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Disclaimer

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Author’s note

In this publication, the titles of individuals are correct at the time of the event referenced. Current titles of individuals can be found in the appendix.
THE AUSTRALIA-CHINA COUNCIL: THE FIRST FORTY YEARS

澳中理事会四十周年

Paul J. Farrelly · 范宝文
His Excellency General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Retd)
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia

40th Anniversary of the Australia-China Council

In 1978 when my predecessor Sir Zelman Cowen signed the first order constituting the Australia-China Council, Australia’s formal relationship with the People’s Republic of China was just over five years old.

There was already a strong sense that this engagement between our countries as friends, neighbours and partners was highly important and significant. The nurturing of our fledgling bond required not only the development of sound economic and political relations, but also the fostering of people-to-people and institutional ties. The Australia-China Council was established for that very purpose and has been central to the broadening, deepening and strengthening of this critical bilateral relationship.

On the fortieth anniversary of the Australia-China Council I take this opportunity to celebrate its achievements and thank its custodians—including past and present secretariats, board members and Chairs for making such a remarkable contribution to Australia’s international relations and in particular our relationship with China.

With the Council’s continued endeavour I have every confidence that the trust and respect that personifies the ties between Australia and China will continue to flourish.

Peter Cosgrove

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Foreword

Senator the Hon. Marise Payne
Foreign Minister of Australia

In May 1978, Australia’s then Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowan, signed the first orders in council establishing the Australia-China Council, five years after Australia and China had agreed to establish diplomatic relations in December 1972. The goal was to establish an institution within the Australian Government devoted to fostering people-to-people and institutional links between Australia and China, including in arts and culture, sports, education and research co-operation, and trade and investment.

Thanks to the foresight of those originally involved, the Australia-China Council’s establishment coincided with China’s opening up to the rest of the world. The Council has maintained growing engagement as China has risen to become the world’s second largest economy, lifting over 500 million people out of poverty. It has supported consistent co-operation across shared interests. The Australia-China Council is a true success story of sustained soft power engagement over decades and generations.

In 2017, we commemorated 45 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties. This publication celebrates the deep community and cultural links between our two countries that go back over almost two centuries.

I congratulate the Australia-China Council for its remarkable achievements over four decades of relationship-building. Specifically, I thank all involved — in particular the Chairs, Board members and hardworking Secretariats — as well as the individuals and organisations whose contributions and projects have created, and continue to deliver, a remarkable level of engagement and trust between our two countries.

澳大利亚与中国于1972年12月建交。在此五年后，即1978年5月，时任澳大利亚总督泽尔曼·考恩爵士签署了建立澳中理事会(ACC)的第一个理事会命令，目标是在澳大利亚政府内设立一个专门机构促进澳大利亚和中国在艺术、文化、体育、教育及研究合作、贸易和投资等方面的民间往来和机构联系。

澳中理事会成立之时恰逢中国对外开放，这要感谢最初参与此事的人士的远见。伴随着中国成为世界第二大经济体，5亿多人脱贫，理事会始终深度参与其中，它支持基于共同利益的持续合作。澳中理事会是几代人几十年持续软实力参与交流的真正成功案例。

2017年，我们庆祝澳中建交45周年。这份出版物是为了纪念我们两国近两个世纪以来建立的深厚的社会和文化纽带。

我谨祝贺澳中理事会40年来在友好往来方面取得的显著成就。我尤其感谢所有相关方面——特别是理事会历任主席、董事会成员和辛勤劳作的秘书处——以及有关个人和组织，他们的赞助和项目使我们两国之间的接触和信任达到一个令人瞩目的高度，并还在继续为此事业做出贡献。

澳大利亚外交部长玛丽斯·佩恩参议员阅下
Nine terracotta warriors and other artefacts from the tomb of Qin Shihuang toured Australian capital cities in 1983.


It was one of the honours of my lifetime to be appointed to the founding Australia-China Council (ACC) by Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock, and to travel to China with legendary China-hands Steve FitzGerald and Jocelyn Chey. The Chairman, Professor Geoffrey Blainey, was passionate to advance exchange on all fronts, but because of the nature of Chinese structures some of our hopes were destined never to come to fulfillment, while academic exchanges, exchanges in culture, and the footprint of Australian studies in Chinese universities have been very successful. On the Council’s first visit, we spoke in universities from Shanghai to Xi’an, had meetings about the emergence of the *China Daily* English newspaper involving the services of *The Age* and *The People’s Daily*, and visited the Shanghai movie studios in the hope of future Australian–Chinese co-productions. One of the fruits of Blainey and Chey’s work was the first foreign tour of the recently unearthed Terracotta Army.

Returning last year to a number of universities and cities that have Australian interests, from Beijing to Suzhou to Harbin in Manchuria, and seeing what has now been easy for us to achieve in fraternity with China, and what is still intractable, I realise the superb groundwork done by various members of the Council in which I was largely a witness, though a willing one, and I acclaim all of them. The Australia-China Council is, I believe, a major success within the nexus of connections between the two countries.

Preface

Thomas Keneally AO
Founding Council member, 1978–83

托马斯・基尼利, 1978—1983年理事会创始成员, 澳大利亚官佐勋章获得者 (AO)
The Australia-China Council was born 40 years ago, when the two nations were still far apart. The gap in economic, political, and cultural terms was wide between the two distinctive ways of life. Beijing and Canberra were almost out of sight to one another. It was then inconceivable that China would become our main source of tourists and our number one trading partner; that some electorates in Melbourne would depend on the votes of Chinese-born residents, and that the duxes of many Sydney schools would bear Chinese surnames.

The Council was created in the hope of bridging or lessening the wide gaps, especially in culture, the media, the arts, sport, science, and education. The hope was that it would promote understanding. Firm friendship, if it came, would be a bonus. Friendship on all fronts would be a miracle. It should be remembered that China, already a nuclear power, was feared by many Australians, while we — as an ally of the United States in the Vietnam War — were viewed suspiciously by many Chinese leaders. They knew only too well that Canberra had, until recently, recognised the government in Taiwan as the legitimate ruler of China. Indeed one of the early pleas heard by the new ACC was to use what influence it had to persuade our sporting authorities to support the claim of Beijing and its People’s Republic of China (PRC) to send a team to the Olympic Games. This long-standing dispute was resolved, and Beijing proudly sent its team to the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid in the USA in 1980. This was the atmosphere in which our Council was created.

To my surprise, in February 1979 I was invited to be the first Chairman of the new Council; admittedly I had chanced to visit China during the stormy birth of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, but I was not a professional expert on the country and could not speak its languages. Another fifteen Australians, prominent in national life, were invited by our Foreign Minister, Andrew Peacock, to join the Council. It set to work quickly. Its first full-day meeting was in Canberra in April, with a brief adjournment to the Peking Restaurant in Kingston for lunch at the frugal price of eight dollars a person.

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Professor Geoffrey Blainey AC FAHA FASSA
Inaugural Council Chair, 1978–84
HISTORY
In September 1983 — less than ten years after they were discovered in rural Shaanxi — nine figures from the Qin emperor’s Terracotta Army were displayed in Canberra as part of a national tour. One local critic, contrasting the exhibition with Greek statues of a similar age, noted that “undoubtedly the ‘Entombed Warriors’ would appear rather crudely executed, stereotyped in their posture and devoid of emotions”.1

Audiences did not share these aesthetic quibbles, with nearly one million visiting galleries around Australia to see the display. The ACC sponsored Film Australia to produce a television documentary for broadcast on Channel Ten, helping promote awareness of the exhibition. While the Entombed Warriors was one of the ACC’s early successes, it also encapsulated the challenges faced by the Council: an eagerness for Australian society to engage with China and a hesitation by certain elites to recognize, or even try to understand China’s importance.

The ACC’s origins lie in Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock’s visit to China in June 1976. Sensing the opportunity to enhance Sino-Australian relations, Ambassador to China Stephen FitzGerald drew on his contacts and experiences in China to introduce them to the “real” China:

“If you can expose them to real life and what’s really happening and ‘get down off the horse’ as the Chinese say, that’s when you can break through and you find that people then, instead of just listening to you giving a briefing, it’s when they start asking questions.”2

1983年9月，陕西农村发现秦始皇兵马俑不到十年，有九件秦始皇兵马俑作为全国巡展的环节在堪培拉展出。一位当地评论家将此次展览与同时期的希腊雕像进行对比，指出“毫无疑问，‘被埋葬的战士’不可避免地显得动作粗暴，姿态刻板，面无表情”。

观众并不认同这种美学争议，近百万入前往澳大利亚各地的画廊观看展览。ACC赞助的“电影澳大利亚”制作了一个电视纪录片在第十频道播出，帮助观众加深对展览的认识。《被埋葬的战士》是ACC早期的成功之一，但它也反映理事会面临的挑战：澳大利亚社会渴望与中国接触，而某些精英阶层的人却不愿承认甚至不愿尝试去理解中国的重要性。

ACC的成立起源于马尔科姆·弗雷泽总理和安德鲁·皮科克外长1976年6月对中国的访问。时任驻中国大使费思棻有感此次访问对于加强中澳关系机不可失，他利用自己在华的人脉及经验，向他们介绍“真正的”中国：

“如果您能让他们接触到真实的 生活，了解到真实的情况，像中国人所说的‘深入群众’，这时您就会 破解成见，会发现人们不只是听您 做报告，而是开始向您提问。”

1983年，9尊秦始皇陵兵马俑和其他文物在澳大利亚主要城市巡展。A6180, 12/9/83/11.
Integral to Fraser’s introduction to China was Jocelyn Chey, the first cultural counsellor appointed to the Beijing embassy, whose expertise on China “lent plausibility” so the Prime Minister “felt he was surrounded by people who really knew China and knew what they were talking about and obviously must have exuded some sort of confidence in their judgements about it.”

