

Celebrating 40 Years of  
China-Australia  
Diplomatic Relations



# 中澳关系大趋势： 利益共同体的构建与展望 ——纪念中澳建交40周年

China-Australia Relations:  
Towards a Community with Shared Interests

主 编 常晨光 喻常森  
特邀主编 曾筱龙（澳大利亚）

Edited by Chang Chenguang & Yu Changsen  
Guest Editor: The Honorable Henry Tsang OAM

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献给与中华人民共和国建立外交关系的澳大利亚前总理惠特拉姆

Dedicated to former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1972



(Courtesy of Henry Tsang 曾筱龙摄)

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# 序

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中澳地处北、南两个半球，历史背景、文化传统、社会制度不尽相同，但在当今全球化加快、科学技术日新月异、社会变革不断深入的世界里，中澳两国必须携起手来，共同应对各种挑战，共同开拓和分享新时代、新科技带来的巨大机遇，共同加强和巩固中澳友谊，为维护亚太地区和平、繁荣和稳定作出应有的贡献，造福两国人民。

40年前，以高夫·惠特拉姆为首的澳大利亚工党政府作出了历史性抉择，承认中华人民共和国是代表全中国的唯一合法政府，与新中国建立正式外交关系。和其他许多西方大国一样，作出承认共产党政权与新中国建交的决定并非容易，甚至是迫于无奈。当时在美苏争霸的大的冷战格局下，苏联在军事上给西方世界施加了强大的压力，美国深陷越战的泥潭不能自拔，因此，团结中国反对苏联以缓和世界紧张局势、对抗苏联霸权主义就成为可行甚至是诱人的政策选项。

与新中国建交不仅仅是当时的国际形势使然，更是澳大利亚出于自身发展利益而作出的明智选择。10年前，惠特拉姆在庆祝中澳建交30周年时说过这样一段话：“这样一种基于与中国合作的外交政策也将得到中国的理解和接受，

国家荣誉与理性的自我利益能够如此紧密并行是非常罕见的。”

回顾过去，我们不得不佩服惠特拉姆先生那一辈政治家的远见卓识以及他们的智慧和勇气。事实证明，他的决策是对的，中澳同时站在了历史正确的一边。40 年过去了，世界格局与过去截然不同。中国经过 40 年特别是改革开放 30 多年的发展，取得了举世瞩目的成就。中国经济高速发展并成为世界第二大经济体，中澳的交流与合作达到了前所未有的高度。中国已经是澳大利亚最大的贸易伙伴，第三大投资国，第一大留学生来源国；澳大利亚向中国提供其所需铁矿石的 44%，向中国提供了大量的服务贸易，澳大利亚的产品在中国随处可见。

更紧密的经贸关系和人员往来这一趋势随着时间的推移进一步得到加强，这在 40 年前是不可想象的。从这个意义来说，面向未来 40 年，我们再一次站在了历史的十字路口。惠特拉姆先生正凝视着我们，他的睿智仍然在给我们以灵感和启迪，我们不应该犹豫、彷徨，不应该被一些杂音所困扰。40 年前，为了世界和平、亚太稳定我们可以携手合作，为了同样的原因，更为了中澳两国的经济繁荣和百姓的福祉，为了亚太区域更紧密的合作及在全球经济竞争中同样立于不败之地，中澳两国将更加优势互补，共同开拓创新，力争取得互利共赢的良好佳绩。让事实证明，中澳再次同时站在了历史正确的一边。

惠特拉姆先生是澳大利亚唯一一位同我国三代领导人都打过交道的政治家，在从总理一职退下来后，仍然为中澳关系的发展而奔波。我会有幸曾多次邀请并接待过惠特拉姆先

生访华，他睿智风趣，平易近人，令人感佩。

中国人民对外友好协会是我国致力于民间外交的全国性人民团体，代表中国人民与世界各国人民开展友好交流与合作，服务总体外交，服务祖国建设，维护世界和平。我会在做友好人士和友好城市工作的过程中，与澳中理事会、澳中友协、澳地方政府协会、澳姐妹城协会及社会各界人士保持着长期密切的友好合作关系，为促进中澳交流发挥着不可替代的积极作用。我会今年为庆祝中澳建交 40 周年，与澳大利亚中国友好交流协会联合主办了“中澳沙漠大穿越”活动，是我会采用多种形式开展对澳大利亚民间友好活动的创新举措。截至今天，中澳两国已建立了 82 对友好省州、友好城市关系。促进中澳地方政府的交流是我会的责任，也是我会今后要加大力度的方向。

