

果

guǒ
fruit

果断	guǒ duàn	resolute; decisive
果酱	guǒ jiàng	jam
果皮	guǒ pí	skin of fruit
果品	guǒ pǐn	fruit
果肉	guǒ ròu	flesh of fruit
果实	guǒ shí	fruit; gain
果树	guǒ shù	fruit tree

果：“果”字最早描绘的是一棵结满果实的树（𣎵）。随着树的茁壮成长，它结出了更多的果实（𣎵），但这些均不如今天的“果”字好辨认。长熟的果子到哪里去了呢？也许“树高千尺，叶落归根”这句俗语会给我们一些启示。

The earliest form was a stylised tree sporting a showy display of fruit: 𣎵. As it grew mighty, it boasted of more fruit: 𣎵 but these are not easily discernible in the modern form: 果. The proverb provides a clue to the missing fruit: “Though a tree grows to a thousand feet, its fruits will fall to earth again.”

1	𠃉	冂	𠃉	日	旦	𠃉	果	果											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												

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 Winter 2015 issue

The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2014—2015

President	Gordon Wu	388 3560	Membership	Alex Chang	499 8032
Vice President	Peter Wong	388 5828	Property	Kaye Wong	388 8060
Secretaries-				Joe Chang	388 9135
English	Sam Kwok	027 8110551	Newsletter	Willie Wong	386 3099
Chinese	Kevin Zeng	021 669628			
Treasurer	Robert Ting	478 6253	Website	Gordon Wu	388 3560
Assistant treasurer	Virginia Ng	232 9971		Peter Moon	389 8819
Social	Peter Wong	388 5828	Public relations	Gordon Wu	388 3560
	Elaine Chang	388 9135		Peter Moon	389 8819
	Andrina Chang	499 8032		Gordon Wu	388 3560
	Valerie Ting	565 4421			

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

President's report.....

With winter here now and the weather getting colder, you can sit back and relax in a warm room to read this newsletter. In this issue, we have some more member's stories and articles of interest. We also begin a series of articles of the Chinese dynasties. I hope you will find them interesting and give you some idea of Chinese history.

On Ching Ming, it was refreshing to see the biggest congregation of members assembling at the Tung Jung memorial at Karori Cemetery to pay homage to their ancestors in the traditional Chinese custom. This year also happens to be the 50th anniversary of the Tung Jung memorial which was opened on Ching Ming 1965. Ching Ming always falls on 4th or 5th April each year.

At a recent committee meeting, a motion was put forth to form a sub group of the Association to be called "Friends of the Tung Jung Association". This group will consist of people outside the criteria of being a Tung Jung member but who are interested in our activities. These people may join the Tung Jung activities and functions but will have no voting or naming rights. It was formed to get more members and new ideas into the Association and hopefully, more younger Tung Jung members to carry on the Tung Jung name.

A tai chi class has started in the Tung Jung rooms and though anyone can go, Tung Jung members will have preference, as only a certain number of people can held in the rooms. The classes are free. The rooms are available free to any member to use for community purposes but a negotiated charge will be made for other purposes

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held on 16th August 2015 in our rooms, followed by a Special General Meeting (SGM) on the future of the Tung Jung building. If you are concerned about the future of the Association, you are urged to attend both these meetings.

The Chinese Embassy has donated to the Association, two large collapsible red cloth lanterns through the New Zealand Chinese Association. These lanterns will be kept in the Association rooms and may be lent to members for decoration use.

I attended a recital by the New Chinese Friendship Association recently and I was amazed by the wealth of talent in their membership. They certainly put our "old" associations to shame!

The Association is again having a Winter Yum Cha lunch for members and friends. This is proving popular since we started it a couple of years ago as something to do during the quiet cold winter months. If you wish to attend, please see the notice elsewhere in this newsletter.

When the "Ventnor" was foundered off the Hokianga coastline, there were some Jungsen men's coffins on board. The Association is therefore involved in the "Ventnor" issue and I will be representing the Association in negotiations with the Government in the repatriation of the artefacts recovered from the "Ventnor". There will be a formal ceremony at Te Papa to recognise this event in New Zealand history in July of this year.

The collection of material for the forthcoming book on the history of Chinese Fruit Shops in New Zealand is progressing but there is still a lot to do. The majority of fruit shops in the Wellington/Lower Hutt area are owned by Jungsen people. The Association has been asked to collect stories from the past and present owners of fruit shops in the Wellington region. If you know of anyone who has not been interviewed please contact me and I will get their story. We do not like to miss anyone out as this is now history.

In the past couple of months, I have been asked to find the ancestors of certain people. Our Association is here to help others, whether they be of Jungsen ancestry or otherwise. I am happy to inform you that two families have been reunited through the Association's efforts—one Jungsen family and a Poon Yue family. It is very satisfying to be able to help in re-uniting families who have lost touch with each other over the years.

Please do not forget to attend the AGM and SGM. The future of the Association is in your hands!

Gordon Wu—June 2015

會長報告

隨著冬天的臨近，天氣越來越冷了。希望大家都能夠在溫暖的家裡讀著這期會刊，我們在這一期中將與大家分享更多的會員故事和趣味文章，同時，我們將開始刊登中國朝代系列故事，希望大家能夠喜歡，並通過這些文章對中國的歷史有所瞭解。

今年清明節，我們在位於 Karori 公墓的東增會館紀念堂舉辦了大型的祭拜活動，為會員提供一個機會在中國的傳統節日祭拜自己的祖先。今年恰好是東增會館紀念館開放50周年，紀念館于1965年正式開放。清明節通常是每年的4月4日或5日。

最近的委員會會議中，我們決定組建「東增友好協會」作為東增會館的分支團體。該團體主要是把那些對我們的活動十分感興趣但卻無法成為東增會員的朋友團結起來，他們可以參加我們東增會館的活動，但沒有投票和提名權。團體成立的主要目的是為了團結更多的朋友和引入新的想法，吸引更多的年輕朋友加入東增會館。

