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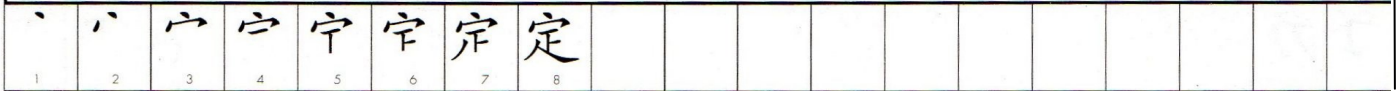
dìng

fix;
decide;
certain

定单	dìng dān	order form
订购	dìng gòu	order
订婚	dìng hūn	be engaged
定价	dìng jià	fixed price
定居	dìng jū	settle down
定理	dìng lǐ	theorem
否定	fǒu dìng	deny; negative

定：此字由代表屋顶的“宀”和代表整齐有序的“正”或“𠄎”组成。它象征着屋檐下和平有序的生活。由此得来“定”字，意为稳定、决定。但正如谚语所说：“谋事在人，成事在天。”但家中的安定比世界的安定更为重要。

This character is made up of roof (宀) and order (正 or 𠄎). It signifies peace and order under the roof, implanting the idea of fixed, certain or decided: 定. Order under the roof comes before order under the heavens, although the proverb states in no uncertain terms: "It is for man to plan, but for Heaven to decide."



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 2013 issue

The Tung Jung Association of New Zealand Committee 2012—2013

President	Brian Gee	566 2324	Membership	Kirsten Wong	971 2626
Vice President	Gordon Wu	388 3560	Property	Joe Chang	388 9135
Immediate past president	Willie Wong	386 3099	Newsletter	Brian Gee	566 2324
Secretaries-			Website	Gordon Wu	388 3560
English	Sam Kwok	027 8110551	Public relations	Peter Moon	389 8819
Chinese	Peter Wong	388 5828			
Treasurer	Robert Ting	478 6253			
Assistant treasurer	Virginia Ng	232 9971			
Social	Elaine Chang	388 9135			
	Willie Wong	386 3099			
	Valerie Ting	565 4421			

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

President's report.....

Greetings and welcome to the Winter Issue of the Tung Jung Newsletter. Many of you will have received your newsletter by Email. For those of you who do not have email, this is not a problem, we will still be sending it to you by post.

Ching Ming Festival, 7th April 2013

Ching Ming was observed as usual at the Tung Jung Memorial, Karori Cemetery. On Sunday because the weather was terrible, numbers were down - members could be forgiven for not attending.

The weather is beyond our control. We had a good turn out last year so maybe next year.

Tung Jung Tour to Bendigo, Melbourne, Australia, 8 – 14 April 2013

Ten members of the Tung Jung Assn toured the Victorian Goldfields in Bendigo. The tour was organised by Gordon Wu & Peter Moon and full marks must go to them for a most enjoyable and informative tour. Thanks Guys!

We learnt that the Chinese gold miners who went to Australia to seek their fortune really got a very hard time by the Australian authorities. First they had to pay a poll tax of 100 pounds on entry to Australia and then if they landed at the port closest to Bendigo, they were charged 10 pounds tax before disembarking. To avoid paying this tax, many of the miners opted to disembark at the alternative port of Rhode which was 500 miles away and walk to Bendigo. The walk took two to three weeks and some of the miners died enroute to the goldfields. At the goldfields, Chinese miners were only allowed to work the claims that had already been worked over and abandoned by European miners.

If any Chinese miners were fortunate enough to find any gold at all, this gold would then attract a further tax from the Australian government.

At Bendigo, we visited the Chinese Museum & Cultural Centre - it was there we met Russell Jack, a third generation Australian Chinese. It appears to me that Russell Jack and his late wife were the driving force behind the Bendigo Chinese Assn. They had lobbied Government and Industry for funds which enabled them to build the museum and centre, and were now contemplating building a new museum because they are running out of space to house their exhibits. The budget for this project is in the vicinity of twenty million dollars and Russell feels very confident he will reach this target.

Russell is extremely passionate about this project and we wish him and the Bendigo Chinese Assn every success.

Appeal for Earthquake stricken Sichuan in China

Sunday 19th May, Grand Century Restaurant

Gordon Wu and I attended a fund raising dinner for Sichuan in China. The dinner was followed by an auction and we saw some spirited bidding among the patrons. The proceeds went to the Sichuan relief fund.

Mid Winter Yum Cha, 27th June 2013

A Yum Cha lunch is to be held at Dragon Restaurant, Tory St, Wellington on 27th June 2013 Time 12.30 Price \$15.00. Here is your chance to catch up on old friends when you haven't the time to do so.

Please phone Elaine Chang 3889135 for bookings before the 22nd June.

Annual General Meeting – 18 August 2013

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held at the Tung Jung Association rooms at 33 Torrens Terrace, Mt. Cook on Sunday 18 August 2013 at 2 pm.

All members are welcomed to participate in running the Association and to join the committee so that the legacy that our forefathers had left for us will continue for future generations.

Please take some responsibility in running the Association and do not just leave it to a handful of aging committee members. The Association needs younger members with different ideas for it to move forward. Make a note in your diary now to attend. We look forward to seeing you at the AGM.

Brian Gee

Answer to the two pebbles

Here is what the young woman did.....

She plunged her hand into the bag to pick a pebble and clumsily dropped it onto the street among all the other pebbles on the ground, before it could be determined whether the pebble she picked was black or white.

She exclaimed to the old lender "That was very clumsy of me but it doesn't matter. If I take out the other pebble from the bag, we will know which pebble I had picked in the first place. Don't you think?"

Since the second pebble was black, the first one had to be white as the old lender said that he put in one black and one white into the bag.

The old lender dared not announce his cheating and the young woman transformed a seemingly impossible situation into an advantage.

A solution exists for most problems. It's just that we do not always know how to examine every angle of the situation.

會長報告.....

歡迎大家閱讀冬季版的東增會館季刊.你們大部分人將會收到電郵版的季刊.如果部分人想要郵寄版的,也沒有問題.打個電話給編輯Gordon Wu,他就會為你安排.

2013年4月7日 清明節

清明節我們按照平常到 Tung Jung Memorial, Karori Cemetery 拜祭. 剛好星期天的天氣很壞,到場的會員的數目比較少,但我們能理解沒有到來的人員. 天氣超出我們的控制,我們上年活動結果很成功,希望下年如此.

2013年4月14號 東增會館會員到 Bendigo, Melbourne, Australia,之旅

10名東增會員到 Bendigo 參觀了Victorian 淘金礦場.這次旅程由Gordon Wu 和 Peter Moon 組織的,我給這次愉快和收穫有效資料的旅程滿分. 謝謝夥計們. 我們得知來澳洲尋求財富的中國黃金礦工們當時生活很艱難.由於當時澳洲當局比較苛刻 首先他們在靠岸之前不得不給政府交納100磅人頭稅.很多人為了避免交這個稅,他們不得不選擇在離 Bendigo500英里的Rhode一個非主流的港口上岸,然後他們就步行到Bendigo.大概要步行2到3個星期才能到達.有些人在去淘金礦場的途中,就已經死了.在礦場,中國人只能在被淘完金的礦場裡繼續淘金,或者到歐洲礦工廢棄的礦場裡繼續工作.

