Achievements
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I. Overview

History of Strait Talk Hong Kong

Strait Talk is a youth academic exchange platform with university students as major participators, neutral political stance, cross-border and cross-school networks, and Taiwan Strait Relationship as subject of inquiry. Strait Talk was founded by a group of Chinese-American university students in the U.S. in 2005. To take its influence one step forward and to escalate, in Greater China, the young generation’s concern on cross-Strait peace building, Strait Talk Hong Kong (STHK), as the first overseas chapter of its American origin, debuted in the University of Hong Kong in 2011. Today, its chapters have reached Brown University, University of California, Berkley, and National Taiwan University.

Strait Talk Hong Kong aims to establish a platform for open-hearted and in-depth communication among young people from both sides of the Taiwan Strait, which will contribute to the development of peaceful relationship and common prosperity among mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. STHK invites well-known scholars and outstanding youth leaders, who share the lasting passion and commitment for rolling the history of peace forward, to Hong Kong, where close-door meetings and public speeches are scheduled for seven
I. Overview

days in a row. Strait Talk Hong Kong is a registered society in Hong Kong, operated by current undergraduate students of the University of Hong Kong from mainland China and Taiwan.

As the first independent students’ organization that devotes to arranging direct dialogues among youth and promoting peace-building on cross-Strait issues, Strait Talk pioneers in applying the Interactive Conflict Resolution (ICR) mechanism, which is commonly used for resolving conflicts in the international society, to Chinese issues and cross-Strait disputes. This mechanism, allowing uncustomary and in-depth probe, makes Strait Talk distinct from a great number of cross-Strait youth activities. Only by knowing each other’s stories can we possibly abandon stereotypes: Strait Talk tries to motivate rational thinking of the big picture of future cross-Strait relationship from the starting point of perceptual individual values. Following a calling for peace and the faith in resolving cross-Strait disputes humanely, Strait Talk encourages its young delegates to go beyond dilemmas in reality, and to prospect innovative resolutions with active attitude and mutual trust.

Strait Talk Hong Kong 2012

This year, Strait Talk Hong Kong selected sixteen youth delegates from
mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau and invited them to the University of Hong Kong for a seven-day symposium. Three main activities were “Interactive Conflict Resolution (ICR) sessions”, “Panels / Public Speeches” and “Peace Projects”.

Delegates participated in close-door, small-scale, in-depth and high-frequency conversations under the constructions of an ICR expert: from “sharing personal experience and stories”, to “exploring essential benefits and values”; from “analyze and rethink conflicts” to “prospect and anticipate the future”. Through “fish-tank-style discussion”, “exchange roles”, “walk through histories” etc., delegates were exposed to different ways of thought, based on which they sought to dissolve prejudice and obtain consensus.

There were three public speeches during the symposium. Famous experts, scholars and opinion leaders from mass media, academic and/or research institutes, and social organizations at both sides of the Strait were invited to provide independent lectures and to have conversations. Guest speakers unfolded topics of “social changes and civil engagement”, “Identities in the Greater China”, and “grass root communications across the Strait” and led delegates and general audience to think, to question and to answer. After the speeches, delegates and speakers had close-door panels whose heated discussions
I. Overview

impressed everyone.

As for “Peace Projects”, delegates formed their own groups and collaborated to produce innovative projects for long-term interaction across Taiwan Strait. After the seven-day symposium, back to their own region, delegates will carry out their promise: in the following one year, they will pay effort to realize their “peace projects” and share their harvest from the forum with the public.

“Consensus” was a concluding remark of the symposium and was read out by delegates at the closing ceremony at the end of the week.

Only by knowing each other’s stories can we possibly abandon stereotypes. Strait Talk Hong Kong’s spirit to bridge chasm, shelve differences, and join hands vividly embodies philosophies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with which we believe a historic communication platform can be successfully created across Taiwan Strait for young people concerning peace-building in Greater China in the new times.
II. The 7-Day Symposium

The following is excerpted from Delegates’ Diaries.

April 7, 2012 【Day 1】

Mainland China Delegate

When [I] arrived at the University of Hong Kong, met the organizers of STHK and delegates from both sides of Taiwan Strait, I knew the journey will be well worthwhile. Knowledgeable people with different cultural backgrounds sitting together and having in-depth communication with each other on certain topics is in itself so attractive. This is not a debate or a persuasion but to listen and to understand, starting from which, [we] will look for new ways to resolve cross-Strait disputes. Maybe this is the essence of “innovation seeking”.

Though I feel that it’s lucky to be one of the youth in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, I am not complaining about my situation in Mainland China. Maybe, through our tiny but ongoing efforts, youth in Mainland China, in the future, can have the same liberty and space as youth in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

Taiwan Delegate

I once thought I would contribute the first air ticket and the first hotel room booked by myself for a trip outside Taiwan to an exotic roaming
II. The 7-Day Symposium

in self-exile style. Surprisingly, they were for Strait Talk Hong Kong, a meaningful and ground-breaking gathering.

At first I was so hesitating about leaving for Hong Kong, due to my busy life and the mid-term exams right at the corner that I almost gave up. But on the second day upon my arrival, witnessing the devotion of the organizers and communicating with delegates of Mainland China, Hong Kong & Macau all with strong passion, I was so glad that I made a correct decision: keeping passion and thirst for knowledge, never retreating from opening the gate of exploration.

April 8, 2012  【Day 2】

Mainland China Delegate

Hong Kong and Macau are located at the very south of China and have experienced marginal societies. They have small pieces of lands and highly diversified population. People there have a special sense of pragmatism: instead of looking out into the big world, they focus more on discussing and resolving local issues.

On political topics, delegates from Taiwan enjoy a more relaxed and humorous attitude that is enviable for other groups. They can honestly share different ideas and personal experiences even they belong to different political ideals and parties. This is mainly due to the political environment they have been living in.
II. The 7-Day Symposium

In contrary to them, discussions among delegates from mainland China not only showed obvious internal splits but also differences from the other three regions ranging from contents to terms. When we expressed our surprise on the stances and ideas of each other, we were revealing the gaps among our backgrounds.

