

水

shuǐ
water

水彩	shuǐ cǎi	water colour
水池	shuǐ chí	pond; pool
水沟	shuǐ gōu	drain; ditch
水管	shuǐ guǎn	water pipe
水果	shuǐ guǒ	fruit
水库	shuǐ kù	reservoir; dam
水泥	shuǐ ní	cement

水：“水”，一种天然的能量源泉，它的象形文字是由涌动的水组成的，包括一条主流和四个漩涡(氺)。另有一种不同的写法，即只写三个点的“氵”旁。此“氵”作为字根，用于和水相关的许多字。至今仍流传着一句谚语：“水能载舟，亦能覆舟。”

Water (水), a natural source of power, is represented by a pictograph of surging waters with a central mainstream and four whirls:氺. A variant form, using only three drops (氵), operates as radical to induce a flood of “watery” characters. To this day, the proverbial saying is afloat: “Water can support a ship, and water can upset it”.

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THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

PO Box 9058, Wellington, New Zealand

www.tungjung.org.nz

Newsletter Spring 2016 issue

The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2015—2016

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Vice President	Peter Wong	388 5828		Alex Chang	499 8032
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	Elaine Chang	388 9135	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.....

Now that the cold weather is almost over, I hope you all got over the winter blues without much discomfort.

In June, the Association held our usual mid-winter yum cha lunch at the Dragon's Restaurant. This was attended by 70 members and friends and it was good to see some newcomers who haven't been before. Sadly also, we missed those who have been previously but who have since passed away.

The biggest event over the past three months has to be the 90th anniversary celebrations held at the Grand Century Restaurant. This event was well attended with many members from out of Wellington coming and many other members and friends showing up to grant the Association their best wishes. The Association was complimented in putting on a great evening which was enjoyed by all. My thanks to the social committee for putting on such an excellent effort which will be hard to surpass.

Our next function will be the Mid-Autumn or Moon Festival which will be held on 11th September at the Dragon's Restaurant. Please mark your calendar to attend and make a table with relatives and friends. See the notice in this newsletter for other details.

The Association is a founding member of the Wellington Chinese Garden Society and after years of ups and downs, resource consent is about to be given in October when there is a public hearing. We hope there will be little opposition so that the garden will be a reality within two years. In the next newsletter issue, we hope to give you more specific details of the Chinese garden on Frank Kitts Park on the waterfront.

On a recent discovery that an ancestor of mine was one of the remains on board the Ventnor, I have now taken a more personal interest in this project. Plans are going ahead for a formal public opening of the Ventnor Trail, to be called *Wandering With The Ancestors*, a series of locations on the Far North where some of the remains from the Ventnor were found. This is in conjunction with Tourism New Zealand and the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. There will be more details on this when an archaeological team discovers Chinese bones on a gravesite.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on the 14th August and was attended by the biggest quorum in recent years. Three committee members have resigned because of ill health and other reasons and a new member has been accepted into the committee. At the time of printing of this newsletter, the executive positions have not been decided on.

We have been receiving favourable reports throughout New Zealand regarding our newsletter on how it keeps members informed within the Tung Jung community and of the interesting articles within. This can only be achieved by input from members who would like to share their experiences. We would like to hear from you if you have an experience to share with others.

The Tung Jung premises are available for members to use free of charge subject to committee approval. They can be used for group evenings, mah-jong evenings, craft and art evenings, workshops, and many other uses.

It is about time that someone new take over the reins of the Association as I am past my used by date! I have been at the helm for over ten years and it is time someone else to take over to bring the Association to new heights. This is your Association, the legacy your ancestors left for us to carry on and I ask you all to encourage the younger generation to take a more active interest in the Association, so that it will still be here for future generations.

Gordon Wu

September 2016

Enjoy reading this newsletter in full colour by visiting our website

www.tungjung.org/newsletters

會長報告

冬天已經接近尾聲了。我希望你們在沒有不適的情況下擺脫冬季憂鬱。

在六月，會館在龍餐廳舉行冬季中旬的飲茶聚會。這次聚會大概有70名會員參加，我們很高興地見到很多新朋友，同時我們也懷念過去常來的已故朋友。

在過去三個月中，90周年慶是最大的聚會。慶典在Grand Century 餐廳進行，新西蘭各地區的會員都來參加慶典并獻上他們衷心的祝福和支持。這次慶典獲得了難以超越的成功，我們當晚過得很愉快。感謝委員會會員的精心準備與籌劃。

我們下一次的聚會將在9月11日舉行的中秋節晚會，在龍餐廳等著你們。請大家拿起筆把那天圈起來。如果你想參加，請提前為你的親戚朋友訂好桌。詳細內容請留意這期的新聞簡訊。

我們會館正尋找建惠靈頓中式花園工人，經過幾年的浮浮沉沉，根據公眾的消息，項目有望在10月被審批。我們希望中式花園在2年內能完成。在下期的新聞簡訊會詳細交代中式公園的細節。

根據近來一個發現，在Ventnor船板上發現了其中一具遺體是挖煤礦工的祖先，我個人對這個事情很感興趣。我計劃去前往Ventnor Trail 事件的公共紀念館也是這船沉沒地方去參觀。這要聯繫到新西蘭旅遊公司和國家文化遺產辦事處，哪裡會有更多在這次遇難的中國人遺體的墳墓位置的考古資料細節。

會館的年度例會在8月4日舉行了，是近几年最多會員參加的一次，其中有多位委員會會員由於身體不適或其他原因退出了委員會，同時也有新會員加入委員會。但在這期新聞簡訊出版之前，會長位置還沒有決定好人選。

我們收到遍及全新西蘭的對我們新聞簡訊的讚揚信，他們都認為新聞簡訊能聯繫會員們并交流感情。也認為裡面的故事很有趣，其實它們都是會員們之間的分享出來的經歷。如果你有經歷與我們分享，我們期待你的來信。。

會員們之前提出讓會員免費使用會館的公共設施，這個想法已經被同意了。它可以用作集體娛樂場地，麻將場地，手藝場地及其他用途。

由於我的會長任期已經到期了，需要新的會長接任。我已經服務會館10多年了，是應該由新的會長，把會館帶到新的高度。

會館是祖先留給我們的寶貴財富，我們應該傳承下去。希望大家能鼓勵身邊年輕的一代加入會館，好讓會館發展得更好。

吳道揚

2016年9月

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

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

Mary Chong Tom and Linda Lowe Arthur and Yuk Sum Young Stephen Lim (Auckland)
Mrs. Garling Wong Graeme and Helen Wong Kevin and Gelaine Luey

Winter Yum Cha lunch.....