如果中國礦工足夠幸運淘到一些金子,當時政府就對這些金子打很高的稅. 在Bendigo我們參觀了中國博物館和文化中心.在那裡我們跟Russell Jack,見面,他是第三代澳籍華人, Russell Jack和他已故的妻子是Bendigo華人會館的主動力.他們遊說政府和企業給出資金. 這些基金將用於建立博物館和文化中心..他們已經打算建新的博物館大樓,他們已經騰出空間給展覽品了.這個計畫的金錢預算大概是20,000,000澳幣, Russell很有信心他能完成這個專案. Russell對這次的專案真的很熱衷,我們祝願他和Bendigo華人會館能成功完成.

為中國四川受傷的城市求助

5月19日 星期天Grand Century 餐廳 Gordon Wu 和我都參加了為中國四川籌款的晚會,那頓晚餐是被拍賣的,我們見到一些贊助人很積極地出價,很輕鬆地籌得基金了.

2013年6月27日資深會員飲茶日

2013年6月27日 中午12點,在威靈頓的Dragon Restaurant裡舉行資深會員飲茶會.價錢15紐幣.請大家致電到Elaine Chang 3889135預約.

2013年8月18日周年例會

東增會館的周年例會將會在會館辦公室舉行, 位址是33 Torrens Terrace, Mt. Cook.時間是2013年8月18日下午2點 (星期日)。

歡迎所有會員來參加運轉會館和加入委員會, 目的為了把我們祖先留給我們的遺產能被年輕一輩繼續運轉。

請大家拿起你的責任去加入會館, 不要只留給老年的委員會會員們。會館需要年輕的會員給出不同的想法來運轉, 現在就拿起筆把日期寫進你的日記本吧! 我們盼望能在AGM見到你。

Brian Gee 呂建成
會長

Visit to the Victorian Chinese goldfields.....

On the 8 April, 9 Tung Jung members departed from Wellington in the early hours to fly to Melbourne to start their Victorian tour of the Chinese goldfields trail. The trip was planned to see how the early Chinese miners from Guangdong fared in the hinterland of Victoria in the 1800's. The harsh conditions of those early years cast a heavy toll on the Chinese miners and many died there from sickness and other problems, many in their 40's and mainly from Taishan 台山 but there were also a few from Jungsan 增城.

The Chinese miners were given credit for the founding of towns like Ballarat, Ararat, Castlemaine and Bendigo and at Ararat and Bendigo, there are museums dedicated to them.

To kick off the tour when the group arrived in Melbourne, was a trip to the Chinese museum in Melbourne's Chinatown.



Gordon Wu and Quong Tart

Here in a restored historic building of three levels, are displayed relics of the Chinese influence in Victoria, from gold mining to trade and business. Here, a life like figure of Quong Tart, a trader from Seyip who assimilated into Australian society and was noted for his tea-rooms and other trade. This museum is sponsored by the Victorian government and private interests.



Gateway to Chinese museum in Chinatown

The next day it was off to Ballarat and we left our bags in the hotel as we were coming back there after our tour of the goldfields. After finding the correct train and settled down for the two hour trip, we were advised that the train was cancelled and to take the bus instead at the other end of the station! Imagine the panic we had to find the bus in a station where there were thousands of people hurrying back and forth but we managed to find the bus and were fortunate to be able to get all of us on it. We arrived at Ballarat a little late and were met at the station by the tour guide and Alison Wong, who had travelled up from Geelong to join us.

Ballarat was a large gold mining town and lately was renowned for the finding of a very large gold nugget weighing over 5 kilograms at a site where many prospectors have been over many times before. After a tour of Ballarat and a visit to the old Chinese Cemetery as well as the new Chinese Cemetery, both of which are hundreds of old Chinese gravestones, our party, now 10, were driven by the tour guide in his new minibus to Sovereign Hill. This is a replica of a goldfields town of the 1800's and there we actually went down 30 metres down a gold mine. It was interesting to see how the miners dug for gold down there in the dark squalid conditions of the past. Ararat, a small town where thousands of Chinese had lived when gold was found was our next stop. Here, the world-class Gum San (金山) Chinese Heritage Centre was built in memory of the thousands of Chinese miners who had died there. The Centre provides an authentic vision of Chinese culture from the 1800's through to the modern day. The centre was dedicated to the Taishan community and built in the Taishan style of architecture, as most of the Chinese community then, were from Taishan in the Seyip district of Guangdong



The group in Ballarat



Pictures of the Chinese cemeteries

Visit to the Victorian goldfields.... Contd.

The Gum San 金山 Heritage Centre is full of artifacts from the Taishan area. Here, visitors can learn about the lives of the Chinese goldminers in the gold mining days and can also try their hand in Chinese culture and gold panning. A tour of the local towns of Avoca , Maryborough Castlemaine was next and then to Forest Creek, where we stopped to look at an old gold mine.



Gold specks in quartz rock



A modified tunnel down a mine



The next day was off to Bendigo, the largest gold mining town in Victoria. Gold is still being produced here though not in the quantities of the late 1800's. In the morning, we went to the White Hills cemetery, where there are over 1000 Chinese miners buried there, some with tombstones, some with only an iron marker. The Chinese section, just



A pomelo tree planted in memory of the Chinese miners.

by the main gate, is now being cared for by the Bendigo Chinese Association who have made a name for themselves by holding the biggest Chinese celebrations in Australia every year at Easter. They boast that they have the longest dragon in the world! The deepest gold mine in the world was at Victoria Hill, where the remains of machinery and other items used in the mining are now derelict and defunct. Also in Bendigo is a restored Chinese temple used



open daily to the public for worship and sightseeing.

Chinese living quarters at Sovereign Hill



Left: The round hole method used by the Chinese miners to get to the gold.

Right: The rectangular method used by the European miners which always caved in.



Joss House



The main altar in Joss House



One of the stone lions outside Joss House. Note the round ball in its mouth.

Visit to the Victorian Chinese goldfields..... Contd.

After lunch, it was off to the Golden Dragon Museum, a complex with a museum of ancient Chinese artifacts and furniture and a small traditional Chinese garden. This complex is the work of one man, Russell Jack, an Australian born Chinese married to an Australian girl but whose ancestry was from Taishan. A very dedicated man who with the aid of the Bendigo Chinese Association and without any help from government circles until in the later years, developed this marvellous museum which has acquired many articles, some Imperial artifacts, from all over the world which other museums want to buy off him but he will not sell! Some of these artifacts are worth millions of dollars! Russell took us all over his museum, giving us a running commentary of its history and the acquirement of some of the artifacts. He must have taken a liking to us because he offered to show us the Chinese garden and the Bendigo Chinese Association rooms. Unfortunately, time was against us and we had to leave before we had any chance to take some photos of his marvellous collection of Chinese history.

