

# 船

## chuán

boat;  
ship

船：此字指代的是载有八个（八）或八张嘴（口）的一叶孤舟（舟），暗指诺雅方舟。“舟”为象形字，声旁“舟”意为海岸。所以，“船”字还有沿海（沿）之舟（舟）的意思。船与水之间的关系就像针不能离开线一样。没有了水，船就寸步难行。

As a memory aid, 船 could refer to a boat (舟) with eight (八) survivors or mouths (口) - an allusion to Noah's Ark. The radical 舟 is a picture of a boat. The phonetic 舟 probably means a coast; so 船 is a coastal (沿) vessel (舟). No matter how useful such a vessel is, "Like a thread without a needle, a boat is useless without water."

船埠	chuán bù	wharf; quay
船壳	chuán ké	hull
船尾	chuán wěi	stern
船坞	chuán wù	dock; shipyard
船员	chuán yuán	(ship's) crew
船长	chuán zhǎng	captain; skipper
船只	chuán zhī	shipping; vessels



# 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](http://www.tungjung.org.nz)

Newsletter Summer 2015 issue

### The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2015—2016

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

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

It has been a very busy year for us and with Christmas coming, you wonder what you have accomplished this year! With many internal re-structuring in the Wellington Chinese organisations this year, the Tung Jung Association has been invited to many functions, events and meetings by different Chinese organisations and the Chinese community in Wellington is gradually being assimilated into one community.

In June, I was invited to attend a performance of a youth group from Taiwan at the Wellington Chinese Sports and Cultural Centre. This group was sponsored by the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office (TECO) and were known as Youth Ambassadors of Taiwan. In a n hour and a half performance, they danced, sang, performed acrobatic feats and really put on a very dazzling professional show which amazed all those attending.

An invitation to a reception at the Chinese Embassy to celebrate China's national day was received and was attended by many dignitaries and local heads of the Wellington Chinese communities. A splendid buffet meal was served later which was enjoyed by all attending.

I also attended a reception at the Chinese Embassy to farewell Counsellor Fang and to welcome Counsellor Qu, who will take his place. Counsellor Qu speaks perfect English and will be a boon to the old established Chinese community who cannot speak Mandarin..

The Association celebrated the Mid-Autumn festival at the Dragons Restaurant. Even though four other Chinese organisations also celebrated the festival on the same day, our function was well attended—many thanks to our social committee for their excellent work.

A surprise email from Australia asking us to host six delegates from Shandong province during their one day stay in the capital was rewarded by ther delegates giving the Association a wooden puzzle and art work from Shandong.

A meeting was called by the Chinese Embassy to discuss how the Chinese community can benefit from the annual Wellington Christmas parade. After some heated discussion, nothing positive materialised from the meeting.

I was extremely disappointed at the low turnout to celebrate Chung Yeung this year. Albeit it coincided with the Labour Day weekend. These festivals are part of the Tung Jung tradition and culture and we observe them so that it will not be lost to future generations.

As the years roll by, so do some of our members. To our older members, I am asking you to encourage the younger generation to take a more active interest in the activities of the Association. We need to fill the gaps left by those who have departed.

Once again we will hold a yum cha lunch for the senior members who do not like going out at night. See the notice in this newsletter regarding venue and time. We are also conducting visits.to those members who are infirmed or unable to get out of their homes.. This will take place on the 12th and 13th December. If you know of any elderly member who would like a visit, please let us know as soon as possible.

A proposed trip to the Wairarapa to visit gardens and a mushroom grower is planned for late March. We will keep you posted in our next newsletter.

There have been several meetings this year concerning the Ventnor issue. An important meeting was held on the 21st November for submissions to the Ministry of Culture and Heritage regarding the objects from the Ventnor. More detail will be given in the next newsletter.

Chinese New Year, the Year of the Monkey, falls on Waitangi weekend next year. The Association will be celebrating it on Sunday 14th February 2016. Make a note in your diary now to keep that weekend free.

As this is the last newsletter for the year, may I wish you and your loved ones all the very best for Christmas and the coming New Year.

Gordon Wu  
December 2015

## 會長報告.....

忙碌了一年，聖誕節又快到了。光陰似箭，如今正是作年終總結的時候了。今年華人社團經過多次的內部整組與磨合，東增會館得到了多個華人團體的邀請參加了各種各樣的會議和活動，威靈頓的華人社團正逐步地團結起來成為一體。

今年的六月份，我受邀到惠靈頓華人體育文化中心觀看了一場來自臺灣的青年團體的表演。該團體又稱臺灣青年大使，（他們的來訪）得到了臺北經濟文化辦的贊助。在一個半小時的演出中，他們表演了專業的精彩歌舞雜技，令在場觀眾歎為觀止。

在中國國慶之際，各界政要和本地僑領受到大使館的邀請參加了國慶招待會。會後大家共用了一頓豐盛的自助餐。

我本人還參加了中國大使館方道參贊和屈光洲參贊的離到任招待會。屈參贊說得一口流利的英文，這對老一輩不會說普通話的華僑們來說真是個福音。

今年的中秋節，本會館在聚港軒聚會慶祝。雖然另外有四個華人社團也在同一天舉行慶祝活動，但本會館的聚會參與者甚眾，這要歸功於社聯委員的出色工作。

今年本會館受一個澳大利亞組織的委託接待了六名來自山東省的代表。代表們在威靈頓停留了一天，臨走時贈予本館一個木制的拼圖和（一件）山東省的藝術品。

中國大使館曾經組織了一次會議討論華人如何（參與和）得益於年終的聖誕遊行。經過一番激烈的討論，會議最終沒有達成什麼積極可行的結論。

儘管今年的重陽節恰逢勞工節週末，我對重陽節聚會的參與人數還是甚為失望。過這些節日是（傳承）東增會館傳統和文化的一部分，大家應該好好慶賀，以免傳統文化的遺失。

（可喜的是）今年我會館的會員人數與日俱增。我懇請我們的老會員們多鼓勵後輩們積極參與本會館的活動，以填補現有的空缺。

今年我們會再次為不想在晚上外出的長者們安排一次飲茶午餐。時間地點請留意本期簡訊的通知。另外，我們還安排了在十二月十二、十三日到體弱不能外出者的家中慰問。如果你知道哪位年長會員希望家訪，請儘快通知我們。

到 Wairarapa 參觀園林和蘑菇種植場的活動計劃將會在明年三月底進行。詳情在下一期的簡訊我們會及時向大家公佈。

今年為 Ventnor 事件已召開了幾次會議。其中一次重要的會議在十一月二十一日舉行，會議達成了就有關 Ventnor 事件向文化遺產部提交的議案，詳情將於下期的簡訊公佈。

中國新年猴年，剛好是明年的 Waitangi 週末。本會館將於二零一六年二月十四日（星期日）舉行慶新年的活動。屆時請記住不要安排別的活動。

這是今年最後一期的簡訊，我在此祝願各位闔家耶誕節和新年愉快！

吳道揚

2015年12月

## *Visit of delegates from Shandong province.....*

An email was received on Friday 23 October from a David Wei of Melbourne, asking us to organise a meeting of the Wellington Chinese organisations in our rooms to meet a group of officials from Shandong Province government foreign cultural exchange associations.