On Wednesday 15th June, a beautiful sunny windless winter's day, the Association held its Winter Yum Cha lunch at the Dragon's Restaurant. The purpose was that many older members do not like to venture out at night to attend our night functions, so the yum cha lunch gives them the opportunity to meet their peers during the day.

The Dragon's Restaurant put up a good lunch for the 70 people who attended and a good time was had by all. Some new faces were seen this year as also some were sadly missing. A lucky draw was also organised by Elaine Chang so that each table had a lucky winner



Obituary.....

Lambert Gee 朱鑿鑿

Zhuhuangtang village 朱黃塘村

5 October 1923 – 16 July 2016

Lambert was born in New Zealand but his parents sent back to China at a young age to learn his Chinese which proved fruitful when he came back to NZ in the 1940's.

When he settled down in Wellington in 1949 after having lived in Auckland and Raetihi, he became involved in the affairs of the Chinese community and was a delegate at the 9th New Zealand Chinese conference held at the Tung Jung Association premises in Frederick Street. Prior to this, he had been involved in the Ohakune Chinese Association between 1942 to 1944 and the Auckland Chinese Association between 1947 to 1948. He became an executive member of the Tung Jung Association in 1949 and was also involved with the New Zealand Chinese Association at the same time as it was based in Wellington.

In 1950, he was elected president of the Tung Jung Association and though his term of office was for only one year, he served in the committee until 1952 when his family responsibilities took priority. Being on the Tung Jung committee, many of the NZCA conferences were held at the Tung Jung premises in those early years. He was also involved with the erection of the Tung Jung memorial at Karori Cemetery in Wellington, so that members could gather at one central point when observing the traditional Ching Ming and Chung Yeung festivals instead of moving from grave to grave.

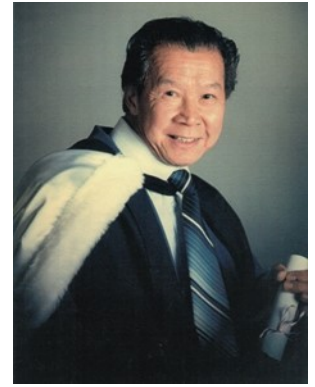
He was elected into the New Zealand Chinese Association committee in 1951 and was a delegate at the 16th NZCA conference representing Wellington. He was involved in the sub-committee to revise the constitution of the NZCA in 1963 and remained as an executive officer of the Wellington branch of the NZCA until 1973 and as a national executive of the NZCA until 1983.

One of his biggest achievements when serving on the NZCA committee was in 1971, when he was involved in consultations with the then Australian High Commissioner as to the reason why NZ Chinese had to complete documentation for entry into Australia when others didn't have to. This procedure was later withdrawn and NZ Chinese then had equal rights to enter Australia.

Lambert also helped to organise the classification of NZCA documents before his retirement which later on facilitated the writing of the NZCA history book "Turning Stone Into Jade".

The Tung Jung Association extends to the Gee family their deepest sympathies in this time of grief.

His funeral was held at the Wilson Funeral Home in Adelaide Road and was attended by numerous relatives and friends. He is survived by his daughters Evelyn and Lois and son Martin and their families.



Obituary.....

Mrs. Lowe Woo (nee Lai)

Gwoonfu village

As this edition goes to print, the Association has learnt of the passing of Mrs. Lowe Woo, wife of the late Lowe Yee Hang, who had a fruit shop in Lambton Quay, Wellington years ago.

Mrs. Lowe Woo's obituary will appear in the next issue of this newsletter.

The Association sends their deepest sympathies to the Lowe family in this sad time in their lives.

Obituary.....

Graham Bing 陳其惠

Sungai village 新街村

13 April 1923 — 29 July 2016

Graham was the third eldest of seven children born to Chan Bing Tai who had a fruit shop in Parnell, a nursery/seed shop in Newmarket and a small market garden in Remuera. The fruit shop was sold in 1934 to allow the whole family to go to China for a Chinese education.

The family decided to return to New Zealand after nearly four years because of the threats of Communism and the Japanese invasion and set up a fruit shop in Blenheim. Graham worked in the fruit shop with his father and brother, and later he grew vegetables for the shop on a small piece of land in Springlands. Around 1947 when Graham was about 24, he sold the land in Springlands and bought a ticket on the first ever aeroplane flight to Asia from New Zealand for a holiday in China

In 1953 Graham married Doris Poykin Wu who was living and working in her father's fruit shop Wong She & Co. in Wellington, and they built a house at 120 High St, Blenheim. After his father died suddenly at 62 of a heart attack, Graham continued to run the fruit shop C Bing & Co. In 1960 while still running the fruit shop, Graham bought a small grocery shop situated opposite Vogue Hairdressers in Maxwell Road, Blenheim. As an entrepreneur, he developed it into a mini-market at a time when there were as yet no supermarkets, and his youngest sister, Jean, and a family friend worked there.

Graham bought Woodlands Holiday Flats in Maxwell Road, Blenheim in 1961, and converted them into Bings Motel. He also built the family home and a flat for his mother to live in as part of the motel office. Additional motel units were built on adjacent land over the years making up the current 28 units. Graham ran the motels for nearly 55 years and was still actively involved in its operation at the time of his death.

