



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

It has been reported that we have been experiencing a heatwave this summer .It reminds me very much of the time when I was growing up in the 1960's when we had weather like this.

### **Seniors Yum Cha**

In December, we had our annual seniors yum cha lunch at the Dragon's Restaurant which was attended by a record number of people. This event has become more popular every year and a great opportunity for our members to catch up with one and other.

### **Christmas Spirit Alive and Well**

A small group from the committee embarked upon our yearly Christmas visit to our elderly members who are convalescent in rest homes or unable to get out, bearing small gifts and reminding them that they have not been forgotten at this time of the year. Sadly the list of people to visit gets smaller each year with many, having passed away.

### **Chinese New Year Dinner**

2019 is the year of the auspicious Chinese Pig and may it bring you good luck, good health and prosperity. This year the association celebrated Chinese New Year at the Dragon's Restaurant. It was attended by over 200 people and tickets were very much sort after. It was a fantastic evening with the traditional Lion Dance, a wonderful Banquet Menu, excellent raffle prizes and a duet rendition of a popular Chinese song which delighted all our guests. My thanks go to the social committee and volunteers for their excellent efforts in creating a wonderful ambience for such an occasion for all our guests to enjoy.

### **Terracotta Warriors at Te Papa**

Such has been the general interest with the Terracotta Warriors at Te Papa that we have managed to organise a small group tour to view this fantastic exhibition. This will be followed by a Yum Cha afterwards at the Dragon's Restaurant.

### **Traditional Chingming Festival.**

Just a reminder of our annual traditional Chingming Festival on Sunday 7 April 12.00 noon at the Karori Cemetery. Here we pay tribute to our ancestors and celebrate with tomb sweeping, upkeep and food/drink. Your support would be most welcome.

### **Adult Cantonese classes**

We are hoping to re-establish adult Cantonese classes this year in conjunction with the Wellington Chinese Association. If you are interested, please fill in the registration form within the newsletter.

### **Chinese New Year celebrations**

The Association have been represented at various Chinese New Year functions held by other organisations, including the Wellington City council and the Chinese Embassy.

Peter Moon  
President  
March 2019

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

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

Mary Chong                      Anne and Jeanette Wong                      Mrs. Garling Wong

# 會長報告

據說我們今個夏天已經經歷了一場熱浪，這讓我想起 60 年代自己年輕的時候，我們也經歷了這樣的天氣。

## 老會員飲茶活動

在 12 月，我們在 Dragon's 餐廳舉行老會員飲茶聚會，參加的人數也很多。已經成為每一年中最受歡迎的活動了。那是個很好的機會讓會員們互相聯絡感情。

## 聖誕精神的傳遞

我們委員會的一小部分人，在聖誕前夕已經著手組織探望那些在療養院正在康復的會員們和因行動不方便而不外出的會員們。我們送他們禮物，提醒他們我們沒有忘記他們。傷心的是，名單裡的人越來越少，因為他們當中有很多已經過世了。

## 中國新年聚餐

2019 年是中國豬年，祝大家好運連連，身體健康和財運亨通。今年中國新年聚餐在 Dragon's 餐廳舉行，大概有 200 人參加，全場的票都已經分類了。當天晚上有很美味的晚餐，有傳統的中國舞獅表演，有二重演奏中國流行歌曲，還有抽獎活動。大家都開心極了。

非常感謝委員會和志願者這麼努力為我們創造如此好的節目和氣氛，讓我們在這次聚會裡過得好愉快。

## Terracotta Warriors at Te Papa

我們已經打算計畫一小組人去 Te Papa 參觀這個有趣的展覽，在觀看展覽前，我們安排到 Dragon's 餐廳先飲茶。

## 傳統的中國清明節

提醒一下大家，我們將會在 4 月 7 號中午 12 點在 Karori 墓園進行傳統的清明節祭拜活動。屆時我們會悼念先人，掃墓。你的支援是對我們工作最大的支援。

## 成人粵語班

我們今年打算與威靈頓中國協會聯合組織重辦成人粵語班，如果你感興趣的話，請在本新聞簡訊裡登記。

## 慶中國新年活動

我們協會參加了很多慶中國新年的活動，其中包括活威靈頓市政府組織的和中國大使館組織的活動。

會長

Peter Moon

2019 年 3 月

To see this newsletter in colour, go to our website: [www.tungjung.org.nz](http://www.tungjung.org.nz) and click on newsletters.