The next day was back to Melbourne by train where the group spent three days exploring the city and environs.

It was a great experience for all of us and we all enjoyed the trip tremendously. In hindsight, another day in Bendigo would have been better but we all learnt a lot and are grateful for the experience.



The Golden Dragon Museum entrance



The Chinese garden



The intricate design of the pavilion ceiling



Looking over the pond in the Chinese Garden



The pavilion in the Chinese garden

Tung Jung profile.....

Anthony Hoy Fong — celebrity chef

Son of Colin and Daphne Hoy Fong

Ngar Yiew 雅瑤村

A week ago I was working out of the West Wing in the White House, Washington DC, hired as a consultant to assess the way they operate their kitchen, execute meals and develop menus for the upcoming seasons. Today, I'm spearheading the culinary team at a prominent college campus in New York as part of a guest chef series that I've been invited to take part in that takes me all over the country. Ma Po Tofu, Char Siew Fried Rice, Hoisin Pork Spare Ribs and Gai Larn with Garlic & Oyster Sauce are just a few of the dishes being featured on my menu today for over 2000 American and International students. Tomorrow I'll be back in Times Square overseeing the 350 seat restaurant and bar that I opened for one of America's most famous celebrity chefs. Next week I'm on a plane to Las Vegas to begin work on a new mammoth restaurant slated to open 2014.



Growing up in New Zealand as a third generation Chinese gave me plenty of opportunities and we're in a fortunate position to be able to draw on not one but two incredible cultures. With that comes the exposure to two different sets of values, different day-to-day experiences and customs, and a unique perspective that we're fortunate to have. Our family always drew upon the "best of both worlds" and that I believe has given me a distinct advantage in the very competitive industry and city that I have established myself in.

Growing up in a traditional Chinese family meant strong family values, always taking pride in what you do, an emphasis on good education, a strong work ethic and of course lots of good food.

After attending Auckland Grammar I went to Auckland University and studied Business/IT and Computer Science. Upon graduating, I had a 2 1/2 year stint in Wellington working for PwC, and then IBM as a programmer and consultant before leaving and returning to Auckland to help Mum and Dad run the family business fruit shop. The fruit shop was extremely hard work (as many of us know) but very rewarding as it was a true family business working side by side everyday with my mum and dad (Daphne and Colin Hoy Fong) and also my older sister and brother (Melissa and Shane) who were also integral to its success. The business was a huge success on the back of a lot of hard work with a lot of highs and certainly a few lows. I completely immersed myself into the business and learnt everything from driving a fork lift, to trimming cabbages (which you can imagine was a change from wearing a suit to work every day and sitting in front of a computer), to doing the books, marketing and organizing/managing a large staff. Fast forward a few years, and now I wear a chef's coat to work.

When we sold the fruit shop, I moved to New York and attended the French Culinary Institute. I graduated with honors and went on to work for some of the best chefs in the world before getting involved with one of the biggest celebrity chefs on the Food Network. Being able to call upon my business experience, education, professional background and unique cultural perspective (at this stage I was a New Zealander, of Chinese descent living in America) made me extremely unique. I was able to think differently, adapt quickly and offer a lot in a vast array of situations and environments. Since then, I have now appeared on national television numerous times as a chef, host and judge on cooking shows, I've had my own cooking series on a large national supermarket network, co-written best selling cook books, I have cooked for the president at the White House, I have competed on Iron Chef and have traveled all across America to just about every city and prominent food event there is. In that time I have also co-founded various companies including **Top Chef University** (www.TopChefUniversity.com) an innovative online culinary school based on the US-Emmy Award winning show Top Chef and my own culinary consulting firm **HFM Culinary** which boasts a portfolio of some of the biggest names and brands in the food and media industry, helping develop TV shows, restaurants, culinary businesses, products, events and appearances.



Anthony Hoy Fong and wife Kai

New Zealand is one of, if not, the best places in the world to live and grow up in and I remember my childhood and young adulthood fondly. I still call it home and all my family are there including my Mama who turns 89 this year and three young, adorable nieces. Family, culture and remembering who you are, your values and integrity are everything - and in my case that comes from being a New Zealand-born Chinese with a strong family bond, an appreciation for our culture, who we are and where we came from. These factors motivate and drive me everyday. It is without a doubt that this is what has helped me get to where I am today.

Anthony Hoy Fong 23 May 2013

News from Sydney.....

How quickly time goes by when you are busy. In addition to the various regular committee meetings I attend, some of the other recent activities I attended or was involved with included the launch of the Gold Trails website and the unveiling of interpretative signs in Young and Harden Shires, Chinese Cultural Days, a Pre-Anzac Day Luncheon, public consultation on the *Australia in the Asian Century White Paper*, and the NSW Commissioner's Police Multicultural Advisory Council.

During the Gold Rush era there were two notable incidents when Chinese miners were attacked and chased off the gold fields: the Buckland Valley Riot of 1857 in Northeast Victoria and the 1861 Lambing Flat Riots on the Burrangong Goldfield of New South Wales. The Chinese Heritage Association organised a fascinating talk in May by Vivienne McWaters on *Beechworth's Little Canton*, that was about life and times in Beechworth, Victoria, in the second half of the 1800s when there was a significant number of Chinese living there.

It is very gratifying to note that many aspects of Australia's multicultural history are now being told. *Gold Trails* is an interesting project which has taken 10 years to materialise. Seventeen local government areas in central and south-west NSW have collaborated to tell the story of gold from 1851. I was pleased to be present in March at the launch on the Gold Trails website www.goldtrails.com.au and the unveiling of some of the interpretative signs.

Good weather and appreciative audiences contributed to a successful Chinese Cultural Days at the Chinese Garden of Friendship at Darling Harbour. Eight Chinese organisations collaborated to produce a 2-day program of performances, talks and workshops as part of the City of Sydney's *Living in Harmony Festival 2013*.

ANZAC Day is commemorated each year in Australia and New Zealand. This year, for the first time, a Chinese Australian organisation, the Chinese Community Council of Australia held a pre-ANZAC Day luncheon on the 23 April 2013. Guest speaker was Lieutenant Colonel Arran Hassell from Sydney's Victoria Barracks. Special guests included three Chinese Australians who had served in the Australian Armed Forces in World War II.

I attended and participated in one of the briefing and consultation sessions organised by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade seeking public input in developing Asian Century Country Strategies for Japan, China, Indonesia, India and South Korea. The strategies will be forward-looking documents outlining a vision of where the relationships should be in 2025, and how Australia intends to get there. The White Paper is available at <http://asiancentury.dpmc.gov.au/white-paper>

The role of the NSW Police Multicultural Advisory Council is to provide strategic advice to the NSW Police Force on its direction with respect to working with diverse cultural, linguistic and religious communities. Just when I am planning to wind down I received an invitation from Police Commissioner Scipone to be member of this Council – should be an interesting challenge for two years.

