

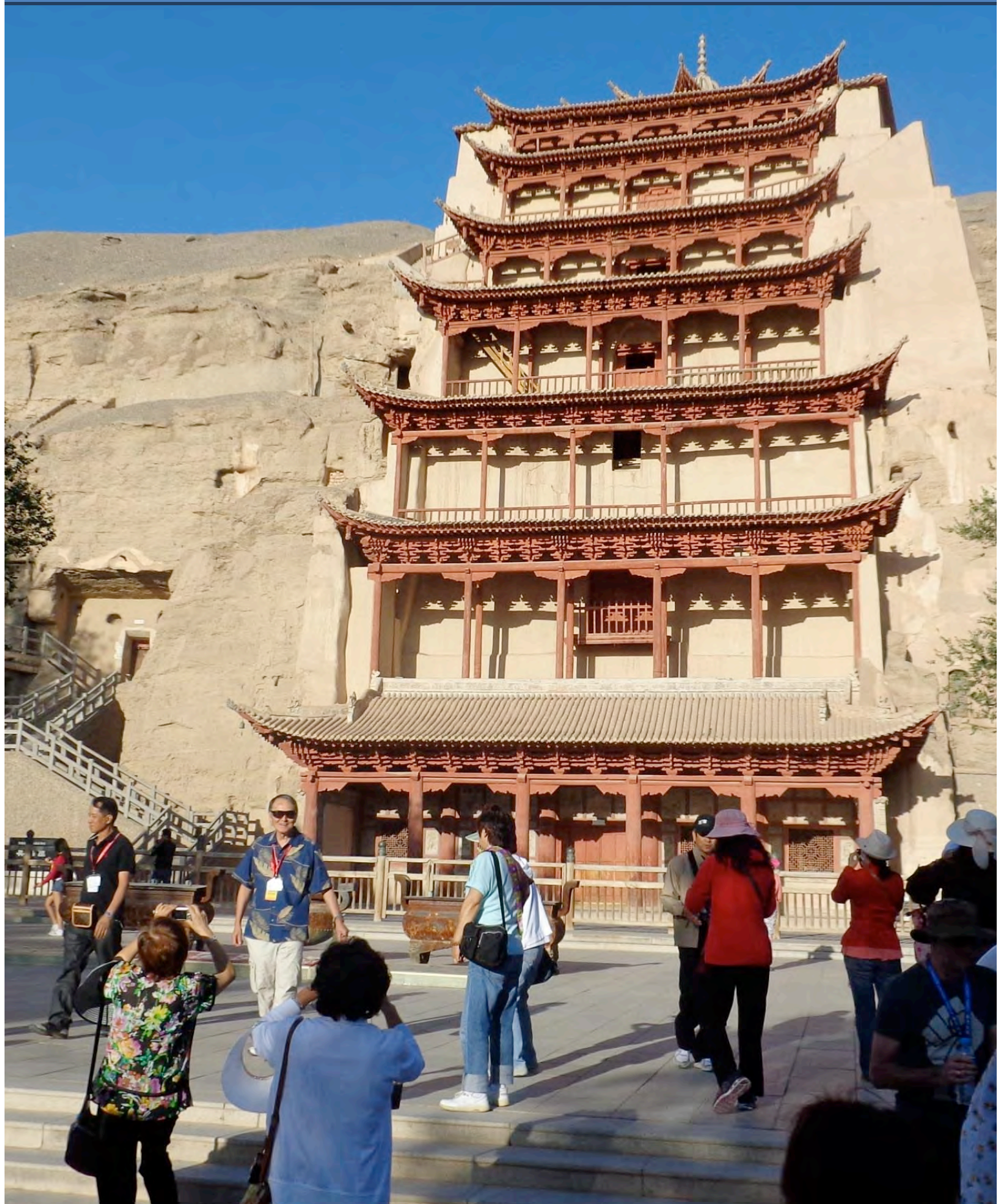
Australia – China Friendship Society
South Australian Branch Inc.