## Chinese New Year dinner.....

It was a night to remember for a lot of people who attended the Association's Chinese New Year function held at the Dragon's Restaurant on Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> February. On a perfect summer's evening, the restaurant was packed to the doors. The restaurant was decorated to create an ambience for the attendees to enjoy the atmosphere with coloured printed menus, red packets, fortune cookies and Chinese sweetmeats on the tables. The food came out at an even pace which allowed the diners time to finish one course before another came out. All food came out hot and the service was excellent. The attendees were later entertained by two local female singers who sang a duet of the ever popular song "The Moon Represents My Heart" in Mandarin and asked past president Gordon Wu to join them but he refused! The raffle proved very popular that night with about \$400 worth of prizes, which included a \$100 note, a large fruit basket, bottles of wine and vouchers. The usual lucky draw was held where a person from each table won a prize. During the evening, the current president Peter Moon made a surprise announcement to present an award to immediate past president, Gordon Wu, thanking him for the 15 years of service he had made to the Association. The evening ended with the traditional Chinese New Year cake and fruit and dessert. The evening was enjoyed by all with many saying they want to come again next year.



For more photos click on the following link: <https://photos.app.goo.gl/4mTQ2hoexZ9veMjz5> or copy and paste onto your browser

## Chinese New Year Calendar to 2050 .....

Year	Day	Date of Chinese New Year	Animal Sign
2016	Monday	February 8, 2016	Monkey
2017	Saturday	January 28, 2017	Rooster
2018	Friday	February 16, 2018	Dog
<b>2019</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>February 5, 2019</b>	<b>Pig</b>
2020	Saturday	January 25, 2020	Rat
2021	Friday	February 12, 2021	Ox
2022	Tuesday	February 1, 2022	Tiger
2023	Sunday	January 22, 2023	Rabbit
2024	Saturday	February 10, 2024	Dragon
2025	Wednesday	January 29, 2025	Snake
2026	Tuesday	February 17, 2026	Horse
2027	Saturday	February 6, 2027	Sheep
2028	Wednesday	January 26, 2028	Monkey
2029	Tuesday	February 13, 2029	Rooster
2030	Sunday	February 3, 2030	Dog
2031	Thursday	January 23, 2031	Pig
2032	Wednesday	February 11, 2032	Rat
2033	Monday	January 31, 2033	Ox
2034	Sunday	February 19, 2034	Tiger
2035	Thursday	February 8, 2035	Rabbit
2036	Monday	January 28, 2036	Dragon
2037	Sunday	February 15, 2037	Snake
2038	Thursday	February 4, 2038	Horse
2039	Monday	January 24, 2039	Sheep
2040	Sunday	February 12, 2040	Monkey
2041	Friday	February 1, 2041	Rooster
2042	Wednesday	January 22, 2042	Dog
2043	Tuesday	February 10, 2043	Pig
2044	Saturday	January 30, 2044	Rat
2045	Friday	February 17, 2045	Ox
2046	Tuesday	February 6, 2046	Tiger
2047	Saturday	January 26, 2047	Rabbit
2048	Friday	February 14, 2048	Dragon
2049	Tuesday	February 2, 2049	Snake
2050	Sunday	January 23, 2050	Horse

### Ching Ming Festival 清明節 ...

This year, Ching Ming festival falls on Friday 5<sup>th</sup> April and the Tung Jung will observe this traditional festival on Sunday 7<sup>th</sup> April. The Association will meet at the Tung Jung memorial at Karori Cemetery at 12 noon. Here we will pay our respects to our ancestors and partake in a light lunch with them. Please notify those who do not have email but may wish to attend to pay their respects to their ancestors. Contact Peter Wong on 021 0331697 if you wish to attend for catering purposes. Bring the younger generation along so they can learn the traditions of their ancestors. A dinner at a local restaurant that night will be held for those wishing to attend.