He apologised for the very short notice but the officials had only one day in Wellington before flying back to Auckland to go back to Shandong. Phone calls were hastily made as to who could come and a meeting was arranged for 4.30 pm on Saturday 24 October in our rooms.

The attendees were representatives from the Poon Fah Association, The Seyip Association, Wellington New Chinese Friendship Association, Peaceful Reunification of China Association as well as a few Tung Jung members. The delegates arrived in a big passenger van and there were six of them. We welcomed them into our rooms and their leader gave a short speech as to why they were here and apologised for the very short notice. They were here to promote Shandong province as a tourist destination as it was the birthplace of Confucius and also the birthplace of the original builder of Chinese buildings using the joint system with no nails whatsoever.

The delegates gave our Association a wooden interlock puzzle using the joint system and a book of coloured prints using only 4 separate colours in the printing process. They also gave us several books of Chinese coloured cut paper prints which we gave to each representative attending.

Our Association provided afternoon tea which included some homemade baking that they all enjoyed.



## *National Day at Chinese Embassy.....*

The Association received an invitation to attend a Chinese National Day celebration at the Chinese Embassy on Wednesday 23 September 2015. Our president went along to join a crowd of about 150 people in the main hall of the Embassy. There were members of the New Zealand armed forces, the Police Department, Members of Parliament and local Chinese dignitaries, all mixing together over drinks. After the usual speeches by the Chinese Ambassador H.E. Wang Lutong and Members of Parliament, we were all treated to an array of tempting hot and cold dishes of food displayed on two long tables. There was so much food that there was a lot left over when all the guests had gone. An enjoyable evening was had by all attending.



Charlie Ding, Peter Wong,  
Gordon Wu, Rosemary Jones



Ambassador Wang Lutong  
delivering his speech

The delicious meal on display

## *Youth ambassadors from Taiwan .....*

The Association was invited to a performance sponsored by the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Office (TECO) at the Wellington Chinese Sports and Cultural Centre, in Mount Albert Road, Berhampore, on Saturday 5 September 2015.

The performance was to promote Taiwan from a tourist point of view and was performed by talented Taiwanese youth from colleges and universities throughout Taiwan. The Wellington Chinese Sports and Cultural Centre hosted the performance and also had their young members performing at the beginning climaxing with the Centre's Dragon Dance team performing intricate dance moves with their long nine man dragon.

Without stage background or lighting, the Taiwanese youths performed with grace and agility with the aid of two comperes who bantered with the audience and made the show go smoothly. The costumes and props the performers There was a break late in the show when the audience were able to partake in a small meal provided by the Wellington Chinese Sports and Cultural Centre. The audience were very receptive to the Youth Ambassadors from Taiwan. The performance and meal was courtesy of the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Office.



## *Mid-Autumn Festival.....*

The Mid-Autumn or Moon Festival this fell on Sunday 27 September and being on the weekend, four Wellington Chinese organisations decided to celebrate it on the same day.

The Tung Jung Association held theirs at the Dragon Restaurant in Tory Street and we managed to fill the entire restaurant with 19 tables. Fortunately, the weather was calm and mild that night after a wild wet week and those attending were a mixed group.

This year we decided to invite representatives from other Chinese organisations who had invited the president several times to functions of their own. These included the Chinese Embassy, the NZ Chinese Art and Culture Association, The New Chinese Friendship Association and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office.

The usual lucky draws and raffles were held and there were some very happy prize winners. During the evening, we managed to get two charming young ladies from the Chinese Art and Culture group to get up and sing a song for us. They must have sung very well judging by the round of applause they got when they finished their song!

As usual, the chefs of the Dragon's Restaurant cooked a superb dinner for us and many commented after, that the food was excellent. The dinner finished with miniature moon cakes made by the restaurant and the evening was enjoyed by all attending.

Special thanks go to the Tung Jung social committee for their excellent work in the preparation of this function. Their dedication and involvement ensured it to be a success.



## News from Sydney.....

Another year fast coming to a close, the days, weeks and months just fly by when you are busy and I am already planning projects for next year, the Year of the Monkey. Pleased that two projects that took up a lot of my time this year, *Let's Talk: DonateLife* and *Piercing the Bamboo Ceiling* conference, have been successfully completed. On the national scene, Australia has a new prime minister, with Malcolm Turnbull replacing Tony Abbott, that's five prime ministers in five years.

One organisation I am involved with was successful in receiving a grant from the Organ and Tissue Authority to promote an understanding of organ and tissue donation and thereby help to increase the rate of donations especially among culturally and linguistically diverse communities. Our project *Let's Talk: DonateLife*, which lasted about eight months, included training volunteers and holding information sessions.

As the program coordinator for the *Piercing the bamboo ceiling* conference, held at the RMIT University in Melbourne, I was pleased and relieved that we had a full house for both the conference and the conference dinner. Please email me if you would like a copy of the program and speakers. Following the success of the Melbourne conference this has led to the formation of a New South Wales chapter of the Asian Australian Lawyers Association.

Two memorable events I went to were the Australian Premiere of the Hong Kong Dance Company's *The Legend of Mulan* and the inaugural Kep Enderby Memorial Lecture delivered by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia the Hon Robert French. Kep Enderby was the minister in Gough Whitlam's government who introduced the legislation for the Racial Discrimination Act 1975.

Unlike New Zealand, Australia seems to have a revolving door with its prime ministers. With next year being an election year and Tony Abbott's popularity and ratings being so low, Malcolm Turnbull successfully challenged and this has now placed the Labor opposition under Bill Shorten in a more difficult position.

Planning for next year's Chinese New Year celebrations in Sydney already well under way. However, there will be a number of changes from previous years, the main one being that there will be no parade as light rail is being reintroduced and George Street is closed to traffic. After removing the trams nearly 60 years ago, tracks will once again be laid in the centre of Sydney for a light rail system.

So much violence and terror this year and even in Sydney we had the unfortunate incident of a 15 year old boy shooting a police employee, Curtis Cheng, who happened to walk out of the building at the wrong time. May the new year have less conflicts and be a more peaceful one

I'm looking forward to a nice break and catching up with family and friends. Happy holidays and best wishes for the new year.

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

## Chinese university students putting on weight.....

Thousands of overseas Chinese university students are putting on weight and authorities in the countries they are in are recommending that they do a cram course in cooking before heading overseas. In China's one child policy, these "princelings" have been catered for during their youth and now left on their own overseas studying, with their lack of cooking knowledge and other household duties, they are putting on weight, depending on takeaways and other junk food. Many who have taken a crash course in cooking basic Chinese dishes have noticed an improvement in their health and budget as the quality of fresh food overseas is better than that in China.



With Susan Leong and Mimi Kwok at the *Let's Talk: DonateLife* project's volunteers' appreciation lunch



With Gabrielle Chan at the Australian premiere of the Hong Kong Dance Company's *The Legend of Mulan*



With Chief High Court Judge Hon Robert French and Kingsley Liu

## *Obituary.....*

**Shum Woon Chong 沈垣昌 Jurng Daai village, 張大村**

**7 June 1933 – 22 September 2015**

Shum Woon Chong 沈垣昌, or just Chong as he preferred to be known came to New Zealand in 1957 to join his father 沈柏容, who was already here as a well-known figure around Chinatown (Haining St).