He was a foundation member of the Marlborough branch to the accommodation industry and one of the first New Zealand Motel Association (MANZ) members.

Graham played an active part in the local community and supported many of its community events and fundraising activities. He was a founding member of the Blenheim Lions Club and was part of the Marlborough Televiewers' Society whose members fundraised to establish Blenheim's first TV translator which brought TV to the town.

He enjoyed various sports and was a life member of the Fairhall and Rarangi Golf Clubs. He also represented Blenheim in table tennis competitions and continued to play tennis on the motel courts well into his seventies.

Besides being busy raising six children (Burns, Christopher, Frances, Stephanie, Kathryn and Martin) and running the motels, in later years, Graham and Doris still found time to travel. They visited many overseas countries both on their own and with the Marlborough Travel Club. After Doris's death 22 years ago, Graham continued to regularly visit relatives in China, and had recently travelled there just a few months before his death.

The family was always a big part of Graham and Doris's lives, with the children and grandchildren often returning to spend many happy and memorable holidays and Christmases at the motels. Both were particularly proud that all of their children achieved University qualifications and success in their chosen careers, as neither Graham nor Doris were able to complete their education.

The Bing name has now been part of the Blenheim community for nearly 80 years. Graham was a loyal and proud supporter of the community and local businesses. He was a very humble man too, who preferred that his financial contributions remained "under the radar".

He was also a generous employer which was reflected in the length of service of many of his staff.

Graham is survived by his six children and 16 grandchildren.

Adapted from Marlborough Express and Bing family.



CLAN SURNAMES OF RESPECTIVE ZENGCHENG VILLAGES

VILLAGE			SURNAME		
Mandarin pronunciation (Pinyin)	Cantonese Pronunciation (Romanised)	Chinese characters	Cantonese Pronunciation (Romanised)	Chinese characters	Mandarin Pronunciation (Pinyin)
Baishi	Bak-shek	白石	Kwok, Lee, Shew, Wong	郭, 李, 蘇, 黃	Guo, Li, Su, Huang
Baishui	Bak-soi	白水	Wong	黃	Huang
Pitou	Bi-toa	被頭	Chung	鐘	Zhong
Dadun	Dai-dun	大敦	Loo, Au	盧, 歐	Lu, Ou
Dongpu	Dong-bo	東埔	Kwan	閔	Guan
Zhuhuangtang	Gee-wong-tong	朱黃塘	Gee	朱	Zhu
Jiangbei	Gong-boi	江背	Chung	鐘	Zhong
Jiuyu	Go-yi	久裕	Lee	李	Li
Gualing	Gwa-liang	瓜嶺	Wong, Chan	黃, 陳	Huang, Chen
Guanhu	Gwoon-fu	官湖	Lowe (Lau)	劉	Liu
Xiaji	Ha-gee	下基	Chan	陳	Chen
Xuehai	Hok-hoi	學海	Lay (Lai), Chung	黎, 鐘	Li, Zhong
Zhangpi	Jurng-bi	章陂	Kwan	閔	Guan
Zhangda	Jurng-dai	張大	Shum	沈	Shen
Liantang	Leen-tong	連塘	Wong	黃	Huang
Yayao	Nga-yiel	雅瑤	Ng, Deng	吳, 鄧	Wu, Deng
Xiapingdi	Ha Ping-di	下平地	Young	楊	Yang
Shanpingdi	Sheung Ping-di	上平地	Young	楊	Yang
Shacun	Sa-chuen	沙村	Chan	陳	Chen
Shatou	Sa-tou	沙頭	Wong, Kwan	黃, 閔	Huang, Guan
Shixia	Shek-ha	石下	Lowe (Lau)	劉	Liu
Xiancun	Seen-chuen	仙村	Chan, Lit	陳, 列	Chen, Lie
Shangji	Sheung-gee	上基	Chan	陳	Chen
Shangshao	Sheung-shel	上邵	Shew	蘇	Su

VILLAGE			SURNAME		
Mandarin pronunciation (Pinyin)	Cantonese Pronunciation (Romanised)	Chinese characters	Cantonese Pronunciation (Romanised)	Chinese characters	Mandarin Pronunciation (Pinyin)
Xinjie	Sun-gaai	新街	Chan, Dong	陳, 董	Chen, Dong
Xintang	Sun-tong	新塘	Dong, Jarm, Ma, Ng, Au	董, 湛, 馬, 吳, 歐	Dong, Zhan, Ma, Wu, Ou
Taicun	Tai-chuen	太村	Chung, Fok	鐘, 霍	Zhong, Fok
Tianxin	Tein-sum	田心	Ng	吳	Wu
Tangmei	Tong-mei	塘美	Lowe (Lau), Yip, Au	劉, 葉, 歐	Liu, Ye, Ou,
Tagang	Tup-gong	塔崗	Chan	陳	Chen
Hengkeng	Waan-han	橫杭	Wong	黃	Huang
Yaotian	Yiel-tein	瑶田	Wong	黃	Huang

In recent months, we have had many enquiries regarding members ancestry and their native villages. The table above shows the majority of Jungsen villages of Chinese of Jungsen descent in New Zealand.

The Chinese doctor

A Chinese doctor can't find a job in a hospital in the US, so he opens a clinic and puts a sign outside **“GET TREATMENT FOR \$20 – IF NOT CURED GET BACK \$100”**.

An American lawyer thinks this is a great opportunity to earn \$100 and goes to the clinic;

Lawyer: “I have lost my sense of taste”

Chinese: “Nurse, bring medicine from box number 22 and put 3 drops in patients mouth.”

Lawyer: “Agh, this is kerosene”

Chinese: “Congrats, your sense of taste is restored. Give me \$20”

The annoyed lawyer goes back after a few days to recover his money.

