

# 衣

**yi**  
clothes

衣橱	yī chú	wardrobe
衣服	yī fu	clothing; clothes
衣架	yī jià	coat hanger; clothes-rack
衣鱼	yī yú	silverfish; fish mouth; bookworm

衣: 此字象征着衣物的外部轮廓。上半部分指代的是带有袖子的外衣, 下半部分则指代的是飘动着的长裤。作为象形字的“衣”也同时为许多与衣物有关的词语充当形旁。但正如人们所说的, 我们不可以帽取人。“你可以换衣服, 但你不能改变一个人。”

衣 delineates the outlines of clothing: on the top, the outer garments with sleeves; at the bottom, the flowing trousers. This pictograph serves as a radical for characters relating to clothing. Apparently, clothes do not make the man, according to the saying: "You can change the clothes; you cannot change the man."

1 2 3 4 5 6

# 東 增

新西蘭東增會館

THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

PO Box 9058, Wellington, New Zealand

www.tungjung.org.nz

Newsletter Spring 2015 issue

## The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2014—2015

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

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

Now that the winter is nearly over, we can look forward to catching up to do the jobs that we didn't do over the cold months. Spring is in the air, the weather is warming up and motivation is in our minds.

In June, the mid-winter yum cha lunch went off very well and judging from those who attended, it looks like it will be a regular event in the Tung Jung Association calendar. My thanks to the social committee for doing a great job.

Also in June, a group from the Guangdong Overseas Affairs Office in Guangzhou, mainly university professors, came to New Zealand in search of material to write a book about overseas Chinese from Guangdong. Since they were not officially backed by the Chinese Government, they were not hosted by any Chinese organisation in particular. However, they did request meeting with the three county Associations in Wellington.. They were only in Wellington for one full day and we met them in our rooms where they found an enormous amount of material they were interested in.

The Association, representing the Jungsen people off the *Ventnor*, was invited to view some artefacts taken unofficially from the *Ventnor* and now being held at the Police College at Porirua. This long going issue has still not been resolved and another impending meeting is due in November.

The gradual integration of the new Chinese organisations with the old established ones has resulted in my being invited to various functions, organised by the new Chinese. They have a pool of talent that we the old establishment do not have and I think it is to our advantage that we encourage their friendliness and reciprocate with them. I have been invited to a talent evening and a ballroom dancing evening and it was amazing to see the number of their members attending and being involved.

The long awaited launch of the history of the New Zealand Chinese Association book was finally realised on the 19 June in Wellington. The book was written by Dr. David Fung based from records and documents from the New Zealand Association's archives. Sadly, David passed away suddenly a few weeks later during the South Island leg of his book launch in Christchurch. The book launch coincided with the 80th anniversary of the New Zealand Chinese Association which was celebrated with a dinner at the Grand Century Restaurant.

I was disappointed in the low turnout of members at the Annual General Meeting followed by a Special General Meeting of the Association on Sunday 16 August. The Special General Meeting was to ascertain whether the Association should sell its building, now that it is in tip-top condition after the fire, or keep the status quo. No decision has yet been reached and members opinion will be sought at a later date.

The compilation of the stories of the Wellington regions Chinese fruit and vegetable shops is still progressing but time is running short. We have until late November of this year to complete our write up of the stories before sending them to Auckland where they will be edited/amended for the forthcoming book. If you have not got your story in yet, please call me and I will arrange an interview with you to get it. If you know of anyone who has not been interviewed please call me also. This will be their last chance to get their story in the book.

A trip to an orchid nursery outside Otaki was a great success. Read about it in the newsletter.

Many of you will have children who have excelled themselves nationally or internationally. You have given them the education and opportunity and you are very proud of them. The Association and its members would like to hear about them and their achievements so that the community in general can recognise that a home made brand is just as good as an international one!

I look forward to hearing from you all.

Gordon Wu

**See this newsletter in colour at [www.tungjung.org.nz/newsletters](http://www.tungjung.org.nz/newsletters)**

## 會長報告

冬天快要過去了，我們要抓緊時間把冬天計畫要做到事情完成！天氣漸漸地回暖，空氣中已散發著春天的氣息，而一年之計在於春，我們也要對新的一年作出好好的規劃。

六月份的「冬天中旬飲茶聚會」獲得了大部分參與者的好評。因此，我們想把它納入到會館年曆的常規聚會中。再次感謝把這次聚會完成得那麼出色的委員們。

同樣在六月份，我們接待了一團來自廣東海外事務所的朋友。他們主要是大學教授，目的是為了寫一本關於廣東華僑在紐西蘭生活的書籍收集資料。由於他們不是中國官方指派來辦事，所以他們沒有受到大使館的特別招待。他們停留在威靈頓一整天，訪問了包括我們會館在內的三個同鄉會館。我們在會館大樓接待了他們，在交流的過程中，他們在我們會館找到了大量感興趣的資料。

會館代表了大家去參觀了，在 Porirua 員警大學裡舉辦的私人的藝術品製作成果展覽。這次展覽時間比較長，到現在還沒有結束。

在 11 月，我們將會有另外一個會議要開。

隨著新舊中國同鄉會館的整合，我們會館經常被新移民邀請參加各類活動。他們有大量我們沒有的人才，多與他們交流，這樣對我們會館的延續有好處，因此，我鼓勵大家常常與他們友好互動。我參加過他們的才藝表演晚會和舞會，讓我很欣賞的是他們大多數的會員都會參與其中。

一本期待已久的關於「紐西蘭的中國同鄉會館歷史」的書終於在 6 月 9 日在威靈頓出版與發行。這本書是 David Fung 根據紐西蘭各個中國同鄉會館裡的檔和檔案記錄來編寫的，將在 Grand Century 餐廳舉辦的「紐西蘭中國同鄉會館 80 周年」晚宴時展出和售賣。但不幸的是 David 在幾個星期前突然過世了，當時他的書正在南島的一個教堂裡展出。

在 8 月 16 日星期日的特別年度例會上，出席的會員人數很少，我感到很失望。這次會議主要是商討是否把東增會館大樓賣掉，但由於人少，到現在還沒有一個決定，我們稍後將廣泛徵求大家的意見。

我們對關於「中國人在威靈頓開乾果店和菜店」的故事，還在編輯中，但離出版的時間已經不遠了。我們計畫於今年 11 月底把故事編輯好，然後送到奧克蘭去進行修訂成書。如果你有開店的經歷但還沒有被收錄進去，請馬上打電話聯繫我，我會安排時間去探訪你，記錄下你的故事。如果你知道還有誰有這種經歷卻沒有被探訪記錄的，也請馬上電話聯繫我。這是把你的故事收錄到這本書裡的最後一次機會了，請抓緊時間。