## Obituary.....

**Jenny Lai (Ho Li Nui) 黎何麗女**

**新塘 Suntong**

**28 November 1928—16 January 2019**

Jenny was born in Suntong 新塘, then a fishing village, near Guangzhou in 1928. She grew up in the village until her teens when the Japanese invaded China. Her father was a successful boatbuilder and it was at this time that Jack Lai from New Zealand came to Jungsan looking for a wife. He spotted this girl standing on a street corner with her friend and Jack, who also had a friend with him had told Jack that he knew the family and made an introduction. Jack's charm and the promise of a successful life in New Zealand won over her parents who were not keen for their daughter to marry this young man.



They were duly married in the village and later Jack returned to New Zealand to earn enough money to send for Jenny. Jenny was pregnant when Jack returned to New Zealand, and coming from a wealthy family, the villagers would taunt her that Jack would never send for her, so it was a tough time for her in those early years.

Four years later, Jack had raised enough money to send for her and their son and arrived by flying boat into Wellington Evans Bay from Sydney in 1953. The son Jim, was then four and a half years old.

After arriving, Jack and Jenny took the plunge and rented a shop in the village suburb of Eastbourne, on the other side of Wellington Harbour. The business thrived and when the premises were offered to them, they quickly accepted and in early 1960's, they demolished the old building and rebuilt new premises with three shops in it. At one stage, they were running a milk bar, a fish and chip shop and a greengrocer all at the same time! Eventually, they opted to sell two of the businesses and retained the greengrocery in which the family still runs to this day. This is the longest serving business in Eastbourne, having served the locals for 65 years and now being run by three of their children, Tom, Richard and Sandra.

Jack and Jenny were staunch supporters of the Tung Jung Association in their younger days and would regularly attend the various functions the Association had organised. They enjoyed going to the Paramount Theatre in Courtenay Place when Chinese movies were shown in the weekends. Jenny was also a fantastic cook, often having dinner parties for friends without using a recipe book! Playing mah-jong was also a favourite pastime and was often played into the early hours of the next morning!

In 2010, Jenny suffered a stroke and Jack took on to care for her at their Lower Hutt home. In 2015, Jack suffered a heavy fall and was not able to recover from his injuries and passed away in August 2015 at the age of 89.

After Jack passed away, Jenny had friends visiting her regularly and mah jong sessions were frequent. Jenny also liked to talk on the phone to friends in China and Australia.

The family employed a carer for Jenny as she insisted to be at home rather than go to an institution and this carer treated Jenny as her own mother. She would cook, bathe, cut hair, massage and dance for Jenny and would take her out to Queensgate Mall in her wheelchair to catch up with friends or take her on the train to Wellington for yum cha.

Jenny suffered another stroke in February 2018 and the family decided to move her to the Stokewood Rest Home in Stokes Valley. There she would chat with the staff with their concerns and was treated as one of the family. In January this year, she suffered another stroke but unfortunately was unable to recover from it.

Jenny's funeral was held on the 22 January at the Cornwall Manor, Lower Hutt and was attended by many friends, customers and relatives.

She is survived by her sons, Tom and Richard and daughters Betty, Rose and Sandra and nine grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

The Lai family



Jenny in China

## Obituary.....

George Lun 吳持慎 ONZM

Tien Sum village 田心村

4 April 1921 – 14 January 2019



George Lun 吳持慎, affectionately known as Uncle George made a lasting impression on all he met with his wonderful sense of humour and endearing way of making people laugh. He was born in Feilding NZ, the oldest child of You Lun Ng and Shung Lan Foo. As a two- and a ten-year-old, George made two trips with his parents to China, in 1923 and 1931, where they lived in the family village, *Tien Sum*. He attended a private Chinese school with his younger sister Elsie and cousins. When he came to New Zealand, the surname Lun was adopted as his father Ng You Lun which was anglicised to Lun by the then authorities when he arrived in New Zealand.