我們在東增活動室開展了太極課堂，歡迎任何人參加。當然，東增會館的會員具有優先權，因為空間有限，只能容納固定數量的參與者。上課是免費的，如果會員要用教室進行社區目的的活動，則教室是免費提供的，但如果是其他目的可能要進行收費。

今年的東增會館年會 AGM 將于 2015 年 8 月 16 日舉行，接下來還將在我們的東增會館舉行東增年度特別會議 SGM。如果你關心我們會館的未來，歡迎你來參加我們的兩個大會。

中國駐紐西蘭使館通過紐西蘭 - 中國協會向會館捐贈了 2 只大型的可拆卸紅布燈籠。燈籠將由會館保存，可以借給會員作為裝飾用途。

我最近參加了由新中友好協會舉辦的朗誦會，我被他們的才華深深吸引，他們確實讓我們這些「老輩」的協會感到讚歎。

東增會館再次開啟了冬季飲茶午餐會活動，歡迎會員和朋友們加入。這項活動我們已經堅持了許多年，讓我們在這樣的冬季裡能夠有更多的能量。願意參加的朋友可以在本期刊找到具體的通知和參與方式。

Ventnor 號船隻在 Hokianga 海岸線一代沉沒，上面載有東增人的棺材，我們因此參與到了 Ventnor 號的事件處理中，我將代表東增會館與政府，在沉船物品修復後歸還事務上進行溝通。今年7月，將在Te Papa博物館舉行該紐西蘭歷史事件的正式紀念儀式。

紐西蘭中國水果店歷史故事書籍的收集工作目前正在進行，但仍然有許多工作要做。威靈頓、下哈特地區大多數的中國水果店是由東增人運營的，所以東增會館將負責威靈頓地區過去與現在的水果店故事收集整理工作。如果你認識的開水果店的朋友還沒有被採訪到，請與我們取得聯繫，我們不想錯過任何一個故事，希望所有的故事都被記錄。

在過去的幾個月中，我們一直在說明有需要的人們尋找祖先。我非常高興，通過會館的努力，目前已經有一個東增家庭和一個Poon Yue家庭因此團聚。能夠說明失聯多年的家庭重聚，這是一件非常令人欣慰和開心的事情。

最後，再次歡迎大家積極參加會館的 AGM 和 SGM 大會，未來掌握在你手中！

吳道揚

2015 年 6 月

See this newsletter in colour at www.tungjung.org.nz/newsletters

Meeting with Chinese Ambassador.....

An invitation was received by the president from Mr. Xu Chunman of the Chinese Embassy, to attend a meeting with the Chinese Ambassador at his residence in Lower Hutt on Thursday 12 March at 5.30 pm.

On arrival, there were 20 attendees, all leaders of the local Chinese communities, among them the Tung Jung Association, Poon Far Association and the Seyip Association.

The purpose of the meeting, which was informal and over dinner with the Ambassador and his wife, Madame Yang, was to see how the Embassy can help to improve China – New Zealand relationships with the local communities.

Each leader was given the opportunity to say a few words on how the Embassy can help their organisation.

When it came to my turn, I mentioned the fact that the three counties organisations were of Cantonese origin and do not understand Mandarin and that we feel left out when the Embassy has dealings with the communities as it is always in Mandarin and we could not understand. I requested better dialogue from the Embassy with the Cantonese speaking community. I also mentioned the fact that the “old” Chinese community’s descendants, being mainly Cantonese and born in New Zealand, were losing their native dialect and the majority do not know how to speak Cantonese let alone write it. How can the Embassy help in preserving the Cantonese language in New Zealand? The Ambassador pondered the question and said maybe they could send a Cantonese teacher from China here. I shall keep in contact with the Embassy on this issue.

Before the meeting, the attendees toured the residence and its magnificent grounds and we all sat down at a long table to talk at dinner. The dinner was a very sumptuous affair with about ten courses, with drinks and table settings. Each course came on a separate plate which was removed when finished. It really was fine dining!

I am hoping that the effort the Ambassador had put into this meeting will bear fruit to our organisations.



Chinese community leaders at Chinese Ambassador’s residence.

Friends of the Tung Jung Association.....

At a recent committee meeting, it was proposed to form a sub group of the Association called “Friends of the Tung Jung Association”. The object of this was that there are some people outside the Tung Jung Association’s membership criteria who are interested in our activities. By forming a sub-group, the Association is able to get fresh ideas to move forward and increase our activities and hopefully increase our membership of younger people.

Members of the sub-group will be able to participate in all of the Association’s activities but they will have no voting rights. The Tung Jung committee will have a final decision on any matter or activity that the group should propose. If you have friends who are interested in our activities, get them to contact the Secretary, Tung Jung Association, P.O. Box 9058, Wellington or email tungjungassociation@gmail.com and we will send them a membership form.

Obituary.....

Watson Kitt 呂威誠 Bak-shek village 白石村 22 May 1923 – 11 March 2015



Watson Kitt (*Lu Wei Sing*) was born 22 May 1923, in Manaia, Taranaki. His father was Louis Ting Kitt (*Lu Ting Git*), from Baak Shek, in Jung Seng. When his father Arrived in New Zealand, the authorities thought that Kitt was his surname so he left it at that. He was a devout Presbyterian who campaigned against opium and gambling, organised support for the Kuomintang and who was said to have gone to China to meet Sun Yat Sen. Watson's mother was Chun Poi Ha, known as Poy Ha Kitt, from Tup Gwong village, also in Jung Seng. Watson was a late surprise, with Jackson, the next youngest, twelve years old when Watson was born.

Watson's father had a fruit shop in Manaia, to where he had moved the family from Wellington after they returned from China 1917-1918.