這次到 Otaki 郊外的蘭花苗圃溫室參加的活動，開展得很成功。詳細的內容會在新聞簡訊裡刊登。

你們很多人的孩子都很優秀，這和你們的培養密不可分，你們為他們提供了很好的教育和機會，你們為他們而感到自豪。協會的會員們都很想聽聽他們走向成功的故事。

我期待大家來信一起分享！

吳道揚

九月 2015 年

## Visit to Police Museum in Porirua to see Ventnor artefacts....

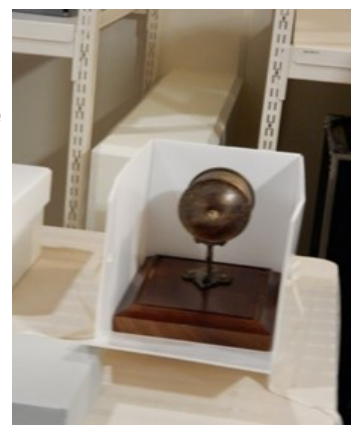
I, as president of the Tung Jung Association, representing the Jungsen men whose remains were lost on the Ventnor, was invited by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage (MCH) to view the artefacts recovered from the Ventnor and now in the custody of the Police Museum until ownership has been determined. There were about 10 of us from the Ventnor group with two representatives from MCH and we were met by four representatives of the Police Museum. After a short introduction and a Maori welcome, there was an exchange of speeches both in Maori and English. Meng Foon, Mayor of Gisborne, spoke in Maori on our behalf and afterwards, we were shown where the artefacts were held. The first one was a telegraph, a heavy bronze column with a dial on top which was used to notify the captain of the ship from the deck as to what the ship was doing. This artefact was in reasonable good order having been submerged for over 100 years and the museum had it in a chemical bath of benzotriazole (BTA) to prevent it oxidising on exposure to air. In the storeroom, the other artefacts were packed in corrugated plastic boxes and were mounted on polished wood. There was a brass porthole (window), a brass bell, a china plate and a bronze gas lamp holder. Remarkably, they were all still in excellent condition except the bell which had a couple of holes on it.



The telegraph in chemical bath

Since these artefacts were taken off the wreck before the government declared the site as a protected site, the police are holding the items until it can be determined as to who has ownership of the items.

After viewing the artefacts, we were conducted to tour the museum where there were articles of interest in many of the police cases. There were guns, weapons of various types, stages of police uniforms over the years and even articles taken from the Chinese opium dens and gambling houses of old. An interesting trip if you have an hour or so to spare.



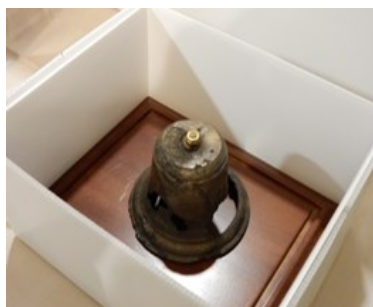
Bronze gas lamp holder



Salt water encrusted china plate



Brass porthole



The ship's bell

Gordon Wu

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

The Association would like to thank the following for their generous contributions to allow the Association to move forward.....

Coral Kaan (Dunedin)

Christine Wong Nam

Alison and Trevor Phua

Ivan and Mary Young

Harry Wong (Auckland)

Steven and Donna Low

Helene Wong (Auckland)

Ailsa Wong She

## Trivial matters .....

The Harvard School of Medicine did a study of why Jewish women liked Chinese food so much.

The study revealed that this is due to the fact that Won Ton spelled backwards is **Not Now**

## Guangdong Overseas Affairs Office delegation.....

The Tung Jung Association and other county organisations were asked to host a group of professors and scholars from Guangdong coming to New Zealand and Australia to gather information and history on overseas Chinese, particularly from Guangdong province. There were five men and one woman, all of whom could speak Cantonese as well as Mandarin but only three of them could speak fluent English. The group had only one full day in Wellington, so the four Wellington associations had planned an itinerary for them but outside elements beyond our control, made all our arrangements go awry, so we had to adapt to the changing circumstances.

The group arrived in Wellington at 6 pm from Queenstown on Sunday night 14<sup>th</sup> June and were met at the airport by representatives from the four Wellington associations and Rosemary Jones, who was acting in Wellington on behalf of the sponsors in Auckland. A shuttle took them to their hotel and at 7 pm, we all met them at the Dragon's Restaurant for dinner and to discuss their itinerary for the next day. After dinner, the group went back to their hotel to rest.

The next day, Monday 15<sup>th</sup> June, it was proposed that we take them to Te Papa for the morning and to meet them for lunch at the Regal Restaurant. Unfortunately, they decided to visit an acupuncture clinic in Lyall Bay so the original plans were scuttled. The drivers who took them to Lyall Bay, later took them to lunch at the Regal Restaurant and later took the group to visit the clubrooms of the three county associations.

The first visit was to the Poon Fah Association where after a short talk, they inspected some old records of the association and took photographs of anything of interest to them. The next stop was the Seyip Association where they did the same thing. The final stop was the Tung Jung Association where we had afternoon tea laid out for them. On entering our rooms, they saw the old books on the shelves and made a beeline for them straight away without any courtesy whatsoever. The group leader sat down and spoke to us but the others just ignored us and proceeded to photograph pages of some of the old books. You think that had found a goldmine! The group ignored the tea, sandwiches and cakes that we had laid out for them and just clicked away with their cameras as they only had an hour to spend with us. Each association received a small pennant from the group as a memento of their visit.

After leaving our rooms, they were taken to a short sightseeing trip around Wellington before returning to their hotel. As it was getting quite dark, they were very impressed with the Wellington night scene from the Brooklyn hills and the CBD district from Evans Bay. That evening, a formal dinner was held for them at the Grand Century Restaurant



## Chinese trivia.....



China also has plenty of interesting historical factoids. For example, according to the Guinness Book of World Records, the world's smallest dinosaur, *Microraptor zhaoianus*, was discovered in Liaoning Province. It was just under 39 centimetres long (24 cm of which was its tail) and lived about 110 million years ago. China also had some giant dinosaurs—the world's largest duck-billed dinosaur bones were found here. The *Shantungosaurus* probably weighed about 13,600 kilos and is 16 metres long!



## Turning Stone Into Jade – book launch.....

On Friday 19 June, the long awaited book written by David Fung, to celebrate the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the New Zealand Chinese Association was launched at the National Archives in Aitken Street, Wellington. The launch coincided with the annual general meeting of the association on Saturday 20 June 2015 and many delegates from the various branches of the association throughout New Zealand took the opportunity to attend. The occasion was hosted by Meng Foon, mayor of Gisborne, who is also a fluent speaker of Maori. Among the dignitaries who attended were the Honourable Peter Dunne MP, Gerald Wong, president of the NZCA, and the head of the Turnbull Library. Speeches were given by Peter Dunne, Gerald Wong, David Fung and Virginia Chong on behalf of the book committee and Virginia presented two books to the Turnbull Library after they had being blessed by the Anglican Chinese minister, Rev. Henry Yap.

After the launch, drinks and Chinese nibbles were available to those who stayed around to mingle and chat.

On the 22 July 2015, David collapsed suddenly at the South Island book launch in Christchurch and died at Christchurch Hospital. Our condolences go to Esther and family on this sudden sad occasion.



David Fung



Virginia Chong presenting copies of the book to the National Library

## NZCA 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary dinner.....

The NZCA 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary dinner was held at the Grand Century Restaurant in Tory Street, Wellington, on Saturday 20 June. Over 170 people attended the function which included delegates from the various branches of the NZCA who were here for the annual general meeting of the NZCA. The restaurant was full of noise and laughter as people who haven't seen each other for some time renewed their acquaintances. Among the guests were Chinese Embassy staff, Peter Dunne MP, and other local dignitaries. The special menu provided by the chefs of the Grand Century Restaurant



was generous and enjoyed by all. Towards the end of the dinner, a slide show of the activities of the NZCA was shown to all there. The next day at the AGM held at the Wellington Chinese Sports and Cultural Centre, a new president,



Meng Foon, Mayor of Gisborne, was voted in. We wish him every success in his new role.

## ***Mid-winter yum cha lunch.....***

The annual mid-winter yum cha lunch at the Dragon's Restaurant, was held on Wednesday 17 June . A noisy crowd of over 80 people attended to an event that looks like to be a permanent feature in the Tung Jung Association's calendar.

