

男

nán

man;
male;
masculine

男：“田”地是要花“力”耕作的。因此“田”与“力”结合就成了表示男性的“男”字。这大概是因为“男主外，女主内”的原因吧。图中所绘的即为男子在田间耕耘，女子在家中操持的景象。

A field (田), where strength (力) is exerted, is the symbol for “masculine” man 男, the male of the human species. This is probably because the home is where the female of the same species exerts her strength. Our picture shows strength being exerted - by the male (男) in field-work, the female (女) in housework, and their offspring (子) in promotional work.

男孩	nán hái	boy
男女	nán nǚ	men and women
男人	nán rén	man
男声	nán shēng	male voice
男性	nán xìng	male
男装	nán zhuāng	male attire
男子	nán zi	man; male

1	冂	𠂇	田	田	男	男													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7													

東 增

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

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Newsletter Summer 2014 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.....

Christmas is almost here and we all will be looking forward to having a break after a busy and tiring year. This is the last newsletter for the year and I hope you have enjoyed reading all the previous ones. We have tried to make the newsletters as interesting as possible but we need your help to achieve this. Many of you would have had experiences in the past that may not mean much to you but others may find them interesting. We would like to hear about them. You may have enjoyed reading some of the experiences that some of our members have written and I am sure that others will enjoy reading about an experience from you.

The Mid-Autumn festival dinner was very well attended and the new social committee did an excellent job in organising it. My thanks to them for a job well done.

The China National Day celebration dinner was held at the Grand Century Restaurant. This year was the first one in which nine Chinese organisations got together and organised the dinner which was a very successful event. It was attended by the Chinese Ambassador, His Excellency Wang Lutong and his wife Madame Yang Pengbo and an invited guest, the next New Zealand ambassador to China, John McKinnon and his wife.

The Chinese Embassy celebrated China National Day with a reception at Te Papa on 30th September. Members of the committee were invited to attend.

An invitation to attend a reception on 2 October to celebrate "Double 10" was received from the Taiwan Economic Office. Peter Wong attended on behalf of the Association.

At the end of June, the Auckland branch had a lychee tour trip to taste the bumper lychee harvest this year. Their report is in this issue.

The president attended two functions, courtesy of the Chinese Embassy in November. One was the Chinese acrobatic show held at the Opera House and the other was the opening of the NZ—China art exhibition at the NZ Academy of Fine Arts at Queens Wharf.

The restoration of the Tung Jung building after the fire in March has finally been completed. The keys were finally handed over on the 14 November after 7 months of not being able to use the building. We are happy with the restoration as the interior of the top and middle floors now have a new look.

In December, we will have another Senior's members yum cha lunch. The majority of them do not go out at night, so they miss our dinner functions and they really look forward to coming to yum cha and meet up with their peers. For particulars, see the advertisement inside this issue.

We are also continuing what we started a couple of years ago, to visit those elderly past members who live in retirement homes or who are not able to venture out of their homes due to sickness or otherwise. We will give each one a small Christmas gift basket. If you have a member in this category who would like a visit from us, please let us know and we will call on them on the 15th and 16th December..

As we all get older, a few of our members have passed away this year. Our thoughts are with their families. To replace those who have passed away, we need new members. If you would like to join the committee and offer your help in keeping the Association going, please feel free to contact any committee member as listed on the cover of this issue.

The Chinese New Year falls on the 19 February next year. The Tung Jung Association will be holding a Chinese New Year dinner on 22 February 2015. See the advertisement inside this issue.

As this is the last issue of the newsletter for 2014, on behalf of the committee, I wish you all the very best of the Christmas season and may the Chinese New Year of the Sheep bring you all, good health, wealth and happiness.

Gordon Wu
December 2014

會長部告

聖誕節就要到了，首先預祝大家在經過一年的繁忙工作後得到全面的休息和放鬆，盡情享受聖誕假期的快樂。

這將是今年的最後一期會刊，希望你能喜歡。我們一直希望能夠將每一期會刊都做的生動有趣，這還需要大家一起來獻計獻策。也許你可能自己不覺得，但可能在別人看來你的經歷其實非常有趣，我們希望聽到這些有趣的故事。相信大家之前應該讀過一些會員寫的自己的有趣經歷，我相信其他人也一定希望讀到你的故事，期待大家一起參與進來。

新的社團組織為我們大家安排了一場非常出色的中秋節晚宴，感謝他們的努力工作。

國慶日期間，我們在富臨酒家舉辦了國慶日晚宴。這是今年第一次把9個中國社團組織在一起的成功活動，還有幸邀請到了中國駐紐西蘭大使王魯彤及夫人楊蓬勃、下一屆紐西蘭駐中國大使John McKinnon及夫人出席。

9月30日，中國駐紐西蘭大使館在Te Papa博物館舉辦了國慶晚會，我們的社團會員有幸受邀參加。

10月2日協會收到了來自臺灣經濟辦公室的邀請函，Peter Wong代表協會出席了「雙十」慶祝活動。

6月底，奧克蘭辦公室舉辦了今年的荔枝品嚐旅遊節活動，他們的活動報告也包含在本期內容中。

11月，協會主席出席了中國駐新使館組織的兩次交流活動。一次是在Opera House舉辦的中國雜技表演，另一次是在皇后碼頭的紐西蘭藝術館舉行的新中藝術作品展。

東增會館的翻修工作終於完成了。在經過了7個月的停用後，終於在11月14日我們又重新拿到了大樓的鑰匙。我們非常高興的看到室內頂棚和中間樓梯都有了新的面貌。

12月份，我們將再次舉辦高級會員的飲茶午餐會。因為他們中的大多數人都無法參加晚餐活動，所以很期待能夠在午餐會上彼此見面溝通，具體資訊可以查閱本刊內廣告。

我們仍然在堅持對老年會員的定期訪問工作，這項工作已經持續了幾年的時間了。這些老人有些住在退休村，有些因為疾病或其他原因無法出門，我們將會去探望他們，並給他們送上一小籃聖誕禮物。如果你也認識這樣的會員，請聯繫我們，我們會在12月15日和16日致見他們。

我們都會變老，這是自然規律。今年協會中有幾位老人辭世，在此送上對他們親人的問候。由於老人的辭世，目前協會有一些名額接納新的會員，如果你希望加入我們的社團，希望貢獻你的努力讓社團更好的發展，都歡迎你直接與我們的社團會員取得聯繫，他們的連絡方式在本期會刊的封面上可以找到。

2015年2月19日是中國農曆春節，東增會館將與2月22日舉辦中國春節晚宴活動，詳情請參考本期廣告。

由於這是2014年的最後一期會刊，在此，我謹代表會館所以會員，祝願大家度過一個愉快的聖誕假期，並預祝大家羊年春節快樂，身體健康，萬事如意！

吳道揚

2014年12月

Email addresses

Send us your email address if you have one and you can enjoy this newsletter in full colour and also receive items of general interest that is sometimes emailed to you. If you prefer the hard black and white copy, then you need to do nothing.

Never too late to get your medal.....!

James (Jim) Luey, now 91 years, was Private Luey - Regt No. 448355 and was in the Nelson Marlborough West Coast Regiment 1939-45, has finally got his medal for serving in the New Zealand Armed Forces during his younger days. Born in 1922, and arriving in New Zealand at the age of 11 years, he was brought up in Westport. At the age of 18, he was called up for military service as were all young men on reaching 18 at that time. He was put into the Army Service Corps as he was brought up in a market garden and in those days, the United States Armed Forces were also stationed in New Zealand so he was put to work growing cabbages to feed the United States forces. He was acting second in charge Sergeant but knowing little English held him back. He was always asked to lead the march because he was the fittest and the keenest and he earned more in one day in the Army than in his parent's fruit shop for the entire week.



After his period of training he was enlisted in the Home Guard to defend New Zealand should the Japanese invade the country. On a visit to him one day, Gordon Wu mentioned that he should apply to the Army to get the medals for his Army service. His son applied for him and he is now the proud holder of not one medal but two! One for his time with the Army Service Corps and the other for his time with the Home Guard.



He also got a NZ War Service Medal as the regiment was supposed to go to Singapore to help the UK defend but it was too late and 600 people died so they didn't need to go.

Because of his language barrier even sorting out the mail and giving it to the right person, going to town and joining the Dances, he was taken advantage of and learnt to drink and losing a whole weeks pay in one night by playing poker but he said at times he felt isolated but learnt in a hurry to survive.