Registration is now open for the *Dragon Tails 2013 Conference*, 6-8 July 2013 at Wollongong University. <http://dragontails.com.au/registration-form/>

Great to welcome two more ex-New Zealanders, Lucy Chang (born in Dunedin) and Christine Wong (originally from Masterton) as members of Luen Fook Tong.

Daphne Lowe

President, Luen Fook Tong Inc

lowekelley@bigpond.com

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Unveiling of the sign at the Chinese section, Murrumburrah Cemetery.



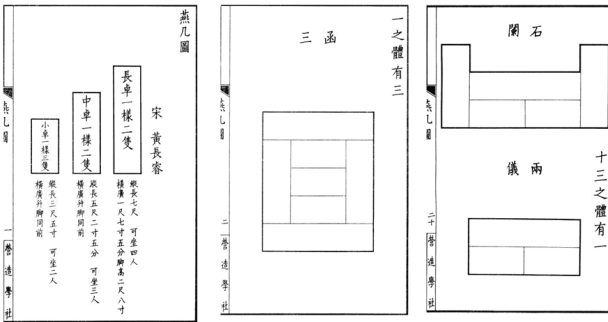
Chinese Australians at an ANZAC day reception

Tangrams 七巧板

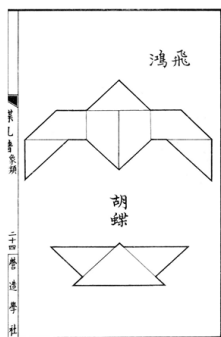


The tangram (*qiqiaoban* 七巧板) is China's most famous puzzle. In the beginning of the 19th century, merchants who arrived in Canton on clipper ships from Europe and America returned home with beautiful ivory versions of the puzzle and very quickly tangram—then simply known as “The Chinese Puzzle”—became the first international puzzle craze—much like Rubik's Cube in more recent times .

The tangram puzzle consists of seven flat pieces and a collection of simple outline diagrams or silhouettes. The pieces—which form a dissection of a square—consist of two large triangles, one medium triangle, two small triangles, one square and one parallelogram, and they can be made of wood, ivory, metal or some other material. The diagrams can be pictures of objects, landscapes, animals or even human figures in various positions. The objective of the puzzle is to place all seven pieces on a flat surface (without any pieces overlapping) to form the same shape as in one of the diagrams.



Many Chinese scholars believe that tangram's roots date back to the Northern Song dynasty (960-1127), when Huang Bosi (1079-1118) invented a set of rectangular tables and a collection of diagrams that showed many ways the tables could be arranged to seat guests at banquets. He called the tables banquet tables



Another more versatile set of tables was described during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) by Ge Shan in his 1617 book, *Butterfly Table Diagrams*. Butterfly tables got their name from their angular shapes, which resembled the wings of butterflies. Sometime in the middle of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911), a simplified version of the butterfly tables appeared. This was the seven-piece tangram puzzle we know today.

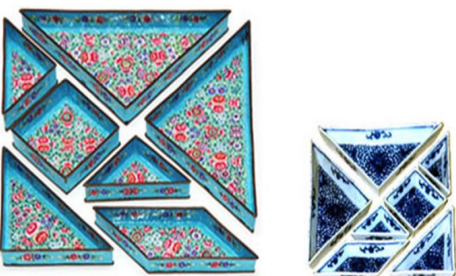
In China, many new tangram enthusiasts and entrepreneurs created additional tangram figures and publishing their own collections of diagrams. During the last half of the Qing dynasty, tangram enjoyed great popularity among common people, scholars and the wealthy—including the Imperial family. Fancy tangram sets were also produced in the workshops of Canton for sale to foreign merchants eager for curios to take home to their families and friends.

During the mid to late Qing dynasty, sets of tangram-shaped tables were created out of high-quality wood and sometimes embellished with carving or with burlwood or marble tops. While it's quite certain that the tangram puzzle descended from Huang Bosi's banquet tables and Ge Shan's butterfly tables, there's no evidence that shows whether tangram tables preceded the puzzle or vice versa.



During the 19th and early 20th centuries tangram was so popular that sets of condiment or

“sweetmeat” dishes were made in the shapes of the seven tangram pieces. The seven dishes were always set into a specially made square box with a lid and were brought out to serve guests during Chinese New Year and on other special occasions.



Carved ivory tangram puzzle and box purchased in Canton, ca. 1802

we have are those published in the 1813 book *Compilation of Tangram Diagrams* by Bi Wu Jushi (“scholar of the green parasol tree”) with diagrams by Sang Xia Ke

(“guest under the mulberry tree”). Western merchants doing business in Canton took home copies of early Chinese tangram books, and a tangram craze swept across Europe and America. During 1817 and 1818, tangram books were published in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany and the United States.

The tangram puzzle can be made out of stiff cardboard and the aim is to make a shape of any object using all 7 pieces of the puzzle. Give it a go!!

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Obituary.....

Deborah Chan 18 April 1958 – 29 April 2013 下基村 Ha-gee village



Younger daughter of Diana and Young Chan, Deborah was on her way home from a holiday in Hong Kong and Singapore when she collapsed and died in the plane.

Deborah has a law degree and had diversified to executive recruitment of which she has had twenty years of experience. She had four years with the NZ Police where she advised on senior recruitment processes. Lately, she had joined human resources firm of CareerDynamix, where she was involved in executive recruitment.

She was married to Trevor Tso and has two children, Matthew and Jasmine

Deborah's funeral was held at Old St. Paul's in Thorndon, on Tuesday 14 May 2013 and was attended by many friends and relatives and members of the legal profession and business associates.

She will be sadly missed by her parents and her family.

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Jew Yung Young 楊盧兆容女士 上平地村 Sheung Ping-di village



2 January 1938 – 11 May 2013

On Saturday night 12 May while crossing Mt. Albert Road in Auckland, Yung was struck by a car and tragically killed.

She married the late Harry Young 楊嘉俊, a past president of the Tung Jung Association, in 1962 and moved to Strathmore, Wellington where they had a fruit shop for many years. After Harry died, she had moved to Auckland to be near her daughter Christine and lived alone. She leaves behind, her daughter Christine, two grandchildren, Harrison and Jennifer (Auckland), daughter Lisa (Wellington), and sons Daryl (Sydney) and Nathan (Wellington).

Her funeral was on Saturday 18 May and was held at the Wilson Funeral Home in Adelaide Road in Wellington where many relatives and friends attended. She is buried next to her husband Harry at the Tung Jung section of Makara Cemetery.

#####

Dr. Paul Bo Wah Wong



9 January 1927 – 17 May 2013

The unexpected and sudden death of Dr. Paul Wong, loved and caring husband of Mona (nee Kwok), was a sudden shock to many friends and relatives.

He was a respected friend to many, a humble and devoted doctor before his retirement and he will be sadly missed by all young and old.