Chong married Susan Wong 黃群笑 in 1961. He was initially a restaurateur, but in the mid-1960s, Chong took his family to Hong Kong where he trained as a watchmaker. On his return until his retirement, he was the only Chinese watchmaker in the country. His repair shop in Cambridge Tce, Wellington, which he ran for over 35 years, also served as a gathering place for many in the Chinese community who popped in for a cup of tea while waiting for their watches and clocks to be fixed or just to socialise

Chong was closely involved in the community, including as President of the Tung Jung Association between 1990 to 1996 despite his best efforts not to be elected every time. He never saw himself as a leader but he had a strong sense of working for others. Nor did he really enjoy public speaking but was frequently sought after to speak at various community functions, and he and Susan often hosted visiting delegations from China. During his term as president, the Association celebrated its 65th anniversary and the Chinese Ambassador and the Mayor of Zengcheng in China, turned up at the celebrations. It was also during his term that the Association bought the premises at 21 Webb Street for its use after the Wellington City Council deemed the old building at 2 Frederick Street unsafe.

In his spare time Chong was passionate about his garden especially his bonsai. He also loved his goldfish and had a large collection of the strangest looking fish that only he thought were beautiful. You can imagine his distress when the birds ate his fish from his outside pond. There were many days spent on Trade Me trying to replace them.

Chong was also devoted to his two grandsons, Dylan and Caleb, sons of his eldest daughter Pam, who worked for the New Zealand Embassy and spent a lot of time babysitting them. He and Susan travelled to China frequently so they could keep looking after Caleb when Pam was working for the New Zealand government in Shanghai and later Beijing.

In China Chong enjoyed practising his Mandarin and talking to the locals. One of his favourite books was a Chinese-English dictionary and every day he taught himself new Mandarin words. He loved exploring China with Susan and was delighted that he qualified as a pensioner so he only had to pay 20 cents to go on the bus in Beijing. While in China, Chong was also able to visit his home village in Jurng-daai 張大村, something which he treasured.

Besides family time, which was important to him, Chong enjoyed his food very much and he was always keen to find the best places for a good roast duck - but it had to be at the right price.

His other favourite activity was spending time with friends and there were many, many good conversations over countless yum chas.

He is survived by his wife Susan, daughters Pam, Debbie and Tina and son Alex and their respective families. His funeral was held at the Wilson Funeral Home Chapel in Adelaide Road, on 26 September 2015 and was attended by numerous friends and relatives.



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

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

Mary Chong

David Wong and family

Fred and Yvonne Wong

Douglas Yen (Canada)



Joan Wong 霍群玉 Tai-chuen village 太村

26 April 1926 —8 September 2015

On 8 September 2015 at the Cashmere Heights Home in Johnsonville, Joan passed away peacefully surrounded by her family. A dearly loved mother and mother-in-law of Ray and Bev, Selwyn and Sally, Kevin and Lesley, Christopher and Janet.

Treasured Mah Mah of Tim, Rebecca and Patrick, and Jeremy; Vanessa and Ezra, and Gregory; Kaitlin; Natalie and Jonathan, Thomas and Cindy, and Kelsey and loved Bak Bak of Austin.

Her funeral was held at the Lychgate Chapel in Johnsonville on 12 September 2015 and was attended by many friends and relatives.

Ray Wong



Yuk Fung Chong 黃玉鳳 SunTong Town 新塘鎮 Jungsen 增城

15 October 1925 – 25 September 2015

Wong Yuk Fung 黃玉鳳 was born in SunTong (Xintang) 新塘鎮 in Jungsen county 增城 on the 15 October 1925. She was one of ten siblings. China was a country in turmoil for much of the 20th Century and she could remember her family having to move between China and Hong Kong several times in an effort to avoid the violent conflict when she was a young woman. By 1950 she and other members of her family found themselves living in Hong Kong as refugees. She never really talked to us about these times but it was obvious that they were very difficult for her and her family.



My father, Percy Chong 吳沛順 from Nga Yiew village 雅瑤村 was already in New Zealand and when he returned to Hong Kong he was introduced to my mother by a mutual friend. They were married in 1957 in Hong Kong. My father then went back to New Zealand and 2 years later in 1959 returned to Hong Kong to fetch his wife. From Hong Kong to Darwin, Australia and then onto Auckland finally arriving in Wairoa in the Hawkes Bay. There she worked on my father's market garden along with her step children Jimmy and Tommy from my father's first wife.

Later on, my father decided they should move to Wellington and operated a number of fruit and vegetable shops around Wellington as well as a fish and chip shop near the Hutt Park Raceway. I was born during this time in 1961 and my sister Violet in 1964.

My father's health however was not good and in 1969 he passed away. My mother was now widowed with 2 young children. Life changed for my mother from being a housewife and mother to being the sole bread winner overnight. She got a job working at Taylor and Renouf Ltd -a handkerchief factory in Hanson Street; Newtown and afterwards sewing school shorts from home. The cut patterns were delivered to our house and my mother would then sew them up and the factory would pick up the completed shorts after a batch was finished.

In 1973 she returned to Hong Kong to see her siblings for the first time since arriving in New Zealand and to present her 2 children to her extended family.

Around this time mum embarked on a career change and started catering – making Chinese food for the local Chinese community. Catering for weddings; birthdays or for anyone who felt homesick and wanted a roast pork bun. Her cooking skills were formidable and before long her fame spread throughout Wellington.

My mother became a Christian and was baptised in the Chinese Baptist Church in Newtown. She tried to take English lessons but was not good at it. Besides cooking, her other passion was shopping. She would get me to take her shopping across town to save a few dollars!

My mother had a heart attack in April and moved into Te Hopai Rest Home in June, where she passed away later.

Her funeral was held at the Chinese Baptist Church in Newtown on the 29<sup>th</sup> September and was attended by many relatives and friends.

She is survived by her son Thomas, daughter Violet and grandchildren Benjamin, Aimee and Morgan.

Thomas Chong

# THE CHINESE LABOUR CORPS; UNSUNG HEROES OF WORLD WAR 1

This year we commemorated the Centenary of World War 1, the war to end all wars. Most New Zealanders would not know that when China declared war in 1917 and became an ally of Britain and France, 140,000 unarmed Chinese workers, officially known as the Chinese Labour Corps (CLC) were already involved in the war. The British had recruited 100,000 and the French 40,000. China did not deploy any combat troops.



When war broke out in 1915 China was a fragmented, disorganised fledgling Republic, barely four years old. President Yuan Shikai reasoned that by being involved in a European conflict China would curry favour with the European powers, and as an ally she would be able to exert some influence at the victory table when the victors divided up the spoils of war. In particular, China wanted to regain the Shandong Province where Confucius was born, a German colony. China's offer to send troops was rejected by the allies but an alternative was to contribute labourers and this was accepted as the allies had sustained huge casualties in two battles, Somme and Verdun and there was a shortage of manpower. But regrettably, at Versailles in 1919 the Shandong Province was given to Japan and all China received was a set of Qing Dynasty astronomical instruments earlier plundered by the Germans during the Boxer Uprising and placed in a park in Potsdam. It was a slap in the face and a bitterly disappointed China refused to sign the peace treaty.



