

雨

yǔ
rain

雨点	yǔ diǎn	raindrop
雨季	yǔ jì	rainy season
雨量	yǔ liàng	rainfall
雨伞	yǔ sǎn	umbrella
雨水	yǔ shuǐ	rain water
雨天	yǔ tiān	rainy day
雨衣	yǔ yī	raincoat

雨：“雨”这个字是由天空中（一）云层里（冂）垂直（丨）掉下来的雨点（=）组成的。不过不是所有的人都像求雨者那么喜欢下雨，正如谚语所言：“农民盼雨天，游客盼晴天。”

雨, the character for rain, is a picture of raindrops (=) falling vertically down (丨) from a cloud (冂) in the heavens (一). Not all welcome the rain as showers of blessing from heaven for, as the saying goes, "The farmer hopes for rain, the traveller for fine weather."

一 冂 冂 雨 雨 雨 雨 雨

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 Summer 2016 issue

The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2016—2017

President	Gordon Wu	388 3560	Membership	Kaye Wong	388 8060
Vice President	Peter Moon	389 8819			
Secretaries- English	Eugenie McCabe	475 7707	Property	Alex Chang	499 8082
Chinese	Kevin Zeng	021 669628		Sam Kwok	0278110551
Treasurer	Robert Ting	478 6253	Newsletter	Gordon Wu	388 3560
Assistant treasurer	Virginia Ng	232 9971		Peter Moon	389 8819
Social	Peter Wong	388 5828	Website	Gordon Wu	388 3560
	Andrina Chang	499 8032		Peter Moon	389 8819
	Peter Moon	389 8819	Public relations	Gordon Wu	388 3560
	Valerie Ting	565 4421			

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

President's report.....

The last three months has gone by so quickly and Christmas is almost here so we all can have a quiet time after a hectic year.

Since the last newsletter, we have had the annual general meeting and three committee stalwarts have decided to retire. There has been a re-shuffle of the committee, and whereas I am still president, Peter Moon is now vice-president. Taking over the secretarial duties is Eugenie McCabe, who recently joined us and Alex Chang and Sam Kwok have taken over the property management.

The Moon Festival dinner at the Dragon's Restaurant was well attended though numbers were slightly down from last year probably due to the fact that other organisations all had their celebrations on the same day.

The Association was invited to the Guangdong Film Festival in September at the Paramount Theatre. The films shown were of world class, both in story telling and photography. Some of the films were in Cantonese, others in Mandarin but all had English subtitles which was very helpful to understand the storyline!

The China National Day celebrations were held at the Grand Century Restaurant on the 25th September. Again, the four established Chinese organisations asked the new Chinese organisations to join together to celebrate. The combined resources had a crowd of over 300 people attending and with some Chinese culture and singing, the evening was a roaring success. The following week, the Chinese Embassy hosted a reception to celebrate China's national day to which the Association was invited.

Our links with the Chinese Nationalist government was maintained when we were invited to attend a reception to celebrate the Taiwan National Day in October.

Over the past three months, a few of our older members have passed away. Our sympathies go to their families.

This year is the 150th anniversary of Sun Yat Sen's birth. He is often referred to as the father of modern China. Read the article in this newsletter of how Tung Jung members in New Zealand helped him in his quest for an unified China. A concert was organised to celebrate the occasion at the Memorial Theatre at Victoria University and I was asked to speak about the New Zealand involvement. As the audience were mainly new Chinese immigrants, my speech was translated into Mandarin. In attendance also were the grandchildren of Wong Kwok Min and Chiu Kwok Chun.— see article in newsletter.

The Association has received an invitation to attend the opening night of the Fujian Symphony Orchestra's tour in Wellington at the St. James Theatre on Saturday 3rd December.

The committee will visit the elderly and infirmed members in the second week in December. They always welcome visitors as they cannot get out and we will give them a small parcel of Christmas goodies. If you know of any member that falls in this category and would like some Christmas cheer, please contact the secretary with their name and address and we will call on them. This is only in the Wellington and Hutt Valley area!

The annual Christmas yum cha lunch for the senior members and friends will be on Wednesday 7 December at the Dragon's Restaurant at 12 noon. If you know of any senior member who would like to come and mix with their peers, please inform them.

This is the last newsletter for 2016, and I would like to wish you all a very cheerful Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

會長報告

一年中最後的三個月過得真快。一眨眼，耶誕節就即將到來了，大家經過繁忙的一年，終於可以享受安靜的長假期了。

自從上次新聞簡訊以來，我們開了一場年度委員會換屆選舉會議，三位資深的委員會會員決定退休了。委員會會員也重組了。我還是會長，Peter Moon 是副會長，由新進委員的Eugenic McCabe 擔任主持秘書工作，Alex Chang 和 Sam Kwok 擔任主要的管理工作。

在中秋我們在Dragon's Restaurant舉辦了慶祝聚餐，但參加的人數比上年有稍微下降。有可能由於其他協會也在同一天舉行慶祝會，導致這個結果。

9月份，在Paramount 劇院有個廣東電影節，我們協會被邀請參加活動。電影的畫面和音響是高品質的。有些電影是粵語或者普通話，幸好所有電影都要英文字幕，讓我們明白故事情節。

在9月25日，在The Grand Century 餐館舉行慶祝中國國慶活動。4組中國民間組織團體要請了另外新組織的中國民間團體一同參加活動。大約有300人參加了這次活動，當晚有傳統文化表演和歌唱表演。

我們與中國民主獨立主義團體仍然保持聯繫，在10月我們也被邀請參加臺灣國慶日活動。

在過去那三個月裡，我們一些舊會員過世了，我們向他們家人表示慰問。

今年是孫中山誕辰的150周年，他被稱為中國國父。在這期新聞簡報裡有我們會館說明孫中山統一中國的故事。在維多利亞舉行了一台音樂晚會，我被邀請到哪裡演講。大部分觀眾都是中國新移民，Wong Kwok Min 和 Chiu Kwok Chun的孫也參加。我的演說稿被翻譯成中文，演說稿也刊登在這次新聞簡訊裡。