His father died when Watson was 8, in April 1931, and 3 months later his mother was taken to Porirua Mental Hospital. Although she didn't die until 1958, she never returned home. Watson and Jackson were left alone as older sister, Nellie was in China. A relative from Christchurch, Alec Louis (*Lu Yik Song*), took Watson to Christchurch, where he lived 1931-32, and attended Christchurch Normal School, then went back to Manaia when Nellie returned to look after him. At Manaia District High School he enjoyed chemistry, and considered the general standard of maths was high as the farmers' families had to work out things like buttermilk ratios and crop yields and also played rugby and cricket. Between 1937 and 1939 he attended Hawera High School, achieving University Entrance in 1938.

When he was not yet 17 he went to Wellington, boarded with Mrs Gee Kai, a family friend, in Haitaitai, sharing a room with her step-son, Jimmy. He helped her in the fruit shop after work and on Saturdays. But eventually, when her shop was sold he had to move on. After some difficulties, (he found people reluctant to rent or offer full board to Chinese), he found a bed and breakfast in Mt Victoria. The NZ Chinese Association opened up a new hostel in Marion Street and he became one of the first inhabitants, along with Gordon Lowe (a good cook), Eric Chan and Albert Wong. When Gordon got his own place, Watson lived there too for a while but then through workmates came to live with some of them at Davis Street, Thorndon, greatly enjoying their company. Watson grew up speaking English at home. In Wellington he determinedly learnt Chinese from Rev. Timothy Mak and even when the classes stopped, he continued to go to his place for lessons. In return Watson helped him with his English. Rev. Mak came to be a bit of a mentor, a father-figure.

Watson left Manaia for the bright lights of Wellington in 1940, where he got a job at the government department of Internal Marketing Division, working in dairy products, mainly butter marketing. He was good at mental arithmetic and decimalised conversions.

In his second year of working, he studied at Victoria University of Wellington in the evenings after he finished work, graduating in 1948 with a BSc in chemistry and geology

By this time he worked for the Dominion Laboratory, later known as the Chemistry Division. To Watson, the DSIR was an amazing place, and a classless society.

It is reported that around 1945 he was working with Athol Rafter examining samples in a search for a commercial source of uranium in NZ, using a Geiger counter and chemical analysis with ion separation - they did this in co-operation with NZ Geological Survey.

From 1946 to 1953 he worked in the Paint Section of the DSIR, doing analysis of house paints used on State Houses – looking at lead and linseed-oil paints, checking that the paint hadn't been adulterated or thinned too much.

From 1953 to 1981 he was with the Rocks and Mineral Section, later called the Geochemistry Section – analysing minerals such as gold, silver and quartz. In 1955 he analysed uranium and thorium samples. He did a lot of work on limestone and iron sands, and also other inorganic material, such as fertilisers

The New Zealand Geochemical and Mineralogical Society (NZGeMS) credits him as part of an expanding high pressure and temperature experimental group in Lower Hutt in the late 1950s, which began to gather information on gas and carbonate solubility, acid and base dissociation constants, thermodynamic data on salt solutions; also on hydrothermal mineral stabilities. The stability of dissolved sulphur species at high temperatures was determined and also the solubility of metal sulphides and of gold in chloride/sulphide solutions.

Continue next page.....

Obituary.....contd

Watson was named as part of a reliable analytical team whose results one could believe in.

In 1982-3 his unit was being wound up but he turned to forensic work - mainly arson cases, and things such as looking at glass in suspects' clothes, but also food and water contamination. They wanted him to continue there, but in those days, people were compulsorily retired at 60, and so he was cut off, and couldn't even use the library after that. But even so he kept his interest in the field and in the world around him, even having opinions on the concrete used in buildings that failed in the Christchurch earthquakes.

When Watson boarded in Hataitai, he befriended Sam Shum who married Jean Young and Watson then got to know Jean's sister Lily. She impressed him as being very capable and social, though was often sick. Although they were in love, they had no money and so delayed marrying. Their wedding in 1957 was not fancy, a weekday ceremony at the Registry office followed by lunch at the Royal Hotel. It was Lily who paid for their honeymoon in Rotorua, but they were able to put a deposit on a house in Ava (Petone). There, they were better located when DSIR moved to Gracefield.

Unfortunately Lily was not able to have any children herself, but in 1963, they were able to adopt one of 50 Hong Kong orphans brought to NZ by the National Council of Churches. Their first daughter Beverley was by then a year old. A year later, they were offered Jenni. He felt happy that his family was complete.

Watson had to retire in 1983 (by law) and enjoyed his hobbies of gardening and reading.

Lily died in 1996, just before her 70th birthday. Since then Watson began having his own health issues, such as the heart valve replacement in 1998, from which he was not expected to recover. He pulled through and went on to successfully live independently until very recently. His memory and mind were sharp to the end.

Watson's funeral was at Cornwall Manor, in Lower Hutt on 18 March 2015. He is survived by his daughters, Beverley, Jenni and their families.

Beverley Davies and Lynette Shum

Graeme Wong - BNZ Chinese Business awards

The Association congratulates one of its members, Graeme Wong, being the winner of the BNZ Chinese Business Awards. Graeme is the son of the late Henry and Doris Wong from Gwa Liang village 瓜嶺村. He is an INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR BCA (HONS) BUS ADMIN, INFENZ (Fellow)

Graeme has an extensive background in stock broking, capital markets and investment and a highly regarded director with a broad range of governance experience.

He was founder and executive chairman of Southern Capital Limited which listed on the NZX Main Board and evolved into Hirequip New Zealand Limited. The business was sold to private equity interests in 2006.

Currently Southern Capital Partners operates as an investment banker and transacting for clients in China and New Zealand, which is where Graeme was involved in helping buy forestry assets for Chinese clients. Graeme was also previously on the Board of China Forestry Group NZ.