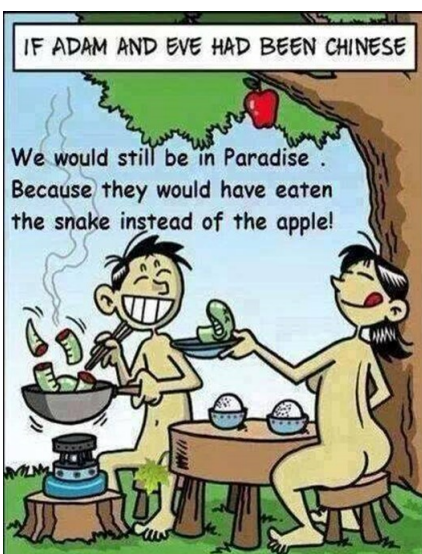


If you have served time in the New Zealand Army or did Compulsory Military Training (CMT), you are entitled to a medal for the time you served. You can apply online: <https://forms.mil.nz/medals/nzdsm-application-form.aspx>

If you know your military registration number it will speed up the process of getting your medal but if not, it doesn't matter but may take 3 to 4 weeks.

Give something to your grandchildren to remember you by!

Jim Luey/Susan Foon



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

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

Jim Luey Michael and Linda Wong (Hastings) Helen Wong (Auckland)
Yolande and Jack Young Eileen Chan Ivan and Mary Young

For those who have forgotten to send their contributions to the Association, it is not too late to do so now. We need your help!

News from Sydney.....

Lots been happening on this side of the ditch: G20 Summit in Brisbane, President Xi Jinping and China-Australia Free Trade Agreement, death of Labor luminary Gough Whitlam and upcoming elections in Victoria on 29 November 2014 to name just three. Gough Whitlam's mission to China in July 1971, the Labor Party's win in the 1972 election and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Australia and The People's Republic of China in December 1972 set a new scene for Australia China relations. President Xi's visit to Australia, his address to the Australian Parliament and the signing of a FTA are all indicative of how far the relationship has developed.

In early November, I attended a forum on *Promoting Asian-Australian Participation in Public Life*, hosted by the Asia Institute at the University of Melbourne. One of the sessions featured the seven Asian-Australian candidates in the 2014 Victorian State Election. Five of these are Chinese-Australians, the most notable is Mr Hong Lim MP, the current member for Clayton and the Labor candidate for the new seat of Clarindon. The other Labor candidates are Dr Stanley Chiang, Cr Jennifer Yang and Ms Harriet Shing and Ms Gladys Liu is standing for the Liberal Party. By the time this is published, the results of the state election in Victoria will be known and the number of Chinese- Australian politicians in Victoria should have increased.



With Hong Lim MP (centre), Kingsley Liu, Professor Don Nakanishi and Erin Chew

Guest speaker at the Chinese Australian Forum's recent AGM was Mr Ting Li, who had served in the Australian Defence Forces (navy and army) for a total of 18 years. In February 2010 Major Ting Li, a member of the ADF's legal division, was involved in an altercation with Andrew Snashall, a senior Defence public servant, after Snashall had made comments to Li which he found to be offensive and racially motivated. After Snashall lodged a formal complaint, Li was found guilty by a court martial of creating a disturbance, severely reprimanded and fined. After unsuccessful appeals to the Defence Force Discipline Appeal Tribunal and the Federal Court, Major Li appealed to the High Court. On the 27 November 2013, the High Court of Australia unanimously quashed Major Li's conviction and remitted the case back to the Defence Force Discipline Appeal Tribunal. There is much to learn from this case.



With former Major Ting Li (right) Erin Chew and Kingsley Liu

Was also pleased to meet Ting Li's brother, Bin Li, a film editor specialising in feature film editing, who has credits for over 24 international and Australian feature films including *Moulin Rouge*, *House of Flying Daggers*, *Mao's Last Dancer* and *The Way Back*.



Launch of the Chindian Diaries exhibition with curator Kevin Bathman and Kingsley Liu.

The last three months of each year are a very busy time for me as annual general meetings have to be organised and held for the various organisations I am involved with, end of year events to finalise and attend, and plans made for Christmas and the New Year. In addition to Chinese Australian interests, I am also connected with a number of Asian Australian groups - two interesting and enjoyable events were the Asian Arts Society of Australia's Indian themed night and the Chindian (persons of Chinese and Indian ancestry) Diaries Exhibition curated by Kevin Bathman.

I am a very strong supporter of the Asian Australian Alliance and the activities of its co-convenors, Erin Chew and Kingsley Liu. Looking forward to their 6 December Women's Forum on *What is the political future for Asian Australian Women?* The keynote address will be given by Senator Lisa Singh, the first South Asian women elected to the Australian Parliament, plus a wonderful line-up of Asian Australian women involved in politics and public life.



With Michael Quan and the dancers at the TAASA Indian themed night

I am planning on some time out over the holiday season and would like to wish you all a Merry Christmas, safe travels, and a happy and healthy New Year.

Daphne Lowe Kelley lowekelley@bigpond.com

Tung Jung building restoration.....

At long last, the restoration of the Tung Jung building has finally been completed except for the connection of power to our clubrooms.

The builders have done an excellent job in restoring the upper floor where the fire started. Consequently, the whole upper floor has been reconstructed with new walls, ceilings (all the old asbestos ceiling has been removed), new doors, carpet, vinyl flooring and even kitchen benches and bathroom. The whole apartment is like a brand new unit! We are pleased with the result as it is now easier to rent it being brand new.

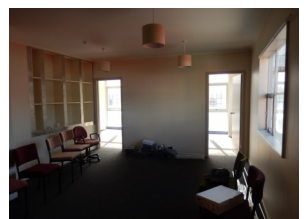
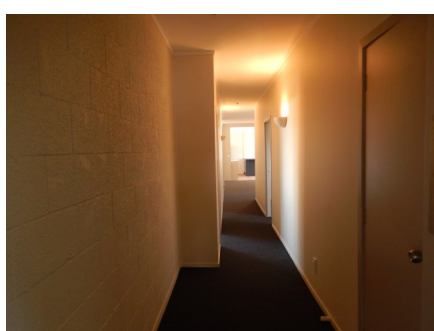
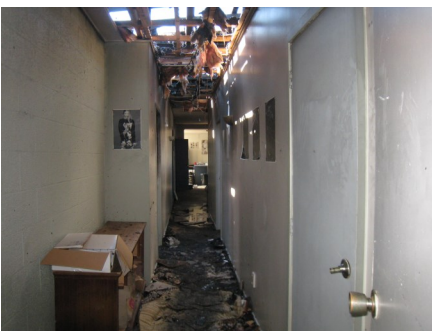
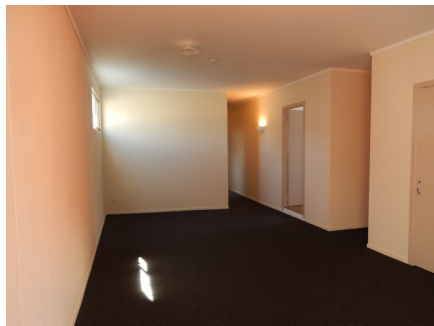
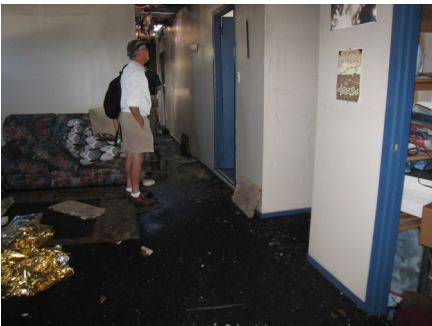
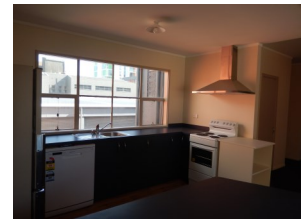
The lower floor only suffered smoke and water damage, thanks to the concrete floor of the top level, so the whole lower floor has had a new paint job, new carpet underlay and new vinyl. Again it also looks new and fresh.

The Association's clubrooms in the basement only suffered water damage to the carpet so this was lifted up and blown dry over the period. Fortunately, all our artifacts and photos and records were intact.

At the moment, we are negotiating with a person who wants to lease the two floors of apartments. At going to press, nothing has happened yet but we will let you all know in our next issue.

Before

After



Mid-Autumn Festival Dinner.....

On Sunday 7 September, the Association had their annual Mid –Autumn Festival or Moon Festival dinner at the Dragon’s Restaurant in Tory Street. The weather was fine with no wind which made a difference to the mood of those attending.

The restaurant was fully booked with over 180 people attending and the chefs did a fine job of preparing the nine course dinner which ended with each person receiving a mini moon-cake to finish off. Each table had a winner in the lucky draw and the Association ran the usual raffle with about 8 prizes up for grabs.

The main prizes were a fresh fruit hamper and a goodies hamper which of course were the first to go. Other prizes included were bottles of wine, restaurant vouchers, a chopstick dinner set, and a fifty dollar note.

