

# 公

**gōng**  
public;  
impartial

公道	gōng dào	reasonable
公共	gōng gòng	public
公分	gōng fēn	centimetre (cm)
公民	gōng mín	citizen
公式	gōng shì	formula
公司	gōng sī	company; corporation
公用	gōng yòng	for public use

公：此字由“八”（代表划分和相对）与“厶”（代表私有和自私）两部分组合而成的象形字。“公”指代的是一只缩在茧子里的蚕，意为为了公共的利益对私有财产（厶）进行分配（公）。因此，“公”字还具有公共和公正的意义，同时也反对（八）自私自利（厶）。

公 is made up of a 八 (division, opposition) and 厶 (private, selfish), a pictograph of a silkworm coiled in its cocoon. It implies the division (八) of private (厶) property for the benefit of the public. Hence 公: meaning public or impartial, i.e., opposed (八) to private or selfish (厶).



新西蘭東增會館  
THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

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Newsletter Autumn 2020 issue

**The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2020—2021**

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

## ***President's report.....***

I hope everyone had a great festive season and is enjoying the summer to date.

### **Christmas Senior Yum Cha:**

In December we held our annual Seniors Yum Cha lunch at the Dragon's Restaurant which was attended by a large crowd. Christmas Crackers filled with chocolate for all who attended added to the occasion. The chatter amongst friends and relatives was great to see that they were enjoying the festive season.

### **Senior Christmas Visit:**

This year we had several new committee members on this visit and it gave them a great insight on what our visit meant to our elderly members. Happiness in seeing joy in people is what Christmas is all about. Big thanks to Gordon Wu and committee members who went along..

**Chinese New Year 2020:** Hope the year of the auspicious Chinese RAT brings you good luck, good health and prosperity.

This year the Association celebrated Chinese New Year at the Grand Century Restaurant. It was attended by over 250 people. It was a fantastic evening with loud sound of fire crackers, the traditional Lion Dance, a wonderful banquet menu, raffle prizes and entertainment by the delightful Grace Yuan Yuan Chen who thrilled the packed crowd with her singing of favourite Chinese and western songs.

The evening ended with sounds of fireworks seeing in the New Year.

My thanks go to the social committee and volunteers for their excellent effort in making this occasion a delightful and memorable one.

### **Website:**

Our new and improved website is now up and running and a special thanks to Graham Chiu who put it together. Have a look and we welcome any comments. <https://www.tungjung.org.nz>

### **Coronavirus Outbreak:**

Our Association and other local Chinese community groups met up recently and shared their concerns about the recent outbreak of the coronavirus in China. The outcome of this meeting was that a new committee was elected to deal with the situation as soon as possible..

### **Adult Cantonese Classes:**

There has been a strong interest in these Cantonese classes not only from our own members, but from the general Chinese community. So if you wish to attend please contact Gordon Wu: [gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz](mailto:gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz) or 027 487 5314

**Traditional Ching Ming Festival:** Ching Ming Festival on Sunday April 5, 12.00 noon at the Karori Cemetery. If you haven't been there for a long time you are most welcome to join us at the **Tung Jung Memorial**.

### **China Tour:**

The China trip scheduled for March this year has been postponed due the coronavirus outbreak.

It has now being rescheduled for September 2020 and interested persons are asked to register with Gordon Wu....

### **Invitations:**

It has been a very busy start to the New Year as Gordon Wu and I have attended several Chinese New Year community celebrations. By attending these celebrations, we are forging our links with other Chinese organisations.

### **Membership:**

The Association depends on its valued members support for future generations. If you have forgotten to pay your subscriptions/donations, we would love to hear from you.

Peter Moon  
March 2020

# 會長報告

我在此祝福大家節日快樂和度過一個愉快的夏天。

## 耶誕節飲茶活動

在 12 月我們在 Dragon's 餐廳舉行耶誕節周年中午飲茶活動。這次活動很多人參加，我們為所有參加者準備了一個裝滿巧克力的聖誕拉炮。大家歡聚一堂，度過了一段愉快的時光，大家都很享受這樣的節日氣氛。

## 耶誕節探望長者活動

今年有幾位新的委員會會員參與了這次探望活動，這次活動讓他們深刻地體會到探望老會員讓老會員感到幸福和快樂，在耶誕節是非常有意義的。衷心地感謝 Gordon Wu 和一同前往的委員會會員們。

## 共度 2020 中國新年活動

希望中國庚子鼠年能帶給大家幸運、健康和興旺。今年會館在 Grand Century 餐廳舉行慶祝中國新年聚餐活動，這次活動超過 250 人參加。大家一起度過了一個美妙的晚上，這個晚上有爆竹聲、有舞獅子、有豐盛的晚餐、有抽獎和令人愉快的歌曲。重點是備受大家歡迎的陳圓圓女士為我們演唱了中文歌和英文歌。最後，我們用煙花來慶祝新年的到來。

非常感謝委員會的會員們和志願者們，感謝你們組織了這麼完美和值得紀念的活動。

## 新網址的啟用

我們現在使用的是已升級了的網，特別感謝 Graham Chiu 為我們把網址整合，歡迎大家隨時流覽 <https://www.tungjung.org.nz>

## 新型冠狀肺炎爆發

近來，會館和當地其他中國華人協會一起開會探討最近在中國爆發的新型冠狀肺炎，會議決定推選成立一個新的委員會出來，以便能及時處理和解決與新型冠狀肺炎有關的事情。

## 成人廣東話課程班

這個課程不但受本會館會員歡迎，而且還受其他華人協會歡迎。所以，如果你感興趣的話，請你聯繫 Gordon Wu: [gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz](mailto:gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz) 或者 027 487 5314。

## 傳統清明節活動

今年的清明節祭拜活動定於清明節當天，也就是4月5日星期天中午12點正，在 Karori 墓地進行。如果你很久沒有參加這種活動，我們歡迎你能積極參與。

## 中國遊活動延期

由於新型冠狀肺炎的爆發，原定於今年3月出發的中國遊已經延遲了。新的時間暫定在2020年9月，如果你感興趣的話，可以聯繫 Gordon Wu 進行登記。

## 會館的新年各種邀請

在新年的開始，我和 Gordon Wu 都很忙，我們忙於參加其他華人協會的各種慶祝活動。通過參加他們活動，我們加強了與其他華人協會的聯繫和溝通。

## 致會館會員

會館的將來離不開會員們的支持。希望大家能積極繳納會員費或者捐款，我們很期待你的支持。

歐偉權

2020年3月

## Obituary.....

**Shirley Tso nee Ting (Chan 陳)**

**Sun-gai village 新街村**

**16 July 1926 – 14 December 2019**



Shirley was the middle child of George and Susan Ting. Her siblings were her brother Ivor, who was two years older, and Freda, her sister, nine years her junior. Shirley was born above the Ting family plant and seed shop (Te Aro Seed Company) on the corner of Courtenay Place and Tory Street in Wellington, which was started many years earlier by her grandfather, James Ting.