His funeral was held at Wellington Cathedral, Molesworth Street, Wellington on 22 May 2013 at 2 pm and was attended by many friends, relatives and past patients. A private cremation followed the funeral.

He is survived by his wife Mona, daughter Cheryl and her husband David and their two children Aimee-Paulette and Paul, and son Philip and his wife Janice.

Obituary.....

Dorothy Gee nee Bing (Chan) 新街村 Sungai village

As this issue goes to press, the sudden death of Dorothy Gee, wife of the late George Gee, a past mayor of Petone, was a shock to all relatives and those who knew her. She passed away at Lower Hutt Hospital on Saturday 25 May 2013 after feeling unwell. Her funeral will be held on Friday 31 May at St. Augustine's Church, Britannia Street, Petone, followed by a private cremation. She is survived by her son Brian, daughter Priscilla and their families.



The committee sends their condolences to Brian, Priscilla and families on their sudden sad loss.

Her obituary will appear in the next issue of this newsletter

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Dolly Wong nee Ting (Chan) 新街村 Sungai village

28 October 1911—25 May 2013

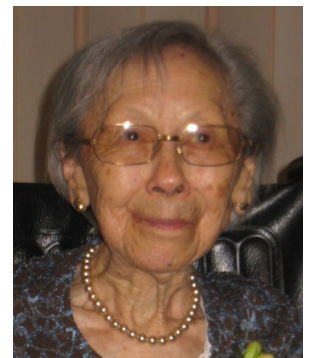
Also on the same day Dolly Wong, in her 102nd year, passed away peacefully on Saturday 25 May at the Shona McFarlane Retirement Home.

Dolly nee Ting, was the youngest daughter of James Moon Chin Ting (founding president of the Tung Jung Association) and Ng See Ting.

She married Willie Wong in Canton China in 1931. They came back to New Zealand and settled in Utiku and ran the General Store there until moving to Lower Hutt in the 1950s. Willie died in 1996.

They raised five children, Ken (deceased), Jean (Ngan), Marina (Sang), David, and Helene. There are five grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

The Association extends its sympathies to the family.



MID-WINTER YUM CHA LUNCH

After the successful trial last year of a mid-winter yum cha lunch, the Association again would like members and friends to meet together.

Where: Dragon's Restaurant Tory Street

When: Thursday 27 June 2013 at 12.30pm

Cost : \$15.00 per person

If you would like to come and meet old friends, please register your name to Elaine Chang phone 3889135 or Gordon Wu 027 4875314 by 22nd June.

Get your friends together and make a table of 10.

Ancestral Village Pilgrimage塔崗村

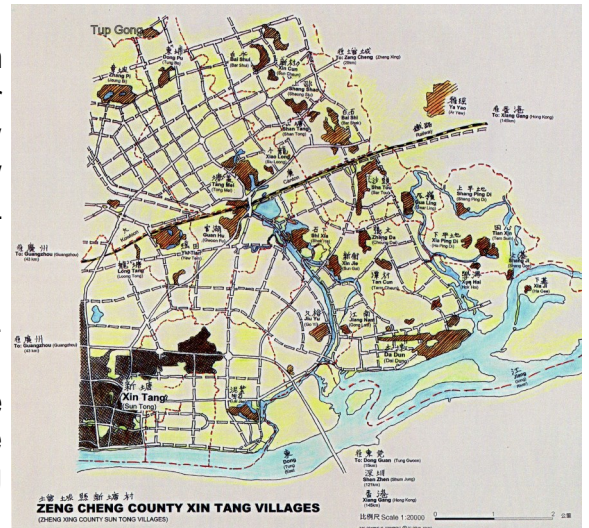
Alexander Chang (陳志強)

Visiting Tup-gong (塔崗村) and Bak-soi (白水村), the Jung-Sen villages where my parents were born had been on my pending list for a long time. Despite working in Hong Kong for over a decade a busy schedule kept pushing a visit to the back of the queue. In 2012 my wife Andrina (林蕙娟) and I decided it was time to seize the opportunity and go.

In the months before the journey my inquiries revealed that few people from the two villages lived in New Zealand. Yvonne Chew Lee' late husband Frank was from Tup-gong and she had visited the place some years ago. A spritely 90 year old Wong Gar Leng described the terror of fleeing from the village to Hong Kong with my mother (Wong Yung Tay 黃容) when the Japanese invaded China. A Christchurch friend and her husband showed me some photos taken when they visited Tup-gong and few years back. While from a niece in Dunedin I was able to contact a relative (Wong Ngan Suet) from Bak-soi who now resided in Hong Kong but she promised to be in the village when I visited.

The logistics for the visit were greatly simplified when Graham Bing (Sungai) a frequent traveller to China, kindly offered to be guide, make an initial visit to both villages and organise local transport for the visit. Consequently the fifteen participating family members from London, Australia and New Zealand only had to arrive in Hong Kong on 7 June 2012 and meet Graham at Hung Hom Station and board the fast train for Guangzhou East Station. During the two hour journey in an air conditioned carriage with plush seats we traversed the New Territories with contrasting landscapes; skyscrapers, factories and highways with fast moving cars and buses and paddy-fields with farmers and pushcarts loaded with produce. After a brief stop at Lo Wu Station we were in China. The only difference now were all signs were in Chinese characters, vehicles travelled on the right side of the road and the national flag of China fluttered atop many buildings. My grandchildren seemed oblivious to their surroundings but I was excited as soon I would be back to my origin.

Clearing immigration on arrival was straightforward and the travelling party, aged from 18months to 89 years were met by Graham's cousin (Sun Chiel) & wife. We boarded two minibuses and were taken to the Holiday Inn Shifu hotel located in an old part of Guangzhou. Here there were many narrow streets lined by small shops and crowded with roadside hawkers and people. Footpaths were not just for pedestrians but with a table in place could be used for dining, mah-jong or additional space to display goods for sale. Push bikes and motor scooters with 2 or even more passengers weaved between pedestrians, cars and buses. Occasionally, a tricycle cart overloaded with a huge stack of heavy boxes or the sight of a person cantering along with a bamboo pole with a basket laden with produce suspended at each end and perched on one shoulder caught my attention. It was a chaotic, frenetic and noisy scene. This was the old China which I loved the most. At seven in the evening it was still hot and humid and after a Chinese banquet we had a quick stroll around the night market swarming with young and old. Then it was time to rest up for the village visit next day.



Map of Zengcheng villages showing Tup Gong at the top



The Chang family group with Graham Bing at far right

Ancestral village pilgrimage..... contd

After breakfast a bus with Graham's cousin assisting the driver with directions took us to Sun Tong. We drove past countless huge high-rise housing blocks and office towers and rendezvoused at a restaurant with Chang Poi Gee, a Tup-gong villager who Graham had met during his preparatory visit. He was a distant relative and was from the upper section (shon fong). He presented the party with two huge boxes of succulent and sweet lychees, the first of the season. After yum cha Poi Gee drove ahead and guided the bus to Tup-gong. The old sector was close to the highway and the narrow partly concrete and dirt road was just wide enough for the bus. With excitement and emotion I exited the bus. The rows of old brick and tiled roof houses were in various stages of disrepair.



