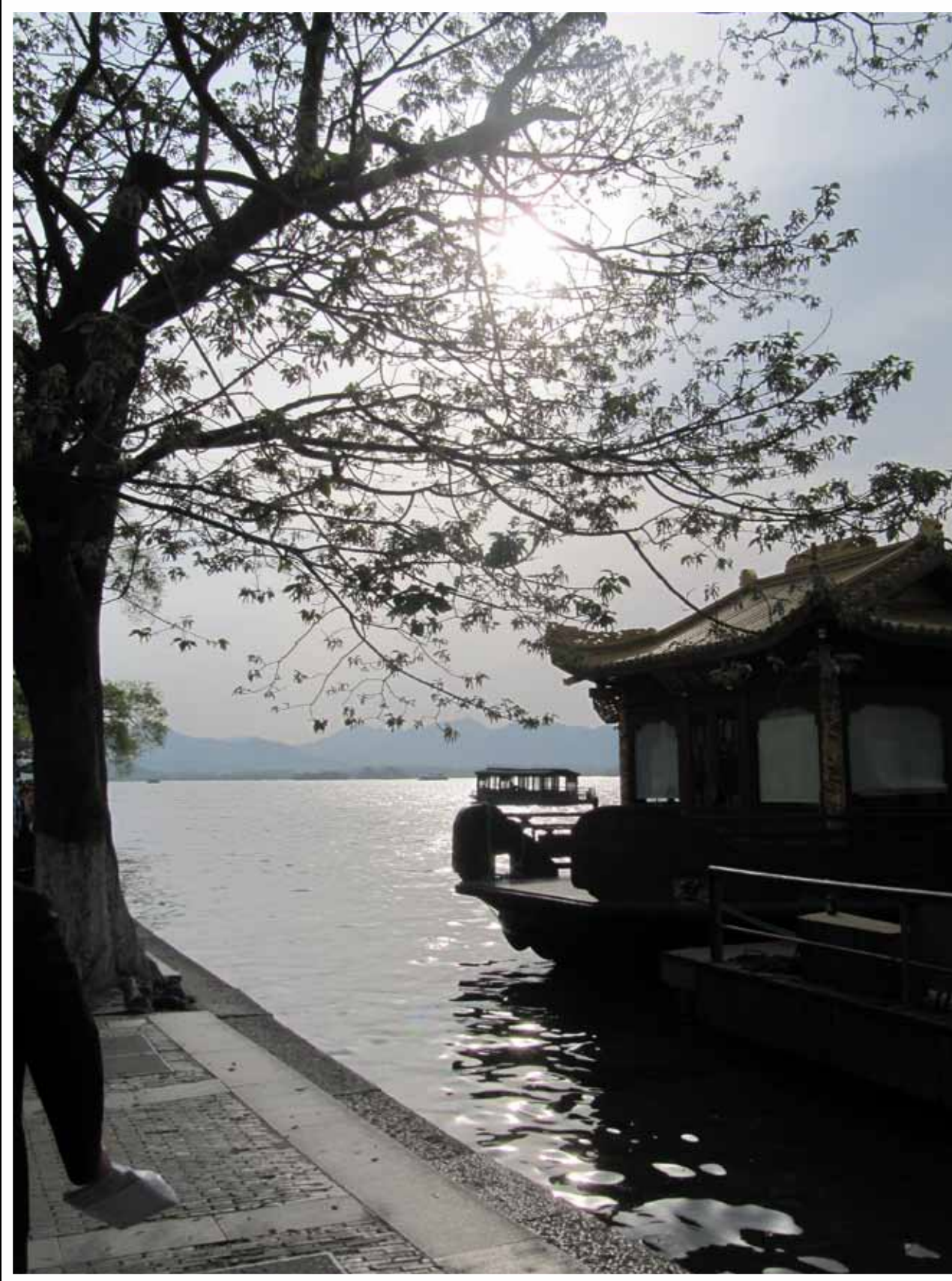


PHOTO BY:
JÓZSEF LUKÁCS
卢卡奇镜头下的富阳龙门镇



PHOTO BY:
LÁSZLÓ CZINEGE
齐德龙镜头下的长城





PHOTO BY:
PÉTER SZABÓ
彼得·萨博镜头下的山西



INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE FOR STRATEGIC PROMOTION OF
CONTSTRUCTING AN INNOVATION-ORIENTED COUNTRY

建设创新型国家战略推进委员会介绍



For more than half a century, countries of the world at different starting point seek the road to industrialization and modernization. Some of them – such as Middle East oil producing countries – primarily increase national wealth on the basis of their own abundant natural resources. Others – like Latin American countries – primarily depend on capital, markets and technology of developed countries. In addition, there are some countries, which on the basic strategy of technological innovation significantly improve scientific and technological innovation capability, forming increasingly powerful competitive advantages. International academic community refer to them as innovation-oriented countries.

半个多世纪以来，世界上众多国家都在各自不同的起点上，努力寻求实现工业化和现代化的道路。一些国家主要依靠自身丰富的自然资源增加国民财富，如中东产油国家；一些国家主要依附于发达国家的资本、市场和技术，如一些拉美国家；还有一些国家把科技创新作为基本战略，大幅度提高科技创新能力，形成日益强大的竞争优势，国际学术界把这一类国家称之为创新型国家。

The full name of Committee for Strategic Promotion of Constructing an Innovation-oriented Country (abbreviated as Innovation Promotion Committee) is Chinese Urban Economy Building Committee for Strategic Promotion of Constructing an Innovation-oriented Country. This academic institution engaged in research and promotion of national innovation system and mechanism directed by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and approved by the Society of Chinese Urban Economy. In accordance with the core strategic decision of CPC Central Committee and the State Council about “enhancing the independent innovation capability and building an innovation-oriented country”, under the direct support of many national leaders, such as Chen Changzhi, Cheng Siwei, Zhang Huaixi,

Ding Guangxun, initiated by member of Standing Committee of the Tenth CPPCC National Committee, Mr. Gao Zhanxiang, the Innovation Promotion Committee was established in February, 2008.