12月3號週六晚上，在威靈頓舉行的the St. James劇院舉行福建交響樂團表演，我們會館也被邀請參加。

在12月的第二個星期，我們委員會會員們將會探訪那些體弱多病的老會員們。由於他們很少外出，他們很歡迎我們去探訪他們。我們會送給他們一份聖誕小禮物。如果你知道一些老會員需要探訪，但不在我的名單。請你聯繫我們的秘書，留下你的名字和位址，我們會聯繫你。但只限威靈頓和Hutt Valley 地區。

12月7日，週三中午12點，在Grand Century Restaurant 舉行資深會員聖誕飲茶活動，如果你知道老會員想加入活動，請通知我們。

這是2016年最後一起的新聞簡訊，我這裡祝大家聖誕快樂，新年進步！

吳道揚

2016年12月

China National Day celebrations.....

The Association is involved in the China National Day celebration which was held at the Grand Century Restaurant in Tory Street, Wellington, on Sunday 25th September.

In the past, the Chinese Embassy has asked the four Wellington based Chinese organisations, the Wellington Chinese Association, The Tung Jung Association, the Poon Fah Association and the Seyip Association, to host the event. This was done with the cooperation of the Embassy. Over recent years with the influx of the new Chinese migrants of which other Chinese organisations were formed, there were many small separate National Day celebrations all on about the same time. This was not a practical idea so under the umbrella of the Wellington Chinese Association last year, a few of these other Chinese organisations joined the four old organisations to hold the China National Day celebration This worked well and this year the majority of the Wellington Chinese organisations got together to hold the China National Day celebration.

The organisations include the Wellington Chinese Association, the Tung Jung Association, the Poon Fah Association, the Seyip Association, NZ Chinese Cultural & Arts Assn. Wellington Branch NZ China Friendship Society, Oriental Cultural and Performing Arts Group, Chinese Senior Community Inc. NZ Charitable Association, China NZ Business Council, Wellington Association for Promoting the Peaceful Reunification of China Inc. Wellington Anglican Chinese Mission and the Wellington Chinese Women's Association.

With the collaboration of all these organisations, the event was a very successful one. Each organisation had a job to do and the combined resources had over 320 people attending the event. The restaurant was packed to its doors and the atmosphere was great. Each organisation donated two lucky draw prizes and entertainment was provided by the new Chinese migrants. Among those who attended were representatives of the Chinese Embassy, Members of Parliament, dignitaries and members of the community. It was a fun filled evening and all those attending left with a smile on their faces.



Correction

In the last newsletter, the surname 呂 was inadvertently omitted in the following table.
Please amend your records accordingly.

CLAN SURNAMES OF SOME RESPECTIVE ZENGCHENG VILLAGES

VILLAGE			SURNAME		
Mandarin pronunciation (Pinyin)	Cantonese Pronunciation (Romanised)	Chinese characters	Cantonese Pronunciation (Romanised)	Chinese characters	Mandarin Pronunciation (Pinyin)
Baishi	Bak-shek	白石	Kwok, Lee, Shew, Wong, Luey	郭, 李, 蘇, 黃, 呂	Guo, Li, Su, Huang, Lu
Xiapindi	Ha Ping-di	下平地	Leong (Leung)	梁	Liang

The current committee.....

At the last Annual General Meeting, we regret to announce the retirement of three long serving committee members. Willie Wong and Joe and Elaine Chang, who have announced their retirement from the committee for various reasons. All three have been in the committee for many years and have been constructive in the Association's activities over that time. The committee will miss their input and we wish them well in their retirement.

In their place, we have a new member, Eugenie McCabe, who is the grand-daughter of a Tung Jung founder and second president Wong Tong Faat 黃同發. She is married to Philip McCabe, a lawyer and have two children, one of whom is a well known chef. She will take over the position of English secretary as her secretarial skills and knowledge of the Tung Jung community will be an asset to the Association. Eugenie's father was Moy Fong Gee, who was well known in Wellington business circles as Gee's Silks

The Association offers their sympathies to those who have suffered in the recent massive earthquake .

Owing to problems caused by the earthquake, this issue is limited in its output.

Our apologies for the delay in delivering this issue to you.

Obituary.....

Stanley Wong 黃李達 瓜嶺村

4 April 1927 – 13 October 2016

Betty June Wong nee Ting 陳氏 新街村

14 June 1925 – 17 October 2016



Stan was the third child of four siblings born to Wong Yau Kwong 黃有光 and Chun Gung Wah and was born in China when the family went back there for an extended holiday for three years. The family returned to Wellington in 1930 and had a two storey shop with accommodation upstairs at 124 Riddiford Street, Newtown. He attended St. Joseph's Convent School which was across the road from where the family lived and later on went to Newtown School. After primary school, he attended Wellington Technical College for four years and applied to join the armed forces but was rejected because being born in China, he was classified as an alien so he studied for a BE (Elect) course at Victoria University for one year then three years at Canterbury University. They were difficult years but he survived and completed his degree in 1948. In 1949, he became a naturalised New Zealander and joined the State Hydro Electric Department as an Assistant Engineer. He worked his way up the ladder and in 1980, he was appointed Chief Engineer in charge of planning and developing electricity generation and transmission systems in New Zealand. He decided to take early retirement in 1987 when the NZ Electricity Department (as it was called then) became a "State Owned Enterprise". He accepted a short term contract with DesignPower to go to Indonesia as a senior consultant in 1988 to re-organise the power planning group in the Ministry of Energy in Jakarta.

Stan married Betty Ting, eldest daughter of Ted and Edna Ting, on 26 September 1953 and lived in Island Bay. There their two daughters were born. In 1961, the family moved to a new house in Redwood Avenue, Tawa until 1973 when they moved into another new house at McKeefry Grove also in Tawa.

