

澳中友好協會 NSW INC.

AUSTRALIA-CHINA

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY NSW Inc. *est 1952*

Past Patron Professor The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO

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Bulletin No.499 September 2026

Australia China Friendship Society NSW

OCTOBER 2026 EVENT VISIT TO THE PARLIAMENT OF NSW



Guided Tour, Free

Thursday, 8 October 2026, 10:15 for 10:30am

6 Macquarie Street, Sydney NSW

Yum Cha Lunch after Visit

RSVP by 5 October 2026

Jeanette Wang: 0448 561578

Email: jeanettewang118@gmail.com

President's Report

August started with a panel discussion convened by the China Studies centre at Sydney Uni. The panel deliberated on the success of China's use of cultural production in projecting its image to the world. Not surprisingly, it was concluded that the results were uneven in different parts of the world – different strokes for different folks.

Then later in the month, a dozen members met at the Zilver Restaurant in Chatswood for a yummy yum cha. It was an opportunity to catch up and to reconnect with old friends.

Later that week, the China International Book Trading Corporation sponsored a book fair held at the State Library of New South Wales. The event featured publisher's displays, cultural demonstrations, creative products and books spanning art, children's literature, history and science. I was delighted to be among the presenters of Certificates to seven young creatives. See the report in this Bulletin.

On August 25th, the China Cultural Centre Sydney held an opening for an art exhibition featuring works by 65 contemporary masters. This exhibition brought together four themes — Observing the Way with a Clear Mind, Figures in Myriad Forms, Scenery of the Four Seasons, and Timeless Bronze and Stone Inscriptions — offering a window into the rich artistic traditions and diverse expressions of Chinese ink art. See the full report in this Bulletin.

On September 5th, a few stalwarts carried the ACFS banner in the Chatswood Street Fair Parade, part of Willoughby Council's 29th Emerge Festival. Surrounded by a kaleidoscope of ethnic dancers & musicians, we were singled out by many of the onlookers through smiles, friendly waves, thumbs-up and other obvious signs of support for our message of friendship.

On Friday September 18th, the NSW Jiangsu Entrepreneur Association and the Nanjing Chamber of Commerce in Sydney Australia hosted a screening of Wen Muye's "Once upon a Time in the Middle East" at the Events Cinema, George Street. It is an anti-war war-film with no absolute heroes or villains that emphasizes that goals are best reached through pragmatism and evidence rather than dogma and domination. The film has evidently grossed US\$340 million to date.

The film depicts a chef Xu Fu (Shen Teng) who goes to the middle east to make good his debts. The anonymous city of his destination then

becomes embroiled in an attack by the USA. The story then moves on to survival and depicts the contradictions, the terror, the cruelty and the corruption that conflict inevitably engenders all round. It also depicts the loyalty, ingenuity and camaraderie that emerges from war. Xu Fu remains pragmatically committed to his mission as chef and cooks for all, in all situations, while trying to escape his predicament and get home to his mother and daughter. His unswerving contribution is to provide succor which, for him, is through the solace that food brings.

A week later, the China Cultural Centre Sydney hosted a presentation "Charm of Jiangsu" which promoted cities such as Nanjing and Suzhou which are not only rich in history but also have a very modern present. It was interesting to know that the design of the Chinese Garden of Friendship in Sydney was influenced by the famous Humble Administrator's Garden in Suzhou. After feasting at the centre, we were invited to the Chinese Garden of Friendship for a light show and performances. A fitting finale to "A Moonmoment to Remember - The Same Light We Share Across the Sea' Mid-Autumn Festival Cultural Fair".

Saturday 26th, there was a charming show at the Sydney Event Centre entitled "The Dragon Child", by the China National Theatre for Children and directed by Peter Wilson. Being a performance without words, it needed no translation. It tells an environmental tale centring around the twelve animals of the Chinese Zodiac who raise and care for a girl born from the dragon and nurtured by the others in turn. She grows up with a deep relationship to nature which is brought into crisis by modernity. But with the cyclic return of the dragon, life returns to the earth and all rejoice in the harmony brought by respect for each other and the world that we live in.

Finally, on the 28th was the Reception at the Chinese Consulate celebrating the 77th Anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China. An event that was the stimulus for the founding of our Society soon after.