I can’t help thinking that Strait Talk, in essence, is dialogues between individuals. No matter one is from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau, or mainland China, he or she is a complicated entity of a variety of values, in which internal and external conflicts coexist. How to pursue consensus while respect difference, how to make progress in communication and conflict resolution, are questions entailing rationality and awareness.

Taiwan Delegate

I was extraordinarily impressed when we were talking about our individual characters. Taiwan has long been considered a place lack of consensus. At first, I thought there would be heated debates on topic like this, however, the consensus was made within an unexpectedly short period. I was so surprised because I joined STHK for a consensus across the Strait but before that, I was touched by the consensus among delegates from Taiwan first. This situation also told that, along with the development of universal values such as caring and justice, political calculation is unnecessary the only consideration.
II. The 7-Day Symposium

April 9, 2012 【Day 3】

Hong Kong & Macau Delegate

I live in a city where east meets west so inevitably I have some stereotype on certain social groups. Is it because life here has been so busy and quick that we seldom take time to understand each other? When members of these groups get together as individuals, will we finally know that people’s thoughts are alike and we share similar concerns?

Taiwan Delegate

The activity today was to have delegates pair up and conduct one-on-one in-depth discussion. Delegates scattered in the campus of the University and had open-hearted conversations. This mode proved to be effective. Delegates with different backgrounds had deeper understanding of each other. Not only did they have more comprehension on ideas but also subjective life experiences. More about our backgrounds, experiences, memories and thoughts was told and heard through these long conversations and sharing.
II. The 7-Day Symposium

Some delegates shared a number of special personal experiences, the others chose to express their understandings of core values. Not until now did delegates from mainland China know the imagination and judgment on the other side of the Strait of delegates from Taiwan, nor did delegates from Hong Kong and Macau know the diversity of opinions inside mainland China, nor did delegates from Taiwan update their impressions on Hong Kong people.

Mainland China Delegate

[With] stories being nicely told, [we] wandered in real-life experiences and touching thinking. One after another episodes of “mini history” outlined different pictures of the times experienced by the youth from different regions at both sides of Taiwan Strait. Some questions that are seemingly difficult to answer by words, once combined with personal stories, became more perceivable and comprehensible for people with different backgrounds.

April 10, 2012  [Day 4]

Mainland China Delegate

The first activity in the morning was “Walking through History”, which satisfied our curiosity that had been held since yesterday. When we began to walk, we carefully asked other delegates their interpretations of the ten key words affecting both sides the Taiwan Strait. After that,
II. The 7-Day Symposium

we began to illustrate differences in understanding history. We found out that, delegates from mainland China had wider angles. Not only did we start from our own point of view, but also considered important events in Taiwan and Hong Kong. Delegates from Taiwan considered less about mainland and Hong Kong. Delegates from Hong Kong spent more time narrating events in mainland and Taiwan.

Hong Kong & Macau Delegate

“A society without consensus, a reform without blueprint”. Our generation is in a time of change and confusion, feeling lost and powerless. What can we do and what should we pay our effort to?

We are busy every day, busy attending school, busy working, busy having fun, busy being lazy...so busy that we don’t even spend ten or even one minute thinking about why we are so busy, what we are busy doing and what we should be busy doing. The result is that we spend time on unworthy things, that we don’t have goals or faith. It’s because we don’t rethink the past, or seize the moment, or have expectation for the future.

A generation without faith like us, has no idea where we should go. Quite a number of people choose to be indifferent, some, because of social media like Weibo and Facebook, begin to care about the society but they only stop at the level of “circle-seeing”. However, we should not stop there, we should not take clicking the “like” button on Facebook as participating in public action. In face of unfair system, if
II. The 7-Day Symposium

we choose to be silent, we choose to be accomplices. Only with commitment, can we make some change for the society.

Taiwan Delegate

Besides the intense ICR session, delegates continued to deepen their communication and dissolve more estrangement while enjoying the night scene of Hong Kong. Some delegate asked how people in Taiwan call the seeds of watermelons. Some asked what “Taiwan girls” refer to. Form of cross-Strait communication can be formal discussion and meetings as well as these informal interactions, can be about serious issues as well as culture an daily life. We found out that, in many aspects, we were not that different! Culture passed down is still bounding us together. Understanding among delegates from both sides of the Strait took one step forward when we were having fun.

April 11, 2012  【Day 5】

Hong Kong & Macau Delegate

In the second half of the week, discussions and sharing we had in the past four days gradually turned out to be some peace projects that might contribute to the cross-Strait peace building. Angles and dimensions of project proposals from different individuals or groups fully embodied that consensus is the base of accordant actions. Connections and difference among specific projects presented the diversity and flexibility in resolving cross-Strait issues. Observations, analysis and application of
II. The 7-Day Symposium

current political and legal systems made the projects more pragmatic and feasible.

Mainland China Delegate

Quite a number of vague considerations, such as emotional closeness and motherland complex, became more tangible and more developed through discussions with other delegates and professors after the meetings. I began to rethink how my identity recognition was formed, and how the construction process affects my identity now. This reflexive thinking is not only a personal growth but also a type of internal power driving me to be critical when thinking about other problems and making academic progress.

April 12, 2012  【Day 6】

Mainland China Delegate

Though it has long been agreed both recognition and difference would be part of the Consensus, every delegate did make full use of their vetoes when we went through the text word by word, which again revealed the core values and essential benefits of different shareholders.

“Because you abandoned it so we need to keep it for you.” “Problem. What is a problem? A problem means something gone wrong, wrong is incorrect and incorrect needs to
II. The 7-Day Symposium

be corrected.” “Ideals are so lonely that we need to support each other.” These quotes were summary of what we have got in these days. However, I would prefer to see them as the “ideals” and “reflection” formed and understood in constant self-discovery and experience-sharing.

April 13, 2012（Day 7）

Taiwan Delegate

When the four regions can clearly express their own opinions that may not be agreed by the others, and have their own opinions as a way of interpretation, the four can pursue consensus while tolerating differences and develop from the past stance of “pursing consensus by eliminating differences” to the direction of “differences coexisting while looking for consensus”. I believe that this is what we can all accept at the level of values.