In the late 1990's Betty developed Parkinson's and eventually had to be admitted to Longview Rest Home in Tawa where Stan would see her twice a day. Stan was also admitted to Longview in the last few months of his life. Betty died four days after.....

Betty was the eldest of five siblings. In 1932, then seven years old, she and her sister Marie, was sent back to China with their grandfather Chin Ting for some traditional Chinese schooling and returned in 1938. During this time, her mother had returned to China but did not return to New Zealand, so Betty and her siblings were brought up by an Auntie Daisy in Miramar, where Betty, being the eldest, took on a lot of responsibility of looking after her siblings.

She attended Wellington East Girl's College where she became a keen netballer and after leaving college, started work as a shorthand typist. After starting a family, she worked at Allan Tso's fruit shop in Cannons Creek, Porirua and some years later, she joined the local post office as a teller and worked her way up to be supervisor.

Betty had many hobbies, among them sewing, knitting, crocheting and gardening which brought her many hours of pleasure.

When Stan was travelling over the years in his work, Betty would stay at home and never travelled with him. When Stan passed away first, she knew it was time to go with him and passed away four days later.

Their funerals were held jointly at the Longview Rest Home chapel, Tawa, on the 20 October 2016 and was attended by numerous relatives, friends and staff of the Longview Home.

They are survived by their daughters Karen and Janie, and six grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Karen and Janie Wong

Obituary.....

Norma Low nee Kwok Bak Shek village 白石村

20 April 1931 – 11 September 2016

Norma was the youngest child of eleven children born to William Kwok 郭期頤 and Chung Fung Kwai.

Norma attended Mt Cook Primary School and completed her secondary education at Wellington East Girls College. After that she studied at Gilby's Business College where she excelled in secretarial studies.

She was an avid sports person and played basketball, netball, tennis, table tennis and also competed in athletics. Norma was the Captain of the Wellington Chinese netball team and, along with her other siblings, helped establish the Chinese Progressive Club (CPC) in Wellington, the first to be established by Chinese youth themselves. The CPC initiated the first Inter-City Chinese Tournaments which continue today as the annual Chinese Easter Tournaments.

Norma married Raymond Low on 20th April 1957 in Wellington. After marriage she had four children and was mother/mother-in-law to Pam & Dean, Carol & Mike, Steven & Donna, Grant & Laura .

In accordance with Norma's wishes a private family funeral service was held on 15th September 2016 in Wellington.

She is survived by her husband Raymond, her four children and eleven grandchildren.

Norma will be remembered for her humble, caring nature and the love and laughter she shared with family and friends.

Grant Low

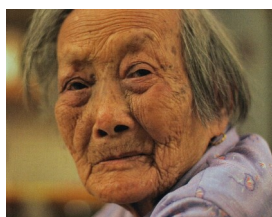


The following members have also passed away since our last issue:

Sook Ching Moon from Ngar Yiew village 雅瑶村



Tai Chun Lai, mother in law of Ivan Wong of Miramar



Sue Hong Soo, mother in law of Sam Kwok, a member of the Tung Jung committee.



The Association expresses our condolences to their families and their obituaries will be available when they come to hand.

News from Sydney.....

As I write this and reflect back on my life, as well as the past year, many thoughts and memories fill my mind. When I came to live in Sydney in January 1964, little did I realise then how my life would turn out, never to return to live in New Zealand, the country of my birth. Another year fast coming to a close and what with Brexit, Syria, Donald Trump and Malcolm Turnbull, 2017 should be an interesting year. Despite this, life goes on and we adjust as best we can. So I will be looking forward to 2017, the year of the rooster, another busy year of responsibilities and community service, after which I definitely want to hang out the retirement sign.

Despite never returning to live in New Zealand, I have kept close contact with family and friends and I am looking forward to my next visit in February. Impetus for this visit is a reunion with my Wellington East Girls' College classmates from the 3P1 class of 1952. In 2002, the first reunion (after 50 years) was organised and there has been a reunion every five years since then. Apart from keeping in touch with Julie Beech (nee Bradley) my predecessor as Wellington Teachers' College Women's President and Garth Carpenter from my time there, I would love to make contact with some of the others who served with me on the student executive in 1961-62.

What happens in this world is a continually moving ball game, you win some and you lose some. Enough has been said and written about the challenges on the world scene and here in Australia, government under Malcolm Turnbull and the unfortunate return of Pauline Hanson and her One Nation compatriots is worrying.

For some years I have served on the NSW Police Multicultural Advisory Council under Commissioner Andrew Scipione and chaired by Deputy Commissioner Nick Kaldas. Kaldas, who was born in Egypt, came as a child to Australia with his family and he rose to one of the highest positions in the police force. After 34 year of distinguished service his resignation is a great loss and is often cited as "The best Police Commissioner NSW never had." Hundreds attended each of the various farewell events for him.



At the Celebration of Service for Deputy Commissioner Nick Kaldas (right) and Phillip Bradley, former Commissioner of the NSW Crime Commission.



Councillor Craig Chung, Festival Curator Claudia Chan Shaw and Ken Leanfore at the 2017 CNY Festival Information session.

Ken Leanfore, a fourth generation Chinese Australian, whose ancestry is Dongguan and Zengcheng, will be producing Australasian Art and Stageworks associated event "What's in a surname?" for the 2017 City of Sydney's Chinese New Year Festival.

This is a photographic and video portrait series exploring multi-generational Chinese Australian descendants living with unusual or Anglicised surnames. So if any of you are in Sydney from 27 January to 10 February 2017, the exhibition is at the Gallery

KLEI, Suite 9, 1-7 Albion Place Sydney, Tuesday to Saturday, 10am – 5pm (Free).

