

# 想

## xiǎng

think;  
hope

想到	xiǎng dào	think of; call to mind
想来	xiǎng lái	it may be assumed that
想念	xiǎng niàn	remember with longing; miss
想起	xiǎng qǐ	recall

想: 这个字由“相” (相互之意) 和“心” (心脏之意) 组成。声旁表示一只眼睛 (目) 躲在树 (木) 后观察可能发生的危险情况, 象征检查或观察之意。它与表示心脏或心灵之意的“心”字合在一起就成了“想”字, 表示在心里观察, 即思考、考虑和希望的意思。

This character is composed of 相 (inspect) and 心 (heart). The phonetic: 相 represents an eye (目) behind a tree (木) on the lookout for possible danger, and signifies to examine or inspect. Combination with the radical: 心 (heart, mind) produces 想, meaning to examine or inspect in the heart or mind, i.e., to think, ponder or hope.

一	十	才	木	木	木	相	相	相	相	相	想	想	想						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							

# 東 增

新西蘭東增會館

THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

PO Box 9058, Wellington, New Zealand

www.tungjung.org.nz

Newsletter Spring 2011 issue

### The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2011—2012

<b>President</b>	<b>Willie Wong</b>	<b>386 3099</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>Gordon Wu</b>	<b>388 3560</b>
<b>Vice Presidents</b>	<b>Brian Gee</b>	<b>566 2324</b>		<b>Charles Lum</b>	<b>476 9582</b>
	<b>Joe Chang</b>	<b>388 9135</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Joe Chang</b>	<b>388 9135</b>
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<b>Treasurer</b>	<b>Robert Ting</b>	<b>478 6253</b>	<b>Website</b>	<b>Peter Moon</b>	<b>389 8819</b>
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Please visit our website at <http://www.tungjung.org.nz>

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

Since the last newsletter, the Association has been involved in many events, mainly in conjunction with other local Chinese organisations. We have had visitors from Guangzhou, representing the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office there on a goodwill mission to Australia and New Zealand and then the following week, another group from the same office but on a different mission - to facilitate overseas Chinese on any enquiries to property or other matters of their ancestors in China, particularly in Guangzhou and surrounding areas. These visits have been fruitful as some members have spoken to them about their problems. We can only advise that if you have a problem and it is a collective one, then a deputation should be formed to visit the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office as mentioned elsewhere in the newsletter.

It is very heart- warming to see the response and support from our members since the last newsletter and I would like to thank those of you who have paid their subscriptions and donated generously to the Association.

As our committee members are getting older, we are looking for younger members to join the committee, so they can put new and fresh ideas into the Association for it to survive into the future. By the time you read this newsletter, the Association will have had its Annual General Meeting and at the time of writing this report, I am hoping there will be some new names in the committee.

There has been some interest for a new tour next year to visit the ancestral villages and tour parts of China. If you are interested in a tour with the Association, feel free to email us your details and we will get in touch with you as soon as an itinerary is worked out. It is hoped to have the tour sometime between March to July next year.

The following events are in the pipeline:

Mid Autumn Festival or Moon Festival will be held at the Dragons Restaurant on 11<sup>th</sup> September (see the advertisement elsewhere in this newsletter),

China's National Day falls on the 1<sup>st</sup> October with a dinner in conjunction with the other county and Chinese Associations. This date and venue has not been fixed as yet as we are waiting for response from the Chinese Embassy.

Chung Yeung Festival falls on 5<sup>th</sup> October but owing to other events that fall approximately near that time, the committee has decided not to have a public dinner but to observe the tradition as usual by going to Karori Cemetery and congregate at the Tung Jung memorial to pay our respects to our ancestors. All members are welcomed to join us there at 12 noon on Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> October and join us for an informal dinner at a local restaurant that evening.

The Senior members Christmas yum char lunch has been very successful and popular these past two years and we will continue to have one again this year. No date or venue has been set as yet but it will be published in the December newsletter. Keep an eye out for it then.

The proposed trip to Dunedin to see the Chinese Garden there is still being planned. We should have details about it in either the December or March newsletter.

Any queries about the above events can be addressed to any committee member.

This is your Association, one that your forefathers founded and kept it going for their descendants. Please give it the support it needs, not only for your ancestors but also for your children so that they may have some identity in this modern world.

Willie Wong

September 2011

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## ***Thank you.....thank you.....thank you.....***

The Association would like to thank the following members for their kind donations and subscriptions which will keep the Association moving forward to the future .....

Alexander and Andrina Chang  
Mollie Ngan Kee  
William and Sandra Young  
Philip Chong

Frank and Nanette Kwok  
Watson Kitt  
Diana and Young Chan

Phyllis Kwan  
Joe and Elaine Chang  
David Wong (Wellington)

Joe Gee and family  
Virginia Ng  
Tony Ng

## 會長報告

自從上次的新聞簡訊,會館忙於很多專案.主要是與來自代表中國海外事務廣州辦公室的中國團體進行交流.他們被派遣到澳大利亞和新西蘭進行交流對我們很意義.接下來的一個星期,有另外的團體也是來自中國海外事務廣州辦公室的,但他們有不同任務.他們是說明和調查海外華僑在中國的財產問題和華僑們祖先的其他事情.重點範圍是廣州及周邊地帶.這次交流是富有成效的,他們解答了我們的很多疑問.委員會建議,如果會員們有問題,就向委員會提出,由委員會歸納所有問題,然後拜訪在新聞簡訊提及過的中國海外事務辦公室,請求他們說明.

上次的新聞簡訊後,我們收到很多來自會員的支援和熱心的回應.我衷心感謝,那些已付認購的和慷慨捐款給會館的人們.

會館委員會成員都比較年長,因此,我們正在尋找年輕的會員加入委員會.因為他們可以給出新鮮的想法,使會館在將來能繼續傳承下去.當你在閱讀這次新聞簡訊的時候,會館將舉行每年度的常規會議.在我寫這篇報告的時候,我多麼希望有年輕會員的名字出現在會館委員會的名單上.

在下年,會館有個旅遊計畫主要是參觀我們祖先的村落和遊覽中國部分城市.如果你有興趣的話,空閒時可以發一封帶有你的個人詳細資料的電子郵件給我們.我們會在旅遊計畫確定後,儘快聯繫你.我們希望把這次旅遊定在下年的三月到七月之間.

以下是將要做的事情:

在 9 月 11 號,在豪苑酒家慶祝中秋節.詳細資料看新聞簡訊的廣告.

我們聯合其他縣的會館一起聚餐,慶祝中華人們共和國國慶日.日期和地點我們還沒有定下來.我們正等待中國大使館的回復.

重陽節是 10 月 5 日,由於其他節日也接近這段時間.因此我們委員會已經決定不一起聚餐.而是按照傳統在 10 月 9 日,星期天中午 12 點正去 KARORI CEMETERY 拜祭,將在會館紀念碑集合,拜祭我們的祖先.歡迎所有會員參與.在當天晚上,可以參加在當地舉行的非正式聚餐.

年長會員的耶誕節飲茶聚會,辦得好成功.在這兩年也好受歡迎.我們今年會繼續舉辦.但時間和地點還沒有定好.將會在 12 月的新聞簡訊中刊登.敬請留意!

提議去 DUNEDIN 參觀中國農場的活動還在計畫中.詳細資料將會在 12 月或 3 月的新聞簡訊刊登.敬請留意!

如對以上的事情有任何疑問的話,可以詢問我們任何委員.

這是你們的會館,這是你們祖先建立的會館,請為你們的祖先傳承下去.請給予會館多點支援.不但為了你們祖先,而且為了你們的下一代.讓他們在現代社會中,也知道他們的來源.

黃蔭邦

2011 年 9 月.