It was a great excuse for many members and friends to get out and meet friends over lunch when there was not much to do during the cold weather. Having a yum cha lunch also gave an opportunity for the older members to get out and meet others when otherwise they would be stuck at home.

As usual, the Dragon's Restaurant gave us an excellent yum cha lunch and a good time was had by all.

Unfortunately, since the occasion, a couple of our members have passed away and we shall all miss their presence.

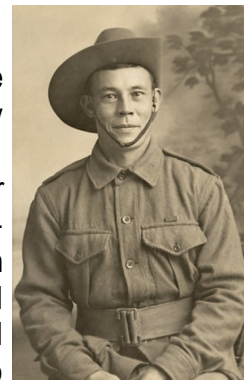


## **Chinese in Gallipoli.....**

*This article is being reprinted as a large part was left out in the last issue.*

The Clint Eastwood movie "The American Sniper", screened recently in New Zealand, was the biography of Chris Kyle, a US Navy Seal who was credited with 255 kills and 160 were officially confirmed. He was described as the deadliest marksman in US military history.

As we commemorate the Centenary of the Anzac Gallipoli campaign, a Chinese-Australian soldier needs to be recognised and remembered for his equally remarkable shooting prowess in that conflict. He was William Edward Sing but people called him Billy. He was born on 2 March 1886 in Clermont, a small country town in Queensland, Australia to a Chinese father from Shanghai and an English mother. They established a market garden where they raised three children, Billy and two sisters. He was endowed with remarkable skills with a gun and while still a boy he was able to shoot off the tail of piglet from 25 paces with a .22 rifle. From age 15 Billy worked as a station hand, musterer and horse driver. During this period the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901 was in place and was the basis of the White Australia Policy which sought to exclude all non-Europeans from Australia. The Chinese were singled out and Edmund Barton, the prime minister, argued in support of the Bill with the following statement: "The doctrine of the equality of man was never intended to apply to the equality of the Englishman and the Chinaman." Accordingly, there was considerable anti-Chinese sentiment in the country but despite this Billy rose above the prejudice and was well-liked and participated in various sporting activities. He was a member of the Clermont Rifle Club, and later the equivalent club in Proserpine another small Queensland town, where he moved in 1910 to work as a sugar cane cutter. He was a regular winner of shooting prizes and he was also a good cricketer.



In October 1914, two months after the outbreak of World War One, despite Chinese paternity Sing aged 28 was able to enlist in Australian 5th Light Horse Regiment because of his shooting skills. Under Australia's 1909 Defence Act, "those who are not substantially of European origin or descent" were blocked from active service. After training Sing's regiment embarked for Egypt and went into action on the Gallipoli Peninsular in May 1915. The regiment left their horses behind as the terrain and trenches made horses completely useless.

Billy Sing was described by a fellow soldier "as little chap, very dark, with a jet black moustache and goatee beard". He was deployed as a sniper, and using a combination of patience, stealth and an incredible eye along with help of his spotter, he was utterly lethal, with over 150 confirmed "kills", but Major Stephen Midgely of the 5<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment estimated Sing's tally at closer to 300 kills.

As Sing's tally of killed enemy rose the Turks decided he had to be eliminated and assigned their ace sniper, nicknamed "Abdul the Terrible" to deal with him. Abdul was able to deduce Sing's sniping by methodically examining men who were shot through the head to establish the trajectory of the bullet and the likely location of the sniper who fired the shot. His observations led him to conclude that the shots were coming from a position near the top of a trench located on Chatham's Post and Abdul started to meticulously hunt down Sing. One day Sing's spotter alerted him to a potential target, and he took aim, only to find the target was the Turk who was tasked to kill him. Abdul recognised Sing and both prepared to fire but Sing fired first and killed Abdul. The Turks immediately retaliated, aiming their heavy artillery at Billy's hiding position and completely destroying it. Fortunately, Sing and his spotter had already fled to the safety of their unit trenches.

Billy Sing was the most successful and feared sniper of the Gallipoli campaign and he became a legend among the men on the heights who called him "The Assassin". The term was used as snipers stalked and chose their target without the victim knowing and shooting someone in this manner was not considered fair game. As time went by his peers recognised his actions were protecting them and his hero status help to raise morale and he was dubbed the "Gallipoli Sniper", which was a much more honourable term. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) for, "Conspicuous gallantry from May to September 1915 at Anzac as a sniper. His courage and skill were most marked and he was responsible for a very large number of casualties among the enemy, no risk being too great for him to take". The DCM was the second highest award for gallantry in action after the Victoria Cross for all ranks below commissioned officers. Billy's fame spread beyond the soldiers at Gallipoli, and his exploits were written about in the Australian, British and American press.

Sing's tally of kills was the more remarkable as compared to the sophisticated modern sniper guns and sighting system available to elite US Navy Seals the weapon used by Sing, in comparison, would have been crude. He used a standard-issue short magazine Lee Enfield (SMLE) No. 1 Mark III .303 calibre or simply a ".303" which was the main firearm used by the military forces of the British Empire and Commonwealth during the first half of the 20th century.

Later Billy Sing was transferred to the 31st Infantry Battalion and following a brief period of training in England was sent to the Western Front in January 1917. In March 1917, he was wounded in the left leg and hospitalised in England



## Chinese in Gallipoli... contd

and while recovering in Scotland, he met waitress Elizabeth Stewart and the two were married soon after. Sing returned to the trenches in France in August 1917 and led a unit in the Battle of Polygon Wood at Ypres Belgium in counter-sniper operations and for this he was awarded the Belgium Croix de Guerre. He was also recommended for the Military Medal - but never received it. Subsequently he was wounded in action several times, severely gassed and commended many times in reports by Allied commanders. In early 1918, he was hospitalised due to a gunshot wound in the back and he had lung problems from his exposure to gas and these soon brought his active military career to an end.

Sing returned to Australia as a submarine guard on board the troopship SS Boonah in late July 1918. An army medical report from 23 November 1918 noted that he had gunshot wounds in the left shoulder, back, and left leg, and had suffered gas poisoning. The report stated that his general health was "good" but that he complained of coughing upon exertion. It recognised that Sing's disability were the result of service, was permanent, and recommended that he be discharged as permanently unfit for service. He returned to Proserpine, Queensland, to a hero's welcome, which included the presentation of a purse of sovereigns from well-wishers.

Whether or not Billy Sing's wife accompanied him back to Australia is uncertain, they were definitely separated by the time he took up a Soldier Settlement farm a few years after his return. He tried sheep farming but the land was of poor quality and he eventually walked off his farm. He turned to gold prospecting and became a hard-drinking, hard-living miner trying to eke out a living during the years leading into the Great Depression. Sometimes he would lie in his rough miner's shack at night and shoot at the moon and he was haunted by what he had done during the war. It was obvious he suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) triggered by his war service but in those days there were no support and he had to fend for himself. He eventually moved to Brisbane and worked as a labourer. Billy Sing, once a hero, ended up forgotten and was found dead in his pyjamas, from a ruptured aorta in a Brisbane boarding house in 1943 amid the tumult of another world war. He was aged 57. He was almost penniless and his only possessions were a hut on a mining claim worth about £20, six pounds ten shillings and eight pence, owed to him in wages and five shillings on his bedside table.