Shirley attended St Mark's Church School by the Basin Reserve. School lunches were provided by the school and Shirley recalled that is where she acquired her love for roasts, stews, shepherd's pie and rice and sago puddings. She went on to attend Wellington East Girls College and then Gilbey's Business College where she became proficient in shorthand typing, passing her Advanced Type-writing exam with honours in 1944. Her first job was at Twentieth Century Fox, film distributors, above the Embassy Theatre on Kent Terrace, Wellington. There, Shirley combined her love of cinema and matinee idols.

The Tings, who were actually Chans from Sun Gai Village in the Jung Sung area of Guangzhou, were a large family with many of Shirley's uncles and aunts working in the family business, which supplied seeds and plants to both local gardeners & commercial growers throughout New Zealand. Although the retail operation remained in Courtenay Place, the family eventually moved from accommodation above the business to a property in Moxham Avenue, Hataitai where they set up home and established a garden and nursery, supplying the family business.

As a result of this upbringing, close family connections were very important to Shirley. Ivor, Shirley and Freda were also close to their cousin Douglas Yen whom they regarded as another brother. Freda often remarked that Shirley was like a second mother to her. Tragically, Ivor died aged 26. Shirley also maintained close contact with her cousins Betty, Marie and Evelyn, each taking turns to host family get-togethers, including the compulsory game of mah-jong.

Shirley's fondness for European food and talent for Cantonese cooking came to the fore during family meals, which she was producing well into her 80s. She was just as comfortable making meringues as she was steaming batches of kul yook.

Shirley married Jim Tso in 1951. Their first home was in Ngaio, where they brought up their three children, before moving to Johnsonville.

Shirley worked with Jim in the family fruit and vegetable businesses, Chung Wah & Co in Molesworth Street, Thorndon and then at Champion Fruit Supplies in Cannons Creek, Porirua.

Shirley and Jim finally retired in the late 1980's. In 2004, they purchased a home in Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt and sadly Jim passed away later that year.

Shirley fiercely maintained her independence, driving well into her 80s and steadfastly remained in her home until she was no longer able to manage, moving into Shona McFarlane just six weeks before she passed away.

Her family remember her as always smiling, as a caring mother and a doting grandmother, delighting in family gatherings. Those who visited her home recall her generous hospitality, always making sure there was plenty of food on the table, along with the cups of tea.

Shirley is survived by her children Kevin, Trevor and Beverley and her grandchildren David, Christopher, Matthew, Jasmine and Emma.

Her funeral service was at the Cornwall Manor in Lower Hutt on 21 December 2019, and was attended by numerous relatives and friends.

Kevin Tso

## Seniors yum cha lunch.....

The seniors yum cha lunch was held at the Dragon's Restaurant on Wednesday 11 December 2019. It is a time when the senior members and their friends get together for a chat and meet others. This year, the numbers attending surpass previous years and again has proved to be another event that the Association has found to be in demand. A fixed menu was provided by the restaurant which proved to be adequate as everybody went home with a smile on their faces. A lucky draw was conducted where each table won a prize



## Seniors visits.....

On Saturday 14th December 2019, seven members of the committee set out in two cars to visit senior members who are in rest homes or invalid in their own homes. These visits originated in 2012 when it was realised that many of these people were once energetic members of the Tung Jung Association and when they became inactive, they were forgotten. The visits take a whole day and a lot of travelling but the effort was worthwhile when we see the faces of these elder's face light up on receiving a visitor with a Christmas gift bag for them. The Christmas gift bag was all edibles and nothing of a personal nature. As the years roll by, we sadly reflected that we didn't call on someone who had passed away during the year.



## ***Chinese New Year celebrations.....***

This year's Chinese New Year celebrations was held at the Grand Century Restaurant, which was packed to the doors with over 260 people attending. The committee did an excellent job in presenting an atmosphere well suited for the occasion. The evening began with the Wellington Chinese Anglican Church lion dance team prancing their way deftly between the crowded tables. The team consisted of two adult lions and two baby lions who captured the hearts of all there with their antics. Later in the evening, the diners were entertained by opera singer Grace Yuan Yuan Chen, who had sung in Beijing in front of thousands of people including the president of China. In her clear enchanting voice, Grace sang two songs, one in Chinese and one in English, both of which receiving rapturous applause. At each table, every person received a red packet and a lucky draw winner from each table was also found. During the evening raffle tickets were sold with a wide range of prizes including a \$100 grocery voucher, fresh fruit basket and bottles of wine. The restaurant produced an excellent menu and was commented on by all attendees. In all, the evening was a complete success with many wanting to come back next year.



## ***The Tung Jung Memorial.....***

The Tung Jung memorial was erected in 1965 by the Tung Jung Association committee of the time to be ready for the Ching Ming festival. The annual Ching Ming festival, is when families get together to attend the graves of their ancestors and pay their respects and partake in a shared meal with them.

In our modern society, the Tung Jung committee of the time considered that it was not a practical way to visit each members graves so they built a memorial on a bought plot at Karori Cemetery, where members can go to pay their respects to their ancestors without taking too much of their valuable time.

Over the years, the memorial has stood up to the ravages of the Wellington weather and is now showing a fair bit of “wear and tear” and needed a tidy-up.

One weekend, Peter Moon and Gordon Wu, hired a mobile petrol driven water blaster and went to Karori Cemetery to water blast and clean the memorial. The water-blaster did the job in a short while, cleaning off any lichen and black mould on the memorial to be ready for painting in time for the Ching Ming Festival on the 5th April.

We also took the opportunity to clean several graves in the locality belonging to our ancestors.



Before  
And  
After  
Cleaning



Peter  
Moon  
on the job



## ***Link to videoclip shown at Parliamentary Chinese New Year celebrations.....***

<https://vimeo.com/391622789> (right click and select open hyperlink)

If password is required, use: polltax2020

Please click or copy and paste the below links to hear the Prime Minister’s speech and read the President of the NZCA speech.

<https://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/pm-speech-parliamentary-chinese-new-year-celebration-2020>

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZZcsqC02\\_TI9GIecmyulXN5h0DMC6OCd/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZZcsqC02_TI9GIecmyulXN5h0DMC6OCd/view) - open hyperlink

## ***Thank you...thank You.....謝謝你們...謝謝你們.....謝謝你們.....***

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

Sam and Lenore Kwok

Tung Jung Waiata Group

Kevin and Gelaine Luey

Percy and Shirley Lee

Graham Chiu family

Arthur Young

Kitty Chang

David and Pauline Young

Gordon and Yvonne Wu



## **Douglas Ernest Yen .....**

Never heard of Douglas Ernest Yen? I don't blame you, since scientists are rarely featured in our publications. His work in New Zealand vegetables was known to some Chinese market gardeners, produce markets and the University, and there were some protests on his leaving his native land. His story follows:

Douglas was born in 1924 in Wellington, the son of Ernest Hai and Lily Yen. Lily was the eldest daughter of Chan Moon Ting, the first president of the Tung Jung Association. Since Ernest Yen was the lone Chinese in New Zealand of Ning Po extraction, Douglas, as the first grandson was raised with the Ting family in the Te Aro Seed Co. and Yee Chong Wing building in Courtenay Place, Wellington. He went to St. Mark's Church School 1929-1936 then attended Wellington College in 1937-1941. His father, like most Chinese fathers, wanted a medical doctor in the family so obediently he sat the medical intermediate exam at Victoria College. On completing, he discovered the alternative to medicine in this qualification – agriculture. Massey College was the choice, and in 1947 he became the first Asian to graduate with a Bachelor in Agricultural Science and the Master's degree in 1948.