A major event I am involved with next year is as the conference convener for "Beyond the New Gold Mountain" one of the 2017 events of the Chinese Community Council of Australia (Victoria Chapter). This conference will be held at the RMIT in Melbourne on Saturday 24 June. It is part of a larger project which includes "The Great Walk" from Robe SA to Victoria in May (in remembrance of the 160th anniversary when many Chinese walked from Robe to the Victorian goldfields) and an exhibition later in the year at the Museum of Australian Democracy at Eureka and later at the Immigration Museum in Melbourne.

It has been a full and interesting year and as long as I can maintain reasonable health am looking forward to 2017. May I take this opportunity to wish you all a Merry Christmas, peace and goodwill, safe travels, and a happy and healthy New Year and no more destructive earthquakes.

Daphne Lowe Kelley
lowekelley@bigpond.com

The Dynasties of China.....

Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms 五代十國 907 – 960AD

The Five Dynasties was an era of political upheaval in 10th-century China. Five states succeeded one another in the Central Plain. More than a dozen states, referred to as the Ten Kingdoms, were established elsewhere, mainly in south China.

The Five Dynasties were:

Later Liang (June 1, 907–23)

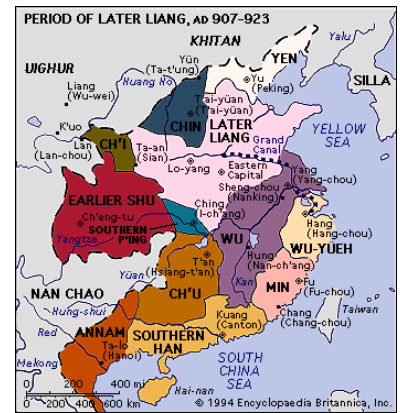
Later Tang (923–36)

Later Jin (936–47)

Later Han (947–51 or 979, depending on whether Northern Han is considered part of the dynasty)

Later Zhou (951–60).

After Zhu Quanzhong usurped the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and founded the Later Liang Dynasty (907 - 923), there were sequentially four dynasties after that. All these five dynasties were called Five Dynasties in Chinese history. Meanwhile, there were also ten kingdoms originating from the former Jiedushi (regional military attachment) of Tang. Hereunder is the timeline of the Five Dynasties and Ten States:



Period	Dynasty	Capital City	Reign Period	Destroyed by
Five Dynasties	Later Liang	Luoyang, Kaifeng	907 - 923	Later Tang
	Later Tang	Luoyang	923 - 936	Later Jin
	Later Jin	Luoyang, Kaifeng	936 - 946	Liao
	Later Han	Kaifeng	947 - 951	Later Zhou
	Later Zhou	Kaifeng	951 - 960	Song
Ten States	Southern Wu	Yangzhou	902 - 937	Southern Tang
	Southern Tang	Nanjing	937 - 975	Song
	Wu Yue	Hangzhou	907 - 978	Song
	Southern Chu	Changsha	927 - 951	Southern Tang
	Northern Han	Taiyuan	951 - 979	Song
	Southern Han	Guangzhou	917 - 971	Song
	Former Shu	Chengdu	907 - 925	Later Tang
	Later Shu	Chengdu	934 - 965	Song
	Southern Ping	Jingzhou	924 - 963	Song
	Min	Fuzhou	909 - 945	Southern Tang

The period of the five dynasties lasted for only 53 years, from 907 to 960. In 907, Zhu Quanzhong established the Later Liang in Kaifeng (provincial capital of Henan Province). In his reign, old conventions of the Tang Dynasty were discarded while new reforms were reinforced. However, Zhu did not pursue the cause of unification and later became corrupt. In 923, Later Liang was defeated by Li Cunxu.

The Later Tang lasted for 14 years. During this dynasty, the second emperor of Later Liang, Emperor Mingzong, was an enlightened emperor. He carried out many favourable policies under which people lived an affluent life. Likewise, rulers of the Later Tang did not unify the whole country either. Finally, the regime was destroyed by Emperor Mingzong's brother-in-law Shi Jingtang, with the help of the Qidan group from the northern areas.

The Dynasties of China.....contd

After the downfall of the Later Tang, Shi Jingtang was enthroned as emperor of the Later Jin by the king of the Qidan group. In this way, the regime of the Later Jin was attached to the Qidan group. Till the reign of Shi Zhonggui, who was the foster son of Shi Jingtang, wanted to break away from the control of Qidan. Unfortunately, the Later Jin was captured by Qidan who afterwards set up the Liao Dynasty in capital Kaifeng.

Although the Qidan group established a new dynasty, their regime did not last long in the central plain areas because of the objection from the local people. Before long, Liu Zhiyuan, a man from Taiyuan, led his army into the central plain and soon founded a new dynasty - Later Han. In 950, suspecting that a military general named Guo Wei plotting to rebel, Liu Chengyou (the second emperor of the Later Han) wanted to kill him. But Liu Chengyou did not fulfill his goal; instead, Guo Wei along with his military force killed Liu Chengyou and founded Later Zhou in 951.

Comparatively, the Later Zhou was the most prosperous one among the five dynasties. Under the wise ruling of Guo Wei and his foster son Chai Rong, the national strength was greatly enhanced. In that period, the rulers gradually unified almost the whole country. But the third emperor was a child who was enthroned at the age of seven. In 960 when the regime unstable, a military general in the court, named Zhao Kuangyin, took the chance of resisting the Liao aggressors and launched a mutiny in Chenqiao County. Soon the child emperor had to yield the throne to Zhao, after which a new dynasty - Song Dynasty (960 - 1279) was founded.