## ***Tung Jung profile.....***

**Graeme Henry Wong 黃祖宜 - Gwa Liang village 瓜嶺村**  
**Non Executive Director – AMP NZ Office Ltd. Non Executive Chairman Harbour Asset Management Ltd.**

**Non Executive Director Tourism Holdings Ltd. and NZ Farming System Uruguay Ltd.**

Graeme was born in Hastings in 1956 but raised in Napier, the second of four children born to the late Henry Wong 黃繼軒 and Doris Hing 吳瑞霞 of Nga Yiel village 雅瑤村 in 1960.

His maternal grandfather was Wong Sik Hum 黃錫堪, also known as Wong Kwok Min 黃國民, a patriot from New Zealand of Sun Yat- Sen's early Republic of China.

Graeme went to Victoria University in Wellington after attending college in Napier and gained a BCA in business administration and in 1978 matriculated with an Honours degree. From this starting point, his working life to this day has been varied and challenging.

He started with working with Renouf & Co, a sharebroking firm in 1979 to 1984 as an investment analyst in their research department. His key responsibilities were to research coverage of allocated companies, developing one of the first analyses packages adopting modern corporate finance and portfolio theory for the New Zealand equities market and as an investment banking executive working on M&A and corporate finance transactions.

In 1984 to 1986, he moved to the Development Finance Corporation of NZ/Zealcorp, where he was a Futures Manager. There, he established DFC/Zealcorp as the leading futures trading operation after the founding of the NZ Futures Exchange (NZFE). He was also an Alternate Director of the NZFE and developed and implemented PC based arbitrage pricing models able to rapidly compare pricing in physical, forward and futures markets to identify trading opportunities. While there, he also established all the infrastructure required to build the business into a successful trading operation from scratch. This included hiring and training dealers (one of which subsequently became Head of Markets for a major bank in NZ) and back office.

From 1986 to 1997, Graeme was the investment manager in NZ for Brierley Investments Ltd., a time when Brierley Investments was at its peak. He was responsible for the analysis and valuation of all prospective and existing investments and execution of structured and share portfolio transactions. Managing a team of other analysts, he was involved in all NZ M&A, IPO and JV transactions. He was appointed a Director of the following companies: Sealord, Magnum Corporation (DB Breweries, Countdown Supermarkets, Liquorland Retail chain), Tasman Agriculture and Aetna Health Insurance. He was also appointed Alternate Director of Air New Zealand. Graeme was also a member of BIL Executive Committee which was the final management approval forum for all large asset transactions world-wide prior to Board approval.

Southern Capital Ltd/Hirequip NZ Ltd was a company founded by Graeme in 1997 to 2007 where he was Executive Chairman and built it into a NZX listed company generating significant outperformance for shareholders over a 10 year period. Founding investors received over 30%pa after tax over the 10 year period after selling the principal business Hirequip in 2006 and returning cash to the shareholders. (This represented 13 times their original investment). The success of this company was the development of a disciplined value investing ethos across different asset types and maintaining a strong shareholder driven culture which amounted to a proven high alpha generation.

In 2007, Graeme took 18 months off work to relax. When he started work again, he was appointed Non Executive Director Tourism Holdings Ltd. and NZ Farming System Uruguay Ltd. In 2009, he was appointed Non Executive Chairman Harbour Asset Management Ltd. In sixteen months, this start firm was established and now successfully manages about one billion New Zealand dollars for institutional clients in Australasian listed equities and fixed income.

Today, Graeme is a Non Executive Director of AMP NZ Office Ltd. (ANZO) which is the leading property investor in prime CBD office buildings in New Zealand. Many of the landmark buildings in Wellington and Auckland are owned by ANZO.

Graeme is married to Helen 黃碧霞 and has three adult children, Jacqueline, Richard and Kristen. Jacqueline works in banking circles in Auckland, Richard has just finished Law and Finance at Otago University and Kristen is studying Law and Economics also at Otago University.



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## **Tung Jung profile.....contd**

He is also involved as a Fellow with Certified Securities Analyst Professional (FCSAP) and the Institute of Finance Professionals NZ Inc. (INFINZ), a Member of the Management Board at Samuel Marsden Collegiate School and Chairman of its Finance Committee as well as being a member of the school's Trust Board. Graeme plays interclub tennis and is a regular gym attendee to keep fit. His other interest is motorsport in which Graeme has driven competitively in 9 tarmac events (Targa) since 2005 ranging from two to six day rallies.

Adapted from notes from Graeme Wong



Jacqueline, Kristen, Richard, Helen, Graeme

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## **Annual General Meeting.....**

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on Sunday 21st August at the Association's premises at 33 Torrens Terrace, Mount Cook at 2pm. A late lunch was taken before the meeting which was attended by most of the committee members and some of their partners. The president, Willie Wong, express concern in his report of the lack of interest from members in the running of the Association. It was decided to keep the status quo of the present committee for the following year with a resignation from Jocelyn Gee. Any member who would like to join the committee is most welcome as we need new ideas to keep the Association alive.

The following is the President's report:

*Before I present my report, I would ask you all to stand for a moment of silence, to remember those Tung Jung (TJ) people who have passed away during the year. Our thoughts are with their families. ....Thank you.*

*It is amazing how time flies, already we are in the middle of a very cold winter with snow even in Wellington.*

*I am pleased to present my first president's report for the year ending 31 August 2011. The year has been quite eventful, possibly the visit to Woodhaven Garden in early March was the highlight, you would all have read about it in the last newsletter.*

*A special thank you to all members who have donated or have rejoined by paying your subscriptions, you all are the backbone of the Association, and I am truly thankful for your contributions be they big or small. We need more of your help as you can see the Association has a mortgage of over \$350,000. Do we want to leave this liability to our succeeding generation or do we want to become freehold and leave them a legacy? Whatever we do, I think it will be a problem of getting younger people to join as TJ members. If elected as president at the AGM I will be speaking to TJ members asking for their thoughts on what to do with the Assn. I have my own views but want to see what reaction I get before I express my views.*

*Other than the visit to Woodhaven Garden, we have done our usual dinner evenings. Our next event is the Autumn Festival dinner to be held at the Dragon Restaurant.*

*Various Chinese organizations have joined force to raise funds for the Christchurch Earthquakes. It was heartening to see good combined community efforts, which have already raised a total of \$30,000. The latest big fundraising activity is a concert celebrating 100 years anniversary of the Xin-hai Revolution of China (a forerunner of today's modern China) and fundraising for Christchurch Earthquakes, given free of charge by a group of well known and respected entertainers from Beijing. Our Association had been deeply involved in the process. This concert was an amazing learning curve for the combined communities to work together. I am sure we are all the wiser for this experience.*

*Finally, I say thank you to all my committee members for their hard work and dedication to Tung Jung Association which have made my job easier. If I get elected this year, I hope you all will continue to support me. I must make a special mention to Gordon for the wonderful work he does in producing an interesting newsletter, Robert as our treasurer and Sam as our secretary and Brian my loyal vice president. Many thanks. Also a special thank you to Joe as our building manager for a hard job well done and Elaine as our social coordinator.*

Willie Wong 21 August 2011

## **Annual General Meeting.....contd.**

The following is the property management report read out at the Annual General Meeting....