After university, Douglas worked for the Department of Scientific Research (DSIR) as a plant breeder in the Crop Research Division (CRD), Lincoln and in 1963 was transferred to Auckland in charge of the vegetable section. In cooperation with scientists of the Plant Diseases Division (PDD), DSIR, he was able to release disease resistant varieties of garden peas (for export seed production), a green bean (market and home garden), a tomato (glasshouse). The other crop, kumara (sweet potato, genus *Ipomoea*), the research of which began with the collection of varieties among the Maori communities of the east, west and north of the North Island, was the beginning of a life-changer, even though other research had more practical aspects: disease and resistance (again with PDD cooperation) and storage technology for common destructive disease of storage for off-season sale). In 1957, the Rockefeller Foundation, USA, made a grant to extend collection of sweet potato, which they followed up with further funds that enabled Douglas to collect from Pacific Islands, Southeast Asia and western South America. It was this aspect of research that caught the interest of anthropologists, its relevance to questions of the plant's prehistoric transfer from its American origin to the Pacific islands, including New Zealand. The large collection disturbed his immediate superior (director, CRD), and in 1965, threats to it forced Douglas to find an alternative germ plasm collection for the species. Thus the 600 or so specimens were sent to Japan, including the Maori varieties that were subsequently recovered for research and distribution. The contentious ending to New Zealand's part in international sweet potato research was also the end of Douglas's New Zealand career as he renewed contact with Bishop Museum, Honolulu, whose previous Director had explored the possibility of appointing him to the position of ethno-botanist.

In 1966 Yen was appointed to the Department of Anthropology. His first project was a re-survey of Nihoa Island, far north of the main Hawaiian archipelago. Then, he led a group of young archaeologists for the first excavation of an agricultural site – a series of prehistoric irrigated terraces in Makaha, Oahu. The next year he was visiting fellow in anthropology at Yale University.

In 1972, Dr. Roger Green (now Professor Green, University of Auckland). and Douglas were awarded a grant by the National Science Foundation, Washington D.C. to investigate the prehistory of the South-eastern Solomon Islands that archaeologists surmised could reveal relationships of Melanesia and Polynesia and indeed the sources of Polynesian culture. This grant was renewed in 1976. The ethno-botanical studies were descriptive of the agricultural systems, and defined the importance of tree crops in those systems. Among the many publications from this project, Douglas was editor and an author of books, "Anuta: a Polynesian Outlier in the Solomon Islands" (1973) and by Professor Patrick V. Kirch and Yen, "Tikopia: the Prehistory and Ecology of the Polynesian Outlier" (1982).

It was in 1972 that Douglas was invited to visit the already controversial Tasaday tribe in the Philippines to define their food resources in the forest setting. With the help of two botanists and linguists over three short visits, a set of reports was produced that at least didn't involve him directly in the long controversy (until about 1992) on the group's history and worse, their authenticity. Their isolation extended over generations of only a few centuries, as determined on language evidence. Archaeologically, the more important Southeast Asian research was the 1973-74 fieldwork in Thailand where rice grain parts were found in most ancient pottery shards. Their detailed analysis using the electron microscope at ANU was delayed until 1980. With all this activity, Douglas was able to finish the book he started in New Zealand, "The Sweet Potato and Oceania," in 1975. Also he taught ethno-botany at the University of Chicago as Visiting Professor in 1976.



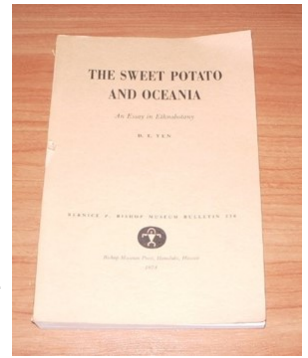
Nancy and Douglas Yen 2015

## Douglas Ernest Yen ..... contd

In 1980, Douglas accepted an appointment at Australian National University as a professor in the Department of Prehistory.

The analysis of the Southeast Asian pottery yielded several important results, among them (1) that all pottery from the earliest excavated (over 3000 years) showed rice inclusions, (2) variations in the rice husk remains indicated the species' hybrid nature and relationship to wild varieties.

The two new main areas of study were Papua New Guinea, the north coast of which was found to be where some tree species in Polynesia originated and were transferred from in pre-historic times; and the Australian central desert, where the Aborigine subsist on hunted animals and gathered plants. Notable in the latter is a plant botanically related to the sweet potato. It was found that there are more than one species of tuber-bearing plants with distribution on the western, eastern and northern coastal regions of the continent. Our biological analysis revealed that two Australian *Ipomoea* has chromosome numbers of 30 compared with sweet potato's 90. The question raised which research so far cannot answer is the genetic relationship between the sweet potato of American origin and the Australian species in their geographically isolated evolution. Here we see something of the interdisciplinary nature of science, for we look toward geological research for some answer to that geographical question. In the Mesozoic (some 200million years ago) the continent, now named Gondwanaland, consisted of a huge land mass that joined modern Africa with India, Antarctica, New Guinea and Australia on the east with the Americas west. A construction is that these areas split off from one another to form their present named sub-continents, and the sweet potato relatives accompanied them to become separate evolutionary units. What a massive hypothesis, whose research beginning was the simple collecting of Maori kumara, for Douglas to be faced with at the end of a career!



The following awards were made to Douglas:

- 1990 Upon retirement from Australian National University, Douglas was named Professor Emeritus in Prehistory
- 1985 Foreign associate, National Academy of Sciences, Washington DC, USA
- 1986 Fellow, Academy of the Humanities, Canberra, ACT, Australia
- 1990 The Elsdon Best Medal, The Polynesian Society, Auckland, New Zealand
- 1992 Distinguished Economic Botanist, Society for Economic Botany, USA
- 1996 Fellow, The Linnean Society of London, United Kingdom

None of the work described here could have been accomplished without collaborating scientists, research assistants, indigenous informants from Peru to Thailand and many of the island groups in between that Douglas collected from. He recollects the pleasure of their friendships as they shared the adventure of discovery in the foreign field or laboratory.