The so-called ten states refer to the nine kingdoms existing in the southern areas of China and one kingdom named Later Han in the northern areas. According to the chronological order, the ten states were Southern Chu, Wu Yue, Former Shu, Southern Wu, Southern Han, Southern Ping, Min, Later Shu, Southern Tang and Northern Han. Actually, almost all these ten states' predecessors were regional military attachments called Jiedushi (the provincial governor in charge of civil and military affairs in the Tang Dynasty). For example, the founder of Southern Wu, Yang Xingmi, was promoted to be the Huainan Jiedushi by the Tang emperor because he crashed down the peasant uprising successfully. Later, in 902, he was crowned as the King of Wu by the emperor. The Northern Han was an exception. It was established in Taiyuan by Liu Chong, who was the younger brother of the Later Han's founder Liu Zhiyuan.

The ten states, except Northern Han in the north, were all located in South China. They were seldom influenced by wars. Due to relatively stable political situation, the regimes of the ten states could last for longer time than those of the five dynasties. For instance, the shortest-lived Former Shu lasted for 34 years, which was 16 years longer than the time span of Later Liang. Wuyue was the longest-lived state with a time span of 85 years.

Stable society was very beneficial to the development of South China. For example, Wuyue built Hanhaitang Dyke in 910, which was good for agriculture production. As a result, Wuyue became very prosperous. In the meantime, as wars occurred in North China very often, a lot of refugees fled to South China. They brought the South abundant productive technologies, science and culture, which played a very positive role in the process of developing the South.

Stable society also created a benign environment for literatures and arts. Unlike the glorious and luxurious cultural atmosphere of the Tang Dynasty, the culture and arts of the ten states developed and formed its unique plain feature. Among them, the Southern Chu was well known for making porcelain. Its capital city, Changsha, is still famous for its Changsha Kiln today. But the most prosperous dynasty was the Southern Tang which was situated in Nanjing. Since the rulers put much effort in to developing the arts and literature, numerous painters, calligraphers and poets constantly emerged in that period. Especially, Li Yu, the last emperor of the Later Tang, was renowned as a great master of the 'ci' poems in Chinese literary history.

These include the first use of gunpowder and the tradition of binding the feet of young girls. The printing of books, which had begun in the Tang dynasty gathered pace. This development enabled the Five Classics of Chinese literature to be printed for the first time in 953, which had a great influence on scholarship throughout the following centuries. The internal conflicts and continuing threats from beyond the northern border of China made it clear to everyone that a large integrated state was the only way peace and prosperity could be maintained for all. Zhao Kuangyin a General of the Later Zhou dynasty re-united the independent parts into the nation of 'China' again to found the Song dynasty. The kingdoms generally acquiesced to his control rather than resorting to armed conflict.



King Qian Liu (852–932), the founder of the Wuyue Kingdom during Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms (907–979),

Poon Fah 100th anniversary celebrations.....

On Sunday 27th November 2016, the Association was invited to the Poon Fah Association's 100th anniversary celebration dinner at the Grand Century Restaurant. What started out to be another ordinary dinner turned out to be a spectacular evening in the end! The food was delicious and 300 people attended the occasion which was also attended by representatives of the Chinese Embassy and the Mayor of Wellington and his wife. After the speeches there was the dinner followed by a line dancing team and a special performance by the men of the Poon Fah committee, performing a "Chinese Haka" to the amusement of the attendees. A special performance by a hip-hop dance team was appreciated by the crowd. The highlight of the evening would have to be the way the Poon Fah Association presented the cutting of the birthday cake. There was a huge Chinese style "sol tool" cake on a table for all to see but when the time came to cut the cake which was done in front of everyone, a ribboned cake box was placed on each table and on opening, inside was a miniature version of the big cake on display. Each attendee was also given a souvenir of a Chinese fan to commemorate the occasion. A gift of a large crystal vase was given to the president of the Poon Fah Association, Mr. Charlie Ding by our president and photos were taken. In all, a very enjoyable evening was had by all.



SENIOR MEMBERS INVITATION

The Tung Jung Association of NZ Inc.
would like to invite

The senior members

to a Christmas lunch at the
Grand Century Restaurant,
84 Tory Street, Wellington.

on Wednesday 7 December 2016
at 12.00 noon

Cost per person \$15.00

RSVP 1 December 2016: Peter Wong 3885828

Virginia Ng 2329971

新西蘭東增會館

想要邀請 高齡會員

參加聖誕節午餐會
聚富臨酒樓

84Tory Street, Wellington

時間：下午 12.00 點

2016 年十二月七日星期三

每位費用 \$15.00

在 2016 年十二月一日之前請賜覆：

Peter Wong: 電話 3885828

Virginia Ng 2329971

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 29 January 2017
at 6.30pm

\$35 per person

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

The Dynasties of China.....

Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms 五代十國 907 – 960AD

The **Five Dynasties** was an era of political upheaval in 10th-century China. Five states succeeded one another in the **Central Plain**. More than a dozen states, referred to as the **Ten Kingdoms**, were established elsewhere, mainly in **south China**.

The **Five Dynasties** were:

Later Liang (June 1, 907–23)

Later Tang (923–36)

Later Jin (936–47)

Later Han (947–51 or 979, depending on whether Northern Han is considered part of the dynasty)

Later Zhou (951–60).

After Zhu Quanzhong usurped the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and founded the Later Liang Dynasty (907 - 923), there were sequentially four dynasties after that. All these five dynasties were called Five Dynasties in Chinese history. Meanwhile, there were also ten kingdoms originating from the former Jiedushi (regional military attachment) of Tang.

In 907, Zhu Quanzhong established the Later Liang in Kaifeng (provincial capital of Henan Province). In his reign, old conventions of the Tang Dynasty were discarded while new reforms were reinforced. However, Zhu did not pursue the cause of unification and later became corrupt. In 923, Later Liang was defeated by Li Cunxu.

The Later Tang lasted for 14 years. During this dynasty, the second emperor of Later Liang, Emperor Mingzong, was an enlightened emperor. He carried out many favourable policies under which people lived an affluent life. Likewise, rulers of the Later Tang did not unify the whole country either. Finally, the regime was destroyed by Emperor Mingzong's brother-in-law Shi Jingtang, with the help of the Qidan group from the northern areas.