For such a well-known figure, George started from humble beginnings. Returning to NZ in 1926 his parents ran their first fruit shop in Stratford. Then in 1938, when Japan invaded China, George returned to NZ with his cousins, and worked in his uncle's, Ng You Wah, fruit shop in Kimbolton Road, Feilding. In 1939 when his father returned to NZ, they set up a fruit shop in Manchester Street Feilding.

In 1941, George married Wong King Foon 黃勤寬(Betty), from *Bak Shek* 白石村, who arrived in NZ in 1940 as a



refugee and lived in Christchurch with her parents. A match-maker 'arranged' their marriage which was held at the Baptist Church and the first Chinese wedding in Feilding. Through hard work and long hours, they became successful fruiterers. When competing supermarkets began to edge out fruit shops, George and Betty sold the premises and happily retired in 1984 to Palmerston North. Sadly, Betty passed away in 1990 but George managed to enjoy a full and active life with his increasing circle of family, friends and good neighbours. George's interests included collecting coins and stamps, dancing, singing and making people happy. But his passion was his family, food, especially frequent at Chinese banquets and yum cha at various Chinese restaurants, supporting the Chinese community and playing mahjong.

George was a valuable and active member of the Chinese Association (NZCA) and served on the Manawatu Branch (MCA) executive from 1967 to 2012. He took on role of treasurer in 1972 and became President in the early 1990s to 2004. He represented the MCA at many National Conferences; was the Principal of the Chinese School, hall caretaker and groundsman; organised Chinese movies and fund-raising dinners; supervised the building of the existing hall at 96 Napier Road; and was involved with the Tai Chi group and Dance school. At Chinese fund-raising dinners, he was famous for his skill of making perfect fish balls. In later years George participated in the MCA programme for its older members. He was also a financial member of the Tung Jung Association in Wellington.

George attended many public functions in the Manawatu and Wellington areas. He was presented with the NZ Chinese Association Honorary Award Certificate in 2009 in recognition of his significant and dedicated service to the Chinese Association.

His lifetime contribution to the Chinese community was publicly acknowledged when he was named in the 1998 Queen's Birthday honours list and awarded the Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit (ONZM). His investiture at Government House was one of George's proudest moments and after he was presented his medal in his typical style, turned around and waved to the on-lookers with a big grin.

George has also featured in several public exhibitions including *Ni Hao!* at the Manawatu Museum in 1999 which explored origins of various cultural groups in the Manawatu; Warwick Smith's photographic exhibition 'Same Difference' in 2011 at Square Edge which depicted a portrait of George with his great grandson; and in Te Manawa's 2012 'Journeys' which recalled migrants to the Manawatu, which featured a popular video clip of George talking candidly about migrant life in Feilding and Palmerston North.



## **Obituary.....contd**

### **George Lun 吳持慎 ONZM**

Sadly, George passed away on 14 January 2019 after 97 fruitful years. In lieu of flowers, donations for the MCA raised over \$4,300.00 – a fitting tribute to a well-respected, kind and generous man. His legacy will be long remembered by fond memories and a myriad of stories reflecting his wonderful personality and ability to make people smile.

George's funeral was held at the Terracehaven Chapel in Main Street, Palmerston North on the 18<sup>th</sup> January 2019 and was attended by numerous friends and relatives. He is buried at Kelvin Grove Cemetery in Palmerston North.

George is survived by his 10 children – Mary Young, Allan Lun, Shirley Lowe, Sylvia Young, Stanley Lun, Maria Funakoshi, Janet Munday, Diana Young, Stephen Lun and Lisa Lun; and has 22 grandchildren; 20 great grandchildren; and sister Elsie Wong.