He lay in an unmarked grave for 50 years at the Brisbane Lutwyche War Cemetery until in 1994 when four people pooled their resources and generously gave Billy a bronze plaque so as to have his achievements recognised in death. Soldiers who died in battle were recognised with a headstone, but not the unfortunate ones who carried their burden of overwhelming grief back to their country.

Belatedly the Anzac hero has been recognised. A plaque was erected on the site where he died and in 1995 a statue of Billy Sing was unveiled with full military honours in his hometown of Clermont. In Iraq in 2004, Australian Army snipers named their Baghdad post the 'Billy Sing Bar & Grill'. In May 2015 seventy two years after he died in poverty in Brisbane, Billy Sing was honoured by the dedication of a memorial to him at Brisbane Lutwyche War Cemetery, again with full military honours.

Dr. Alexander Chang

## Chung Yeung Festival 重陽節 .....

**Chung Yeung 重陽節** is the other important festival in the Chinese calendar that was observed by our ancestors, the other being **Ching Ming 清明節**. Chung Yeung is sometimes called "Double Nine Festival" as it falls on the ninth day of the ninth month of the Lunar calendar. It is a time when families get together to attend and look after their ancestors graves. This year, Chung Yeung falls on the 21 October, which is a Wednesday, so the Tung Jung Association will observe this traditional festival on Sunday 25 October. All members and friends are invited to attend and congregate at the Tung Jung memorial at Karori Cemetery at 12 noon where we will pay our respects to our ancestors and partake a light lunch in their presence. That night, we will meet at a local restaurant to have a meal . Please let us know if you wish to join us. We look forward to seeing you .



Paying respects to their ancestors in Hong Kong

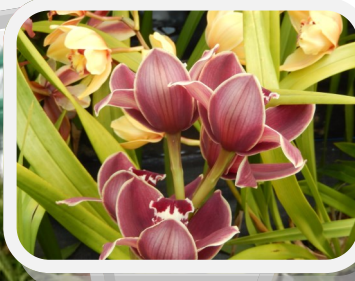
## ***Trip to Eva's Orchid nursery.....***

On Tuesday 25 August, a group of 21 members and Friends of the Tung Jung Association, took a trip by bus to Manakau, just outside Otaki, to visit Eva's Orchid Nursery, a business run by a Chinese lady breeding mainly cymbidiums but also other exotic types of orchids. The weather was drizzly in Wellington when we left and the sky was grey all the way up but the weather was warmer and the rain had stopped when we arrived. We had hired a bus for the day which was supposed to be a 20 seater but when we arrived at the Wellington Railway Station to meet, it turned out to be a 30 seater. It was very comfortable and had plenty of room with a very friendly driver.

When we arrived at our destination off the main highway, the bus drove slowly down a narrow drive with a very tall towering hedge on one side and a trees and fencing on the other until we came to Eva's place about 300 metres off the main road. The bus arrived on a large flat piece of land where there were two large fairly new aluminium framed shade houses covered in weather resistant polythene. Inside these structures were housed 15,000 orchid plants of different shades and varieties. After entering, Eva gave us a talk about her background and how to care for orchid plants and everyone then wandered round to marvel at the orchids. We were given the opportunity to purchase the orchids at wholesale prices which some of us took.

After spending about an hour there, the bus took the group to lunch at a nearby café in peaceful country surroundings. It was very pleasant there and the group were very relaxed and nobody wanted to leave when the time came. On the way back, we stopped at Otaki to browse around the shops and arrived back to drizzly Wellington at 4 pm. A good and relaxing time

was had by all and many wanted to accompany us again on another excursion.



## Cantonese proverbs.....



一雞死一雞鳴 [yāt gāi séi yāt gāi mihng]  
(one chicken died, one chicken crow)

when one person leaves a business or  
an occupation, another will take it up.



捉黃腳雞 [jūk wòhng geuk gāi]  
(to catch a yellow-legged chicken)

to catch someone having illicit sex;  
to arrange a trap or "set up" in which someone  
is blackmailed after being lured into having sex,  
to set a "honey trap".



船頭尺 [syühñ tàuh chek]  
(plumb line on a ship)

someone who is always asking others for money  
(since the normal slang term is 度水 dohk séui which can mean "to borrow money" or "to  
measure water")



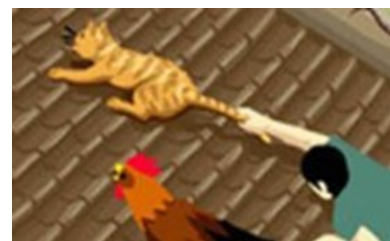
豬籠入水 [jyū lùhng yahp séui]  
(pig basket enter water)

to have many different ways to make money,  
to have money coming from many different enterprises or sources.



濕水炮仗 [sāp séui paau jéung]  
(damp firecracker)

1. useless
2. someone with a calm temperament, who doesn't lose their temper



扯貓尾 [ché māau mèih]  
(to pull a cat's tail)

two people supporting each other's  
stories in order to avoid a  
problem;  
to lie one's way out of a problem.



老鼠拉龜 [lòuh syú lāai gwāi]  
(a mouse pulls a turtle)

at one's wits' end

Try to use these expressions when you speak Cantonese.....

## **Trans-Siberian/Trans-Mongolian Experience .....**

Our intrepid traveller Sam Kwok and his wife Lenor have just returned from an adventure in Siberia and Mongolia. Here is an account of their adventures from St-Petersburg – Beijing (21 days) .....

*After a whirlwind tour of Amsterdam we arrive at our hotel after an hour ride in a taxi from St Petersburg airport. The hotel is situated near the main street (Nevsky Prospekt) and the Metro station. All the major sightseeing buildings were within walking distance. After the long check in procedure we walked into the city to the money exchange and then dined at the restaurant associated with the hotel. Next day met up with 10 other Intrepid Travellers and our tour guide for tour briefing and introduction. Our travel companions came from all walks of life from banker, accountants, geologist, garment buyer, university graduates and a player in the National youth orchestra with ages ranging from 23- 71.*

*St Petersburg is a beautiful city built by the Russian Tsar Peter the Great and his legacy can be seen in the cathedrals and museums we visited. We took a boat tour of the canals and waterways with a local tour guide and saw rows and rows of extravagantly ornamented apartment buildings. Unlike NZ where apartment on the top floor is the most expensive the opposite is the case in St Petersburg because these century old buildings do not have lifts. One of the highlights of St Petersburg is the Hermitage museum, one of the world's premier art collections housed in the former imperial Winter Palace. After 3 days in St Petersburg we are off to take our first overnight train to Vladimir. Having been slightly apprehensive about what our four-bed, second- class compartment would be like, we were pleasantly surprised. It was clean and there were fresh sheets, blankets and pillows. We shared the compartment with an English couple from Summerset. We arrived at Vladimir in the morning and travelled to Suzdal by minivan. We joined our local guide for a walking tour of some of the sights such as the local Kremlin, Wooden Architecture Museum, trading square, market and monasteries. Suzdal is a beautiful place, with many glittering onion domes dotting the skyline. Crumbling churches and lovingly decorated wooden cottages line the narrow streets and alley. After the tour we visited a local family to indulge in a hearty lunch of regional flavours.*



Red Square Moscow

*Our next stop is Moscow the capital of Russia. Moscow is a fascinating, historical city with a wealth of sights to see. To avoid the crowds we made an early start to the Red Square with our local guide. This beautiful city square is framed by St Basils Cathedral, the opulent GUM Department store, the imposing walls of the Kremlin and the building of the State Historical Museum. After obtaining our tickets and queuing for some 45 minutes we entered the Kremlin grounds which house the oldest and most important churches in the country, where many Tsars and Tsarinas are laid to rest. Also inside the Armoury Museum which houses a glittering imperial collection of regalia and items once belonging to the world's richest monarchy, including Faberge eggs and ambassadorial gifts.*



