

笔

bǐ
pen;
pencil

笔：一只手（手）中握笔（丨），在书板（一）上划下一横（一），这样构成的字就表示写字用的尖笔（𦏧）。加上竹字头（𦏧）后就成了“笔”。后来把“笔”简化成“𦏧”加上一个“毛”字。虽然繁体的“笔”与简体的“笔”不同，都可以用来写作笔。但俗语却说：“一笔同时写不出二个字。”

A hand (手) holding a stylus (丨), scratching lines (一) on a tablet (一), symbolises a writing stylus: 𦏧. Bamboo (𦏧) added to stylus (𦏧) produces "pen": 笔. Bamboo (𦏧) combined with hair 毛 also makes "pen": 笔. Although both the regular 笔 and simplified 笔 can be used to write "pen", the saying goes: "A pen cannot write two words at the same time."

笔记	bǐ jì	notes
笔迹	bǐ jì	writing
笔尖	bǐ jiān	pen nib
笔名	bǐ míng	pseudonym
笔墨	bǐ mò	pen and ink
笔误	bǐ wù	slip of the pen
笔战	bǐ zhàn	written polemics

ノ	ノ	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	笔										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										

東 增

新西蘭東增會館
THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC
PO Box 9058, Wellington, New Zealand
www.tungjung.org.nz
Newsletter Autumn 2018 issue

The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2017—2018

President	Gordon Wu	388 3560	Membership		
Vice Presidents	Peter Moon	389 8819			
	Eugenie McCabe	475 7707	Property	Alex Chang	499 8032
Secretaries-					
English	Eugenie McCabe	475 7707	Newsletter	Gordon Wu	388 3560
Chinese	Kevin Zeng	021 669628		Peter Moon	389 8819
Treasurer	Robert Ting	478 6253	Website	Gordon Wu	388 3560
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Social	Peter Wong	388 5828	Public relations	Gordon Wu	388 3560
	Andrina Chang	499 8032			
	Valerie Ting	565 4421			
	Peter Moon	389 8819			

Please visit our website at <http://www.tungjung.org.nz>

President's report.....

With a stifling hot summer during the first two months of this year, time has gone by very quickly. I hope you all have had a well earned rest and ready to tackle the forthcoming year with renewed vigour.

In December, we had the seniors yum cha lunch which was well attended as usual in that the seniors look forward to catch up with their peers whom they seldom see for various reasons. This year, some well known faces were missing and some new ones have cropped up. We also visited those seniors in rest homes or confined to their homes as they seldom see visitors and it is a real delight to see their faces when we call and give them a small Christmas present.

I also attended a reception at the TSB arena organised by the Chinese Embassy to celebrate the 45th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and New Zealand.

January was a quiet month when most are away on holiday or doing their own thing but come February, with the Chinese New Year looming up, there was a dearth of concerts to celebrate the Chinese New Year by various Chinese organisations as well as local ones.

The Association celebrated the Chinese New Year with a dinner at the Grand Century Restaurant which attracted over 300 people. My thanks go to the social committee for their excellent efforts in creating the right atmosphere for the occasion. The evening ended with the authentic noise of firecrackers being let off!

This year is census year. The government needs statistics to plan for the future and to know what type of people live in New Zealand. In this newsletter is a form to determine the number of Tung Jung people currently living in New Zealand. Please fill in this form at the same time as when you are filling your census form and send it back to the Association. We thank you for your support.

This year we have some projects and trips planned for the community. At this stage, they are all in the planning stages. We will advise you all when the planning has come to an end. Watch out for it !

If other members have ideas of what the Association can do or help the community, I would like to hear of it. Many heads are better than one!

Gordon Wu

Proposed Tung Jung Lychee tour

Registrations are being accepted for a proposed tour of the Zengcheng lychee orchards partially sponsored by the Zengcheng provincial Government who will host the group for two days (to be confirmed) The proposed date is in the first week of July 2018. Negotiations are not yet completed but it is expected to cost approximately \$2400 for a seven day stay with 5 star hotel accommodation. Sightseeing and visits to Jungsen villages can be accommodated in this tour. If you haven't been to your native village before, this is your chance now.

If you are interested in this tour, please register your details in the form below and send back to: Tung Jung Association, PO Box 9058, Wellington 6011 or by return email: tungjungassociation@gmail.com

I am interested in the proposed Tung Jung Association Lychee Tour 2018	
Name	Phone
Address	
Email	Signed

Enjoy reading this newsletter in full colour by visiting our website

www.tungjung.org/newsletters

會長報告

今年頭兩個月天氣真是令人窒息的悶熱。時間過得飛快，我希望大家都能得到充分的休息，然後，裝備好自己，以精力充沛來迎接新一年的到來。

在 12 月，我們會館照常有個資深會員中午飲茶聚會。我們老會員都站起來看那些有各種原因沒有來聚會的同輩是否出席。今年，熟悉的面孔減少了，反而新的面孔卻突然增多了。我們去退休之家去探望我們的老會員，我們也去老會員的家去探望他們。我們給他們帶去了聖誕禮物，由於他們很少客人去探望他們，今次他們感到由衷的快樂。