After the downfall of the Later Tang, Shi Jingtang was enthroned as emperor of the Later Jin by the king of the Qidan group. In this way, the regime of the Later Jin was attached to the Qidan group. Till the reign of Shi Zhonggui, who was the foster son of Shi Jingtang, wanted to break away from the control of Qidan. Unfortunately, the Later Jin was captured by Qidan who afterwards set up the Liao Dynasty in capital Kaifeng.

Although the Qidan group established a new dynasty, their regime did not last long in the central plain areas because of the objection from the local people. Before long, Liu Zhiyuan, a man from Taiyuan, led his army into the central plain and soon founded a new dynasty - Later Han.

In 950, suspecting that a military general named Guo Wei plotting to rebel, Liu Chengyou (the second emperor of the Later Han) wanted to kill him. But Liu Chengyou did not fulfill his goal; instead, Guo Wei along with his military force killed Liu Chengyou and founded Later Zhou in 951.

Comparatively, the Later Zhou was the most prosperous one among the five dynasties. Under the wise ruling of Guo Wei and his foster son Chai Rong, the national strength was greatly enhanced. In that period, the rulers gradually unified almost the whole country. But the third emperor was a child who was enthroned at the age of seven. In 960 when the regime unstable, a military general in the court, named Zhao Kuangyin, took the chance of resisting the Liao aggressors and launched a mutiny in Chenqiao County. Soon the child emperor had to yield the throne to Zhao, after which a new dynasty - Song Dynasty (960 - 1279) was founded.

The so-called ten states refer to the nine kingdoms existing in the southern areas of China and one kingdom named Later Han in the northern areas. According to the chronological order, the ten states were Southern Chu, Wu Yue, Former Shu,



The Dynasties of China—contd.....

Southern Wu, Southern Han, Southern Ping, Min, Later Shu, Southern Tang and Northern Han. Actually, almost all these ten states' predecessors were regional military attachments called Jiedushi (the provincial governor in charge of civil and military affairs in the Tang Dynasty). For example, the founder of Southern Wu, Yang Xingmi, was promoted to be the Huainan Jiedushi by the Tang emperor because he crushed down the peasant uprising successfully. Later, in 902, he was crowned as the King of Wu by the emperor. The Northern Han was an exception. It was established in Taiyuan by Liu Chong, who was the younger brother of the Later Han's founder Liu Zhiyuan.

The ten states, except Northern Han in the north, were all located in South China. They were seldom influenced by wars. Due to relatively stable political situation, the regimes of the ten states could last for longer time than those of the five dynasties. For instance, the shortest-lived Former Shu lasted for 34 years, which was 16 years longer than the time span of Later Liang. Wuyue was the longest-lived state with a time span of 85 years. Stable society was very beneficial to the development of South China. For example, Wuyue built Hanhaitang Dyke in 910, which was good for agriculture production. As a result, Wuyue became very prosperous. In the meantime, as wars occurred in North China very often, a lot of refugees fled to South China. They brought the South abundant productive technologies, science and culture, which played a very positive role in the process of developing the South.



King Qian Liu , the founder of the Wuyue Kingdom

Stable society also created a benign environment for literatures and arts. Unlike the glorious and luxurious cultural atmosphere of the Tang Dynasty, the culture and arts of the ten states developed and formed its unique plain feature. Among them, the Southern Chu was well known for making porcelain. Its capital city, Changsha, is still famous for its Changsha Kiln today. But the most prosperous dynasty was the Southern Tang which was situated in Nanjing. Since the rulers put much effort in to developing the arts and literature, numerous painters, calligraphers and poets constantly emerged in that period. Especially, Li Yu, the last emperor of the Later Tang, was renowned as a great master of the 'ci' poems in Chinese literary history.

These include the first use of gunpowder and the tradition of binding the feet of young girls. The printing of books, which had begun in the Tang dynasty gathered pace. This development enabled the Five Classics of Chinese literature to be printed for the first time in 953, which had a great influence on scholarship throughout the following centuries. The internal conflicts and continuing threats from beyond the northern border of China made it clear to everyone that a large integrated state was the only way peace and prosperity could be maintained for all. Zhao Kuangyin a General of the Later Zhou dynasty re-united the independent parts into the nation of 'China' again to found the Song dynasty. The kingdoms generally acquiesced to his control rather than resorting to armed conflict.

Wellington Chinese Garden Society

After a hectic two day hearing of submissions for resource consent to build a Chinese Garden on Wellington's waterfront, the independent commissioners have granted the Wellington City Council (the applicant) to re-develop the waterfront area in Wellington known as Frank Kitts Park, to incorporate a Chinese Garden in the development. There has been some objection to build the Chinese Garden on the waterfront, mainly from supporters of the Waterfront Watch, and though permission has been granted, appeals from the objectors can still be made within 15 days from 12th November 2016. If all goes well for the Society, the Chinese Garden will hopefully be completed within two years of commencement. When t5he call goes out to raise funds to build the Garden, your help will be appreciated.

Local news.....

Senior member, Mrs. Doris Chung is a member of Karori's Good Companions group which celebrated a milestone last week with cake and some exciting entertainment.

The group of seniors who get together once a month to enjoy a lunch and some live entertainment celebrated their 50th anniversary last Tuesday which was marked with cake.

Group member, Doris Chung, who turned 99 years old in May, got the honour of cutting the cake.

For many years, the group had met at St. Ninians before they moved to St. Theresa's Hall on Karori Road.. The Good Companions meet on the fourth Tuesday of every month and attract seniors from far and wide, some of whom are picked up by a community bus.

A non-denominational organisation for seniors, they are treated to two organised bus trips a year as well as their delicious monthly lunches.

The volunteers say it was worth their time to see the happy smiles on the attendees faces every month. They love listening to the old songs played and sung by a live entertainer. There is a \$5 charge for the lunches and quickfire raffles are very popular.