Inside Metro Station

*We also visited Lenin's Mausoleum where we saw Lenin (wax looking) body lies still in his crystal casket, seemingly unaware by the changes that have swept over Russia. To get a wider perspective of the city we did a hop on hop off bus tour around the city. A visit to Moscow Metro stations was worthwhile, where we saw the station lined with marble walls, high ceilings, and grandiose chandeliers. These features have been likened to an "artificial underground sun." While art in another station includes friezes, marble and bronze statues, stained glass windows and countless mosaics made with glass, marble and granite. Another station the walls are lined with revolutionary and historical characters, their victories as well as common soviet people such as workers, soldiers, farmers and students. Russia glorious architecture movement came to an end in 1955 after the Communist Party issued a decree eliminating "extravagance in design and constructions." Fortunately, the original architecture of the early stations were left intact, which after all these years still look amazing.*

*After 4 wonderful days in Moscow it's back on the train again, this time for 4 days. The overnight sleeper trains are simple but comfortable. There is a toilet/bathroom and 8 compartments plus a hot water boiler at the end of each carriage. There is a dining carriage on the train with a limited menu, wine spirits and beers are also available. The scenery consist of birch trees and more birch trees, flat grass land with few animals, rundown houses with detached garden, rural towns and industrial cities. Our fellow travellers comprised a mixture of foreigners (some British, Germans,*

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## **Trans-Siberian/Trans-Mongolian Experience contd.....**

French, Dutch, Norwegians, Americans, Asians), generally intrepid traveller types in their 20s and 30s but some well into their fifties and plenty of Russian military personnel. On the second evening of the trip, as we pulled away from Perm, we hit a glorious stretch incorporating streams, dramatic rock faces and beautiful forests, all bathed in the last of the day's sun. It sometimes felt frustrating not been able to see and experience more of the vast country we were passing through.

The following morning we cross the Ural Mountains the line marking the end of Europe and the beginning of Asia. By the third day boredom set in, a day consist of sleeping, eating, chatting, drinking, a station, reading, looking out the window, taking photos etc. To get away from dining in the expensive limited menu dining carriage we purchased instant noodles, cakes and filled rolls from hawkers at the station. After 4 nights on board we finally arrive at the Siberian city of Irkutsk early in the morning –gateway to Lake Baikal.

After a 2 hour drive from the train station we arrive at Bolshoye Goloustnoye a village on the western edge of Lake Baikal. Here, cows roam freely, contained only by the fences keeping them out of the village's produce gardens. The houses themselves are bright examples of 'Siberian Lace', decorative carved wooden window fixtures that keep evil spirits from entering homes. We were hosted by a local Buryat (the ethnic group of the Baikal area) in their guest house and home. The accommodation is basic, with an outside toilet but cosy and comfortable. In the backyard there is a traditional family Banya (the Russian version of a sauna). Locals swear by the cleansing, healing and meditative properties of having steam and a wash in the banya. After a trek around the lake we all arrive home to experience the banya. While we were out on the trek our host heated up the boiler in the banya. When we arrive home we stripped to our shorts and sat ourselves down on wide wooden benches along the wall. Once we acclimatised to the heat, cold water was tossed over the boiler to generate steam, this was repeated twice more time. Once a person has warmed up enough he or she leave the bench and lie face down horizontally on another bench. Another person pick up a bundle of birch twigs dipped into cold water and then smack the other person briskly all over the body for a traditional Siberian 'massage' to get the true banya experience. A bucket of ice cold water is then tip over the person. He or she can repeat the cycle if so desire. During our two days stay we went on several hikes to look at points of interest in the surrounding hills. Each day we were treated to delicious, hearty Siberian home cooking made from fresh local produce.

Irkutsk was once a boom town of exiles and gold merchants. Some parts of the town are still lined with traditional houses and old homes of liberal aristocrats exiled from Moscow early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. We visited the House Museum of Maria Volkonskaya. Maria was one of the many Decembrist revolutionaries' wives who voluntarily accompanied their husbands into exile. Her house is filled with her many personal items and we can appreciate how she must felt as a young aristocratic woman banished to the depths of Siberia. Walking through the city we saw original wooden residences and stop off at the Central Market to stock up supplies for our next journey.

We boarded the Trans Mongolian Railway for a two night train trip that take us to Mongolia. The carriages on this train were older and the cabins more cramped. Switching trains brought us into contact with a whole new set of travellers, most of whom were also heading for Beijing. After a picturesque stretch running along the edge of Lake Baikal we moved away from the birch and pine tree territory into lush pastures. After passing Ulan Ude we followed the course of the Selenga river, the twist and turns afforded us a great views of the train itself coming around the bend. The hawkers at the stations (selling smoked fish, fruit, potatoes and cooked chickens) were of Asiatic descent. After about 16 hours we arrive at the Russian border town of Naushki the last stop before Mongolia. We spent more than 4 hours at the stations, where officious immigration and customs officers scrutinised documents and searched cabins for stowaways or illicit goods. It took a further 3 hours to cross into Mongolia and the similar procedures were repeated again. It was with immense relief that just before 1am the train finally chugged back into life. At day break we were deep inside Genghis Khan country. The birch trees and lush pastures have been replaced with rolling hills and steppes of Mongolia. As we pulled closer to the capital, Ulan Bator we saw row after row of traditional gers (tents) in which 30% of Mongolian still live.

We broke the journey here again to sample the Mongolian way of life. Ulan Bator is the capital of Mongolia with a population of 1.3 million.



Ger Camp

## **Trans-Siberian/Trans-Mongolian Experience contd.....**

The economy of Mongolia is booming, brought about by the surge of copper, gold and coal mines. There are thousands of apartments under construction. We spent an afternoon exploring the city's many museums where we learn about the country's turbulent history including the reign of the feared and respected warrior Genghis Khan. Next day we travelled to Terelj National Park by bus some 60 kilometres east of the city. With rolling meadows, forested hills and imposing rock formations this is the perfect place to take in Mongolia's natural beauty. Our local guide provided us some insight into Mongolian customs and culture, as well as led us on a hike to a local Buddhist retreat. In Terelj we stayed in a holiday ger camp with full board.

The ger is a 5 metres diameter tent and can sleep up to 3 people with comfortable beds and plenty of blankets. In the centre of the ger is a wood burner which was lit up at bed time and again before dawn by the camp caretaker. The toilet/shower block and the dining room is about 30 metres from our ger. During our stay we got to sample an array of Mongolian cuisine some of which were very nice. Together with our guide we visited a nomadic family on the outskirts of the city where we had a cup of traditional Mongolian tea and a chat about life in the ger community. We also went to a Mongolian cultural evening where we saw a performance of throat singing, singers, musicians, dancers and contortionists. The look out over Ulan Bator from the top of Zaisan Hill with its communist era murals provided the best view of the surrounding hills. At the ger camp we spent an afternoon horse trekking and archery both typical Mongolian pastime activities.