北京大使馆任命的第一位文化参赞梅卓琳也做了介绍，她说起中国来“头头是道”，因此当时的总理“感到他被中国专家所包围，他们侃侃而谈，胸有成竹”。

Nine terracotta warriors and other artefacts from the tomb of Qin Shihuang toured Australian capital cities in 1983. NAA: A6135, K14/9/83/2.

Upon Prime Minister Fraser’s return to Australia, the government investigated the possibility of establishing a body to improve Australia–China relations. Dr FitzGerald chaired the working group, and, in April 1978, Foreign Minster Peacock announced the establishment of the ACC (this book concludes with FitzGerald’s reflections on the ACC’s history and its potential role in the future). Administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Professor Geoffrey Blainey of the University of Melbourne was appointed Chair, Dr FitzGerald the Deputy, and Dr Chey the Executive Director. The Council’s first annual report noted that, following increased contact and growth in trade since Australia’s diplomatic recognition of China in 1972,

Australians, generally, now recognise that China will continue to be of major political and economic significance to their country.4

With a mandate to develop relations and improve mutual understanding, the ACC had a strong foundation. The important next step was to meet similar organisations in China and establish the ACC’s credentials and enthusiasm to foster exchanges — something the Council did with great energy.

Grant recipient, and one-time Council member, Dr Nicholas Jose, later wrote:

Reading the council’s newsletter for the early 1980s, I am struck by the exuberant range of activities pursued and the optimistic confidence with which barriers were pushed back.5

ACC Chair Geoffrey Blainey (left) and ACC member Thomas Keneally (right) meet Liu Gengyin, Vice-President of the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, in June 1983. NAA: A6180, 14/6/83/2.

1983年6月，ACC主席杰弗里·布莱尼（左）和成员托马斯·基尼利（右）会见中国人民对外友好协会副会长刘庚寅。NAA: A6180, 14/6/83/2.
Among the early successes was the 1983 exhibition *Dinosaurs from China*, which more than 300,000 people attended in Melbourne, before it moved to Sydney. That same year, the exhibition *Mood and Moment: A Century of Australian Landscape* attracted over 100,000 attendees in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. The China Daily, which began regular publication on 1 June 1981, was established with considerable help from Melbourne’s The Age and the ACC sponsored Chinese journalists to gain work experience in Australian newspapers. Despite these positive steps, the Council remained realistic about the multifaceted nature of the burgeoning relationship:

“They should recognize this fact and accept some of its consequences. If we expect relations to continue in this honeymoon phase we will be easily rattled or disillusioned by temporary setbacks. The real test of whether there is some measure of understanding between countries is how they cope with setbacks and rifts, and not the flowery speeches they give at the goodwill banquets.”

It is safe to suggest that, in the next decade, and certainly before the year 2000, the seas between Australia and China will not invariably be as calm as they are today. We should recognize this fact and accept some of its consequences.
The ACC's early years also saw a number of exchanges between women's delegations. Council member Rachel Faggetter wrote of a six-week visit to China in 1981: “In general we found that although Chinese and Australian women come from very different societies and cultural traditions, we have much to share and many common problems,” noting the importance of training and supporting women in both societies.

Professor Wang Gungwu, head of The Australian National University’s (ANU) Department of Far Eastern History, was appointed Chair of the ACC in July 1984. His time in charge was brief, moving abroad to become the Vice Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, yet his departing comments on how Australia should best engage with China remain prescient. Acknowledging the complexity of the relationship and the need for Australians to develop an understanding of China, he articulated the essence of the ACC’s role:

"For the future, our distinctive characteristics will be increasingly important. If we want our relationship with China to endure, we must not hesitate to tell the Chinese more about who and what we are."8

ACC成立初期, 妇女代表团之间也进行了多次交流。理事会成员蕾切尔·法格特在1981年对中国进行了为期六周的访问, 她写道: “总的来说, 我们发现, 尽管中国和澳大利亚妇女来自非常不同的社会和文化传统, 但我们有许多共同之处和许多相通问题”, 她还指出在这两个社会中培训和支持妇女的重要性。

澳大利亚国立大学远东历史系系主任王赓武教授于1984年7月被任命为ACC主席。他的任期很短, 不久就移居海外, 成为香港大学的校长, 但他离任时对澳大利亚如何更好地与中国接触的评论今天看来仍有先见之明。他承认两国关系的复杂性以及澳大利亚人对中国理解, 并阐述了ACC的实质作用:

“未来, 我们的特色将变得越来越重要。如果希望我们与中国的关系持续下去, 我们必须毫不犹豫地让中国人更多地了解我们的面貌和内涵。”8
The third Chair of the ACC was appointed on 1 January 1986: former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam. A key figure in Australia’s recent relationship with China, having overseen diplomatic recognition of the PRC in 1972, he stated in his first annual report that:

“A world where China becomes Asia’s next economic giant would be a world vastly different from anything in Australia’s historical experience. The challenges faced by Australia in preparing for such a world should not be underestimated.”

During Whitlam’s tenure, the ACC set the goal of developing high-level China skills among young Australians and, indicating a shift from its earlier emphasis on cultural activities, targeted areas of the relationship including science, technology, and commerce. This was also when the greatest test of the Australia–China relationship happened.

Following the events in Beijing in June 1989, which saw Australia withdraw from much of its engagement with China, the Australian Government reappraised its approach to the relationship. Primarily, this involved suspending nearly all government visits and urging China to adhere to internationally accepted standards of human rights. In this climate, the ACC’s work program slowed down. Yet creative ways of forging engagement with China continued, evident in the equal second-largest grant awarded in 1989–90: $20,000 for Robert Boundy to introduce the sport of lawn bowls to China (the bowling green he helped establish in Guangzhou is still in use).

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans discusses Australia’s response to the events in Beijing of June 1989 with ACC Chair Gough Whitlam in August 1989 — the first time a foreign minister had attended an ACC meeting since the inaugural meeting in April 1979. NAA: A6180, 1/8/89/29.
Whitlam led ACC delegations to China in July 1990 and May 1991 — the July trip being the first high-level group to visit from Australia since June 1989. The delegation was not an official envoy of the Australian Government and was primarily concerned with the Council exploring areas of future co-operation. Nevertheless, in Beijing the delegation met with Li Peng, Premier of the State Council of China, where Whitlam raised the issue of human rights.

In September 1991, Professor Stuart Harris from the ANU’s Research School of Pacific Studies was promoted to Chair. In his first annual report, he noted how important people-to-people links — as fostered by the ACC — had been since June 1989, given the difficulty of maintaining official links. Emphasising the ongoing importance of the Council, Harris wrote:

“The extent of mutual knowledge and understanding has grown enormously since the Council began operations, but in many respects, Chinese views of Australia, like Australian views of China, remain stereotyped and incomplete.”

After more than a decade of sponsoring activities and evolving geopolitical conditions, the Council continued to adapt to new circumstances. There were challenges: short-term postings as part of the China Skills program did not succeed as expected and there was a need to ensure that grant applications were appropriate, relevant to the Council’s goals, and of a suitable quality. In 1993, the Council expanded its scope to include projects that involved Taiwan and Hong Kong.

By 1994, the ACC recognised its successes in Australia as being a dramatic increase in Chinese language skills and training, a major growth in business links, and the presence of many more researchers with China expertise. It noted that its achievements in China included the growth of institutional links, the spread of Australian studies, and the number of Chinese studying in Australia. In this context, the Council sharpened its focus to areas that were of economic and commercial benefit to Australia. To this end, its goal in China was:

… disseminating an image of Australia as a technologically sophisticated, multicultural, open and liberal society increasingly oriented towards Asia.”

Over the years, the ACC has recognized its success in Australia as a significant increase in Chinese language skills and training, a major growth in business links, and the presence of many more researchers with China expertise. It noted that its achievements in China included the growth of institutional links, the spread of Australian studies, and the number of Chinese studying in Australia. In this context, the ACC sharpened its focus to areas that were of economic and commercial benefit to Australia. To this end, its goal in China was:

“… to disseminate an image of Australia as a technologically sophisticated, multicultural, open and liberal society increasingly oriented towards Asia.”
This emphasis continued under the next Chair, Stuart Simson, media figure and then director of Simson Media Pty Ltd, who was appointed in April 1997. After a 1997 review of the Australian Studies in China Program, it was agreed that Australian studies should remain a Council priority, and educational, academic, and business exchanges continued. Following years of ACC support, in April 1999 the team at Suzhou University, led by Wang Guofu, published the Macquarie English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary, which Foreign Minister Alexander Downer launched in Beijing that July. One inventive project that drew on the increasing ability to circulate information digitally in China, was the China-Australia Electronic Information Centre (CAEIC). Based at the National Library of China, the Centre opened in 1995 and ultimately had ten computers, servers, and a collection of CD-ROMs that stored information about Australia. The CAEIC was remotely accessible by researchers at Australian studies centres across China.