The CLC was made up mostly of impoverished farmers from Shandong and Hebei provinces. They were recruited with the promise that they would be paid four times the rate labourers earned in China and would be safe and not be deployed at the front line. The recruits were disinfected, their "pigtails" cut and they were then "herded like cattle" into the cargo holds of freighters and shipped to Europe. Two routes were used, across the Pacific Ocean or via the Suez Canal. When the French ship Athos with 1000 Chinese labourer on board was sunk by German submarine in the Mediterranean Sea and 543 died the British opted to only use the Pacific route. On arrival in Vancouver the Chinese were then crowded into sealed train carriages and under great secrecy travelled across Canada in six days to avoid paying landing taxes. On the East Coast they were then crowded into ship to cross the Atlantic to Europe. Many died from the stifling cramped conditions during their three months journey.

Despite being non combatants the CLC were subject to military discipline and commanded by military officers. When not working the men were confined to their camps surrounded by high barbed-wire fence and armed guards. There was strict segregation and the Chinese were barred from the military canteen and banned from contact with outside civilians especially white women. Xenophobia was rife. They worked ten hours a day seven days a week although Chinese festivals celebrations were permitted. Labourers were paid 1-3 Francs a day while supervisors and interpreter were paid 5 francs. Living conditions were poor and inadequate food lead to demonstrations that were ruthlessly suppressed by the British troops.



The CLC dug trenches near the frontline and accordingly were exposed to direct enemy fire, serviced tanks, worked in munitions factories, laid railway tracks, repaired roads and bridges, hauled supplies and maintained tanks. At the end of World War 1, about 80,000 CLC remained and were involved in retrieving and burying corpses and filling in hundreds of miles of trenches. Even though they were not trained, and poorly equipped, they were engaged in mine clearance – often fatal. In 1919 a group of CLC removed from Belgium and detained in France were attacked by groups of British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand troops and when grenades were thrown into the CLC camp a number of Chinese were killed.



There are no accurate figures of how many CLC personnel died in Europe. Some who died on the voyage were buried in Liverpool, and 2,000 interred in war graves in Europe, but some sources believe up to 20,000 died. The Spanish Flu pandemic also claimed many CLC lives. When Britain distributed silver commemorative medals to all troops who took part in the war, those received by the Chinese bore only their numbers, not their names, and were bronze.

The men of the CLC who survived returned to a divided country, its economy in a mess and their hard earned savings soon evaporated. About 3000 were allowed to settle in France and were the nucleus of Chinatowns.

Historians have acknowledged that the CLC contribution to the war effort was a significant one. But despite that the CLC has been largely forgotten. Although in the World War 1 Centennial year a Chinese group in the United Kingdom is lobbying for the erection of a memorial in London to honour the men who served in the CLC.

Dr. Alex Chang

## Cantonese proverbs.....



黑狗得食白狗當災 [hāk gáu dāk sihk, baahk gáu dōng jōi]

(the black dog gets the food, the white dog gets the punishment)  
somebody benefits by their wrongdoing, while another person gets the blame.



水過鴨背 [séui gwo ngaap bui]

(water off a duck's back)  
to make no impression on (the memory), to forget (e.g. a lesson)



冇鞋挽屐走[móuh hàaih wáan kehk jáu]

(where there are no shoes, grab the clogs and run)  
to withdraw hurriedly from an awkward situation



一竹篙打一船人 [yāt jūk gōu dá yāt syùhn yàhn]

(hit all the people on the ship with a punt pole)  
to overgeneralise in assigning blame,  
e.g. to blame a whole group of people for one person's mistake.  
get tarred with the same brush



捉到鹿唔識脫角 [jūk dóu lúk m4 sīk tyut gok]

(got hold of the deer but can't get the horn)  
to be unable to make best use of an opportunity.

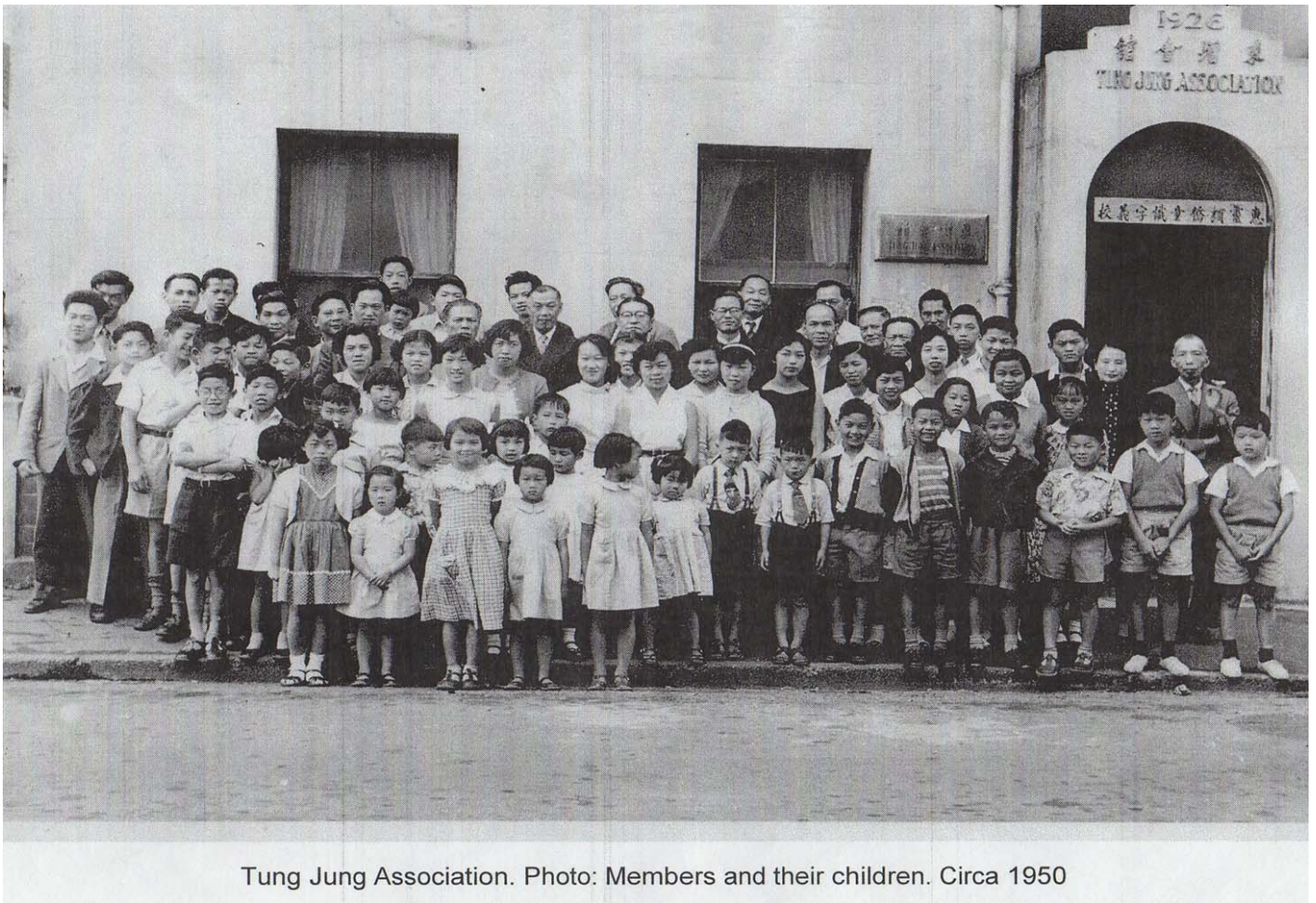


咁大隻蛤蚧隨街跳 [gam daaih jek gap lá ch̀euih gāai tiu]

(such a big frog hopping around the street)

too good to be true

**Try using these expressions in your conversation.....**



Tung Jung Association. Photo: Members and their children. Circa 1950

Can you recognise anyone in this photo?