*As property manager, I must say this was one of the toughest years, but in the end it is very satisfying as we solve most problems ourselves. One problem still bugs Gordon and I is the water seepage under the carpet in the front bedroom on the top flat. We are still attempting to solve this mystery.*

*The year started with the installation of a brand new roof costing \$14,579 which is far below two other quotes. A big thank you must go to Bobbi Nash – a daughter of Stanley Wong a Tung Jung member from Auckland. Bobbi works for Dimond Roofing of Auckland. She used this opportunity as staff/family/friends to help us. The contract was let in June and the job was completed 13 August 2010.*

*I don't understand why we supply tenants with dishwashers, washing machines and refrigerators. I assume that this concept was incorporated when the association bought the property.*

*As a new property manager I had to find out all aspects of building ownership such as Wellington City Council building compliance, warrant of fitness, quarterly fire alarm testing by Redfire, and security lights in cases of power failure. But the worst scenario is the removal of graffiti from the wall and garage door.*

*A lot of thanks must go to Gordon Wu who comes to my aid at a moment's notice and Brian Gee who help clean up the rear section. We packed 5 big plastic bags of stinking rubbish.*

*Though it was a satisfying and rewarding year for me, it was most frustrating having to be on call whenever required because I am a home body.*

*Finally in conclusion, I am 100% behind disposing of the property and putting the extras on an investment, otherwise I would step down, because I have always thought I am more of an Indian than a chief.*

Joe Chang  
Property Manager

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## **Wellington Chinese Community Group for Christchurch.....**

The Tung Jung Association is actively involved in this newly formed group of the new immigrant Chinese associations and the old established county and other Chinese associations in Wellington. This group was formed in order to combine the Chinese efforts to raise funds to help the Christchurch people after their devastating earthquake.

Funds have been raised by the individual organisations and also a collective effort at the local Saturday and Sunday vegetable markets at Lower Hutt and Wellington.

On Sunday 14th August, a concert was held at the St. James Theatre in Wellington, by a group of top line artists from China. This group was performing at Auckland and the organisers had managed to persuade them to come to Wellington for one night to do a charity show for the people of Christchurch. A large appreciative audience attended the show despite the cold wintry conditions that night and the performers exceeded their allotted time on stage because of the ovation they received from the audience.

It was the first time that the new immigrant associations and the old established associations have worked together and despite some hiccups, the professionalism of the performers and cooperation among the associations, the concert was a great success.



## **Visit from Guangdong Overseas Chinese Affairs Office.....**

On 7 June, a delegation of six people from the Guangdong Overseas Chinese Affairs Office (GOCAO) visited our premises on a goodwill tour of the south Pacific. They were led by Janet Joe from Auckland and the leader of the delegates is Mr. Gu Lijun who is president of the China News Service. Other members of his team are Mr. Zhang Yinglong from the Academy of Overseas Chinese Studies at Jinan University in Guangzhou, Mr. Xiao Zhixing and M/s Li Lu from the Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences and Mr. Wang Yi Hua and M/s Vivian Shen from the GOCAO Research and Publicity Division.



The group representing the media and academic circles, have come to visit the Chinese from the Guangdong province in New Zealand and to see what they can do to help us in any way. Over afternoon tea with cakes and sandwiches, a light discussion was held for about 45 minutes, a scroll pennant was presented, photos taken and then they were off to visit our sister county Associations. The three counties hosted a dinner for them at the Grand Century Restaurant which was attended by representatives from the three Associations. A small group of our committee members entertained the delegates and also attended the dinner.

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## **A visit by another branch of the Guangdong Overseas Chinese Affairs Office.....**

The Association was advised by email of another visit by another group of six delegates from the Guangdong Overseas Chinese Affairs Office wishing to liaise with us and the other county Associations on the 24th June.. This group having arrived on the 23rd June and leaving on the 25th June did not have the time to visit the Association's rooms but the three county Associations hosted them to a dinner at the Grand Century Restaurant on the Friday night where a few committee members and their spouses attended.. Some discussion was held with delegates and presentations were made in which Willie Wong presented the leader of the mission Mr. Zhu Erwu 朱尔武 a copy of the Association's book "Zengcheng New Zealanders". Other members of the delegation were Lin Liangfeng 林良鋒, Sun Rong 孫榮, Tan Huahui 譚华慧, Huo Qingwei 霍庆文 and Wang Xin 王鑫. The mission implied that overseas Chinese wanting help in China, whether ascertaining ownership of ancestral homes or otherwise, they are there to help us—but bring along a translator!



Willie Wong presenting the book to Zhu Erwu

A question put to them regarding the ancestral graves of Jungsen people in New Zealand in the way of the proposed super city in Xintang was that they advised that a delegation from New Zealand present and register their views and localities of the graves concerned. As the proposed super city is still in its planning stages and the uncertainty of when construction is going ahead, those who are concerned about their ancestors are advised to go back to the villages to voice and register their concerns sooner rather than later as everything in China moves with speed once permission has been granted. The GOCAO will assist them in their quest. Their address is:

**Guangdong Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, No. 8 Haishan Street, Ersha Island, Guangzhou. PRC.**

**Telephone (+86-20)87353226**

**Email: gdsfq@gdnet.com.cn**

**Website: <http://gocn.southcn.com>**

## Mid - Autumn Festival 中秋節 .....

The **Mid-Autumn Festival**, also known as the **Moon Festival** is held on the 15th day of the eighth month in the Chinese calendar. It is a date that parallels the autumnal equinox of the solar calendar, when the moon is at its fullest and roundest. Farmers celebrate the end of the fall harvesting season on this date. Traditionally on this day, Chinese family members and friends will gather to admire the bright mid-autumn harvest moon, and eat moon cakes and [pomelos](#) under the moon together.

### *The Stories of the Chinese Mid Autumn Festival*

#### **The Lady - Chang Er**

The time of this story is around 2170 B.C. The earth once had ten suns circling over it, each took its turn to illuminate the earth. But one day all ten suns appeared together, scorching the earth with their heat. The earth was saved by a strong and tyrannical archer Hou Yi. He succeeded in shooting down nine of the suns. One day, Hou Yi stole the elixir of life from a goddess. However his beautiful wife Chang Er drank the elixir of life in order to save the people from her husband's tyrannical rule. After drinking it, she found herself floating and flew to the moon. Hou Yi loved his divinely beautiful wife so much, he didn't shoot down the moon.



#### **The Man - Wu Kang**



Wu Kang was a shiftless fellow who changed apprenticeships all the time. One day he decided that he wanted to be an immortal. Wu Kang then went to live in the mountains where he importuned an immortal to teach him. First the immortal taught him about the herbs used to cure sickness, but after three days his characteristic restlessness returned and he asked the immortal to teach him something else. So the immortal taught him chess, but after a short while Wu Kang's enthusiasm again waned. Then Wu Kang was given the books of immortality to study. Of course, Wu Kang became bored within a few days and asked if they could travel to some new and exciting place. Angered with Wu Kang's impatience, the master banished Wu Kang to the Moon Palace telling him

that he must cut down a huge cassia tree before he could return to earth. Though Wu Kang chopped day and night, the magical tree restored itself with each blow, and thus he is up there still chopping .

#### **The Hare - Jade Rabbit**

In this legend, three fairy sages transformed themselves into pitiful old men and begged for something to eat from a fox, a monkey and a rabbit. The fox and the monkey both had food to give to the old men, but the rabbit, empty-handed, offered his own flesh instead, jumping into a blazing fire to cook himself. The sages were so touched by the rabbit's sacrifice that they let him live in the Moon Palace where he became the "Jade Rabbit."



#### **The Cake - Moon Cake**



During the Yuan dynasty (A.D.1280-1368) China was ruled by the Mongolian people. Leaders from the preceding Sung dynasty (A.D.960-1280) were unhappy at submitting to foreign rule, and set how to coordinate the rebellion without it being discovered. The leaders of the rebellion, knowing that the Moon Festival was drawing near, ordered the making of special cakes. Baked into each moon cake was a message with the outline of the attack. On the night of the Moon Festival, the rebels successfully attacked and overthrew the government. What followed was the establishment of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644). Today, moon cakes are eaten to commemorate this legend.