On November 17TH all members are invited to our AGM. Please see the notice in the Bulletin for details. Afterwards, some of us may wish to get together for a coffee. I will also foreshadow that we are planning a Christmas lunch on December 2ND. Keep an eye on your emails for details.

Peter Weitzel, President, ACFS NSW Inc, September 2026

Notice of the ACFS NSW Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 1 p.m. on Tuesday 17 November 2026 at the premises of the NSW Teachers Federation.

Address:

NSW Teachers Federation
33 Mary Street, Surry Hills
(a short walk from Central Station or the Chalmers Ave stop on the Light Rail)

1. Attendance/Apologies
2. Confirmation of Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held 12 November 2025.
3. President's Report
4. Treasurer's Financial Statement
5. Election of office bearers and ordinary committee members of the Society.
Financial members of ACFS NSW are eligible for nomination to the Committee.
They must be nominated and seconded by another financial member.

For a digital copy of the nomination form, please email your request to Laurel.E.Dyson@uts.edu.au with 'ACFS Committee Nomination' in the subject line.

Signed and completed nomination forms are to be returned by email or other means so as to be received by Dr Z. White (yzwhite@gmail.com) by 5 pm Tuesday 10 November 2026.

6. Other business.



Upcoming Events and Events Committee Report

Our next event is a private guided tour of NSW Parliament House followed by a yum cha lunch at the Sky Phoenix Restaurant on October 8. Further details including RSVP information are on the flyer in this Bulletin.

In November, we will host a get together at the Sydney Brewery Surry Hills immediately following our Annual General Meeting (AGM) on November 17th. The AGM starts 1pm at the NSW Teachers Federation (23/33 Mary Street, Surry Hills). Come for the AGM, stay for the festivities.

We will host a Christmas luncheon on December 2nd. Details will be posted later but mark this date now on your busy end of year calendar.

The ACFSNSW Events Committee is now in place. Committee members are Mei Ha Cheung, Jeanette Wang and Henry Ng. We aim to organise monthly events to promote our Society and to encourage interaction between members and guests.

While we have filled up the events calendar for the next three months, the year 2027 is coming fast (too fast). We welcome any ideas or suggestions for future events.

Kindly direct any communication to Henry Ng (hktn_hk_2000@yahoo.com).

Yum Cha Lunch at Zilver Chatswood

Our August Event was held at the Zilver Chatswood Restaurant on August 19. The occasion was a scrumptious Yum Cha lunch for 12 people.

Delectable dim sums served alongside hot tea combined with warm conversation contributed to a fun afternoon.



Mid Autumn Street Parade at Chatswood StreetFair

Members and friends of ACFSNSW participated at the Chatswood StreetFair on the afternoon of September 5, 2026.

We were one of 40 groups marching along a crowded Victoria Avenue. Other marchers include cultural groups, dancers, bands and performers. It was an enjoyable afternoon of beautiful weather, enthusiastic marchers and warm receptive crowd.

Henry Ng; September 10, 2026



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The China-themed Book Fair and Cultural Creative Products Exhibition

The China-themed Book Fair and Cultural Creative Products Exhibition was held at the State Library of New South Wales, with a seminar on Friday August 21, 2026 and a public day on Saturday August 22.

The China International Book Trading Corporation (CIBTC) is China's premier book import and export agency and largest trading company of books in professional fields, as well as one of the country's leading forces in book exports. It brings together the insights and resources of China and Australia publishing, copyright organizations and cultural institutions from both countries. It aims to promote high-quality development of the publishing industry and foster international collaboration. This was its inaugural fair.

Over 800 Chinese and English-language books from 15 Chinese publishing groups were showcased. The event featured publisher's displays, cultural demonstrations, creative products and books spanning art, children's literature, history and science.

A special edition of the book, PANDA MEETS KOALA, was published for the China Themed Book Fair. The delightful imagination of children from 5 to 14 years of

age is celebrated as they welcome pandas and koalas in this beautiful book. CIBTC identifies children's literature as one of its strongest overseas categories.

The Public Day of the China-themed Book Fair and Cultural Creative Products Exhibition brought together Australian and Asia Pacific literature, design, heritage, and contemporary creativity. With, cultural demonstrations, publisher's showcases, cultural creative products and book stalls open to all ages. It was opened by the NSW Consul General of China, Mr Wang Yu, who welcomed cultural collaboration between China and Australia and New Zealand.