Who is she? This photo from the Berry collection taken in the 1940's of a young girl who appears to be wearing a hand knitted St. Mark's Church School jumper.  
We want to know who she is!

## *The Tung Jung Association Social Calendar for 2016*

The following dates are the social calendar for the Association for 2016. Please make a note in your diary if you wish to attend these events. The dates are subject to confirmation.

January	Picnic at a venue to be verified.
February 14	Chinese New Year dinner at Grand Century Restaurant
March	Wairarapa bus tour—day trip
April	Ching Ming Festival—Northland trip
May	To be notified
June	Mid winter yum cha lunch
July	Tung Jung Association 90th anniversary celebrations
August	Tung Jung Association AGM
September	Moon Festival dinner
October	Chung Yeung Festival
November	To be notified
December	Senior members yum cha lunch and visit

Register your name with the Association if you wish to be kept informed regarding these events.

Email: [tungjungassociation@gmail.com](mailto:tungjungassociation@gmail.com)

# 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 Thursday 3 December 2015

at 12.00 noon

Cost per person \$15.00

RSVP 1 December Elaine Chang 3889135

Peter Wong 3885828

# 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

2015 年十二月三日星期四

每位費用 \$15.00

在 2015 年十二月一日之前請賜覆：

# 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 14 February 2016**

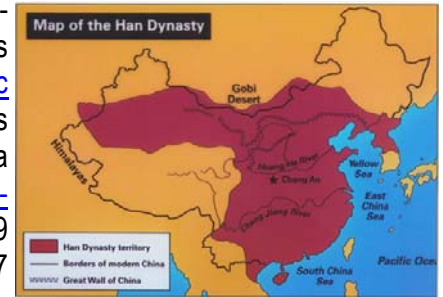
**at 6.30 pm**

**\$35 per person**

猴

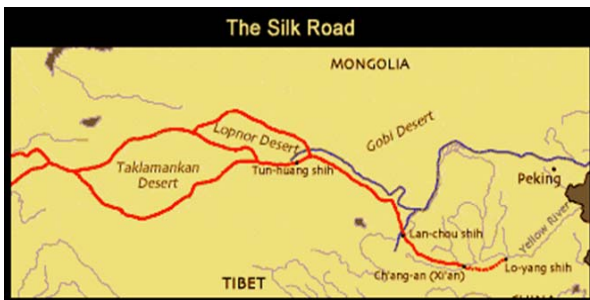
# The Dynasties of China.....

The Western Han Dynasty 西漢朝 between 206 BC – 220 AD was the second [imperial dynasty of China](#). Spanning over four centuries, the Han period is considered a [golden age](#) in Chinese history. To this day, China's [majority ethnic group](#) refers to itself as the "Han people" and the Chinese script is referred to as "[Han characters](#)". The Han dynasty was an [age of economic prosperity](#) and saw a significant growth of the [money economy](#) first established during the [Zhou dynasty](#) (c.1050–256 BC). [The coinage](#) issued by the central government [mint](#) in 119 BC remained the standard coinage of China until the [Tang dynasty](#) (618–907 AD). [Science and technology during the Han period](#) saw significant advances, including [papermaking](#), the nautical steering [rudder](#), the use of [negative numbers](#) in [mathematics](#), the [raised-relief map](#), the [hydraulic-powered armillary sphere](#) for [astronomy](#), and a [seismometer](#) employing an [inverted pendulum](#). Liu Bang established the imperial capital in the [city](#) of Chang'an, located 3 km northwest of modern Xi'an, which was chosen due to its strategic importance: it not only had a central position (all major roads converged in Chang'an), but it would also become the eastern end of the [Silk Road](#) which was deemed to be the major economic achievement of the dynasty. Emperor Wu took the initiative to set out on diplomatic missions to various rulers in Central Asia. This led to the exploration of [trade](#) routes that linked Xi'an to the [Levant](#) coast on the [Mediterranean](#) and opened up new roads for merchants. This increased the trade and economic prosperity of the empire and also led to a constant cultural exchange between several cultures.



A *wushu* (五銖) coin issued during the reign of [Emperor Wu](#) 25.5 mm in diameter

The [Silk Road](#) 絲綢之路 trade caused cultural changes. The Silk Road trade route went through territories where Buddhism was a main religion. A type of [Buddhism](#) was already believed by a portion of the population centuries earlier at the end of the Warring States Period of the Zhou Dynasty centuries earlier.



The Han Dynasty of China was regularly harassed by the nomadic tribes on their northern and western borders. In 138 BC Emperor Wu sent his emissary Zhang Qian to the west to negotiate with the Yuezhi people for help in defeating these nomadic tribes. Zhang Qian's expedition led him into contact with many different cultures

and civilizations in central Asia and, among them, the Dayuan who had mighty horses, Zhang Qian reported back to Wu, and these could be employed effectively against the marauding tribes. There were already horses in China but the Chinese admired the western horse for its size and speed. With the western horse of the Dayuan, the Han Dynasty defeated the nomadic tribes This success inspired the Emperor Wu to speculate on what else might be gained through trade with the west and the Silk Road was opened in 130 BC.

## Xin Dynasty 新朝 (9–23 AD)

Wang Man was a government official and a member of a powerful family who took control of the empire by usurping the throne and proclaiming the beginning of a new dynasty called Xin 新, or "new", in 9 AD. He took advantage of the fact that since the time Emperor Wu died in 87 BC, the Han Dynasty had been immersed in various political and social conflicts. He claimed he had the Mandate of Heaven, ruled the Xin Dynasty, and then he was killed. He tried to implement far-reaching policies. Wang Mang tried to change the society by abolishing slavery, redistributing the land, and issuing new currency. His reforms seem strikingly modern. But there were natural disasters, and peasants revolted against him. After he was killed in 23 AD, the city of Luoyang in the east became the new capital. In this way, the Eastern Han era began.

## Eastern Han 東漢

The Eastern Han, also known as the Later Han, formally began on 5 August 25 AD, when Liu Xiu became [Emperor Guangwu of Han](#) after a widespread rebellion. The Han reign in Chang'an is usually referred to as Western Han or Former Han, while the period in Luoyang is normally called Eastern Han or Later. A warlord named Dong Zhou seized control of the imperial capital in 190 AD and placed a child, Liu Xie, as the new ruler. Liu Xie was also a member of the Han family, but real power was in the hands of Dong Zhou. Dong Zhou killed all the eunuchs and burned Luoyang to the ground. Battle after battle weakened the imperial order until Liu Xie finally abdicated in 220 CE, the last year of the

## The Dynasties of China contd.....

control of the imperial capital in 190 AD and placed a child, Liu Xie, as the new ruler. Liu Xie was also a member of the Han family, but real power was in the hands of Dong Zhou. Dong Zhou killed all the eunuchs and burned Luoyang to the ground. Battle after battle weakened the imperial order until Liu Xie finally abdicated in 220 CE, the last year of the Han period. Wars between warlords and states continued and China would have to wait around 350 years to be unified again. The end of the Han Dynasty came after years of rebellions and conflict within the dynasty and initiated an age of conflict between [three states](#) or kingdoms: [Cao Wei](#), (曹魏), [Eastern Wu](#) (東吳), and [Shu Han](#). (蜀漢), There were 31 Emperors who reigned during the Han Dynasty.