Volume 49 No 2

BULLETIN

May 2013

Print Post 536729/00010



Contents and information

COVER PHOTO:
MOGAO GROTTOS AT DUNHUANG ON SILK ROAD

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A note to members and friends

We hope to improve our contact with you in times between bulletins

- for special announcements from the branch
- to forward notices about functions and events - for example communications received from the Confucius Institute at Adelaide University
- To seek expressions of interest and assistance with future planned events and activities

To help with this please supply or update your email and phone contact details, Some of your friends may wish to be listed as they consider membership, they are certainly welcome to become friends on this contact list

Help us to keep in touch.

All replies to the Secretary Graham Bennett
acfssa@gmail.com

Also see our request (on page 7) to share information and ideas in a regular section of our bulletin: including articles, books, films DVD's, websites, images.



Promoting friendship and understanding between the people of China and Australia

ACFS – SA WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

Deborah Huston; Adelaide
Jesse & Skye Welsh; Adelaide
Peter & Chelsea O’Riley; Adelaide

NEW MEMBERS WELCOME
See PAGE 8 for Information / Membership application form

Australia–China Friendship Society – SA Executive 2013
(Executive Meetings on 1st Wednesday of month).

President	June Phillips
Vice Presidents	Chris Mutton Pat O’Riley
Secretary/Treasurer	Graham Bennett
Minute secretary	Helen Bennett
Tour secretary	Pat O’Riley
Committee	Mike Williss (Past President) Brian O’Riley Ann Ferguson Jeff Emmel
Bulletin Editor	Lauren Nelson

(in the absence of Andrew Kirwan in Japan for 2013)

2013 SOCIAL PROGRAMME

Sunday May 26th 12.30pm – 3pm
Pizza Luncheon \$10.00
4 Stanhope St, West Beach Chn \$ 5.00
BYO Drinks RSVP to 85 324871 by May 17th

Wednesday June 5th at 7pm Gold coin donation
Film Evening with Supper – Adelaide HS

Sunday July 7th from 12n at Mt Barker
CHRISTMAS IN JULY at Auchendarroch House
Bookings essential
Expressions of interest to Pat O;Riley - 85 324871

Wednesday August 7th Members Cultural Evening

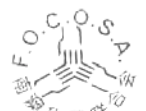
Sunday September 15th Family luncheon on “MINELO”
floating Restaurant, at Sturt Reserve, Murray Bridge.
Bar facilities available. (Menu and cost in next bulletin)

October 1st PRC National Day
Family Day Event - (Details and Venue TBA)

Wednesday November 6th Cultural Evening

Sunday December 15th Christmas Yum Cha

The ACFS(SA) Branch is a foundation member
of the Federation of Chinese Organisations
of South Australia (FOCOSA)

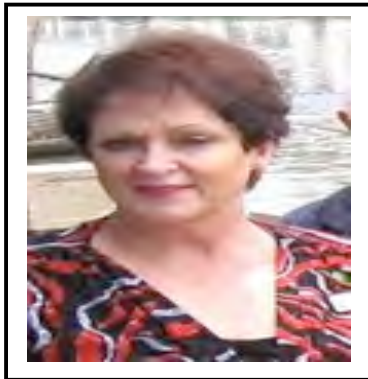


Opinions expressed in this Bulletin do not always reflect those of the Society and its policies. Reliance upon information in this Bulletin requires independent verification of its accuracy or completeness.



澳中友好協會

President's Message



The recent AGM in SA resulted in several committee changes and I would like to take the opportunity to welcome the members of Australia China Friendship Society that nominated for the various positions.

We acknowledge the outstanding efforts of the outgoing committee and a special mention to the past president Michael Williss who has served ACFS-SA as either a committee member or President for an outstanding 43 years!

Please do not think for a moment I will follow in his inspirational footsteps as that would make me over 100 years of age at the completion of the term, I do not believe this would be an asset to ACFS or society in general!

A special thank you to secretary Graham Bennett for his efficiency and many years of dedicated service.

Thanks also to Pat O'Riley and Lauren Nelson for their efforts and skills in taking on the responsibility of producing the Bulletin. With a brief, intense, but obviously informative, lesson Pat and Lauren handled the editor's role with distinction. Thank you all!!