The Association would like to thank the donors of the prizes for their generosity. In all, the evening was a huge success and an enjoyable evening was had by all. The new social committee did a great job in organising the evening.



Lucky
prizewinners



COMMITTED SUICIDE—BROKEN HEARTED CHINESE. The tragic letter left behind by a Chinese, Chung Jack, 50, who was found hanging in his house on the corner of Frederick and Tory Street in Wellington. The deceased had been living in NZ for about 30 years. *The deceased had been a resident of New Zealand for* “Last year, one evening in August or September while I was listening to the radio broadcast of the Sino-Japanese war news, some fiendish, heartless thief came and stole my money,” he wrote. “I dared not say anything, I could. but grieve in silence. It was like closing things behind locked doors, for who would have believed the theft. I have no means of replacing the sum now. Before me there is only the road of death. My shame is so great that I cannot face my friends, so I have decided to commit suicide. In my death. I wish my brothers and sisters continuous. and unlimited success and prosperity, so that even in my grave my heart could yet expand with happiness. My grief cannot be fully conveyed, nor is my bitterness expressible. Alas to think it should end like this. This is my farewell note,”
Evening Post 30 March 1938—Papers Past

Venice and Northern Italy Sojourn July 2014

By Alexander and Andrina Chang

As the British Airways plane descended through the fluffy clouds, the vivid blue Adriatic Sea leapt into view and then suddenly the Italian coastline appeared. Andrina and I were excited and despite being restrained by seat belts we bent forward and caught glimpses of boats ranging from small to cruise liners leaving white crisscrossing wake patterns. Suddenly we could see Venice, the lagoon and the myriads of terracotta roofs, interspersed with tall towers, spires, church cupolas, intersecting canals and bridges.



Venice from the air

Our plane landed at the Marco Polo airport and after clearing immigration we were transferred by "Uniworld" cruise staff to the River Countess our 5-star floating hotel for the next seven nights. She was an elegant boat but small compared to ocean cruise ships like those that visit Wellington in the summer. Like other European river boats she had a shallow draught (under 2 metres), a width of 12 metres, a length of over 100 metres and only three passenger decks high to allow her to navigate the locks and pass under bridges spanning rivers like the Rhine and Danube. Our cabin was a good size with plenty storage and sliding door to an external balcony. Other amenities provided the 130 passengers included elevator, wi-fi, exercise centre, laundry, plush lounge, bar, dining rooms and ample deck space. There was even an authentic pizza oven that produced delicious fresh pizzas for al fresco dining - bad for the waistline!



Dining on cruise boat

Venice is a World Heritage Site consisting of 118 small islands, more than 400 bridges and 150 canals. The Grand Canal is like the "main street", cutting through the centre of the city and its banks are lined with exquisite palaces, while on its waters are gondolas, ferries (*vaporetti*), taxis (*motoscafi*) and barges groaning under loads of fresh produce, garbage and other goods. Its traffic-free streets make for great walking. Onshore guided trips allowed us to view magnificent churches, palaces, lively squares, and interesting shops. The highlight was the famous St Mark's Square which Napoleon stated was "the most beautiful salon in Europe". The square has numerous outstanding landmarks including St Mark's Basilica, Doge's Palace, the Clock Tower and the Belfry. The Doge's Palace was the judicial and political hub of Venice until the fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797. This beautiful building is an excellent example of Gothic architecture and is a symbol of Venice. It has majestic staircases, gold mosaics, marble floors and the lavishly adorned Doge's apartment. The Doge was the chief magistrate of Venice and had power equivalent to that of a king.

A private evening visit to St Mark's Basilica, without fighting hordes of people, allowed us to view the magnificent church, to admire its gleaming, golden Byzantine mosaics, which adorn the church's main portal as well as the inside of each of the basilica's five domes. There is also the sumptuous Pala d'Oro, a golden altarpiece decorated with priceless jewels and the relics of the apostle Saint Mark. The Basilica's treasures and magnificence are overwhelming and a single short visit does not do it justice.

There are many beautiful bridges in Venice but two stand out. Connecting the Doges palace to its prisons, is the famous completely covered Bridge of Sighs. According to legend, this is where condemned prisoners would take their last breath of fresh air, admiring Venice for the final time, before meeting their fate. The Rialto Bridge is the oldest bridge in Venice, built strategically over the Grand Canal at the point where merchants used to gather and trade. This tradition continues today, attracting both Venetians and tourists who come to visit the fish and vegetable markets. Our visit to the crowded Rialto market early on a Saturday morning with the ships chef and a local guide was a highpoint. The chef joined locals and bought fresh fish, meat, vegetables and fruit which were used to produce a sumptuous meal which we ate that night. We were able to view a few of the shops that line both sides of the Bridge and bought some souvenirs such as Murano glassware. The place was seething with tourists and we were on guard for pick pockets who were prowling around.

A cruise of the Venice Lagoon and Po River was fascinating and was complimented by a witty and informative commentary by the cruise director. As we sat in the warm sun sipping cool drinks we could see abundant birdlife, islands, some beautifully tended and others neglected. Some islands were for sale with all the buildings including a somewhat derelict mansion for a ridiculously low price because of the woeful Italian economy. We could also view the ambitious flood protection scheme acronym of MOSES which aims to protect Venice from exceptional tides by using a series of mobile flood gates. Floods have devastated the city in the past. The project has been plagued by controversy, mismanagement and early in 2014 the mayor of Venice and others were arrested for corruption.

Venice and Northern Italy Sojourn July 2014.....contd

Excursions to famous nearby cities included Padua, Bologna, Ravenna and Verona. The walled city of Padua is the home of one of the oldest universities in the world founded 1222 and a few famous people connected with it include Galileo, Copernicus, Dante and Andreas Vesalius. Another highlight was St Anthony's cathedral which houses his tomb and notable relics. Padua because of its canals, narrow streets and medieval churches is like a miniature Venice.

Bologna is a beautifully preserved walled medieval city with portico-lined streets and here can be found the oldest university in world, established in 1088, whereas Oxford University was founded in 1096. Bologna is recognised as Italy's gourmet capital and Bolognese sauce is named after it. Bologna is also the capital of Emilia-Romagna, the northern region of Italy and is famous for Parma ham, Parmesan cheese, Modena balsamic vinegar, lasagne, tortellini - to mention only a few. We had an enjoyable hands-on demonstration of pasta making and for lunch we had a splendid pasta meal paired with regional wine. We were able to see the historic Palazzo d'Accursio o Comunale the seat of the city government, National Gallery with priceless old paintings some dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. In medieval times Bologna had up to 180 towers erected by wealthy families for offensive or defensive purposes but only a few survive. In the town centre are the famous leaning Two Towers with their fascinating angles.



Standing in St. Mark's Square

The ancient town of Ravenna is known as the "City of Mosaics" and here we visited the UNESCO-designated Early Christian Monuments: Sant'Apollinare Nuovo, the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia and St Vitale Basilica which contained mosaics more than 1500 years old. The town also has a university and Chicago Symphony Orchestra music director Riccardo Muti, is a long-time resident of the city.



Overlooking the Grand Canal

Verona, a UNESCO Heritage Site, dates back to Roman times but an earthquake in 1117 destroyed many buildings. Three notable surviving structures are the Arena a beautifully preserved amphitheatre, the third largest in Italy and used for concerts, the Roman Theatre and the Ponte Pietra Bridge. Three of Shakespeare's plays are set in Verona, *Romeo and Juliet* the most well-known, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Juliet's House is a magnet for tourists and the attraction is the balcony where Romeo declared his love to Juliet. When we visited the courtyard and adjacent street were teeming with tourists, a pickpocket's delight and in the courtyard there is a bronze statue of Juliet and the right breast has been rubbed shiny by thousands of hands as this is said to bring luck in love! This is surreal as Romeo and Juliet are fictional characters and the balcony was only added in the last century.

In summary the week on board our luxurious floating hotel was both a culinary and historic journey and being able to just walk off the boat and stroll along the Venice waterfront on a balmy night and not having to unpack and then pack each day made this a memorable holiday.

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Papers past.....