Karori News April 2016



Daniel Wong, son of past committee member Willie Wong, has been appointed to the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra Board. Daniel has an extensive background in the corporate legal sector in New Zealand and the UK, and is the director and co-founder of the Auckland based specialist corporate law firm, Flacks and Wong Limited.

An accomplished violinist who took up the instrument aged four and played with the Wellington Youth Orchestra for six years, he will bring significant experience in governance and law to the NZSO.

The Association congratulates Daniel on his new appointment and wishes him all the best in his new position.



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

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

Keith and Linda Lowe

Jennifer Young

George Lun

What are Chinese children having for lunch

A recent survey done in various parts of China in the months of August and September 2016 to find out what young children between the ages of three to fifteen years were having for lunch at their schools.....



13 year old



6 year old



9 year old



3 year old



4 year old



15 year old



8 year old



11 year old



10 year old



12 year old

Sun Yat Sen - NZ Chinese involvement.....

The 12th November marked the 150th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, known as the father of modern China.

We all know of his life in China, his deeds, his patriotism but do you know how the Chinese in New Zealand helped him in his quest for a Republic of China?

Dr. Sun Yat Sen was a Cantonese born in Zhongshan 中山 so when he appealed to overseas Chinese to raise funds for his cause, the New Zealand Chinese, who were all Cantonese, rallied to his cause and contributed the second largest amount per capita for overseas Chinese.

The Chinese in New Zealand formed a Chinese Nationalist Party or Kuomintang 國民黨會 and at that time, three Tung Jung 東增 members were heavily involved in it.

Joe Ah Chan born in 1882, from Hargee village 下基村 in Jungsan 增城. He was a greengrocer, a market gardener, the first person to grow tomatoes outside in New Zealand and a winemaker, the first Chinese wine maker in the Southern hemisphere. He had been a founding member of the KMT and served as chairman of the Waikato branch. He helped to raise funds for the Chinese revolutionary leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen and was one of three New Zealanders awarded a medal by Dr. Sun. Later, he was a strong supporter of Chiang Kai-shek and made large donations to assist China's war effort against Japan.

Louis Tung Kitt was born in Bark Shek village 白石村 in Jungsan 增城 in 1869. He came to New Zealand in 1887 and moved to Wellington where he opened a fruitshop and general store in Tory Street. . He was a strong advocate of political change in both China and New Zealand and a leader of the Chinese community in Wellington. He petitioned Parliament on opium and gambling issues in 1903 and 1904, and on the issue of consular representation for the Chinese in New Zealand in 1903. He was a co-founder of the New Zealand branches of the Chinese Reform Society in 1900, the Tung Meng Hui 同盟會 precursor to the KMT in 1905 and the Kuomintang 國民黨 in 1913. He returned to China in 1912 and met Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On his return to New Zealand he moved to Manaia and withdrew from politics in 1915. He died in 1931, aged 62.

Wong Sik Hum 黃錫堪 also known as Wong Kwok Min 黃國民, the name conferred to him by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, was born in Gwa Leng village 瓜嶺村 in Jungsan 增城 in 1874 and arrived in New Zealand in 1892, initially settling in Greymouth, where he opened a general store. He was naturalised in 1894. An intensely patriotic man, his whole life was involved in political activities, both in New Zealand and in China. In 1913 he founded the Wanganui branch of the Chinese Nationalist Party the KMT and during a visit to China in 1914, received the constitution for the organisation of the Wellington and Wanganui branches from Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself. He took over leadership of the Party from Louis Tung Kitt after Louis moved to Manaia in 1915, moving to Wellington in order to do so. He was on the Board of Directors of the New Zealand Nationalist's newspaper the Man Sing Times between 1921 and 1922. In 1922 he returned to China and was appointed administrative head of Jung Seng 增城 county by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In this post he had to counter armed conflict against the Kuomintang and spent, it is said, all his own assets in the process. On his return to New Zealand he took a less active political role, handing over the reins to younger men. He died in 1935, aged 62. He was one of the three men conferred a medal from Dr. Sun Yat Sen for his loyal services to his cause.

On his grave at Karori Cemetery, is an obelisk on top of which is the 12 pointed white star on a blue background of the KMT.



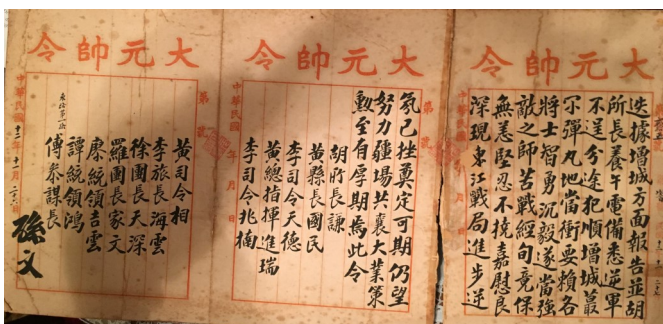
Joe Ah Chan proudly wearing his medal



Wong Kwok Min wearing his two medals



Sun Yat Sen's medal to the NZers



The letter of recognition signed by Sun Yat Sen

Sun Yat Sen - NZ Chinese involvement..... contd

The third medal conferred to a Chinese New Zealander was Chiu Kwok Chun who was born in 1884 at Leen Tong (Lian Tang) 領塘, Gaoyao 高要 county, in Guangdong province. An outstanding student, he was chosen to go on to higher studies in the provincial capital, Canton (Guangzhou), and later Chiu had converted to Christianity, which was to become one of the driving forces in his life. Around 1902, he discovered his second cause – Chinese nationalism – and in 1913 he joined Sun Yat-sen's illegal Chinese Revolutionary League.