Diana Young

## **Papers Past.....**

### **Chinese Wedding.**

The first Christian Chinese wedding in Wellington for some years was solemnised in the Anglican Chinese Mission Church in Frederick street yesterday, when Mr. Herbert Kwok, of Wellington, was married to Miss Ida Low, of Blenheim. The service was solemnised by the Rev. F. B. Redgrave, general secretary of the Board of Missions, assisted by the Anglican Chinese Missioner (Mr. Wong Tze). The service, which was partly in Cantonese and partly in English, was semi-choral, Miss Peterson presiding at the organ. The bride, who was escorted by her brother, looked very pretty, being charmingly dressed in shell-pink satin, with veil to match, carrying a bouquet of roses, heather, and lily of the valley. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mollie and Nettie Low, in mauve crape de chine, and Miss Ida Chong, dressed in pale blue crape de chine. Mr. Dick Kwok was best man, with Mr. Chan Fung as groomsmen. After the ceremony the guests were entertained to a breakfast in the Chinese Masonic Hall.

Can anyone shed some light on this old clipping from a Wellington newspaper of the marriage of Herbert Kwok to Ida Low of Blenheim?

### **Oh – to be a Chinese.....**

A Chinese gentleman walks into a bank in New York City and asks for the loan officer. He tells the loan officer that he is going to Hong Kong on business for two weeks and needs to borrow \$5,000. The bank officer tells him that the bank will need some form of security for the loan so the Chinese gentleman hands over the keys to a new Ferrari parked on the street in front of the bank.

He produces the ownership papers and everything checks out and the loan officer agrees to accept the Ferrari as collateral for the loan.

After the Chinese has gone, the bank's president and its staff all enjoy a good laugh at the Chinese gentleman for using a very expensive Ferrari as collateral against a \$5,000 loan. An employee then drives the Ferrari into the bank's underground carpark and parks it there. Two weeks later, the Chinese gentleman returns, repays the \$5,000 loan and the interest which came to \$20.85.

The loan officer says to him, "Sir, we are very happy to have had your business and this transaction has worked out very nicely, but we are a little puzzled. While you were away, we checked you out and found that you are a multi-millionaire. What puzzles us is, why would you bother to borrow \$5,000?" The Chinese gentleman replies: "Where else in New York City can I park my car for two weeks for only \$20.85 and expect it to be there on my return?"

## **Books still available.....**

The following books are still available from the Association.

*Turning Stone into Jade* — extra special — \$50.00 per copy collect

*A Thin Slice of Heaven* — \$39.00 per copy collect

*Photographic Essay of NZ Chinese History* — \$50.00 per copy collect

*Fruits of Our Labours* — extra special — \$50.00 per set of two volumes collect

Contact Gordon Wu on 027 4875314 or email: [gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz](mailto:gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz)



## ***Chinese New Year Special.....***

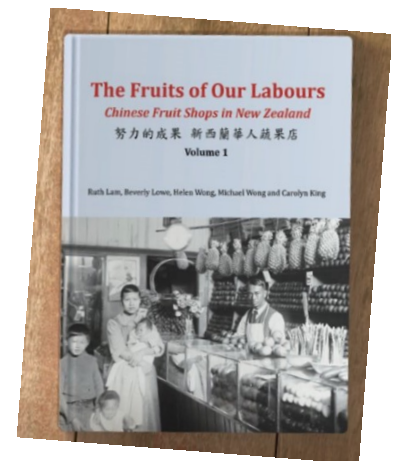
A special deal has been offered by the Chinese Poll Tax Heritage Trust (CPTHT) to sell the book “The Fruits of Our Labours” - a two set soft cover book about the history of the fruit shops in New Zealand.

Many of you would have bought a set at the book’s launch at \$80 or \$90 per set.

The CPTHT is now offering the soft cover two book set for only **\$50.00 per set plus \$11 p&p outside Wellington City.**

Now is your chance to purchase a set for your children and grandchildren so they can understand the life that you and your peers went through.

Please contact Gordon Wu on 027 4875314 or email [gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz](mailto:gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz) if you are interested in purchasing this special.



## ***Cantonese adult classes.....***

The Association in conjunction with the Wellington Chinese Association is thinking of re-establishing adult Cantonese classes in Wellington. The classes will be held in a central downtown building in Manners Street. The tutor will be fluent in Cantonese and English. The classes will be held once a week on a Wednesday for two hours from 6.30 to 8.30 pm.