We presented the Consensus, which cost a great amount of effort, at the closing ceremony, and experienced the difficulty of seeking consensus though we had admitted the differences. This is what process is more important than result means.

Hong Kong & Macau Delegate

When I am typing these words, I find out that, seven days are too short, so short that it was like a dream. I don’t know when I fell asleep but all in a sudden I knew that I need to wake up.
II. The 7-Day Symposium

Compared with a whole life, seven days are too short. But in these seven days, I know more about the origins of cross-Strait disputes than ever before and more about the current conflicts than ever before.

HKU in April, seven-day symposium, sixteen delegates: Strait Talk Hong Kong made me grow, made me touched, and made me confident. STHK has given me so much and this is beyond narration and description. Some said people get afraid of farewell when they get old. But I found out that, me in my twenties found it hard to say goodbye. I told myself, after the closing ceremony, we would still sit in the same room and share what we had learned. We would take a lot of photos. We would have the last dinner. But when I saw a Taiwan delegate left with his luggage, I knew it was time to say goodbye. Yet goodbye never means the end. There are so many departures in our life, and more happy gatherings. These gathering and departing enrich our life and aliment our growth. The end of this year’s symposium is another beginning. This is life.

Xiong Hao said, we don’t have to uphold ideals. It’s too difficult. What we need to do is when you feel tired, when you get slackened, we will stop and help you recover. Strait Talk Hong Kong is where my dream begins, is the fuel station when I am tired, is the shelter when I get lost. At last I want to say, Strait Talk Hong Kong, thank you.
Social Changes and Civic Engagement

The Young Generation in Greater China

Time: April 10, 2012, 12:45 – 14:00

Venue: Rayson Huang Theater, HKU

Guests

Dr. Albert Chau  Dean of Student Affairs
周偉立博士  Director of General Education HKU
Mr. Kato Yoshikazu  Japanese visiting scholar in Peking University
加藤嘉一先生  Columnist
Mr. Chang Tieh-chih  Taiwanese writer
張鐵志先生  Cultural and political commentators

Opinions of Guests

Mr. Kato Yoshikazu thought, “University students in China are seriously unconfident. They always make decisions according to the others”. He said, “After some of my fellows went to Goldman Sachs and McKinsey, they stopped reading but only fashion magazines.” He
considered this a reflection of another problem, which is that university students are overly fickle and short-sighted, hurrying for short-term returns. He has been to a lot of universities across China, but students there were not so different from each other. “They are busy playing computer games, dating, and retreat from diligent study after the college entrance exams. Upon graduation, they get anxious about getting a job, a flat and a partner. It even exists that the more elite the students are, the more they follow like sheep.” He suggested young people be brave and be themselves, read more, communicate more, and travel more. Tough some of the problems among the youth might be due to the fickle atmosphere in the society, Kato thought we should look into China’s future with hope and should not deny the country’s achievements because of some problems at this stage of fumbling.

Mr. Chang Tieh-chih said, “no matter what kind of future Mainland China will have, I encourage young people at both sides of the Strait to get well prepared. Cross-strait issues are closely related to Hong Kong. If there is no democracy in mainland, Taiwan can hardly stay intact.”
He supplemented that China issues are complicated, with both the bright and the dark sides, which the young generation should try to learn more about. In his opinion, what’s happening online is mostly “circle-seeing”, though it might help to improve public consciousness, it has long been embarrassing that “a thousand people say like but only one person arrives”. We are so short of true doers.

Dr. Albert Chau, from his angle as the Dean of Student Affairs, discussed the common qualities of today’s university students. He said, everyone will have a period of confusion, from which we slowly figure out our own values, and this will be the wealth of our life.
III. Public Speeches & Closing Ceremony

“Who am I?”
Identities in the Greater China

Time: April 11, 2012, 12:45-14:00
Venue: Rayson Huang Theater, HKU

Guests

Prof. Lui Tai Lok  Head of the Department of Sociology, the University of Hong Kong
呂大樂教授

Prof. Chang Mau-Kuei  Research fellow, Deputy Director, Institute of Sociology of the Academia Sinica
張茂桂教授

Prof. Lim Chuan-tiong  Adjunct Professor of Sociology, Graduate Institute of Sociology, National Taiwan University
林泉忠教授

Mr. Alexander Pann  Chairman of Asia Pacific Taiwan Federation of Industry Commerce
潘漢唐先生

Opinions of Guests

Mr. Alexander Pann raised a four-dimension framework to analyze one’s identity, which is from the angles of Identity, Provincial, Ethnic and World Citizen. He said polls on identity recognition inevitably carry bias and so are unworthy of total trust.
III. Public Speeches & Closing Ceremony

Professor Lui Tai-lok considered historical background an important factor influencing identity recognition.

He told his own story: his grandma called Guangzhou “the capital city” but he himself, born and raised in Hong Kong, couldn’t get along with this title. He also talked about how the Tung-wah Hospital located in Sheung-wan received dead bodies of Chinese from all over the world, and explained Chinese people’s emotional complex of returning to their hometown after death. Professor Lui drew in the political struggles between China’s Communist Party and Kuomintang in Hong Kong after 1949, and the anecdote that in the old days, pupils in Hong Kong are taught about monetary units that were only applicable in Britain, in a purpose to illustrate a sense of identity in Hong Kong, different from that in mainland China and Taiwan. At last, he expressed his expectation on new identity recognition against the background of globalization and post-nationalism.

Professor Chang Mau-kuei interpreted identity recognition from an abstract angle.

He said, there are different levels of identity recognition. First of all it’s the Regional Identity Possibility, such as the Asian identity of Hong Kong and the European consensus. Second comes the level of nations,
followed by the level of municipalities. He suggested that identity recognition can unconsciously fall into the first two levels yet remains great concern on societies, lineages, clans etc.

He also said that, identity is contextual, developing and always changing while it has some unchangeable and lasting meanings. Recognition is expressed by categories, such as gender, skin colors, accents etc.