Previous directorships include:

New Zealand Farming Systems Uruguay Limited, Sealord Group Limited, Tasman Agriculture Limited, At Work Insurance Limited

Magnum Corporation Limited (owned Countdown and DB Breweries) Alternate director of Air New Zealand Limited

Graeme is currently a Director of:

Precinct Properties NZ Ltd, Aerograph Limited, Director and shareholder of Southern Capital Partners (NZ) Limited, Tourism Holdings Limited, one of NZ's leading tourism companies with campervan rental fleets in NZ, Australia, USA and operates the Waitomo Caves among other tourist attractions

Chairman of Harbour Asset Management Limited, a retail and wholesale investment funds manager

Member of the Trust Board of Samuel Marsden Collegiate School

Member of the Management Board of The Bible Society Development (New Zealand) Incorporated

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Bonsai demonstration 盆栽示範

We all tend to think that the art of bonsai is difficult and the lack of sufficient knowledge is a deterrent to pursue the art.

Not any more! A bonsai demonstration given by master bonsai artist, Keith Lowe, at the California Garden Centre in Miramar on Saturday 28 March, gave onlookers to see just how easy it is to make a bonsai tree. All you need is patience and an eye for beauty!

About 15 members and friends gathered around Keith's work bench at the garden centre to watch him demonstrate. A tangled mess of a 4 to 5 year old kowhai sapling was given to Keith to reduce it in size and to give it the appearance of a mature tree. With scissors and snips, Keith proceeded to drastically cut almost 90% of the branches and foliage off the plant (I won't let him cut my hair!) and with a running commentary of do's and don't's, transformed the ragged mess into an object of beauty. Those attending were all amazed to see just how easy it was and many decided to have a go at the art of bonsai. All left with a free potted house plant courtesy of Keith.



The tangled mess of a young kowhai tree before pruning



Interested members and friends



Gordon and Yvonne Wu with the final result



A display of Keith's creations

The dancing grannies..... The Chinese government is facing ridicule and losing after taking on an army of retired ladies who twirl and dance on city squares every day. Lines of women, dressed in a variety of clothing can be seen making their moves in step with a leader. The craze began in the 1990's when state owned industries laid off masses of women in their fifties. Today, tens of thousands fill the city squares every evening. This craze has caused conflict in many cases with some members of the public making rash decisions in trying to disperse the ladies. Some set dogs onto the dancers, some used plastic bags filled with excrement and other ways. The government tried to curb these dances and a wave of derision coursed through social, print and broadcast media, said that the government was ridiculous and impractical. The "grannies" as they were dubbed appeared resolute in their defiance. The government hastily backed down and declared it was all a misunderstanding. It was a rare retreat by a government that sought to curb all expressions of public taste or opinion not under their control



Ching Ming 清明節.....

The Association held its annual observance of Ching Ming 清明節 on Sunday 5 April at the Tung Jung memorial at Karori Cemetery. The weather was fine but a little bit cool and 24 members and friends gathered at the memorial to pay tribute to their ancestors.

It was noted that the memorial was erected in 1965 and officially "blessed" on Ching Ming that year, making it to be 50 years old on the day. The memorial was erected by the then committee, headed by Wong Kai Hing 黃啓興 as a central place to pay homage to our ancestors rather than go to each individual grave which would take a lot of time and resources. There is no one buried under the memorial. After standing around the memorial and paying homage to the ancestors by lighting incense sticks and placing fresh flowers in front of the granite headstone, all present bowed their heads three times in respect. Food was then placed on top of the memorial to share with the ancestors and all present joined in for a light lunch.

It was fitting to note that some younger members attended and when questioned of how they knew of the event, they said they saw it advertised in the Tung Jung newsletter. So our newsletters do get read!

Ching Ming 清明節 in April and its counterpart Chung Yeung 重陽節 in September/October are two festivals that are of importance in traditional China. The Chinese have always respected their elders and these two festivals are a way of respecting them after they have passed away. To those of you who have relatives who have passed away and are not able to visit them regularly, please come to the annual observance held by the Association of these two festivals.



Annual General Meeting and Special General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Tung Jung Association of NZ Incorporated will be held at the Association's rooms at 33 Torrens Terrace, Mount Cook, Wellington on Sunday 16th August 2015 at 2 pm.

This will be followed with a Special General Meeting to discuss the future of the Association's building at 33 Torrens Terrace, Mount Cook, Wellington.

Since the fire last year, the building has been completely refurbished to a high degree and the committee had thought it might be a good time to sell. The current capital value of the building is \$900,000 but the Association still has a mortgage of over \$260,000 on it.

All members are urged to attend both of these meetings as the future of the Association is dependent on its members. This is your chance to have a say in the Association's future if you are concerned. Members out of Wellington can have a proxy vote and/or voicing your opinion by sending a letter to the secretary, P.O. Box 9058 Wellington, 6011 before the 13th August 2015.

The Dynasties of China 中國朝

In this issue begins a series of articles of the dynasties of China. China has a history of over 4000 years and though these articles are not intended to be detailed, it will give you some idea of Chinese history.

A **dynasty** is a line of rulers from the same family. The names of the dynasty and the house are not always identical: the Han dynasty of Chinese history, for example, was ruled by the Liu family.

The first recorded era of Chinese history was in the Neolithic period from the year 8500 BC to 2100 BC.

Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors 三皇五帝 were a group of mythological rulers and deities from ancient China during the period circa 2852 BC to 2070 BC. In myth, the Three Sovereigns were demigods who used their abilities to help create mankind and impart to them essential skills and knowledge. The Five Emperors were exemplary sages who possessed great moral character. As this is only myth and depending on the source, there are many variations of who classifies as the Three Sovereigns or the Five Emperors.

According to the Grand Historian (史記), the three sovereigns were - The Heavenly Sovereign 天皇, the Earthly Sovereign 地皇 and the Human Sovereign 人皇 or otherwise known as Fu Xi 伏羲, Nuwa 女媧 and Shennong 神農. The Three Sovereigns, sometimes known as the Three August Ones, were said to be **god-kings** or **demigods** who used their magical powers to improve the lives of their people. Because of their lofty virtue, they lived to a great age and ruled over a period of great peace.