There will be 12 sessions, beginning from April (to be confirmed) and will be in the elementary to intermediate levels. .

A proficiency certificate will be issued at the end of the course.

The price (to be paid upfront) is \$375 per student per course (up to 10 students).plus \$25 for textbook

If there are more than 10 students then the price drops to \$350 per student plus \$25 for textbook.

The course is basic Cantonese conversation for business and travel.

If you are interested, please register your interest.

I am interested in the adult Cantonese classes to be held at the Elite Management School, Level 6, Grand Central Tower, 76 Manners Street, Wellington.

Name ..... Phone .....

Email ..... Level – Beginners .....Intermediate .....

Please return this application by email to [gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz](mailto:gordon.wu@xtra.co.nz) or phone Gordon on 027 4875314 by 16 March 2019

## China lands space probe on moon.....

In a historic first, China has landed a rover on the far side of the moon, state media announced Thursday, a huge milestone for the nation as it attempts to position itself as a leading space power.

China's National Space Administration landed the rover at 10:26 a.m. Beijing time in the South Pole-Aitken Basin, the moon's largest and oldest impact crater, China Central Television reported.

It made its final descent from an elliptical orbit 15 kilometres (9.3 miles) above the moon's surface, making a "smooth" and "precise" landing, according to the general designer of the probe Chang'e 4, Sun Zezhou, who added that the spacecraft pulled off a "bull's-eye."

The far side of the moon is the hemisphere that never faces Earth, due to the moon's rotation. It is sometimes mistakenly referred to as the "dark side of the moon," even though it receives just as much sunlight as its Earth-facing side.

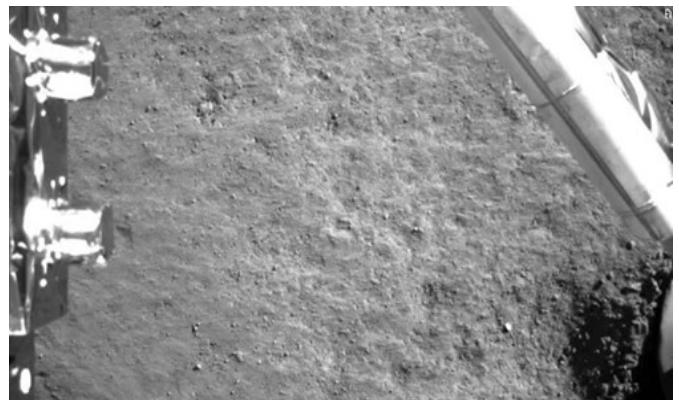
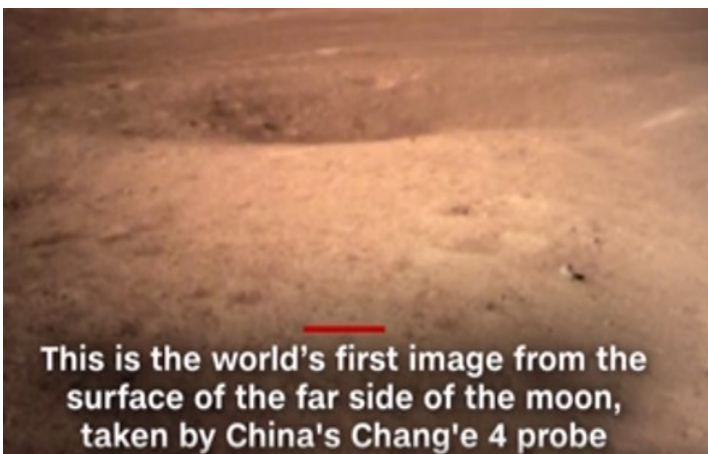
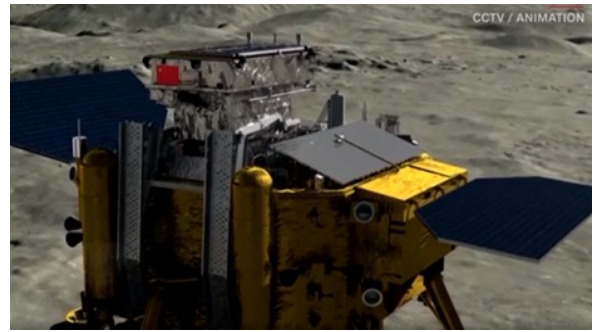
The lunar craft lifted off from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre in Sichuan province on December 8, entering the moon's orbit four days later, according to state media.