#### **Paper Lanterns**

Paper lanterns are a prominent feature of the celebrations, being hung around the area where the feasting takes place. The larger lanterns are very elaborate being decorated with pictures of various deities and characters associated with the moon whilst children carry smaller lanterns suspended from sticks during the celebrations.



**The Tung Jung Association will be celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival with a dinner at the Dragons Restaurant, 25 Tory Street, Wellington, on the 11th September 2011 at 6.30pm. This event is very popular, so do not miss out and book early as the restaurant can only hold so many. Tickets are available from committee members.**



## Chung Yeung Festival 重陽節 . . . .

This festival takes place on the ninth day of the ninth month of the Chinese lunar calendar falls on 5th October this year and actually commemorates two occasions.

Chung Yeung is also known as "Chung Gau" 重九 (Chung means Double and Gau means nine). Being the ninth day of the ninth month, it is the DOUBLE NINE, also means forever and is the day on which Chinese people go to the hillsides to tend their ancestors graves, make sacrifices of special paper money and paper winter clothing, after which a picnic is held.

It also commemorates the day during the Han Dynasty (B.C. 221 - 206) when a Taoist soothsayer, Fei Chang-fei advised a scholar, Huan Jing, to escape to the hills with his family to avoid an impending disaster. Huan Jing took the advice and went to the hillside with his family, taking food and chrysanthemum wine. When he returned home all his livestock dead were from a plague and he realized the soothsayer had saved the lives of himself and his family.

From that date, Chinese people have celebrated by taking food and chrysanthemum wine to picnic on the hillsides. It is also the time when chrysanthemums are at their finest and parties would be held to admire the flowers, which are the symbols of good health and longevity. It is also a custom to go kite flying at this time, maybe a link to keep in touch with one's ancestors.



Owing to the numerous events being held at this time of the year, the committee has decided not to hold a public dinner but to still observe the tradition of our ancestors by going to the Karori Cemetery where the Association has a memorial erected in remembrance of our ancestors. Here, the members will tidy the memorial and surrounds and then pay homage to the ancestors and partake a meal with them after offering it to the ancestors first. Everybody is invited to join us at Karori Cemetery at 12 noon and that evening, those who wish to join the committee at an informal dinner at the Regal Restaurant is welcome.

# 東

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**THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC**

invites you to join us to celebrate the

# 增

## Moon Festival Dinner

at the

### DRAGON'S RESTAURANT

25 Tory Street

**Sunday 11 September 2011 at 6.30 pm**

**\$35 per person**  
in tables of 10

**BYO**  
Tickets available from committee members

**Lucky draws**

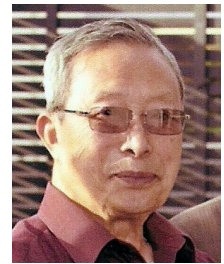
**Raffles**

## Obituary.....

**William (Bill) Chui Wai Wong – 黃潮惠**

**Gwa Liang village 瓜嶺村**

**25 April 1921 – 14 June 2011 218221 Pte 1 Otago, 431870 P/O RNZAF**



Dunedin has lost a stalwart in the Chinese community in the death of Bill Wong who had spent most of his adult life there. He was born in Christchurch in 1921 to Wong Kow Hing 黃求興 and his wife Lowe Sam Kwai 劉三葵, the eldest of seven siblings. In 1924, his father bought a greengrocery in Temuka where the family, now five children, lived for four years until his father sold the business and moved to Invercargill, where he bought another shop in Tay Street. Bill attended Invercargill Middle School but times were hard during the Depression. He and his brother George were sent back to their native village of Gwa Liang in 1930 to live with their grandfather so they could have a Chinese education. At that time, Gwa Liang was a reasonably prosperous village as many of the male villagers had gone overseas and sent money back to the village so that children had better schools and teachers. Bill and his brother stayed in the village until his grandfather died and the Japanese were invading China. His grandmother borrowed some money to supplement the money the boys' mother had sent back for them to return to New Zealand.

Arriving back in New Zealand in October 1936, Bill, now 15 years old, worked in fruit shops and market gardens to repay their grandmother's loan. In 1939, Bill and his brother George, formed a partnership in a fruit shop and called it Wong Brothers Fruit Shop in an area known as Cargill's Corner in South Dunedin. The Wong family lived above the shop until 1953 when they moved to the King Edward Street house. This partnership lasted until both brothers retired in 1990.

In April 1941 to 1945, Bill was called up to the army where he served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Scots camp based at Addington, where he was known as Private Bill MacWong, and then to the 1<sup>st</sup> Otago regiment in Burnham. In 1943, he was transferred to the airforce and trained as a fighter pilot at Woodbourne, flying Tiger Moths, then was stationed at Harewood, Ohakea, Swanson and Hobsonville, flying Harvards and P40 Kittyhawks. He was very proud of the fact that he was one of two Chinese commissioned officers of the NZ armed forces in World War two.

After the war, Bill married Ivy Lowe in 1948, living at Earls Road, St. Clair and latterly at Fairfield. They enjoyed 63 years of married bliss and raising four children – Carolyn, Glenys, Brian and Graham. Over the decades, they have hosted many Chinese students who have studied at Otago University.

Bill was a very active man in the Dunedin community. When home from China, he taught Chinese language classes to local Chinese children after school which were sponsored by the Chinese Association. He transcribed the Chinese names into English for James Ng's book "*Windows on a Chinese Past*" and for many documents and old graves. He was interested in the history of the Chinese in New Zealand. He was also involved in the NZ Retail Fruiterer's Association and was the Otago delegate in the 1960's and 1970's. He was an active member of the Rotary Club of South Dunedin from 1965 till 1994 and later enjoyed his retirement years with the South Dunedin Probus Club.

In 1988, he somehow gained a role in the Disney film *The Rescue* playing as a North Korean pilot and had minor parts as a Chinese storeman in the movie *Illustrious Energy* made in New Zealand. The ultimate highlight in his acting career was travelling to Bangkok with his wife Ivy, to film a TV commercial for *The Sun*, a Hong Kong newspaper in 1999.

Bill was the manager and tournament controller of the first Chinese double tenth sports tournament held in Dunedin in 1950. He has also helped many writers on Chinese subjects and helped in the restoration of the Chinese gravestones in Otago and the Otago Settlers Museum's display on local Chinese history.

Among Bill's hobbies was horse racing, both as an owner and a keen TAB participant. His first share of a horse partnership was in the 1950's and he was an early member of the Forbury Park Trotting Club. He was also a formidable mah-jong player and has had many "four rounds" with family and friends. He even tutored the game at Taieri High School night classes for a couple of years. In 2001, he took up playing bridge and loved the challenge of the game as well as the companionship of friends. His social skills were impressive and at his age, he quickly picked up using the computer for email, the TAB website and skypeing to friends and grandchildren.

Bill is survived by his wife Ivy, daughter Carolyn and husband Tong King, Ashburton, daughter Glenys and husband Philip Shum, Dunedin, son Brian and wife Fiona, Auckland and son Graham and wife Debra, Los Angeles. He had 11 grandchildren and 1 great-grand daughter.

The NZ Chinese community will miss Bill for his involvement with the NZ Chinese Association, his long-time membership of the Otago Chinese Association, the Tung Jung Association and his connections with his native Gualing village.

Bill's funeral was held at the First Church in Dunedin on the 20<sup>th</sup> June and was packed to the door with many relatives and friends who had come down to Dunedin to pay their last respects to a man they all loved.

Carolyn King

## **The Xinhai Revolution or Chinese Revolution ..... 辛亥革命**

To many, if not all, New Zealand born Chinese, the Xinhai Revolution does not mean anything. It is in fact the turning point of China as we know it today.