The Five Emperors according to the Grand Historian were -Yellow Emperor 黃帝 c. 2697 – c. 2597 BC, Zhuangxi 顓頊c. 2514 – c. 2436 BC, Emperor Ku 嚳c. 2436 – c. 2366 BC, Emperor Yao 堯 c. 2358 – c. 2258 BC and Emperor Shun 舜 c. 2255 – c. 2195 BC.

These kings are said to have helped introduce the use of fire, taught people how to build houses and invented farming. The Yellow Emperor's wife is credited with the invention of **silk** culture. The discovery of medicine, the invention of the calendar and Chinese script are also credited to the kings. After their era, Yu the Great founded the **Xia 夏 Dynasty**.

The Xia 夏 Dynasty.....

The **Xia dynasty** (Chinese: 夏朝; c. 2070 – c. 1600 BC) is the first dynasty in **China** to be described in ancient historical chronicles such as *Bamboo Annals* 竹書紀年 , The dynasty was established by the legendary **Yu the Great**^[1] after **Shun**, the last of the **Five Emperors**, gave his throne to him. It has been documented that the tribe that founded the dynasty was the **Huaxia**, who were the ancestral people of the **Han Chinese**. The Xia tribe slowly developed around the time of **Zhuangxi**, one of the legendary **Five Emperors**. The **Records of the Grand Historian** and the **Classic of Rites** say that **Yu the Great** is the grandson of Zhuangxi, The earliest recorded member of the Xia clan, when the **Yellow River** flooded was **Gun**, the father of Yu the Great 大禹; who was appointed by Emperor **Yao** to stop the flooding. After nine years, Yao had already given his throne to **Shun**. Gun was ordered to be executed by Shun because his attempts to stop the flooding was a failure. **Yu** was highly trusted by Shun, so Shun appointed him to finish his father's work and eventually stopped the floods after 13 years of hard work. The Xia tribe's power increased after the flooding and Yu became the leader of the surrounding tribes. As Shun aged, he thought of a successor and relinquished the throne to **Yu**, whom he deemed worthy. Yu's succession marks the start of the Xia dynasty. As Yu neared death he passed the throne to his son, **Qi**, instead of passing it to the most capable candidate, thus setting the precedent for dynastic rule or the Hereditary System. The Xia dynasty began a period of family or clan control. There were 17 Emperors in the Xia Dynasty which reigned for a period of over 430 years.

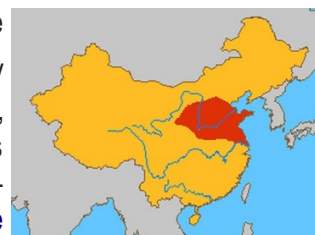
Jie, the last king, was said to be corrupt. The fall of the Xia is blamed on its last king, Jie, who is said to have fallen in love with an evil, beautiful woman and become a tyrant. The people rose up in rebellion under the leadership of Zi Lü, the Tang Emperor and founder of the Shang Dynasty..



The Hall of the Three Sovereigns (三皇殿) in Changchun Si, a Taoist temple in Wuhan



The Yellow Emperor



The Xia dynasty ruled the area in red of Ancient China where the Yellow River flowed into the sea

The Dynasties of China.....contd

The Xia dynasty was the first to irrigate, produce cast bronze and a strong army. It used oracle bones and had a calendar. Xi Zhong is credited in legend with inventing a wheeled vehicle. He used a compass, square and rule. King Yu was the first king to be succeeded by his son instead of a man chosen for his virtue. This made the Xia the first Chinese dynasty.

The Xia Dynasty is considered by modern scholars as mythology as no real archaeological evidence has been found to relate the dynasty but historical records were written about it. It is said that the Xia Dynasty people didn't keep written records, but that their histories were passed orally.



Yu the Great

The Shang Dynasty 商朝 c. 1600 – 1100 BC or Yin era 殷代

The Shang Dynasty marked the middle of China's Bronze Age and was a dynasty that made great contributions to the Chinese civilization. Scholars do not fully agree on the dates and details of the earliest Chinese dynasties, but most accept that the Shang Dynasty is the first one to have left behind written records and solid archaeological evidence of its existence. The dynasty was located in the northern part of modern-day Henan province, in a triangular area between the cities of Anyang, Luoyang, and Zhengzhou, the latter two of which are on the Yellow River.

Archaeological work at the Ruins of Yin (near modern-day Anyang), which has been identified as the last Shang capital, uncovered eleven major Yin royal tombs and the foundations of palaces and ritual sites. Tens of thousands of bronze, jade, stone, bone, and ceramic artefacts have been obtained. The workmanship on the bronzes attests to a high level of civilization. The Anyang site has yielded the earliest known body of Chinese writing, mostly divinations inscribed on oracle bones – turtle shells, ox scapulae, or other bones.

The name *Yin* (殷) is used by Sima Qian, the Han dynasty historian, for the dynasty. Sima Qian's *Annals of the Yin* begins by describing the pre-dynastic founder of the Shang lineage, Xie (契) — also appearing as Qi (契) — as having been miraculously conceived when Jiandi, a wife of Emperor Ku, swallowed an egg dropped by a black bird. Xie is said to have helped Yu the Great to control the Great Flood and for his service to have been granted a place called Shang as a fief.

The Shang Dynasty was a monarchy governed by a series of kings, 29 or 30 in total, over the course of almost 600 years. The Shang made many contributions to Chinese civilization but four in particular define the dynasty - the invention of writing; the development of a stratified government; the advancement of bronze technology and the use of the chariot and bronze weapons in warfare.