June Phillips President ACFS-SA

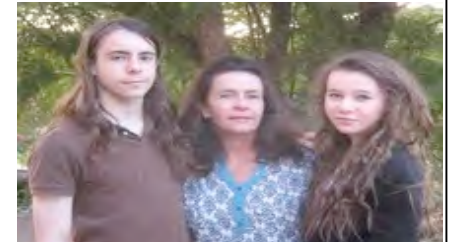
Shanghai Youth Camp delegates

ACFS are pleased to confirm nominees Skye and Jesse Welsh (SA) and Keelie Quinn (NT) as our delegates to represent ACFS at the International Interactive Youth Camp in Shanghai from July 17th - 27th

Ms Deborah Huston (mother of Jesse and Skye) from SA will accompany the group as chaperone.



Keelie



Jesse Deborah Skye

ACFS TOURS for 2013

Tour 1. 25th August - 8th September Culture and Minorities of Southern China *visiting*

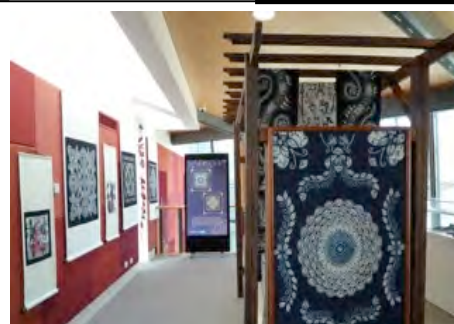
Guiyang - Anshun - Kaili - Kunming - Dali - Lijiang

Tour 2. - 6th September - 8th September Beijing to Urumqi on China's Orient Express *visiting*

Beijing - Luoyang - Xian - Tianshui - Jiayuguan - Dunhuang - Turpan - Urumqi

Explore remote villages, experience diversified culture, and get close to friendly people whilst discovering the untouched beauty of this vast land.

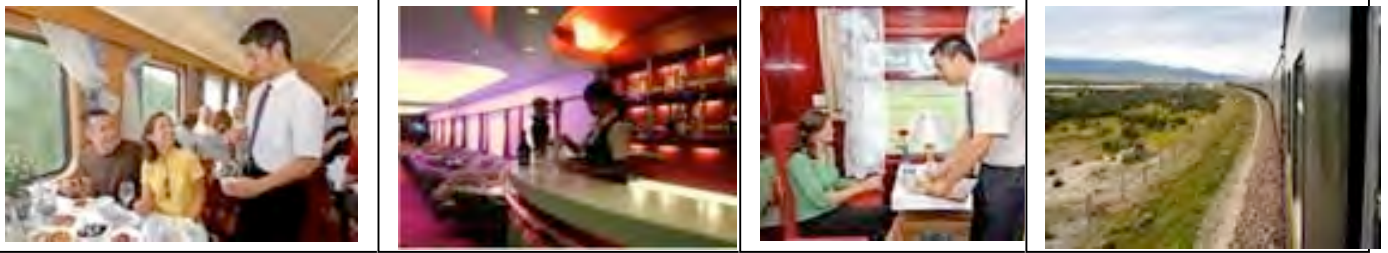
Contact acfsatours@gmail.com
for Itinerary / Prices



A Prestigious Chinese "Nostalgia in Blue" Exhibition is coming to South Australia

Date/Venue to be advised by email to interested people

Contact Pat on 85 324871 for details and bookings for the above event.

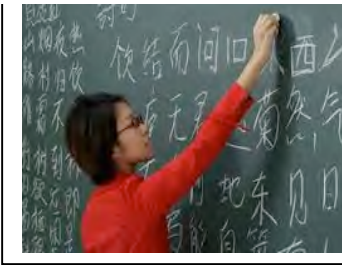


Some scenes and activities enjoyed by travellers on the Orient Express Silk Road Tour during 2012. Repeat tour planned for September 2013. Contact acfsatours@gmail.com for dates, details and pricing.



In ancient times, the Silk Road was China's link with central Asia and Europe. On the Orient Express tour in September, you will be able to retrace this epic routes, unveiling the mystery and excitement of this legendary route
Highlights include : Ancient city walls, Terra Cotta Warriors, Pagodas, Temples, Grottoes, Camel Rides, Tang Dynasty Banquet Dinner, Breathtaking views.

Australian Government must reverse the decline in study of Chinese.