Professor Lim Chuan-tiong compared the contexts in which the world “motherland” is used in mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Mainland takes it as a synonym of China and considers all overseas Chinese part of this “motherland”. Hong Kong, before and after the turn-over in 1997, experienced the construction of local awareness and collection memory. Taiwan experienced the change of the word’s meanings.

He also analyzed the reason why the “motherland values” in the three places are hard to unify. He thought that it has something to do with the marginal status of Taiwan and the concept of “motherland”, at three sides of the Straits, is a paradox. He also suggested that Hong Kong is a good research object for resolution of identity issues across Taiwan Strait.
III. Public Speeches & Closing Ceremony

Closer, and Closer in Heart?
Bridge the Strait by Interflow Activities

Time: April 12, 2012, 17:00-18:30
Venue: Rayson Huang Theater, HKU

Guests

David T.C. Lie SBS, OM, JP
李大壯先生 Chairman & CEO of Newpower Group
Vice-Chairman of Hong Kong-Taiwan Economic and Cultural Cooperation and Promotion Council

Ms. Chiang Su Hui Chairman of C S Culture Foundation
江素惠女士 former Chairman of Taiwan Business Association (HK) Ltd.
former Director of Hong Kong Office of China Times
Founder of Kwang Hwa Information and Culture Center

Opinions of Guests

Mr. David Lie had an exclamation, while introducing the results of Hong Kong-Taiwan communication in the past few years, that political development in Hong Kong should have its own characters. Specifically speaking, maintenance of economic competence should be taken into account when we consider political development. This is first due to difference of Hong Kong from Taiwan that Hong Kong lacks of natural resources and what it relies on to keep its place in the world is high-quality talents and the
excellent service they provide. If Hong Kong loses this, any type of development in politics will be meaningless. Mr. Lie said, radical step-forward in politics is not always good, in contrary, being prudential and stable may imply bigger space for the future.

On the young generation, Mr. Lie said, young people are open-minded, and have advantages to the older generation. The senior people handling mainland-Taiwan and Hong Kong-Taiwan relations often have more historical burdens, which also affect their opinions. This increases the possibility of conflicts in dialogues and communication. Young people don’t have these burdens and they are more likely to sit down, talk and have substantial results. Mr. Lie hope the young generation can find a way that is accepted by both the governments and the public to achieve common prosperity at both sides.

Ms. Susie Chiang said, she went to Mainland China with a mission to promote cross-Strait cultural exchange. Before Ma Ying-jeou took office, communication across Taiwan Strait was almost frozen which led to a remarkable number of differences from political systems to daily life. Since Ma became the President of Taiwan, both sides find out that the area in which consensus is easiest to be achieved is culture and both sides contribute to construct a cultural China.

During the first office term of President Ma, Taiwan enjoyed economic privileges from mainland and bonuses of peaceful cross-strait relationship, which made Ma’s reelection behove. However, entering
the second term, while continue to receive favors from mainland, Taiwan has begun to think about how it can feedback. Ms. Chiang said, based on the process of easy to difficult, economy to politics, the way of feedback may be uplift the cross-Strait communication to the level of politics. On the Boao Asia Forum, the “sixteen-word principle” raised by Candidate Wu Den-yih during his meeting with Vice Premier Li Ke-qiang still focused on people’s life, and “deepening political mutual trust” from Director of the State Council’s Taiwan Affairs Office Wang Yi was seemingly predicting the future direction of cross-Strait cultural exchange.
III. Public Speeches & Closing Ceremony

Closing Ceremony and Achievements Exhibition

Time: April 13, 2012, 13:00-14:00
Venue: Wang Gungwu Theater, HKU

Special Clips Available Online:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vU9PH-bwoag

http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XNDA2MTE0OTI4.html
Delegates of 2012 Strait Talk Hong Kong announced the following consensus in the closing ceremony of the symposium.

The four regions across Taiwan Strait (mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau) share common consanguinity, language, culture and traditional customs. In the contemporary era, the four also share the influence and impact of popular culture and globalization. Throughout the past several centuries, the four regions have had different statuses and stances, which led to different knowledge and understanding of history. These differences derive different opinions on current and futures developmental trend within and among the four regions. In the last seven days of Strait Talk Hong Kong, we experienced impressive interaction and conflict resolution. Not only did we know more about ourselves, but also the differences among us. We believe that discovering differences per se is the goal of communication.

During the interaction, we all learn about how each of us distinguishes in core values, political systems, industrial structures, roles and statuses in international society. We also learn about how different are each other’s understandings, needs and progress of democracy and democratization. We know that, among the four regions, mainland China has a relatively high intention to be the leader, Taiwan remarkably persist in its subjectivity, Hong Kong strives to maintain its autonomy while interacting with mainland China, Macau will pragmatically develop the Special Administrative Region’s self-governance and regional interaction under the “one country two
IV. Consensus

Delegates from mainland China take preserving equality and justice and promoting sustainable development as the priority tasks at current stage. They also believe that society in mainland China needs more citizens who are capable of independent thinking and judging and who devote to developing consensus. Due to special historical experiences, delegates from mainland China believe that both sides of the Strait belong to one China, and that state sovereignty and territorial integrity are inseparable. At the same time, all Chinese people share the duty to maintain and develop the prosperity and stability in the four regions based on the spirit of being a large community with common destiny.

Delegates from Taiwan believe that, due to historical experiences and value orientations, there is large and important divergence within Taiwan on the issues of identity politics. However, consensus can still be achieved while different opinions coexist, and democracy is considered the core value. Maintaining independent sovereign at the current stage is considered essential benefit.

Delegates from Hong Kong believe that, after the 1997 turn-over, Hong Kong has had stronger persistence in core values of liberty and rule of law because of the uneasiness caused by narrowing of free space and worries about local democratic progress. There are confusion and anxious in thinking of the islands’ future development and Hong Kong-mainland relationships. Hong Kong is gradually marginalized on
**IV. Consensus**

cross-Strait issues.

Delegates from Macau believe that, Macau takes basic human rights and rule of law as core values. Based on the one-country-two-systems principle, Macau establishes, maintains and develops relationship between the Central Authority and the Special Administrative Region. We respect peaceful development across Taiwan Strait and have our own role and position in the sustainable development in the four regions. We are willing to make an effect more actively.