It may be obvious to the reader that the kind of research that ethno-botany demands, implies the necessity of absences from home and family. Nancy Wah Lee and Douglas were married in 1949 and they had two children Richard and (after transfer from Canterbury to Auckland) Catherine. Normal family life was to ensue until 1957-8, when Douglas's absences began with field trips that some extended to nearly a year. Thus Nancy really had to guide the two children in their development physically and intellectually, and the indication of her success was both are university graduates. Grandfather Yen would be pleased that Catherine is a doctor!

In their long retirement in California, Nancy passed away in September 2017, a great wife, a wonderful mother. On leaving New Zealand in 1966, they assumed that they would be back to live out their lives where they were born. But now, with one grandchild married and expecting the first son, the other about to be married, it should have been somehow predictable that they wouldn't leave the USA. However, a tie remains: Nancy and Douglas retained their New Zealand citizenship.



A family photograph taken in March 1957 with Douglas at rear

# Aotearoa - New Zealand Descendant Goes Home To Bakshek 10<sup>th</sup> of the 10<sup>th</sup>, 2010 .

A Reflection by Danny Goddard 郭達良



Just before I was married in January 1986, I was asked to represent the New Zealand China Friendship Society on a delegation to China to participate in the International Year of the Youth in 1985. A great trip took a 40 strong delegation which comprised two New Zealand Chinese, Gordon Wong of Auckland and myself. Arriving in Beijing we saw the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Ming Tombs, Tian an Men and a special visit to Mao Tse Tung's Mausoleum and a Banquet of the Great Hall of the Peoples. My mother Nancy had spoken there in 1966. My friend Huia Winiata and I gifted a 'waka huia',



carved Māori treasure box to Premier Hu Yao Bang 胡耀邦 and he gifted us a classical lacquer treasure vessel in return. We went onto Xian and Guangzhou. Unfortunately on that delegation I didn't get the opportunity to return to 'the village'. Like many of my cousins, there was the bucket list urge to return to the villages of our forebears and for me to see the house where our grandfather Kwok Kee Yee 郭期頤 spent his formative years.

The opportunity came in 2010 when I was asked to be ordained to as a deacon and was offered some time to discern whether I would or wouldn't enter this ministry. The question in my heart was to discern was 'Who am I Really?' I decided to go home to Bak-Shek to answer that question. Goong (William Kwok) was a patriot, Kuomintang 國民黨 hard, a keen participant in the Double 10 celebrations. I remember we celebrated the day at his Kelburn Parade homestead in Wellington, I must have been 4 years old at the time. Mum, Nancy, was active in establishing formal cultural and political relationships between Norman Kirk's New Zealand and Chairman



Mao's China. So I planned to be in Shanghai on 1<sup>st</sup> October to hear the clock tower on the Bund play 東方紅 *Dong Fang Hong* honour my mother and be in Bak-shek (SunTong, JungSen) on the 10<sup>th</sup> October 2010 to pray at our Kwok family 祠堂 *citong* light incense to honour my grandfather and forebears. So I planned a pilgrimage to spend 7 weeks in China and arrived in Shanghai and sat on the Bund, listening to the Custom House clock chime at 10am in the morning on October 1<sup>st</sup> 2010. China's growth is amazing, the standard of living for residents had improved markedly since 1986. I took a Shanghai Speed train to Hangzhou to sightsee the temples and then took an internal flight to Guangzhou, where I stayed a few nights to attend the Canton Opera festival. Then a bus to JungSeng 增城, SunTong 新塘. SunTong does denim. Every corner you turn people are making jeans, unpicking denim wear, sewing zips or selling them. I took a motorbike (125 Suzuki... *I felt so sorry for the driver*) to Bak-shek 白石 and phoned my cousin Sheena Kwok and she guided me into the village.

There are five family names on the entrance gate in Bak-Shek, *Kwok, Lee, Luey, Shew and Wong*. A pond remains in the middle of the village, but there are no water buffaloes or lychee trees as uncle Frank Kwok had spoken of. Sheena and the family welcomed me and we had tea. We walked into the entrance of the Kwok Lane and straight to Sheena's parents modern 3 storey house.

## Danny, cousin Sheena, her mum and sister and uncle.

After an exchange of gifts I gazed out to the window down to my grandfathers house. Reading my face Sheena's father said, 'Hey you really want to go and visit your grandfathers house and visit the ancestral graves now..' I couldn't hold my emotion and 'next minute' we were in Kwok Kee Yee's house. The place where our aunty Sadie use to lower down a basket from the upper mezzanine floor to the street to buy supper from the hawker below, the bamboo ladder was still there. In the entrance of the house was a small shrine with blessings where we paid our respects. Uncle Frank and Nanette Kwok joined us there and we visited the graves and lit incense and bowed.

## Aotearoa - New Zealand Descendant Goes Home To Bak-shek 10<sup>th</sup> of the 10<sup>th</sup>, 2010 . Contd

I learned so much during my stay in Bak-Shek and realised that our branch of the family have been gone for more than 100 years. Kwok Kee Yee was a 20<sup>th</sup> Generation Kwok who's ancestors had come from the north 湖南 (Hunan). He had sent money back to the village for the building of the local school which I visited, Kwok House and the Baptist church in Guangzhou. He had come to New Zealand with his father Kwok Moon Wan on the 21<sup>st</sup> December 1901 and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1905 he returned to marry my grandmother Chung Joon Foon. They returned to New Zealand on the 25<sup>th</sup> July 1909. In 1920 aunties Hilda and Sadie came to New Zealand, initially to Napier. Kwok Kee Yee returned to Hong Kong and Taiwan with Frank and two aunties in 1978 but was not able to return to the Bak-Shek due to communist control.

My reflection as I stood in the Kwok family gateway was one of *gratitude* for our patriotic and selfless great grandparents and grandparents who travelled to the other side of the world. On the tail of the gold mining era they turned their hands to becoming a shipping providore and fruit shop business. As Poll Tax descendants they suffered and endured



Kwok Kee Yee and Kwok Moon Wan seated on left

the discrimination of the time, such sacrifice they made to seek a new and better life not for themselves, but their descendants. How lonely these forebears must have been and what privilege we enjoy!

.*Gratitude* also to my cousin Sheena Kwok's family who have cared for the family homestead in Bak-Shek which remains as a touchstone for future generations of New Zealand born Kwoks. Sitting in the village pagoda

area on the pond my mother spoke to me 'Are you useful?'

I resolved, 'my use' was to serve as a deacon back here in Aotearoa New Zealand'.

Both practical and useful.

I tip my hat to our forebears and echo Kwok Kee Yee's words

**'Honour your ancestors, Respect your parents,**

**Love your brothers and sisters'**

Danny Goddard is a son of Nancy Goddard, eldest daughter of Kwok Kee Yee, longest serving president of the Tung Jung Association.. Danny is a Catholic deacon and lives at Island Bay, Wellington. He has been away overseas until recently and has decided to come back to his roots and joined the Tung Jung Association where he is now the current secretary.

### Joke.....

A British Airways plane leaves Heathrow Airport under the control of a Jewish captain; his co-pilot is Chinese. It's the first time they've flown together and an awkward silence between the two seemed to indicate a mutual dislike.