建设创新型国家战略推进委员会(简称创推委)，全称是：中国城市经济建设创新型国家战略推进委员会。由中国社会科学院主管，中国城市经济学会批准成立的从事国家创新体制机制研究推进的学术机构。创推委是遵照党中央、国务院 “提高自主创新能力，建设创新型国家”的国家核心战略决策，在陈昌智、成思危、张怀西、丁光训等多位国家领导人直接支持下，由十届全国政协常委高占祥发起于2008年2月成立。

The Innovation Promotion Committee aims to focus on scientific development concepts, vigorously promoting theoretical, institutional, technological and cultural innovation in order to provide Chinese economic and social development a lasting power, ensure to gain initiative in the international economic and, scientific competition.

创推委的宗旨就是紧紧围绕科学发展观这一主题，大力推进理论创新、制度创新、科技创新、文化创新，以利于为我国经济社会发展提供持久动力，确保在国际经济、科技竞争中取得主动权。

The Innovation Promotion Committee respects the laws of science and history, makes efforts to build a “national think tank” and a “national decision making think tank”, seize the historical opportunity of Chinese development and transition, strive to make a unique, unrepeatable and irreplaceable intellectual contribution, promote national and administrative regional building process of an innovation-oriented country.

创推委尊重科学规律和历史规律，着力构建“国家智库”和“国家决策思想库”，抓住中国发展和转型的历史机遇期，努力做出唯一的、不可重复的、不可替代的知识贡献，推动国家及行政区域建设创新型国家的进程。

In order to create a national think tank, the Innovation Promotion Committee has gathered more than 300 people, among them there are highly qualified professional researchers, leaders of ministries, commissions, provinces and municipalities, two academicians, counselors of the State Council and famous economists.

创推委除有一批高素质专职研究人员外，还拥有多位部委及省市领导、二院院士、国务院参事和著名经济学家共300多人组成，打造国家级智囊团。

Press Conference of the “Two Gulfs Forum”
"两湾合作论坛"新闻发布会

The Press Conference on the preparations for the “Two Gulfs Forum” to be organized by China Committee for Strategic Promotion of Constructing an Innovation Oriented Country and Wei Fang City Municipality, Shandong Province was held in Beijing on the 22nd of May.

The First Forum will take place in August 28-30 in Wei Fang City, Shandong Province.

由建设创新型国家战略推进委员会、山东省潍坊市政府主办的"两湾合作论坛"5月22日在京召开。首届论坛将于今年8月28日到30日在山东潍坊市举行。



Vice Chairman of China Committee for Strategic Promotion of Constructing an Innovation Oriented Country, Former Chairman of State Resources Controlling Committee of the State Council, Jie Sizong, Deputy Head of the International Affairs Committee of the Political Consultative Conference, Yang Zhengquan, Secretary General of China Committee for Strategic Promotion of Constructing an Innovation Oriented Country, Wu Zijing and Counselor of Saud Arabian Embassy, Mr. Halide set the Forum in motion.

国家创推委副主席、国务院国资委监事会原主席解思忠、全国政协外事委员会副主任杨正泉、创推委秘书长吴子敬，沙特阿拉伯驻华参赞哈立德先生等共同启动论坛



Embassy officials of Saud Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Afghanistan etc, representatives of Chinese-Arab companies as well as Chinese and foreign journalist, some 100 people, took part at the Press Conference.

沙特阿拉伯、科威特、也门、阿富汗等国家驻华使馆官员、中阿企业家代表、中外媒体代表共一百多人出席了发布会。

Lanzamiento de la Cámara Argentino China en Beijing 阿中商会中国代表处北京成立

The Representative Office of the Argentine Chinese Chamber of Production, Industry and Commerce had its official launching at the Embassy of Argentina on Tuesday, May 21.

阿根廷中国生产工业及商业协会中国代表处5月21日揭牌仪式在阿根廷驻华大使馆揭牌。



Chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), Mr. Wan Jifei (3rd from left) is handing over the honorary membership certificate of CCPIT to Mr. Carlos P. Spadone (2nd from left). First on the left is Mr. Gustavo Martino, Ambassador of Argentine, 4th from left is Mr. Cergio Carlos Spadone, Head of the Beijing Representative Office of the Argentine-China Chamber of Commerce.

中国国际贸易促进委员会主席万季飞先生（左三）向阿中商会主席Carlos P. Spadone先生（左二）颁发了中国国际商会名誉会员证书。左一为阿驻华大使Gustavo Martino 先生，左四为阿中商会北京代表处首席代表Cergio Carlos Spadone先生。



Chairman of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Carlos P. Spadone, stated in his opening remarks that his 1983 first visit to China left a great impression on him. After returning to Argentina, he and some other Argentine businessmen have founded the Argentina-China Chamber of Commerce in 1984.

阿根廷商会会长Carlos P. Spadone先生介绍说，当他在1983年首次来到中国时，就被中国的一切所吸引。回去后第二年，1984年立刻组织了几名阿根廷的企业家成立了阿中商会。

China International Expo of Traditional Chinese Medicine 2013 中草药博览会在上海举行



The Opening Ceremony
开幕式现场



European and American participants with a representative of Yunnan national minority
欧美客商与云南景颇族晏兰芬洽谈石斛生意

The China International Expo of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Botanical Drug was opened on the 17th of May in Shanghai Exhibition Hall. The Expo, organized by the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Chinese Traditional Medicine Association and the Media Outlet of Overseas Chinese ran until 19th of May. The exhibition has attracted more than 200 companies, among others from countries like the USA, Australia and Poland. A discussion forum for the heads of traditional Chinese clinics and another one entitled "Innovation and Development in the Area of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)" have also been organized during the expo during which many foreign experts have delivered lectures. Visitors of the exhibition had chance to learn about the preparation methods of TCM and could also participate in Q&A sessions.

Currently there are over 70 countries in the world having definite law for TCM and there are over 120 countries with TCM specialized institutions.