In last week’s discussions, we fully experienced our differences and agreed that the pursuit of ultimate solution for cross-Strait issues must be based on discovering ourselves, facing differences squarely and expanding the common ground. We sufficiently listened, seeking in-depth understanding of all kinds of opinions and proposals. We even tried to exchange roles and to learn the difficulties facing the other sides, with which we further discussed a wide range of resolution proposals.

We cherish peace and we face disputes with goodwill, respect, moderation and tolerance. We believe that the four regions should firstly establish mutual-favoring and diverse communication on cultural, economic and social issues, and that the four should deepen their consensus and look for probabilities of more agreements based on respect of differences. We also believe that the young generation should have more active participation on this topic.
IV. Consensus

Note: The original consensus is written in Chinese. The above English version is translated from the Chinese one by Strait Talk Hong Kong committee, and is for reference only. If there is any inconsistency or conflict between the English and Chinese versions, the Chinese version shall prevail for all purposes. The following is the original Chinese version.

兩岸四地分享共通的血緣、語言、文化與傳統習俗，在當代，也共同受到大衆文化及全球化的影響與衝擊。回顧過去數百年的歷史，兩岸四地處於不同的位置，因此形成不同的歷史認知。這樣的差異，造成了各自內部乃至於四地之間，對於現在和未來的發展方向，各自不同的看法。在過去七天的海峽尋新香港論壇中，我們經歷了深刻的互動與衝突解決過程，不但加深了對自身的瞭解，也充分看見彼此的差異。我們認為，發現差異本身就是交流的目的。與會的台灣代表則認為，基於歷史經驗和價值選擇的原因，台灣內部在認同政治的議題上有重大分歧，但是依然能夠求同存異，達成共識，將民主視為核心價值，將維持主權獨立的現狀視為核心利益。

與會的香港代表認為，香港在九七主權移交後，由於對自由空間收窄的不安和對本地民主進程的憂慮，更加堅持自由與法治的核心價值。在思考本港未來發展和與內地關係時，有著困惑與焦慮；在面對兩岸關係時，香港逐漸被邊緣化。

與會的澳門代表認為，澳門視基本人權、法治等為核心價值。在一國兩
IV. Consensus

制的基礎上，建立、維繫與發展中央與特別行政區的關係。我們尊重兩岸和平發展，並在兩岸四地的可持續發展中有著自己的角色與定位，且願意更積極地發揮效用。

在過去七天的討論中，我們充分體會了彼此的差異，並認為要尋求兩岸問題的最終解決，必須建基於發現自我、正視差異、擴大共識的基礎上。我們充分傾聽，尋求對於各種主張的深入理解。我們更曾試圖互換主體，體會對方的難處，藉此討論多樣性的兩岸終局解決方案。

我們珍視和平，本著善意、尊重、節制與包容的精神來面對爭議。並且認為，兩岸四地應該優先在文化、經濟與社會議題上，確立以互惠、多元為基礎的全面交往；並且在存異的基礎上，深化共識，尋找求同的可能。我們同時也相信，青年在這個議題上，應該有更積極的參與。

在互動的過程裡，我們共同認識到彼此在核心價值、政治制度、產業構架以及國際角色與地位的不同；也認識到彼此對民主與民主化的理解、需求與進程，存在著差異。我們認識到，在兩岸四地的關係中，中國大陸有著相對較高的主導意願，而台灣對於自身主體性相當堅持，香港則在與內地互動之中捍衛其自主性，澳門將務實地拓展一國兩制下的特區自治與區域互動。

與會的中國大陸代表把維護公平正義與促進可持續發展，當作現階段的首要任務；也認為中國社會需要更多具有獨立思考與判斷能力，並努力推動共識的公民。由於特有的歷史經歷，大陸代表認為兩岸同屬一個中國，國家主權與領土完整不可分割。同時，全體中國人有義務基於命運共同體的精神，維護並促進兩岸四地的繁榮與穩定。
Out of Strait Talk Hong Kong 2012, five Peace Projects are proposed by our delegates.

**Rethink for Future**

**Description:**

“Rethink for Future” is a comprehensive and lively presentation of achievements of Strait Talk Hong Kong. The project consists of two parts. The first part will be oral history of delegates and organizers of Strait Talk Hong Kong. The second part will be a survey of Strait Talk Hong Kong’s impact and an analysis of cross-Strait relations.

**Performers:**

Two Hong Kong & Macau delegate

**Impact:**

Oral History: through interviewing this year’s delegates, alumni and organizers of STHK, it can strengthen the connections between alumni in different places and the organizing committee, and develop a new social network for Strait Talk Hong Kong. Oral history will be a form of presentation of the birth and growth of Strait Talk Hong Kong, which can contribute to the future recruitment of organizers and delegates and the further development of the symposium.

Impact Survey: starting from the development of the symposium, the survey will look at achievements and influence of the symposium, which can be reference for people concerning cross-Strait relations and
V. Peace Projects

for exploring new modes of relationship and youth communication across the Strait.

Website of Financial Laws

Description:

An electric tool for comparing and contrasting banking and financial laws and regulations in the four regions at both sides of Taiwan Strait

Performers:

One Taiwan delegate, one Hong Kong & Macau delegate

Impact:
V. Peace Projects

The website aims to sort out financial laws and regulations in mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau and to provide a user-friendly compare-and-contrast tool online. Taking this as a starting point, we aim to promote research to compare laws and regulations across the Strait for the sake of their application in development of cross-Strait communication. We emphasize on the importance of laws and regulations in developing cross-Strait relationship.

Fresh Sparkles

Description:

Inter-school visits for middle-school students at both sides of the Strait

Performers:

One Mainland China delegate
V. Peace Projects

Impact:

To promote cross-Strait communication among middle-school students, to promote mutual understanding of the future generations for peace building.

Mainland Students Visiting Taiwan

Description:

Cultural exchange projects for mainland and overseas Chinese students to visit Taiwan.