Once they reach cruising altitude, the Jewish captain activates the auto-pilot, leans back in his seat, and mutters, 'I don't like Chinese.'

No rike Chinese?' asks the co-pilot, 'why not?'

'You people bombed Pearl Harbour, that's why!'

'No, no', the co-pilot protests, 'Chinese not bomb Peahl Hahbah! That Japanese, not Chinese.

'Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese ...doesn't matter, you're all the same!'

There's a few minutes of silence.

'I no rike Jews!' the co-pilot suddenly announces.

'Oh yeah, why not?' asks the captain.

'Jews sink Titanic!' says the co-pilot.

'What? You're insane! Jews didn't sink the Titanic!' exclaims the captain, 'It was an iceberg!'

'Iceberg, Weinberg, Steinberg, they all the same!' the co-pilot replies.



Danny, cousin Sheena, her mum and sister and uncle



Danny at the Kwok family entranceway

## Village reconstruction in Guangzhou .....

As China celebrates National Day, the villagers in the villages in the city of Guangzhou are also happy and look forward to the village changing its look soon. This year is the first 10 years since Guangzhou officially launched the transformation of urban villages in 2009. Guangdong Province, Guangzhou City, and 11 districts have all proposed to accelerate the transformation of urban villages. The city's old improvement exhibition is obvious to all. According to the statistics of the Nandu Urban Renewal Research Group, in addition to 11 urban villages that have been successfully comprehensively or slightly transformed, at least 25 urban village projects in Guangzhou have already been demolished and constructed. The total construction area of these villages after renovation amounts to 53,589,100 square meters, which is equivalent to 7,520 football fields (the standard football field covers an area of 7,140 square meters). Demolition work has started in 37 villages.

According to the latest statistics of the research team, in addition to the urban villages that have been renovated, at least 37 villages (including 27 projects) in Guangzhou have started or completed demolition work.

Some of the villages are part of the demolition and reconstruction, such as the entire island reconstruction of Datansha Island in Liwan District, involving the demolition of Heshu Village, Xijiao Village, and Tanwei Village; Village demolition and relocation; Zengcheng hanging green lake reconstruction, which involves Luogang, Mingxing, May 1st, Guangming, Taiping, Watermelon and other villages on Licheng Street; Zengtang, Xiewu, and Macha Village in Shitan Town 9 administrative villages were demolished and resettled (the project team counts only one village project here) and so on.

Among the nine districts in the city, the Zengcheng District, the district with the largest number of urban villages, has been demolished, and 10 villages have been demolished due to reconstruction or area construction. It is followed by 9 in Huangpu District and 5 in Liwan District. There are 3 in Baiyun District, 2 in Huadu, Tianhe, Panyu, and Nansha, and 1 in Haizhu District.

It is understood that, in addition to the five urban villages that have been completely renovated in Guangzhou, Zhucun in Huadu District was actually relocated and relocated as early as 2009. The village is known as "the first village of Huadu" and is also a model project in Huadu resettlement area.

In 2009, Zhu Cun responded to the call of the Huadu District Party Committee and District Government to support the expansion of Dongfeng Nissan's production capacity in the district's leading company, and moved out of its former residence within three months. In September of the same year, the village was demolished and has been relocated to Zhucun New Village in 2013.

Among the 37 villages in the city that have been demolished / constructed, the village to be demolished in 2009 is Chachan Village in Liwan District. So far, the resettlement of the village is still being carried out in batches and in an orderly manner.

In 2010, demolition and reconstruction work was started in Guangzhou's Dongying Village in Liwan District, Siangang Old Village in Huangpu District, and Wenchong Village. At present, some villagers in these three villages have realized resettlement and relocation, and the overall reconstruction work is still progressing in an orderly manner.

In 2011, the village of Tianhe District in the Pearl River New City of Guangzhou began to relocate. In January 2018, the first and second phases of Qiongcun have been divided into houses. In August this year, some villagers have already collected and moved back.

It can be seen from the demolition schedule that in 2013, due to the promotion of the reconstruction of Datansha Island in Liwan District and the transformation of Zengcheng's new green city, villages in two areas began to be demolished in succession. At least 13 villages were demolished in Guangzhou this year. In fact, the year of acceleration of the old reforms began this year.

In 2019, Xiaoping Village in Baiyun District, Dongwan Village in Nansha District, Shabu Village in Huangpu District, Chentian Village in Baiyun District, Liyu Village in Haizhu District, Jinzhou Chongwei Village in Nansha District, and Luofeng Village in Huangpu District Both Tangcun started demolition.

Foundations for at least 25 renovation projects have been laid

According to statistics of the research team, in addition to the urban villages that have been transformed or the urban villages that have been relocated in the development of the area, at least 25 projects in the urban village projects that are currently undergoing transformation in Guangzhou have laid the foundation to build resettlement houses will also reach 3.354 million square meters.



## Village reconstruction in Guangzhou ...contd

The earliest founding of Hengsha Village is expected to be successfully completed earlier in the 25 village reconstruction projects. The village's old renovation was in charge of Zhongding Group, and the second-phase renovation project has already Foundations were laid in 2012 for Chayu Village in Liwan District and Pen Village in Huangpu District. The reconstruction of Zhongbi Village was carried out in five phases, and the first phase progressed rapidly. As early as 2012, the 1179 suites were relocated. The second phase of the project started in April 2018. On September 25 this year, the village held a ceremony of centralized demolition of the old village reconstruction, and the reconstruction of the entire village is expected to speed up.

Among the 25 old village reconstruction projects, it is expected that the reconstruction will be completed sooner, and more attention is given to Wenchong Village, Xintang Xinhe Village, and Xun Village. The relatively rapid progress of the recent renovation work is Hongwei Village in Huangpu District. At present, the era of commercial housing created by Time China in the village is planned to be launched in the near future.

Judging from the area, the reconstruction area can be called the Big Mac in Heshu Village, Xijiaocheng and Tanwei Village on Da Tansha Island. The total area of the resettlement houses in the three villages is about 2.642 million square meters. Followed by Lizhu Village in Haizhu District, the resettlement construction area also reached 2.158 million square meters.

In addition, Tang Village, Luofeng Village and Maogang Village in Huangpu District have also been resettled for over 1 million square meters.

There are also 6 villages within the reconstruction resettlement area of 500,000 square meters to 900,000 square meters, namely Sigang Old Village and Huo Village in Huangpu District; Xiaoping Village in Baiyun District, Qi Village in Tianhe District, Pen Village in Huangpu District, and Zengcheng Jiancun Village.

The land used for 25 projects is equivalent to 1.2 Baiyun Mountain

How big is the land for urban village reconstruction in Guangzhou that is currently under construction?

The statistics of the research team found that the land area of 25 village reconstruction projects alone amounted to 24.602 million square meters, equivalent to 1.2 Baiyun Mountains (20.98 million square meters) and 4 Pearl River New Towns (619 million square meters).