我參加了 TSB 表演的接待工作，這是中國大使館組織的中國與紐西蘭建交 45 周年慶典。

一月份是安靜的，因為很多人都去度假或者忙自己的事情。由於中國新年，二月份就動起來了，由多個中國華人協會組織的稀有的音樂會來慶祝中國新年。

東增會館在 Grand Century 餐廳舉辦慶祝中國新年的晚餐，到場參加人數高達 300 人。非常感謝會館委員會的委員們，他們給我們組織了那麼成功和氣氛那麼好的晚宴。晚宴以點燃響亮的爆竹而結束。

今天是人口普查年，政府需要資料去預算將來，還有想知道那些種族的人住在紐西蘭。這個新聞簡訊裡有張表格是給住在紐西蘭的東增會館會員填寫。請你儘快填寫完你的表格，同時把它寄回給會館，感謝你們的支援。

今年，我們會館有很多專案提議和旅遊計畫給你們，但是它們都是在計畫的階段。我建議大家多關注和留意我們那些專案和計畫的後階段。

如果你有好的建議給我們會館並且能實施的話，我是很願意接受。畢竟人多力量大。

吳道揚

Senior Christmas Yum Cha

The Senior's Christmas yum cha lunch was held at the Dragon's Restaurant on 13 December and again has proved to be one of the Association's highlights of the year. Attended by numerous members, friends and relatives, all enjoyed the cuisine of the Dragon's Restaurant, who served a wide variety of delightful dishes.

It was an opportunity for members to catch up with family and friends, which they perhaps haven't seen for a while and making new acquaintances. To add to the Christmas atmosphere, each table was decorated with a small Christmas embellishment.

A lucky number draw for each table was organized and a lucky person from each table won a Christmas prize.

The great service from the restaurant staff, who did everything to make the occasion a success, was much appreciated and ensured that all attending had a very enjoyable time.

Thanks go to our social committee for their hard work in making this event another successful one.

Peter Moon

Seniors visiting.....

This year, a committee group visited elderly members in rest homes or confined to their homes in the Wellington, Lower Hutt and Northern suburbs. Keeping in touch with the elderly is important as they often feel "left out" in this world. To see their faces light up when we call and offer them a small gift is a delight and they often want us to stay and talk. The places we visited may be far and distant but I am sure it has its own rewards.



Chinese New Year dinner.....

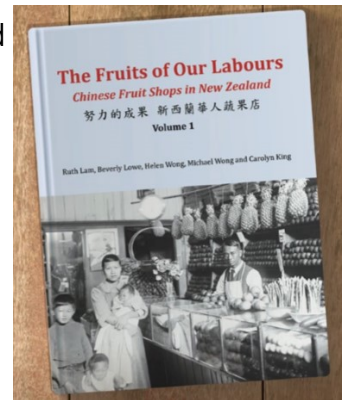
The Association celebrated the Chinese New Year of the Dog with a dinner at the Grand Century Restaurant Tory Street, on Sunday 18th February.

The occasion was well attended with over 300 people joining in to celebrate the New Year. The social committee did a good job in laying out the tables to create a festive like atmosphere. This year, we had a young lion dance team from the Wellington Anglican Chinese Church who performed with two baby lions as well as an adult one. The baby lion performers enchanted the crowd and were cute in their actions and the adult lion performed some antics that we had not witnessed in the past. From the applause they received, the attendees were delighted by their performance. Half-way through the evening, a duet with a saxophone player and a harmonica was performed playing a well-known Chinese song and later on a female vocalist sang a Chinese folk song dressed in native attire. The dishes produced by the restaurant was well commented on and the evening finished off with the traditional New Year cake or nian gao 年糕 and the explosive sound of firecrackers reverberated throughout the restaurant with people looking out to see where it was coming from! Raffle tickets were sold with a wide range of prizes from a \$100 note to restaurant vouchers. In all, the evening was a success with many people going home satisfied.



The Fruits of our Labours—a history of the Chinese fruit shops in New Zealand.....

Many, if not all of us are linked to the Chinese fruit shop syndrome. Our grand-parents and parents, our uncles and aunties, all have supported their families by running a fruit and vegetable business. Who can forget all the menial chores that we, as children, had to do to help our parents. This book, written by five people, all authors in their own right, is a collection of stories from the owners of most of the fruit shops or greengrocers in New Zealand. With the advent of the supermarket, the family fruit shop had no chance to compete in terms of buying power and turnover and ultimately its demise from society.



The book comes in two volumes and sold as a set. There is a soft cover version and a hard cover version. The soft cover version is available at a discounted price of \$80 per set until the proposed book launch at your nearest town or city.. The normal retail price after that date is \$90 per set. The hard cover version, again in two volumes is \$120 per set. There is a limited print on this version. The Wellington launch is on Friday 9th March 2018 at the Grand Century Restaurant, 84 Tory Street at 5.30 pm. If you haven't pre-ordered and paid for your book, copies are available at the launch. Don't miss out on this book. It is history and is also entertaining! Beautifully printed with ample photos interspersed throughout the book, it is a must for your library as well as for future generations.