Lawyer: “ I have lost my memory. I cannot remember anything.”

Chinese: “Nurse, bring medicine from box number 22 and put 3 drops in patients mouth.”

Lawyer (annoyed): “This is kerosene. You gave this to me last time for restoring my taste.”

Chinese: “Congrats, you got your memory back. Give me \$20”

The fuming lawyer then comes back a week later determined to get \$100.

Lawyer: “My eyesight has become very weak I can't see at all.”

Chinese: “Well, I don't have any medicine for that, so take this \$100”

Lawyer (staring at the note): “But this is \$20, not \$100!!”

Chinese: ‘Congrats, your eyesight is restored. Give me \$20”

You can't beat Chinese doctors.



90th anniversary celebrations.....

The Gods were smiling down on the day when the Association celebrated its 90th anniversary with a dinner at the Grand Century Restaurant in Tory Street, Wellington. It was a beautiful fine windless day with warm winter temperatures, unusual for Wellington, on Saturday 16th July 2016, when the celebration was held.

Invitations were sent out to many Chinese organisations and many responded to say that their representatives will attend. Many Tung Jung members from Auckland made the trip down also and their effort was appreciated by the committee.

The venue was decorated by the committee to give a festive atmosphere for the occasion and this was commented on by those who attended.

The restaurant was booked out for the night by the Association and 270 people attended and all had an enjoyable time.

The evening started by the unannounced Lion Dance from the Wellington Chinese Anglican Church Lion Dance team and was followed by two baby lions which was very popular and whose performance wowed those attending. After having the appetiser and soup, a tai chi demonstration was performed by a Tung Jung member who is a black belt holder. Her performance with the authentic looking swords had some of the nearby diners fearing for their lives! The Grand Century Restaurant put on a great special banquet menu for the occasion which was heartily devoured by all.

A special birthday cake was baked for the occasion and decorated with flowers around a picture of the three buildings that the Tung Jung Association had over the past 90 years. The cake was cut by the three oldest members attending whose ages ranged from 91 to 95. They were Mrs S F Lowe from Auckland, James Luey and Doris Chung. They all enjoyed the occasion amid the special birthday song sung in English, Cantonese and Mandarin. Later on the evening, Jim Luey responded to a request for some senior members to recall some of their memories of the Tung Jung Association in their days.

The Association also received some gifts from other fellow Associations on this special occasion. The guests all went home after having a most enjoyable evening and many, who had not seen each other for many years loitered and chatted after the dinner.

Many photographs were taken and are available to view at the following website:

<https://goo.gl/photos/iQ56e3K9UvQ3YaP99>



News from Sydney.....

In the last three months, Australia has had a federal election with the Coalition Liberal National Parties returned under Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull but with a significantly reduced majority. In July I travelled to Vancouver to attend the 9th International Conference of the International Society for the Study of Chinese Overseas (ISSCO). Unfortunately, on my return, I came down with a bad cold and was not well enough to travel to Wellington to attend the Tung Jung Association's 90th Anniversary celebrations.

Another birthday in August is definitely a sign that age is catching up with me and my resistance to the cold virus is not as good as it used to be. I was so looking forward to being in Wellington to attend the Tung Jung celebrations as well as catching up with family and friends. Thanks to Gordon for the photos and to my brother Cedric for a description of the evening.

Following the double dissolution of Australia's Parliament and a long campaign, Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull scraped back in with a majority of one. One of the main reasons for the double dissolution was to reduce the number of crossbenchers in the Senate but the outcome has delivered the opposite, an increase from 18 to 20. As the Coalition only have 30 Senators and thirty nine votes are required to pass legislation, they will need to negotiate with the crossbench. Pauline Hanson and three additional members of her One Nation Party are among the crossbenchers. When Hanson was last in Parliament, 18 years ago, she was anti-Asian, now her main focus is anti-Muslim – interesting times ahead can be expected.



ISSCO, established in 1993, is a non-profit organization of scholars who are active in research and teaching about the Chinese overseas.

Theme of this 9th International Conference was *Emerging Identities: Contemporary and Historical Chinese Migrations*. In addition to attending a variety of sessions, conferences such as these are also great for renewing acquaintances and making new contacts.



One of those renewals was the Honourable Dr Vivienne Poy, Chancellor Emerita of the University of Toronto, who spoke about her recent book *Heroes and Gamblers: Tales of Survival and Good Fortune of the Poy Family*. Dr Poy has family links to Australia and was the first Canadian of Asian heritage to be appointed to the Canadian Senate (1998 - 2012).



While in Canada, I was pleased to talk to and catch up with some of the movers and shakers, including Kenda Gee and Hanson Lau, who were involved with getting the apology for Chinese Canadians from Prime Minister Stephen Harper in 2006.

Isabelle Li was another author I was pleased to catch up with recently. *A Chinese Affair*, is Isabelle's debut short story collection of 16 beautiful and tantalising stories that explore themes and experiences of recent Chinese migration to Australia and other places. Isabelle grew up in China, migrated to Australia in 1999 and is currently studying for a Doctorate of Creative Arts at the University of Western Sydney.

New South Wales History Week, under the theme of *Neighbours*, commences on September 5. I will be attending a number of events including those organised by the Chinese Heritage Association of Australia (*Neighbours excluded: The Chinese of Papua New Guinea*), the Chinese Australian Historical Society (*The clan associations of Chinatown*) as well as *More than just neighbours: Maori in NSW since 1793*.

This year the 15th day of the 8th month in the Chinese Lunar Calendar falls on the 15th September 15. Best wishes and enjoy the moon cakes and the Mid-Autumn (August Moon) Festival activities.