Performers:

Five delegates from Taiwan, Mainland China, and Hong Kong & Macau.
V. Peace Projects

Impact:

Allow students from mainland China to learn about the political system and social dynamics of Taiwan through this cultural exchange project; to promote communication and mutual understanding among students from both sides of the Strait; to sow the seeds of open-mindedness, tolerance and respect cultural diversity.

Youth Awakening

Description:

An online information sharing platform for students in mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau

Performers:
Six delegates from Taiwan, Mainland China, and Hong Kong & Macau

**Impact:**

Based on the top three social networks Weibo, Renren.com and Facebook, the platform aims to collect, edit and issue real-time information of the four regions across the Strait. It will gradually develop into a familiar and trust-worthy source for students at both sides and to promote communication and understanding among them. We aim to establish an innovative online platform for arranging, writing and delivering information and to contribute to the cross-Strait communication and peace-building with the power of online media.
VI. Reflections & Inspirations

Mainland China Delegate

Candor makes the abstract problems specific. For many sensitive issues related to politics, discussing on it abstractly and detachedly is different from discussing on it specifically and attachedly? For instance, about war and peace: whether Mainland China should use force seemed to be an abstract calculating of interests to me before; now in addition to that, I will think about my friends in Taiwan—they are so adorable, they are so close to me. If there was war between the two sides of Taiwan Strait, I would be worried about their safety. Politics is just part of the life. Politics is cold; however, the heart of human is warm. Beyond politics, we still have love.

Mainland China Delegate

I have gained a lot from these seven days. Currently, I am much appreciated about the moment that Prof. Hsia taught us how to “rest”. The gesture, the breath—it turns out to be such an easy thing to calm the world down. I am not sure if it is the treasure from the flowing time, or the spreading out from the classical spirit—I am tend to be surrounded by words as calm, peace, warm when you[Prof. Hsia] are beside me. No need of language; that is the oriental spirit, and oriental beauty.

I then think of our belligerence: we debated, collided, strived... There were charm of the youth, as well as the cost, hollow, and fatigue of youth. Maybe we should learn how to slow down, how to broaden our eyesight, how to calm our breath, and how to let the oriental
interference infiltrate into our life which has been forced forward by the modern civilization.

**Hong Kong & Macau Delegate**

Recall the several days back in the University of Hong Kong; I will recollect my grievance, sadness, anger, self-doubt, and powerlessness, along with sensation, exhilaration, and happiness. I had never thought of such ideological conflicts, different opinions, different ideologies, different partisans, and different people—living people, with their stories.

I have always been eager listening to others' stories: I like every piece of such stories. I believe that even the most fragmented pieces could also build a person. Every person has his own story. At the beginning, I thought the story of everybody would be similar, provided that we were of similar age, and we were all basically college students. However, I realized afterwards that being from Mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau everybody could have a very different story. Different stories, different experiences, and different soul journey. Only by listening to everybody’s story could I understand why they hold such beliefs, and why they are so determined.

I have always believed that communication is about convincing: to convince others to believe what you believe. Therefore, when I saw that
we could not convince each other, I felt frustrated, and I denied myself. However, at the end of the symposium, I suddenly realized that it is not true. Communication is expecting to understand each other; I also realized that divergence has its only beauty.

Taiwan Delegate

Participating in public affairs can be of different realistic objects; however, one prerequisite must be obeyed—we must truly believe that I am doing the right thing. Genuineness is not something you can pretend to be.

Walking on the road to the dream is thousands of times harder than walking on the road to reality, but it is tens of thousands of times happier—because your mind is free! Consistent with the expectation of my friend, I hope I can be an idealist balanced with realism.

Taiwan Delegate

Fortunately, the 7-day of symposium drove me back to the one of 9 years before. I picked up jigsaws spread out in my life experiences, and gazed at every piece cleaned up, like the curious boy at that time. I indeed by accident completely emoted my sensitivity of this complicated issue during these 7 days.

The “fish-tank-style” discussion rewarded myself a fierce “slap” as I was watching others discussing. I unexpectedly found out that the common view of Taiwanese is more simple than imagined. Not to mention the “anepia” speech of Mainland China Delegates about their
core issue. Such has stroked me on those hard and complicated thoughts.

During the one-to-one talk and the sharing afterwards, the Hong Kong Delegate refreshed me of my memory of Hong Kong. After all, I come to Hong Kong now and then since I was young, my grandfather is basically Hongkonger, and I wept when I was watching the movie “A Simple Life”, as I am tend to devote into such lives. But through the process of one-to-one talking and sharing, I was happy to understand the difference of Hong Kong Issue, and was surprised about the difference of Hong Kong Delegates on the understanding levels of social problems.

During walking through the history, the order of historical events is the difference of value levels. It is easy to find out that upon different events the two sides of the strait have different center of gravity on values. Even the difference in wording is a difference in the center of gravity on values.

During role exchange, I found out that the current me is very easy to get into the role of being a Mainland Chinese. Though the step toward role exchange was straightforward and smooth for me, I tended to realize my bottom line as the step went even more forward, and I tended to ask myself more questions during switching between the two different roles. For instance, I would like to ask the Mainland China Delegate in the end that if one day the two sides were united as they had wished, what would they raise in
order to let Taiwanese feel safe, and what could they raise to balance the involvement of Mainland China [into issues inside Taiwan].

During the wrap-up, I could not hold up my emotion against “Three Limits and Six No’s”. What I thought had been destroyed by my rationality was again emoted by Mainland China Delegates.

At the end, I would like to tell the 22-year-old me:
We put on armors because of being afraid of conflicts; we unload our armors because of facing the understanding. Drop those sitting-on-the-sideline, critique for criticism, and opinionated objectivity. Maybe it is just sensing everything back to the origin point. It is still beautiful to detour a bit. Thank you for giving me a little more courage to sense such a process, even though only once.