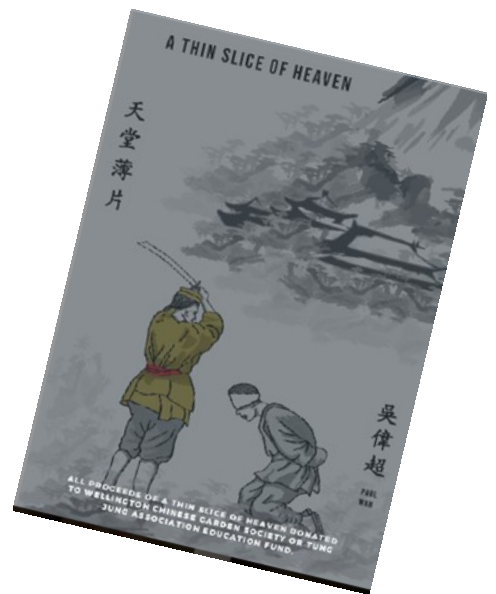
A Thin Slice of Heaven..... book launch

A second book written by Paul Wah, recounts the adventures of Paul's great grandfather when he went back to China in the early 1900's for his son's "schooling". A beautifully written true story with mystique, adventure, history, culture and traditions. A compelling story that many New Zealand born Chinese can relate to , Should be a great seller.

The launch will be at the Shandon Golf Club clubrooms at 467 Jackson Street, Petone, on Friday 13th April 2018 between 6 to 8.30 pm.

The book sells for \$39.00 plus \$4.00 postage per copy

Please RSVP by 30th March for catering purposes. There is ample car parking and wheel-chair access.



"The narrative is interspersed with adventure, history, Chinese customs and traditions. A novel many Chinese New Zealanders can relate to. When I started reading the book, I could not put it down! The story was so compelling. A Thin Slice of Heaven is going to be a great seller."

Gordon Wu. President, Tung Jung Assn of NZ Inc.

If you are unable to attend, and wish to purchase a copy please fill in your details and return to Paul Wah, 12 Westpoint Ave, Harbourview, Lower Hutt 5010. Email p.s.wah@xtra.co.nz

Name.....Address.....

Phone.....Email.....No. of copies.....

Cheque or internet payment to: P&S Wah Book Acct 11-7265-0373242-10

ALL PROFITS FROM THE SALE OF THIS BOOK WILL GO TO THE WELLINGTON CHINESE GARDEN SOCIETY or TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION EDUCATION FUND

News from Sydney

Welcome and best wishes for the Year of the Brown Earth Dog. As I write this I am in the midst of Chinese New Year celebrations and events which go on for two weeks in the City of Sydney. As well as writing this piece for the Tung Jung Newsletter, other immediate writing commitments include the Chinese Australian Historical Society's newsletter and my speech as keynote speaker for the Chinese Heritage in Northern Australia's conference in Townsville. I am looking forward to my visit to Wellington to catch up with family and friends and for the launch of *The Fruits of Our Labours: Chinese Fruit Shops in New Zealand*.

Chinese New Year celebrations are now common place Australia-wide with many in the wider community joining in. When the Bendigo Golden Dragon Museum's Sun Loong made his first journey out of Bendigo to take part in Melbourne's 2018 Chinese New Year celebrations, this involved great team work as Sun Loong, the world's longest dragon, is 100 metres long and is covered in 6,000 silk scales each decorated with 23 tiny hand cut mirrors. For performances, Sun Loong has to be carried by more than 50 people with another five taking turns at carrying the head which weighs 30 kilos.



In the City of Sydney the Sydney Harbour Bridge was lit up in red and large animal zodiac lanterns were displayed around Circular Quay, where a range

of performances and entertainment took place. *Digging up the past*, an event I helped to organise for Australasian Art and Stage works in association with the Chinese Australian Historical Society, was a fascinating talk by Vivienne McWaters, about the artefacts she dug up from the paddock next to her house in Beechworth, which happened to be the site of the Spring Creek Chinese Camp from 1856 to 1926. In addition to Beechworth, gold was found in a number of places in northeast Victoria including Yackandandah and Harrietville.

As soon as these celebrations are over, I will be going to Townsville, where I have been invited to be the keynote speaker at the Chinese Heritage in Northern Australia's (CHINA Inc) conference, *Northern Links: Protecting Their interests and Pushing Back*. The Chinese are known to have had contact with Northern Australia, long before Captain Arthur Phillip raised the British flag in Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788. The first record of a Chinese person to land in Australia was Mak Sai Ying aka John Shying in 1818. Much has been written on his life and activities in the Parramatta area of western Sydney. Since his arrival in 1818 there is now 200 years of settlement by the Chinese in Australia.

Regrettably, the unrelenting political and media spotlight in recent times regarding 'Chinese influence' and foreign donations to political parties places the Chinese Australian community in a difficult situation. Once again, it gives rise to scapegoating, generalisations and xenophobia.