Inside the Ger

After 4 hectic days we boarded the train again for the final leg of our epic journey. The overnight train left early in the morning and as we climbed our way out of Ulan Bator the grassy hills gave way to a much harsher, more arid landscape of the Gobi Desert. Soon all we could see was sand with the odd clump of grass. The crossing into China was another lengthy affair involving more officious border guards and customs officers perusing documents and luggage checking. There were added diversion of the changing of the bogies (wheels) a process that involved the lifting of each carriage of the train to adjust the width between the wheels to fit them for the narrower gauge tracks used in China. Our arrival in China was welcomed by a row of uniform guards on the platform of the red-neon-lit Erlyan station and loudspeakers broadcast Viennese waltzes at high volume. The following morning it was a relatively short hop to Beijing, but along the way we passed some spectacular rocky scenery, fields full of maize and vegetables and the occasional red flag among rather ramshackle housing and nondescript developments. After 21 days and 7819 kilometres of travel we finally arrived in Beijing. We had started in the heart of the old communist Moscow and ended in the heart of the new communist Beijing. We had met scores of people of different nationalities and learnt how to cope without showers on demand. We had enjoyed sunsets over Siberia and the wilderness of Mongolia. We had enriched our lives. We could of course have flown but we would have missed the experience.



4 Berth cabin in train

Sam and Lenor Kwok

## **Who Sank the Titanic?**

The plane leaves JFK 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 seems 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 like Chinese?' asks the co-pilot, 'Why not?'

'You people bombed Pearl Harbor, 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 alike.'

There's a few minutes of silence...

'I no like Jews. the co-pilot suddenly announces.

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

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

'What? That's insane. Jews didn't sink the Titanic.' exclaims the captain, 'It was an iceberg.'

'Iceberg, Goldberg, Gleenberg, Rosenberg, no mattah...all fucking same.'

## Obituary.....

**Wong Chung Mui Leen 黃鐘妙蓮 Bak Shek village 白石村**

**14 June 1913 — 16 June 2015**

Her husband was Wong Yum Wai 黃壬渭, a Tung Jung committee member in the 1940's. Her father ran a business selling bricks for building houses. She had one older brother and three sisters.



Her older siblings came to New Zealand when she was just a baby. In the village she went to school and when her sister returned to China, she moved to Guangzhou and she finished her schooling there. At first she went to a private boarding school but later attended a government run school. She stayed at school until she was about 17 years old. She had been living with her Auntie at that time and her mother wanted her to come home as she favoured her and missed her. She went back but didn't settle.

During this time her future husband Wong Yum Wai was being pressured to get married as he was the oldest child and his younger siblings could not marry until he did. A 'village sister' had asked a 'go-between' to find a wife for him. During that time Mui Leen went back to school for another two years. Her future-mother-in-law visited the school on a pretext and Mui Leen was lured out of class to be viewed. Her future husband was also there and when asked whether he would like to marry he said 'Okay, whatever is meant to be'.

Her father was reluctant to let her go and told her future husband that his daughter 'couldn't do anything (had no skills). She can't even boil up a cup of tea', as she had never had to work back in China.

A year after they were married, her husband went back to New Zealand to work while she stayed in China with her mother-in-law. She couldn't recall how long they were apart. Mui Leen arrived in New Zealand in 1940 when her sister's husband sent for her.



When she got here her husband was working with three other men in the Wong Lowe Goong See. After a while they were persuaded to leave the company and start their own business. They ended up working in a shop in Newtown and had an import licence. After a while they were told of a business (a fruit shop) that was not very profitable and was going cheap. It also had a house attached to it. They brought this property for 50 pounds. Mui Leen use to work in the shop while her husband was at the market. She would do all her calculations on an abacus. She was so good at it that her dad use to say that she was born wrong and should have been a son.

Mui Leen did not have children and attributes God's direction in getting her son James (Wai Kerng) and daughter Gail.

Mui Leen's husband passed away at the age of 49 years old with heart problems. She kept the shop for one more year and then decided to sell it and went to work in a handkerchief factory for about 5 years. She had a few more jobs after that.

Mui Leen became a Christian when Rev Cheung Wing Ngok came to New Zealand and preached. She was encouraged to raise her hand to show she wanted to become a Christian during one of his services. She was baptised along with other friends from the Chinese Anglican Church.

She is blessed with a son, a daughter and their partners, five grand-daughters and their partners and 11 great grandchildren.

Her advice to her future generations is to: 'Remember your family, listen to your mother, be obedient, be diligent in your studies, finish your education, be good to your mummy and daddy, to follow God and never leave the church.

We will all miss you so much. Thank you for being a big part of our lives.

Gail Ball

## Obituary.....

**David Chiwei Fung 馮智偉 MB ChB(NZ), MRCP(Lond)**

**15 October 1933 — 23 July 2015**

David, husband of Tung Jung member, Esther Fung nee Wah from Tien Sum village 田心村 passed away suddenly while promoting his book "Turning Stone into Jade" in Christchurch.

He was born in Kwangchow (Guangzhou) and spent his early years there until the Japanese occupation when the family moved to Hong Kong. During the war years the family moved frequently: to Macau, the family village and back to Kwangchow at the end of the war. Later he boarded at Pui Ching middle school in Kwangzhou and in Hong Kong, before the whole family moved out to Hong Kong shortly before emigrating to New Zealand in 1950, where his father, the Reverend Peter Fung, served as minister for the Wellington Chinese Baptist Church.



David studied at Wellington Technical School (now Wellington High School) and completed 7th form and was awarded Dux in 1953. From there he went on to Otago University to study medicine.

Following graduation David returned to Wellington and worked at Wellington Hospital before moving with his wife Esther and young family to the United Kingdom in 1965. He gained wide experience in Britain and qualified in 1969 as a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in Neurology.

In 1972 he returned to Wellington, now with three young sons, to the Neurology Department at Wellington Hospital. Here he worked as a Consultant Neurologist and Clinical Lecturer, with a focus on epilepsy and migraine sufferers and in the process re-developed the EEG service and epilepsy assessment programme. David was to later start writing a book on migraine, but this was put on hold while he was engaged in work on the history of the New Zealand Chinese Association.

Between 1987 and 2004 David worked as a private practice neurologist, based in Wellington and also covering much of the lower North Island with clinics at Napier, Whanganui, Palmerston North and Waikanae.

He served as the Secretary of the Neurological Association of New Zealand for three years and long after retiring from practice he continued to be closely involved with the Epilepsy Association of New Zealand and was largely responsible for establishing a network of field workers and special programmes for patients with epilepsy in Wellington. It was also during the 1980s that he began to turn his attention to non-medical pursuits, firstly developing a Chinese word processor on the BBC home computer. While this was never commercialised it was used in the writing of the Chinese version of the Sister Cities Treaty between Wellington and Xiamen in 1987 and in the Chinese pages in the Wellington Chinese Association Newsletters in the late 1980s and 1990s.

His involvement in the Wellington and New Zealand Chinese Associations has been covered by the New Zealand Chinese Association, but other instances of his keen interest in the history of the Chinese in New Zealand involved him in commemorations of the murder of Joe Kum Yung, the questionable quarantining of Kim Lee to Somes and Mokopuna Islands and the sinking of the SS Ventnor.

David and Esther, being members of the Tung Jung Association were regular attendees to the various functions and events held by the Association. The Association shall miss their support and input.

As a golfing enthusiast he organised the George Gee Memorial Cup at the Shandon Golf Club, on behalf of the Wellington Chinese Association. David's interests were multifaceted, he was an active member of the New Zealand Bamboo Society and keenly interested in other plants including ginkgo. His musical tastes were eclectic but predominantly in the genres of jazz and Cantonese opera.

David is survived by his wife Esther, sons Christopher, Lindsay and Diarmid and grandchildren Isaac, Salvy, Sophie and Leomana. He is greatly missed.