In order to recognise the range of significant achievements in Australia-China relations, the ACC established awards in a range of fields. In 1996, the inaugural translation prize was awarded to Hu Wenzhong (for Patrick White’s Voss and Tree of Man, and other publications); Huang Yanshen (for Miles Franklin’s My Brilliant Career); and Li Yao (for Alex Miller’s The Ancestor Game). In 1999, the inaugural Australia-China Council Awards went to four Australians (Dr Albert Mau, Professor Colin Mackerras, Professor Stephen FitzGerald, and Brooks Wilson AM) and four Chinese (Professor Jiang Zafang, His Excellency Zhu Qizhen, Professor Hu Wenzhong, and Qin Xiao). In 2000, one book prize for best original work was awarded to Zhang Wei and Deng Tianying for The Media in Australia and one to Xiamen University for translating a journal about the Australian economy after the Asian economic crisis. In 2002, Australia-China Council Awards were presented to all of China’s post-1972 ambassadors to Australia and the translator Professor Huang Yuanshen (then president of China’s National Association of Australian Studies). That year, a book prize was awarded to Professor Du Xuezeng of Beijing Foreign Studies University for his original work Australian Language and Culture. In 2014, Australia–China Achievement Awards were presented to the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, Bridestowe Estate in Tasmania, and Professor Max Lu from the University of Queensland, for enhancing Australia–China ties in the arts, entrepreneurship, and education, respectively.
In 2005, I was a recipient of a General Funding Grant. It enabled me to travel to a number of cities in China to study papercutting. The trip had a profound effect both in my professional and personal development.

During my time in the capital, Beijing, I became acquainted with a foundry owner named Li Gang. In the following years, he would assist me in translating my papercuts into stainless steel sculptures. This led to an exhibition at Gallery 4A in Sydney’s Chinatown. Since this time, my sculptures have been commissioned for a number of buildings including The Darwin Convention Centre, The Opposite House in Beijing and, recently, a freestanding sculpture in the Brisbane Central Business District.

…I have contributed to artistic events in Australia, China and the United States of America. This includes exhibitions in the ISCP New York, The Qing Tong Museum in China and the Art Gallery of South Australia. My artwork is also held in a number of institutional collections such as the National Gallery of Australia, Parliament House and The Australian War Memorial.  

Pamela See, papercutting artist
剪纸艺术家薛美玲

……我为澳大利亚、中国和美国的艺术活动贡献了我的创作。这包括纽约的国际工作室和策展计划、中国青铜博物馆和南澳美术馆的展览。我的作品也被一些机构收藏，如澳大利亚立家美术馆、国会大厦和澳大利亚战争纪念馆。
In 2003, with the paediatrician and former Australian of the Year Dr John Yu as Chair, the Council launched the Alice Tay Human Rights Award, in honour of former ACC member Professor Alice Erh-soon Tay, who was a legal scholar and president of the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. The inaugural winner was Dr Xiaoyuan Shang, and later recipients were Professor Anita Chan (2004), Professor Sean Cooney (2008), and Professor Sarah Biddulph (2009).

In September 2006, Emeritus Professor Mark Wainwright, former Vice Chancellor of the University of New South Wales, began his term as Chair of the ACC. During Professor Wainwright’s tenure, the Council strengthened its interest in promoting science. The Australian Studies in China Program remained the key means of increasing awareness and understanding of contemporary Australia in Chinese universities.

To celebrate the Council’s 30th anniversary in 2008, a further round of ACC medallions was presented for achievements in key fields. The recipients included Wang Xingjuan, Dr John Yu, Theodore M.H. Huang, Professor Wang Guofu, Dr Jocelyn Chey, Dr Jeffrey Min-Hsin Chen, Li Yao, and Dr Mabel Lee. In 2008, Chen Hong was awarded a book prize for Australian Literary Criticism and Dou Kun a translation prize for An Australian in China by G.H. Morrison.

Warwick Smith, a parliamentarian, ombudsman, and financier, was appointed Chair in September 2011 — a position he currently holds. Under his stewardship, the ACC has continued to enhance Australia–China relations and is entering its fifth decade as an integral part of this dynamic. One notable ACC-funded project was the oral history series Beyond the Cables: Australian Ambassadors to China 1972–2012, with research completed by the National Library of Australia and launched in December 2012.

This book is structured around the ACC’s 2014–18 funding priorities of economic diplomacy, arts and culture, education, and Australian studies in China. The 2018–2022 Strategic Plan sees the inclusion of a new priority: sports diplomacy. During the 40 years of its history, the Council has funded over 2,600 projects at a value of more than $23 million; regrettably it is only possible in this book to discuss a few of these endeavours.


2006年9月，新南威尔士大学前校长马克·温赖特名誉教授开始担任ACC主席。温赖特教授任职期间，理事会加强了科学的促进。在华澳大利亚研究项目仍然是促成中国高校对当代澳大利亚深入认识和理解的重要手段。

2008年，为庆祝理事会成立30周年，又颁发了一轮ACC奖章，表彰在关键领域取得的成就。获奖者包括王行娟、余森美博士、黄茂雄、王国富教授、梅卓琳博士、陈明信博士、李尧和陈顺圻博士。同年陈弘因其《澳大利亚文学批评》而被授予书籍奖，窦坤以翻译莫理循的《一个澳大利亚人在中国》而摘取了翻译奖。

国会议员、监察专员和金融家史伟立于2011年9月被任命为ACC主席，且目前仍担任这一职务。在他的领导下，ACC继续加强澳中关系，并于不断发展变化的澳中关系进入第五个十年之际，成为其不可或缺的一部分。ACC资助的一个引人注目的项目是口述历史系列“异乡来鸿——澳大利亚驻华大使1972—2012”，该项目由澳大利亚国家图书馆完成，并于2012年12月面世。

本书围绕ACC在2014—2018年度在华经济外交、艺术文化、教育和澳大利亚研究的优先资助项目编写而成。2018—2022年战略计划将体育外交列为新的优先事项。在其不惑之年，理事会已资助了2600多个项目，价值超过2300万澳元；美中不足的是，本书只能涉及我们所付出的努力的一小部分，难免有遗珠之憾。
In 1986, as a parliamentarian from Tasmania in my first term, I was selected to visit China as part of the first ever Australian political exchange parliamentary delegation to China. This visit not only sparked my lifelong interest in China, but also helped in establishing great networks and friendships, which to this day endure. Since that early period, I have been aware of the ACC and its importance as an institution in the Australia–China relationship. As I forged a post-political career in business, I also appreciated the important role the ACC played in promoting economic diplomacy between the two countries. I was, therefore, honoured to be asked to Chair the ACC in 2011 — a role in which I continue.

By 1972, with the establishment of formal relations, exports to China had grown to nearly $63 million, and by 1978 — the year the ACC was established by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser — it was almost ten times this amount at around $581 million. In 2016, exports of goods and services to China were valued at approximately $93 billion, with total trade at around $155 billion — making China Australia’s number one trading partner; Australian investment in China had reached $87.9 billion. The story of Chinese investment in Australia is equally as impressive: by 2016, it had grown to $87.2 billion. The China–Australia Free Trade Agreement, signed in 2015, is seen as the jewel in the crown of the economic relationship between both countries.

The Council’s role in building enduring and long-term business relationships, either directly or indirectly through channels such as arts and culture, education, sports exchanges, and the Australian studies centres in China, is an important story that needs telling. It is this deeper and richer relationship with China and its post-1978 history that makes the ACC such an important institution for both countries.

The Hon. Warwick Smith AM
Council Chair 2011–Present

史伟立先生, 理事会主席 (2011年至今), 澳大利亚员佐勋章获得者 (AM)
ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY
While the ACC’s current focus is on economic diplomacy — the acts of promoting diversity, growth and innovation in Australia’s trade and investment relationship with China — a wide range of past activities relating to commerce can be viewed as fitting into this topic.

In 1979, China was already regarded as a major trading partner, with long-term growth seen in exports of wheat, sugar, and iron ore, and the hope to diversify in the future. Only 4,000 Chinese tourists visited Australia that year. In May 1980 — the same month that Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Li Xiannian visited Australia and signed an agreement on co-operation in science and technology — Blainey, FitzGerald, and Chey visited China, where, among other things, they met with Vice-Premier Zhao Ziyang and discussed possible co-operation in agricultural science.

Some of the most successful manifestations of the ACC’s early economic diplomacy were the rounds of journalist exchanges. In 1979, the Council brought out two groups of journalists to Australia. The participants in the second group, led by Jiang Muyue, were all from the People’s Daily, and they met with staff at Melbourne’s The Age newspaper. This partnership was instrumental in establishing the China Daily, China’s first daily English-language newspaper, and its first editor, Liu Zunqi, visited Melbourne in 1981. John Lawrence of The Age spent six months in Beijing as part of team of foreign journalists who were providing expert information to local staff. The Council supported such exchanges as a means of enhancing the movement of information between the two countries.

ACC’s early economic diplomacy was most successful with rounds of journalist exchanges. In 1979, the Council sent two groups of journalists to Australia. The second group was led by Jiang Muyue and all members were from the People’s Daily. They met with staff at Melbourne’s The Age newspaper. This partnership helped establish China Daily, China’s first daily English-language newspaper, and its first editor, Liu Zunqi, visited Melbourne in 1981. John Lawrence of The Age spent six months in Beijing as part of a team of foreign journalists who were providing expert information to local staff. The Council supported such exchanges as a means of enhancing the movement of information between the two countries.

Suzanne Baker was a co-recipient with Bob Kingsbury of the ACC’s media award for her documentary The Human Face of China in 1980. She is with Gough Whitlam at the launch in 1981. (NAA: A6180, 12/1/81/4.)