Even though I left Wellington more than 50 years ago, my memories of growing up there are still as vivid as if it were yesterday. Yes, there have been changes but I still keep in touch with some of my classmates from Wellington East Girls' College, but unfortunately have lost touch with those from my time at Wellington Teacher's College.

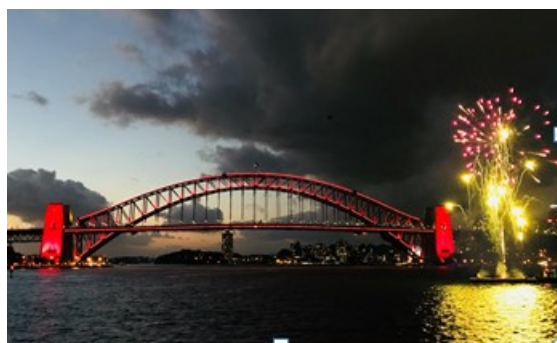
Like so many Chinese New Zealanders of my vintage, who grew up in fruit shops, I am looking forward to the Wellington launch of the fruit shop book.

Pleased to learn that New Zealand's trail blazing Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and her partner Clarke Gayford are expecting a baby in June, while on this side of the ditch the National Party leader and Deputy Prime Minister Barnaby Joyce's position became untenable over news that he is expecting a baby with his former press secretary, now partner, Vikki Campion while Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull is expecting his fourth grandchild, the second child for his son Alex and his Chinese wife Yvonne Wang.

GUNG HEI FAT Choy! Wishing one and all a happy, healthy and peaceful year.

Daphne Lowe Kelley

lowekelley@bigpond.com



Obituary.....

Moo Joe Ng 吳慕周 - Sheung Liang 上玲, Nga Yiew village 雅瑤村

2 October 1927 — 13 February 2018

Joe was born in the small town of SunTong 新塘, 10 miles from his home village in the early hours of 2nd October, 1927. He grew up in the village of Nga Yeil in Guangdong province in China. His father was NG Chuen Jack 吳存值 and his mother was LOO Oy Sheng 慮愛常.



From the time he was born, Joe had a very good life. His father had gone overseas to seek his fortune and sent money home to build his family a very comfortable house with 2 bedrooms, bathroom, living room with a courtyard and to provide schooling for Joe which was not available unless paid for. Joe also had a sister Helen who was 4 years younger.

In 1937, at the age of 10 and the start of the Japanese war, Joe's father sent for him and arrived in New Zealand meeting his father in Wairoa, whom he hardly knew and living in more primitive conditions than he experienced in China and was taken into the local school to learn a language he didn't understand.

Later he moved to Gisborne to stay with the King family and from the age of 16 was on his own again, without his parents. During his lifetime Joe as a single man, frequently moved up and down the country looking for work without complaint. He was 25 years old when he met Mary Young whom he liked instantly and they married in 1953. Mary and Joe went back to Gisborne to build up a fruit shop business and when they sold this they went to Wellington to live and start their family life.

Lygia was born in Gisborne but the family left 6 months later - their first stop in Wellington was NaeNae where Teresa was born and where they also fostered 2 other girls (Margaret and Eileen). A dairy in Newtown came next Andrea, Martin and Justin had entered their lives when Joe and Mary took on a fruit shop in Kilbirnie enjoying the stability this brought to family life.

Wellington was where Joe finally settled for over 40 years. He now had a family life of his own, something he yearned for, having not had it in his childhood and there he made friends who would become a significant part of his life forever. His children mention that they too are friends with children of their Dad's friends. George Ng was the brother he never had, Tong Cho, Charlie Young, Harry Moon, Jim Tso, Tom Kohing, Gordon Wu - to name a few that have provided support, listened and encouraged him through good and bad times.

Joe was a frustrated architect in hiding so his children have often thought. He built and designed a house in Mau-puia, and in Broadmeadows. Joe's Eisenhower home was stylish, modern and before its time. Over the following years, Joe and Mary owned a few more businesses - bookshops - and then moved back to busy NaeNae. Their children were all at University or independently working by now.

When Joe was in his 60's the cold Wellington weather didn't appeal anymore so they shifted to Auckland where for a while they owned a café, but retirement was luring so Joe and Mary settled into a comfortable retirement in Auckland where three of their children live.

In 2007, Mary passed away and Joe missing his life long partner, moved in with his son Martin.

Joe worked hard throughout his life, gaining respect during his 91 years. He was a dedicated husband to Mary, kind loving father and grandfather, friend to many and a successful businessman - he will be greatly missed.

Joe funeral was held at Morrison's Funeral Chapel, Universal Drive, in Henderson, Auckland, on Saturday 24 February 2018, and was attended by numerous friends and relatives. He is buried next to his wife at Waikumete Cemetery. Joe is survived by his sons, Martin, Justin, daughters, Lygia, Theresa and Andrea and their respective families.

Adapted from eulogy by Irene Armstrong J.P.

Dynasties of China.....

Over the past few months, we have written a series of articles on the Dynasties of China.