Daphne Lowe Kelley
lowekelley@bigpond.com

Giant panda twins make debut in SW China

A working staff member takes care of giant panda twins Da Shuang and Xiao Shuang at the zoo of southwest China's Chongqing Municipality, Aug. 11, 2016. Giant panda twins Da Shuang and Xiao Shuang, who were born on July 11, made their debut at the zoo Thursday. (Xinhua/Tang Yi)



Unusual summer release planned for captive-bred pandas

China will release two captive-bred giant pandas into the wild at the beginning of July, in the first instance worldwide of the endangered species being set free in summer.

The two pandas, Hua Yan and Zhang Meng, are female. Hua Yan was born on August 14, 2013 in Wolong National Nature Reserve, Sichuan Province, while Zhang Meng was born on July 7, 2014 in Ya'an, also in Sichuan.

They have been living with their mothers in a training centre preparing them for the wild and they are in good health.

Previously, pandas have been released in late autumn or early winter, the time when wild young pandas usually leave their mothers to live independently. The pandas will be set free at the Liziping Nature Reserve in Sichuan, where their activities will be monitored after the release.

This is part of a wider program to introduce more captive-bred pandas into the wild to diversify the gene pool, said Huang.

The pandas will be set free at the Liziping Nature Reserve in Sichuan, where their activities will be monitored after the release.

Giant pandas are one of the world's most endangered species. Fewer than 2,000 live in the wild, mostly in the provinces of Sichuan and Shaanxi. There were 375 giant pandas in captivity at the end of 2013, about 200 of them at the China Conservation and Research Centre for the Giant Panda.

Wolong Panda Reserve in the east of Mt. Qionglai, and a 3-hours drive from Chengdu, is a comprehensive state natural reserve of 494,200 acres (i.e. 200,000 hectares). Begun in 1963, Wolong National Natural Reserve is the earliest, largest and best-known panda reserve in China. It was placed on UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve Network in 1980.



Sixty-seven captive pandas are among 150 pandas in Wolong Panda Reserve managed by the China Conservation and Research Centre for the Giant Panda. The Centre was founded in 1980 with assistance from World Wildlife Fund. Hi-tech is commonplace in the Research Centre, which is a world leader in propagating the panda species.

Visitors can take pictures with mice-like panda babies. People from all nations are welcome to adopt pandas through naming them with an accompanying donation. Pandas are national treasures and also goodwill ambassadors.

Wildlife observation spots opened in Wolong National Natural Reserve attract explorers, tourists, animal-lovers as well as scientists. Occasionally wild pandas may show up there. Every year more than 100, 000 visitors come here.



Dynasties of China.....

Tang Dynasty 唐朝 618 – 907 AD

The **Tang dynasty** (唐朝) was an imperial dynasty of China preceded by the Sui dynasty and followed by the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. It was founded by the Lǐ family (李), who seized power during the decline and collapse of the Sui Empire. The dynasty was briefly interrupted when Empress Wu Zetian seized the throne, proclaiming the Second Zhou dynasty (690–705) and becoming the only Chinese empress regnant. The Tang dynasty, with its capital at Chang'an (present-day Xi'an), which at the time was the most populous city in the world, is generally regarded as a high point in Chinese civilization, and a golden age of cosmopolitan culture. Its territory, acquired through the military campaigns of its early rulers, rivaled that of the Han dynasty. In two censuses of the 7th and 8th centuries, the Tang records estimated the population by number of registered households at about 50 million people. The Tang dynasty was largely a period of progress and stability in the first half of the dynasty's rule, Chinese culture flourished and further matured during the Tang era; it is considered the greatest age for Chinese poetry. Two of China's most famous poets, Li Bai and Du Fu, belonged to this age, as did many famous painters such as Han Gan, Zhang Xuan, and Zhou Fang. Empress Wu's rise to power was achieved through cruel and calculating tactics: a popular conspiracy theory stated that she killed her own baby girl and blamed it on Gaozong's empress so that the empress would be demoted. Emperor Gaozong suffered a stroke in 655, and Wu began to make many of his court decisions for him, discussing affairs of state with his councilors, who took orders from her while she sat behind a screen. When Empress Wu's eldest son, the crown prince, began to assert his authority and advocate policies opposed by Empress Wu, he suddenly died in 675. Many suspected he was poisoned by Empress Wu. Although the next heir apparent kept a lower profile, in 680 he was accused by Wu of plotting a rebellion and was banished. (He was later obliged to commit suicide. In addition to natural calamities and rebellions, there were also large groups of bandits, in the size of small armies, that ravaged the countryside in the last years of the Tang, who smuggled illicit salt, ambushed merchants and convoys, and even besieged several walled cities. Through use of the land trade along the Silk Road and maritime trade by sail at sea, the Tang were able to gain many new technologies, cultural practices, rare luxury, and contemporary items. From the Middle



The [Leshan Giant Buddha](#), 71 m (233 ft) high begun in 713, completed in 803



The [Giant Wild Goose Pagoda](#), Chang'an (modern-day Xi'an), built in 652, repaired by Empress Wu Zetian in 704

East, India, Persia, and Central Asia the Tang were able to acquire new ideas in fashion, new types of ceramics, and improved silver-smithing. The Chinese also gradually adopted the foreign concept of stools and chairs as seating, whereas the Chinese beforehand always sat on mats placed on the floor. Although the Silk Road from China to the West was initially formulated during the reign of Emperor Wu (141–87 BC) during the Han, it was reopened by the Tang in 639 when Hou Junji (d. 643) conquered the West, and remained open for almost four decades. It was closed after the Tibetans captured it in 678, but in 699, during Empress Wu's period, the Silk Road reopened when the Tang reconquered the Four Garrisons. The Silk Road also had an impact on Tang dynasty art. Horses became a significant symbol of prosperity and power as well as an instrument of military and diplomatic policy. Horses were also revered as a relative of the dragons of Anxi originally installed in 640, once again connecting China directly to the West for land-based trade

The Tang Dynasty.....