The Council noted in its 1981 annual report that:

The relaxation in China’s straight-backed political and economic ideology has fostered contacts in Australia on many fronts.13

In 1981 it was noted by the ACC that: “中国刻板的政治和经济意识形态的放松促进了澳大利亚与中国的许多层面的接触。”13

Suzanne Baker was a co-recipient with Bob Kingsbury of the ACC’s media award for her documentary The Human Face of China in 1980. She is with Gough Whitlam at the launch in 1981. (NAA: A6180, 12/1/81/4.)
Zhang Ciyun
Canberra Times exchange journalist, 1982

张慈誊, 坎培拉时报交换记者, 1982

As a Chinese journalist visiting Canberra for the first time, I find television one of the most fascinating things in the national capital.

Despite a packed itinerary arranged by The Canberra Times, where I have stayed as an observer for the past seven weeks, I have arranged five or six hours a day in front of a small black-and-white set in my flat, entertained, amused, excited, entranced and sometimes puzzled and frustrated.14

“作为一名首次访问堪培拉的中国记者，我发现电视是这个国家的首都最吸引我的事物之一。尽管《堪培拉时报》为我安排了一个紧凑的为期七周的行程便于我参观学习, 但我每天仍然挤出五六个小时耗在公寓里的一台黑白电视机前, 我为之欢喜、雀跃、兴奋、着迷, 有时也感到困惑和沮丧。”14

The Hon. Tony Street
Foreign Minister, 1980–83

托尼·斯特里特议员, 1980—1983年澳大利亚外交部长

To see free market forces allowed to operate in China, to see great readiness to expand business with the world, to ‘First feed the people, then build the country’ can give us great heart.15

“看到自由市场的力量得以在中国发挥作用, 看到与世界拓展业务的热情意愿, 看到‘先立民而后立国’的理念, 这一切都让我们充满信心。”15
In September 1985, three trainees from Gansu returned home after a fourteen-month training program in the Australian sheep industry. Not only did they learn experimental techniques to improve the efficiency of sheep farming, the project demonstrated how well-administered and thoroughly planned training programs in Australia could be of benefit to Chinese industry.

Australian journalists also enjoyed the opportunity to visit China. As part of a delegation of economics journalists in December 1984, Barrie Dunstan of The Melbourne Herald remarked “You can’t understand China until you visit it. The pace of change in the economic sphere is really quite fantastic”. In 1985, the Council supported the economist Lawrence Xin Luolin on a year-long fellowship at the University of Adelaide. His host, Dr Chris Findlay, noted the exchange “will enable a Chinese perspective to be given in policy discussions on such vital areas as Australia’s iron and steel trade links with China, as well as supplying more concrete detail on the economic aspects of China’s open door policy”.

1985年9月，三名甘肃学员在澳大利亚牧羊业接受了为期14个月的培训后回国。他们不仅学到了提高养羊效率的实验技术，还证明了澳大利亚管理完善、计划周密的培训计划对中国同行业的帮助。

澳大利亚记者也有机会访问中国。1984年12月，作为一个经济记者代表团的成员，《墨尔本先驱报》的巴里·邓斯坦说：“只有访问中国，才能了解中国。中国经济领域的变化速度真的很快”。1985年，理事会支持经济学家辛罗林在阿德莱德大学学习了一年。邀请人克里斯·芬德利博士指出，这次交流“将使澳中两国在钢铁贸易关系等重要领域的政策讨论中，注入中方的声音，并就中国的经济对外开放政策提供更具体细节”。
The ACC’s wholistic approach to forging productive and resilient links between Australia and China was encapsulated by Council member and Qantas Chief Executive John Menadue in a 1987 speech at Griffith University:

The communications cycle starts with language which creates understanding, which in turn leads, hopefully, to economic success.

Language skills are more than just an aid in negotiations of trade agreements as was often the case in the past. They are tools for getting direct access to market information opportunities, designing products and services and operating successfully right across the business spectrum.

In his letter to the Foreign Minister accompanying the 1993–94 annual report, Stuart Harris noted “the emergence of China as a major economic and political power has gone much more quickly than originally envisaged, and its significance has already exceeded that anticipated at that time”. In this post-Cold War climate, the Council’s role in cultivating understanding of China in Australia, and in China depicting Australia as an advanced multicultural liberal society, was as important as ever. Journalist exchanges continued, with the Council sponsoring foreign editors from Australian metropolitan newspapers to visit major Chinese cities in November 1997.

Chair Stuart Harris and Deputy Chair Ross Garnaut at the ACC’s 53rd meeting.
In 2003, to mark the 25th anniversary of its establishment, the Council produced a guide to Chinese-language publishing and translating. Not just a tool for export-oriented companies, it recognised the dynamic way in which the Chinese language was evolving (it was already the second-most used language in Australia) and sought to facilitate the production and circulation of high-quality translated materials for Australia’s Sinophone population. This reflected the new situation in which China was more than just a country to our north; it was now an established and thriving diverse cultural presence within Australia.

As China’s economy continued to grow, even withstanding the Global Financial Crisis of 2007–08, the Australian economy’s ongoing prosperity remained closely linked to it. Having participated in the inaugural High-Level Dialogue in Beijing in 2014, the ACC co-funded the Australia China Business Council’s 2014 Australia China Trade Report, which made observations about post-mining boom trade opportunities and the growth in agribusiness.

2003年，为纪念成立25周年，理事会编撰了一本中文出版和翻译指南。这本指南不仅仅是出口公司的工具书，它还论及中国语言发展的最新动态（中文已经是澳大利亚第二大常用语言），并寻求为澳大利亚的华语用户制作和分发高质量的翻译材料。这反映了一个新的局面，那就是，中国不仅仅是位于我国北面的一个国家，现在她已成为澳大利亚国内一个成熟繁荣的多元文化的存在。

即使在2007—2008年的全球金融危机中，澳大利亚经济仍持续繁荣，这与中国经济的持续增长密切相关。ACC参加了2014年在北京举行的首届高级别对话，共同资助了澳大利亚中国工商委员会的《2015年澳大利亚—中国贸易报告》，该报告就矿业繁荣后的贸易机会和农业企业增长发表了意见。
In 1989–90, Robert Boundy received $20,000 to introduce the sport of lawn bowls to China. Here he explains the lawn’s root system to Shi Anhai, Vice-Mayor of Guangzhou.

1989—1990年，罗伯特·邦迪获得2万澳元用于向中国介绍草地滚球运动。图为他在向广州市副市长石安海介绍草坪根系。
In 2002, all of China’s post-1972 ambassadors to Australia received Australia-China Council awards. Here they are with David Sadlier, ACC member (second from left); David Irvine, Australian Ambassador to China (fifth from right); and John Yu, ACC Chair (fourth from right).

2002年，1972年以后的历任澳大利亚驻华大使共同获得澳中理事会奖。图为他们和ACC成员戴维·萨德尔（左二），澳大利亚驻华大使艾大伟（右五），ACC主席余森美（右四）。


新华社代表团参观维多利亚的羊毛处理中心。NAA: A6180, 26/3/85/2.
ABOVE
A young acrobat trains with a visiting coach from the Nanjing Acrobatic Troupe in 1985. Photo by Garry Woods and courtesy of Circus Oz.

1985年，一名年轻的杂技演员和来自南京杂技团的客座教练一起训练。图片摄影：加里·伍兹；由澳大利亚马戏团提供。

RIGHT
Li Xinyi, Nicole Bradtke (née Provis), Pat Cash, and Liu Shuhua at the inaugural Australia–China Tennis Challenge, which Australia won. NAA: A6180, 11/12/86/3.

李欣怡、妮可·布拉克（娘家姓普罗维斯）、帕特·卡什，及刘淑华在首届澳大利亚—中国网球挑战赛上，澳方获胜。NAA: A6180, 11/12/86/3.
LEFT
Archibald Prize-winning artist Guy Maestri at work during the 'Hard Sleeper' exchange project of 2010. Photo courtesy of Catherine Croll.

阿奇博奖获得者, 艺术家盖伊·马埃斯特里在2010年交流项目 “硬卧”中工作。图片由凯瑟琳·克罗尔提供。

ABOVE
Zhang Yiqiu, with the help of Wang Shiqiu (both of the China Dancers Association), teaches ballet to students in Sydney.

张忆秋在王实秋 (两位均为中国舞蹈家协会会员) 的帮助下在悉尼向学生教授芭蕾。
RIGHT
June Smith and Tan Xiangjin digitising the National Library of Australia's Chinese resources, 1980.

1980年, 琼·史密斯和谭祥金将澳大利亚国家图书馆的中国资源数字化。

BELOW

1994年, 北京, AFS（美国战地服务团）澳大利亚青年学者团在中国的获奖者。
LEFT
Council member and Australian of the Year, pioneering heart surgeon Victor Chang shares his knowledge with Xue Ganxing (surgeon, left) and Hu Xiaoqin (anaesthetist, right) during their ACC-supported visit to Australia in 1984.

BELOW
Above

Former Ambassador Frances Adamson, Professor David Walker, Sebastian Li, and Joseph Graves at a performance of Australian play Cosi by Peking University’s Drama Troupe in 2013.

2013年，前驻华大使孙芳安、大卫·沃克教授、李实和约瑟夫·格雷夫斯先生观看北大剧社演出的澳大利亚戏剧《燃烧的疯人院》。

Right

Ambassador Jan Adams with Australian and Chinese students sponsored by FASIC at the Australian Studies Conference in Guangzhou, China, in November 2016.