The crumbling Chang's ancestral home

A few old people emerged attracted by the sound of the bus and people speaking English. As expected the villagers spoke only Cantonese. A friendly old lady was shown some photos of my parents but not unexpectedly she did not know them as she was not even born when they lived there. But she proudly showed us her simple one room house with unlined brick wall, exposed tile ceiling, a bed in one corner and very basic amenities, a refrigerator, television and cold running water. Then Poi Gee took us to my Father's (Chang Min Yuen 陳明遠) house. It was a small dwelling and sadly the roof had collapsed and weeds were growing inside. On one wall it was just possible to see the remnants of the family altar. As I stood in what was once the front room many thoughts flooded through my mind, where did my parents sleep, eat and sit? Sadly these questions will never be answered.

Outside it was hot and humid, a few workers squatted under one of the few trees still standing. The previously abundant Lychee trees had all been felled. Previous paddy fields were now occupied by factories. A forlorn tiny village store with dusty shelves with a few packets of instant noodles, bottle of soya sauce, cans of Coke and a few packets of cigarettes was still operating. Nearby was an abandoned old school and bundles of bamboo poles and wood blocked the entrance. This was the old Tup-gong. The new part boasted a Honda car factory and a Hilton hotel was soon to be built. Most of the villagers had relocated to this sector and lived in modern multi-storied villas with flush toilets and all the mod cons. Poi Gee ushered us into the three storey house that he and his family lived in and had been built by Percy Chew Lee. The contrast between old and modern was dramatic. The once sleepy little village had been caught up in China's frenetic modernisation and economic explosion and had changed forever - for good or worse.

We piled back into the bus and followed Poi Gee's car to Bak-soi and as arranged we were greeted by our newly found relative aged 83 years. She recalled that on my mother's wedding day she was aged three and was held aloft by her father while clutching a bamboo stick with a string of exploding crackers. My mother was not allowed to leave the village until the crackers had all exploded. Compared to Tup-gong there were many fields with vegetable crops and the expansive village pond was full of fish. But there was evidence of change, cars, and motorbikes, factories sewing jeans, a car assembly plant and many new multi-storey homes. Sadly, the maternal home, in which my Uncle's (Wong Kuen Tim) number one wife lived, until her death recently, was derelict and the roof had partially caved in. Before we could enter wire securing the main door had to be cut. It was with mixed feelings that I gazed around. The old wood stove in the kitchen was intact, in one room there were some large ceramic storage jars and an abacus hung on one wall along with several rattan trays. It was a poignant moment for me as I stood there. The visit to both villages was very fleeting but despite this it was still a very meaningful and fulfilling experience for me.

Acknowledgement: Many thanks to Graham Bing and his cousin for helping to make the journey so successful and memorable.

Thank you...thank you.....thank you... 謝謝你們..... The committee would like to

thank the following members and friends for their generous contributions to enable the Association to move forward in the 21st century.....

Elaine and Joe Chang	Mrs. Garling Wong	Frank and Nanette Kwok			
Keith and Linda Lowe	Mrs. Evelyn Eng	Tom Leong	David and Pauline Young (Auckland)		
George Lun	Phyllis Kwan	Alison Phua	Jim Luey	Sharon Ng	Diana and Young Chan
Donald and Dorothy Wu	Donald Young	Mrs. Lowe Woo	Alex and Andrina Chang		

Gunpowder 火藥

Few substances in history have had as profound an effect on human history as gunpowder... and its discovery was an accident!

Ancient alchemists in China spent centuries trying to discover an elixir of life that would render the user immortal. One important ingredient in many of the failed elixirs was saltpetre, also known as potassium nitrate.

During the Tang Dynasty, around 850 A.D., an enterprising alchemist (whose name has been lost to history) mixed 75 parts saltpetre with 15 parts charcoal and 10 parts sulphur.



This mixture had no life-lengthening properties, but it did explode with a flash and a bang when exposed to an open flame and thus gunpowder was discovered.

Fireworks were invented in China in the 10th century to scare away evil spirits.



Earliest known written formula for gunpowder, from the Chinese *Wujing Zongyao* of 1044 AD.

Many western history books over the years have stated that the Chinese used this discovery only for fireworks, but that is not true. Song Dynasty military forces as early as 904 A.D. used gunpowder devices against their primary enemy, the Mongols. These weapons included "flying fire" (fei huo), an arrow with a burning tube

of gunpowder attached to the shaft. Flying fire arrows were miniature rockets, which propelled themselves into enemy ranks and inspired terror among both men and horses. It must have seemed like fearsome magic to the first warriors who were confronted with the power of gunpowder. Other military applications of gunpowder in the Song dynasty included primitive hand grenades, poisonous gas shells, flame throwers and land mines.

The first artillery pieces were rocket tubes made from hollow bamboo shoots, but these were soon upgraded to cast metal. It was in the 1300's that the Red Turban rebels made the first primitive cannon using gunpowder to quell the invading Mongols. The Chinese emperors tried to keep their discovery secret, but by the 1100s AD their secret had gotten out, and people in the Islamic Empire and then the Roman Empire began to understand how to use gunpowder for weapons. After that, it wasn't long before people in Europe also learned how to use gunpowder

In the mid 14th century, the explosive potential of gunpowder was perfected, as the level of nitrate in gunpowder formulas had risen to a range of 12% to 91%, with at least 6 different formulas in use that are considered to have maximum explosive potential for gunpowder. By that time, the Chinese had discovered how to create explosive round shot by packing their hollow shells with this nitrate-enhanced gunpowder

A gunpowder weapon from China, the *huo p'ao* was described in the *Sung Shih*. It was suggested that this *huo p'ao* was related to a weapon which appeared in 1232, the *chen t'ien lei*. Lou Ch'ien-hsia and his troops used it in 1277. The passage stated that "He lit it and a clap of thunder was heard, the walls crumbled, and smoke covered the sky. Many soldiers outside died of fright. When the fire went out, they went inside and failed to find even the ashes of the 250 defenders; they had disappeared without trace."



Handgun from the [Yuan dynasty](#), circa 1300s



One big use that gunpowder evolved into that did not involved warfare was in mining. Gunpowder can blast holes in rocks much faster than using the pick or other mechanical means.

Greg Yee – sculptor.....

On Saturday 20 April, a presentation talk by Greg Yee, at the NZ Academy of Fine Arts at Queens Wharf was attended by local Chinese including members of the Tung Jung Association.

Greg Yee was born in Oamaru in 1965. A second generation Chinese-New Zealander, his great grandfather moved to New Zealand from Taishan, China in 1920. After spending his childhood years in Oamaru, Greg moved to Christchurch where he is currently based.

In 2008 Greg completed a Bachelor of Design, majoring in sculpture, at Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology. For his graduate show his work "China Cityscape" won the Mortlock and McCormack Art Award and is now a part of their art collection. Between 2008 and 2010 he exhibited in a number of shows, including two solo exhibitions. In 2011 he studied at the University of Canterbury and was awarded a Bachelor of Fine Arts with First Class Honours.