According to a report in the Sydney Morning Herald (April 1.2013), there are now more Year 12 students studying Latin than Chinese. And there are very few studying Latin!

There has been a marked decline in the study of Asian languages generally since the Howard government cut funding for the National Asian Languages and Studies in Australian Schools (NALSAS) Strategy in 2002. The program had run for eight years and had helped train teachers, develop resources and provide support for schools.

In South Australia, changes to the number and pattern of Year 12 subjects required for SACE completion has also hit language study. We have three Chinese language courses in SA schools.

- There is a two-year Beginners course for students who have not studied Chinese prior to reaching Year 11 (SACE Stage 1). Very few students have taken this option. In 1999 16 students completed it in Year 12 (SACE Stage 2). In 2010, only 10 completed it. In 2011 (the latest year for which statistics are available), none took it.
- There is a 5-year Continuers course. This is for students who are typically beginning their study of Chinese in Year 8. (Primary school language classes, in most cases, are not given sufficient time to be really effective.) For the first three years, this course can also include students who are native-speakers of Chinese.
- Lastly, there is a two-year Background Speakers course at Years 11 and 12 for students who are native-speakers or who have had exposure to Chinese in their home and family.

Numbers in the latter course fluctuate according to the numbers of overseas fee-paying students attracted to our schools, although there are also enrolments from Chinese families who have migrated to Australia.

In 1999, 76 Background Speaker students completed Stage 2. In 2010 there were 329, but that number had declined to 241 in 2011. More worrying is the situation with the Continuers course for this is the course for students who don't speak Chinese at home. In 2010 that had dropped to 10, and in 2011 to 8. In addition to Howard's axing of NALSAS funding, and changes to the SACE, a continuing factor has been the belief by too many Australians that languages are unimportant, that "everyone speaks English", and that character-based languages like Chinese are too difficult for non-native learners.

It is true that China is producing quite large numbers of people relatively proficient in English. We see that all the time whenever a translator or interpreter is required – the service is seldom provided from the Australian side. But Chinese is still the language of China. Chinese, not English, is the largest Internet language in the world. So much that makes China comprehensible - its newspapers, literature, documents and netizen blogging, personal discussion – is closed to us so long as we rely on the Chinese to do all the heavy work in training people able to move between the Chinese and English languages.

The Gillard government has made a grand promise to put us in the position to participate in the Asian Century, but we are yet to see any real commitment to reversing the decline of Chinese language teaching in Australian schools. Anyone for a bit of *agricola, agricolae, agricolarum*?

Mike Williss

Full text of the SMH report can be found below:

<http://www.smh.com.au/opinion/political-news/hands-up-for-a-better-asian-language-plan-20130331-2h1hb.html>

An interesting postscript to this is the increasing importance of Latin to Chinese post-graduate students of early Western written histories about China:

CENTRE FOR LATIN STUDIES OPENS IN BEIJING (2012)

http://www.latinitas.unisal.it/extra/latinitas_sinica_inglese.pdf



CHINA'S ONE CHILD POLICY

*The following Year 12 Research Project report
was written by a Chinese student studying in South Australia*

The population of China increased rapidly after 1949 when Chairman Mao, the former Chinese leader claimed that China needed a larger labor force. However, the government certainly lost control of the population after 30 years. The large population growth caused many problems and pressures on the food supply, education, pollution and drinking water.

To restrain the excessive pressures, the Chinese government introduced the One Child Policy which it finally applied in 1979. It has been operating for 34 years so far and it certainly brings benefits to China, the latest data from the Official Population Census, shows population growth has declined 0.7% and predictions indicate that the population will begin to decline after it reaches about 1.5 billion people (the population of China is 1.3 billion at present). Without doubt, the One Child Policy has achieved its intention but there are rising concerns about the negative effects of the One Child Policy and in particular how it has impacted on Chinese teenagers.