Lindsay Fung



## Obituary .....

**Daphne Chung 鐘楊麗容 Pendi village 平地村**

**23 January 1926—10 June 2015**



Daphne Chung (Young Lai Yung – Pengdi) was born in Wellington, New Zealand on the 23rd of January 1926. She was married to the late Jack Tai Hing Chung (Hok Hoi) who was a past Vice-President and Treasurer of the Tung Jung Association and also a foundation member of the Tung Jung Chinese School. Daphne's grandfather was Young Low On, who was a foundation member of the Tung Jung Association. She was one of nine children. At the age of 5, Daphne was taken back to China. She took care of her younger siblings as the family escaped from the Sino-Japanese War and later immigrated back to New Zealand in 1949.

As an old saying goes: "Behind every great man is a great woman". Daphne was that great woman behind her husband, Jack's successful business ventures. In her earlier years, not only did she bring up five children, but also worked at the family fruit shop at the Basin Reserve and then later ran the fruit shop in Eastbourne, while Jack started his export/import business. Simultaneously, she was one of the cooks for the family Chinese restaurant, Taipei and in the evenings after a long hard day's work Daphne would sew and knit clothes for her children. After she "retired", Daphne continued to "help out" at Charlie Young's fruit shop in Molesworth Street, and for her brother Nelson Young's fruit shop in Miramar. The words Jack used to describe Daphne were "loyalty and devotion to her family". She always thought of and put others before herself (especially her family).

Daphne was renowned for her Chinese cooking. She was an incredible self-taught cook. She cooked for multiple New Zealand Government Ministers, foreign ambassadors and diplomats from many countries. Her culinary skills were recognised by Graham Kerr, the host of the famous television cooking show "Gallopington Gourmet" (that aired from 1969 to 1971). After having dinner at Jack and Daphne's house, Graham invited Daphne to go to the United States to work with him and also to start her own television cooking show (she turned down the invitation as it would take her away from her family).

Daphne was also well known for her walking. She could be seen regularly walking from Island Bay (her home) to Newtown, to Wellington City and to the Railway Station (all on the same day!). During a doctor's visit in her mid 80's, she expressed her concern of not being able to walk as far or as fast in her ageing years. The doctor, with great compassion, asked Daphne if she was able to walk down the driveway to the mailbox. Daphne, with complete innocence, explained that she could no longer walk from Island Bay to the Railway Station, and could only get as far as Newtown!

Daphne had a quiet unassuming manner. She never searched for the limelight, always preferring to be in the background. However she was no push over and held her ground on matters of belief, principle and culture.

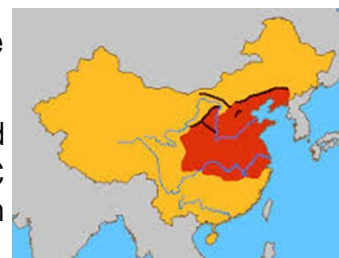
Daphne will be sadly missed by her 5 children and their partners, her 7 grandchildren and their partners, and her 2 great grandchildren. The Chung family would like to thank all the family, relatives and friends who attended her funeral and for those who provided support with kind messages and flowers, and for the generous donations to the Wellington Free Ambulance and the Mary Potter Hospice.

Michael Chung

# The Dynasties of China 中國朝 .....

## The Western Zhou Dynasty

The main ancient written accounts about the beginning of the Zhou Dynasty are in the *Records of the Grand Historian*(史記) that were written between about 109 BC and 91 BC by Sima Qian and another text that is called the *Bamboo Annals* (竹書紀年). It is said that the text of the *Bamboo Annals* was buried with the King of Wei who died in 296 BC and that it was rediscovered in 281 AD during the Jin Dynasty era. The text was written on flat pieces of bamboo, and this is why it is called the *Bamboo Annals*.



The Western Zhou period (1046–771 BC) was the first half of the Zhou dynasty of ancient China. It began when King Wu of Zhou overthrew the Shang dynasty at the Battle of Muye. The dynasty was successful for about seventy-five years and then slowly lost power. The former Shang lands were divided into hereditary fiefs which became increasingly independent of the king. In 771, barbarians drove the Zhou out of the Wei River valley; afterwards that real power was in the hands of the king's nominal vassals. The capital city was set in Haojing (now in the southern part of Xian, Shaanxi Province). This dynasty included the reigns of 13 emperors and played a very important role in Chinese history. Because of its great developments, the Western Zhou is renowned as the period which saw the height of splendor of Prehistoric Times. King Wu died two or three years after the conquest. Because his son, King Cheng of Zhou was young, his brother, the Duke of Zhou assisted the young and inexperienced king as regent. Wu's other brothers (Shu Du of Cai, Guan Shu, and Huo Shu), concerned about the Duke of Zhou's growing power, formed an alliance with other regional rulers and Shang remnants in a rebellion. The Duke of Zhou stamped out this rebellion and conquered more territory to bring other people under Zhou rule.<sup>[1][2]</sup> The Duke of Zhou also formulated the Mandate of Heaven doctrine to counter Shang claims to a divine right of rule and founded Luoyang as an eastern capital.<sup>[3]</sup> With a feudal fengjian system, royal relatives and generals were given fiefs in the east,<sup>[1]</sup> including Luoyang, Jin, Ying, Lu, Qi and Yan. While this was designed to maintain Zhou authority as it expanded its rule over a larger amount of territory, many of these became major states when the dynasty weakened. When the Duke of Zhou stepped down as regent, the remainder of Cheng's reign (1042–1021 BC) and that of his son King Kang of Zhou (1021–996 BC) seem to have been peaceful and prosperous. There were 14 kings who reigned in the Western Zhou dynasty.



A bronze Zhou dynasty cooking vessel

## Eastern Zhou Dynasty

In 771 BC, with the death of King You, the last king of the Western Zhou Dynasty, the Eastern Zhou Dynasty began. Xuan Jiu, the son of King You, established the dynasty in 770 BC, and moved the capital eastwards to Luoyi (present-day Luoyang, Henan Province) after deciding that Haojing was too vulnerable to assaults from the frontier. Over 25 emperors have reigned over the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, lasting 515 years in all. The Eastern Zhou Dynasty was a time full of change, marked by the scramble for hegemony by many nations. At the same time, the dynasty features supreme prosperity in economy, science and culture.

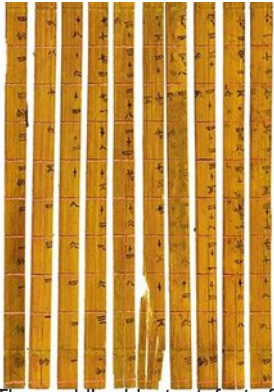
The Eastern Zhou Dynasty is divided into two periods: the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC - 476 BC) and the Warring States Period 戰國時代(476 BC - 221 BC).

The Spring and Autumn period 春秋時代 began when the capital was moved to Luoyi in 770 BC and named after the Spring and Autumn Annals written by Confucius. The period was one of turbulence and great changes took place in the economy, politics, military affairs and culture. According to recorded history, during the Spring and Autumn Period, there were over 480 wars, 52 vassal states were vanquished, and 36 kings were killed. Compared with the Spring and Autumn Period, the Warring States Period was an even more turbulent age. Old traditions and systems were cast off, and new ones established.

After numerous wars, the more powerful states annexed the smaller ones. At last, seven powerful states coexisted with each other. They were Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao, Wei and Qin. In Chinese history, they are known as 'the Seven Overlords in the Warring States Period'.