5月17日至19日，由国家中医药管理局支持，中国中药协会、华侨传媒主办的“中国国际中药与植物药博览会”在上海世博展览馆举行。博览会吸引了国内外近200家相关企业参展，其中有美国、澳大利亚、波兰等外商。期间还举办了“中医院院长论坛”、“中药产业创新发展论坛”。多个国家的专家学者发表了演讲。展会现场还有中药炮制工艺表演、专家坐堂咨询等。

目前，世界上有70多个国家和地区制订了草药法规，120多个国家和地区设有传统医药机构。



Distribution of info materials at the Expo
参展商向观众发放资料

Kunming Committee of Kuomintang received the visit of Deng Zhiping from Taiwan

民革昆明市委接待台湾友人邓治平先生



右排右起第五位为台湾国民党中央候补委员邓治平先生；右排右起第六位为民革中央委员、民革云南省委副主委、云南省人大常委、民革昆明市委主委朱燕女士

3月19日，民革中央委员、云南省人大常委、民革云南省委副主委、民革昆明市委主委朱燕接待了来昆参访交流的中国国民党中央候补委员邓治平先生。

邓治平先生为原国民党邓启将军之子，现任台湾中国国民党中央候补委员、台湾民主文教基金会执行董事、台湾阎锡山先生纪念会理事，是国民党现任最年轻的中央候补委员之一，他与民革有着多年的交往，是民革的老朋友。他曾多次组织各类团队前往大陆参观访问，并积极宣传大陆改革开放30年来的经济社会发展情况，为两岸交流做出了积极贡献。

朱燕主委对邓先生此次来访表示欢迎。她向客人介绍了昆明

民革的基本情况以及昆明经济社会发展状况，对邓先生近年来为促进两岸交流、推动两岸关系和平发展所作出的积极贡献表示赞赏，希望双方不断加强实质性交流与合作，共同搭建昆台交流新平台。邓先生希望与昆明民革加强合作，共同推动各项交流，促进两岸关系和平发展。接待期间，双方还就文化、教育等方面的学术问题进行了交流及座谈。

（民革昆明市委）

China-South Asia Expo
南博会



经国务院批准，中国-南亚博览由国家商务部和云南省人民政府共同举办，每年一届，永久落户昆明。首届中国-南亚博览会于今年6月在昆明国际会议中心举行。这是云南和昆明发展的又一次重大机遇，是国家面向西南开放，加强与南亚、东南

亚、西亚及其他国家和地区全面交流合作的新平台。

Approved by the State Council, the First China-South Asia Expo and Conference is to be held jointly by the Ministry of Commerce and the Yunnan Provincial People's Government at the permanent annual seat of the Expo, at Kunming from June 6 to June 10. The main theme is going to be the opening up of South-West China and whether how to create a platform for South-West China to be able to cooperate with South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Asia and other countries and regions of the world.

南亚共有8个国家，印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉国、马尔代夫、斯里兰卡、尼泊尔、不丹、阿富汗。

There are 8 participating countries from the South: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malta, Sri-Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Afghanistan.

在首届南博会上，4号展厅是南亚国家

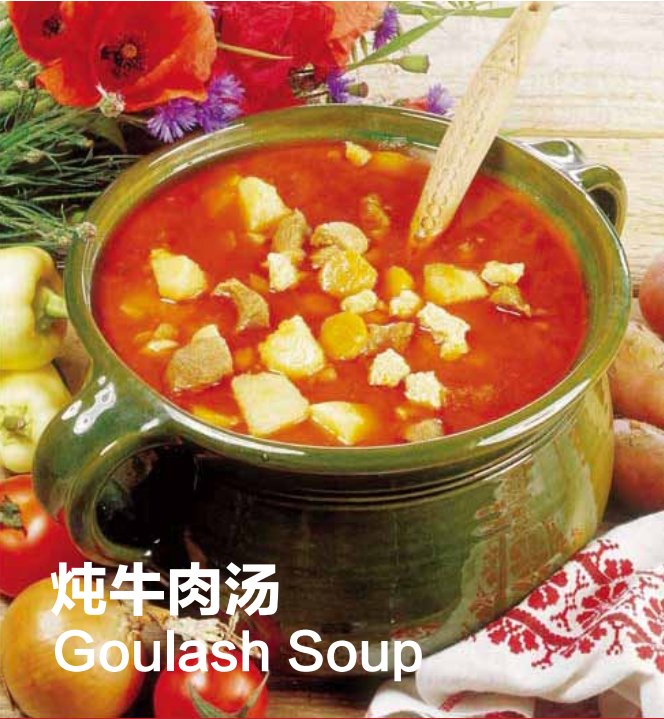
展区，3号展厅是南亚及其他国家和地区展区。

At the first Expo, Hall no.4 is designated for South-Asian countries, whereas Hall no. 3 is for South-Asian and other countries.

展会期间将举办18场大型活动。今年南博会来参会的印度企业预计有70多家，是参加企业的最多的国家。

During the Expo 18 events will be held. According to the estimates there will be some 70 companies coming from India, which will make India the largest participating country.





炖牛肉汤
Goulash Soup



匈牙利
Hungary

食谱描述：

做这道菜最好使用铁锅,明火加热。

配 料：

- 1.2千克牛肉
- 100克食用油

Recipe description:

The best way of cooking it is on an open fire in an iron pot “bogrács”.

Ingredients for recipe:

- 1.2 kg beef
- 100 g cooking fat
- 3 onions
- 2 tsp. of paprika (powder) • 1 green pepper
- 1500 ml water
- 1 kg potatoes
- 1.5 tsp. of salt
- 1 egg
- 150 g flour

Recipe instructions:

Chop the onions into small pieces. Fry in fat till they turn yellow. Add a teaspoon of paprika and one green pepper. Cut the beef into small cubes; add it to the fried onion. Mix it well, and stew it under the lid till the meat becomes tender. Constantly replace the moisture that has boiled off with a little water. When the beef is ready, add water to cover, and add diced potatoes. When the potatoes are soft, boil small pieces of pastry in the soup.

国家描述: 匈牙利,超乎你的想象 语 言:匈牙利语
首 都: 布达佩斯
人 口: 1000万
货 币:匈牙利福林
主要出口产品: 器械、食物和饮料、电子产品
加入欧盟时间: 2004年
以何闻名: 发明创造(魔方、圆珠笔、火柴等等)、
古典音乐和传统美食
名 人: 费伦茨·李斯特

Slogan/Country characteristic: Hungary - beyond your expectations.
Name of country in language of origin: Magyarország
Language(s): Hungarian
Capital: Budapest
Population (in millions): 10
Currency: Hungarian Forint (HUF)
Main export products: Machinery, food and beverages, electronics.
Date of entry into EU: 2004
Famous for: Inventions (Rubik’s Cube, ball pen, matches etc.), classical music and national food.
Famous person: Franz Liszt





LOVE HAS NO BORDER FRIENDSHIP LIVES FOREVER

爱无国界，友谊长存

——参加苏丹共和国驻华大使离任晚宴有感

Mr. Mirghani Mohamed Salih Abdella, H.E. Ambassador of the Republic of Sudan in the People's Republic of China, will be relieved from his ten-year term of office on Jan. 23, 2013, leaving China. Therefore, his colleagues prepared a farewell dinner for him and his family. All colleagues and friends found it hard and sad to part with them, even some Sudanese students studying in China also came to the party to express their feelings for ambassador and ambassadress in various ways.