Here is a summary of the timeline of the Dynasties of China:

Dates	Dynasty	Chinese characters
ca. 2100 – 1600 B.C.	Xia	夏
1600 – 1100 B.C.	Shang	商
1100 – 771 B.C.	Western Zhou	西周
	Eastern Zhou	東周
770 – 221 B.C.	Spring and Autumn period 770 – 475 B.C.	春秋時代
	Warring States period 475 – 221 B.C.	戰國時代
221 -206 B.C.	Qin	秦
206 B.C. – A.D. 9	Western Han	西漢
A.D. 9 – 24	Xin	新
A.D. 25 – 220	Eastern Han	東漢
	Three Kingdoms	三國
A.D. 220 - 265	Wei 220 – 265	魏
	Shu 221 - 263	蜀
	Wu 229 – 265	吳
A.D. 265 – 316	Western Jin	西晉
A.D. 317 – 420	Eastern Jin	東晉
A.D. 386 - 581	Southern and Northern Dynasties	南北朝
A.D. 581 – 618	Sui	隋
A.D. 618 – 907	Tang	唐
A.D. 907 – 960	Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms	五代十國
A.D. 960 - 1279	Song	宋
A.D. 1271 – 1368	Yuan	元
A.D. 1368 – 1644	Ming	明
A.D. 1636 – 1911	Qing	清
A.D. 1911 - present	Republic of China	

Thank you....thank you.....thank you..... 謝謝你們

The Association would like to thank the following for their kind contributions to enable the Association to move forward for future generations.....

Donald and Dorothy Wu

Mrs. Garling Wong

James Luey

Yeung Chan

Ancestral Villages Revisited

Five years ago I visited my ancestral villages with my wife Andrina, two of my three children, grandchildren and close relatives. Recently, the opportunity arose to take Lucy my younger Sydney domiciled daughter who had not been able to visit previously. We got single entry China visas in Hong Kong from an authorised agency and paid \$HK300 or about \$NZ40 compared to \$NZ140 when obtained in Wellington. Additionally, the agency was very helpful and helped in filling in the application form and if the photos were not acceptable a new one was taken on the spot. The fee is even less if visas are obtained from the China Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Wanchai but their hours are not so convenient and queues can be long. Our Hong Kong relatives told us to be prepared for ferocious mosquitoes that would be rampant in the villages so we applied copious anti-mosquito lotion and wore long sleeve clothing and trousers. Time only allowed a day trip and we hired a luxury vehicle for \$NZ800, which allowed two relatives living in Hong Kong to accompany us as guides.

We were picked up at our Tsim Sha Tsui (尖沙咀) hotel at 8 am by our Cantonese speaking driver. We quickly sped into the New Territories towards the border. Massive 30-40 storey apartment blocks were on each side of the highway. Tower cranes were everywhere and formed an abstract silhouette in the distance skyline. Many of the blocks were pre-sold even before completion, confirming a booming property market. We drove past large floating rafts used in cultivating oysters and submerged pens for farming fish in Shenzhen Bay. Then the impressive suspension bridge to Shekou stood out. Periodically, airplanes glided over us heading or leaving Shenzhen Bao'an International Airport, the 40th busiest airport in the world. After we had presented our passports with China visas and the car boot opened for inspection at the Shenzhenwan (深圳灣) check point we drove in the direction of Guangzhou city. Despite figures that indicate China's annual GDP is no longer up in the stratosphere and only a modest single digit of 6-7 there was no obvious evidence of an economic slowdown. Like Hong Kong there were high rise tower blocks on each side and large factories. The only obvious difference was most cars were now left hand drive and every now and then an underpowered motor bike struggled to keep up with cars and trucks. An occasional bike had an umbrella to shade the rider from the fierce sun. A motor scooter with two adults and 3 children passed us. No one wore crash helmets. Then a tricycle with attached cart filled with a load of pineapples being pedalled furiously by a gaunt man. On the China side there were more European luxury cars than Hong Kong, obviously there were many affluent Chinese. Large trucks laden with goods were heading in and out from Guangdong. We then deviated and about three hours after leaving Hong Kong we turned off the highway past a large rock engraved with Bak-soi (白水村, Baishui Cun) my maternal village. We drove along narrower roads with houses and small shops cheek by jowl on each side to the relatives' house. We passed people balancing bamboo pole on a shoulder with a baskets piled high with goods suspended at each end. Young and old on push bikes and motor scooters weaving deftly in and out of cars, trucks and pedestrians.

Our relatives were waiting for us and after presenting them with gifts we entered the house. We paid our respect to the recently deceased husband of our aunt. In front of his photo joss sticks were lit and placed in a holder after the customary three kowtows. Later a son drove us to Tup-gong (塔崗村, Tagang Cun) about 20 minutes away. We visited the remains of my father's (Chang Min Yuen 陳明遠) house in the upper or Sheung Fong section of the old part of the village. It was a sad sight with collapsed walls and roof and tall weeds among the piles of rubble. Most villagers had shifted to new dwellings located in other parts of the village and only a few old people remained along with migrant workers from other provinces. On the hillside overlooking the village there was a new multilevel hotel.