National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum Fund

A few weeks ago, certain of the Chinese merchants in the city were asked whether they wished to contribute towards the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum Fund, they intimated that not only would they be pleased to do so, but would recommend the appeal to others of their countrymen in Wellington. At that the committee in charge of the campaign let the matter rest, and yesterday received cheques and cash contributions totalling £228 10s. The Mayor, Mr. G. A. Troup, has asked "The Post" to express his and the committee's appreciation and thanks to the members of the various Chinese associations for the ready manner in which they took up the spirit of the appeal. "The number of Chinese in Wellington is not great, about 600," said Mr. Troup, "so that the proportion of those who came forward is pleasingly high. The Chinese have on many occasions shown a very live city spirit, and we are particularly pleased with their assistance in connection with the Art Gallery and Museum Fund Appeal. Not only this, but they have offered to co-operate with the Carnival Committee by participation in the League of Nations Pageant and in other spectacular features." The contributions from the Chinese residents are as follows:

From, members of the Tong Jang Districts Association; Te Aro Seed Co. (Yee Chong Wing) 10 10 0 Gee Bros. 5 5 0 Kwok Bros. 5 5 0 Wah Kee Bros. 5 5 0 Wong She and Co. 5 5 0 Sing On Tai. 5 5 0 Y. C. Young, and Co. 2. 2. 0 Wah Hing and Co 2 2 0 Hop Hing and Co. 1 10 Arthur Shee 110 Wong Tong 1 1 0 D. J. Kwoin 110 Wong Kong and Co, 1 1 0 Au. Young and-Co. 110 Sun Tai Wah 110 W. N. Yuen Chong and Co., 1 1 0 Ying Lee and Co. 1 1 0 Yee On and Co. 1 1 0 Young Yun Tim 1 0 0 Peter Chan . 1 . 1 0 G. Hing Bros. 1 1 0 J. Wong Wah and Co, 1 1 0 Y. K. Wong (Petone) 1 1 0 Wing Chong (Petone) 1 1 0 Wong Too (Petone) 1 1 0 Wong Fang (Petone) 1 1 0 Young Sue 1 1 0 Wong She and Sons , 1 0 0 £61 18.0.

Poon Far Districts Assn	73. 15. 6	Toy Shan Districts Assn	31.10.0
Chinese Masonic Society	46. 7.6	Chinese Nationalist Party	15. 0.0
Total	228.10.0		

The 56 Ethnic tribes of Chinacontinued from last issue

34, Li 黎族 (lí zú)

The Li live off the southern coast of mainland China on Hainan Island but most can understand or speak Hainanese and Mandarin—and it is also common for Li people to learn and speak Cantonese because many Li in Hainan relocate to Cantonese-speaking areas in southern mainland China near Hainan such as Guangzhou and Hong Kong. Until recently the Li relied on hunting and fishing for their survival. The Li are mostly polytheists and animists. The Li people have the earliest weaving technology in Chinese history. Li women are skilled in spinning and weaving and are especially adept at weaving silk and cotton. Li people celebrate the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, March 3rd Festival, the Ox Festival etc. The March 3rd Festival, as a festival of ancestor worship, is the most important of all.



35, Lhoba 珞巴族 (luò bā zú)

The area which the modern Lhoba live today was known as Lhoyü a name of an area in Tibet now, Few Lhoba know the Tibetan language. They engage in barter trade with the Tibetans, trading goods like animal hides, musk, bear paws, dye and captured game for farm tools, salt, wool, clothing, grain and tea from Tibetan traders. As a result of constant trading, they have been increasingly influenced by the Tibetans in their dress. Their cuisine is similar to the Tibetans. Largely farmers, Lhoba men and women are skilled at making bamboo objects and other crafts.



36, Manchu 满族 (mǎn zú)

An ethnic group originally living in forests and mountains in northeast China, the Manchus excelled in archery and horsemanship and are scattered over all of China. Over 70 per cent of the Manchus are engaged in agriculture-related jobs. Their main crops include soybean, sorghum, corn, millet, tobacco and apple. For Manchus living in remote mountainous areas, gathering ginseng, mushroom and edible fungus makes an important sideline. A favourite traditional Manchu meal consisted of steamed millet or cakes of glutinous millet. Festivals were traditionally celebrated with dumplings, and the New Year's Eve with a treat of stewed meat. Boiled and roast pork and Manchu-style cookies were table delicacies. The traditional hairstyle for Manchu men is shaving the front of their heads while growing the hair on the back of their heads into a single braid called a queue. Manchus have many traditional holidays. Some are derived from Chinese culture, such as "Spring Festival" and Duanwu Festival. Some are of Manchu origin.



37, Maonan 毛南族 (máo nán zú)

The Maonan live mostly in Huanjiang County of Guangxi Province, nearly all of them can speak Chinese and the Zhuang language. They mainly live on agriculture. They utilize each inch of farming land to increase the yields and gradually they have rich experience of growing crops. Many of them hold belief of Taoism and animism. The staple materials of Maonan meals are rice and corn. The grandest festival is the Fenlong Festival after the Summer Solstice. 80% of the Maonan share the same surname: Tan. Maonan girls learn to spin and weave when they are young. Their abilities are measured by the quality and quantity of the clothes they make.



38, Mulao 仡佬族 (mù lǎo zú)

A large portion of the Mulao live in Guangxi. Although many of their customs and festivals are now the same as those of the Han Chinese, the Mulao Jia are still known for their knife-making skills. The Mulao Jia are animists. Cows are a sign of wealth and social standing among the Mulao. Rice and corn are their staple foods. The Mulao people celebrate the lunar New Year and on the fifth day of the fifth month, they celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival to ensure a good harvest.



39, Pumi 普米族 (pǔ mǐ zú)

The Pumi are recognized as an official minority nationality unique to Yunnan, with a population of 30,000. Rice has become the staple food for most Pumi. Generally, the Pumi are a patrilineal and monogamous society, but some adopt a matriarchal system. Under intense contact with the Tibetans since ancient times, the Pumi were influenced by Tibetan Buddhism. Like the Tibetans, Pumi women plait their hair with yak tail hairs and silk threads. Subsequently, their heads are wrapped in large cloths.



The 56 ethnic tribes of China Contd

40, Qiang 羌族 (qiāng zú)

The Qiang mostly dwell in hilly areas, crisscrossed by rivers and streams, in Sichuan Province is one of the oldest tribes in China. They occupy a fertile land of mild climate and adequate rain. Millet, highland barley, potatoes, winter wheat and buckwheat make up their main staple foods. The Qiangs drink a great deal of wine and smoke orchid leaves. Most Qiangs were believers of Animism, The Qiang people have created a unique culture and arts and crafts. The clever and deft Qiang women can do embroidery and drawn-work extemporaneously without designs. The Qiangs are good singers and dancers. Like other ethnic groups in China, they are fond of dancing and singing. Popular musical instruments include the Qiang flute.



41, Sala 撒拉族 (sā lā zú)

The Sala, mainly lives in eastern Qinghai Province. The language of the Sala contains quite a number of words taken from the Chinese and Tibetan languages. These days most young and middle-aged can speak Chinese. They don't have written language and Han character is widely used in daily life. All the Sala people believe in Islam and agriculture as their mainstay. Wheat and highland barley form their staple food and For religious reasons they abstain from pork. Most Sala men have moustaches. Influenced by the Islamic culture, the Sala people mainly celebrate the Corban Festival, Almsgiving Festival and Kaizhai Festival.



42, She 畲族 (shē zú)

The She people live primarily in the mountainous areas of Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces. They do not have their own written language, they choose to write in Chinese. They survived primarily through agriculture and hunting. Now their main staples include: rice, corn, beans, and potatoes. Women are quite adept at embroidery and weaving and the men take pride in their martial arts. Besides the traditional festivals (Spring Festival, Mid Autumn Festival, Chung Yeung Festival), they also have three special days to worship ancestors and spirits on the fifteenth day of the second, seventh and eighth lunar months. Sumptuous dinners with meat, wine and Ciba (a cake made of glutinous rice) are prepared.



43, Shui 水族 (shuǐ zú)

The Shui live mostly in Guizhou province because its dense forests and picturesque landscapes make it suitable for agriculture and forestry. The Shui are organized around family clans. Villages usually have a few hundred inhabitants, most of whom have the same family name (Wei). Shui people have their own language but most people cannot recognize this language, so they use Mandarin Chinese in their daily life. Rice is their staple food and they like eating glutinous rice. The Shui people are not very good at growing vegetables, therefore limited varieties are consumed. They pay more attention to fishing and livestock breeding for meat.



44, Tajik 塔吉克族 (tǎ jí kè zú)

The Tajiks in China number 41,028 (2000). They are located in China's western Xinjiang region. The language of the Tajik people have no official written form. The Tajiks in China are adherents of the Nizari Ismaili sect of Shia Islam . For centuries, the Tajiks have been engaged in animal husbandry and farming by making use of the luxuriant pasturage and abundant water resources. The Tajik people pay great attention to etiquette. The Tajik spring festival, which falls in March, marks the beginning of a new year, is the most important occasion .



45, Tatar 塔塔尔族 (tǎ tǎ ěr zú)

The Tatar live mainly in Yining, Tacheng and Urumqi in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The Tatars have their own language and also speak and write Uygur and Kazak. They like to eat flour food, meat and milk, often served with rice and the women are proud of their culinary skills. Etiquette is very important for the Tatars. Islam is the major component of Tatar culture. The most important festivals are the Kaizhai Festival, Corban Festival, and Almsgiving Festival.