For over 4000 years, China was ruled by monarchies or dynasties which always tried to overthrow each other resulting the country into centuries of civil wars, no infrastructures, famine, poverty, dissension among the people and lack of unity as a country.

The Qing Dynasty, the last ruling dynasty in China, was overthrown by the people in a revolution called the Xinhai or Chinese Revolution motivated by anger at corruption in the Qing government, frustration with the government's inability to restrain the interventions of foreign powers, and the majority Han Chinese's resentment toward a government dominated by an ethnic minority; the Manchus. The revolution is named after the sexagenary cycle of the Chinese calendar; the Xinhai Year. The Chinese sexagenary cycle 六十花甲; also known as the *Stems-and-Branches* 干支; is a cycle of sixty terms used for recording days or years.

The revolutionaries wanted to overthrow the Qing government and re-establish a Han Chinese government, and construct a republic. The Han Chinese were the majority while the Qing Dynasty were Manchus, a minority. The main revolutionary leaders were *Sun Yat-sen* (孫中山), *Huang Hsing* (黃興), *Sung Chiao-jen* (宋教仁), *Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei* (蔡元培), *Zhao Sheng* (趙聲), *Zhang Binglin* (章炳麟) and *Tao Cheng Zhang* (陶成章).

After many skirmishes and uprisings in various parts of China, the Wuchang Uprising, in which the entire city of Wuchang was captured by the revolutionaries by the morning of October 11, 1911, signalled the beginning of the Republic of China. In the evening that day, they established a tactical headquarters and announced the establishment of the "Military Government of Hubei of Republic of China." They also announced a new name for the nation, the "Republic of China".

On 1 January 1912, *Sun Yat-sen* announced the establishment of the Republic of China in Nanking, and he was inaugurated as the Provisional president.

On February 12, 1912, *Emperor Xuantong Puyi and Empress Longyu* accepted the terms for the Imperial family's abdication, issuing an imperial edict announcing the abdication of Xuantong. From this point on, the Republic of China officially began and replaced the Qing Dynasty, which had reigned over China for 268 years.



Dr. Sun Yat-sen 1912



Qing army surrendering to the revolutionaries

Discussions of the issues surrounding the Xinhai Revolution are often politically charged, as the events that followed played a role in the histories of both the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China. Nevertheless, the Xinhai Revolution was the first attempt to establish a Republic in China that managed to successfully oust the previous government. October 10 is commemorated in Taiwan as Double Ten Day (雙十節), the National Day of the Republic of China. In mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau, the same day is usually celebrated as the *Anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution*. Many overseas Chinese also celebrate the anniversary, termed either "Double Ten Day" or "Anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution", and this year is the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution and Chinese communities across the world will be celebrating it one way or another.



Emperor Xuantong Puyi and Empress Longyu 1911

## Let's Talk About Diabetes .....

How dangerous is diabetes? According to 2004 statistics, diabetes ranks fourth in cause of death. An estimated of over 100 million people will suffer from diabetes. World Health Organization predicts the global diabetes population will double by 2030! Because diabetes is a major health threat, everyone must be aware of the disease.

### **Why is diabetes called "sugar urine disease 糖尿病" in Chinese?**

Our digestive system turns the starch from the food we eat into glucose in order to produce energy. In the process of energy production, we need insulin supplied by the pancreas. If there is insufficient supply of insulin, glucose will remain unused and accumulate in the blood. Due to the increased concentration, blood sugar travels through the kidney to urine forming "sugar urine".

### **People thin or fat, can have diabetes**

Diabetes is a disease due to metabolic imbalance of carbohydrate, and the disease is delineated into two types based on causes:

**(Type I diabetes):** the body's immune system to attack its own damaging the pancreas, therefore it is unable to produce insulin. Type I diabetes happens more in children in early childhood, mostly lean. Patients eat, drink and urinate more often than usual. Their typical symptoms include fatigue, nausea, thirst, weight loss, decreased vision, as well as difficulty to heal wounds.

**(Type II diabetes):** the body cannot fully utilize insulin produced, causing insulin to reduce over time. This type happens more on people after middle age with obesity. The symptoms of this type take longer time to develop. That's why many patients are not aware of the existence of the disease.

Busy and stressful lives, convenient fast food, less exercise ... type II diabetes have started to occur in younger people, even elementary school students are beginning have diabetes. This is a very serious problem and that we must be vigilant in detecting it.

### **Diabetes is life-threatening**

The most scary aspect of diabetes is that it has serious complications over a long period of high blood sugar. Examples are cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, and stroke), retinal diseases (cataracts, glaucoma, and blindness), renal disease (hypertension, uremia, and urinary tract infection), neuropathy (lower limb tingling), wound healing dysfunction (bacterial infection, need for amputation), skin lesions (athlete's foot, tinea), joint disease ... and so on.

According to statistics, the probability of diabetic blindness is 25 times higher than ordinary people; kidney disease, 20 times higher, lower limb amputation rate 10 times higher, coronary heart disease and stroke rates 2 to 4 times higher. Once these complications occur, it will drastically affect the quality of life and, most serious of all it is life-threatening.

### **How risky are you?**

In the early stage of diabetes there is no symptoms at all or perhaps only mild discomfort. The average time period in diabetes development, from asymptomatic to symptomatic, is about a 10 years. If three symptoms of diabetes (high blood sugar, high blood pressure and high blood lipid) show up, the blood sugar level has skyrocketed to 250 ~ 300 mg/dl. The disease is not easy to diagnose without a physical examination. Therefore, a regular health check up is the means of early detection of the disease. It involves measurements of fasting and postprandial blood glucose as well as other medical test readings to understand the blood sugar condition.

<b>Measurements:</b>	<b>(empty stomach)</b>	<b>(stomach not empty)</b>
Normal	< 110 mg/dl	< 140 mm/dl
Border line	110-128 mg/dl	140-200 mm/dl
Diabetic	> 128 mg/dl	> 200 mm/dl

### **People at high risk of having diabetes**

People in the following conditions are at a higher risk, and will need regular check up:

- 1, family history of diabetes.
- 2, obese.
- 3, 45 years and older.

## **Let's talk about diabetes.....contd.**

5, had high blood sugar records.

6, high calorie diet without regular exercise.

7, high blood pressure (> 140/90mmHg)

8, high blood fat (triglyceride > 250mg/dl, HDL (high-density lipoprotein) cholesterol > 35mg/dl)

### **How to control blood sugar**

Proactive control of blood glucose is important for health. The fasting plasma glucose to 110mg/dl people with mild glucose abnormalities should begin to adjust their diet and exercise habits including the need to change his/her life-style. A healthy lifestyle includes:

Maintain a balanced diet with high fibre, low sugar, and low fat. Nowadays, the market has available healthy food to help regulating blood sugar. Pay attention to food labels approved by FDA, or a local health authority.

Try to keep calm and relax, learn how to overcome tensions and release from stress. Do not stay up late, quit smoking and being alcoholic. Go for regular physicals and exercise on a regular basis.

### **Conclusion**

Thus far, there is no known cure for diabetes. But if you can address the seriousness of diabetes with an improved lifestyle, a balanced diet and regular check-ups, you can keep the threat of diabetes at a distance. If you are in any doubt at all, see your doctor immediately—better too soon than too late.