Map showing the location of the two villages, Tup-gong (Tagang 塔崗村) on left and Bak-soi (Baishui 白水村) on right



New apartment blocks under construction near Shenzhen

Ancestral villages revisited..... Contd

We walked around, by the edge of the large pond taking photos and looked at the abandoned assembly hall and junior school. The small shop that was trading five years ago was boarded up. In the new part of the village the houses were much more substantial, 2-3 levels and late model cars and motorbikes were parked outside. We drove towards Wen Hua and an elevated fast rail system that was being built towered above us and there were more new apartment tower blocks for sale with units starting at half million Kiwi dollars. We passed the Pearl River Piano factory, the largest piano manufacturing facility in the world and then the Honda car assembly plant flashed by. Our cousin who was driving pointed to a large plot of land we passed and said a new smart phone factory was soon to be built there. We ended up at a large restaurant with carpets and glitzy chandeliers. After the initial ritual of rinsing our chopsticks, spoons and rice bowl with hot tea the banquet started and we had many courses of meat and vegetable dishes.



Remains of paternal home in Tup-gong



Daughter Lucy outside closed store

When replete with food we were driven back to Bak-soi. We reminisced about my mother, uncle and maternal grandmother, when they lived in the village before they migrated to New Zealand. Our relatives were able to make a good living by growing bananas, collecting quail eggs from around the district and sending them to Shanghai and Beijing for sale. Late in the afternoon a relative showed us around the village and we ended up at the temple. He was unable to enter as his father had recently passed away, an old Chinese custom.

Inside we were greeted by three elderly women who spoke only Cantonese but they still remembered my grandmother who was described as a feisty argumentative woman able to reduce many to tears!



Outside temple in Bak-soi village

After 5pm our driver returned and after bidding farewell we sped back to Hong Kong. We were tired but it had been a rewarding day and because our three children had been able to get back to their roots now made it even more memorable and remarkably no one was bitten by mosquitos.



Bak-soi pond(白水村)



Archway in Tup-gong paid for by Percy Chew Lee



Tup-gong village



Elevated fast rail system under construction



Green bananas



Outside relatives house in Bak-soi 白水村

Dr Alexander Chang (陳志強醫生)

Census for people of Tung Jung ancestry.....

This census is to determine the number of people of Tung Jung ancestry currently living in New Zealand.

Tung Jung ancestry means people whose ancestors came from the counties of Zengcheng (Jungsen) or Dongguan (Tung Gwoon) in Guangdong province. Please fill in this form as accurately as possible including Chinese characters and return it to : Tung Jung Association of NZ Inc., PO Box 9058, Wellington 6011.

This information is confidential and solely for Tung Jung Association database and will not be passed on to any other party.

Please print clearly in capital letters and in traditional Chinese script.

CENSUS FORM

	English	Chinese
Surname		
First name		
Date of birth		
Partner's name		
Sex (Please tick) Male Female		
Ancestral village		
Occupation		
Place of birth (please tick)	New Zealand	China
Home address		
Phone number () Email address		
Children living at home (please list with date of birth and sex)		
Are you interested in receiving regular emails from us – newsletters (Please tick)		
items of interest		

Thank you for your help in keeping our database up to date.

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How China Plans to Feed 1.4 Billion Growing Appetites

As more Chinese crave Western-style diets, the booming nation rushes to industrialize an agricultural economy long built around small farms.

Watching a farmer harvest a sixth of an acre of daikon seed in the north-central province of Gansu feels a little like traveling back in time. In a dry valley ringed by dusky mountains, on a brick-paved lot, he drives a rusted tractor over a hip-deep mound of dried plants. As they crush down, his wife, plunges a homemade pitchfork into the straw and arranges it for another pass. Eventually they work side by side, wiry figures with tawny skin. It's hot, but they are swaddled in clothes to protect themselves from the dust and the sun. They have handsome faces, taut and lined from years of labouring outdoors, and they turn them skyward as they throw fine chaff up and watch ruddy seed rain down. This rhythm continues for hours. In a singsong voice the farmer's wife encourages the wind, murmuring, "Blow, blow!" Machines can do this work in minutes, but they are too expensive for the farmers. Instead they still thresh the daikon by hand, just as farmers did centuries ago.

More than 90 percent of all farms in China are less than 2.5 acres, and the average farm size is among the smallest in the world. But this is not the only story. Over the past four decades China has caught up to the agricultural development that took the Western world 150 years to achieve—and reimagined it to boot. Every kind of agriculture is now happening all at once: tiny family farms, gleaming industrial meat factories and dairies, sustainably minded high-tech farms, even organic urban ones.

As the Chinese become wealthier, their tastes are becoming more Western. The country is consuming more meat, dairy, and processed foods. China is grappling with a daunting conundrum: how to feed nearly one-fifth of the world's population with less than one-tenth of its farmland, while adapting to changing tastes. Thirty years ago about a quarter of the country's people lived in cities, but by 2016, 57 per cent of the population was urban, living in a China that is wealthier and more technologically advanced, with a diet that increasingly resembles that of the West. The Chinese eat nearly three times as much meat as in 1990.



As Chinese become wealthier their tastes become more westernise

Consumption of milk and dairy quadrupled from 1995 to 2010 among urban residents and nearly sextupled among rural ones. And China now buys far more processed foods, increasing about two-thirds from 2008 to 2016.