A pair of Eastern-Han iron [scissors](#)

The Han era, both Western Han and Eastern Han, is known as one of the two greatest eras of scientific and technological advances in the region.

In 1983, an ancient mathematical book was found that gives an idea of the state of mathematical knowledge of the Western Han Dynastic era.

This text was written on bamboo and was found in a tomb. The text dates to about 200 BC. It is called the *Suan Shu Shu* (算數書, *Computation and Numbers Book*). It shows how to solve arithmetic problems that officials or people doing business face.

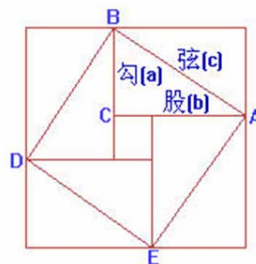
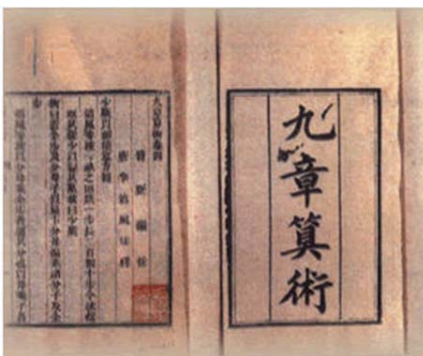
A more advanced book called the *Jiuzhang Suanshu* (*Nine Chapter Computation Book*) is thought to have been written later. The book features basic algebra such as finding cube roots and square roots. Negative numbers are also used.

Another mathematical text compiled during the Han era was *The Arithmetical Classic of the Gnomon and the Circular Paths of Heaven* (*Zhoubi Suan Jing*) about astronomical problems.

It is said the text has a mathematical proof for the "Gougu Theorem" (勾股定理;  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ) that is known as the Pythagorean Theorem in the West. A method of determining the distance of the sun from the earth by using a right angled triangle is described. This theorem's first mathematical proof is documented in the Chinese text Zhou Pei Suan Ching (周髀算经), named after the first person who proved it. In western countries it is known as Pythagoras Theorem.



Western-Han painted ceramic jar decorated with raised [reliefs](#) of [dragons](#), [phoenixes](#), and [taotie](#)



Zhou Pei Suan Ching

## Meeting of Wellington Chinese organisations and Chinese Embassy.....

A meeting involving the Chinese organisations in Wellington and the Chinese Embassy was held over dinner at the Grand Century restaurant in October. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Xu Chunman to introduce the new counsellor Mr. Qu Guangzhou to the organisations.

Back row (L to R) Rev. Henry Yap, Keith Chin, Counsellor Xu, Chunman Tom Kong, Stephen Wang, Luis Pang, Maggie Zhou  
 Front row (L to R) Linda Zhang, Kevin Zeng, Counsellor Qu Guangzhou, Gordon Wu, Gao Hejun  
 Absent: Charlie Ding, Steven Young.



## PROPOSED TRIP TO NORTHLAND .....

Many of you are aware of the sinking of the *SS Ventnor* off the coast near Hokianga in 1902, which contained the remains of 499 Chinese of which 11 were of Tung Jung origin. The ship was on its way to China for the purpose of returning the remains to their homeland. Many of them are still in the bows of the ship but some were washed ashore. It was only in the last decade that the Chinese in New Zealand became aware that the local iwis of Te Roroa and Te Rarawa collected, buried and cared for those remains.



Since then there have been several visits to the area to erect a memorial plaque and to express the gratitude for the acts of kindness of the local iwi. Another visit is proposed for the weekend of 8-10 April 2016. It is hoped that Ministers of the Crown will be in attendance to officially open what is to be known as the Chinese Historic Ventnor Trail. The Tung Jung Association has never been officially represented on previous visits so it is proposed arrange for members to accompany other groups to the site.

Details are yet to be finalised. Registrations of interest are required so that we can forward numbers to the organisers for costing/ accommodation purposes.

For inquiries:

Please phone Robert Ting on 04 478 6253 or 021 488023 by 31 January 2016.



A section of the Great Wall of China that is decaying and overgrown with vegetation, located near Xiang Shui Hu village, 80km northwest of Beijing. Photo: REUTERS

## Nature and theft slowly diminishing Great Wall

### CHINA

UP TO a third of the Great Wall of China has disappeared, thanks not to the depredations of Mongol hordes but the greater threat of souvenir hunters and the march of time.

According to a report, the combination of erosion, and the sale of bricks and theft to build houses, has contributed to its decay.

The report by the Great Wall Society found that plants growing on the wall had also weakened the mortar holding parts of it together.

The wall is traditionally dated to the unification of China under the first Qin emperor in the third century BC.

Since then, it has been rebuilt and extended, despite signally failing in its prime purpose of keeping the Mongols and other nomadic warriors out of China.

Altogether, there are about 20,000 kilometres of "Great Wall", although what most tourists see is

the wall rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty in the 15th century, which was originally about 6500km to 8000km long, stretching from Jiayuguan in the Gobi Desert to Shanhaiguan on the coast east of Beijing. Of that, about 1900km have disappeared.

The report found that slabs engraved with Chinese characters could be sold for 30 yuan (NZ\$7), while some villages had used whole sections to build their houses.

"Even though some of the walls are built of bricks and stones, they cannot withstand the perennial exposure to wind and rain," Dong Yao-hui, a vice-president of the society, told the *Beijing Times*.

"Many towers are becoming increasingly shaky and may collapse in a single rainstorm in summer."

Tougher rules have been put in place in recent years to protect the wall, an important draw for tourists, but they are often not followed or enforced.

Telegraph Group

## Obituary.....

### Pearl Wong She - Pindi village 平地村

11 November 1918 – 15 November 2015

As this issue goes to press, we learned that Pearl Wong She, wife of the late Peter Wong She of Gwa Leng village 瓜嶺村, had passed away at the Cashmere Home in Johnsonville. Our thoughts go her son Paul and wife Vivienne and their daughters Chelsea and Natasha. Her obituary will be published in the next issue.



## Asparagus season.....

The National Cancer Institute's *The Glutathione Report* names asparagus as the one food that tested highest in glutathione (GSH) — a phyto-chemical that's an antioxidant with cancer-fighting properties. Alternative health experts rate glutathione as one of the most valuable antioxidants. Your body makes its own glutathione, but less every year as you age, and it's not easy to find it in the form of food. Researchers in Nanjing, China, in 2009, identified a compound called *Asparanin A* in asparagus — and also discovered it arrests the growth of liver cancer cells and may even cause the death of those cells.



## A Touching Story.....

Many of us older members who used to attend the functions at the old Tung Jung premises in Frederick Street, will recall seeing an old blind man sitting in a corner downstairs. Many wondered who he was and where he came from. This is a true and moving story that will pull your heartstrings.....