Greg draws on his family ancestry and Chinese emigration to New Zealand with a series of images based on original family photographs set within an identifiably 1950s New Zealand landscape. Alluding to the early history of Chinese gold mining in New Zealand, the poll tax imposed on Chinese immigrants by the New Zealand Government during the 19th and early 20th centuries (it was finally repealed in 1944) and the sense of dislocation and discrimination encountered in small town New Zealand, Greg subtracts the figures of family members from the photographs, replacing them with 24-carat gold leaf. In doing so he effectively removes them from the civic landscape in a literal and metaphorical allusion to social disempowerment and disengagement.



Greg Yee's family photos



Zengcheng news.....

Ex-Guangdong's Zengcheng deputy mayor jailed for life over RMB10m bribery

A former deputy mayor in south China's Guangdong Province has been sentenced to life in prison for taking bribes, a local court said .

The Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court issued a verdict for Liu Rongzhao, former deputy mayor of the city of Zengcheng.

It is not known whether Liu will appeal.

The court found that Liu had taken more than 10 million yuan (1.6 million U.S. dollars) in bribes from January 2003 to March 2011, when he served as head of Xintang Township, secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Working Committee of Licheng Street, deputy director of the Standing Committee of People's Congress of Zengcheng and deputy mayor of Zengcheng.

The court deprived Liu of his political rights for life and confiscated assets worth 1 million yuan.

Other illegal income obtained by Liu will also be confiscated, the court said.

Internet news

Adult Children Ignoring Confucius, Risk Lawsuits in China

In a 50-bed home in Shandong province in Confucius's hometown Qufu, many children never visit their aged parents to avoid being criticized for not taking care of them at home and ashamed of being seen. The head of the elderly care home has seen the Chinese philosopher's exhortation of filial piety turned on its head.

From July 1, parents in China can sue their children who don't visit them often enough, under a broadened law mandating children to take better care of the aged. With China's elderly population forecast to more than double to 487 million in the next 40 years, the government needs to try and limit the cost of caring for seniors.

The director of Nankai University's Aging Development Strategy Research Centre in Tianjin, has said that China's aging problem is at a scale and speed not comparable with anywhere else in the world, and how China can have sustainable economic development while maintaining Confucian values such as respect and care for one's parents.

Traditionally, children lived with their parents and looked after them in accordance with Confucian beliefs. The ancient Chinese philosopher emphasized filial piety as the foundation of all values and placed great importance on harmony and a proper order of social relationships especially within families.

That relationship has eroded, as China's one-child policy has increased the burden on the sole offspring and people have moved to cities in pursuit of jobs.

In response, the government passed amendments to the Law for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly on Dec. 28, 2012, to include the visitation requirement and a stipulation that employers approve the necessary leave, without specifying how often the visits should be. The law enables the elderly to seek legal recourse and prohibits "discrimination, insult, ill-treatment and abandonment" of the aged.

Old people left alone at home are very lonely and lack both physical and psychological care, so it's actually better for them to live in a home where there are people to care for them, but some think their children put them in the home because they don't want them anymore."

Lawsuits over family disputes are so rare in China, and are more likely to be resolved through court-appointed mediators.. Parents may hesitate to take their kids to court because of social stigma and "loss of face" in publicizing family problems, while already-strained ties may be further tested.

The problem of how to help the rural elderly is still a loophole in the design of the existing system,

One ideal solution would be if migrant children who have done well in the cities could then take their parents to live with them."

In rural China, grandparents care for 38 percent of children younger than 5 whose parents have gone to work in cities, according to a report last year published by the United Nations Population Fund in New York.

China will also have to adapt their health-care systems with improving life expectancy, The average Chinese lived until 74.8 years of age in 2010, rising from 68.6 in 1990, the National Bureau of Statistics said in September.

The growth in the past 15 years that has turned China into the world's second-largest economy has also made 2,500-year-old advice irrelevant. The government will introduce favourable policies that include boosting the number of beds in care facilities to 30 per 1,000 elderly persons by 2015, from 20 currently.

Confucius once said 'During your parents' lifetime, do not journey afar.' This is no longer possible in modern Chinese society because the consequence of not journeying afar may be to give up one's career development."

My Wedding Day Winnie Lit (great niece to Gordon Wu) describes her Chinese traditional wedding day. She is an English teacher in the Xiancun Middle School near Xintang.

I have always dreamed of holding the most romantic western wedding. Something like wearing a white elegant wedding dress, flowers and green grass around me, my husband wearing a smart suit holding my hand and all the guests wearing formal attire clapping their hands to bless us. But when I met my husband. Oh! My god! my dream was broken into pieces.

Although my husband's idea was not to have a completely traditional Chinese wedding, we must follow the Chinese customs. As the wedding is not only for us but also for the unity of two families. We must obey our parents. My wedding was therefore complex and tiresome but it was an unforgettable experience.

Before the wedding I had to buy a lot of traditional things such as a red suitcase, a red comb, red string, a red mirror, red scissors, two sets of clothes, two sets of red bed linen, a new bed and many other things.

Red means happy and good so we had to buy everything which is red. According to traditional customs, the groom must give a big present to his future parents in law, when he wants to marry their daughter. My husband gave my parents 20000 RMB . They used the money to pay for the dinner, some Chinese wedding cookies and other items.

On the wedding day, I was very excited. This was my big day. All eyes were on me. I got up at 5:00am, as there were a lot of customs to do. I rushed to Zengcheng, which is in another town, for my make up and it was over an hour before I got back home. My parents, brothers and sisters, all gave me some gold rings, hand chains, bracelets and necklaces. That means I have a fortune to enter the new family. They will not look down on me and my parents. Also I must wear all the gold jewelry to show respect to my family on the wedding day whether they match my dress or not. My parents have invited many relatives and other people who preside over a wedding ceremony to our house. My parents believe in Buddhism. Although I don't believe in any religion I still have to follow the customs. We have no choice because our parents believe in it. They think it will bring a son, wealth and happiness to me. My husband rented 8 cars to pick me and my family to his house. The highlight of the wedding ceremony was when my husband asked some his friends to go to my house and I also asked the bridesmaids to my place. The girls wouldn't let the boys into my bedroom until they gave enough money to the girls who would then allow my husband in my bedroom. They also played games like my husband should sing a love song to me or kiss me. The girls asked the boys to find one of my high heel shoes which was hidden. If they could find it we could go, otherwise we stay! The most important part was the exchanging of wedding rings. When all the games are over, we all get into the cars and go to my husband's house. When we arrive at the house, my husband must hold a red umbrella for me as I alight from the car. That means we will stay together if the weather/life changes.. We must follow the correct procedure to go into his house. The person who carries the bed linen will go into the house first. Then a woman carrying a basket containing gifts. We are third but before I go into his house I had to jump over lit fireworks. It was noon at that time and we had lunch in a restaurant. After lunch we had a tea ceremony at my new in-laws house first. Then we go back to my parents house to have another tea ceremony. In the evening we invited friends, relatives and workmates from both sides to have dinner . There were 100 tables in total. Although it cost me a great deal of money the guests would give us a red packet as a gift. They usually put 100RMB or more in the packet.