2016年11月，驻华大使安思捷和在华澳大利亚研究会资助的澳中两国学生在广州的澳大利亚研究会议上。
ABOVE
Participants from the 2013 FASIC conference 'Australia's China/China's Australia: Past, Present and Future' at Peking.

2013年，在北京举行的在华澳大利亚研究会“澳大利亚的中国/中国的澳大利亚：过去、现在和未来”与会者。

RIGHT
Translators from Inner Mongolia Normal University and FASIC staff at the launch of an Indigenous book translation series at the Australian Embassy in Beijing during NAIDOC Week in 2016.

2016年，在澳大利亚原住民岛民纪念周，内蒙古师范大学的翻译者与在华澳大利亚研究的工作人员在澳大利亚驻北京大使馆参加中文译本土著澳大利亚故事丛书的发布会。
The diversifying nature of Australia and China’s economic links has been a focus of the ACC in recent years. Distinct fields of endeavour include: the Australia-China Fashion Connection, through which the Fashion Council WA has promoted Australian designers and brands in China; RMIT’s research on urban agricultural innovation; the University of South Australia’s forum for key tourism stakeholders from both countries; and Monash University’s investigation of ways to encourage Chinese tourists to venture beyond Australia’s urban centres.

The work of Australian fashion designers ae’lkemi and 33 POETS at Beijing’s Mercedes Benz Fashion Week, 2017. Photos courtesy of Fashion Council WA.

澳大利亚和中国的经济联系的多样化一直是ACC近年来关注的焦点。特色领域包括：澳中时尚团体，通过该团体，西澳大利亚州时尚理事会在推广了澳大利亚设计师和品牌;皇家墨尔本理工大学对都市农业创新的研究；南澳大利亚大学为两国旅游重要利益攸关方举办论坛；和莫纳什大学研究如何鼓励中国游客到澳洲城市以外的地方旅游探险。
I first went to China in February 1977. I led the first group of Australian theatre artists to go to China in 1978 and, as Artistic Director of Playbox Theatre, in the following years brought a number of Chinese performance troupes to Australia. Almost nothing went from Australia to China mostly because China was beginning the process of opening itself up to the world, suitable venues were scarce, and funding from both sides almost non-existent.

In 1985, I took up the position of Cultural Counsellor at the Australian Embassy in Beijing, where I worked for three wonderful, creative years. I got to travel across the country observing the new blossoming of 'A Hundred Flowers' in arts and culture. China was hungry for new creative experiences and forms from abroad.

Since the mid-1980s, the growth of cultural exchange programs between Australia and China has reflected so many positive elements:

- China’s growing confidence, sophistication, and international outlook
- changes in the pattern of Chinese government support for the arts and projection of so-called soft power through very strategic and successful cultural diplomacy
- the extraordinary rush to develop cultural infrastructure across the country in new performing arts centres, public and private visual arts galleries, libraries and museums
- the development of commercial touring opportunities.

The ACC now receives applications for support way beyond its limited capacity to fund, and while corporate sponsorship is sometimes forthcoming, it often waits for the government stamp of approval.

Of course, our traditions and histories are very different, which makes cultural and people-to-people exchange even more important as a means of learning about the other and helping to smooth the inevitable bumps in the political relationship. Culture is close to ideology, which occasionally can present challenges and restrictions on what is acceptable for presentation. Artists make the very best ambassadors because they address these challenges from the heart, with deep commitment and curiosity, and without seeking transactional and commercial benefit.

For over two hundred years, we have looked to Europe and North American capitals for our cultural sources and resources. I look forward to the day when no major Australian festival, arts centre or state art gallery would think of appointing an artistic director or head of programming unless they also had a broad exposure to Chinese and other Asian performing and/or visual arts.

1985年,我在澳大利亚驻华大使馆担任文化参赞,在那里工作了三年,那是充满创造力的三年。我到全国各地旅行,观看文艺百花齐放的新气象,中国渴望从国外获得新的创作经验和形式。

自20世纪80年代中期以来,澳中文化交流项目的发展反映了许多积极因素:

- 中国日益增强的信心、日益成熟的对外交流方式和国际视野
- 中国政府转变对艺术的支持模式,通过非常有战略性的、成功的文化外交投射软实力
- 中国大力发展文化基础设施,全国各地新的表演艺术中心、公共的和私人的视觉艺术画廊、图书馆和博物馆如雨后春笋涌起
- 开发商业旅游机会

ACC现在收到的资助申请远远超出了其有限的供资能力,虽然有时会得到企业赞助,但也往往要等待政府的批准。

当然,我们的传统和历史有很大的不同,这使得文化和人与人之间的交流越发重要,这是相互学习的一种方式,有助于缓和政治关系中不可避免的摩擦。文化与意识形态密切相关,它偶尔也会提出挑战,对什么是可接受的表达方式做出限制。艺术家是最优秀的大使,这因为他们从内心深处迎接这些挑战,他们有着深刻的献身精神和求知欲,而不是追名逐利。

两百多年来,我们一直在欧洲和北美大都会寻找我们的文化资源。我期待有朝一日,澳大利亚各大艺术节、艺术中心或国家美术馆在任命艺术总监或节目负责人的时候,除非他们也广泛接触中国和其他亚洲表演艺术及视觉艺术,否则便不予考虑。
ARTS AND CULTURE
艺术与文化
ABOVE

Breaker Morant was the first Australian feature film sold to China. It was released in December 1982 to coincide with the tenth anniversary of diplomatic relations between Australia and China. Actor Jack Thompson with Zhou Zhongliang (Chinese Consul, Sydney), Matthew Carroll (producer), and Jocelyn Chey.

NAA: A6180, 13/12/82/4.

《驯马手莫兰特》是引进的第一部澳大利亚电影，于1982年12月上映，恰逢澳中建交10周年。图为演员杰克·汤普森和周忠良（中国驻悉尼领事）、马修·卡罗尔（制片人）、梅卓琳。

NAA: A6180, 13/12/82/4.

RIGHT

One of the paintings Chinese artist Huang Yongyu completed during his ACC-sponsored visit to Australia in 1981.

中国画家黄永玉在ACC赞助下于1981年访澳。图为在此期间完成的其中一幅画作。

The Council noted in its 1982–83 annual report that:

It is not the task of the Council to foster an uncritical attitude towards China: its aim is to foster understanding in the widest sense. 20

Encouraging practitioners in the arts and culture has been one of the most identifiable parts of the ACC’s grant program over the past 40 years. While the current emphasis is on giving Chinese audiences the opportunity to appreciate and connect with Australian arts and creative industries, with the aim of building closer and broader cultural and artistic partnerships, there have also been many examples of Chinese visitors to Australia leaving creative legacies. Artistic and cultural exchange can generate deep appreciation and curiosity, even when linguistic barriers are present, and are a potent means to connect with large audiences. The ACC has a rich history of promoting such exchanges.

While the ACC has supported Australia’s top ballet troupes and symphony orchestras to tour China over the past 40 years, it has also helped many Chinese artists, performers, and groups visit here. The earliest such example was the Fukien Puppet Theatre troupe’s visit in 1979: its members first attended a conference on puppetry in Hobart and were then presented by Carrillo Gantner at Melbourne’s Playbox Theatre. Because of the success of the Melbourne shows, he was asked to take them on to Sydney and Canberra.

The acclaimed artist Huang Yongyu visited Australia for three weeks in December 1981. He took this opportunity to work in the Australian landscape: an exhibition of his sketches was shown in Beijing in early 1982, and a painting of his was included on the cover of the Council’s 1981–82 annual report. In 1989, the ACC supported the Museum of Chinese Australian History to show an exhibition of Huang’s work.

在过去40年里，鼓励艺术和文化领域的从业人员一直是ACC资助计划中最引人注目的部分之一。为了建立更紧密、更广泛的文化和艺术伙伴关系，目前理事会的关注重点是让中国观众有机会欣赏和接触澳大利亚的艺术和创意产业，同时过去也有很多中国访客在澳大利亚留下他们的创作足迹。艺术和文化交流可以产生深刻的欣赏和好奇，即使是语言障碍，也是与广大观众沟通的有力手段。ACC在促进这种交流方面有着丰富的历史。

在过去40年里，ACC一直支持澳大利亚顶级芭蕾舞团和交响乐团到中国巡回演出，同时也帮助了许多中国艺术家、演员和团体来澳访问。最早的例子是1979年福建木偶剧团的访问：剧团成员首先在霍巴特参加了一个木偶大会，然后由甘德瑞承办，在墨尔本的玩具箱剧院演出。墨尔本的演出大获成功，悉尼和堪培拉也先后发出演出邀约。

One of the poems Oodgeroo wrote was:

China...Woman

September 17, 1984

High peaked mountains
Stand out against the sky-line
The great Wall
Twines itself
Around and over them,
Like my Rainbow Serpent,
Groaning her way,
Through ancient rocks. 22

China worked a great miracle in her.
She had not written any poetry for years. Within forty-eight hours of arriving in Shanghai a light began to shine in her eyes. She began to sparkle: she bubbled with excitement.21

“中国在她身上创造了巨大的奇迹。她多年没有写诗了。抵达上海四十八小时后，她的眼睛开始发亮。她开始兴奋起来，她兴奋得冒泡了。”

1984年9月至10月，诗人奥赭鲁·努纳库(原名凯丝·沃克)在ACC赞助下访问了中国。当时与她同行的曼宁·克拉克教授在回顾旅游团每个成员对中国的反应时说道：“

1981年，澳中两国电影业首次直接接触。图为影星张瑜(中)和达式常(右)受邀作为其中一份子，与“本地居民”亲切会面。NAA: A6180, 10/6/81/17.