## **What can China do.....??**

China's grand vision of fleets of aircraft carriers and stealth fighters can be jeopardized by its own people. As China's economy improves, the Chinese are also getting more affluent as to the ways of western nations. They are eating more, drinking more, driving more and relaxing more. Soft drink manufacturers are saying that sales in the wealthier parts of the country have increased fivefold in the past ten years and in the poorer areas, the increase is even more pronounced. Cases of diabetes, a hidden disease which can only be found by tests and unaffordable by many, is soaring. With the population ageing far quicker than the United States, consumption of sugar has increased 48% in 10 years. Chinese people are not normally obese but latest figures reveal that approximately 10% of adults suffer from either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes. Forecasts by manufacturers of high fructose corn syrup used in food manufacture, doubling by 2013, is causing a major concern to health officials.

In 2007, it had been assumed that 4.3% of the population had diabetes and analysts concluded that the disease was draining 14% of healthcare expenditure and causing 0.6% of gross domestic product (GDP) in lost productivity. Now with 10% afflicted, this represents 1.5% of GDP and costs of treatment have increased dramatically. An average cost of managing Type 2 diabetes per patient in the US is NZ\$7400. Conservatively assuming that China can treat a quarter of 92 million sufferers at a cost of say, NZ\$2400 a year for each sufferer, the annual figure would be NZ\$57 billion – half of China's defence budget for 2011.

As China's economy and affluence grow, tough choices have to be made by the government - like choosing a new aircraft carrier for the defence force or offering fair medical treatment to its vast population.

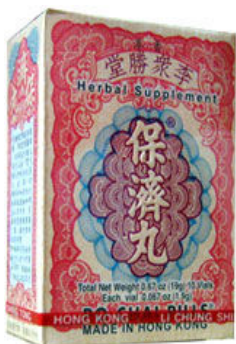
Adapted from The Times

## **Yin and yang .....**

In Chinese culture, Yin and Yang represent the two opposite principles in nature. Yin characterizes the feminine or negative nature of things and yang stands for the masculine or positive side. Yin and yang are in pairs, such as the moon and the sun, female and male, dark and bright, cold and hot, passive and active, etc. But yin and yang are not static or just two separated things. The nature of yinyang lies in interchange and interplay of the two components. The alternation of day and night is such an example. The concept of yinyang has a long history. There are many written records about yinyang, which can be dated back to the Yin Dynasty (about 1400 - 1100 BC) and the Western Zhou Dynasty (1100 - 771 BC). Yinyang is the basis of Zhouyi (Book of Changes), the jing part of which was written during the Western Zhou. Yinyang became popular during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 - 476 BC) and the Warring States (475 - 221 BC). The principles of yinyang are an important part of Huangdi Neijing (Yellow Emperor's Classic of Medicine), the earliest Chinese medical book, written about 2,000 years ago. They are still important in traditional Chinese medicine and fengshui today. Here is a summary of the characteristics of yinyang. Yin and yang are opposite in nature, but they are part of nature, they rely on each other, and they can't exist without each other. The balance of yin and yang is important. If yin is stronger, yang will be weaker, and vice versa. Yin and yang can interchange under certain conditions so they are usually not yin and yang alone. In other words, yin can contain certain part of yang and yang can have some component of yin. It is believed that yinyang exists in everything.

## Po Chai Pills..... 保濟丸

In western medicine, aspirin is considered as the panacea of all pains and illnesses and in our childhood days this was always dispensed in the form of ASPRO when we suffered headaches, colds, stomach upsets and many other illnesses. Not so the Chinese, who believe in the Po Chai pill and have been used for over one hundred years. It is a Traditional Chinese Medicine product made from several herbs formed into tiny spherical pills about 4mm in diameter. It is used as a remedy for the relief of indigestion, heartburn, vomiting, diarrhoea, and bloating. It can also be used as a hangover prevention remedy. They are considered to be one of the finest herbal products in the World.



Po Chai Pills were developed by Li Shiu Kei in Foshan, Guangdong in 1896. Following the Chinese Civil War, the Li family fled to Hong Kong and re-established their company, Li Chung Shing Tong. However, their mainland property was nationalized and as a result there are now two manufacturers of Po Chai Pills:

Li Chung Shing Tong (Holdings) Limited (李眾勝堂(集團)有限公司) in Hong Kong; and

Guangzhou Wanglaoji Pharmaceutical Company Limited (廣州王老吉藥業股份有限公司) in Guangzhou, China.

A mutual agreement between both parties has limited Wanglaoji's trademark rights to mainland China, while Li Chung Shing Tong has the rights to use the trademark in the rest of the world. The mainland manufacturer exports them from China as Curing Pills or Bao Ji Pills.

On 8 March 2010, sales of the pills from Li Chung Shing Tong have been halted in Singapore as a precaution due to traces of *phenolphthalein* and *sibutramine* having been detected in batches of the capsule form of the pills, and have been recalled. Phenolphthalein's past use for its laxative properties has been discontinued due to concerns it may be carcinogenic. On 24 March 2010, Hong Kong's Department of Health has recalled both Po Chai Pills Capsule Form and Po Chai Pills Bottle Form from local retail outlets and consumers.

On 11 May 2010, licensed manufacturer in proprietary Chinese medicine, Li Chung Shing Tong (Holdings) Ltd. HK has been given the green light to resume production and marketing of Po Chai Pills Bottle Form. Laboratory tests identified 11 tainted samples, all in Capsule Form, while none of the Bottle Form samples was found to contain the above two western medicines. In connection, the manufacturer has withdrawn application for registration of Po Chai Pills Capsule Form which has already ceased to be produced since late March.

These pills are still used by many in New Zealand today who believe in its use but if you are not sure, stick to plain old lemon or lime and honey for your cold!!

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## China's one - child policy .....

The news that Guangdong will be the first province to end the one-child policy that has dominated people's lives for over 30 years has caused a sensation in China and has led a call to lift the policy nationally.

Currently, the law says that couples in the cities are banned from having more than one child while those in rural areas are generally restricted to two.

Brutal coercion, forced abortions, compulsory sterilizations, destroyed homes, heavy fines, loss of jobs and vanishing livestock are some of the means used by the authorities to enforce the law. There have been many incidents where there were signs of resistance to the policy. Government buildings have been destroyed in protests and public sympathy was widespread to a Beijing professor after his wife had a second child and he lost his job and was fined NZ\$38,100 and in May, a farmer was arrested for killing a local birth control enforcer.

In prosperous Guangdong province, (population 104 million), family planning officials have taken the first steps in ending the policy. They want the Government to approve a plan for couples to be allowed to have a second baby if either spouse is a single child.

This would affect most people born after 1979, when birth control restrictions were first imposed. Abortion of girl babies in the one-child rule, as most couples want a son to carry on the line, has left the birth rate out of balance and in future years, millions of young Chinese men will find it difficult to marry.

Children born to people who obeyed the rules are known as "little emperors" and are often spoiled as they grow up.

The proposal by Guangdong birth control committee is for the Government to relax the policy through pilot schemes in certain provinces and cities.

Adapted from The Times

## **Queen's Birthday Honours.....Queen's Service Medal (QSM)**

The Tung Jung Association is very proud to have one of its members being recognised by the people of New Zealand for his dedicated services to the safety of the workers in the electricity field.

Tom Kwok Hing Leong 梁國興 whose ancestral village is Pindi 平地 was born in Guangzhou in March 1930. He is the youngest of 5 siblings, the others having all passed away. He arrived in Wellington on the MS Wanganella, as a student refugee in February 1940 and was immediately enrolled at St. Mark's Church School by the Basin Reserve which was very handy to his father's fruit shop in Moxham Ave. in Hataitai, Wellington. There he was given the name Tom which was much easier to pronounce than Kwok Hing. He completed his primary education to Std. 6 at St. Mark's at the age of 14 and was Dux of the school. He then went to Wellington Technical College where he took an engineering course from 1945 to 1948. His mathematics teacher suggested he should study for an electrical engineering degree at the School of Engineering in Christchurch. The next three years, Tom completed a BSc degree at Victoria University in Wellington majoring in mathematics and physics. He then went on to the School of Engineering in Christchurch where he completed the BE (Elect) degree.