Hong Kong & Macau Delegate

Before I came to Strait Talk, I did not imagine that it would give me that much progress and that much memory. Only till the end of symposium did I realize that the 7-day experience is much more worthy than the 7-day classes in school. Someone may argue that we are just a group of dreaming youth, and a group of opinionated youth thought to promote social development and change the society. But I think that every progress of the society, even every revolution of the society, is led by those who are ideal, visionary, and even slightly crazy. Our current discussion on Taiwan Issue may be childish, daydream and utopias, but I insist that time will prove everything. The every small step we make will be a huge step forcing the society forward, if put into the long course of history. If nobody
VI. Reflections & Inspirations

makes the first step, or if there is no crazy idealist, the progress of society is can never happen.

I thank Strait Talk for helping me grow, helping me become more confident. None of these can be obtained from the books. After the symposium, I have talk to other delegates very often, saying that such 7 days are just like a dream. I do not know when I slept, but I suddenly realized that I had to wake up. 7 days, 16 delegates—what Strait Talk brought to me was not only an unforgettable piece of experience, but also a group of valuable friends. Sometimes I recall the face of everybody, the voice of everybody. I can remember how we debated, how we smiled and laughed, and also how we cried. Recall the 7 days, no embarrassment, no sadness—nothing of them, but only happiness. Then I suddenly realized that it was just like yesterday, but yesterday is so far away. The symposium is over, but it is a new beginning to every delegate. With these friends, dreams will never be alone on the road of future.

Taiwan Delegate

Right, this is my feeling toward Strait Talk: warm and powerful. Many obstacles thought to be strong will be pass through by the warm sunshine. Surrounded by the warm and wet air of HKU, we sat in a circle, put down some persistence in mind, and listened to others’ opinions. During such, some pre-existing persistence was broken down, some new ideas grew in our minds, something was in the process of rebuilding, and something was re-found. Of course we cannot put down all the ideologies, because they are part of us. If we expunge them, we are no longer us. But we could know why we are different to
VI. Reflections & Inspirations

each other. Standing on such differences, we have reached brand new us.

We walked through the history to see how youth in Greater China understand the historical memories impacting the two sides of the strait. We exchanged our roles to discuss the practical future of the Taiwan Issue. We tried to touch the bottom line of each other to write out the consensus... 7 days, over 30 hours tight discussion, and we discussed by different means. Through such different methods of communications, I have understood more of the thoughts of Mainland China Delegates. I have also realized that my original opinions were so simple and naive. They told me that stabilization and revival of the nation was their core value, they could not dump Taiwan because to them it is a piece of land lost due to the war, and what they were doing was just retrieving the lost land. I accepted their opinions, and even realized that the persistence of such idea was not only due to the political consciousness, but more to the honor of the nation.

Executive Committee member

The stories of those delegates were rich, but also showed an obvious difference resulted from regions. Most Mainland China delegates have been through a fierce process of enlightenment. However, after talking to someone of different identity background, or after learning some theories of politics, they realized that the real world is so different to what they imagined. I, as an executive committee member born and
grew in Mainland China, feel the same. Just after hearing the experiences of the delegates, I also realized that I am at the stage heading nowhere. I suddenly realized that I had no idea about the issue that I thought I had fully understanding on. I think this may be the greatest value of Strait Talk.

Executive Committee member

At first they [delegates] had no idea [about discussion], and then their flying ideas appeared. At the same time, the differences in ways of thinking, talking and explaining that delegates from Greater China exposed. Different environment of growing and different background of family have given delegates different values. Even though they speak the same language, even from the same region, they have astonishing differences in self-identity. I think that such frankness and ridicule, sleekness and sharpness, differences and resonance, contest and confrontation is welcome by the original designer of ICR.

Executive Committee member

I always highly appreciate the Mainland China schoolmates I met in HKU. Only after arriving in Hong Kong did I know what active-minded people are, and that we could do a lot of meaningful things during our youth. I have yearned more for the land Liu Zongyuan and Su Shi used to travel around [referring to Mainland China]. Sometimes I even imagine that if something went different in
VI. Reflections & Inspirations

my or my ancestors’ life, I may now part of the Mainland China students.

However, the real differences in political system and social circumstances cross the strait are so big, and I have also realized that my understanding of Mainland China is so shallow. Some trees cannot represent the whole forest. I am fortunate to see the beauty of Mainland China from those Mainland China students, but there are still infinite stories I am not familiar with in that gross land.

Executive Committee member

I thought the smooth ICR would lead to a smooth consensus discussion. The reality proved that I was wrong. Delegates from Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong & Macau were locked in a seesaw struggle. They discussed every word. Delegates holding different positions tried to figure out the bottom line of other delegates’ wording. The mystery of Chinese also appeared—the order of words, the difference of a small adjective... Every detail got fully “attention” from delegates. Writing the consensus is only the format, but the different values and conflicts toward different positions during the process is what should be cherished.
VII. Feedback Surveys

The organizing committee proceeded 3 feedback surveys on audience of public speeches, and 2 feedback surveys on delegates before and after the symposium. The result of the feedback surveys is listed below.

Reflections from Audiences

Audiences being surveyed could choose from grade 1 to 9. The degree of attraction / satisfaction increases with the grade, with Grade 1 representing extreme unattractive / unsatisfying and Grade 9 representing extreme attractive / satisfying.

Appeal of Public Speeches

As shown in the above graph, about 85% of audiences being surveyed regard the three Public Speeches delivered during Strait Talk Hong Kong 2012 as Very Attractive (Grade 7 or over); about 60% of them regard the Public Speeches as completely attractive (Grade 8 or over).

Satisfaction of Public Speeches
VII. Feedback Surveys

As shown in the above graph, over 85% of audiences being surveyed were very satisfied with the three Public Speeches delivered during Strait Talk Hong Kong 2012 (Grade 7 or over); about 55% of them were completely satisfied with the three Public Speeches (Grade 8 or over).

Reflections from Delegates

Delegates could choose from Grade 1 to 9. The degree of satisfaction increases with the grade, with Grade 1 representing extremely unsatisfying and Grade 9 representing extremely satisfying.