奥赭鲁的其中一首诗写道：

中国……女性

(1984年9月17日)

在那遥远的地平线上
耸立着高高群山。
长城
曲折蜿蜒
缠绕着这万岭山
犹如我们的七彩蛇，
一路呻吟着，
穿行在古老的岩石间。22
In 1985, the ACC contributed significant funding to a mural painting program organised by Multicultural Arts Victoria. Two Chinese artists, Shang Dezhou and Luo Zhijian, spent two months painting a large mural on the side of Melbourne’s Queen Victoria Market — an important centre for local multicultural communities. The artists also held an exhibition of their paintings and ran several workshops for art students and the public. This began a relationship that involves an ongoing series of artistic exchanges.

1985年，ACC为“维多利亚多元文化艺术”组织的壁画项目提供了大量资金。两位中国艺术家，尚德周和雒志俭花了两个月的时间，在墨尔本维多利亚女王市场（当地多元文化社区的一个重要中心）画了一幅大型壁画。艺术家们还举办了画展，并为艺术专业的学生和公众举办了几个讲习班。由此开启了一段关系，涉及一系列艺术交流。
It was in the mid-1980s that Australian circus arts and acrobatics were boosted by a series of exchanges. The Playbox Theatre received funding to bring leading members of the renowned Nanjing Acrobatic Troupe to Albury-Wodonga for three months to train members of local troupes. Reflecting on this initial contact and its legacy in Australia, as it was the first in several exchanges — including Australian groups visiting China — Carrillo Gantner said it has utterly transformed Australian acrobatics, circus [and physical skills]. It led directly to the establishment of the National Institute of Circus Arts in Melbourne, it led to putting Circus Oz and the [Flying Fruit Fly Circus] on the map and changing the nature of their performance and the acts they did. 23

“这彻底改变了澳大利亚杂技、马戏(包括身体技巧), 它直接催生了墨尔本国家马戏艺术学院的成立, 造就了澳洲马戏团和飞果蝇马戏团的登场,改变了他们表演的本质和动作。” 23

Images from the Nanjing Project, a multi-year collaboration between Australian and Chinese acrobats and circus artists. Photos and archive material courtesy of Circus Oz.

澳大利亚马戏艺术和杂技是在20世纪80年代中期通过一系列交流而得到发展的。玩具箱剧院获得资助，将南京著名杂技团的主要成员带到奥尔伯里-沃东加，为期三个月，培训当地剧团成员。因为这是澳中艺术团体互访的开路先锋，甘德瑞回顾了这一切试莺啼及其在澳大利亚留下的遗产，他写道：
The ACC helped promote China’s booming contemporary art scene in Australia. It supported artists to attend the opening of the avant-garde Mao Goes Pop: China Post-1989 at the Museum of Contemporary Art Australia, and contributed funding for two artists and a curator to attend the Queensland Art Gallery’s Third Asia Pacific Triennial of Contemporary Art in 1999–2000. Participating pioneering video artist Zhang Peili had work shown at the earlier Mao Goes Pop exhibition, and the ACC provided funding for his show at the ANU’s Australian Centre on China in the World in 2016.

Zhou Xiaoping is another artist whose career has intersected with the ACC on several occasions. Born in China and now based in Melbourne, he first visited Australia in 1988 and has spent time in Indigenous communities in Arnhem Land and the Kimberley. Building on these close associations, Zhou’s oeuvre depicts a unique perspective on Indigenous Australia. In 2003, the ACC supported his From China to Arnhem Land project, and in 2017 contributed to his retrospective Dialogues with the Dreaming: The Art of Zhou Xiaoping in Australia, which showed in Beijing, Chengdu, and Nanjing.
1998年ACC支持了麦书菲策划的《面对面: 台湾当代艺术》，此展为澳大利亚最早的台湾当代艺术展览之一。随后，ACC也帮助促进了澳洲本土与台湾的联系。2009年，策展人兼活动家琼·孟丹先生访问了台湾，以提升澳大利亚本土艺术的知名度。最近，2016年和2017年，来自澳大利亚北部地区的音乐厂牌Skinnyfish的本土音乐家访问了台湾，与阿美族和布农族的艺术家合作并演出。

After supporting Face to Face: Contemporary Art from Taiwan in 1998, curated by Sophie McIntyre, and one of the earliest exhibitions in Australia of contemporary art from Taiwan, the ACC has also helped facilitate connections between Indigenous Australia and Taiwan. In 2009, the curator and activist Djon Mundine visited Taiwan to raise the profile of Australian Indigenous art. More recently, in 2016 and 2017, Indigenous musicians from the Northern Territory’s Skinnyfish Music label visited Taiwan, where they worked with artists from, and performed in Amis and Bunun communities.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP

Peter Gardiner’s drawing of a pagoda, created during the ‘Hard Sleeper’ exchange project of 2010. Photo courtesy of Catherine Croll.

Darren Narul of B2M (Bathurst 2 Melville) performing with Amis singer Tenmoy at the Amis Rice Harvest Festival, Taiwan, 2017. Photo courtesy of Louise Partos.

彼得·加德纳在2010年交流项目“硬卧”中绘制一座佛塔。图片由凯瑟琳·克罗尔提供。

2017年，B2M乐队（全名“从巴瑟斯特岛到梅尔维尔岛”乐队）的达伦·纳鲁在台湾的阿美族丰年祭上和阿美族歌手同台表演。图片由路易丝·帕托斯提供。
In 1972, Australians knew little about the country with a population even then 60 times greater than theirs, and Chinese knew more about Albania than they did about Australia. While governments quickly got on with developing official relations, the ACC made it its mission to foster people-to-people links and educational exchanges. There was a grant for the development of the first Chinese-language textbooks to be used in Queensland schools. There was a book gift to the first Australian studies centre in China at Anhui University.

Forty years later, we can be modestly proud of our achievements. The numbers of Australians in China, and Chinese in Australia, continue to grow with the expansion of business, tourism, and education links. Chinese Australians have reached distinguished positions in academia, the arts, media, and government. Yet, because China is now so much more important to Australia’s future in diplomatic and trade terms, there is still much more to be done. The younger generation is more accepting of the importance of Australia’s relationship with China, but in regional and rural areas, and among the older generation, there are still remnants of a Cold War mentality.

1972年，澳大利亚人对这个人口比他们多60倍的国家知之甚少，而中国人对澳大利亚还不如对阿尔巴尼亚了解得多。在各国政府迅速发展官方关系的同时，ACC把促进民间联系和教育交流作为其使命。包括为昆士兰学校开发第一批中文教科书提供资助，赠书给设立在安徽大学的中国首家澳洲研究中心。

四十年后，我们可以为自己的成就而自豪。随着商业、旅游和教育联系的扩大，在华的澳大利亚人和在澳大利亚的中国人不断增加。澳洲华人在学术界、艺术界、传媒界和政界都有杰出的地位。然而，由于中国现在在外交和贸易方面对澳大利亚的未来越发重要，所以仍需努力。年轻一代越来越认识到澳洲关系的重要性，但在某些地区和农村，老一辈人仍然存在冷战思维的残余。
EDUCATION

教育
No matter which government has been in power or which particular direction the Chair wished to direct the Council, education has always been at the centre of the ACC's mission. The importance of developing knowledge and fostering skills — in Australia and in China — has been embedded to some extent in nearly all activities and exchanges. The Council's earliest grants were to prove remarkably prescient.

I first became aware of the ACC in 1979 after the Council agreed to support my further study at the Central Academy of Fine Arts, Beijing. The previous year the Academy had re-opened after the Cultural Revolution and I became part of the first intake of foreign students. The period of applied learning at the art Academy was transformational.

As my career unfolded, I received further support from the ACC, working as an interpreter and guide for Chinese delegations to Australia, and through professional development and exhibition grants in my capacity as Curator at the Museum of Chinese Australian History, Melbourne, and later the Powerhouse Museum (Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences), Sydney.

I remain in contact with former students from the Central Academy of Fine Art, now scattered throughout the world, and over the course of the past 30-odd years have established a wide network of friends and colleagues working in the art and museum worlds in China and elsewhere.24

Dr Claire Roberts

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墨尔本大学文化与传播学院艺术史助理教授罗清奇

我第一次知道ACC是在1979年，我获得理事会资助去北京中央美术学院深造之后。此前一年，“文化大革命”刚结束，学院重新开放，我成为第一批外国留学生中的一员。在该院的学习经历是我在一个转型期。

在我此后的职业生涯中，我继续得到了ACC的支持。我担任中国赴澳代表团的翻译和导游，并以澳大利亚历史博物馆策展人的身份获得专业发展和展览资助，后来又在悉尼的应用艺术和科学博物馆的分馆动力博物馆工作。

我仍然与中央美术学院的同学们保持联系，他们现在分散在世界各地。在过去的三十多年里，我建立了一个广泛的朋友和同事关系网，遍布中国和世界各地的艺术馆和博物馆。24
Beyond facilitating educational exchanges in Australia and China, the Council’s programs extended to library skills. In the early 1980s, Tan Xiangjin of the National Central Library in Beijing undertook a two-year exchange at the National Library of Australia, where he learnt about digitising library records.

Two innovative ACC-supported educational texts were published in 1985. Having received Council support over several years, Griffith University published *Hanyü 1* in January. By mid-1986, it had sold nearly 3,000 copies and was being used at 37 schools (and even by international students at Hong Kong Polytechnic).