At the dinner, we, on behalf of GlobalCare Women and Children's Hospital, received an exquisite gift from ambassadress, a mother and child woodcarving creating a cozy picture which is a loving mother holds a baby in her arms. Upon receipt of this gift, we could see her good intentions. As a witness of GlobalCare Health Club, she sent us the gift to affirm our hard work over the years. We appreciate it in the hope of her coming back frequently to China, her second hometown, and visiting GlobalCare Health Club.

Ambassadress Mrs. Nadia Ahmed Salih came to China with H.E. Ambassador on Jan. 24, 2003, doing housework and taking care of their children. In the last ten years, she has

adapted to living in China. Scenery of Beijing, Chinese food and intimate friends branded on her mind, which are hard to be parted with. A few days before ambassador's farewell dinner, families of the embassy personnel specially threw a party with Sudanese characteristics for her.

This party was held in Ambassador's residence. All madams attended in folk costume of Sudan. Bright-colored long skirts and veils made them delicate and charming. Jewelry set their dignity and elegance off. During the party, Nadia shared her stories of the last ten years, which suddenly made me understand the homesickness of those diplomats and their families living in a foreign country. As everyone gave their best wishes to her, the strong-willed Ambassadress shed silent tears. In fact, it was really hard for her to say goodbye to so many wonderful memories attached to China over the past decade. On the occasion of farewell, besides untold feelings, we would like to freeze this moment by DV. Although good memories are short, there is more wonderful life in the future.



Representative from GlobalCare International
Department took picture with Sudan Ambassador
and his family
五洲国际部代表与苏丹大使一家合影留念



2013年1月23日，苏丹共和国驻华大使H.E. Mr. Mirghani Mohamed Salih将完成他为期10年的任期，离开中国。他的同事们为此精心准备了隆重的欢送仪式，为他们一家送行。大使的同事和朋友们都对于他即将离任感到不舍和感伤，甚至连在中国就读的学生听说此事后也纷纷赶来，以多种形式表达了他们对大使一家的难舍情谊。

在仪式的晚宴上，我们代表北京五洲妇儿医院收到了一份大使夫人精心准备的礼物——母子情怀木雕，是一位慈爱的母亲怀里抱着憨憨欲睡的宝宝，画面惬意。看到这份礼物我感到了大使夫人的用心良苦。她用这样一份礼物表达了她作为五洲

国际健康俱乐部的见证人对我们多年来的工作给予的肯定。感谢她，并希望她常有机会来她的第二故乡——中国，来五洲健康俱乐部做客。

苏丹大使夫人Mrs. Nadia Ahmed Salih 自2003年1月24日随大使来到中国，料理家事，照顾儿女。这十年她已经十分适应在中国生活了，北京的景、中国的美食和贴心的朋友等等都深深烙在她的心里，难以割舍。在离任晚宴前几天，使馆工作人员的家属们也特地为她开办了一场独具苏丹特色的欢送宴会。

这次的欢送会是在大使的官邸举办的，前来参加的夫人们都穿着苏丹的民族服饰出席，鲜艳的长裙和头纱把夫人们映

衬得端庄娇艳，佩戴的珠宝首饰更突显她们雍容华贵。会上，Nadia夫人和在座的朋友还有她的女儿分享她十年来的故事，我突然体会到这些外交官和家人们生活在异国他乡时对故乡的思念之情，同时也对离开中国有着依依不舍之意。而当朋友们送上自己的祝福时，平日里坚强的她悄然落泪了。其实，她舍不得这里，十年了，有太多美好的回忆值得她眷恋。如今面对离别，除了说不尽道不完的情，唯有借助摄像机，让时间在这一刻定格，美好的回忆虽然短暂，但将来的生活会更加精彩。

Nadia shared her stories in china
of the last ten years
Nadia夫人分享她在中国十年来的故事

Spare No Effort Make Dream Come True

尽全力, 让不孕病人梦圆五洲

——五洲不孕不育科成功治愈一例疑难内膜性不孕病人

这是一个特别疑难的不孕不育病人, 由于XX医院医生在引产过程中的疏忽, 致使胎盘组织残留在她子宫内整整一年时间, 形成了瘢痕, 对内膜造成了弥散性的损伤, 一直怀不了孕。周主任带领着整个不孕不育科的医生积极讨论、思考, 为她想尽了各种办法, 甚至专门针对她的病情进了不少药物。终于, 周红主任摸索出一种创新性的、非常规的治疗方法, 帮助她克服了内膜过薄的问题, 让她在38岁的“高龄”成功怀孕, 圆了一个久违的妈妈梦。

This patient's condition is very complicated: owing to the neglect during the induced labor in XX hospital, some placental tissue was left over in her uterus for a whole year, rendering the formation of cicatrix and endometrial diffuse injury, which led to infertility of the patient. Director of Infertility Department of GlobalCare Zhou Hong, kept striving to help her overcome this problem by actively discuss, thinking and using different methods with doctor team, and finally she has found out an innovative and unconventional method to make the patient's dream of having a baby at the age of 38 come true.

张女士来到五洲生殖与不孕不育中心就诊前, 已经经历了两次不幸: 2009年怀孕8周时遭遇了胎停育, 做了清宫手术。2010年再次怀孕, 孕四个月时, B超发现胎儿畸形, 伤心之下做了引产手术。

张女士属于典型的晚婚族, 三十多岁才结婚, 想要孩子的时候, 夫妻二人年龄都有些偏大了, 但为了拥有一个共同的情感寄托, 婚后一直在积极地备孕中。在经历了多方求医, 怀孕两次并引产, 又调养了一段时间以后, 张女士已经逼近38岁大关, 随着一次

次试孕失败, 夫妻二人觉得再不想办法, 可能这辈子都没有机会了。于是, 来到了五洲生殖与不孕不育中心, 找到了周红主任。

Before coming to GlobalCare Infertility Center, Ms. Zhang had two unfortunate experiences: encountered suspending embryo growth at the 8th week of her gestation period in 2009 and took uterine curettage; in 2010, in the 4th month of her second pregnancy, took induced labor operation because of fetal anomaly detected by B ultrasonic Check.