China's agricultural resources are so modest, supplying this new diet means heading abroad, leading the government to encourage—and help—Chinese companies to acquire farmland and food companies in places like the United States, Ukraine, Tanzania, and Chile. But China has long prized self-sufficiency in staple grains, as an ideology and a response to political isolation, and this has implications for fields at home too. In 2013 President Xi Jinping, discussing food policy with rural officials, told them, "Our rice bowl should be mainly loaded with Chinese food." This raises a tricky question: If the Chinese are going to feed themselves and eat more like Americans, what does that mean for the way they farm?



One of China's largest chicken processing factories employs 1500 workers and handles 10,000 birds per hour.

The mismatch between agricultural supply and demand in China can seem insurmountable. There are 334 million acres of arable land, of which roughly 37 million are polluted or set aside for restoration. There are 1.4 billion people to feed, but the giant farms that fuel Western diets are nearly impossible to replicate here. That is partly because much of China's terrain is mountains or desert but also because the farmland is split among about 200 million farms. China's agricultural landscape looks less like a blanket of green than a patchwork quilt. Most land is difficult to manage, there is a waste of human labour and resources."

The small fragmented nature of Chinese farms is the crucial difference from Western ones, and it's antithetical to the way much of the industrialized world produces food. If China is to meet its changing appetites with domestic crops, "there are a number of changes that we need," says Huang Jikun, an agricultural economist at Peking University. Irrigation must be upgraded, he says, and technology and mechanization need to expand. But the first thing that feeding China from home requires, he says, is enlarging the country's small farms.

The solution might seem simple: replace the patchwork quilt with a vast blanket that can be mowed down in one fell swoop. But Huang cautions that big isn't always best. China's staple crops of corn, rice, and wheat all yield the most food per acre at modest scales:



Planting seedlings in traditional rice terraces

How China Plans to Feed 1.4 Billion Growing Appetites ...contd

One study suggested the sweet spot is between five and 17 acres. "If you've got a very small farm, a farmer is out there weeding and working very intensely," notes a senior economist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and crop yields per acre will reflect that, often being higher than if a large machine is used. China's plan is not to merge the holdings of small farmers into Kansas-style farms. That would be nearly impossible logistically and would also spur social disruption by uprooting millions of farmers. For now, at least, the idea is to cluster adjoining fields into farms about the size of a Walmart Supercentre parking lot.

It can be hard to fathom that China also has some of the most sophisticated industrial farms in the world. The epitome of that is in the meat and dairy industries, which officials have modelled after those in the West.



5500 future chefs learning to cook in tradition Chinese way

The Modern Farming's Bengbu Farm in Anhui Province, the largest dairy farm in China, takes about five minutes to walk the length of it. It is dim and cool with a sweet smell, half animal and half decay but not unpleasant. The cows, all black and white mottled Holsteins were quiet as they poked their heads through the slotted metal fencing to reach the feed along a concrete walkway. The farm has eight enormous barns to hold 2,800 milking cows each. There are other barns holding calves and pregnant cows putting the total population at 40,000! China likes to do things big and has succumbed to this as it expanded its meat and dairy production.

Pork is always on the menu in China and pigs were traditionally raised and slaughtered in backyard plots. In 2001, farms with more than 50 pigs made up just a quarter of the market. By 2015, an estimate three quarters of China's pigs were being raised on such farms'. The expanding appetite for poultry and eggs have also been industrialised.

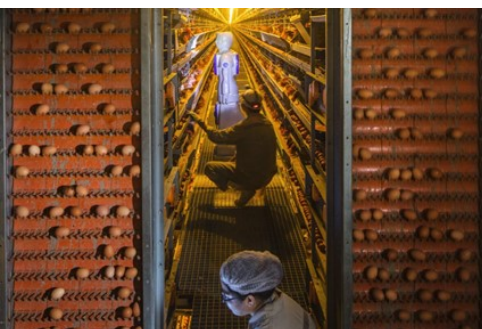
Recent scandals have pushed the authorities to modernize and the importance of food safety concerns. Melamine in milk formula, beans with banned pesticides, adulterated fox meat passed off as donkey meat are some of the concerns consumers now have.



Hundreds of greenhouses beside urban dwellings

Industrialisation also has problems with pollution and workers welfare. Pollution in the way of chemical discharges into the soil and waterways There are still many farmers who do not believe in industrialisation and still tend their own little patch. The belief is that they only use natural fertilisers and do not pollute the land and waterways. Their produce may be smaller but is sweeter and organically grown.

Many innovations have been tried to create a balanced between land use, quality and quantity of produce like ferris-wheel like buildings where trays trays of plants are substituted for seating and all plants get the maximum sun and nutrients as the wheel goes round slowly resulting a maximum yield on a small amount of land! China's boffins still have a long way to go before a solution to feed its hungry billions can be satiated.



Automated chicken farm. 3 million hens lay about 2.4 million eggs a day. One worker tend 168,000 chickens



World's largest pork plant. 4000 workers. Annually processes 32 million pigs.