I am interested in this topic because I am the only child in my family and I know what the nature of the one child policy is and how it has impacted on me. More than that, after I came to Australia I realized that there are many differences between Chinese and Australian youth in regards to their culture which is reflected in their character and behaviour. Thus, I decided to research how the One Child Policy has impacted on Chinese teenagers and in particular what has led to parents spoiling their kids too much. Because of the One Child Policy, most of the kids in China have no brothers or sisters, thus, kids gain more attention from their parents and grandparents. However, the situation is becoming worse because the attention is excessive. According to my experience and the information I read from Guan Ying, a famous Chinese child education expert, who said kids are the "Little Kings at home". Their parents and grandparents tend to the children's desires and intemperance, so the children can gain everything they want without payment. There are some cases where children compare the expensive items with their friends; some of their parents who are not rich have to have an extra job to earn money to buy items for their children. Parents pay too much attention on material goods and it gives kids inaccurate concepts.

I think it's important to let the youths know that they should gain items by themselves and not only rely on their parents. For this reason, I think this is how the One Child Policy impacted on teenagers.

The One Child Policy is creating less independent teenagers. In China, there is a common phenomenon of parents who plan everything for their child. Every parent in China hopes their child can be successful in the future and they think the best way to achieve this goal is to plan what they believe to be a suitable pathway. As a result, the children can't plan their own life or study by themselves.

Without doubt, parents' motives are good; they are trying to give the children a bright future but they also restrict the child's future at the same time. As I see in Australia, teenagers have the chance to choose what they want to study, depending on their interest and strengths and their parents guide them in making choices but do not make the choices for them. But the situation in China is the opposite, as Chinese parents believe that they can predict or plan long-term goals better than their kids can and they worry that their only child will not be competitive in society. As a result, the parents look after the teenagers too much and they become less independent.

On the other hand, the only child lacks ability to solve daily living problems because they have a lot of study and their parents look after them. This is a shortcoming for the Chinese youth because they rely on their parents too much and life becomes a challenge for them when they need to be independent in society. In fact, there are some overseas boarding high schools that refuse Chinese students because they are not independent enough to live alone. The famous Chinese child education expert Guan Ying says "...the Chinese parents are busy on paving, but what the kids really need are feet." But under the One Child Policy, most of the Chinese parents dare not let their kids walk their own road freely, because they are afraid that the kids will follow the wrong path and have no chance to remedy the situation.

Being selfish is one of the traits Chinese teenagers gained under the One Child Policy. As we know, the only child always gains more love and attention from parents because they don't have sisters or brothers. In addition, they gain material goods from parents which only belong to themselves. As a result, the only child falls into a situation that they have all items to themselves but never share with others. This is directly related to the One Child Policy, as an only child, they have no chance to live with a sibling, so they obviously lack experience in sharing with others and lack feeling the satisfaction of sharing.

澳中友好協會

CHINA'S ONE CHILD POLICY (continued)

According to my survey, two thirds of respondents believe that selfishness is a consequence of the One Child Policy. In China, the grandparents spoil the children too much, and don't teach them the correct behaviours for sharing. Thus, kids do not receive education on sharing. Sharing is a virtue of humankind. The relationship between people will be indifferent if people don't know how to share, so society in China should be alarmed.



In addition, many Chinese youths don't know how to get along with others. Everyone has different characteristics and everyone's character is influenced by circumstance. Under the One Child Policy, many kids from the One Child families have a lonely childhood before they go to school because they have no brothers and sisters. Thus, many kids only stay with family members and lack experience on social communication because they don't need to worry about others' feeling, under the influence of parents spoiling them. In China, some youth from the One Child families don't know how to get along with others, because they are largely brought up in a different environment at home without siblings. They are anxious without their parents' company.

Society is more focused on the relationships between people, so getting along with others is an important ability for teenagers. They need to have more chances to train their communication skills while they are young.

The One Child Policy did bring benefits to China, but we can't ignore the negative impacts especially how it has affected Chinese teenagers. The negative impacts on teenagers badly need to be resolved. Research shows trepidations about the policy, thus, the Chinese government should again examine the value and function of the One Child Policy because the policy always changes by the changing nature of the generations and situations in society. More importantly, it is relative to the next generation which is the future of the country.

Sharing Information and Items of Interest

We aim to include in future bulletins a small section with books, DVD's, films, commentaries, papers and future events that might be of interest to our readers.

Members are encouraged to contribute any items for inclusion in future bulletins or email distributions.

Please email to the Secretary: acfssa@gmail.com

For now check out the following:

Book 1

The China Choice - why America should share power [by Hugh White]

Has been widely discussed and evaluated.