The Tang Dynasty was also known as the Golden Age of Chinese literature and art. Almost 50,000 poems were written by over 2000 poets as well as many historical works. Woodblock printing was invented which made the written word to a greater audience. Advance in medicine where classifying all medicine used in pharmacology was done as well as text and drawings of different substances derived from all manner of things used. State examinations were also given to doctors. The study of alchemy and cartography were also improved and many inventions were credited to the Dynasty.



A Tang dynasty tri-color glazed figurine of a horse



In his old age, Emperor Xuanzong was complacent and indifferent to state affairs. Hopelessly, he indulged himself in the beauty of his concubine Yang Yuhuan. Besides, he also appointed some wicked chancellors who corrupted the political order. Meanwhile, troops on the frontiers gradually gathered together and formed a powerful military force. In 755, An Lushan aligned with Shi Siming and launched a rebellion, called the An Shi Rebellion which lasted for eight years and heavily knocked the Tang regime. From then on, the national strength was weakened daily by separatist forces in local areas.

Because of the incompetence of the emperors the dominance of the eunuchs and power struggles between chancellors became increasingly intense. Hence the Tang Dynasty declined from generation to generation. In 859, a large-scale peasant uprising launched by Huang Chao again severely attacked the Tang regime. In 907, the last Tang emperor, Emperor Ai was forced to abdicate by Chancellor Zhu Quanzhong, who afterwards changed the state title into Liang, finally putting the ever powerful and mighty dynasty to an end. The Tang dynasty was ended when Zhu Wen, a salt smuggler, now a military governor, deposed the last emperor of Tang, Emperor Ai of Tang, and took the throne for himself (known posthumously as Emperor Taizu of Later Liang). He established the Later Liang, which inaugurated the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. A year later the deposed Emperor Ai was poisoned by Zhu Wen, and died.



The bronze Jingyun Bell cast in 711, height 247 cm high, weight 6,500 kg, now in the Xi'an Bell Tower

Guangdong to invest heavily to repair peninsula

Authorities in south China's Guangdong Province plan to invest more than 33 billion yuan (5 billion U.S. dollars) to repair a peninsula facing environmental degradation.

The money will be used to steer 20 key projects on Leizhou Peninsula, in the areas of water resources, forests and agriculture, according to the provincial Department of Forestry.

The local government expects to repair the "tropical rain forest system" on the peninsula within 20 years.

Leizhou Peninsula, one of China's three major peninsulas, has faced an environmental crisis in recent decades, with disappearing forests, water shortages and deteriorating biodiversity posing challenges to local residents.

In 2015, the peninsula faced its most severe drought in 60 years, affecting more than 1.8 million people there.

Local news....

Ray Chung, son of Tung Jung member Doris Chung is standing for council elections in the Wellington, Onslow—Western ward.

For further information about Ray, go to: <https://www.facebook.com/VoteRayChung1>

Engineers uncover mystery surrounding China's Forbidden City

Records say that in 15th-century China, workers hauled 100-ton-plus stone blocks 43 miles from a quarry to build the Forbidden City, over man-made paths.

The workers dug wells every half-kilometre to reach water, which they would pour to create ice roads in the deep winter. Then they hauled the stones themselves. Now, six hundred years later, a new study sheds light on exactly how that would have worked.

Engineers from two Beijing universities and Princeton University in the U.S. got to wondering about the details of this operation. The modern-day engineering team did the math, calculating how much friction different hauling methods—including log rollers, a popular ancient transportation method—created. Their numbers show sliding over ice was a good choice, the researchers say, and that workers likely poured water in front of their sledges as extra lubrication. The team calculated that recorded winter temperatures in Beijing for that era were cold enough to maintain ice roads. In fact, it was so cold that friction alone wouldn't create a good lubricating layer of water between the bottoms of the wooden sledges and the surface of the ice roads. However, it was just warm enough that water poured onto the road would stay liquid for a few minutes.

Wheeled vehicles of the time wouldn't have been able to carry anything heavier than 95 tons, the researchers calculated.

Adding water would have made a big difference, the modern-day engineers calculated. Without water, 338 men would be needed to pull a stone that was 123 tons, the weight of a 31-foot-long stone that one contemporary document says men transported to the Forbidden City over 43 miles in 1557. With water, however, only 46 men would be needed to move the rock.

Pulling sledges over water-lubed ice could also be more efficient than rolling them over logs.

The coefficient of friction for logs rolling along the ground is 0.2 to 0.4. With rails, that drops to 0.02 to 0.04. Water-and-ice sliding has a coefficient of friction of about 0.02. Overall, if you've got the weather for it, sliding sledges may be easier than dealing with logs because it's easier to make a smooth ice road than a smooth wood-planked one, the researchers wrote. It's also easier to turn a load on ice than it is to manoeuvre it on log rollers.

So why not put all this stuff in a big wheeled cart and get some mules to pull them? Wheeled vehicles of the time wouldn't be able to carry anything heavier than 95 tons, the researchers calculated. Plus, ice roads and men were more reliable than mule carts, and the Forbidden City's architects worried about keeping their biggest stones safe, the researchers wrote. Wonder if the peasants pulling the stones felt the same way.

Do you think that the ancient Chinese were clever?



Hall of Supreme Harmony, Forbidden City Records show ancient Chinese workers pulled the 300-ton centre stone in this famous staircase over man-made roads of ice. (Credit: Image courtesy of Chui Hu)

PAK-A-PAU & POPPY PODS Crop of Celestials Carted to Court

Legal Defence Raised.

The Wellington Police Department has evidently been presented with a copy of Bret Harte, and has discovered that "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar," and none so much so as the particular members of the Yellow Peril who graciously deign to live in the Hemptire City. Thus several Celestial

HAUNTS OF BLISS

have been given the once-over by the police and detectives, and the result has been that a distinctly Chinese odor has pervaded the sacred precincts of the Magistrate's Court during the week, and Lawyer E. G. Jellicoe, who has waged many doughty battles for the Pongs in days of yore, has once more been briefed for the defence, Magistrate Hunt has been on the bench while a choice assortment of Chows have been blowing out matches, "bleak um plate," "kill um cock," and giving their versions of alleged dealings in opium and pak-a-pau lotteries.