Chinese publishers attended the seminars and the Fair, joining Australian and New Zealand publishers including Allen & Unwin, Hardie Grant Children's Publishing, Little Learners Love Literacy and Writing Australia, Creative Australia, Australian Society of Authors, Australian Publishers Association, DFAT and others. I was delighted to be among the presenters of Certificates to seven young creatives along with Consul General Wang Yu. Among the organisers were Dandi Wang from New Zealand and our Vice President, Georgina Black.

Peter Weitzel, President ACFS NSW Inc



Embracing Artistic Diversity at the China Cultural Centre

By Secretary Dr Laurel Evelyn Dyson

On the evening of Tuesday 25 August 2026 the China Cultural Centre in Castlereagh Street opened their latest exhibition 'Embracing Diversity: China National Academy of Painting International Art Dialogue'. The exhibition features 65 Chinese artists and presents diverse expressions of contemporary Chinese painting and calligraphy. A delegation of the China National Academy of Painting (CNAP) was present: their visit and the show are in response to a tour by the Australian Watercolour Institute to CNAP in 2024. The President of the Institute David van Nunen OAM noted that this was probably the largest exhibition of Chinese art ever hosted at the China Cultural Centre and exemplified the 'Three Perfections': painting, poetry and calligraphy. Of the various speakers, Professor Chen Ming, Research Fellow at CNAP, spoke at the greatest length, informing the audience of the characteristics of traditional Chinese painting. What is Chinese painting? – painting with ink and Chinese pigments on *xuan* paper or silk. When did the term 'Chinese painting' first appear? – only in the late Qing period, when exposure to Western art invoked the need to create a contrast. What are its genres? – figure painting, landscape, and flower and bird painting.

He compared Tang Yin's 'Lady with Fan in Autumn' with Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa', both created in the 1500s, but so very different. Whereas the Mona Lisa consists of blocks of colour, Lady with Fan uses lines as its main means of expression. While the Mona Lisa creates a sense of volume, Lady with Fan provides no sense of volume. If the aim of the Mona Lisa is to give realistic representation, the Lady employs suggestion.

Professor Chen stated that it was in the Song Dynasty that the combination of poetry, calligraphy, painting and seals gradually developed and became the characteristic components of Chinese painting. Using examples, he illustrated the two technique types:

1. *Gongbi*: meticulous painting, with precise brushwork and rich colours.
2. *Xieyi*: freehand painting, with shapes formed by abbreviated, calligraphic brushwork, and empty space as an active part of the composition.

Modern Chinese painting, Professor Chen explained, has absorbed many techniques from Western art:

- Light, shade and tonal modelling have become important.
- The use of a fixed source of light.
- Greater application of bright, strong colours.
- Employment of distortion and exaggeration.
- The utilization of abstraction and expression.



ACFS Members Andrew Barty-King, Peter Hack and Susan Leong with friend Max (second from left), enjoying the superb food following the presentations

He concluded that, despite this, modern Chinese painters still seek to express the meaning beyond the visual image.

Following the lecture, members of ACFS viewed the splendid array of works on display. We were also treated to a most sumptuous repast sourced from the Palace Chinese Restaurant: steamed prawn dumplings, steamed pork dumplings, crispy spring rolls, king prawns, duck with plum sauce, sweet and sour pork, bok choy, lamb braised with star anise (exquisite!), two types of tofu, and sticky rice, all accompanied by wines, juices and sparkling water. If this was not enough, we were each presented with a sumptuous full-colour catalogue as we departed. The Chinese do do things well.

Those ACFS members who were not fortunate enough to be present on the night are strongly urged to go: the exhibition will be open to 23 September.



Susan Leong admiring 'Autumn Dusk in Fuping' by Zhao Wei

Smuggled smokes and the benefits of cooperation with China

Jocelyn Chey, August 22, 2026; *Pearls & Irritations*

A joint crackdown on tobacco smuggling shows what Australia and China can achieve through practical cooperation – and why a relationship dominated by security fears comes at a cost.

Chinese authorities have cooperated with the Australian Border Force to disrupt a major tobacco smuggling ring, proving the value of “strong operational partnerships and trusted information-sharing arrangements”, according to ABF Assistant Commissioner Penelope Spies.

This collaborative achievement deserves wider study and evaluation. I have written [previously on P&I](#) about the benefit of closer cooperation with China and I spoke about opportunities for extending this to the realm of international aid projects at the Sydney hearing of the AUKUS inquiry (where I called it the ‘Woolmark’ approach). This is not unrelated to the AUKUS pact, because AUKUS is based on policies that aim to prevent China from international engagement, and to thwart Chinese so-called ‘expansionism’.