The NZ Electricity Dept. employed Tom for 9 years to mid 1962. During this time, he gained experience in the construction of hydro electrical power stations, contract and engineering supervision on 220kV transmission lines, involved with Stage 1 of the 275kV Cook Strait cable, 110kV and 33kV substations and operation of a steam power station. During this time, he had made many friends and the death of one experienced foreman caused by neglect to follow safety standards made a lasting impression on Tom.

On 13 April 1965 four people were killed and five suffer serious burns in Wairarapa's worst industrial accident, when dust explosions caused a fire at the General Plastics factory situated in Queen St. Masterton. The 7000 square foot button plant crumpled 'like a deck of cards' and windows shattered hundreds of yards away. Fortunately, most of the 70-80 staff were in the canteen when it happened.

Following this fatal accident, Tom took particular interest in electrical equipment in hazardous areas (now referred to as explosive atmospheres) and all electrical installations.

The next thirty years, Tom was employed by the Wairarapa Electric Power Board (WEPB) where he held the positions of Chief Electrical Inspector, Supply Engineer, Chief Engineer and Deputy GM. Again, during his term there, Tom saw several accidents where there were deaths that could have been prevented and one that Tom knew well.. He prepared maintenance schedules for all WEPB lines and equipment and also to installations maintained by them.

In 1964, Tom started an electrical safety group for the staff at WEPB which led to promoting electrical safety programmes to the general public. In the 1970's, Tom was the Electrical Supply Engineers Institute's representative on the electrical section of the National Safety Association where he served 9 years and thereafter served 4 years on the Electrical section of the ACC. After implementing the safety procedures at WEPB, Tom has fond memories that there were no serious electrical accidents to any staff either at work or at home in the 30 years that he worked there.

Tom retired from the WEPB in 1992 and that year he received the Rotary 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Paul Harris Fellow Award.

From 1993 to now, Tom has provided services through his consulting practice under TL & Associates specialising in electrical supply systems and installations.

He is a foundation member of Electrical Safety Organisation Inc. (ESO), a non-profit organisation providing training and mentoring to its members who can get free technical support for installation problems. The ESO does not interpret Electricity Regulations for its members which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Development.

In 2005, the annual Tom Leong Electrical Safety Meritorious Service Award was promoted by the ESO of which Tom is currently president. Tom has been a member of Standards NZ since 1968 and is still involved in Electrical Installation and Electrical Equipment in Explosive Atmospheres committees. In 2003, he received one of the SNZ Meritorious Service Awards.

His qualifications are: FIPENZ, CPEng (NZ), IntPE (NZ), FIET (UK), CEng (UK), Registered Electrical Inspector (NZ).

The Tung Jung Association congratulates Tom on his achievement on electrical safety to the people of New Zealand .

## **Steven Wong 黄璋璋 Member of the NZ Order of Merit (MNZM)**

Another Chinese recipient in this year's Queen's Birthday awards, another Aucklander, Steven Wong 黄璋璋 from Botany, has been made a Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit for his services to the Chinese community. Steven was born in Gwa Liang 瓜嶺村 in Zengcheng 增城 in 1948. He came to New Zealand in 1972, hoping to lead a better life here as his great grandfather had been in the gold rush in 1860 but returned to his homeland. At the age of 24, Steven arrived in New Zealand knowing little English but was fluent in both Cantonese and Mandarin dialects, very little money, and was sponsored by his sister who ran a fruit shop and initially helped her in the shop.



In order to be self-sufficient, Steven worked very hard, as was typical of people from the villages, working 6 days a week. During the day, he worked as a kitchen hand in a hotel and after 4pm, he would be off to work at a carpet factory until midnight on the night shift. In 1975, now married to wife Mary, Steven had saved enough to buy his first business, a takeaway at Blockhouse Bay in Auckland. After working his business for 4 years, Steven's entrepreneurial streak hit him. Why sell cooked potato chips (french fries) to people within his shop's area when you can reach out to a whole wider market selling the raw product and not have the late hours?

So in 1979, Fresher Foods Ltd. french fries manufacturers, was established in Onehunga, Auckland. To keep one step ahead of his competitors, Steven insisted that quality, sincerity, and good customer relationship was the key to a successful business and he stuck to this approach. By 1995, he bought some land at East Tamaki and built a modern factory there where he produces 4 tonnes of raw french fries an hour employing 40 staff.

Being fluent in both Cantonese and Mandarin and English after being in New Zealand for 40 years, Steven wanted to put something back into the community that made him a successful business man. Using his expertise in language and business and being an immigrant himself, he has helped many old and new immigrants on their problems in settling in this country and to integrate them into the New Zealand way of life.

Steven is the president of the United Chinese Association of New Zealand for the past 11 years and uses his business to help raise funds for the Chinese community. He has been recognised for his work as an executive member of the NZ China Trade Association and has accompanied trade delegations to China and has hosted delegations from China also. He had accompanied former Prime Minister Helen Clark when she signed the landmark Free Trade Agreement in Beijing in 2008.

Over the past two years, Steven has been involved in rousing the Chinese community in Auckland in raising funds to help the Sichuan earthquake appeal, the Taiwan floods, the Pike River disaster and lately, the Christchurch earthquake when the Auckland Chinese community raised \$216,300 within a couple of weeks of the disaster.

Despite his heavy workload, Steven still has an ambition.....he wants to see a Chinese garden built on council owned land in Auckland as he is a member of the Chinese Garden Steering Committee . The Association congratulates Steven on his achievement.

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### **WE NEED YOUR HELP.....**

The Association has been trying to make a database of the original founding members of the Association but has struck a hitch due to lack of information from members. Please help us compile this database before it is all lost for our future generations.

In the Association's website, [www.tungjung.org.nz](http://www.tungjung.org.nz), there is a gallery of old photos (portraits) of the original members though some have been lost over the years. Only the names of the men in the photos have been kept and the Association is trying to complete other details about these original members. Double click on a portrait and a form will come up. If anyone knows of any details about these men please fill in the form and send it back to the Association. The **Chinese characters** of the men's names are very important as they identify them . If you know anyone who can identify these members, please ask them to fill in the form . Your cooperation will be most appreciated.



## ***The Chinese Masonic Society 致公堂 Chee Kung Tong .....***

China has always been a plethora of “secret societies”. These organisations were formed to plan to overthrow a dynasty, government or monarch. In 1344, a Buddhist monk named Hung Wu, led a revolt to overthrow the Mongolian Yuen Dynasty which was ruling China at that time and won and was enthroned as the First Emperor of the Ming Dynasty and China was back into Chinese rule. His “secret society” was then known as the Hung Society. Over the years, these secret societies played a key part in Chinese history culminating in the end of Imperial rule in China to become a Republic.

As the Chinese emigrated overseas, off shoots of these secret societies were formed in the countries they settled in and in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, many secret societies were formed in Australia. It is reasonable to assume then that an offshoot of the Hung Society, for example the Yee Hing Secret Society, commenced soon after the arrival of the first main influx of Chinese in the mid-1860s to Otago. By the turn of the century the Chinese had started to drift from the goldfields of Otago to the urban areas of Wellington and Auckland. It is on record that in 1907 the Yee Hing Secret Society had formed a branch at Wellington. Now the immigrant Chinese were opposed to the Manchu rule and in an article appearing in the *Chinese Times* of 6 November 1909, the Wellington Yee Hing Secret Society donated £1000 towards the revolutionary activities to see the demise of the Manchu Dynasty in China. The same newspaper on 5 August 1911 reported that the Yee Hing Societies in Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific donated £26,000 to assist in relieving the financial difficulties of the new regime in China after the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. This was a substantial sum of money, and would have been further enhanced by the exchange rate at the time. No doubt the euphoria of the moment assisted them in their fund-raising.