Over-all, we were very tired when the day was over but were very happy because we got the blessing from the people who love us. I should say "Thank you soooooo much to all of you".

Winnie Lit 列穎蘭



The young couple



The red teapot



Exchanging the rings



Procession to the groom's house



Jumping over fireworks



Changed to traditional bridal dress



Red packets!

THE TWO PEBBLES.....

There was once in a small village in China, a farmer who owed a large sum of money due to be repaid to a very ugly old man.

The farmer had a very pretty daughter that the old lender was very fond of, so the lender proposed a deal.

They were standing in the pebble strewn street so the old lender told the farmer that he would put two pebbles, one black and one white into an empty money bag and the daughter would pick out, without looking, one of the two pebbles from the bag. If she picks the black one, she must marry the old man and her father's debt would be eliminated. If she picks the white pebble, she doesn't have to marry the old lender and her father's debt is also eliminated. If she refuses to pick a pebble, then her father will go to jail.

While speaking, the wily old lender bends forward to pick up two pebbles from the road. As he was picking them up, the daughter, with a sharp eye, noticed that he had picked up two black pebbles and put them into the money bag but she said nothing.

The old lender asked the daughter to pick a pebble out of the bag.

What would have done if you were in the daughter's predicament?

What would you have suggested the daughter to do?

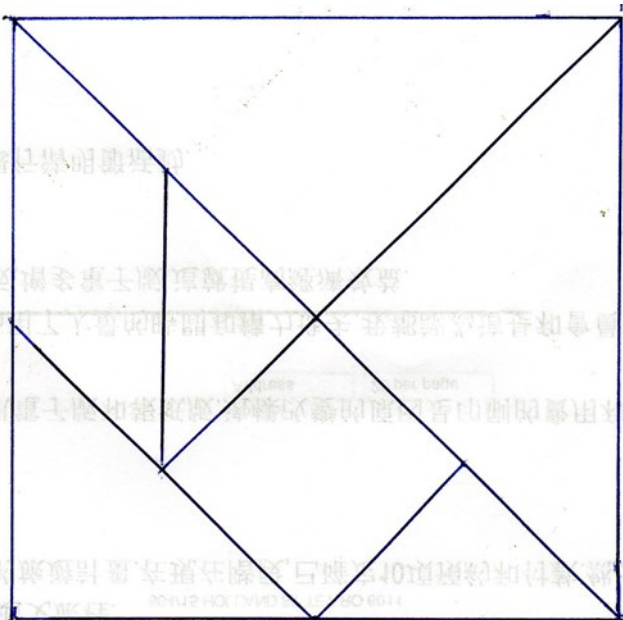
There are three possibilities:

- 1 - the daughter refuses to pick a pebble then her father goes to jail.
- 2 - the daughter picks out both pebbles revealing that the old lender had cheated but the father still has to repay the loan.
- 3 - the daughter picks out a black pebble and sacrifices herself by marrying the old lender and saves her father from jail

Think it over! The answer comes from "lateral" thinking as opposed to logical thinking. The daughter's dilemma cannot be resolved in a logical manner.

Think of the consequences of each of the three possible options.

The answer of what the daughter did is on page 2 of this newsletter but before you look at the solution, think hard to try to solve it yourself. If you arrive at the same conclusion, you are a "lateral" thinker and will go a long way in life.



Tangrams... contd.

*Cut the square with a pair of scissors and paste onto stiff card. When dry, cut along the lines to make 7 individual pieces. Use **all** 7 pieces to make shapes or objects.*



Recipe.....

Chinese sharksfin melon (spaghetti squash) soup

Slow fire soups or 老火湯 have to be simmered for a long time, about 5-6 hours, hence the term 'slow-fire' where the soup usually consist of a clear broth simmered with meat and another ingredient of choice. With winter coming, sharksfin melon (魚翅瓜) is a great substitute for the popular infamous Chinese delicacy of sharksfin soup. This fibrous melon resembles sharksfin when cooked as the threads separate and truly gives on the appearance of sharksfin - but only with more nutrition, less costs and most importantly **ZERO guilt** from killing increasingly endangered sharks. 老火湯 is the ultimate comfort food, yes even more so than congee - and is also extremely simple to prepare at home, simply throw all the ingredients in the pot and boil merrily away, well *almost* that simple.

Ingredients:

15 cups of water

1 small to medium sized chicken, skinned (use free-range chicken)

1/2 large sharksfin melon or spaghetti squash, seeded and chopped into pieces

Handful of dried scallops, soaked for 15 minutes

2 inch worth of Chinese smoked ham, soaked for 15 minutes or similar

Chopped spring onion and coriander for garnish (optional)

Method:

Firstly, boil the water in a large soup pot. Next, add in the chopped melon pieces, dried scallops, Chinese smoked ham and chopped chicken pieces. Bring to a boil. Once it starts boiling, turn the heat to low and let simmer for about 5-6 hours. Add salt if needed however if you use Chinese smoked ham, most of the time salt is not needed as the soup will already be very flavourful. Garnish with some coriander or chopped spring onion if desired.

This recipe can be used with winter melon (冬瓜) also.



Dried scallops



smoked ham



Chopped spaghetti squash

Zengcheng news.....

Workers' strike prompts call for better protection Legal experts have called for better protection of sanitation workers' rights after a number of them went on strike over low wages in Guangzhou, the capital city of Guangdong province. Xie Linglin, a lawyer with the Guangzhou-based ETR Law Firm, attributed the strike to a lack of social responsibility from sanitation companies and less investment from government authorities. Like many labour disputes, the rising number of strikes where workers are demanding a pay rise is because companies did not fulfill their social responsibility and government authorities have not had proper measures in place to protect workers' rights," Xie said. Xie called for the government to introduce more supervision measures to ensure a pay rise for sanitation workers.

"Most sanitation workers come from rural areas, but they are doing a decent job in cities. They need protection and legal services from government authorities," Xie said.

More than 200 sanitation workers from three companies in the city's Liwan district went on strike on Thursday, demanding a pay rise.

Workers also asked for delayed overtime pay of 1,000 yuan (\$160) for time worked over the Guangzhou Asian Games more than two years ago.

Currently, most sanitation workers in the district earn less than 1,300 yuan a month, the city's minimum wage, according to People's Daily. *China News*



新 西 蘭 東 增 會 館

THE TUNG JUNG ASSOCIATION OF NZ INC

Established 1926

33 Torrens Terrace, Wellington, N.Z. PO Box 9058, Wellington, N.Z.
www.tungjung.org.nz

Membership to 31 March 2014

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

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Family senior (over 70) 長輩

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

Family 家人 age..... Family 家人 age.....

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