The Lowey Institute presents interesting commentary, review and conversations at

<http://www.loweyinstitute.org/news-and-media/hot-topic/china-choice>

Book 2

Old Shanghai: Gangsters in Paradise [by Lynn Pan]

An introductory extract is found in:

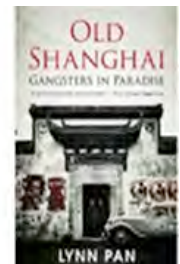
<http://www.chinarhyming.com/2011/09/01/old-shanghai-gangsters-in-paradise-reissued/>

Movie **The Founding of a Republic**

An epic film marking the 60th anniversary of China's Communist revolution and starring almost 200 of its best-known stars: See review below

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/film/film-news/6197946/Epic-film-The-Founding-of-a-Republic-marks-60-years-of-Chinese-Communism.html>

and some scenes here on You Tube <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GN7emQoYueE>



Typical ACFS – SA Activities may include :

Tours to/from China, Lectures on China's current affairs, Hosting delegations from China, Chinese film evenings, Teacher exchanges, Assisting needy groups in China, Joint events with Chinese groups, Events for/with Chinese students, Organising/attending Chinese exhibitions and awareness programmes, Arranging loan of Chinese resources



YUNNAN

Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, is known as 'the City of Eternal Spring' for its pleasant climate and flowers that bloom all year long.

With a history of more than 2,400 years, Kunming was the gateway to the celebrated Silk Road that facilitated trade with Tibet, Sichuan, Myanmar and India.

Today it is the political, economical and cultural center of Yunnan as well as the most popular tourist destination in southwest China.

With its convenient transport links in and out of the city, Kunming welcomes and sees off tens of thousands of tourists every day. Kunming has more than one hundred star rated hotels and a variety of a thousand or so guest houses. These provide tourists a wide choice of somewhere to relax after whole day's tour.

Kunming is renowned for many delicious local dishes; the most famous ones are 'Across Bridge Rice Noodle' and 'Xuanwei Ham'. You can enjoy them both at local famous restaurants or the night market, where there are many pubs, bars and cafes that serve good quality meals. Many locally produced souvenirs are available for purchase in Kunming, such as ivory, wood carvings, or minority tie dyings.

Lijiang

The Old Town of Lijiang, a well-preserved old city of ethnic minorities with brilliant culture, is a central town of the Lijiang Autonomous County of the Naxi Ethnic Minority in Yunnan Province, [ocated on the plateau which is 2,400 meters (7,874 feet) above the sea level.

The Old Town which occupies an area of three point eight square kilometers (912 acres) was firstly built in the late Song Dynasty and the early Yuan Dynasty and has a history of more than 800 years.

Since Kubla Khan who is the first emperor of the Yuan Dynasty set his reign here, Lijiang was on a fast developmental pathway and became the political, cultural, and educational center in this area, playing a very important role in the trading activities among Yunnan, China hinterland, Tibet, India and other Asian countries.

When walking on the streets of the Old Town, one can feel the prosperity and flourish of the town from the shops with fancy and superb collections of handicrafts.

As a result of the combination of the multinational culture and the progress of Naxi ethnic minority, the buildings in the town incorporate the best parts of the architectural traits of Han, Bai, and Tibet into a unique Naxi style. The layout of the town is free-style and flexible, houses are close and diverse, and lanes are narrow and meandering. Naxi people pay much attention to decoration, the commodious and applied houses are mostly timber and tile structure compound with a garden, each has engraved vivid figures of people and animals on doors and windows, with beautiful flowers and trees in the garden.

The old Town of Lijiang depends on water for existence and Black Dragon Pool (Heilongtan) is the main water source of the town and subdivides into many streams which can reach every family and every street in the town. Due to the reticular aqueducts, willow trees grow everywhere and there are almost 350 varied and inimitable bridges in the little town, some of which were built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

The usage of the water created by the local people is very scientific. They build three mouths at every well from the upriver to the downriver. The water in the first mouth is for edibility, the second one is for cleaning of the vegetables and fruits, and the last one is used to wash the clothes. The water not only meets the need of the dweller, but also gives the town a reputation as the 'Oriental Venice'



Lijiang (continued)

The centre of Old Town is the Square Street (Sifangjie). Four main streets radiate from Square Street and extend to four different directions. Countless lanes extend in all directions to form a network connecting each corner of the town. Streets in the Old Town are paved by the local bluestones which are neither muddy in the rainy season nor dusty in the dry season. The massive and fine-grained stones add a sense of antiquity and mystery to the Old Town. The sluice at the center of town is opened late in the night and the resulting current of water flushes and washes all the streets to keep the town clean. This practical use of water is part of the daily life of the residents.