Recognising his outstanding writing skills and devotion to the republican cause, the Chinese nationalist party, the Kuomintang, recruited him to edit its Sydney newspaper, the *Chinese Republic News*. With help from the Kuomintang, he arrived in Sydney in September 1913. Chiu used the paper to attack the authoritarian regime of President Yüan Shih-kai 袁世凱 and called for a new revolution in China. However, opposition from a powerful pro-Yüan faction in the Sydney Chinese community eventually led to Chiu's expulsion by the Australian immigration authorities. He arrived back in Wellington in August 1915 and went back to China until 1921 when on his return to New Zealand he founded and edited a New Zealand Kuomintang newspaper, the *Man Sing Times*. The first issue appeared in July 1921, but because of the divided political sympathies of the local Chinese community and a small financial base, the paper lasted less than a year, the final issue being published in June 1922.

Chiu Kwok-chun died in Wellington on 17 April 1957, at the age of 73.

In those days, the Chinese population in New Zealand was very small and it is said that Wong Kwok Min approached only 247 people who offered funds for Dr. Sun Yat Sen's cause!



Wong Kwok Min's grave at Karori Cemetery with the blue KMT star on top

Zengcheng New Zealanders.....

We are pleased to advise that due to a sudden demand for the book **Zengcheng New Zealanders—a History for the 80th anniversary of the Tung Jung Association of NZ Inc**, we have managed to get a limited number of copies reprinted.

If you would like one or know someone who would want one, please send an email to Gordon Wu at tungjungassociation@gmail.com with your name and physical address and the number of copies you want or fill in the coupon below and post it to Tung Jung Association, P.O. Box 9058, Wellington 6011.

It is hoped that the reprint will be available by Christmas 2016.

The book is \$45 per copy plus \$ postage and packing per copy.

Books will be sent after payment is received when advised.



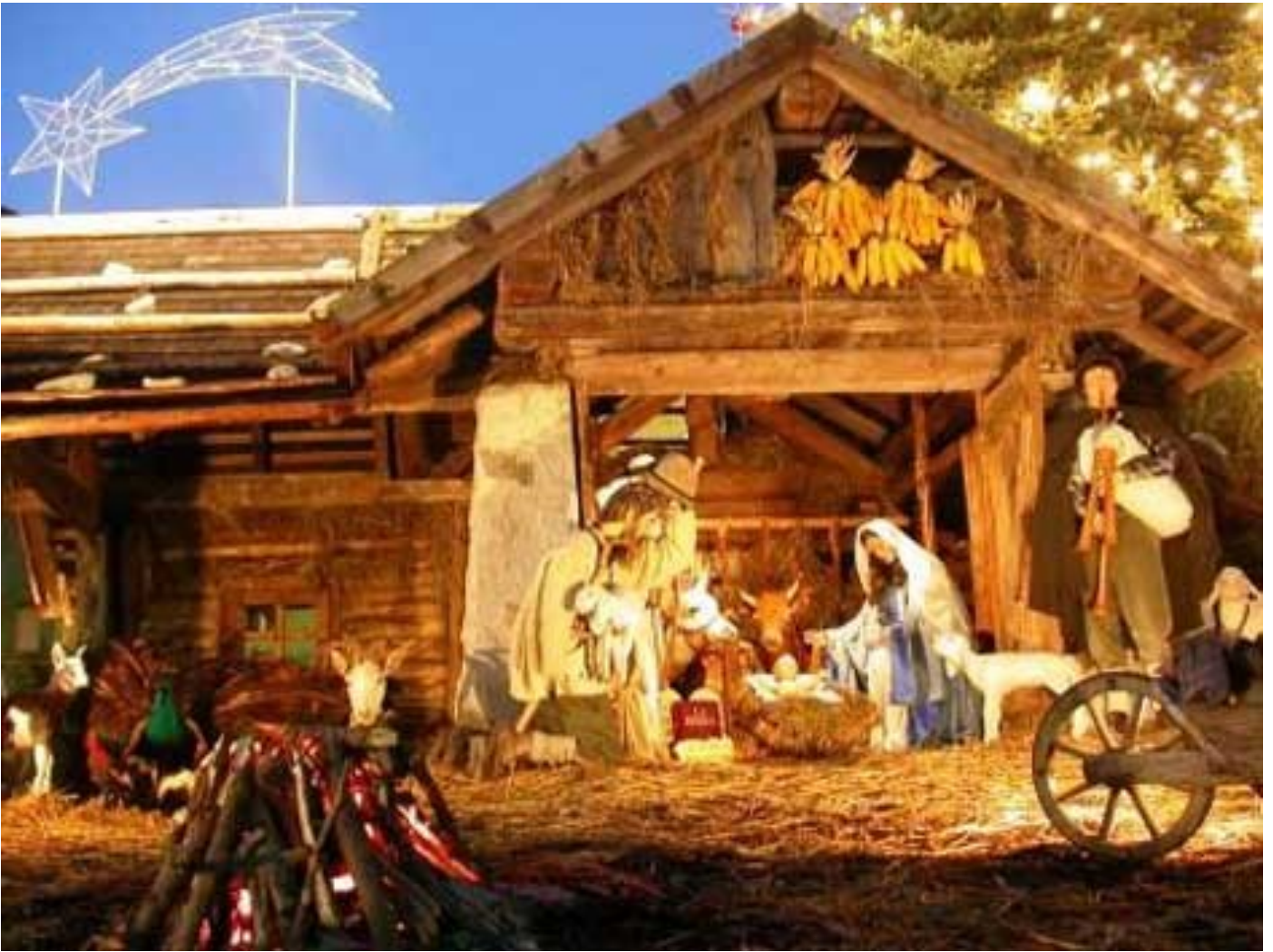
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Name.....

Address.....Phone number

Signature



*The president and committee of the
Tung Jung Association
would like to wish all its members and
friends a very joyous Christmas and a
bright and prosperous New Year*

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增

新西蘭東增會館

THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

Established 1926

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www.tungjung.org.nz

Membership to 31 March 2017

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

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Family 家人 age..... Family 家人 age.....

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

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