Calves living in hutches in China's largest dairy operation



Rapeseed fields excavated from former wetlands in Eastern China



Slaughtered pig halves are taken to market on motor cycles

NZ Chinese in Historical Images.....

This 180 page book full of original high quality photos of Chinese New Zealanders of by-gone days are reproduced in this glossy paper printed book. Written by Phoebe LI, a Chinese historian based in Auckland, she has had a photographic exhibition based from the photos in her book in Beijing, where it received acclamation and recently, a similar exhibition was held in the Auckland library for several weeks.

Today, the Tung Jung Association has been offered a special deal to sell the book at only \$50 plus postage of \$6.50. The normal retail price for the book is \$60 per book.



Buy now while stocks last as this book will not be reprinted.

Those wishing to order please fill in the following coupon and return to Tung Jung Association , P.O. Box 9058, Wellington with your remittance or by internet banking with "NZ Chinese" as reference. Delivery by postage will be approximately 2 weeks.

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Ching Ming.....

Ching Ming this year falls on 5th April and the Association will celebrate the festival on Sunday 8th April at Karori Cemetery. In the past few years, the younger generation has been attending and while this is encouraging for them to learn the customs and traditions of their ancestors, we hope that this is not just a passing fad!

This year also, some members will not be available as they will be attending the unveiling of the Ventnor memorial in memory of the 36 Jungsen people whose remains were never found.

This year, the Association will congregate at the Tung Jung memorial at Karori Cemetery where we will pay our respects to our ancestors. Afterwards, we will join our ancestors in a light lunch and spend time with them. If you wish to join us, please contact Peter Wong for catering purposes. Feel free to bring younger members of your families to participate in this age old tradition.



Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)

In ancient Chinese civilisation, astronomy, mathematics, agriculture and medicine were the four advanced sciences. They were the four complete systems of knowledge and skills developed in ancient China. Among them, medicine is the only one that has never been replaced by Western sciences and it still plays an important role in protecting the health of the Chinese. How does traditional Chinese medicine, a classic system of medicine without any connection with modern sciences can still exist in today's modern world? This is a question that has frequently been asked.



TCM doctor in Qing dynasty diagnosing patient

Among the Chinese, there are few who have never visited a traditional Chinese doctor or tried any traditional remedies in their lifetime. Even those who are healthy, know of traditional Chinese medicine. Today, when modern medicine has superseded traditional Chinese medicine, patients thinking that their ailment has not improved under western medicine will revert to traditional Chinese medicine. One reason for this is that Chinese people are conservative and are accustomed to traditional practices.

It is true that the Chinese regarded their country as the greatest land in the centre of the world and that their culture was the most excellent one in the universe. However, China has never stopped to absorb information from other countries.

Before the period of the Ming and Qing dynasties, medicine was already introduced from India, Arabian countries and south west Asia but because these medical systems were similar to the Chinese system, minor differences were absorbed into the Chinese system. Even as late as the 1860's Chinese doctors still believed that western medicine could be absorbed into the TCM until some of the population appealed to abolish TCM that the doctors realised that an unprecedented crises was facing them.

Things have now changed with time and people are now studying TCM as a system of knowledge. It was only when western medicine was introduced into China that the Chinese think about the differences between the two medicines. Under the pressure of western medicine, doctors of TCM actively took measures to defend, promote and invigorate TCM by setting up schools, training programmes, publishing literature and developing traditional Chinese drugs. All these changes seem to have promoted the development of TCM. The compilation of textbooks on TCM in 1958 by several colleges of TCM, under the supervision of the Health Ministry had epoch making significance. This led to the re-establishment of the traditional ideas of the basic foundation of TCM by differentiating the false from the truth. And textbooks have been re-compiled and revised several times.



Traditional herbal medicine shop



Tools used to prepare medicines in the Imperial Hospital of the Qing Dynasty.

Tools used in Qing dynasty

Tools used in Qing dynasty

Traditional Chinese medicinecontd

To understand TCM, one has to have a good knowledge about Chinese culture, especially philosophy, because the theory of TCM was established in ancient times with the combination of the development in many other fields. Another field of understanding TCM is to learn anthropology because the basic mode of thinking concerns the systems of various kinds of culture.

TCM believes that no person is exactly the same as another, therefore there will be no disease that is exactly the same as another and therefore there will be no treatment that can cure another without modification. The factor responsible for non repeatability is that TCM focuses on patients, not on diseases.

In the 20th Century, there were two occurrences of epidemic encephalitis. Western medical doctors used the same therapeutic methods applied in the first time to deal with the second attack but there was no effect. TCM doctors advised the western doctors to change their methods and this proved effective. In the eyes of western doctors, the symptoms were the same therefore treatment would be the same but in the eyes of TCM doctors, the symptoms may be the same but the timing of the seasons and locality were not and this had to be taken into account.



Porcelain bottles of medicine with paintings of the twelve Zodiac animals



Older TCM doctors are more skilful and experienced

Some medicinal Herbs used In TCM



Vessels used to decoct herbs

Aspirin advertisement In the 1930's





新西蘭東增會館

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