The consequence of AUKUS is an end to all working relationships, initially in so-called ‘sensitive’ areas, but ultimately affecting all cooperation and people-to-people relationships. This would include our customs and police forces, although they know and have proved that working across borders is productive. As I noted in my submission to the inquiry, to step up from bilateral engagement to working together to achieve a common goal is to transform the relationship. In the case of the operation to stop the illegal tobacco trade, both countries shared such an aim: to regularise trade and to protect borders and national security.

Two recent operations, code-named Seahorse and Trailblazer, were mounted by [the ABF](#) and the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the General

Administration of China Customs (ASB). They started with the arrest of dozens of people in China who were suspected of international smuggling. ASB then informed ABF of suspect shipments about to leave Shanghai destined for Sydney and other ports. This led to the seizure on arrival of 60 million cigarettes and 60 kilograms of loose-leaf tobacco concealed inside legitimate cargo such as LED lamps and printers.

Such customs cooperation with China is ongoing. Mr Wang He, deputy director general of the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the General Administration of China Customs, was quoted by the ABF as saying that the Bureau “remains committed to strengthening cooperation with the Australian Border Force and other international partners to combat cross-border smuggling activities and protect the integrity of global trade”.

Customs cooperation with China is not unique. Australia has an active partnership with Thailand to combat transnational crime, [as announced](#) during the visit to Canberra by Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul. This also will help disrupt cigarette smuggling and illegal imports into Australia.

Tobacco smoking is the largest preventable cause of cancer in this country and government authorities are rightly concerned to limit usage. Although smoking rates have fallen, many smokers have turned to black market tobacco because the price of regular cigarettes rose following the introduction of high excise taxes. These illegal smokes are smuggled goods, mainly originating in Southeast Asia.

China also suffers from this trade. In China more than half of all adult men, and an increasing number of young women, are smokers and tobacco tax contributes significantly to state

income. Nevertheless, health care costs and productivity losses affect this revenue and national smoke-free laws are being rolled out across the country.

The Chinese government is working to stamp out transnational crime gangs operating across borders with Southeast Asia that are active in the supply and marketing of cigarettes as well as drugs. There are joint task forces between China, Thailand, Myanmar and Laos that are coordinated through the Lancang-Mekong Security Cooperation Centre and other international agencies. Clearly, international problems need international solutions.

Australia and China have a common goal of fighting crime and have proved that results come from working together. They can also join forces to fight natural disasters, to protect the environment, and to end pandemics. They can work together for technological solutions to these and other problems. Australia has technological strengths in quantum computing, field robotics, software service and fintech. China is a leader in green energy, electric vehicles, robotics and artificial intelligence. In all these fields, the benefits of collaboration seem evident.

Europe and the US perceive China as a threat to their manufacturing industries, leading them to raise barriers to cooperation with China. We do not have to follow their examples. Australia lost its manufacturing industries long ago and our economy has grown on the back of our trade with China. We need not fear a 'China threat'. Rather, there is much to be gained from exchanges with China.

This message is not reaching the ears of our parliamentarians, who speak almost exclusively of

security risk. According to an article in the [Financial Review](#), former ANU vice-chancellor Brian Schmidt revealed this month that Foreign Minister Penny Wong had instructed the ANU to cut its ties with Shandong University in China after the Trump administration had placed it on a blacklist. This latest threat to research developments and innovations has not gone unnoticed. Vicki Thompson, chief executive of the Group of Eight universities, commented, "To close yourself off from research partners... you actually do yourself as a country a disservice." Would it not be better to learn from our police and customs officers and their collaboration with their Chinese counterparts?

The views expressed in this article may or may not reflect those of Pearls and Irritations.



Jocelyn Chey

Jocelyn Chey is Visiting Professor at the University of Sydney and Adjunct Professor at Western Sydney University and UTS. She formerly held diplomatic posts in China and Hong Kong. She is a member of the Order of Australia (AM) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

The growth of Chinese soft power, and the decline of America's

August 19, 2026

By Richard CULLEN – Pearls & Irritations

Global opinion is shifting towards China as its technology, manufacturing and development record strengthen its appeal, while decades of war and political turmoil erode America's standing.