To be continued in next issue.

Cantonese proverbs.....



冬瓜豆腐[dūng gwā dauh fuh]
(winter melon and tofu)

1. an emergency, a crisis
2. an unfortunate event, especially death.



炒魷魚 [cháau yáu yú]
(to stir-fry squid)

to dismiss an employee



刀仔鋸大樹[dōu jái geu daaih syuh]
(use a little knife to saw down a tree)

use little capital to make big profit



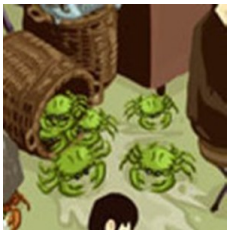
掛羊頭賣狗肉[gwa yèuhng tàuh maaih gáu yuhk]
(using dog meat in the place of lamb)

deceitful act



鬼食泥 [gwái sihk nàih]
(a ghost eats mud)

to slur your words



倒瀉籬蟹[dóu sé lòh háaih]
(over turn a basket of crabs)

messy; troublesome



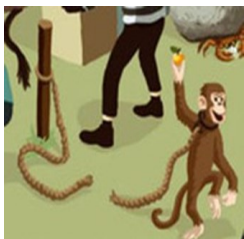
死雞撐飯蓋 [séi gāi chaang faahn goi]
(dead chicken pushing back the cooking-pot lid)

to fight to the bitter end,
to refuse to admit one is in the wrong



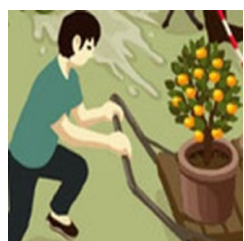
大石笨死蟹[daaih sehk jaak séi háaih]
(big stone crushes crab)

an unequal contest



甩繩馬騮[lāt síng máah láu]
(loose string monkey)

1. a very naughty child
2. someone no longer under the control of their superior or guardian.



運桔[wahn gāt]

(transport tangerine)

to visit a shop or a person without any particular purpose,
to be "just looking" in a shop
(*Gang members extort money by forcing shops to buy pots of tangerine).



Try using these expressions when you speak Cantonese!

The history of the lychee : 荔枝

The lychee (*Litchi chinensis*) 荔枝 is the sole member of the genus *Litchi* in the soapberry family, *Sapindaceae*. It is a tropical and subtropical fruit tree native to the Guangdong and Fujian provinces of China where it has been cultivated for nearly 4,000 years and now cultivated in many parts of the world. The fresh fruit has a "delicate, whitish pulp" with a floral smell and a fragrant, sweet flavour. Since this perfume-like flavour is lost in the process of canning, the fruit is usually eaten fresh. An evergreen tree reaching 10–28 metres tall, the lychee bears fleshy fruits that are up to 5 centimetres long and 4 cm wide. The outside of the fruit is covered by a pink-red, roughly textured rind that is inedible but easily removed to expose a layer of sweet, translucent white flesh.



Lychee fruit



Lychee flowers (panicles)

Wild lychee trees began to emerge in the southern sub tropical low elevations of Southern China in the provinces of Guangdong/Kwangtung and Fujian/Fukien primarily along rivers and near the seacoast over 4000 years ago. These lowland lychees are most likely a result of fruit/seeds that were washed down rivers from the mountains or were transported by birds and then were deposited naturally in great conditions for lychee growth. In the 1st century, fresh lychees were in such demand at the Imperial Court that a special courier service with fast horses would bring the fresh fruit from Guangdong. There was great demand for lychee in the Song Dynasty (960-1279), according to Cai Xiang, in his *Li chi pu* (Treatise on Lychees). It was also the favourite fruit of Emperor Li Longji (Xuanzong)'s 玄宗 favoured concubine Yang Yuhuan (Yang Guifei) 杨贵妃. The emperor had the fruit delivered at great expense to the capital.

There are still villages in Southern China today with lychee trees that are over 1000 years old! There is some evidence to suggest that wild lychees may have also originated in northern mountain regions of Vietnam.

The lychee has a long and illustrious history having been praised and pictured in Chinese literature from the earliest known record in 1059 A.D. Cultivation spread over the years through neighbouring areas of south-eastern Asia and offshore islands. Late in the 17th Century, it was carried to Burma and 100 years later, to India. It arrived in the West Indies in 1775, was being planted in greenhouses in England and France early in the 19th Century, and Europeans took it to the East Indies. It reached Hawaii in 1873, and Florida in 1883, and was conveyed from Florida to California in 1897. The first trees to reach Australia were brought by the Chinese during the gold rush days to the Palmer River and Charters Towers, probably in the 1870s. There could have been earlier entries to the botanical gardens. There is certainly a very old tree in existence at present.

The lychee and the lungan, a book written by a Professor G.W. Groff, states that the production of superior types of lychee is a matter of great family pride and local rivalry in China, where the fruit is esteemed as no other. In 1492, a list of 40 lychee varieties, mostly named for families, was published in the *Annals of Fukien*. In the Kwang provinces there were 22 types, 30 were listed in the *Annals of Kwangtung*, and 70 were tallied as varieties of Ling Nam. The Chinese claim that the lychee is highly variable under different cultural and soil conditions. Professor Groff concluded that one could catalogue 40 or 50 varieties as recognized in Kwangtung, but there were only 15 distinct, widely-known and commercial varieties grown in that province, half of them marketed in season in the City of Canton. Some of these are classed as "mountain" types; the majority are "water types" (grown in low, well-irrigated land). There is a special distinction between the kinds of lychee that leak juice when the skin is broken and those that retain the juice within the flesh. The latter are called "dry- and -clean" and are highly prized. There is much variation in form (round, egg-shaped or heart-shaped), skin colour and texture, the fragrance and flavour and even the colour, of the flesh; and the amount of "rag" in the seed cavity; and, of prime importance, the size and form of the seed.



Lychee seed

There are currently over 33 varieties of lychee grown all over the world. The following are the most popular varieties grown in Guangdong:

'Kwa luk' or 'Kua lu' (hanging green) is a famous lychee; large, red with a green tip and a typical green line; "dry-and-clean"; of outstanding flavor and fragrance. It was, in olden times, a special fruit for presentation to high officials and other persons in positions of honour. A peasant uprising hundreds of years ago destroyed this famous variety but many years ago, one was discovered in the backyard of a block of old shops in Zengcheng City believed to be over

The history of the lycheecontd

400 years old.. Today the block of old shops have been demolished and the area made into a protected zone for the “special kwa luk” tree. All kwa luk variety lychee in existence today is known to be from this tree. This variety is so special that fruit from this tree is harvested annually and the fruit is specially packed individually in small red boxes to be auctioned and the profits go to a charity. The fruit usually raises over RMB1000 each!



'No Mai Tsze', or 'No mi ts 'z' (glutinous rice) is the leading variety in China; large, red, "dry-and-clean"; seeds often small and shrivelled. It is one of the best for drying, and is late in season. It does best when grafted onto the 'Mountain' lychee.

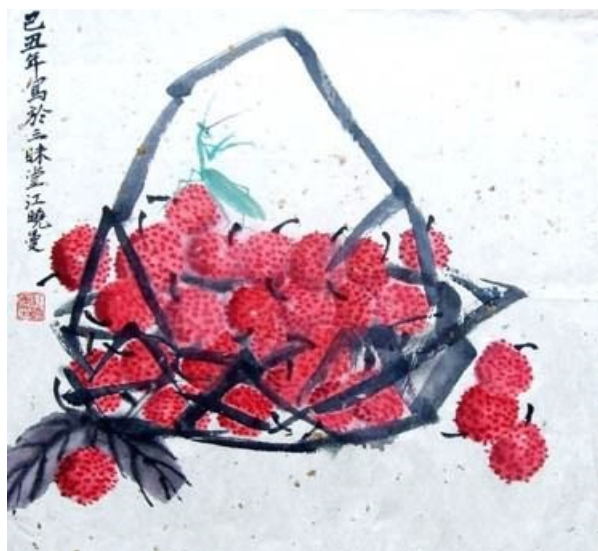
'Kwai mi' or 'Kuei Wei', (cinnamon flavour) which came to be called 'Mauritius' is smaller, heart-shaped, with rough red skin tinged with green on the shoulders and usually having a thin line running around the fruit. The seed is small and the flesh very sweet and fragrant. The branches of the tree curve upward at the tips and the leaflets curl inward from the midrib.

The lychee fruit is an excellent source of vitamin C and potassium. This fruit is also a good source of vitamin A, and the minerals calcium, copper and magnesium. In their book '*Fruits as Medicine*,' Dai Yin-fang and Liu Cheng-jun described the health benefits of the lychee fruit, quote; '*the nature of the flesh is warm and it can help improve the blood*'. Written many years ago, *Fruits as Medicine* is based on Chinese historical medicinal beliefs. Lychee fruit is an intrinsic part of traditional Chinese medicine.