Ms. Zhang, typical in late marriage group, married at her thirties, and continued to prepare pregnancy actively at a relatively old age. After the experience of seeking for medical aid in different ways, getting pregnant twice, induced labor and a period of recuperation, Ms. Zhang was marching for the age of 38, which meant rare chance of having baby again after many times of pregnancy failure. Therefore, the couple came to GlobalCare Infertility Center for help.



胎盘组织残留整一年, 内膜受损
Endometrial Injury out of Placental Tissue
Remaining for One Year

通过两个多小时的问诊, 周红主任详细了解了张女士之前的经历和病情。在讲到上一次的引产手术时, 张女士特别提到, 在XX医院引产完复查时发现胎膜没有排干净, 又做了刮宫。在做二次刮宫时, 医生在短短一分钟内就做完了, 张女士感觉医生太马虎, 没有刮干净, 要求医生检查一下或者再次刮宫, 医生因为忙没有理会张女士, 也没有做处理。出院后, 整整一年的时间, 张女士都在担心内膜没有清理干净, 屡次到医院找医生要求复查, 医生都认为她的月经很规律, 月经量也正常, 内膜肯定恢复得很好, 没有什么问题, 也没有对她进行进一步的检查。

开始治疗的头两个月, 周主任为了摸清张女士的周期情况和内膜情况, 建议她进行排卵监测。监测的过程中, 发现内膜生长缓慢, 回声不均匀, 到排卵当天内膜才0.5cm, 这么薄的内膜, 受精卵根本不可能着床。为了更进一步地了解内膜的病变情况, 周主任建议她做宫腔镜手术, 好对内膜进行一次彻彻底底的检查。正常的子宫内膜, 应该是粉色而平整的, 看上去像高尔夫球场修剪平整的草坪。但是, 在宫腔镜下看到, 张女士的内膜颜色惨白, 不平整, 有类似瘢痕样改变。通过宫腔镜手术, 将切下的瘢痕组织送病理检查, 发现是残留的胎盘。张女士当初的猜测没有错, 二次刮宫仍然没有清理干净。也正是长时间残留的胎盘对整个内膜造成了弥散性的损伤, 致使内膜长不起来。

After two hours of elaborate diagnosis, Director Zhou of Infertility Center got to know the situation of Ms. Zhang. Ms. Zhang especially mentioned that after her induced labor, she took another uterine curettage because of the unclearness of placental tissue in the uterus. However, the curettage was finished too quickly to be over one minute. Ms. Zhang asked to recheck the operation but was denied. So during the whole year after leaving the hospital Ms. Zhang kept worried about whether the placental tissue was cleared up or not. She went to that hospital for several times for reexamination, but the doctor always gave her the same answer: there was no problem with her endometrium.

Come back to GlobalCare Infertility Center. At the initial two months of the treatment, Director Zhou suggested that Ms. Zhang take ovulation monitoring in order to find out the endometrial condition. During the monitoring, Director Zhou discovered that the endometrium was growing slowly with uneven echoes, and the endometrium was only 0.5 cm thick, which was too thin to make nidation. In order to find further reason, Director Zhou suggested her to take a hysteroscopy. For normal endometrium, it should be pink and even, like the golf course. However, under the hysteroscope, the endometrium of Ms. Zhang was pale and uneven with cicatrix-like changes, which was later proved to be residual placental tissue after

pathological examination. And that was the culprit to make the whole endometrium injured diffusely, and curb the endometrial growth.

打破常规, 创新性地使用抗凝药物
Break with Convention Innovative Adoption of
Anticoagulant

周主任为张女士在宫腔镜下, 彻底清除了坏死的瘢痕组织, 术后给予了营养内膜的药物, 并继续监测排卵。但监测发现, 内膜仍然生长缓慢, 到排卵当日, 内膜仍旧达不到受孕的最低标准。每次的监测结果出来, 张女士都会很无助地询问周主任: 下一步我该怎么办? 因为张女士的病情并不多见, 国内也没有非常成功的治疗先例, 治疗方法只能摸索, 会不会有一个好的结果也不能确定, 但看着夫妻二人期盼的眼神, 周主任从未想过放弃努力。为了尽快帮助张女士解决内膜过薄的问题, 周主任查阅了大量的文献资料, 尝试用各种最新的技术给她治疗。在继续监测排卵的同时, 周主任首先为张女士制定了为期三个月的补充外源性雌激素的治疗方案, 从周期的第三天开始服用补佳乐, 但服用了30天, 药量从每天4片加到每天12片, 内膜仍只能长到0.5cm。

三个月的治疗过后, 内膜的问题仍然得不到解决。看到这样的结果, 张女士很沮丧也很自责, 觉得怀不上孩子是自己的错, 还耽误了丈夫, 甚至想到要离婚。张女士的丈夫为此一次又一次地前往泰国拜佛请愿, 只求在四十岁以前能有一个自己的孩子。周主任一面安抚焦急的夫妇俩, 帮助他们调整好心态, 一面积极寻找其它的治疗办法。在一次国际性的学术交流会上, 周主任了解到一种叫芬吗通的新药, 是一种17β-雌二醇类药物, 不需要转化就可以被人体吸收, 比补佳乐(需要由戊酸雌二醇转化为17β-雌二醇)的吸收率高出很多, 副作用也小, 效果更好。但这种新药在国内非常少见, 为了让张女士得到更好的治疗, 周主任托人多方打听进此药的渠道。

Director Zhang cleared away the necrotic cicatricial tissue thoroughly, used drugs to nourish the endometrium and kept monitoring. However, it was found that the endometrial condition was the same as before. This was really rare to see and no successful treatment precedent was found in China, but Director Zhong didn't ever think of giving up when seeing the couple's expecting eyes. Although the result was also uncertain, Director Zhang consulted lots of documents and materials, trying to treat Ms. Zhang with various kinds of latest techniques. She made a 3-month plan of environmental estrogen supplementation by taking the drug of Estradiol Valerate. However, the result after 30 days was still the same for Ms. Zhang's endometrial growth.