The Shang Dynasty ended in about 1050 BCE, when conquerors from the state of Zhou invaded the capital and successfully toppled the Shang Dynasty. The Zhou conquerors claimed to overthrow the Shang Dynasty for moral reasons. They said that the Shang king was evil and that heaven no longer wanted him to rule. They blamed the Shang's downfall on its king's excessive drinking, indulgent lifestyle, and immoral behaviour. The downfall remained a cautionary tale to kings and emperors for years to come. Di Xin, the last Shang king, is said to have committed suicide after his army was defeated by Wu of Zhou. Legends say that his army and his equipped slaves betrayed him by joining the Zhou rebels in the decisive Battle of Muye. According to the *Yi Zhou Shu* and Mencius the battle was very bloody. The dynasty had been weakened by repeated battles with nomads and rivaling tribes within China. Shang Zhou was ousted by the rebel leader Wu-wang in 1111 B.C.



The compass



The site of Yin, the Shang dynasty capital



Tortoise shell oracles



Shang dynasty bronze work



To be continued in next issue.....

News from Sydney.....

Since I last wrote, New South Wales has had an election, a second successful Lambing Flat Chinese Festival was held in Young and there were a number of events to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the ANZACS. Current issues include promoting organ and tissue donation, fundraising for the victims of the terrible earthquakes in Nepal and assisting with the program and speakers for a Chinese Australian conference in Melbourne in September. I am looking forward to being in Wellington in June to catch up with family and friends as well as going to the launch of "Turning Stone into Jade: the History of NZCA" and the dinner to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the NZCA.



Unlike the state elections in Victoria and Queensland, the Liberal/National Party Coalition government was returned in New South Wales. In the last NSW parliament there were two Chinese Australians, Geoff Lee MP for Parramatta (Liberal) and Ernest Wong MLC (Labor) – Geoff was re-elected for a second term and Ernest remains as a Member of the Legislative Council and he was not up for re-election.

I was very pleased to see Jenny Leong, an excellent Greens candidate, elected as the member for Newtown and went along to Parliament House to hear her maiden speech.

A contingent of performers and artists from Sydney, together with local talent and school-children, all helped to contribute to the success of the second Lambing Flat Chinese Festival in the historic country town of Young. This event now rivals Young's well-known Cherry Festival.

I am sure that just as in Australia, New Zealand had a number of events commemorating the ANZACS and the 100th anniversary of the Gallipoli landing. Despite the White Australia policy about 700 Chinese Australians enlisted – most these had one European parent. A number were highly decorated and one in particular, Trooper Billy Sing, has become a legend as a super sniper. Unfortunately Billy did not do well after the war and died aged 57 in 1943. Now more than 70 years after he died, a monument to Billy Sing was unveiled recently in a Brisbane Cemetery.

At any time there are about 1500 Australians on the transplant waiting list. Each year about 700 people die in circumstances where they could be donors but only about half of these become actual donors as they have not discussed their wishes with those closest to them. One of the organisations I serve on is the recipient of an Organ and Tissue Authority Donate Life grant to promote community awareness in the culturally and linguistically diverse communities.



So sad to hear of the many thousands who lost their lives and the devastation caused by the recent earthquakes in Nepal. Have attended several fundraising functions to assist those who lost so much in those devastating earthquakes.

I am helping to organise a conference in Melbourne, Saturday 12 September 2015 with the theme "Piercing the Bamboo Ceiling" - would be good to have some Chinese New Zealanders there. www.cccavic.org.au

Looking forward to catching up with some of you at the NZCA 80th anniversary celebrations in Wellington during my visit 19-21 June.

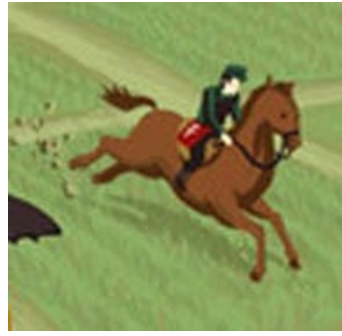
Daphne Lowe Kelley
lowekelley@bigpond.com

Cantonese proverbs



和尚擔遮[wòh séung dāam jē]
(a monk holding an umbrella –
“no hair no sky”, which is the
homophone of “no law no heav-
en”)

absolutely lawless



事急馬行田[sih gāp máah
hàahng tihŋ]
(in a crisis a horse can
move in the field)

to be flexible, to adapt to
circumstances in an emer-
gency (a reference to the
rules of Chinese chess).



牛唔飲水唔撇得牛頭低[ngàuh
m4 yám séui m4 gahm dāk ngàuh
tòuh dāi]
(if a cow doesn't want to drink, you
can't force its head down)

if someone is unwilling to do some-
thing it is not possible to force them;
you can lead a horse to water but
you can't make it drink.



割白鶴
[tōng baahk
hohk/hók]
(to slaughter a
white crane)

to vomit, to
throw up



執死雞 [jāp séi gāi]
(to pick up a dead chicken)

1. to take something which someone else has lost or thrown away
2. to take advantage of a situation
3. to start off a relationship with someone who has been rejected by their former lover
4. to get the benefit of someone else's hard work
4. to score an easy goal after a shot has been blocked by the goal keeper.



騎牛搵馬
[kèh ngáuh
wán máh]
(to ride an
ox looking
for a
horse)

to be work-
ing one job
but looking
out for a
better one



貼錯門神 [tip cho mùhn sáhn]
(to paste up the door gods wrongly)

to become hostile, to turn aggressive and
nasty (since the door gods are normally
pasted up so that they face each other, if
put up wrongly they face away from each
other).



馬死落地行 [máh séi lohk
deih hàahng]
(when one's horse dies one
has to walk)

to rely on oneself, to have to
get oneself through a difficulty
without help.

Try using these expressions when you speak Cantonese!

Concert recital by New Chinese Friendship Association.....

On Saturday 18 April, the president was invited by the New Chinese Friendship Association to attend a concert recital at the Chinese Anglican Church Hall in Glenmore Street.

The performers were all members of their association and were mostly singers but there was also Chinese poetry reciting and a Chinese tea ceremony which was performed in front of the Chinese counsellor Mr. Xu Chunmin.

The New Chinese Friendship Association has a wealth of talent amongst its members which they can draw on when an occasion arises.

The evening concluded with a buffet dinner of different regional food from its members – there was even abalone!