On December 3rd, 1997, the Old Town of Lijiang was put in the list of the World's Relics by the World Cultural Heritage Commission of the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). The charming Old Town is now a famous tourist attraction for its traditional ethnic culture and customs, inimitable buildings and the wonderful natural views.



Dali, Ancient City, 13 kilometers (8.1 miles) away from Xiaguan in Dali City, is one of the 'Three Ancients' of Dali Scenic Spots (Ancient Cities, Ancient Pagodas and Ancient Steles) dating back to year 1382 during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and listed as one of the top historical cities of China since 1982.

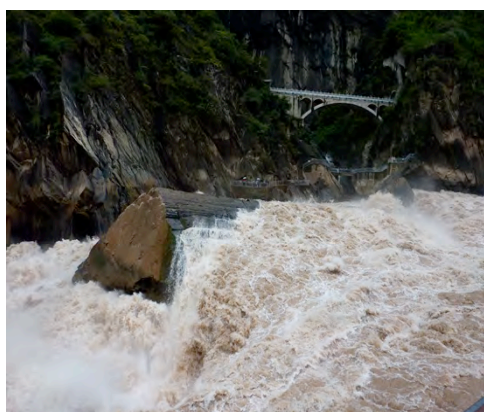
With Erhai Lake to the east, and Cangshan Mountain to the west, its grand city wall, traditional Bai ethnic minority folk houses and marvelous scenery have been attracting many visitors.

The four city gates and city wall are well preserved, with the 7.5 metre high and 6 kilometre long wall, paved streets and lanes, traditional Bai minority houses and market places and waterways well protected and highly valued, all add to a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere within the city.

According to literature, Dali Ancient City was a gateway to the Silk Road in Southwest China, and also served as a seat of government and a major military barracks for Yunnan Province in ancient times. Tourists can explore the mystery belonging to that period of history, especially through witnessing some parts of the city wall, the North City Wall Tower and the South City Wall Tower which were restored in 1982.

The traditional Bai ethnic minority folk houses give the city distinctive feel, unlike any other Chinese city. A typical house is characterized by '3 rooms and a wall screening' and '4 joints and 5 courtyards'. '3 rooms and a wall screening' means that every house has a principle room and two wing-rooms and facing the principle room stands the wall screening. When the sun shines on the wall screening in the afternoon, the sunlight is reflected back to the courtyard, thus illuminating the whole area. '4 joints and 5 courtyards' means houses are built with four sides; and four courtyards in the joining parts of the houses' corners and one big courtyard in the center makes five courtyards. The decoration is another construction feature of the folk residences, paying great attention to the gate tower, the eaves and corners. The windows, doors and the wall screening are adorned with Jianchuan woodcarvings, colored patterns, marbles and wash drawings. The delicacy, freshness and elegance of their construction may be called first-class among folk residences in Southwest China

When people walk along the cobble-paved streets in the ancient city, a sense of primitive simplicity and elegance will be invoked. Besides the Bai ethnic minority traditional folk houses, the houses all with grey-green roof tiles, peculiar workshops, temples, schools and churches with an antique flavor are scattered. Traditional artworks made of marble, such as pencil vases, striped screens, and a variety of woven handicrafts made of fine straw are laid chockablock on both sides of the street to be appreciated and purchased. The newly-opened Foreigner Street is also a must-see, providing snacks with the traditional flavors of the Bai ethnic community, as well as the famous 'Three-course Tea' ceremony for receiving guests that includes 'bitter tea', 'sweet tea' and 'final tea'.