With the consequence, Ms. Zhang was depressed and self-accused, even thinking about divorce because of her infertility problem, while Ms. Zhang's husband went to Thailand to pray



for the Buddha. Director Zhou was consoling the anxious couple and trying hard for other methods at the same time. In an international academic exchange, Director Zhou got to know a new drug named Femoston, which could be absorbed in no need of transformation, with higher absorption rate than Estradiol Valerate, less side-effect and better result. This drug was scarce in China, so Director Zhou made inquiries in many ways about the way to get the drug.

考虑到外源性的雌激素对张女士不起作用, 周主任决定试试内源性的雌激素。新一个周期开始时, 采用肌注HMG进行促排, 促使多个卵泡同时发育, 从而释放出大量的内源性雌激素来刺激内膜生长。为了让激素和营养物质尽可能多地到达内膜, 还需要同时改善凝血功能, 稀释血液, 增加内膜供血。为此, 增加使用了抗凝药阿司匹林, 但是内膜的情况仍然没有明显改善。

在治疗的过程中, 周主任利用一切业余时间整理治疗思路, 寻找新的治疗办法, 并不断通过电话与张女士沟通, 随时了解她的身体情况并指导用药。周主任的用心和敬业深深地感动了张女士夫妇, 两人因此积极地调整心态、调养身体, 全身心配合周主任的治疗。

鉴于张女士的内膜问题非常特殊, 周主任决定打破常规方法,

在治疗中加入抗凝药“低分子肝素钙”。周主任介绍说, 这一方法是协和、人民医院生殖中心的常规用法, 比较多地应用于做试管婴儿的病人, 一般是在移植以后开始用, 很少会用在单纯内膜性不孕病人的治疗上。在加入低分子肝素钙的第二天, 张女士的内膜就从0.4cm长到了0.7cm, 由此, 周主任看到了希望, 说明这一药物对张女士的内膜生长是起作用的, 这一方法是可行的。

Considering that the environmental estrogen didn't work, Director Zhou decided to try to use endogenous estrogen for Ms. Zhang. At the beginning of a new period of treatment, she made intramuscular injection of HMG (human menopausal gonadotropin) to promote ovulation and the development of several follicles, thus can release plenty of endogenous estrogen to stimulate the growth of the endometrium. The function of blood coagulation also had to be altered to dilute the blood and increase the endometrial blood supply, in order to make the estrogen and nourishment reach the endometrium as much as possible. Therefore the anticoagulant Aspirin was adopted, but the situation didn't improved apparently.

During the treatment, Director Zhou made use of all the leisure time to organize the treatment thought and find out the new breakthrough, meanwhile kept in contact with Ms. Zhang to follow her body condition and to give guidance which moved the couple deeply and made them positively in attitude to cooperate with the Director Zhou's treatment.

Due to the special situation of Ms. Zhang's endometrium, Director Zhou determined to use Anticoagulant molecular-weight heparin calcium in the treatment, a method usually used in In-Water Parturition after the procedure of implantation in Peking Union Medical College Hospital and Peking University People's Hospital, rarely used in the treatment of merely endometrial infertility. On the next day after using that anticoagulant, Ms. Zhang's endometrium grew to 0.7 cm from 0.4 cm, meaning the feasibility of this treatment method.

于是, 周主任决定更好地利用低分子肝素钙的这一效果, 在张女士周期的第三天便开始使用, 加大抗凝力度, 并结合内源性雌激素来刺激内膜生长。等到卵泡长到2.0cm时, 张女士的内膜终于首次超过了0.8cm, 达到了可受孕的标准。确定了排卵时间后, 周主任为张女士安排好了同房时间, 并鼓励她树立信心, 好好把握这次机会。

排卵后的第十四天, 张女士早早来到五洲抽血查早孕, 结果显示HCG500, E2和prog数值也非常好。当周主任告诉她成功怀孕了, 张女士抱着周主任喜极而泣。为了要个宝宝, 张女士前前后后折腾了三年多, 在五洲治疗了也有半年多, 接近不惑之年终于有了一个完满的结果。周主任由衷地为张女士感到高兴, 天天倾听这些病人的心声, 她最能理解这些病人的辛酸, 最能明白这些 “珍贵

儿”的来之不易，而这一刻病人的喜悦，也是她最大的成就。科室的医生们都为周红主任感到骄傲，面对再疑难的病人，她都不会轻言放弃，而是全心全意为病人着想，为的就是给信赖五洲的病人一个满意的结果。

Therefore, Director Zhou decided to make better use of the effect of molecular-weight heparin calcium by increase the anticoagulant strength and stimulate the endometrial growth combined with endogenous estrogen. Ms. Zhang's endometrium finally exceeded 0.8 cm as the follicles grew to 2.0 cm, meeting the standard of fertilization. Then Director Zhou planed the date for the couple's sexual intercourse according to Ms. Zhang's ovulation time and encouraged them to seize this opportunity.

On the 14th day after ovulation, Ms. Zhang came to GlobalCare for early pregnancy examination, showing that Ms. Zhang was pregnant successfully, the result of which made Ms. Zhang burst into tears of joy, hugging Director Zhou tightly. Ms. Zhang suffered a lot for having a baby for over three years, eventually after nearly half-year's treatment in GlobalCare, her dream came in her late thirties. Director Zhou was delighted for her whole-heartedly, for she understood the most about the pains of those patients and the meaning of precious baby and regarded the patient's joy as her greatest achievement. The doctors of Infertility Department all felt proud of Director Zhou, for she has never given up no matter how complicated and difficult the symptom is, on the contrary, she has always strived to satisfy those who believe in GlobalCare with heart and soul.



周红 副主任医师 医学硕士

北京五洲妇儿医院不孕不育科主任。毕业于华西医科大学医学专业，北京性健康教育研究会理事，全国宫颈癌防治协作组成员，北京人民广播电台“今夜私语时”嘉宾，有着20多年临床工作经验，曾先后在北京市妇产医院、北京大学人民医院生殖中心深造，在辅助生殖技术以及输卵管性不孕、女性内分泌疾病、复发性流产等疾病的诊治方面有着丰富的经验，擅长把宫腔镜、腹腔镜等微创技术应用到不孕不育领域，治疗输卵管阻塞、输卵管积水、盆腔粘连、子宫内膜异位症、卵巢巧克力囊肿、子宫内膜息肉、子宫粘膜下肌瘤、宫腔粘连、子宫纵隔等疾病，把恢复和保留生育功能的理念贯穿于各种治疗过程。

Zhou Hong Associate Chief Physician Master of Medicine

Director of Infertility Department of GlobalCare. With over 20 years of clinical experience in the diagnosis and treatment of assisted reproductive technology, tubal infertility, female endocrine disorders and recurrent miscarriage, she specializes in the application of hysteroscopy, laparoscopy and other minimally invasive technologies into the field of infertility, which can cure oviduct blocking, chocolate cyst of ovary, endometrial polyps, uterine mediastinum, etc. The concept of restoring and preserving the fertility function is throughout the whole course of all kinds of treatments.