# The Dynasties of China 中國朝 .....contd

This is the time when some of the most important Chinese schools of thought such as Daoism, Confucianism and Legalism were born and influenced the Chinese way of life



The world's oldest artefact of decimal multiplication table

The Zhou Dynasty came to an end during the Warring States period in 256 BCE, when the army of the state of Qin captured the city of Chengzhou and the last Zhou ruler, King Nan, was killed. The real power of Zhou was so small, that the end of the dynasty was hardly noted. The Zhou state was thus absorbed by the state of Qin. The supremacy of the states of Qin, Qi and Chu was so great that it seemed for a time that China would be divided in three, one section for each state. However, chaos and war prevailed and the battles continued until eventually the state of Qin conquered the other states and unified China once more in 221 BCE, the beginning of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BCE).



## The Qin Dynasty : 秦朝

was the first imperial dynasty of China, lasting from 221 to 206 BC. The dynasty was formed after the conquest of six other states by the state of Qin, and its founding emperor was known as Qin Shi Huang, 秦始皇帝 the First Emperor of Qin. During its reign over China, the Qin sought to create an imperial state unified by highly structured political power and a stable economy able to support a large military. In doing this, the Qin had control over the peasantry which allowed for the construction of ambitious projects, such as a wall on the northern border, now known as the Great Wall of China. Another project built during Qin Shihuang's rule was the Terracotta army, intended to protect the emperor after his death. The Terracotta army was inconspicuous due to its underground location, and was not discovered until 1974. The Qin's military was also revolutionary in that it used the most recently developed weaponry, transportation, and tactics. Despite its military strength, the Qin dynasty did not last long and only two emperors reigned. Despite its rapid end, the Qin dynasty influenced future Chinese empires, particularly the Han, and the European name for China is thought to be derived from it.



The Terracotta Army



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## 新西蘭東增會館

THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC.

# MID AUTUMN FESTIVAL

## Dragon's Restaurant

25 Tory Street

Sunday 27 September 2015

6.30 pm

Lucky draws

Raffles

\$35 per person  
in tables of 10

Tickets available from committee members

Bring family and friends and make a table.....

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## News from Sydney.....

Hard to believe that I left these shores fifty years ago to live in Sydney. Since that time I have made numerous visits to family and friends and/or attend events. On my recent visit to Wellington, I was reminded of how cold, wet and windy the place of my birth can be. That probably prepared me for some cold patches this year on side of the ditch, with places like Queensland receiving snow!

One of the reasons for my visit was to attend the launch of "Turning Stone Into Jade: The history of the New Zealand Chinese Association" and the dinner to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the NZCA. What a great effort by David Fung and his team to produce this book and set in stone the history of the NZCA. I have since learned the sad news that David died suddenly during the promotion of his book. My sincere condolences to Esther and family—David did so much work in the community and will be sorely missed.



With David and Esther Fung



With Susan Leong in organ and tissue donation and tissue donation, especially among culturally and linguistically diverse communities. Attended a very moving event "Life Giving Stories" where some donors and recipients told their personal stories.

While in Wellington, I managed to catch up with some old classmates from Wellington East Girls College. An enjoyable lunch with lots of conversation prevailed at the Nikau Café in the Wellington City Art Gallery. This building, which was formerly the Wellington Public Library, brought back many memories of my time spent there as a student.

Since the beginning of the year, I have been involved in activities and events to promote understanding of and to increase the rate of organ

Since 2008, I have been part of a group supporting the retention of the Chinese market garden at Phillip Bay, La Perouse. This market garden on crown land has been under cultivation for about 150 years and is one of a few remaining market gardens in the Sydney metropolitan area. Our group has been assisting the market gardeners in their fight to retain this land from the neighbouring cemetery trust which wants the land for additional burial plots. It's been a David and Goliath battle but now that the Trust is beginning to look elsewhere, we are keeping our fingers crossed that the land will continue to produce fresh local food.



At Robert Teng's market garden

After many months of organising the program and speakers for CCCA (Vic)'s national conference, "Piercing the Bamboo Ceiling", it is coming together and will take place in Melbourne on Saturday 12 September 2015. Registrations for the conference and the dinner are coming in thick and fast - I hope to see some New Zealanders there - overseas and interstate attendees receive complimentary registration and dinner. [www.cccavvic.org.au](http://www.cccavvic.org.au)

After all this, it will be time to reduce my community commitments and take some R and R.

Daphne Lowe Kelley  
[lowekelley@bigpond.com](mailto:lowekelley@bigpond.com)

**Did you know?** - China's number of listed languages totals approximately 206.  
It is considered good luck for the gate to a house to face south in China.

## ***St John feels the love from Chinese businesswomen .....***

A St John NZ medic once saved the life of a member of the Shih family. Now the Auckland-based Shih family – along with the Global Federation of Chinese Business Women of New Zealand (Federation) – has repaid the kindness, donating \$55,000 to St John for the purchase of a SERT (Special Emergency Response Team) vehicle.

Nancy Shih, who is also a member of the Federation, says she is happy the donation is going to an organisation she's had such a positive experience with, and hopes other ethnic communities will follow their example.

"I believe the most important meaning of caring for others' lives is to attract participation from everyone who can," says Nancy.

"I hope our donation of this multi-functional ambulance may attract the attention of other immigrant communities in New Zealand to devote their willingness and their efforts to supporting our communities."

The SERT vehicle is a specialised vehicle which will play a pivotal role for St John at emergency events such as chemical spills and hostage incidents.

To acknowledge the donation, a dedication ceremony was held last month where Neil Porteous, St John Ambulance General Manager – Northern Region, presented an appreciation gift to the group at the St John offices.

St John is a registered charity. It relies on the generosity of New Zealanders to fund its caring and health-related services.



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## ***Chinese labourers helped to get Apia Park ready for All Black test in July.....***

Dozens of Chinese labourers had been flown into Samoa to spend all day in the heat every day getting once ramshackle Apia Park fit for the All Black test in July this year.

While a Manu Samoa vs All Black rugby test on July 8 is an emotional high point for the Polynesian nation, like much else in the country it's being paid for with Chinese aid money.

The Samoa Observer reported that a multi-million dollar facelift is being carried out by Beijing state-owned Shanghai Construction Company. It had flown 100 Chinese workers and hired 40 locals in what a project official said is a race against time. The workers had to sacrifice their holidays to make sure that the work was on schedule. The rainy season at the end of last year meant the workers had to do inside work and it was only on Christmas Day and New Year's Day that they did not work.



The men had to work from 6.30 am to 6 pm but if it get too hot they are allowed a two hour break in the afternoon. Renovation is underway on the grandstands along with a new roof, replacing seats, a satellite scoreboard and replacing the sound system..

Shanghai Construction has an awkward situation around the Pacific and is known for glitzy buildings, such as apartments in Suva and a courthouse in Rarotonga, that needed expensive maintenance shortly after they were opened. They built a lavish swimming and sports complex for the South Pacific Games in 2007. Samoa has sought New Zealand aid since in a bid to maintain them. Samoa has a colonial history of using Chinese labour. After the New Zealand occupation in 1914 many Chinese were forcibly repatriated but hundreds with Samoan families remained. In 1931 the New Zealand parliament passed a law forbidding Chinese men from having sexual relations with Samoan women.

Several couples were prosecuted but the fact that around 30,000 Samoans today claim part Chinese heritage suggests New Zealand law was honoured in the breach than the fact. Stuff.



# 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 2016

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 ensure that all details have been filled in to update our database.  
Add Chinese names in Chinese characters wherever possible**

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

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.

Signature ..... Date.....

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