To celebrate the first anniversary of direct air links between Australia and China, which began in November 1984, the Council contributed to *China in Change* — a collection of case studies, news articles, audio cassettes, images, and a VHS tape — published by Qantas with the assistance of the Curriculum Development Centre in Canberra and the State Commission of Education in Beijing. The kit used the examples of eight families in reform-era China to illustrate the accelerated pace of change and how it was affecting everyday life there. It was distributed to 3,000 Australian schools.

As the relationship evolved, the ACC’s emphasis on the importance of education remained strong. Gough Whitlam noted that while Australia and China had become friendlier, it is necessary to understand that Chinese and Australian priorities will not always be the same and that the promotion of Australian interests will require a keen and balanced understanding not only of our own interests but also of Chinese interests.

1985年ACC资助出版了两本创新教材。格里菲斯大学在获得理事会多年支持后，于当年1月份出版了《汉语（一）》。到1986年年中，本书已售出近3000册，在37所学校使用(甚至被香港理工大学的留学生采用)。

为庆祝1984年11月开始的澳中直航一周年，在理事会促成下，澳洲航空公司在堪培拉课程开发中心和中国国家教委的协助下，出版了《变革中的中国》，该书收集了案例研究、新闻文章、录音带、图像和VHS磁带。这套教材以改革时代中国八个家庭为例，说明改革步伐的加快及对中国日常生活的影响。该书被分发到3000所澳大利亚学校。

随着关系的发展，ACC仍然强调教育的重要性。高夫·惠特拉姆说，澳大利亚和中国在友好的同时，

“有必要了解，中澳两国的教育交流，理事会的项目还扩展到图书馆技术。上世纪80年代初，中国国家图书馆的谭祥金在澳大利亚国家图书馆进行了为期两年的交流，在那里他学习了如何将图书馆资料数字化。

1985年，格里菲斯大学出版了中文教材《汉语（一）》，澳大利亚国家图书馆。

《变革中的中国》在堪培拉课程开发中心和中国国家教委的协助下由澳洲航空公司出版。

图片由澳航和澳大利亚国家图书馆提供。

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图片由澳航和澳大利亚国家图书馆提供。
At the core of this need for understanding was the recognition that language skills and cultural knowledge were fundamental. The ACC continued to support young Australians in learning about China, as seen in pioneering programs such as 1988’s China Skills Traineeship, where young Australians were able to complement their China studies with part-time work in Australian Government departments and companies based in China. Despite these links with industry, some participants still had difficulty finding China-relevant work on their return to Australia.

In February 2001, the ACC launched the Young Business Scholars in China program. In its inaugural year, seven young Australians spent a year in China learning Mandarin, taking a semester of classes in Chinese commerce and economics at Beijing’s University of International Business and Economics, and then in a six-month internship in a Chinese business. This program was later expanded to include exchanges in Taiwan.

2001年2月，ACC启动了“青年商业学者在中国”计划。在成立的第一年，七名澳大利亚年轻人在中国学习了一年普通话，在北京对外经贸大学上了一个学期的中国商业和经济课程，然后在一家中国企业实习了六个月。这项计划后来扩大到包括台湾的交流。
The ACC’s education programs have not only focussed on cultivating the China literacy of Australians; it has long promoted Australian educational expertise in China. In the Council’s first annual report, it was mentioned that students from Griffith University were funded to teach English for a year in China. While numbers have varied from year to year, depending on the priorities of the Council and the nature of Australia–China relations at the time, it has sponsored numerous researchers to visit China to develop their work, sent academic delegations to enhance ties, and funded conferences. In 2009–10, celebrity scientist Dr Karl Kruzelnicki was part of a group that visited schools and universities in Taiwan to promote Australia’s progress in science and technology.

As a major partner, the ACC is a long-term supporter of the Australia-China Youth Dialogue (ACYD) — a youth leadership training and networking program. The ACYD conducts annual forums, with hosting duties alternating between China and Australia, where cross-cultural understanding and meaningful relationships are forged.

ACC的教育项目不仅注重培养澳大利亚人的中国素养; 长期以来, 它一直在推广澳大利亚的教育专业知识。理事会的第一份年度报告提到, 格里菲斯大学的学生获得资助在中国教一年英语。尽管数量逐年不等, 但根据理事会的优先顺序和当时澳中关系的性质, 它赞助了众多研究人员访问中国开展工作, 派出学术代表团加强联系, 并资助会议交流。2009年至2010年, 著名科学家卡尔·克鲁兹尼克博士参团访问了台湾中小和大学以宣扬澳大利亚先进的科学技术。

作为主要合作伙伴, ACC长期支持中澳青年对话, 这是一个青年领袖培训和社交计划, 该计划每年举办论坛, 由中国和澳大利亚轮流担任东道主, 促进跨文化理解和有意义的互惠关系。
I entered the packed university seminar room, found a seat, and looked around at the faces of students and faculty, Chinese and Australian, keenly focussed on the speaker. At the head of the room, a Chinese scholar was delivering a paper in a clear, strong voice on ‘A Study on the Gender Representation in Australian Federal Parliaments: Women as Tokens’. I had just attended a seminar in which another Chinese scholar spoke on ‘Old Promises & Ageing Populations: Australia’s Retirement Income Framework’. Later in the day, I would attend a session on Australia’s and China’s approaches to regional security. Welcome to a conference on Australian studies in China! Such is the range and diversity of subjects that are explored at such conferences.

I’ve been privileged to attend many conferences on Australian studies in China and they are always some of my favourite times on my annual calendar. The conferences attract students, scholars and faculty members from the 38 Australian studies centres located at China’s best universities. They are joined by their counterparts from Australia and by Australian students who are studying in China. I always learn something when I hear how other people view our culture and our society.

The Australia-China Council has been supporting Australian studies entres in China for decades. During this time, many thousands of Chinese students have undertaken the academic study of Australia as part of their university studies. By doing so, they learn more about the Australian people, our strengths, our weaknesses, and the many facets of Australian life that are also common to the people of China. This understanding, and the relationships that flow from it, form the bedrock of Australia’s relationship with China. As long as people in China desire to know us better, we’ll continue to foster Australian studies in China.

Kevin Hobgood-Brown AM
Board member 2007–13, Chairman of the Foundation for Australian Studies in China

我走进人满为患的大学研讨室, 找了一个座位, 环顾四周的学生和教师, 中国人和澳大利亚人, 都很专注地看着演讲者。在讲台上, 一名中国学者以清晰有力的声音发表了一篇题为《澳大利亚联邦议会性别代表研究: 妇女作为表征》的论文。我刚刚参加了一个研讨会, 另一位中国学者在会上谈到了“旧时的承诺与老龄化人口 : 澳大利亚的退休收入框架”。当天晚些时候, 我还将参加一个关于澳大利亚和中国对地区安全的态度的会议。欢迎参加中国的澳大利亚研究研讨会! 这就是这些会议探讨主题的范围和多样性。

有幸参加了许多关于澳大利亚研究的会议, 这些会议每年都是我日历上最喜欢的行程。这些会议吸引了来自中国最好的大学38个澳大利亚研究中心的学生、学者和教员。澳大利亚同行和在中国留学的澳大利亚学生也加入了他们的行列。当我听到别人如何看待我们的文化和社会时, 我总会学到一些东西。

澳中理事会几十年来一直支持在中国的澳大利亚研究中心。在此期间，成千上万的中国学生把澳大利亚的学术研究作为大学课程的一部分。通过这些研究，他们更多地了解了澳大利亚人民，了解我们的优势、劣势，以及澳中两国人民生活的许多共通点。这种理解以及由此产生的关系，是澳大利亚与中国关系的基石。只要中国人想更好地了解我们，我们将继续在中国培养澳大利亚研究。
AUSTRIAN STUDIES IN CHINA
In May and June 1981, the ACC funded the visit of novelist Feng Zhongpu (who wrote using the pen name Zong Pu). Among the writers she met was Nobel Prize winner Patrick White. Feng recalled of their meeting:

“We rang the doorbell and the door opened promptly. With a glimpse I could tell that White was standing in front of us. He was tall and somewhat thinner than he appeared in photographs. The corners of his mouth revealed the sensitivity of a writer, his eyes revealed the wisdom and intellect of a philosopher. He probably would not agree, but I recall his face had the sensitivity of Goethe’s. He promptly welcomed us.”

Their meeting was positive and while White expressed an interest in visiting China, he felt his advanced age prevented him from doing so. Nevertheless, he would remain an important figure in the development of Australian studies in China.

Earlier that year, on the eighth of January, the first students from the Australia-China Student Exchange Scheme graduated from the University of Sydney. While this was not an ACC-funded program, several of the graduates (who were trained in literature and linguistics) would work closely with the Council over the coming decades. Among them was Hu Wenzhong (who in 1990 would be elected Chair of the newly formed Australian Studies Association of China). While in Australia, Hu was introduced to White, and they corresponded for much of the 1980s. In addition to writing academic critiques of Australian literature and translating several novels and short stories by Australian authors, Hu co-translated White’s *Tree of Man* (1997, with Li Yao) and *Voss* (2000, with Liu Shoukang). There were many academic exchanges and conferences during the ACC’s early years, and these eventually led to the first Australian studies centre and conference in China.
In the early 1980s, Australian studies centres began appearing in Chinese universities. The pioneer was the Oceanic Economy Research Centre at Nankai University in Tianjin, which opened in 1964, and the next was established at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute in 1983, where it built on Hu Wenzhong’s Australian literature program. The first Australian Studies Conference in China was held in March 1988 at the Beijing Foreign Studies University, where the noted author and academic Donald Horne, Chair of the Australia Council, opened proceedings.