我想再次强调，频繁、深入的中澳友好往来和交流，对增进相互了解和友谊是至关重要的。只要中澳两国人民之间的相互了解加深了，交往增多了，我们才会不相互存有偏见，才会建立信任；只要我们的共同利益拓宽了，我们就更有可能拥有一个共同的目标；只要我们都成为朋友了，我们就能做到休戚与共，命运与共。

要做到这一点有赖于像惠特拉姆、毛泽东、邓小平等老一辈政治家的远见卓识，也有赖于像本书主编这样的各领域的杰出领袖的贡献。在此，我愿特别提到并感谢澳大利亚中国友好交流协会会长周泽荣博士的杰出贡献，作为一名成功的企业家，他深感中澳良好的双边关系对国家和普通民众的重要性，在生意繁忙之时，也不忘作为普通民众为促进两国关系尽一份责任，作出了很好的榜样。

澳大利亚现任总理杰拉德 2012 年 10 月 28 日发布了《亚洲世纪中的澳大利亚》白皮书，并于当天发表讲话说：“亚洲正走在重返全球经济和政治主导地位的道路上，这不仅不可阻挡，而且正在加速。”展望未来，我们充满信心。有中澳两国领导人的关心支持，有两国政府、经济界、学术界、地方政府及普通民众的共同努力，面向未来 40 年，中澳友谊必将充分发挥出巨大潜力，创造出更加美好的未来。



中国人民对外友好协会会长



# Preface

by His Excellency Ambassador Chen Yuming

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Professor Chang Chenguang, Professor Yu Changsen and Mr Henry Tsang are to be congratulated on their initiative and effort in putting together this special collection of papers in commemoration of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of China-Australia relations.

Forty years ago, with extraordinary political wisdom, vision and courage, statesmen from China and Australia made the strategic decision to establish diplomatic relations. Over four decades, China-Australia relations have sailed through the wind and waves and achieved leapfrog development.

The relationship between our two countries has gained more maturity. Close exchanges have been conducted at the leadership and other levels and in wide ranging areas. Our leaders exchange visits or meet at multilateral settings on an annual basis. More than ten bilateral dialogue mechanisms have been established. A mutual respect for road of development and each other's core interests and major concerns is taken as an important principle guiding the bilateral relations.

The two countries have a closer integration of interests. We have given full play to our economic complementarity, focused on mutual benefit, and produced fruitful outcomes in trade and investment cooperation. It has become a simple fact that we need each other and are interconnected. Two way trade volume topped 110 billion dollars last year. Our mutually beneficial cooperation is moving beyond the traditional energy and resources sector. It is diversifying into emerging areas like agriculture, services, finance and low-carbon economy. Bilateral cooperation in education and science has added impetus to our respective economic and social growth.

The popular foundation has become more solid. Chinese books dating back more than 2,000 years described indigenous Australians, the boomerang and kangaroos. It is said that the first Chinese person, a carpenter, migrated to Australia in 1803. For over two centuries, the Chinese community has grown and developed together with Australia. Prosperity of Australia is also attributed to the contribution from a million Chinese migrants through the history.

In 1972, there were no Chinese students in Australia, and two-way visitors were fewer than 500. Today, more than 120,000 Chinese students are studying in Australia, and 1.37 million visitors travel between the two countries. Students and tourists from China make more contribution to Australia's economy than any other groups. The two countries have 81 pairs of sister states and cities. With hundreds of events, the successful Chinese and Aus-

tralian Cultural Years have enhanced mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples. The cross-society, all-dimensional people-to-people exchanges form the bedrock for long term and stable growth of China-Australia relations.

It is in this context that I find this volume on China-Australia relations highly commendable. The contributors are mostly scholars working in the areas of Australian studies, international relations, diplomacy, history, economy and trade. The papers provide an overview of the development of Sino-Australian relations in the past 40 years and discuss some of major current issues and challenges concerning bilateral relations, sometimes with a unique Chinese perspective. I believe that this new volume will contribute to increasing awareness and understanding in China of different aspects of Australia, and help stimulate discussion in both countries of current issues in China-Australia relations, so that we can all work together to open a new chapter in China-Australia relations, towards more comprehensive and stable cooperation for the common prosperity of our two countries.