### 飲水思源

by Rosemary Jones

The above Chinese proverb 飲水思源 translated to “*when one drinks water, one must not forget its source*”. This has been one of our many Chinese traditional teachings and practicing virtues.

In 2001- 2006, I was the National Chinese Secretary, then the National English Secretary of NZCA. During our annual conference in June 2002, Mr. Ron Hoy Fong, the then President of the Auckland branch, who had just returned from Hong Kong for his business, handed me a brown envelope which was given to him by a young business associate in HK called Melissa Wong. Ron had asked me to read the Chinese contents inside, and to see if I could offer some help for the person who wrote these letters and his family members.

When I got home that night, I opened this brown envelope, which contained a few old black and white photographs of a blind man, a headstone of his grave, and a photograph of a Chinese lady holding a baby; plus a Chinese letter written in beautiful handwriting by a gentleman called Mr Wong Wai Kee 黃懷基, who had been trying desperately for many years to locate his grand-father's grave site, so that he could pay homage to him. After reading this Chinese letter, I was so moved by his life story that I leapt into action, using the headstone photograph, in search for the grave site!

This is Mr Wong Wai Kee's Chinese letter in English :-

#### To Whom It May Concern

My name is **Wong Wai Kee 黃懷基**, and my grand-father is **Mr Wong Wing Hong 黃永康**. Our home village is Gua Ling 瓜嶺村, Jung Shing County 增城. My grand-father left our village Gua Ling in the 1930's with the hope of trying to make a better living in far-away NZ. But unfortunately not long after he arrived in NZ, he lost his sight in both eyes and went blind, therefore he was unable to work. At the same time he was also advancing in age and had to be admitted to an old people's rest home. In August 1962 he passed away at the age of 79. He was buried somewhere in the local cemetery.

In May 1962, (3 months before my grand-father's passing), I took refuge from China to Hong Kong illegally, and as an illegal immigrant, my life and my future were most uncertain. Because I was smuggled to HK illegally, I could not get any legal documents like passport or identity card, which would enable me to come to NZ to make arrangements for my grand-father's funeral. Also during this period, I was fully occupied trying to make a living in Hong Kong which contributed to my inability to come to NZ to pay homage to my grand-father's grave – this has been my greatest regret in life. Until now, which has been over 40 years, I am also at the senior age of 63, I desperately wish to be able to come to NZ to fulfil this life-long wish. As I am a total stranger to NZ, I am at a complete loss as how to go about in this search for my grand-father's grave.

From my vague memory, I would like to briefly describe some of my life experiences, and to explain why I so desperately want to make this search. I am hoping that whoever reads this letter can offer me some information to locate the grave, and is prepared to put out a friendly hand in helping me with this search.

Below is a simplified illustration of our family tree:

#### Wong Wing Hong 黃永康- deceased in August 1962 NZ

- |   |   |                             |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. dautr – Wong Lai Har 黃麗霞 (decd)      | 2. Son – Wong CS 黃松森- (decd)                | 3. dautr - Wong Lai Kum 黃麗金 |
| son-in-law – <b>Chan</b> Y L 陳潤齡 (decd) | dautr-in-law Ho 何順然 (decd)                  | Son-in-law - Xu Tao 徐濤      |
| grand-dautr – Chan M L (decd)           | grd-son – <b>Wong Wai Kee (me)</b> 黃懷基      |                             |
| grand-dautr – Chan D L (decd)           | grd-dau-in-law – Tang Kwai Kan - 鄧桂勤        |                             |
| grand-son – <b>Henry Chan</b> 陳興利       | great-grand dautr – <b>Melissa Wong</b> 黃向欣 |                             |
|   | great-grand-son – Wong Huen Wing 黃向榮        |                             |



Wong Wing Hong

## A Touching Story contd.....

My parents were married in the 1930's, my mother (Ho Shun Yin 何順然) came from Guangzhou, and my parents resided in Guangzhou after their marriage. In about 1938, the Japanese invaded China. In an effort to avoid the horrors of war, my parents tried to escape to Guangxi province. But unfortunately, while they were on this escape journey, my father got killed by the Japanese bombing, and my mother at this stage was pregnant with me. Not long after my father's tragic death, I was born in the midst of this horrific war with devastations and confusion all around us, because of these horrific circumstances, my mother could not even remember the exact date of my birth, she could only remember it was in 1939. Calculating from this date, I should be about 63 years old. After many struggles and hardship, my mother eventually managed to survive the wars and took me back to our village in Jung Shing.....this is only a very brief and summarized version of this period of my mother's survival.

To date, I am still unsure about my grand-father Wong Wing Hong's details re his departure for NZ, whether it was before or after I was born. I had spent my childhood in our Gua Ling village in Jung Shing County. During this period, China was experiencing war with the Japanese as well as with its own civil war between the KMT and the Communist. Eventually, the Communist won the war, and my mother took me to Guangzhou for schooling. I clearly remember, during my childhood, and every so often, my grand-father would send us some money via a friend Mr Wong Wing On 黃永安, or via a HK import and export firm called "Kwong Yee Loong 廣義隆金山庄". Usually it was about £3 to £4. Even though this amount was not huge, but at that time, under our circumstances, this amount was our main life line! One needs to remember that at this time, my grand-father was blind and was unable to work, he himself was also living in an old people's rest home without any income, therefore, these amounts would have been coming from his own little bit of savings! This financial assistance from my grand-father has made an indelible imprint on my mind ever since.

As far as the firm "Kwong Yee Loong" is concerned, I am unsure whether it is still in existence in HK, but I can still remember a few names that were connected with this firm. These people also came from our village, and their children were my primary school mates. They were:

Mr Wong Wing On 黃永安 – he worked in Kwong Yee Loong. Nick name "Fat Man 肥佬". He had a few children, among them were Tak Cheong 德祥 and Tak Kai 德佳. They were my primary school mates.

Mr Wong Mo Ng 黃慕午 – also from our village. He was the primary school headmaster. He had a daughter called Wong Dor Yin 黃朵艷, also attended the same primary school.

Mr Wong Mo Guan 黃慕均 – he was the younger brother of Wong Mo Ng. I heard that he had immigrated to Australia from HK.

About from 1958 to 1961, I had finished my secondary school education in Guangzhou. During this period, China continued to experience one disaster after another – political turmoil, floods, famine, starvation..... people were dying everywhere..... these tragic situations are hard to put down to pen and paper. The only way I can describe these circumstances is just "hell on earth"!

On the top of these disasters above, I unfortunately got sick with high fever, there was no way I could bring down my body temperature, the doctor told me I had pneumonia. At this tumultuous time in China, medication was very scarce and unobtainable, so consequently I had lost my hearing! To date, I have to depend on my hearing aid in order to communicate.



The lady with the baby

During this time, it was blatantly clear to everyone that there was no future in China. Staying in China at this time would be just waiting for death! I was 23 years old and I was desperate to seek a medical cure for my hearing. So in May 1962 I decided to smuggle to HK. Before I could settle down in HK, I had received the sad news of my grand-father's death. This sad message was sent to me by a lady called "Ms Chung Sau Yin 鍾寿延" (lady in the photo). I had never met or communicated with her before, but in this letter she told me to call her "Auntie". Another gentleman called Wong Yu Chiu 黃汝超 also came to HK to meet me, he told me to call him "Uncle". Whether these two people were a married couple or not, I am a bit unsure, but judging from the way they had asked me to address them, I would guess they were. But this incident occurred 40 years ago, and to date, I am also unsure whether they are still alive.