In recent years a large number of studies have been carried out about lychee fruit in relation to chronic diseases. A study by the United States Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the National Cancer Institute, found that lychee fruit pulp could inhibit the growth of cancer cells in experimental animals. This miraculous finding is thought due to the existence of certain antioxidants present in the fruit. These powerful antioxidants are known as flavonoids; the most abundant flavonoids or phenols in the pulp of this fruit are *quercetin* and *kaempferol*.

Quercetin is a type of phytochemical found in the colour pigments of certain plants. Studies into the health benefits of *quercetin* have been either animal studies or cell culture. They suggest that this flavonoid is chemo-preventative and is also useful in the prevention of heart disease. *Quercetin* is anti-inflammatory and has antihistamine properties, making it effective for the control of asthma and allergies. *Kaempferol*, another phytochemical, is found in the same foods as *quercetin* and they work together as effective antioxidants. They help neutralize harmful free radicals, thereby helping to prevent the oxidative damage to DNA cells, which lead to occurrence of chronic diseases.

Coincidentally or not, the name lychee is derived from the Chinese phrase 'lee chee', meaning, '*the one who gifts the pleasures of life*'



A basket of lychees by a Chinese artist

Tung Jung Association Auckland Branch lychee tour.....

On June 30 2014, a group of people left Auckland for a direct flight to Guangzhou, where we were met by Auckland Chair, Peter Ho. For some, this was the first time to China; for others, it had been a while since their return, and then there were the regular visitors to family and home. A good mix of people who could speak Cantonese and were quite at home in all situations



We stayed at the New City International Hotel, Dongguan for a week, travelling by mini bus to Zengcheng, and as far afield as Panyu. We were hosted by the Overseas Chinese Office and were generally treated to some great hospitality.

Of course there were lychees every day – right from the first day. We tried different varieties and even tried a few of the famous Gwa Lok (Gualu) variety, picked from the top of a tree, by one of our adventurous countryman.



The heat got to us, and the air conditioned buildings were a welcome relief. We were taken to a massive shopping mall, Holycity Fashion City, and told not to pay the market price. Of course we were embarrassed, but we all got some bargains when we learnt how to haggle.

A trip to Humen to visit the Opium War Museum and Weiyuan Fort gave an insight to the history of the area.



On the road from Dongguan to Zengcheng we saw many villages being destroyed, and replaced with high rise buildings.

Several of the group were going to visit Har Gee Village, so everyone came along. We were welcomed by family, and taken to see the old family homestead. It was an emotional time for one of the group, as she had never seen her Father's old home. We also found the 5 urns, with the bones of family – including, Uncle, Grand Father, and Grand Aunty.



the road to Har Gee (Xiaji)

The others were taken to see the new kitchen facilities, and were hosted by the village committee. Har Gee is a well organised village and their future plans cover the period 2013 to 2020. We were impressed with the maintenance of the old part of the village, as many elderly people still lived there.

We thank the Auckland Tung Jung Association for organising the trip – and for all those sumptuous dinners and lunches, as well as an unexpected visit to the Chimelong International Circus in Panyu. Next time there is an arranged tour – it is worth your while to join in. The company is great, and you will have a ball.



Nga Yiel railway bridge

Helen Wong



Zengcheng village demolished and new high rise.

Obituary.....

Janet Chan 鄭麗珍

Hargee village 下基村

1915 — 13 September 2014



Jerng Lai Jung was born in 1915. When she married Stanley Yoi Ying Chan 陳游英 from Hargee village at the age of 16 she became known as Janet Chan. Their two older children, Ken and Yvonne, were born in China before Stan returned to New Zealand leaving his family behind to come back to work with his father. Janet and her extended family arrived in Auckland on October 10, 1939.

On their arrival, Janet looked after Stan's fruit and vegetable shop in New North Road, Mt Albert, while Stan went to the markets. Unable to speak English, she had to trust the customers to work out their own change. She learned how to drive, dance, play tennis, and helped her husband experiment with making fruit wine from unsold fruit. Janet's life was difficult, especially not knowing the language her New Zealand-born children spoke.

In 1950 the family moved to Thames where they took over Gold Leaf Vineyard, renaming it SYC Totara Vineyard. Before they established more plantings of grapes, they had a market garden which provided a quicker return while waiting for the vineyards to develop.

It was hard work and late nights to pick, clip, pack and send table grapes by rail to markets as far afield as Wellington.

All of Stan and Janet's sons later joined the business. Their award-winning chardonnays, sherry, Fu Gai and coffee liqueurs meant networking with other winemakers as well as accepting numerous awards from Prime Ministers and other dignitaries.

Janet enjoyed the life they'd created in Thames, making lots of friends and went to most social events. When the Thames Memorial Hall opened all the family attended the Grand Ball. She'd always considered the town to be her home.

Stan taught her how to cook Chinese food using the limited products available. She became an expert cook and later taught other women and family her skills. During hard times the family never went hungry, with fed hearty meals always on hand with whatever vegetables were grown or available. The couple's youngest daughter Dorothy recalled the order for meat the family of eight needed for a week - 3lbs each of topside, shin meat and 2lb of shoulder bacon. This was supplemented by their own chickens and ducks and the inevitable water cress which was sometimes the only vegetable available.

Janet worked in the Superfrute Service fruit and vegetable shop in Pollen St, Thames and in time the shop would be extended to include a wine shop, selling the vineyard's products as well as other brands.

Stan and Janet, who were Rotary Club members, had lovely memories of their travels around the world trips and cruises with fellow Rotarians. They especially enjoyed the Rotary International Conferences which took them to many different countries. Their albums were full of photos and Janet never lost her love for travel. She loved shopping, especially buying top class products but also trivial things. She also loved singing and sang Chinese songs with a lovely voice.

Janet was a fabulous knitter which kept the family warm with beautiful cardigans and jerseys. After a terrible car crash laid her up in hospital in Thames, out came the knitting needles. She knitted when Stan drove the car, in bed or when relaxing after a hard slog in the market garden or the vineyard.

Janet was also a very neat needle sewer, but when she arrived in New Zealand a treadle Singer sewing machine became her pride and joy. Daughter Yvonne used to sew a lot of her nice clothes for her trips away. She had great taste and always dressed well, putting pride in her appearances.

On retirement the couple moved back to Auckland, to be closer to family and friends. After Stan passed away on 7 Jun 1987, she often socialised and played Mah-Jong with nieces Jak Sheong and Lai Sheong, and friends.

Janet spent more than 25 years on her own looking after herself with pride and dignity. Her English writing improved as she played the tapes to hear Stan's loving voice.

In 2003 she left Auckland to make a new home at Summerset Retirement Village, in Palmerston North. She enjoyed a happy social life, making many friends, and was well looked after by all in the village. In the last months of her life she was well cared for by Summerset Care Centre.

On September 13, 2014, after a short illness, Janet Chan passed away in Palmerston North. She is fondly remembered by her children Kenneth, Yvonne, Gilbert, David, Dorothy, the late Albert and their spouses, 15 grandchildren, 22 great grandchildren and a very large extended family from throughout the North Island, Australia, America and China.

Helen Wong

Obituary.....

Frank Wong 黃廣志 Sa-toa village 沙頭村

2 July 1933 – 12 September 2014

Frank was born in Sa-toa village 沙頭村 in Jungsan 增城 and when the Japanese invaded China, the family moved to Canton (Guangzhou) city 廣州市 in 1948. Frank's father was already in New Zealand at that time and he managed to get them into New Zealand in 1949. The family made their home in Takapau in Central Hawkes Bay where they had a fruit shop and Frank spent his early years there working in the family business. In 1960, Frank went to Hong Kong where he met Mary and married her there and brought her back to New Zealand and helped in the fruit shop until 1964 when they decided to move to Wellington, where Frank set up a fish and chip shop, his first business, in Hopper Street. After many years of long hours, they wanted a change and in 1972, they sold the business and bought a bookshop in Manners Street in the city which turned out to be a business headache for Frank. After a year, he decided to go back to selling fish and chips and opened another fish and chip shop in Broadway, Miramar, where he added Chinese take-aways to the menu.

After another 10 years of hard work, they sold the business and opened a coffee bar with fish and chips in Kilbirnie until 1994 and decided to retire.

Frank was a very much of a hands-on person. He loved working on home projects, painting, a real do-it-yourselfer. His wide interests included playing mah-jong, gardening and he developed a passion for art. He not only painted portraits and still life on canvas but also calligraphy on dinner plates which he often gave to friends.

Frank had three brothers and twin sisters, all of whom have passed away except his younger brother Nelson.