All the following surveying results are the arithmetic average of grades rated by Mainland China Delegates, Taiwan Delegates, and Hong Kong & Macau Delegates

Satisfaction of Delegates

As shown in the above graph, delegates were basically satisfied with the Symposium (Grade 6 or over). Delegates were very satisfied with ICR Session, and were completely satisfied with STHK Committee. Such indicates that the ICR-Core Mode has been recognized by the delegates, and also proves that ICR is able play an active role in cross-strait-peace building.
Receptivity and Credibility towards Populace of the Three Regions

As shown in the graph, after the 7-day Symposium, delegates' receptivity and credibility towards populace of the three regions have risen. Such indicates that the aim of enhancing the recognition and understanding on Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong & Macau has been reached.

Change of Overall Cognitive before and after Symposium
VII. Feedback Surveys

In the above graph, A, B, C, D, and E represent the followings:

A: Possibility of win-win cooperation between mainland China and Taiwan
B: The possibility of a peaceful settlement of Taiwan Issue
C: Delegates’ ability to impact on the development of Cross-Strait Relations
D: The relevance between delegates’ career/life goals and Cross-Strait Issue
E: Delegates’ knowledge of impacting on policies and public opinions upon Cross-Strait Issue

As shown in the graph, after the 7-day symposium, delegates have raised their expectations on the personal contributions to the Cross-Strait Relations. Delegates are now more positive towards the future of Cross-Strait Relations.

Synthesizing the feedbacks from audiences and delegates, the 7-day symposium has, generally speaking, obtained remarkable achievements, and received recognition and affirmation from the audiences and delegates.
Strait Talk Hong Kong 2012 is honored to be reported by many well-known medias in Greater China. The reports enhanced our relationship with the public, and also increased the influence of the activity. The following is a brief list of all the reports.

**Reports from media of Mainland China**

- **People’s Daily / People.com.cn**
  - The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions

- **Xinhuanet.com / Xinhua News Agency**
  - The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions

- **Guangzhou Daily**
  - Between Strait and Talk

- **Taihainet.com / Strait Herald**
  - Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange

- **Sina.com US**
  - The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars of Greater China give solutions

- **Sina.com Taiwan**
  - Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention
  - Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange

**Reports from media of Taiwan**

- **The Central News Agency**
  - Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

- **Want Daily**
  - Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention
  - Hong Kong Symposium: New thought for political issue
  - Setting tone for cross-strait relations: rely on the youth

- **ChinaTimes.com**
  - Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention
VIII. Media Reports

Hong Kong Symposium: New thought for political issue
Setting tone for cross-strait relations: rely on the youth

udn.com / United Daily News
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

Liberty Times
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

Central Daily News
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention
Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange

Taiwan News
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

Reports from media of Hong Kong & Macau

China Review/ chinareviewnews.com
Strait Talk Hong Kong: Youth shall step forward composedly
Lim Chuan-tiong: Study Hong Kong to solve Cross-Strait identity issue
T.C. Lie: Competitiveness is important; No blind pursuit of political achievements
Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange

HKCNA.hk / Hong Kong China News Agency
Youth in Greater China are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions

Hong Kong Commercial Daily
The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions

Macau Asia Satellite Television
Strait Talk: Students’ exchange in Greater China
The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions

URL:

Related Reports:

► People.com.cn
The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions

► Xinhuanet.com / Xinhua News Agency
The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions
http://news.xinhuanet.com/edu/2012-04/17/c_122990119.htm

► Hong Kong Commercial Daily: Window to China
The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions
http://www.hkcd.com.hk/content/2012-04/17/content_2943348.htm

► HKCNA.HK / Hong Kong China News Agency
Youth in Greater China are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars give solutions
http://www.hkcna.hk/content/2012/0417/137885.shtml

► Sina.com US
The youth are blundering, sequacious and diffident: Scholars of Greater China give solutions
http://dailynews.sina.com/bg/chn/chnpolitics/chinanews/20120416/17353319061.html
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The Central News Agency

Apr. 11 2012 【Focus on Cross-Strait】

Polarization in development of Mainland China:
Experts pay attention

URL: http://www.cna.com.tw/News/aCN/201204110106.aspx

Related Reports:

►Central Daily News
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

►Liberty Times
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

►ChinaTimes.com
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention
http://news.chinatimes.com/mainland/11050501/132012041100963.html

►udn.com / United Daily News
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

►Taiwan News
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention

►Sina Taiwan
Polarization in development of Mainland China: Experts pay attention
VIII. Media Reports

Want Daily

Apr. 15 2012 【A10 Hong Kong】

**Hong Kong Symposium: New thought for political issue**

Hosted by university students; Scholars encourage the youth to stand out; share the Greater China


Related Reports:

► ChinaTimes.com
Hong Kong Symposium: New thought for political issue
http://news.chinatimes.com/wantdaily/11052101/112012041500192.html
VIII. Media Reports

China Review / chinareviewnews.com

Apr. 11 2012  【Hong Kong & Macau News】

Strait Talk Hong Kong:
Youth shall step forward composedly

URL:
VIII. Media Reports

Macau Asia Satellite Television

Apr. 10 2012

Strait Talk: Students’ exchange in Greater China

VIII. Media Reports

China Review / chinareviewnews.com
Apr. 12 2012  【Headline Today】

Lim Chuan-tiong: Study Hong Kong to solve Cross-Strait identity issue

URL:
http://www.chinareviewnews.com/doc/1020/7/1/9/102071947.html?coluid=1&kindid=0&docid=10207194
T.C. Lie: Competitiveness is important; No blind pursuit of political achievements

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China Review / chinareviewnews.com

Apr. 13 2012  【Hong Kong & Macau News】

Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange

Related Reports:

► Central Daily News
Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange

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Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange

► Sina.com Taiwan
Chiang Su Hui: Taiwan should pay back Mainland China; Expecting political exchange
VIII. Media Reports

Want Daily

Apr.15 2012 【A10 Hong Kong】

Setting tone for cross-strait relations: rely on the youth


Related Reports:

►ChinaTimes.com

Setting tone for cross-strait relations: rely on the youth
Guangzhou Daily

Apr.16 2012 B4 【Wide Discussion • Chinese Culture】

Between Strait and Talk

URL: http://gzdaily.dayoo.com/html/2012-04/16/content_1673262.htm
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