## A Touching Story contd.....

The last contact address I was given was as follows:

Wong Chong & Co. – 131, Hataitai Rd, Wellington, NZ.

Wong Chong & Co. – 66, Courtenay Place, Wellington, NZ.

The above is only a very brief description of my life history. I would be most grateful if there is someone who is kind enough to help me in the search for my grand-father's grave site, which will enable me to fulfil my life-long wish to pay homage to my most respected and beloved grand-father.

Signed : Wong Wai Kee 黃懷基 - May 2002

After several enquiries with the various cemeteries and with some members of the Chinese community organizations, I am pleased to say that I had managed to locate Mr Wong Wing Hong's grave site. In October 2002, I made a trip to HK and I met up with the Wong family, and delivered them the good news re the location of the grave site.

In March 2003 Mr & Mrs Wong Wai Kee, with their son Heun Wing 向榮 came over to NZ and they visited the grave site. So Mr Wong Wai Kee had successfully fulfilled his lifelong wish of paying homage to his most beloved grand-father, and thus living our Chinese proverb of 飲水思源.

As indicated in the family tree above, Henry Chan was a cousin of Mr Wong Wai Kee, but Henry had left NZ for Australia many years ago and had lost contact with his family ever since. One day Mr Wong Wai Kee's son Heun Wing 向榮 was working in Australia, and by sheer accident, had met up with Henry, so they had discovered the missing link !

Gordon Wu, President of the Tung Jung Assn recalls : "Wong Wing Hong lived in the Tung Jung building in Frederick Street for many years. The Assn took pity on him and allowed him to have a bed in a corner of the downstairs room and to have the use of the premises. He was a short man with short-cropped grey hair, and every time someone talked to him, he would look in the direction of the voice and waved his hand and his walking stick. I remembered him vividly as he was totally blind."

Mr Wong Wing Hong , born at Canton, arrived in NZ at aged 20 aboard the Waikare. He had to pay £100 in Poll Tax plus finger prints. His certificate was issued in Wellington on 30 August 1906.— research by Peter Chik.

Rosemary Jones 15 November 2015

On researching this story, it can be told that Wong Wing Hong from Gwa Leng had stayed in a shack at the market gardens in Mangere owned by Wah Jang's, when he was already blind. The "lady with the baby" in the photo is Mrs. William Chong, whose husband, also from Gwa Leng, owned Wong Chong & Co in Courtenay Place. On a visit to Mangere to visit cousins at Wah Jang's market garden, the Chongs noticed Wong Wing Hong's plight and took pity on him and they arranged for him to stay at the Tung Jung Association's building in Frederick Street, in Wellington, so they could keep an eye on him. It was Mrs. Chong who notified Wong Wai Kee about his grandfather's passing. Mrs.Chong was Roy

Chong's mother. Wong Wing Hong's funeral was paid for by the Tung Jung Association and the tombstone was maintained by the Chong family. Mrs. Chong's son Alex, painted the red lettering on the tombstone. Unfortunately, the tombstone is now in disrepair as the Chong's have now gone and son Alex lives in Brisbane. Wong Wing Hong's grave is located in the old part of Karori Cemetery where the Tung Jung Association had bought 50 plots for its members.

Wong Yu Chiu 黃汝超 as mentioned in the letter would be William Chong 黃汝就. Henry Chan's mother was one of Wong Wing Hong's daughters.



This photo taken in 2003 shows the family in NZ with Henry Chan and Rosemary Jones

Editor.

## Plenty of feathers but dinosaur earthbound.....

Paleontologists working in China have found a new dinosaur with one of the most complex, well preserved set of wings ever seen on a specimen of its size.

In a study published in the journal *Scientific Reports*, the researchers describe *Zhenyuanlong suni*, a cousin of the famed velociraptor that lived around 125 million years ago.

The new species is part of the group – known informally as raptors – that would precede birds, the only dinosaurs remaining on Earth today. Many smaller species in the group have been found with long forelimbs and feathered wings, indicating that they might have flown, but bigger species in the group tend to have shorter forelimbs not well suited for flight and palaeontologists had never found feathers on one of those big boned raptors – until now.

*Zhenyuanlong suni* probably didn't fly, according to researchers' analysis of its fossilised remains. Its arm structure couldn't have supported its 1.5 metre long body with the muscle powered flight that birds use today, though that doesn't make the fossilised remnants of intricate feathers less exciting. It indicates that other members of the raptor family could have had feathers too – even the ones not suited for flight.

"This new dinosaur is one of the closest cousins of velociraptor, but it looks just like a bird", study co-author Steve Brusatte of the University of Edinburgh's School of GeoSciences said in a statement. "It's a dinosaur with huge wings made up of quill pen feathers, just like an eagle or vulture. The movies have it wrong – this is what velociraptor would have looked like too".

The debate over how many dinosaurs had feathers is on-going. WE know that birds had a common dinosaur ancestor with feathers, and scientists have found some fossils that take us up pretty close to where feathers might have first evolved, but they are still aren't sure when feathers first emerged in dinosaurs, or for what purpose. If they first evolved for warmth or decoration and later adapted for bird ancestors to fly, it's possible that most dinosaurs had feathers, albeit simple quill like ones.

*Zhenyuanlong suni* didn't have wings well-suited for flight but it did have feathers one would need to get off the ground. Because of this, it is suspected that *Zhenyuanlong suni* came after a flying ancestor, losing the capability of muscled powered flight but retaining the relaxed plumage.



Zhenyuanlong suni is a cousin of the famed velociraptor that lived around 125 million years ago. Image: MIT/CC



The preserved skeleton of the new short-armed and winged feathered dinosaur Zhenyuanlong suni from the early Cretaceous period.

Washington Post

## Chung Yeung .....

This year, our observance of Chung Yeung was on the 25 October, which also happened to be Labour Day weekend – a holiday weekend for most people.

It was a beautiful sunny warm Spring day and to those who attended, found the atmosphere at Karori Cemetery very tranquil and serene. As it was a public holiday, we waited for members to turn up but after waiting for half an hour, we decided to commence proceedings. After paying our respects to our ancestors and offering them the food that we brought, those attending sat down and had a leisurely lunch and chatted.

The numbers attending was disappointing as it was a very fine day but being a public holiday, we had to make the most of it.





*The Committee wishes all members  
and friends a very joyous Christmas  
and a bright healthy 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

### Membership to 31 March 2016

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

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

Family senior (over 70) 長輩 .....

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

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

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

Address 地址 .....

Phone 電話..... Fax 傳真.....

Email address.....

**Please ensure all details are filled in to update our database.**

**Fill in with Chinese characters wherever possible.**

Please send Membership fees to: **The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Incorporated**

**P.O. Box 9058, Wellington**

Tick appropriate box:

**Family**  
**\$30**

**Partners**  
**\$20**

**Single**  
**\$15**

**Seniors over 70**  
**Free (honorary membership)**

( if different from above address)

Senior's address.....

Phone number.....

Email address.....

Donations: membership and donations are tax deductible.

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

Signature .....

Date.....

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