In the cases in which Git Toon and Young Sue were charged with keeping a common gaming house at 141 Taranaki-street and 7 Haining-street, no evidence was called by the defence, and so his Worship had merely to review the evidence of the police. Briefly, this was to the effect that accused, on the dates mentioned in the charge, had been discovered sitting on a chair behind a table, marking pak-a-pau tickets and taking money for the sale of same. According to the police there was nothing to suggest that the premises were used for anything else but for the sale of pak-a-pau tickets.

Amongst marked tickets seized when the police raided the joint were found duplicates of tickets which had been purchased by one of the constables.

A point raised by Lawyer Jellicoe was that there was no evidence before the court that the tickets purchased by the constable were pak-a-pau tickets, or that the material found related to pak-a-pau, as no witness had been called to translate.

THE CHINESE CHARACTERS

on the tickets. In this respect the police had been faced with a difficulty, for, despite adjournments, they had been unable to procure a witness to come forward and translate the tickets. Chief-Detective Kemp, in applying for an adjournment, hinted that certain dark forces were at work to prevent such witnesses coming to court, and some mention was made of a female witness being brought from another part of the country to supply the translation and turn the trick. This witness also did not materialise and so the police went ahead without bothering about a translation.

When it came to giving judgment, Magistrate Hunt came to light with a bit of good-o for the prosecution by quoting the late Judge Denniston in the case *Gee v. Williams*, as follows: "When a game is raised to the bad eminence of a denunciation by name in a penal statute, it is absurd to suppose that proof at first hand of its modus operandi must be given whenever it gives occasion for criminal proceedings. Its mention by name assumes that the method of playing it is a matter of common knowledge. If it is common knowledge how to play it," added Magistrate Hunt, "surely the implements and cards for playing are common knowledge. In any event a translation would not assist the court.

Papers Past.....contd

The eighty characters on a ticket

MIGHT MEAN ANYTHING

or nothing. All that is required is that they be different. The evidence shows that these lotteries are not drawn occasionally, but almost continuously. One of the exhibits proves that more than twenty banks are drawn a day. Europeans are the principal purchasers of the tickets, the Chinese themselves being too wise to waste their money on a game in which the odds are many thousands to one against winning."

Young Sue and Git Toon were each fined £100, in default three months' imprisonment. Mr. Jellicoe said he intended to appeal, and security for so doing was fixed at £10 10s and costs on each of five counts.

THE LOTUS-EATERS.

Lawyer Jellicoe started another Chow named Hing Fun in the Opium Stakes on Monday. He was charged with being found in possession of that prohibited import in a form suitable for smoking. Mr. E. R. Brabazon, Collector of Customs, alleges that the offence was committed on March 16.

Sergeant Stark gave evidence that on the date in question he called round at No. 6 Haining-street, and the door was opened by accused, who appeared flurried and excited. Somebody had been busy at the kitchen sink. Two small tins which had palpably contained opium were found hard by, the sink bore traces of opium and there were traces of opium on accused's right thumb and on his ticker.

A legal defence raised by Lawyer Jellicoe was that the opium had not been imported in breach of the provisions. It had been stolen, in fact, from Victoria University by a young laboratory assistant named Wilkinson, who had sold some of it to a Molesworth Chow named Ah Lym. Ah Lym had given some to the accused.

The Customs Department gave evidence that the stolen opium had come into the department as the result of various seizures by the police, and Ah Lym corroborated that he had given his compatriot a sample of the dream dope

FOR A PRESENT.

Accused also gave his testimony. He admitted that he was partial to a whiff of the seductive drug.

Mr. Brabazon held that the opium, being taken by the Government, had not been legally imported in the first place. The Chows had brought it in themselves. "I maintain that it is the property of the Government," said counsel, "the King can do no wrong."

His Worship, the following day, said he had decided to convict Hing. A pretty stiff fine of £50 plus exes. was imposed, for defendant had been previously convicted three short weeks ago. Notice of appeal was given.

MORE OPIUM.

Little Git Toon, the hero of the £100 fine, reported above, had another innings on Wednesday. This time he was prosecuted for having in his possession opium in a form suitable for smoking. Police evidence was given to the effect that two small jars of opium were found hidden on the premises and in the yard.

Harold Pobar, awaiting sentence before the Supreme Court, for receiving the opium stolen from the University, said that he had sold some of the dope to Git Toon.

Lawyer Jellicoe raised the point whether the warrant which resulted in the charge of keeping a common gaming house, preferred against the accused, could be made part of another case like the present. Counsel also raised the point again as to whether the opium was imported in contravention of the Act. Counsel said Lym had taken the opium to defendant's house on February 24, and on arrival he discovered himself to be in the thick of

A POLICE RAID.

So, just naturally, he hid the opium here and there on the premises to be rid of it. If this opium was not Crown property young Wilkinson was not guilty of stealing the drug and Pobar was not guilty of receiving it. Counsel concluded by firing off the following purple patch in favor of his client. "He is," he said, "a native of a country

Papers Past.....contd

where opium is not only sold by British merchant princes, but the drug was, and is, forced upon the Chinese against their will by British battleships and British guns. This is what the Oriental mind understands as Christianity, and the greatest hypocrite in our midst could not suggest in these circumstances that when a Britisher in this country offered to sell to a Chinaman the same drug that Britishers

IMPORTED BY SHIP LOADS

into China, that the circumstances should have created a suspicion in the mind of the Chinaman."

Then Lym was called to give his testimony. But while all the eloquence was on tap he had wandered away from the precincts of the court. Child-like and bland, he evidently felt that as a witness in a criminal prosecution he was not absolutely an essential ingredient in the case.

So an adjournment was taken sine die, in the hope that Lym would condescend to bob up again.