Following an external review of the ACC’s Australian Studies in China Program in 1994–95, the 1997 internal review subcommittee identified several issues that were affecting its success, such as perceptions of declining support and a shortage of reference materials. Despite these difficulties, the Council remained committed to the Program by reinforcing links between institutions in China and Australia, establishing a centre in Taiwan and funding exchanges in Hong Kong, and continuing its support of the biennial Australian Studies Conference.

In 2009–10, the ACC reported that seventeen books on Australian studies had been published that financial year, including ten translations of recent Australian novels in an ACC-funded project directed by Professor Huang Yuanshen and his colleagues at the Shanghai Institute of Foreign Trade.

In a major development, the ACC was a key partner in the launch of the Foundation for Australian Studies in China (FASIC) in 2012, which marked the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations with the PRC. Supported by a mix of public institutions and private enterprise, FASIC has built on the previous decades of Chinese research on Australia to manage a program of academic exchanges, travel grants, scholarships, and conferences.

Under FASIC’s management, Australian studies in China were strengthened when the ACC, along with BHP Billiton and Peking University, established the BHP Billiton Chair of Australian Studies. The first Chair, Professor David Walker, commenced in March 2013, and he was succeeded nearly three years later by Professor Gregory McCarthy. Professor Pookong Kee will begin as the Chair in early 2019.

One of the milestones in China’s history of Australian studies was the 2018 publication of Li Yao’s ten-volume translation of Australian literature — a remarkable achievement that is both testament to his great skill and the importance of making Australian culture accessible to the Sinophone world.
Professor Stephen FitzGerald AO
Australia’s first Ambassador to China, and key figure in the Council’s formation and Deputy Chair 1978–86

費思棻教授，澳大利亚首任驻华大使，理事会成立关键人物，副主席 (任期1978—1986)，澳大利亚官佐勋章获得者 (AO)
Thoughts on the Australia-China Council’s 40th Anniversary and its Future

The idea for what became the Australia-China Council was essentially political in intent. Through wide-ranging cultural and educational activities and exchanges, we hoped to achieve two things. One was to inform Australians about China, equipping them to manage their national interests in the face of what we envisaged as the coming “extension of dominant Chinese power and influence throughout the region”. And the other was to project Australian culture and ideas and, to the extent possible, have some influence in China in return. Without this effort, we wrote from the Australian Embassy in Beijing, “our relations with China will never be more than superficial, and we will be damagingly ill-equipped to adjust to a China dominant in our region.”

One might be greater awareness of China, its culture, language, norms, and values within the political class. I write this not in disparagement or jest. Australia is still so deficient in Chinese language and literacy programs in mainstream education that almost no-one comes China-literate to the national parliament (or state parliaments). But the need is critical to achieve over the medium to longer term a moderately China-literate national parliament. The ACC could be a catalyst; assisting in the design and delivery of programs that work with the time, place, and financial constraints of time-poor and overburdened politician with in-house, time-flexible language and other courses, seminar and reading programs, and structured mentored visits to China.

Another program might be the socialisation of PRC students studying in Australia. If ever there was an opportunity for Australian ideas and culture to make some small mark in Chinese society, it is surely here, among the 180,000-odd students from the PRC. Most will go back to China, and many ultimately to positions of influence. But few have any rich experience, or any at all, of Australian culture and society, and most have few, if any, Australian friends. This is not their fault, it is ours, and, sadly, a missed opportunity for them and for us. Educational institutions are aware of the problem, but it needs leadership, ideas, pilots for how to engage such great numbers, and funded activities that engage PRC students with Australian society, culture, history, political system, and way of life. The ACC could, through its influence and funding, facilitate strategically directed interventions.

There remains, of course, the critical need for large numbers of Australians, across a broad spectrum, who have studied Chinese language and society. This is an outcome I have laboured for over many decades, but it remains elusive. Systemic education reform is, of course, outside the writ of the ACC, but the Council can support alternative strategies and models that have the potential to embed China literacy programs, including serious language study — for example, the China component of the New Colombo Plan (NCP). The 2017 review of the NCP reveals much that is already good but could be strengthened, widened, and professionalised, and also much that is short term and superficial. So long as the education system at home continues to frustrate, there is a role here for the ACC in helping to turn the China program of the NCP into the principal government-funded, long-term, language-based China literacy program for young Australians. If I were to choose, this would be my third major focus for the ACC.

Forty years on, has the ACC passed its use-by date? Far from it. Looking to the next 40 years of the ACC, I think we should consider a refocus, and a concentration in our budget allocation on programs most needed and most likely to deliver on the political intent.

Another program might be the socialisation of PRC students studying in Australia. If ever there was an opportunity for Australian ideas and culture to make some small mark in Chinese society, it is surely here, among the 180,000-odd students from the PRC. Most will go back to China, and many ultimately to positions of influence. But few have any rich experience, or any at all, of Australian culture and society, and most have few, if any, Australian friends. This is not their fault, it is ours, and, sadly, a missed opportunity for them and for us. Educational institutions are aware of the problem, but it needs leadership, ideas, pilots for how to engage such great numbers, and funded activities that engage PRC students with Australian society, culture, history, political system, and way of life. The ACC could, through its influence and funding, facilitate strategically directed interventions.

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对中国认识, 对其政治阶层内的文化、语言、规范和价值观的了解仍有待提高。我这么说绝不是小题大做或开玩笑。澳大利亚在主流教育中的中文语言和文化课程仍然非常欠缺, 国民议会 (或州议会) 上几乎没有比较了解中国的官员。但我们要在中长期内建成一个中文达到一定水平的国会, 这一点至关重要。ACC 可以是催化剂; 协助设计和提供项目, 在时间、地点和资金有限的情况下, 针对时间紧、任务重的政治家, 提供内部的、弹性时间的语言及其他课程, 以及研讨会和阅读项目, 对中国进行安排到与精心指导的访问。

另一个项目可以是促进来澳学习的中国留学生融入本地社会。如果说澳大利亚的思想文化有机会在中国社会上留下一些小小的印记的话, 那么这个希望肯定就寄托于超过十八万来自中国的学生。他们中将大多数将回到中国, 许多人最终将获得有影响力的地位。但他们很少有人对澳大利亚文化和社会有丰富的经验, 或者说根本就没有经验, 大多数人也没有什么澳大利亚朋友。这不是他们的错, 而是我们的错。不幸的是, 这是他们和我们错失的机会。教育机构意识到了这一问题, 但要想吸引如此多的中国学生参与澳大利亚社会、文化、历史、政治制度和生活方式等活动, 需有领导能力、有想法、有如何接触留学生的试点项目, 并有资金支持。ACC 可以通过其影响力和资金, 促进有战略意义的干预。

当然, 我们迫切需要大量来自各个领域的澳大利亚人学习中文, 了解中国社会。这是我几十年来不断努力所希望的愿景, 但仍然难以实现。系统的教育改革当然不在 ACC 的职权范围内, 但是理事会可以支持积极推动和模式, 如入中文学习项目, 包括严谨的语言学习——例如, 新科伦坡计划 (NCP) 的中国部分。2017年对新科伦坡计划的回顾揭示了许多已经很有效, 但还可以加强、扩大和专业化的内容, 也揭示了许多可急功近利和肤浅的内容。只要国内的教育体系仍不能满足需求, ACC 就应该发挥作用, 帮助 NCP 的中国项目变成主要的、政府资助的、长期的、以语言为基本的, 为澳大利亚年轻人服务的中国文化项目。如果要我来选择的话, 这将是我在 ACC 的第三个关注点。
## Chairs

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<td>Professor Wai Fong Chua AM FASSA</td>
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## Members

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<td>Mr Paul Barratt AO</td>
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<td>Ms Gillian Bird PSM</td>
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<td>Mr Dwane Buckland</td>
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<td>Ms Joanna Capon OAM</td>
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<td>Mr David Olsson</td>
<td>2013–2016</td>
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Endnotes

3. Ibid.
12. Pamela See, personal correspondence with author. See pamseearchive.net
24. Claire Roberts, personal correspondence with author.
Author

范宝文(Paul J. Farrelly)博士现居澳大利亚堪培拉，是历史学家及顾问。他是澳大利亚国立大学澳大利亚中华全球研究中心的研究员，也是首都学术咨询的负责人。

范宝文发表过几篇关于台湾和中国新兴宗教与灵修的学术文章及书刊篇章。其研究的一个共同主题是探索中国思想和文化与跨国宗教现象之间的联系。他还写过一些关于台湾与中国一系列文化和社会问题的短文。范宝文曾经联合策划过两个台湾电影节，并将联合编辑《2018年中国故事年鉴》。

他的出版作品请参见www.pauljfarrelly.com。

Dr Paul J. Farrelly is a historian and consultant based in Canberra, Australia. He is a Research Officer at the Australian Centre on China in the World at The Australian National University and the principal of Capital Academic Advisory.

Paul has published several academic articles and book chapters about emergent forms of religion and spirituality in Taiwan and China. A common theme across his research is exploring the connections between Chinese thought and culture and transnational religious phenomena. He has also written shorter articles about a range of cultural and social matters in Taiwan and China. Paul has co-programmed two Taiwan film festivals and will co-edit the China Story Yearbook 2018.

His publications are available at www.pauljfarrelly.com