Among them, Tang Village, the knowledge village in Huangpu District, has the largest land area for transformation, with an area of 9,946,600 square meters, which is quite shocking. However, in fact, the village has only 865,800 square meters of land for reconstruction and construction.

Researchers visited the village recently and found that, in addition to the Baoneng new energy vehicle project, many buildings in the village have been demolished. As of September 27, construction of the village's first phase of resettlement housing has begun.

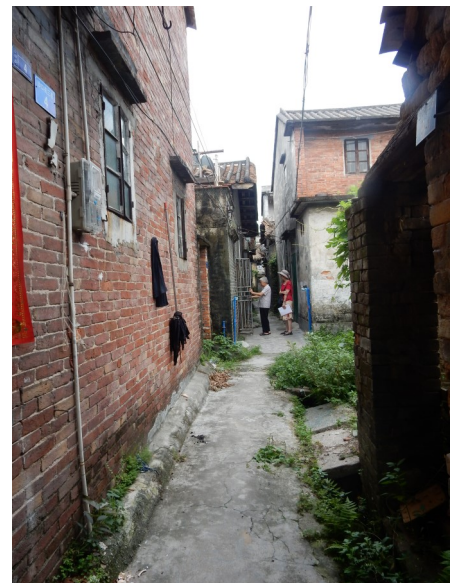
Except for Tangcun, the largest land used for reconstruction is Datansha Island in Liwan District. In addition, Shabu Village in Huangpu District and Lijing Village in Haizhu District also have land of over 1 million square meters.

Dongye Village has the largest body mass after transformation

Every urban village transformation is a protracted battle. This is not only because of the complicated demolition work, but also because of the huge project.

A total of 25 village projects have been laid to start construction, and the total construction area after renovation is 5,53,941 square meters. Based on a standard football field covering an area of 7,140 square meters, the construction area of 25 urban village reconstruction projects will be equivalent to 7,520 football fields.

Among them, the largest mass after reconstruction is Dongying Village in Liwan District, with a total construction area of 12.34 million square meters, followed by Da Tansha Island, with a total construction area of 6.0448 million square meters after the entire island reconstruction. The reconstructed building volume of Lizhu Village in Haizhu District has also reached 4.627 million square meters. After the transformation of Shabu Village in Huangpu District, the volume will also reach 3.354 million square meters



An old village lane in Jungsan

## ***Village reconstruction in Guangzhou ...contd***

After the reconstruction, the buildings in Tangpu Village, Luofeng Village, Maogang Village, Hengsha Village, and Chacheng Village in Liwan District will exceed 2 million square meters.

Shabu Village and Tang Village Renovation Investment Amount Exceeds 20 Billion

How much does it cost to rebuild a village in the city?

Among the urban villages under construction and reconstruction, there are two villages with a total investment of more than 20 billion yuan, namely Shabu Village and Tang Village in Huangpu District. Among them, the reconstruction investment of Shabu Village and Tang Village reached 26 billion yuan. The initial budget of Xiaoxintang Village in Tianhe District is 20 billion yuan.

It is estimated that the transformation investment exceeding 10 billion yuan will include Lizhu Village in Haizhu District, Sigang Old Village and Huo Village in Huangpu District.

Vanke and R & F become "old overlords"

Judging from the current urban villages where foundations have been laid, Vanke and R & F Group have the highest number of housing enterprises with the largest number of villages under construction. Among them, Sanli Village of R & F is Maogang Village and Bi Village in Huangpu District, and Jiancun Village in Zengcheng.

Vanke's three urban villages under construction and reconstruction are Wenchong Village, Shabu Village in Huangpu District, and Tianxin Village in Baiyun District.

Poly, Shenglong and Zhuguang also have two urban villages each under construction and transformation. Among the two villages that Poly is renovating are in Tianhe District, which is also the main source of future first-hand residential supply in Tianhe District. Among them, the total construction area of Xiaoxintang Village after reconstruction is 2.3 million square meters, and the village is 10.77 million square meters.

Eight other housing companies, such as Times China, Country Garden, Xinghe, Xinghewan, and Jiazhaoye, all have a village under reconstruction.

Among the transformed villages in the city, there are also some independent reformers of the village economic community. For example, Chacha Village in Liwan District was independently transformed by the Chacha Economic Union. And the Nandu Big Data Research Institute, Urban Renewal Research Group.

Despite the size of the city's redevelopment project, there has been a lack of public debate over the fate of the villages and the impact of their demolition on local culture and society.

"According to what I know, many of villagers and developers are willing to partner with each other to carry out the village renewal projects in Guangzhou since property prices here are much higher than before. The projects will be very profitable and the banks will be friendly to [those projects] that are government-approved," said an official from a village in Guangzhou's Baiyun district, whose refused to give his name.

"On the other hand, to be honest, few villagers will take the risk to against the authorities' plan. We all understand well the villages have to be reconstructed since this government is mighty, and it's risky to not agree.

"In the past two years, the campaigns of anti-corruption and crackdown on gang-related crimes have reshuffled many local village officials, as well as lowering the resistance of traditional clan forces in the villages ... so that the government can now take a strong lead and significantly increase its ability to promote reconstruction projects in urban villages."

This urban renewal project—reconstruction of ancestral villages within a big city, has been in existence since 2017. It is advisable for overseas Chinese who have ancestral links to these areas to visit and record them before they are lost forever. In China, progress is very quick!

Information from Ten Percent news

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## ***Proposed trip to Guangzhou and Xintang.....***

***The proposed trip to Guangzhou and Xintang on the 8th March has now been deferred to September 13 or thereabouts because of the coronavirus.. Those still wishing to go , please re-register with Gordon Wu.***

***Prices may change slightly and we are waiting confirmation regarding this.***

***The trip is for ten days via Singapore where we will stay for three days on the return trip home.***

***Those wishing to go on this trip, please re-register by the 1st May 2020 by which time we should have confirmation of airfares and hotel bookings..***

# Wallingford Chan.....

An unexpected email was received by the Association from a person who wanted to find out more about one of our ancestors he found on the Tung Jung website. His email reads thus:

*Kiaora, My name is Ward Kamo. My grandfather Ned Te Koeti Kamo was cured by a Chinese herbalist Wallingford Chan in Christchurch in the 1930s. My Grandfather had come from the Chatham Islands with a very serious lung infection. I note you have a William and Wallingford Chan on your website. Would your Wallingford Chan be the same who might have cured my Grandfather?*

*The reason I ask is that Wallingford Chan is a man who is held in high regard by my family even though we have never met him. He is now part of our family story. We would love to know his story and whether he had a family. Because of what Wallingford did for my grandfather makes him part of our family..*

Wallingford William Chan Ting-Ming, usually known as Wallingford Chan, was born in Sun Gai village in 1900. He came to New Zealand with his mother in 1905. His father William Yau-kum Chan (b.1870) arrived in 1892, worked as a market gardener at Forbury, before joining his father Chan Tsung-fu's herbalist shop in Dunedin. Following William's death in 1934, Wallingford took over the family's herbalist business, modernising it, and from his offices in Christchurch (where he shifted in 1935) widely publicised his services around the country.