CHINESE MEDICINE TAKE YOU BECOME MORE HEALTHY 中医让我们更健康

Since 7th century BC, about 300 years before the Socrates born in Europe, which was very famous philosopher in the world, Chinese medicine has its own exam system by four traditional ways, which were looking, hearing, asking and checking the pulse. The doctor get the situation of the sick by look the face of patients, hear what they talking about, ask what they doing and eating before, and check they pulses. It is very general medical skill, gradually developed from that time. Lots of ancient doctors found the way to defend and treat different sicknesses from all kinds of natural herbs. For example, the gallstone of ox has unbelievable effect to treat the brain apoplexy. Until to today, it is still the most important medicine about this sickness.

About 200 AD, Chinese doctor start to try to make operation. In order to avoid the pain in operation, doctor usually ask the patient drink a lot of alcohol, when he was drunk, they start operation. Several years later, a doctor invented the narcotic. So, don't think Chinese medicine haven't any operations, in the historical record, the earliest brain operation appeared in china about 2000 years ago. Actually Chinese medicine don't like operation, because we think that is to change your body compulsively in the unnatural situation. It is not humor nature. The best way in Chinese medicine is to use acupuncture, plaster and massage to bring some effect from outside of your body, to make inner body appear some changes, and overcome the sickness finally. This is the different thinking between china and western, just like western people can invent steamboat but can't invent compass, Chinese people can invent powder but can't invent A-bomb.

Say some thing about Chinese medicine, we'll say yinyang and five elements firstly. we think yinyang are two points in everything of the world, they are symmetrical and inter-controlled. The two points,. Just like good and bad, man and woman, black and white, fire and water, sun and moon, hardy and softy, positive and negative. They are also staying in the human's bodies, when the two points into the balance, you'll be very healthy, when the one point is more strong the other point, you'll be get sick. So the Chinese medicine way just make the two points coming back to the balance.

The five elements, in the Chinese mind, everything in the world consists of five elements. They are mental, wood, water, fire and earth. They symbolize a lot of thing, like five directions east, west, north, south and center; five flavors sour, sweet, bitter, spicy and salted; five seasons spring, summer, mid-summer, autumn and winter. In the Chinese medicine, five elements symbolize the different apparatus, according to the different property; we divide the apparatus into five kinds. The most important five apparatus, are heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney. Lung belong the metal; liver belong the wood; kidney belong the water; heart belong the fire; spleen belong the earth. And it is also same way to symbolize the other apparatus, like large intestine belong the metal; gallbladder belong the wood; bladder belong

the water; small intestine belong the fire; stomach belong the earth. Furthermore, out of your body also have some opposite places. The doctors can check these places to see the sick in your body, to give some effect to these opposite places, normally don't need operation.

About the five sense organs, nose belong the metal; eyes belong the wood; ears belong the water; tongue belong the fire; mouth belong the earth. On your body, skin belong the metal; muscle belong the wood; bone belong the water; pulse belong the fire; flesh belong the earth. For example, your fire apparatus appear some problems, slight sick Chinese medicine called get fire, western medicine called fever, maybe is the heart or small intestine problem, but out body we can check your tongue or pulse. Furthermore, autumn belong the metal, normally Chinese doctor tell us don't eat too many spicy food in autumn, otherwise is unhealthy to your lung.





Because the spicy and lung both belong the metal, too much metal could cause to your lung or large intestine sick. Therefore the pneumonia and enteritis are very popular appear in autumn. Human's five emotions are also belong the five elements, like desolation belong the metal; anger belong the wood; funk belong the water; happiness belong the fire; unhappiness belong the earth. People who easily anger get liver sick easily; pavid person easily to get kidney sick; so happy cause to the heart problem, and so on.

In the five elements, each element can bring a element and also against another element. The order is by this way, metal bring water; water bring wood; wood bring fire; fire bring earth; earth bring metal. And against cycle is metal against wood; wood against earth; earth against water; water against fire; fire against metal. The five elements is a cycle, they help each other, and against each other. When the people grow up, the five elements in the people's body grow up in the same time. When one element grows up too strong, it will damage the whole cycle. About Chinese medicine, just help your build balance cycle of five elements.

Qi, is another very important word in the Chinese medicine, it very difficult translate in English. It can called spirit or power in your body. In the Chinese mind, the stable and active Qi means healthy. Sometimes, when we talking about health problem, we can say “your Qi is very good!” Another function about Chinese medicine, is can change your Qi to stable and active. Not only to take you become healthy, but also take you become more active and improve your sick resistance.

在春秋时期, 大约是大哲学家苏格拉底生活时期, 就有了中医望、闻、问、切的看病方法, 通过望来观察病人的生理状态; 通过闻来听取病人在前段生活中的行为和饮食情况; 通过问来了解病人生病时的感受; 通过切来诊断病人目前的病情。这是一种非常全面的诊断医术, 自那时候起中国的医药学逐步发展完善, 这些古代医学家们从无数次中实验了解了各种草药对疾病的治疗和预防作用。比如, 他们发现牛的胆结石对于人的脑中风现象有着令人震惊的治疗效果, 直到西医如此发达的今天, 它依然是治疗这种疾病最为重要的药物。

到了公元200年左右, 中国的医生开始尝试做手术, 为了避免病人在做手术时过多的疼痛, 医生通常先要让病人喝醉了, 再开始进行。直到后来一位医生发明了世界最早的麻醉药。所以, 不要认为中医没有手术, 从我们发现的资料来看, 中国最早的脑部手术是在2000年前的事了。不过中医并不喜欢用手术的方法, 主要因为中医认为那是在非正常状态下对人的身体进行的强制改变, 那不是顺应自然的, 中医最喜欢的治疗方法是用针灸、药敷、汤药等从身体外部对人体施加影响, 使其内部自行改变, 从而战胜疾病。这是一种东西方思维的差异, 就像欧洲人可以发明蒸汽机轮船却没有发明出指南针; 中国人发明了火药但没有发明出原子弹一样。