Leaping Tiger Gorge

About 100 kilometers northwest of Lijiang Old Town lying between Jade Dragon Snow Mountain (Yulong Xueshan) and Haba Snow Mountain (Haba Xueshan) is Tiger Leaping Gorge (Hutiao Gorge), which is believed to be the deepest gorge in the world. From the top of the gorge you look down the steeply angled (70-90 degrees) mountain sides to the rushing Golden Sands (Jingsha) River with its 18 frothing rapids more than 200 meters (about 700 feet) below.

Naturally divided into three sections, the first section, which is the narrowest and uppermost section, is the mouth of the fast flowing Jingsha River. In the midst of the river's mouth is a large rock that is positioned at the gorge's narrowest section-only 30 meters (33 yards) wide. An ancient legend says that a tiger used this rock as its stepping stone so it could leap across from one side of the gorge to the other, which is how the gorge got its name.

As the river enters the middle section, it drops another 100 meters (330 feet) and its flow rate increases to an amazing speed. Here the thunderous rushing waters slam into sharp, large rocks and crash down into the river forming swirling whirlpools. Can it get more exciting? Yes, it can as the third and lowest section is acclaimed for being the wildest attraction of all!

The cliffs over-looking this section are even steeper and much more dangerous. Here, the river twists and turns and the river vigorously surges forward creating high waves and a frothy spew as it collides with the mountainsides. This is a view that inspires a sense of adventure and satisfies the deepest yearnings for magnificent scenery. The gorge stretches about 15 kilometers and also affords people the possibility of rafting and drifting peacefully in its large quiet sections, for the gentler folks among us and an exciting rafting adventure for the more experienced.

Yunnan beckons the interested and adventurous traveller seeking opportunities to explore more of China's history, minorities' culture and panoramic scenery, and avoid some of the congestion of very large cities.

(See Advert on page 3 promoting our ACFS tour to Yunnan in August 2013)

Wong's Happy Gathering Asian Cuisine Restaurant

6 First Street, Murray Bridge

Ph: 8532 5888

<http://wongs.murraylands.com.au>



Wong's family owned Asian restaurant celebrated their 10th Anniversary in March 2013. - Open for lunch Wednesday to Saturday from 12n until 2pm, with dinner Wednesday through to Monday from 5pm until late.

The restaurant is closed on Tuesday, however a menu can be tailored specifically to suit your requirement for any special function on that day.

We also cater for large corporate, sporting and social functions throughout the Murraylands and Adelaide Hills with our menu available online, we welcome your inquiries

We pride ourselves on our delicious and varied menu with many specials on offer and there is a choice of banquets starting at just \$25 per person. - Prices start at just \$5.50 for entrees and \$14.50 for main course, plus desserts from \$5.50

There is a comprehensive wine list to compliment your meal, plus a range of soft drink, tea and coffee, including cappuccino

Try the delicious handmade spring rolls, chive pork dumplings, san choy bau, salt and pepper soft shell crab or view our in-house specials board for other taste tempting selections

Our menu is made from the freshest, quality local ingredients, all prepared on the premises including our delicious sauces

Come and try our specialty, the Chinese Roast Duck or our superb Chicken Laksa.

DINE IN WITH US or TAKE-AWAY
from our extensive menu



**AUSTRALIA-CHINA
Friendship Society-SA Branch**



MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name
School / Organisation / Company if applicable

Address.....

.....P/Code.....

Telephone

Mobile

Email

I / We support the society's aims of promoting friendship and understanding between Australia and China

Signed

Date

Please make cheques payable to :

**Australia-China Friendship Society-SA
PO Box 184, Daw Park SA 5041**

Receipts will be issued, but no Tax Invoices as ACFS is not registered for GST

ACFS-SA MEMBERSHIP FEES

Individual \$30 Concession \$15
(Seniors, Students, International Students)
Family \$40 Concession \$20
(Seniors, Students, International Students)
Community Organization \$50
(School Libraries)
Business \$70



SPONSORSHIP / ADVERTISING RATES

Business card - ¼ column	\$25 Bw	\$40 Col
Business card with Review		\$75
Review with Business card and Photo		\$90
½ Column	\$50	\$100
¾ Column	\$75	\$150
1 Column	\$100	\$200
1 Page	\$200	\$400





Australia China Friendship Society SA Branch Inc
PO Box 184
DAW PARK SA 5041

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