His funeral was held on 18 September 2014 at the Wilson Funeral Home chapel in Adelaide Road, Newtown, and was attended by numerous friends and relatives.

He is survived by his wife Mary, daughters Shirley, Judy, Betty and son Simon and their families and his younger brother Nelson.



Linda Young 楊耀娥 平地村 Ping-di village

13 March 1944—11 September 2014

Linda was the third child of nine siblings born to Henry and Ping Young who lived in Brougham Street, Wellington. She went to Clyde Quay primary school across the road and then attended Wellington High School. After leaving college, she worked for her brother David and various relatives and friends including setting up the Bay Road dairy with her mother. She married Dennis in January 1964 and her eldest child, Phillipa was born in late 1964, followed by Andrew, Scott and Martyn in succeeding years. Linda never worked in husband's two shops in Caledonia Street and Broadway as her in-laws were there to help her husband, so over the years, Linda had a variety of jobs. She worked at a candle making factory, worked at Interlock Industries for many years until they moved to Auckland, then onto Hoon's fruit shop in Newtown and finally helped out at the Wellington College canteen before retiring. She had worked at these jobs mainly between 9 am to 3 pm in order to care after her family.

Linda was an excellent sportswoman. She loved the outdoor life and excelled in playing basketball and tennis. She was an easy going person who loved to cook and play mah-jong. She also loved to travel and has visited Fiji, China, Los Angeles and Australia.

Her funeral was held on Tuesday 16 September at the Holy Cross Church in Miramar, close to where she lived and was attended by many friends and relatives.

She is survived by her husband Dennis, sons Andrew, Scott, Martyn and daughter Phillipa and their respective families and all her brothers and sisters.

Dennis Young

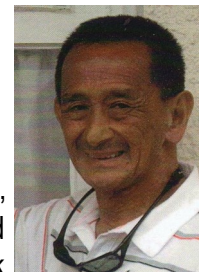


Obituary.....contd.

Ray Wong-She 黃柱堅

瓜嶺村 Gwa-liang village

14 May 1934—30 September 2014



Ray was the second son of Thomas Wong She 黃澤堂, whose father, Wong Sik She 黃錫樹, started the fruit and vegetable business in Cuba Street, known as Wong She & Co. He later moved to 148 Lambton Quay, and called the new shop Wong She & Sons and it was here that Ray took over the business in the 1990's until the shop closed in 2000.

Born in Wellington, Ray was educated at St. Mary's primary school in Thorndon, then to Newtown primary school and when the family moved to Carterton in 1944, attended the primary school there. After attending Wairarapa College, he came back to Wellington to study economics and accountancy at Victoria University. In 1956, his father passed away and Ray went into the family business and worked there until the shop closed in 2000. The Wong She family had been serving Wellington for 100 years with fruit and vegetables and Ray has been at it for 45 years.

Ray married Ailsa in Wellington in 1967 and over the years had three children, one son and two daughters.

Ray loved all types of sports. In his younger days, he played rugby (Chinese boys playing rugby?) and basketball. He represented Wellington in then "Double Ten" sports tournaments in basketball and relay. He also played hockey, cricket and in later years tennis and loved skiing. He was also passionate with fast cars and often got picked up for speeding!

Travel was another love of Ray He had visited China, Fiji, Hong Kong, Australia, England, USA, Japan and South America to name a few countries. After Ray's retirement both Ray and Ailsa made some overseas trips together.

After closing the shop in 2000, Ray retired from business but was active in community involvement. He was a volunteer at the Karori Police Station manning the office, volunteered driving the community shuttle-bus taking people to Johnsonville Mall to do their shopping and dropping them back home afterwards, and was working for NZ Business Mentor, to mentor people who needed help in improving their business. He was very involved in the maintenance and running of the Karori Lawn Tennis Club of which he was a member.

At his funeral, the eco friendly casket made of bamboo that the family picked, was made by a friend of Ray's, so it seemed befitting for the family to use it, as Ray had this connection with the casket maker.

His funeral was held at Old St. Paul's in Mulgrave Street on Monday 6 October 2014 and was attended by numerous friends and relatives.

Ray is survived by his wife Ailsa, son Rodney and daughters Jackie and Michelle.

Ailsa Wong She

Hori Thompson

Masterton

17 November 1931—29 October 2014

Hori was one of thirteen children born to Maori parents and was educated at Wairarapa College where he met Sui Jung Wong, of Jungsen origin, whose grandfather Wong Kok Ming was the New Zealand representative in Sun Yat Sen's quest for democracy in China and her parents had a fruit shop in Masterton. He subsequently married her in 1957 and had four children in the following years. He was a keen basketballer and also played rugby and softball. The family moved to Wellington in 1966 and had a fish and chip shop and then a dairy in Majoribank Street, Mt. Victoria. He became involved with the Chinese basketball teams and was a foundation member of the Wellington Chinese Sports and Cultural Centre. In the 1970's he formed the Morehu basketball club for young Maori's and became an Apotoro in the Ratana Church in New Zealand. He is a life member along with his wife, Sui, of the Wellington Basketball Association and Basketball New Zealand.

He is survived by his wife Sui, sons Larry, Rewi, daughters Veronica and Monica and their respective families.

His funeral was held at the Walter Nash Stadium in Taita with a basketball theme and was attended by a large gathering of friends and relatives. He continued to serve his faith until his very last days.



SENIOR MEMBERS INVITATION

The Tung Jung Association of NZ Inc.

would like to invite

The senior members

to a Christmas lunch at the
Dragon's Restaurant,
25 Tory Street, Wellington.
on Wednesday 10 December 2014
at 12.00 noon

Cost per person \$15.00

RSVP by 5 December 2014 to:
Peter Wong: phone 3885828
Elaine Chang : phone 3889135

新西蘭東增會館

想要邀請

高齡會員

參加聖誕節午餐會

聚港軒酒樓

25 Tory Street, Wellington

時間：下午 12.00 點

2014 年十二月十日星期三

每位費用 \$15.00

在 2014年十二月五日之前請賜覆：

Peter Wong: 電話 3885828

Elaine Chang 電話 3889135

新西蘭東增會館

TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC.

CHINESE NEW YEAR DINNER

Grand Century Restaurant

84 Tory Street, Wellington

Sunday 22 February 2015

at 6.30 pm

\$35 per person



Tickets available from committee members — Bring family and friends and make a table of 10.

75th Anniversary of Chinese war refugees in NZ

Seventy-five years ago Chinese women and children arrived in New Zealand as refugees from a war-torn homeland. By the end of 1937, Beijing, Shanghai and a large part of the north of China were occupied by the Japanese. In 1938, the Japanese forces moved into the Pearl River Delta region, home to the Chinese in New Zealand, and began invading the villages and torturing the villagers.

The New Zealand Chinese Association and the Chinese Consulate appealed to the New Zealand government to allow Chinese men to bring their families here during this time of crisis. In February 1939, the government agreed, and as a humanitarian gesture allowed the wives and children to join their husbands in New Zealand, on a temporary permit, for a period of two years.

There were various conditions including the payment of a £500 bond to ensure that wives and children returned to China at the end of the two years and took with them any children born during their time in New Zealand. In addition, £200 was payable for the maintenance of the family and possible repatriation after the war. It was a huge financial burden but the leaving your loved ones to the mercy of the Japanese was unthinkable.

Between August 1939 and 1941, a total of 249 wives and 244 children came to New Zealand. Many walked for several days from their village along the Kowloon-Canton railway line down to Hong Kong. The journey was dangerous and having reached Hong Kong there was no guarantee of a passage; some had to make the journey back to the village and certain misery.

The situation in China only worsened and World War Two was in full swing. It was impossible to send families back to their villages in Guangdong. Again, the Chinese Consulate and the New Zealand Chinese Association, with support from the New Zealand Presbyterian Church and the Inter-Church Council, urged the government to allow the families to stay.

In late 1947, the refugee wives and children, the other children born in New Zealand to refugee wives, 93 Chinese men who had been admitted on the business replacement scheme and Chinese students and a few others – 1408 in all who had been in New Zealand for five years or more – were all granted permanent residency.

The arrival of the refugee families was a watershed in Chinese New Zealand history. With a stable family structure, Chinese businesses thrived and expanded. Market gardeners increased the size of their gardens and the amount of crops grown. Fruiterers had instantly their increased labour force and were able to provide better service at keener prices. The Chinese were well-placed to take advantage of the post-war economic boom.

As families grew and businesses prospered, the younger generation took advantage of the opportunities living in New Zealand offered them. They received a good education from an early age and many chose to pursue professional careers instead of traditional Chinese occupations. Seventy-five years have now passed since the government's decision to allow families to be reunited, and two or three generations have now reaped the benefit. As we reflect on this, we realise that New Zealand, in return, has also benefitted – it has gained high-achieving, well-respected and valued members of its society.