Conspicuously grim experiences dominated Chinese history during the 19th century and much of the 20th century. The British-led Opium Wars (1839 – 1842 and 1856 – 1860) resulted in humiliating defeat for the Qing Dynasty. More predatory foreign incursions followed. Then Japan defeated China in the first Sino-Japanese War (1894 – 1895) and took Taiwan from China.

After the 1911 Chinese Revolution and the fall of the Qing Dynasty, weak government and warlordism – leading to civil war – was accompanied by an exceptionally brutal Japanese invasion of China. After Japan was defeated in 1945, the civil war resumed. The Communist Party of China (CPC) finally defeated the Kuomintang (KMT) and proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) on 1 October 1949.

Led by the US, many Western nations were very slow to recognise the PRC. During those early PRC decades, Mao Zedong presided during the terrible famine arising from the Great Leap Forward (1958 – 1962) and, soon after, the immensely violent and disruptive Cultural Revolution (1966 – 1976).

In December 1978, the new paramount leader Deng Xiaoping announced China's modern open-door policy and the extraordinary, continuing transformation of China began.

The nature and impact of soft power

The BBC recently advised that: "More people around the world now favour China over the US". This headlined story explained the results of a global study by the US-based Pew Research Center, in which 42,000 people were polled across



36 countries between February and May this year. This is the first time [the Pew organisation](#) has recorded such an outcome.

I first wrote in the [China Daily](#) about the steady rise of Chinese soft power almost three years ago, after a well-known US congressman, Raja Krishnamoorthi, warned in the journal *Foreign Policy* that: "The US cannot afford to lose a soft power race with China".

I noted that almost all geopolitical 'soft power' explanations draw on the seminal analysis by the (late) Harvard political scientist Joseph Nye, who promoted the term in his 1990 book *Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power*. At that time, Nye wrote, "When one country gets other countries to want what it wants (this) might be called co-optive or soft power in contrast with the hard or command power of ordering others to do what it wants."

About a year later, in the [China Daily](#), I outlined why a continuing rise in Chinese soft power was evident. This article drew on a report in the journal *Foreign Affairs* about a Yale University survey conducted across a range of developing countries. That university investigation confirmed how a majority of those surveyed – after being given access to increased basic information about

China – concluded that the Chinese system was: “more responsive [than the US political model] and better at delivering growth, and, remarkably, more democratic in character”.

Contemporary developments

Since then, Chinese innovative manufacturing has intensified its pioneering role in so many areas that are both directly and indirectly positive for consumers around the world. Examples include: a pivotal contribution advancing every aspect of green energy infrastructure, remarkable logistics and shipping improvements, affordable EV and regular motor vehicles, and open-source / open-weight, low-cost AI agents – labelled “[AI communism](#)” by some out-paced, sulky Western critics.

China is also still providing a vast range of value-for-money, [high-demand consumer goods](#), including: clothing, toys, hardware, building materials, computers and mobile phones, as well as, at the macro level, massive tunnel-boring machines.

China has, thus, continued to deliver products and services globally that are steadily and affordably improving the daily lives of millions around the world on a remarkable scale.

And not just in the Global South. UCLA professor Chris Tang vividly captured one aspect of this soft power growth in [a recent China Daily article](#) entitled: ‘The power of practical tech: how China is winning global AI race.’ Tang’s airport ride after arriving in Paris was in a Chinese EV. The multilingual Romanian immigrant driver said he had recently sold his Mercedes and purchased a BYD Seal because the Chinese EV was cheaper, superior in quality, and far more economical to operate, adding that he felt China was doing something that could benefit common people like him.

Benchmark erosion

When Professor Nye wrote his book on soft power in 1990, the US was the exemplar, in his view, of how to develop and wield such power, and he was surely right about this. The US had a remarkable

story to tell about itself, which was linked to exceptional marketing prowess evident in America’s global dominance of every English-language media sector.

The basis of America’s soft power ascendancy claim has severely deteriorated since then, however. Moreover, no amount of Western political marketing can, today, smother frightful, US-led war-mongering realities in ways that remained possible in the 1990s.

In March this year, I wrote about [America’s dismal decade](#), since 2016, when Donald Trump was first elected as president. I also argued how the foundations for this accelerated adulteration of the American brand were laid by President Obama after 2009, and observed how President Biden had gravely amplified this relapse during his tenure in the White House, exemplified by Biden flying to Israel to hug Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in public as Israel unleashed an unbridled, genocidal attack on Gaza following the fearful Hamas attack on Israel in October 2023. With that single embrace, Biden mortally debased America’s global political credibility.