Chen Yunming

Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
to the Commonwealth of Australia

[译文]

## 序

经过常晨光教授、喻常森教授和曾筱龙先生的积极努力，这本纪念中澳建交 40 周年的论文集得以出版，值得祝贺。

40 年前，中澳两国政治家以非凡的政治智慧、远见与勇气，作出了建立外交关系的重大战略抉择。40 年来中澳关系斩风破浪，实现了跨越性发展。

中澳关系渐趋成熟。两国高层和各级别、全领域交往密切，领导人年度互访或在多边场合会晤，两国建立起 10 多组对话磋商机制。相互尊重发展道路，彼此尊重核心利益和重大关切，成为指导双边关系的重要准则。

两国利益日益交融。中澳发挥经济互补优势，着眼互利共赢，经贸、投资合作成果丰硕，彼此需要、我中有你已是不争事实。去年双边贸易额超过 1100 亿澳元，中澳互利合作在传统能资合作之外，正向农业、服务、金融、低碳等新兴领域多元拓展，教育、科技合作对彼此经济、社会发展形成了强有力支撑。

两国关系民意基础更加坚实。两千多年前中国典籍就记载了澳洲土著人、回力镖和袋鼠。1803 年就有中国的木匠移民澳洲。200 多年来华人与澳共同成长，这片土地的繁荣离不开百万华人的贡献。

1972年，中国在澳留学生是零记载，两国每年互访人数不足500人。而今，中国在澳留学生超过12万人，双向游客137万人。来自中国的国际留学生和游客对澳经济的贡献排在首位。两国已有81对友好省州和城市。中澳成功互办文化年的数百场活动增进了两国人民的互相了解与友谊。全社会、全领域的人文交流为中澳关系长期稳定发展提供了重要基石。

正是在这个意义上，我认为这本有关中澳关系的文集非常值得称赞。文集中的论文作者大多是从事澳大利亚研究、国际关系、外交、历史、经济和贸易等领域研究的学者。文集回顾了中澳关系40年的发展历程，并讨论了双边关系中的一些热点问题和存在的挑战，有些文章还具有独特的中国视角。我相信，这本新书将有助于促进国内读者对澳大利亚的了解和认识，同时激发中澳两国对目前双边关系相关议题的讨论，大家携手努力，为了中澳两国的共同繁荣构建更全面、更稳定的合作关系，开启中澳关系的新篇章。

中华人民共和国驻澳大利亚大使 陈育明

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# Introduction

## Forty Years of China-Australia Relations: Towards a Community with Shared Interests

Chang Chenguang, Yu Changsen & Henry Tsang

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On December 21, 1972, China and Australia established diplomatic relations. At that time, no one could have ever anticipated the tremendous progress made in the development of bilateral relations since. Today, after forty years of increased exchanges and cooperation, the bonds between our two countries are much stronger and more broadly-based. China is now Australia's largest trading partner—two-way trade volume has increased by 1,000 times over 40 years, from less than \$ 100 million to over \$ 105 billion in 2011. <sup>[1]</sup> China is also Australia's biggest export market by far, the biggest source of tourist revenue, the biggest source of full-fee paying students, and the fastest-growing source of foreign investment. <sup>[2]</sup>

As His Excellency Ambassador Chen Yuming rightly points out, the fundamental reason that China-Australia bilateral rela-



tions have developed so rapidly in the past 40 years is that we have broad and important common interests. <sup>[3]</sup> Since our two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972, especially after China started its opening up and reform policy in the late 1970s and early 1980s, China's economy has seen extraordinary growth and has become the second largest economy in the world. Some predict that the trend is set to continue and its size is likely to quadruple in the next 20 years. <sup>[4]</sup> By 2030, China is expected to become the major driver of economic activity both regionally and globally, and it has the potential to overtake the United States as the world's largest economy and a leading stakeholder in the development and stability of the global economic and political system. <sup>[5]</sup> China is, and for the foreseeable decades ahead will be, Australia's most important economic partner. As our two economies are highly complementary to each other, both China and Australia have benefited, and will continue to benefit, from our expanding economic and trade relations.

Of course, economic and trade relations do not develop in isolation. The achievements in the areas of economy and trade are due to the longstanding commitment by the governments of both countries to create the environment in which business and commercial links can flourish. <sup>[6]</sup> Over the years, both governments have placed great importance on bilateral relations and have maintained regular exchanges at the leadership and other levels and in wide ranging areas. The two sides have established a full set of dialogue platforms which include strategic dialogue,