It is hoped the lander will conduct a number of tasks, including conducting the first lunar low-frequency radio astronomy experiment, observe whether plants will grow in the low-gravity environment, and explore whether there is water or other resources at the poles.

Another function of the mission is to study the interaction between solar winds and the moon surface using a new rover.

"It is highly likely that with the success of Chang'e -- and the concurrent success of the human spaceflight Shenzhou program -- the two programs will eventually be combined toward a Chinese human spaceflight program to the moon," she added. "Odds of the next voice transmission from the moon being in Mandarin are high."

Beijing plans to launch its first Mars probe around 2020 to carry out orbital and rover exploration, followed by a mission that would include collection of surface samples from the Red Planet.



Another image of the moon taken by Chang'e 4.

## Ang/hung-bows 紅包 or lai-see 利事 .....

Red envelopes are gifts presented at social and family gatherings such as weddings or holidays such as Chinese New Year. The red colour of the envelope symbolizes good luck and is a symbol to ward off evil spirits. The act of requesting red packets is normally called *tao hongbao* (Chinese: 討紅包; pinyin: *tǎo hóngbāo*) or *yao lishi* (Chinese: 要利是; pinyin: *yào lì shì*), and in the south of China, *dou li shi* (Chinese: 逗利是; pinyin: *dòu lì shì*; Cantonese Yale: *dau6 lai6 si6*). Red envelopes are usually given out by married couples to single people, regardless of age, or by older to younger ones during holidays and festivals.

The amount of money contained in the envelope usually ends with an even digit, in accordance with [Chinese beliefs](#); odd-numbered money gifts are traditionally associated with funerals. The exception being the number 9 as its pronunciation of *nine* is homophonous to the word *long* and is the largest digit. Still in some regions of China and in [its diaspora community](#), odd numbers are favoured for weddings because they are difficult to divide. There is also a widespread tradition that money should not be given in fours, or the number four should not appear in the amount, such as in 40, 400 and 444, as the pronunciation of the word *four* is homophonous to the word *death*.

Outside of China, similar customs have been adopted across parts of Southeast Asia and many other countries with a sizable ethnic Chinese population.

In China, the Chinese mobile app WeChat popularized the distribution of WeChat red envelope in 2014 via mobile payments over the internet. This method of distributing red envelopes is now quite popular in the country.

At wedding banquets, the amount offered is usually intended to cover the cost of the attendees as well as signify goodwill to the newlyweds. Amounts given are often recorded in ceremonial ledgers for the new couple to keep.

During the Chinese New Year, in Southern China, red envelopes are typically given by the married to the unmarried, most of whom are children. In northern and southern China, red envelopes are typically given by the elders to the younger under 25 (30 in most of the three north-eastern provinces), regardless of marital status, while in some regions red envelopes are only given to the young people without jobs. The amount of money is usually notes to avoid heavy coins and to make it difficult to judge the amount inside before opening. It is traditional to put brand new notes inside red envelopes and also to avoid opening the envelopes in front of the relatives out of courtesy.

It is also given during the Chinese New Year in workplaces from a person of authority (supervisors or owner of the business) out of his own fund to employees as a token of good fortune for the upcoming year.

In acting, it is also conventional to give an actor a red packet when he or she is to play a dead character, or pose for a picture for an obituary or a grave stone.

Red packets are also used to deliver payment for favourable service to lion-dance performers, religious practitioners, teachers, and doctors.