Performing tea ceremony



Young children singing



Choir singing



Solo singing



Reciting poetry

Tai Chi classes.....

We are pleased to have the services of Liping Chen 陳麗萍 from Dongguan 東莞 who has been in New Zealand for a number of years. Liping is a qualified coach of the International Wu Dao Association 國際武道聯盟 and holds a 6th Degree Black Belt 黑帶六段.

Liping will hold classes at the Tung Jung rooms, 33 Torrens Terrace, Mount Cook, Wellington, for all members and friends who wishes to learn the art of Tai Chi. She teaches the Yang 楊 style. These classes are free to all but preference will be given to members if the classes are full. Please register your name and contact number to tungjungassociation@gmail.com or call Gordon Wu on 0274875314, if you wish to attend. Currently, the classes are held every Thursday between 10 am to 12 noon, though there may be two classes weekly if interest is high



Recent pictures of torrential rain in Xintang 新塘.....



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

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

Joe and Elaine Chang	Betty Lai	Mrs. Woo Lowe
Edmond and Rose Lowe (Christchurch)	Anne and Jeannie Wong	
Angela and Edmund Lowe-Ho (Auck)	Donald and Dorothy Wu	

The World's First Hydrogen-Powered Tram

Hydrogen is no longer the fuel of the future...The world's first hydrogen-powered tram is red. It would have to be. It was built in China.

The Chinese seem to have a head start on a promising area for hydrogen: short-distance transit. Large-scale hydrogen car travel may be a few years away (if the required infrastructure and car models appear), but trams could make sense now. The vehicle pictured here was built by Sifang, a subsidiary of the China South Rail Corporation. It took two years for Sifang to solve key technological problems,

Hydrogen is an incredibly clean fuel—the only emission is water, and it has high energy density. Sifang's tramcar can travel 60 miles (or 100 kilometres) on a single three-minute refill. The average distance of tramcar lines in China is about 15 kilometres, which means one refill for the tram is enough for three round trips. Top speed is 43 mph.

Hydrogen is also a potentially world-changing companion for renewables like solar, since it's able to store excess power (that is, electricity that can't be used immediately). But that prospect is still some years away, at least at scale.

Sifang's tram seems to be the first that's commercially ready but there are other "hydrail" projects out there. The Japanese, in particular, have been building hydrogen trains for over a decade. There are also fuel-cell-powered mining trains and research prototypes, like this one at the University of Birmingham, in England.

"It's the fuel of the future, and always will be" is a common joke among critics. But hydrogen is likely to make sense eventually, at least for certain applications.

The sleek, orange locomotive that made its debut this month in Qingdao, China, resembles a high-speed bullet train, at least until it moves. But this new vehicle—a tram, not a train—tops out at about 43 miles per hour, a fraction of the 200mph speeds of Japan's Shinkansen trains.

In smog-choked China, however, speed's not as important as what the new tram leaves behind it: Its only emission is water. The tram, the first of its kind in the world, runs on hydrogen power via on board fuel cells. Re-fueling takes just three minutes, after which a three-car tram capable of carrying as many as 380 passengers can run for about 62 miles. There's an obvious problem facing the future of hydrogen-powered transit. Across China's vast expanse are only about 83 miles of tram tracks, laid out in just seven cities. Still, for the state-owned manufacturer behind the tram, Qingdao Sifang Co., there's reason for optimism. Chinese officials intend to bet big on the tram technology. Plans call for spending 200 billion yuan (\$32 billion) over the next five years to increase tram tracks more than tenfold, to more than 1,200 miles, and to buy more trams, according to the Xinhua state news agency. Sifang also makes more traditional trams that connect to overhead cables or carry batteries.

One early adopter is Foshan, a city of 8 million in southern China's Guangdong province, where officials say construction of new tram lines could start later this year. Foshan is getting heavily into hydrogen transit. Last year the city invested \$72 million in a plan with Sifang to manufacture the trams locally for nationwide distribution. The two sides also have agreed to create a national hydrogen-power research centre.

Foshan's commitment to clean energy appears to extend beyond hydrogen. A report in the official *Foshan Daily* said the city will also work with SAIC Motor, China's largest automaker, to produce parts for fuel-cell cars. An SAIC spokesman declined to comment on that report, and any collaboration on fuel-cell cars may be relatively far from fruition. Last year the company said its goal was to advance hybrid and electric models, while keeping fuel-cell vehicles in research and test runs.

So far, Toyota is the only automaker to roll out a hydrogen car, the Mirai sedan, which is expected to go on sale in the U.S. later this year. "Toyota's investment in hydrogen far exceeds any of its Chinese counterparts," says Xu Sichuan, a professor at Tongji University's School of Automotive Studies.

Indeed, China thus far "lacks a clear national strategy on developing hydrogen vehicles," says Zhang Yongming, a professor at Shanghai Jiaotong University, who last year presented his research on fuel-cell materials to Chinese Premier Li Keqiang. Now, he says, there's been undeniable progress in commercializing the technology.

"We thought fuel cells were far from ready. That's a mistake," Zhang says. "Sifang's tram points to a great prospect."



The national flower of Hong Kong.....

The flag of Hong Kong features a white stylised five petal Hong Kong orchid tree *Bauhinia blakeana* flower in the centre of a red field. Its design was adopted on April 4 1990 at the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress. The flag has the same red background as the national flag of the People's Republic of China but as Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China, it is differentiated by the Bauhinia flower.