FOUND IN THE GAMING HOUSE.

Four Chinamen, Sim Tong, Yee Fou, Ah Lym, and Loo Toe were next dealt with for being found on the premises, No. 7 Haining-street, which had been adjudged a gaming house by his Worship. Ah Lym had £33 3s on him when searched.

His Worship said that as he had held that the place was a common gaming house the burden of proof was on accused to show that they were there for a lawful purpose. They had not given any such explanation. The four were each fined a fiver and Lawyer Jellicoe again announced that he was going to appeal.

NZ Truth 22 March 1922

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting was held on Sunday 14 August at the Association's rooms. Three current committee members have resigned because of health reasons and a new committee member elected. Executive positions will be formalised at the next committee meeting in September.

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THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC.

MID AUTUMN FESTIVAL

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Dragon's Restaurant

25 Tory Street

Sunday 11 September 2016

6.30 pm

\$35 per person

Lucky draws

Raffles

in tables of 10

Tickets available from committee members

The rise of China's crayfish capital

Thirty years ago, crayfish were little more than a nuisance for the rice farmers of eastern and central China, but the invasive species has become big business for one city. Nearly two of three crayfish eaten in Europe hail from the small town of Qianjiang in Hubei Province. In late May, Qianjiang announced it sold \$190 million worth of the crustacean to foreign buyers in 2015, up 27 percent year-on-year, becoming the country's largest crayfish export base.

To sharpen its edge in the industry, the town set up a research institute dedicated to breeding crayfish in mid-June, shortly after it opened a vocational school to train cooks in preparing crayfish dishes.

China is the world's largest producer of crayfish, with annual output accounting for over 70 percent of the world's total.

Native to North America, crayfish were brought to east China's Jiangsu Province by a Japanese merchant in the 1920s. They appeared in the Jiangnan Plain, where Qianjiang is located, about 30 years ago.

With fertile land and a large network of rivers and lakes, the plain is an ideal habitat for the species. They weren't always a welcome addition to the ecosystem, especially for local farmers.

"They pinched off rice seedlings in the paddy fields, and made tunnels in ridges that caused water loss," said Liu Zhuquan from Baowan Village in Qianjiang.

Later, however, villagers came to find the shellfish tasty and started raising them in the paddies in 2001.

Liu said this summer his crayfish have sold for 60 yuan (about \$9) per kilogram, while his rice goes for 32 yuan a kilogram -- both much higher than prices elsewhere.

Farming crayfish and rice simultaneously does not require chemical fertilizers, pesticides or result in contaminated water, ensuring safe products. Green farming methods help improve the quality of both crayfish and rice, according to Jiang Youyu, head of Qianjiang's crayfish farming association. Wang Pinghu from Bao'an Village said he used to earn about 60,000 yuan from his four hectares of rice a year, but his income surged to 250,000 yuan after he started raising crayfish in 2014.

Around 80 percent of crayfish produced in Qianjiang were exported to Europe and the United States as pre-cooked food products.

Two Qianjiang-based companies, Laker and Huashan, are exempt from local quality checks and may send their crayfish products directly to supermarkets in Europe and the United States.

"In the past, we sent technicians abroad to learn about European people's taste. Now we pay top dollar to get European chefs to work in Qianjiang," said Zheng Zhonglong, general manager of Hubei Laker Group.

In addition to edible crayfish, Huashan Aquatic Food Company also exports chitin, a versatile substance used in medicine, health food and cosmetics. It is extracted from the exoskeletons of crayfish. The exoskeleton accounts for most of the animal's body, and only 20 percent of it is edible.

E-commerce has helped expand the domestic market for Qianjiang crayfish, with revenue from online sales exceeding 100 million yuan last year. Spicy crayfish dishes are popular across the country to pair with beer on summer nights. There is still work to be done to improve the industry. One pressing task is to improve crayfish breeds to prevent inbreeding, said Shu Yaxin with Hubei's fisheries research institute.



The Baigong Pipes

Local legend speculates that Mt. Baigong in the Qinghai Province of China is an ancient extra-terrestrial laboratory. Aside from the mysterious pyramid that crowns the mountain, three triangular entrances at the mountain's base lead the way to hundreds of decrepit metal pipe-like structures of unknown origin.

The rusty tubes, ranging from needle-size to 16 inches in diameter, reach from deep inside the mountain to a saltwater lake 260 feet away. Many of the hollow pipes are uniform in size and seem to be placed purposefully. The ancient objects are embedded deep enough into the mountain wall and floor to preclude modern human handling. The inhospitable environment surrounding the mountain sees only the occasional nomad. Unless these wanderers developed secret advanced metallurgy skills, the pipes were not formed by human hands.

The first scientists to examine the subterranean phenomenon concluded that the pipes were composed of 92% common minerals and metals and 8% unknown materials. The obvious inference is that these red-hued tubes were transported here from outer space as part of an alien public works project. This Martian theory has garnered so much support that a monument topped off with a corroded satellite dish has been erected near the mountain.

The most recent researchers to examine the pipes believe that the metallic phenomena are in fact fossilized tree root casts, the rusted tubes being the result of tree roots that underwent the processes of pedogenesis (the process that forms soils) and diagenesis (transformation of soil into rock). Further experiments confirmed that the pipes contain organic plant material and even microscopic tree



rings. Overflow from an

extinct lake once carried these roots to where they stand now.

So while they aren't part of an alien sewer system, the pipes are evidence of the Earth's ability to create strange and remarkable objects.

Although the Baigong pipes are an intriguing and rare find, nothing about them suggests there is anything alien about them when natural causes are given due consideration. Fossilized tree roots (growth rings and all) embedded in the sandstone are a lot simpler of an explanation than aliens or time travellers setting up a plumbing project



The author concludes that although the pipes were actually plants at one time, the exact type of plant remains unknown.

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THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

Established 1926

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