**AMAZING CURES CLAIMED**  
**VISITING AUCKLAND NEXT WEEK**

Seven years ago a Chinese herbalist, Wallingford Chan, commenced practising in Christchurch. Using simple herbal remedies absolutely new to this country, he soon had made some amazing cures, and his fame spread like wildfire, until people went from all over the Dominion to consult him. Now, after seven years, he has accumulated thousands of letters from people he has cured, but every week he receives other letters from people who cannot go to see him, begging him to come to them. In response to numerous requests from Auckland, Mr. Chan is making a special trip here, and will be available for free consultation by any sick person at the Central Hotel.

Anyone who is troubled by any obstinate complaint, or anyone wishing advice about their illness, is advised to take this opportunity of consulting Mr. Chan while he is in Auckland. Consultation is entirely free, and there is absolutely no obligation to take Mr. Chan's remedies unless you are satisfied after a chat with Mr. Chan that he can do you good. Actually, an examination of the letters he has received from patients he has treated is the best proof of the wonderful good his remedies accomplish. Not once, but many times, people have gone to Mr. Chan after being told that they were incurable, and time and again he has cured them. The remedies he uses are well-known and have been used for centuries in some cases by the Chinese, who regard Nature's herbs as the basis of all healing.

Remember, that when you consult Mr. Chan there is no charge. Phone, call or write to the hotel now and arrange an appointment with him when he comes to Auckland. Appointments can be arranged now at the hotel for any time on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, August 5, 6 and 7.—(Ad.)

August 2 1941 —Auckland Star

“The fame of Wallingford Chan as a friend of the sick spread throughout New Zealand. He has treated patients from North Cape to Bluff. Even in Australia the great value of his simple herbal prescriptions has become widely known, and he has many patients there. What he has done for so many other sick people he can do for you. If you are in ill health call and see him. Consultation is entirely free and without obligation.” (Ad, 1938)


It is now four years since Wallingford Chan first offered his services to the sick of Christchurch. In that time he has prescribed for thousands of people, many of whom have travelled from distant parts of New Zealand to see him. The wonderful success he has enjoyed is reflected in the hundreds and hundreds of tributes he has received from grateful patients, many of whom had come to think that their complaints were incurable. What he has done for so many others he can do for you. Consult him without obligation or write to him, and he will send you a personal reply, WALLINGFORD CHAN The Eminent Chinese Herbalist 99 MANCHESTER STREET.” (Ad, 1939)

He was twice attacked by visitors to his rooms. He served as an interpreter, campaigned against the importation of Japanese onions in the late 1930s, funded fireworks displays for the public, and published a free book “Nature's Way of Healing” in 1940. He died in 1954.

Not much is known about his life as he had apparently married twice, once to a Chinese woman named Elsie and later to a Pakeha woman called Dorothy Rose. He seemed to disassociate himself from the Chinese community after his marriage to Dorothy.. Judging from the email received, his fame certainly reached far and wide.

**Anyone with information regarding Wallingford Chan or his descendants is asked to contact Gordon Wu**

**Thousands Acclaim his**  
**EASTERN REMEDIES**



FROM ALL PARTS of New Zealand—even from far off Australia—people write or come to CHAN, the renowned Chinese Herbalist in Christchurch, for his great Eastern herbal remedies. For 37 generations Chan's family has worked to alleviate the sufferings of humanity with Nature's own remedies. In every nation letters from grateful patients telling how successful Chan's remedies have been. What he has done and is doing for so many others, he can do for you. There is a herbal remedy for the majority of illnesses. Just fill in the coupon below. A personal reply will be received from Chan, and no obligation will be incurred on your part. An immediate reply cannot be expected because of the large number of letters he receives each day.

**CHAN WALLINGFORD**

TO WALLINGFORD CHAN, CHINESE HERBALIST,  
99 MANCHESTER STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, C.I.  
Please send me your free booklet for the coupon below. This entails no obligation.  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
COMPLAINT ..... A.E.  
If you do not know the name of your complaint, please write a letter describing your symptoms.



## **Zengcheng, a new investment hotspot .....**

A recent investment of 61 billion yuan (\$9.64 billion) from Foxconn Technology Group, the world's largest electronics contractor, has cast the spotlight on Zengcheng district of Guangzhou.

Located in the eastern part of the capital of Guangdong province, Zengcheng is much closer to the neighboring city of Dongguan than the business center of Guangzhou, but it is becoming a new investment hotspot.



Official figures show that a total of 94 projects introduced by the local government were signed in 2017, with total contractual funding of more than 63.4 billion yuan. The annual earnings or output of 29 of the projects are forecast to reach at least 1 billion yuan each. Compared with 2016, projects made remarkable quality improvements, which is critically important for the continued healthy development of the district..

The district government has been in talks with at least 143 high-quality projects, which are expected to pour additional funds of 150 billion yuan into the district in the coming years, further boosting the local economy.

Two powerful industrial clusters - expected to generate output of over 100 billion yuan each - have taken shape in Zengcheng, one focused on new generation of information technology and the other on automotive and auto parts manufacturing.

Foxconn's vast investment strategy called SIO new-generation panel display industry was agreed at the end of 2016 and construction launched last March. The plan involves building the world's largest 8k-resolution panel factory and ultimately turning Guangdong into a world-leading manufacturing and research centre for the industry. When it is put into operation in the second half of 2019, the factory will be able to produce 92 billion yuan in industrial output annually. More significantly, Foxconn's project will attract its suppliers from across the globe, including many top 500 transnational companies, to settle in Zengcheng..

To attract these heavyweight companies, a database has been set up to record the key information of more than 170 such suppliers, including their main business, core technologies, current investment in China and their business relations with Foxconn in China.

After conducting initial assessments, the department have carefully selected about 40 companies from Foxconn's supply chain, including Air Products, Corning, Toray and Daifuku, and offered them incentive policies and tailor-made government services. As a result, Corning decided to invest about 2 billion yuan to build a new plant for display devices in Zengcheng at the end of last year. Investment in the automotive and auto parts manufacturing cluster is also on the rise.

In October 2017, China Automotive Technology and Research Centre, a State-owned industry leader, started construction on its South China headquarters in Zengcheng. One month later, Hitachi Automotive Electric Motor Systems, a joint venture between Hitachi and Honda specializing in the manufacturing and research of motors for new-energy vehicles, set up its first overseas branch in the district. These two new projects, with contractual investments of 1.85 billion yuan and 3 billion yuan, respectively, added glamour to the existing strong auto and auto parts manufacturing industry in the district. The area has built a complete supply chain composed of two vehicle manufacturing plants and at least 150 auto parts and research companies.

Guangzhou is a well-established vehicle manufacturing centre of China. In addition, the new energy auto market has high potential..