This tree was discovered in around 1880 by a French Catholic Missionary of the Paris Foreign Missions (MEP), near the ruins of a house above the shore-line of western Hong Kong island near Pok Fu Lam and propagated to the formal botanical gardens in Victoria/Central. *Bauhinia blakeana* is a garden legume which is a close relative to garden peas and can grow until 20 to 40 feet in height. The leaves are large twin lobes, with grayish green colour and can be as large as 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

Bauhinia blakeana commonly called the **Hong Kong Orchid Tree** is a legume tree of the genus *Bauhinia*, with large thick leaves and striking purplish red flowers. The fragrant, orchid-like flowers are usually 10 to 15 centimetres (3.9 to 5.9 in) across, and bloom from early November to the end of March. Although now cultivated in many areas, it originated in Hong Kong in 1880 and apparently all of the cultivated trees derive from one cultivated at the Hong Kong Botanic Gardens and widely planted in Hong Kong starting in 1914. It is referred to as *bauhinia* in non-scientific literature though this is the name of the genus. It is sometimes called the *Hong Kong orchid* (香港蘭). Commonly called by the people of Hong Kong by its Chinese name "洋紫荆". *Bauhinia blakeana* was adopted as the floral emblem of Hong Kong by the Urban Council in 1965. Since 1997 the flower appears on Hong Kong's coat of arm, its flag and its coins; its Chinese name has also been frequently shortened as 紫荆/紫荊 (洋 yáng means "foreign" in Chinese, and some may consider this would be deemed inappropriate by the PRC government), although 紫荆/紫荊 refers to another genus called *Cercis*. A statue of the plant has been erected in Golden Bauhinia Square in Hong Kong.



Although the flowers are bright pinkish purple in colour, they are depicted in white on the Flag of Hong Kong.



The endemic plant of Hong Kong was introduced to Taiwan in 1967. In 1984 it was chosen to be the city flower of Chiayi City, in south western Taiwan.

In North Wan Chai, outside the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, there is an open area with a 6 metre high giant statue of a golden Bauhinia Blakeana. This area is called The Golden Bauhinia Square (Chinese: 金紫荆廣場) and it is the place where the ceremonies for the handover of Hong Kong and the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was held in July 1997. The major part is composed of a bauhinia on a base of red granite pillar on a pyramid. It became a tourist attraction and a flag-raising ceremony is held every day at 8:00am.



The Hong Kong flag may only be displayed together with and subordinate to the Chinese national flag.

Chinese in Gallipoli.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Chinese in Gallipoli... contd

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

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

Whether or not Billy Sing's wife accompanied him back to Australia is uncertain, they were definitely separated by the time he took up a Soldier Settlement farm a few years after his return. He tried sheep farming but the land was of poor quality and he eventually walked off his farm. He turned to gold prospecting and became a hard-drinking, hard-living miner trying to eke out a living during the years leading into the Great Depression. Sometimes he would lie in his rough miner's shack at night and shoot at the moon and he was haunted by what he had done during the war. It was obvious he suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) triggered by his war service but in those days there were no support and he had to fend for himself. He eventually moved to Brisbane and worked as a labourer. Billy Sing, once a hero, ended up forgotten and was found

Dr. Alexander Chang

WINTER YUM CHA LUNCH

The Tung Jung Association invites you to a winter yum cha lunch at

The Dragon's Restaurant

25 Tory Street

On Wednesday 24 June 2015 at 12 noon

\$15 per person

Contact Elaine Chang 3889135

Peter Moon 3898819

before 19 June 2015

Bring your friends and make a table of 10.

Helpful hints.....

Hot and spicy to tears, what to do?

If you accidentally eat hot spicy food that makes you shed tears, your first thought will be probably a glass of water. However, hot water is not a solution, it will make it more spicy. In fact, the best solution is to drink hot milk.

Test your knowledge on Asian fruit.....

In an effort to stop British traders from selling opium in China, which of the following along with tea – did the Chinese threaten to stop exporting to Britain: (a) pomegranate, (b) snow peas (c) rhubarb (d) sweet potatoes?

Rhubarb – Rhubarb has been cultivated for medicinal purposes in China for years.

In 2011 Chinese growers mistakenly applied a growth accelerator to which popular crop, causing it to spectacularly explode? – (a) breadfruit, (b) pineapple (c) pumpkin (d) watermelon

Watermelon –

Which vegetable do Vietnamese consider as important as rice in their daily diet? (a) bamboo shoots, (b) kohlrabi (c) cabbage (d) morning glory?

Morning glory – also known as water spinach is the most common vegetable in Vietnam.

Indians are passionate about their mangoes but not all mangoes are the same. Which is their most favourite variety? (a) alphonso (b) Bombay green (c) Chaunsa (d) Neelam

Alphonso is considered for its sweetness, richness and flavour.

What is known as the “king of fruits” in south-east Asia? (a) durian (b) mango (c) pineapple (d) starfruit.

Durian – it is known for its distinctive pungent odour and also for its almond cream taste.

The luscious *Dekopon* was developed in Japan in the 1970's and later renamed *Sumo* by Californian growers. This fruit is a cross between (a) lemon and orange (b) mandarin and lemon (c) grapefruit and orange (d) mandarin and orange.

Mandarin and orange – you can pay up to \$80 for 6 perfect fruit in Japan.

It is said but not verified that Queen Victoria offered as a reward one hundred pounds to anyone who can bring her a fresh example of which south-east Asian fruit? (a) jackfruit (b) pineapple (c) mangosteen (d) rambutan

Mangosteen –

Which popular fruit, eaten as a vegetable, is also known as “Lady’s fingers” (a) brinjal (b) courgette (c) gherkin (d) okra.

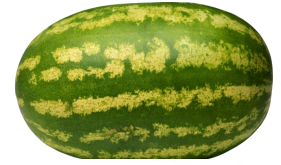
Okra.

Which fruit features in the title of one of China’s famous Kungqu operas – “The - Blossom Fan”? (a) apple (b) cherry (c) peach (d) plum

Peach – Created in 1699, “The Peach Blossom Fan “ tells the story of two doomed lovers.

North Korean weightlifter Kim Un Ju attributed her 2014 Asian Games world record to what? (a) apples (b) cabbage (c) turnips (d) red onions

Cabbage – the Korean pickled vegetable dish Kim Chi has napa or Chinese cabbage as its main ingredient. Koreans eat this dish as a staple every day.





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

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