The Wellington Yee Hing formed an alliance with the Australian Yee Hing Secret Societies, with Sydney being declared the headquarters. The Society’s move towards openness and the eventual adoption of the English title ‘Chinese Masonic Society’, and later the Chinese title Chee Kung Tong 致公堂, as directed by the World Headquarters in San Francisco, mirrored the other Yee Hing groups.

On 10 October 1925 the Wellington Chinese Masonic Society, or Chee Kung Tong, celebrated the opening of their New Zealand headquarters at 23 Frederick Street, Wellington, with a gala banquet. It is worth noting that among the dignitaries were the Mayor and Archdeacon of Wellington, a cabinet minister and a ‘high office bearer of the Wellington Grand Lodge Masonic Order’. The Chinese Masonic Society was held in very high regard and participated in the raising of funds for charity.

**Freemasonry** is a fraternal organisation that arose from obscure origins in the late 16th to early 17th century. Freemasonry now exists in various forms all over the world, Members are called *asons* and they meet **as a Lodge** (a group of Masons), not **in** a lodge though the buildings they meet in are also called lodges.

Freemasonry has developed into a worldwide social and community service organization, emphasizing personal study, self-improvement, and social betterment via individual involvement and philanthropy



Procession of Chee Kung Tong on 10 October 1925

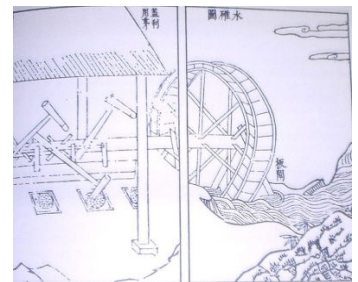


New Zealand Headquarters, Chinese Masonic Society or Chee Kung Tong, Wellington

# Chinese inventions.....

Apart from the four great inventions China gave to the world (paper, compass, gunpowder, printing), China has been the source of many notable inventions and discoveries. The Chinese developed technologies in mechanics, hydraulics and mathematics and applied them to all known science including warfare that we know of today.

The following inventions were discovered **before** the birth of Christ: Compass, bells, wooden coffins, dagger axe, alligator hide drums, bone eating forks (before chopsticks), lacquer, cultivation of millet, noodles, rowing oars, plastromancy (use of turtle shell in divination), triangular wooden ploughshare, rice cultivation, salt, sericulture (silk worm farming), soybeans cultivation, steamers (for cooking), tree trunk coffins, burial urns.



Hydraulic powered trip hammers for pounding grain

The following were discovered **after** the birth of Christ: acupuncture, the animal zodiac, archaeology, automatic opening doors, banknotes, bel-lows, belt drives, blast furnace, cast iron bombs, borehole drilling, bristle toothbrushes, bulkhead compartments in ships, calendar year of 365 days before the Gregorian calendar, cast iron, celadon (ceramic glaze), chain drives, chemical warfare, chopsticks, uses of chromium, golf, civil service exams, making of steel, using coke as fuel, canals, crank handle, cross-bows, football (cuju), cupola furnace (making of steel), correction by diet of deficiency diseases, recognition and treatment of diabetes, dominoes, draw-loom, endocri-nology, escapements (clockworks), cannon balls, field mills (for grinding grain), finery forge (making wrought iron), fireworks, fishing reels, flame thrower, flares, forensic entomology (use of insects to study crime), mouth organ, gas cylinders, gimbals (balancing wheels on machinery), stringed musical instruments, hand grenades, hand cannon, iron plough, horse collar and harness, indian ink, inoculation, junks, kites, land mines, magic mirrors, mah-jong, matches, modular system in architecture, multi-tube seed drill, multistage rocket, natural gas as fuel, naval mines, negative numbers, open-spandrel segmental arch bridge, pig iron, pinhole camera, playing cards, porcelain, pound locks (for canals), raised relief maps, restaurant menus, rocket bombs, rotary fan, rudders, sake, seismometer (for earthquakes), stirrup, sus-pension bridge, tea, thyroid hormones to treat goitre, tofu, toilet paper, trebuchet catapult, trip hammer, wheelbarrow, winnowing machine, zoetrope (ancestor of the cinematograph).



Chinese banknote from the Song Dynasty

Modern achievements are the anti-ship missile, artemisinin – anti malarial treatment), cloning fish, electronic cigarette, hybrid rice, Maglev (magnetic levitation), wind power generators, synthesis of crystalline bovine insulin, Tianhe inter-connect supercomputing.



The wheelbarrow



Fireworks



A page from the Diamond Sutra, the oldest printed book printed in the 9th year of Xiantong Era of the Tang Dynasty, AD 868

## Recipe.....

**Red bean paste 红豆沙**, is a sweet paste used for many things in Chinese, Japanese and Korean cuisine. It is made from mashed adzuki beans (known as red beans in Chinese), mixed with sugar.

A range of texture from coarse and gritty to fine and smooth is possible. For a coarse paste, boil the beans for less time and mash by hand. For a fine paste, boil for longer and use a blender to mash the beans.

75ml sounds like a lot of oil, but it is required to drive out the water properly.

### Ingredients:

200ml dried adzuki beans

Water as needed for soaking and boiling

150ml sugar

75ml vegetable or peanut oil for frying

### Procedure:

Wash the beans, checking for and removing any that are damaged or diseased. Soak the beans in cold water for at least 4 hours or, preferably, overnight. This softens the beans slightly and reduces the cooking time greatly.

Drain the beans and rinse once soaked.

Place into a small saucepan and cover with water. Bring to the boil.

Simmer the beans for 1½-2 hours, until soft and disintegrating slightly. Longer boiling will result in a smoother paste.

Remember to top up the water occasionally so the beans don't boil dry and burn.

Drain away the water.

Depending on the desired texture, mash the beans by hand (coarse) or in a blender (fine) until they are as you want.

Note that the paste is very thick, so if using a blender, it is easier to do it a bit at a time.

Stir in the sugar. You should now have a thick but damp paste.

Preheat the oil in a frying pan or wok, and fry the bean paste, using a spatula or spoon to stir, until the water has been driven off. The bean paste will now be quite dry, with a slightly grainy texture.

Cool, and store in an airtight container until needed. This paste will keep for at least a week in the fridge.



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## Salted lemons.....

Drinks mixed with salted lemons are good for you if you have a sore throat, you lost your voice or when you frequently feel thirsty.

### Lemon Preparation:

10 lemons: 454 grams of salt;

### Steps:

1) Wash and dry the lemons;

2) pan fry salt until it is lightly brown, put aside to cool.

3) clean and dry a glass jar (wide opening with lid) that is large enough to house the lemons and salt;

4) put lemons in the glassware, add salt on top;

5) seal the glass jar opening with plastic wrap, then cover it with the lid. Shake well, and let them sit for 3 or more weeks. The longer, the better. (During the first 2 weeks, shake jar every 2 days.)

**Note:** Do not use oily utensils to clean lemons or to hold salt. Do not use lids made of metal. Do not dispose the juice from the container.

### Usage:

1) *Salted lemon drink:* 1 half lemon, 3 teaspoons juice, 6 bowls of water, cook 30 minutes in a non-metal cookware (or stainless steel); add amount of sugar at your preference

2) *Soft drink:* add 1 quarter of salted lemon to a bottle of 7 Up, drink cold:

3) *Salted lemon honey drink:* add 1 quarter of salted lemon and 1 teaspoon juice, 3 teaspoons of honey; mix them in a glass of boiled water; drink warm or cold.

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THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

Established 1926

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