具体说到中医, 我们要先说下阴阳和五行, 阴阳是我们认为在认识事物中都包含有两个相对应又相互克制的因素, 就像好和

坏、男和女、黑和白、水和火、日和月、天和地、坚硬的和柔软的、积极的和消极的, 在人的身体中同样也存在阴阳, 当阴阳处于平衡状态时, 人的身体会非常好, 而当阴阳失调时, 人体出现不同的疾病, 而中医的理论就是把阴和阳从失调状态重新调整回平衡的状态下。

五行, 在中国人的世界观里, 世界上任何的东西都由五种元素组成, 这五种元素为金、木、水、火、土, 它们象征了东西南北中五个方向、酸舔苦辣咸五种味道、春夏秋冬和仲夏五个季节等等, 在中医里, 五行象征着身体的各个器官, 我们按器官的不同属性分为五类, 最重要的是五脏, 为心、肝、脾、肺、肾。肺脏属于金; 肝脏属于木; 肾脏属于水; 心脏属于火; 脾脏属于土。而位于躯干下半身的五个器官也有五行的属性, 比如肠属于金; 胆属于木; 膀胱属于水; 小肠属于火; 胃属于土。而在你的身体外部同样还有其他对应这些器官的地方, 医生可以通过这些地方来看到你身体内部的病症, 通过对相对应部位的治疗来影响身体内的器官。

在人脸上的五官来讲, 鼻属于金; 眼属于木; 耳属于水; 舌属于火; 口属于土。在身体上对应的地方为, 皮肤属于金; 筋属于木; 骨属于水; 脉属于火; 肉属于土。举几个比较简单的例子, 属于火性的器官出现问题, 轻微的中医叫做上火, 西医叫发热, 可能是心脏或是小肠的毛病, 但表现在身体外部是舌头干燥和脉搏异常; 再有一个, 秋天属于金, 中医告戒我们秋天要少吃辛辣味的食物, 否则对肺不好, 因为辛辣和肺同样属于金, 金过于旺盛会导致属于金性的肺脏或肠道异常, 因此秋天人们通常容易得肺炎或肠炎之类的疾病; 人的五种情绪也属于五行之中, 忧伤属于金、愤怒属于木、恐惧属于水、欢喜属于火、思愁属于土, 容易发怒的人容易得肝脏疾病, 而有恐惧胆小的人容易得肾脏疾病, 受到大的惊喜很可能伤及心脏。

在这五种元素中, 每个元素都可以带来另外一种元素也可以克服一种元素, 具体排列是这样的, 金生水、水生木、木生火、火生土、土生金; 金克木、木克土、土克水、水克火、火克金。五行在一个整体中互相促进有互相制约, 人的生长过程也就是五行的生长过程, 倘若在过程中有一个元素生长过快过慢, 就会导致整个循环的异常, 从而影响身体的健康, 中医的治疗就是把五行重新调节回正常的状态下来。

气, 是中医中另外一个非常重要的词汇, 它很难用英语来准确地解释。可以理解为身体内的精神或力量。在中国人的意识里, 气的稳定和活力就象征着人的健康, 有时评价一个人的健康与否, 就可以说, “你的气色很好!” 所以中药的另外一个功能就是调节你身体内的气, 让它变成稳定而有活力。也就是说, 不但要让你恢复健康, 还要让你变成更有活力和提高对疾病的抵抗力。



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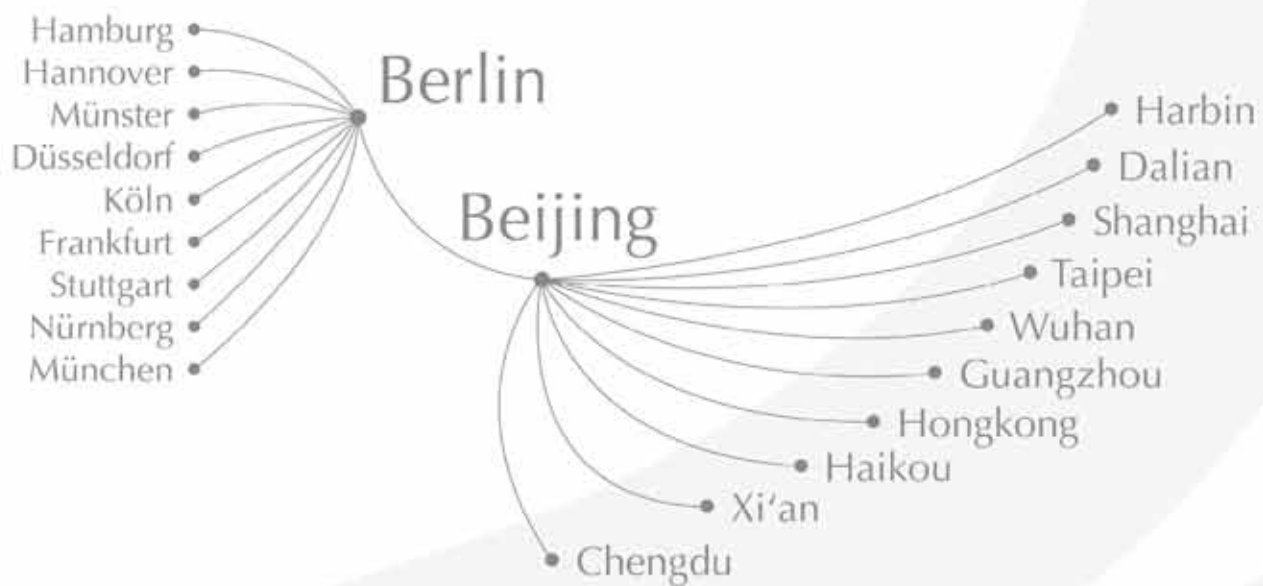
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中国微循环研究协会副会长、中国人民解放军第一军医大学博士生导师赵克森说：“微循环障碍能引发人体414种疾病和33种肿瘤，微循环障碍是万病之源”，服用《阿胶白芷口服液》能迅速打通微循环，溶脂排毒，祛除风湿邪气，又融合了几十种名贵中草药的营养成分，在打通微循环的同时，及时给细胞补充多种营养成分，以修复受损细胞，激活休眠细胞。被世界中医学者及专家认定为打通微循环的最适合食用的功能型保健品。

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