## **Zengcheng, a new investment hotspot.....contd**

Apart from the two industrial clusters, the district has also placed emphasis on attracting companies in the sectors of modern services, regional headquarters, artificial intelligence, biomedicine, new energy, and new materials, big data, modern agriculture and eco-tourism, said Su of the district's commerce department.

For example, Zengcheng introduced 16 regional headquarters projects in 2017, ranging from the low-carbon industry and financial technology to innovation services.

Contracts involving 22 billion yuan in combined investment value were signed in the district last year, surging 742 percent year-on-year, according to government figures.



Workers assemble cars at a production line of BAIC Group in Zengcheng

China Daily



## **Chinese woman who lived on 42 cents a day dies in south-western China**

Wu Huayan died at the age of 24 after only eating "rice mixed with pickled chilli for five years".

Her story quickly made international headlines and sparked a public appeal in China which subsequently raised more than 1 million yuan (\$210,600) for her medical treatment through a national charity, China Charities Aid Foundation for Children (CCAFC) .

Despite the outpouring of support from the public, Ms Wu's health continued to deteriorate and reports said she died in a hospital in Guiyang on January 13, 2020. The CCAFC, a national organisation governed by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, confirmed that only 20,000 yuan (\$4,200) was sent to Ms Wu's hospital to cover the medical fees.

"The remaining amount was expected to be reserved for surgery and rehabilitation treatment," the charity said in a statement.

China has said it is determined to eliminate poverty in the country by the end of this year.

Since the Chinese economic reform of 1978, nearly 800 million people have been lifted out of poverty, and the poverty rate has dropped from 97.5 per cent in 1978 to 1.7 per cent in 2019.

She was living on a government subsidy of 300 yuan (\$63) a month and looking after her younger brother, Wu Jianglong, who suffered from mental health issues, according to the local government.

Both of her parents had died when she was younger.

"The most difficult time was to eat only one steamed bun per day, I eat plain rice mixed with pickled chilli for five years, but there was no other way," Ms Wu had told Chinese newspaper Chongqing Morning Post from hospital.

"After our parents died, we had no income. I had to go to school and cure [my brother's] diseases, I would do anything to save money."

In October last year, Ms Wu was admitted to hospital with swollen legs and breathing problems after years of poverty and food deprivation.

She was diagnosed with having serious heart and kidney problems which required surgery.

Ms Wu was reportedly 135 centimetres tall and weighed just 21.6 kilograms at the time.

"Grandma and dad both died because they had no money to cure diseases. I don't want to experience that, waiting for death because of poverty," she had told the newspaper.

## Seedless lychee trees bearing fruit after decades of hard work .....

One \$US5,000 tree from China, 19 years and counting, and a lot of hard work is what Tibby Dixon has put into having the first seedless lychees growing in Australia. The North Queensland farmer has left the traditional path of growing trees solely for fruit, and develops lychee varieties, selling young plants to other farmers to grow. But the pick of the crop might just be a seedless variety he has been propagating from a single tree imported from China.

"The cultivar [variety] itself is a medium-sized fruit, [with] no seed, [and] very flavour-some," Mr Dixon said.



"To me, it actually tastes like it has a bit of pineapple in it — that's what my tastebuds tell me.

"It's very different to all the other cultivars we have." Mr Dixon, who is based at Sarina Beach near Mackay, has harvested only a few kilograms of the seedless fruit from the trees this year, and has preferred to focus on growing the trees to establish more plants.



Developing a new variety takes a lot of time and skill.

Mr Dixon has developed multiple lychee varieties, and the process involves both selective breeding and cross-pollinating flowers by hand over several generations of trees.

"First of all you have to start off with a really good cultivar, and then you get on with it and you keep cross-pollinating it," he said.

"[Then] hopefully somewhere down the line you can actually get something with a small seed, and from there you cross-pollinate again.

"By chance you might end up with a seedless lychee."

Cross-pollination is done by collecting pollen from the male part of a lychee flower, which is then transferred by hand to the female part of the flower on a different variety.

The job is finicky. The variety is still in the early stages of development and is yet to be planted on a commercial scale.

It can take up to 10 years of trialling before successful varieties of lychees will be propagated.

and the pollen is sometimes stored until the flowers are considered more receptive.

Mr Dixon is in the process of growing a crop of trees which will one day bear fruit on Australian farms.

"Within a couple of years we should have enough to sell out in commercial numbers," he said.

Mr Dixon's trial varieties are grown until fruit-bearing age, then the crop is trialled to ensure consistent productivity.

"It's been a long, hard slog," he said.

"You have to ensure that the material you're going to sell is highly productive."



## Trial to grow Taiwanese lychee super varieties underway in Central Queensland ...

Six varieties of Taiwanese lychee trees have been planted on a Yeppoon farm after a long journey from Taiwan, and a year in quarantine in Melbourne. Taiwan has limited agricultural space, so it looked to Australia to partner in the new trial. Lychee trees take up to five years to produce a commercial crop. Taiwan is widely recognised for its successful tropical fruit breeding programs but, due to limited farming land, was looking to link with overseas partners to expand production. The president of the Australian Lychee Growers Association said the project was in its early stages, but commercial modelling was in sight.



"As those trees get bigger we'll then be able to take other marcotts [a root system from grafting branches] off and other selective growers will have similar trial plots across different climatic areas within Queensland predominantly," he said. The growing relationship with Taiwan would also help Australia to grow in the tropical fruit space. Talks for the lychee trial between Taiwan and Australia began in 2016 and was formalised two years ago through a Memorandum of Understanding. The project is expected to span decades with lychee trees slow to establish





# 新 西 蘭 東 增 會 館

## THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

Established 1926

33 Torrens Terrace, Wellington, N.Z. PO Box 9058, Wellington, N.Z.  
www.tungjung.org.nz

### Membership to 31 March 2020

Keep the Tung Jung Family alive and vibrant. Your subscriptions are essential to the Association

Family name 家姓名 .....Husband/wife/partner 丈夫/妻子/朋友 .....

Family senior (over 70) 長輩 .....

Family 家人 ..... age..... Family 家人.....age.....

Family 家人 ..... age..... Family 家人 ..... age.....

Village ancestry: Paternal 男鄉下 ..... Village ancestry: maternal 女鄉下.....

Address 地址 .....

Phone 電話.....Fax 傳真.....

Email address.....

Please send Membership fees to: **The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Incorporated**  
**P.O. Box 9058, Wellington**

or by internet to account: 01-0505-0178453-00 with your name as reference

Tick appropriate box:

<b>Family</b> <b>\$30</b>	<b>Partners</b> <b>\$20</b>	<b>Single</b> <b>\$15</b>	<b>Seniors over 70</b> <b>Free (honorary membership)</b>
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( if different from above address)

Senior's address.....

Phone number.....

Email address.....

Donations: membership and donations are tax deductible.

I wish to donate \$..... to maintain the activities of the Tung Jung Association.

**Please ignore this reminder if you have already paid your membership**