The To Grow Roots Where They Land anniversary celebration was held at Alexandra Park on Sunday, 12 October.

Old Letters that Set the Record Straight — Alexander Chang 陳志強

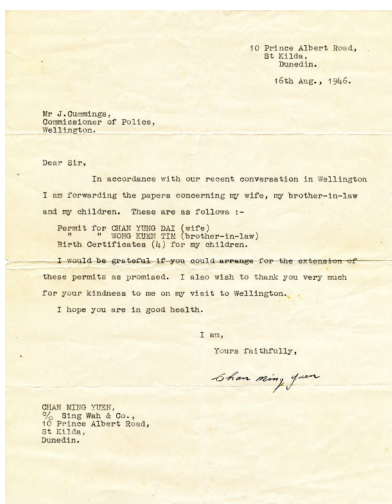
The granting of permanent residency was not a straight forward matter. It was achieved not only because of the efforts of the groups mentioned in the article but from the strenuous efforts of individuals, often hampered by discriminatory laws in place and not being fluent in spoken and written English and the reliance of people to write letters and make presentations on your behalf.

Recently, I found some old letters written by my father Chan Ming Yuen (aka Chang Min Yuen) 陳明遠 of Tup-gong village 塔崗村 which clearly show he went to great efforts to seek extension of or permanent residency for my mother Wong Yun Tay, 黃容娣 (aka Chan Yung Dai) of Bak-soi 白水村 the four children who were subsequently born and my uncle, Wong Kuen Tim. All six individuals were scheduled to be returned to China after the war ended. My mother and uncle had come as refugees. It must have been a dreadful period not knowing where you would be domiciled and the uncertainty must have caused intense anxiety. I was aged 4-5 years and cannot recall much of this period but I do recall my parents expressing their concern and being powerless to do much.

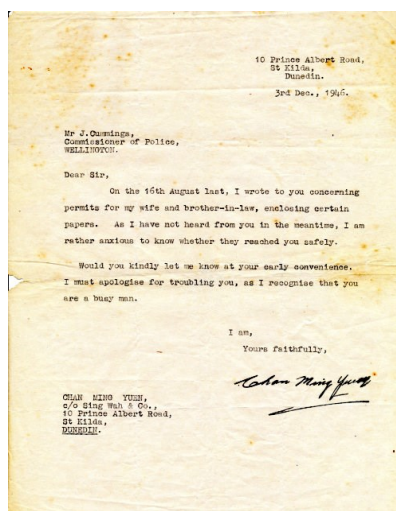
Old Letters that Set the Record Straight — Alexander Chang

In 1946 a year after the war my father wrote (Letter A) to the Commissioner of Police after personally going from Dunedin to Wellington to talk seek his support in extending the stay in New Zealand for his family and nephew. Going to Wellington would have involved tearing himself away from his fruit shop for at least three or more days to travel by train to Christchurch and then catching the overnight ferry to Wellington and meeting the commissioner and then the tedious journey home by ship and train. What happened at the meeting is unrecorded but from the letter dated 16th August 1946 one may assume that the Commissioner requested entry permits and birth certificates so that he could possibly look into my father's request, although in the letter my father used the word "promise" to extend the residency certificates. One can also assume from letter (B) that after three months there had been no response from the Commissioner and the need to write a very cautious and somewhat demeaning letter to a person of power and much higher status. What happened in the following months is uncertain but my father must have decided to explore other means in obtaining extension or even permanent residency for his wife, children and his nephew. He approached Yue Henry Jackson the Chinese Consul for help as evidenced by letter (3) dated 8th October 1947 from the Comptroller of Customs to the Consul with news that my mother and the four children were granted permanent residency. It is worth mentioning a little about Yue Henry Jackson who was half Chinese and half Scots and fluent in Chinese and English. He was frequently used as an interpreter by many Chinese and has been described as "one of the finest friends the Chinese in this country (New Zealand) ever had" and he was also in the New Zealand Chinese Association and the New Zealand branch of the Kuomintang Party.

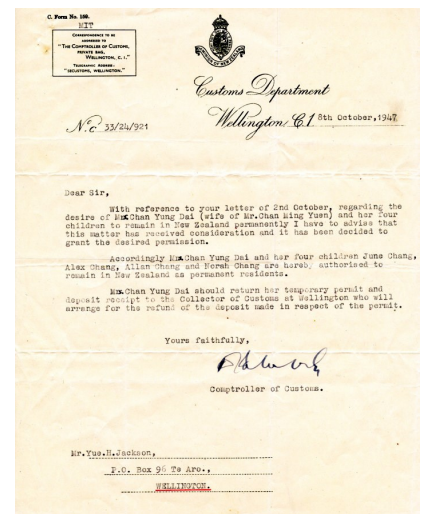
Japan surrendered on 15 August 1945 and yet it took two years and 2 months for the New Zealand Government to finally grant permanent residency to a group of Chinese that had by now increased to 1408 in all.



Letter A



Letter B



Letter C

Coal official hides 200m yuan cash at home

BEIJING - Prosecuting authorities seized more than 200 million yuan (NZ\$40 million) in cash from the house of an energy official, a procurator revealed at a press conference on Friday 31 October..

The money, the largest amount seized from an individual official since the founding of new China in 1949, was found at the home of Wei Pengyuan, vice director of the National Energy Administration's coal department, according to Xu Jinhui, anti-bribery head of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Wei was put under investigation in May for allegedly accepting bribes. The administration was under the management of the graft-tainted National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China's top economic planning body, which has seen 11 officials punished in the first nine months of this year, according to Xu. Former deputy chief of the NDRC, Liu Tienan, was expelled from the Communist Party of China and questioned over alleged graft practices in August last year. This was followed by the fall of a number of high-ranking corrupt officials in the country sweeping anti-graft campaign.



The cash weighed 1.15 metric ton and 16 money scanners were used to count the money and 4 seized up during the process.

Prosecutors are investigating other officials in the energy sector for corruption.

Chinese Fruit Shops in NZ Book – Project Update

This project is progressing well and on track. Thank you to all those who have submitted their fruit shop story so far towards this important Chinese history project. We also take the opportunity to thank the Chinese Poll Tax Heritage Trust for their financial support.

A meeting was held on Saturday 15 November at the Tung Jung Association's clubrooms with representatives of the Seyip Association (Ken Chan), Poon Fah Association (Tom Joe and Joseph Cho), Tung Jung Association (Gordon Wu and Robert Ting) and members of the Chinese Fruit Shop Research Group (CFSRG Team Leader Ruth Lam and Mike Wong).

The purpose of this meeting was to meet with our Wellington co-ordinators to update them on progress and offer our support to them. It is important that as many Chinese fruit shops as possible are captured and recorded in this proposed book as we believe this will be the last opportunity to record our important contribution to New Zealand history over the last 100 years. Sadly many of our older generation have passed on and some of the older members of our community have only vague memories, however with your support we believe that we will be able to record reasonably accurately this important part of Chinese history.

Many of you will have or be aware of the recent publication **Sons of the Soil** which records the history of Chinese market gardeners in New Zealand. This book on Chinese fruit shops is intended to reflect another aspect of Chinese contribution to New Zealand history. We are fortunate to have a number of members in our CFSRG team who have been recently involved in writing books relating to Chinese history.

We encourage all those who had an association with fruit shops, whether it be their forebears, themselves or relatives to take time out to discuss with family members and write their family story and include photos that they would like to see included in this publication. It does not matter if you had a small or large fruit shop; what is important, is that your thoughts and experiences are recorded for future generations.

We are able to assist in undertaking interviews and the writing of the stories as necessary and look forward to receiving your contribution.

Please contact the following Wellington co-ordinators for more information or to submit your family fruit shop story.

Tung Jung Association

Gordon Wu 027 4875314 Email gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz

Robert Ting 04 4786253..... Email rjting@actrix.co.nz

Willie Wong 04 3863099 Email willie.yb@xtra.co.nz

Poon Fah Association

Allan Tso 04 4769497..... Email mollyallentso@gmail.com

Joseph Cho 04 9768919..... Email js.cho@clear.net.nz

Seyip Association

Ken Chan 04 4793612..... Email kenchan_tadix@msn.com



Chinese ingenuity?





*The Committee of the
Tung Jung Association
Wishes all Members and Friends
A very Joyous Christmas
And a Bright and Prosperous
New Year*



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 - email:tungjungassociation@gmail.com

Membership to 31 March 2015

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

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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.....

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Phone 電話.....Fax 傳真.....

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Please fill in all sections of this form to ensure our database is correct.

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

Tick appropriate box:

Family \$30	Partners \$20	Single \$15	Seniors over 70 Free (honorary membership)
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Donations: membership and donations are tax deductible.

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

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