In May this year, Professor Stephen Walt, from Harvard University, published an article in [Foreign Policy](#) arguing how President Trump had impelled “the end of America’s soft power”, concluding that “the United States has given up on one of its core international strengths”. Sasha Mudd, writing for [Prospect Magazine](#) in the UK shortly before this, said that “Trump has destroyed American soft power”.

More recently, [Professor Robert Pape](#), from the University of Chicago, described President Trump’s Israeli-guided decision to wage war – yet again – on Iran in this way: “What a stupid, stupid war,” he said. “Unbelievable, what a dumb, stupid war”.

Concurrently, writing in the *Guardian*, [Peter Beinart highlighted](#): “The staggering corruption of Trump’s presidency, and the obscene wealth gap that his policies have helped create”.

Soft power assessment

Unsurprisingly, most coverage of the growth of China's soft power discusses how this rise compares with the US soft power benchmark. The present, critical collapse of American soft power observed by a growing number of commentators accordingly works to China's advantage today, as the soft power ledger is being squared.

However, as significant as this factor is, the recurrent appreciation of Chinese soft power is far more grounded in China's exceptional, long-term performance legitimacy, apparent in China and globally.

Here is a fundamental explanation of this remarkable achievement.

America, with its Gothic military budget greater than the next nine (at least) nations combined and with close to 800 worldwide military bases, has been repeatedly involved in global warfare throughout its history, according to [President Carter](#), and more than ever since the end of World War II, especially, horrifically, in the Middle East. Meanwhile, for decade after decade, the continuous mantra for [China](#) has been "let's go to work" rather than "let's go to war". China has not dropped a single hostile bomb anywhere for decades, as it has lifted over 800 million people out of abject poverty. It has grown to dominate global manufacturing in a manner never before seen in world history, covering, for example, shipbuilding, all kinds of vehicles, all aspects of green technology, the widest range of household and recreational items, plus medical necessities and innovations. Then there is the BRI effect.

Sir Douglas Flint, former HSBC chairman, declared that [China's Belt and Road Initiative](#) was "one of the biggest, if not the biggest, facilitator" of the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, adding that it had had an "incredibly positive" impact on regional and world development.

Leading Singaporean commentator [Kishore Mahbubani](#) explained how: "The BRI is bringing real benefits to the Global South. It is striking that the fast train between Jakarta and Bandung (with speeds of up to 350 kilometres per hour) was launched in the very week that Britain (a member of the G7) announced it did not have funds to proceed with the fast train between Birmingham and Manchester. Future historians will mark this as a clear indicator of how times have changed in our world".

Conclusion

The significant, comparative rise in Chinese soft power looks set to continue. Professor Tang has lucidly explained why: "Ultimately, technological supremacy is not measured by how many raw language models a nation can produce in a laboratory. It is measured by how effectively those innovations improve human life in the real world. By aggressively focusing on technology for good, whether through accessible EVs, practical AI, or labour-saving humanoids, China is building a brand that wins the hearts and minds of the world."

A slightly shorter version of this article was recently published in [the China Daily](#).

The views expressed in this article may or may not reflect those of Pearls and Irritations.

Richard Cullen
Richard Cullen was previously a professor of law at The University of Hong Kong and Monash University in Australia.



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The Australia-China Friendship Society is a non-profit organisation, run completely by volunteers. It was founded in the early 1950s to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of Australia and China.

In keeping with that objective we engage in the following activities:

- ☐ We hold regular meetings at which we hear speakers who have expert knowledge about China
- ☐ We publish our Bulletin on a regular basis.
- ☐ We organize tours to China and other countries, at the lowest possible cost.
- ☐ We host delegations from China.
- ☐ We organize language, painting, cultural and other specialist tours in China.
- ☐ We organize excursions and social occasions for members and friends.

Membership is open to anyone who supports our aim of promoting friendship and understanding between Australians and Chinese.

DISCLAIMER: The views expressed in articles published in the Bulletin are not necessarily those of the ACFS.

Australia-China Friendship Society NSW Membership Application Form

To renew your membership or to join, please pay by Direct Deposit, bank details below: Donations welcome!

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