In China, during the [Qin Dynasty](#), the elderly would thread coins with a red string. The money was referred to as "money warding off evil spirits" (Chinese: 壓祟錢;) and was believed to protect the person of younger generation from sickness and death. This was replaced by red envelopes when printing presses became more common and is now found written using the homophone for *sui* that means "old age" instead of "evil spirits" thus, "money warding off old age" (Chinese: 壓歲錢; Red envelopes continue to be referred to by such names today.



## Papers Past.....

An excerpt from an old Wellington paper reporting the wedding of Daisy Ting, second daughter of Chin Ting, first president of the Tung Jung Association, to Philip Sang. Many of you would remember some of the names mentioned in the clipping. The reception was held in the old Tung Jung Association building in Frederick Street, Wellington, which was at the time the focal point for the Wellington Chinese community.

The present Tung Jung committee enjoying dinner at the Seyip Association's Christmas 2018 function at the Grand Century Restaurant



given to Mr. local for his address.

An interesting Chinese wedding was recently solemnised at the Vivian Street Baptist Church, Wellington, of Daisy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chin Ting, to Philip Sang, of Wellington. The bride wore a pink satin overdress brocaded in silver, and veil, with silver shoes and stockings to match, and carried a sheaf of pink gladiolus and maidenhair fern. She was attended by her sister Dolly and Miss Eva Wong, of Carterton, the former wearing a greenish blue frock of crepe de chine with panels of ribbon and primroses, the latter wearing a mauve silk marocain frock with panels of ribbon and primroses. Both wore bandeaux of silver leaves. The Chinese Consul's daughter was a flower-girl, and was daintily dressed in a pink brocaded marocain frock, with flared skirt, trimmed with rosebuds. The bridesmaids and flower-girl wore strings of pearls and armlets, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. E. H. Yen was best man and Mr. Harry Wong was groomsman. After the ceremony, the bride's parents gave a reception at the Tung Jung Association rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Sang left later for Rotorua and Auckland, the bride travelling in a slate-blue ensemble suite, with felt hat to match.

Article in the Tung Wah Times—Sydney 12 May 1935, reporting the 10th anniversary of the Tung Jung Association

來稿

△紐絲綸惠靈頓東增  
會館舉行十週年紀念

紐島惠靈頓東增會館。於五月十二日晚八點半舉行十週年紀念。汪領事。余副領事。及本埠各團體派有代表到會。主席郭期頤。開會行禮如儀。主席報告該會經過事實。請汪領事演說。(華校教員趙民重代翻粵語)大意表揚該會會務成績昭著。規模完善。令人欽仰。繼請余副領事及王常。周獻。楊玉璠。趙國俊。余求。趙民重等講。亦是稱許該會工作之優良。及團結努力。再請該會會員袁昆。黃同發。吳騰芳講。語多勉勵。殊為感人。一後主席向來賓答謝。及請眾茶會。是晚到會者。彼此言歡。情形非常慶鬧。

## Woman brings dinosaur fossils home .....

Paleontologist Bolortsetseg Minjin is fighting to restore Mongolia's rich natural heritage of dinosaur fossils.

In the Gobi, dinosaur fossils abound. Scientists have discovered 76 dinosaur genera—one-seventh of those known to science—in this Mongolian desert. Yet few Mongolians are aware of these treasures. "Fossils leave the country," says paleontologist Bolortsetseg Minjin, "and knowledge leaves with them."



Bolortsetseg joined her first excavation as a cook, even though she had a master's degree and the support of her father, Minjin Chuluun, one of Mongolia's first paleontologists. But she managed to sidestep meal preparation to look for fossils—so successfully that she was invited to enrol in a joint Ph.D. program with the American Museum of Natural History and City University of New York.

After earning her degree, Bolortsetseg didn't want to return to a place where she felt scientists weren't valued—unless she could change it. She decided to help fellow Mongolians learn about their natural heritage and fight to protect it, establishing the Institute for the Study of Mongolian Dinosaurs. At first the institute was little more than a name; now it sends a mobile dinosaur exhibit around the country. Bolortsetseg—now a National Geographic emerging explorer—is working on creating seven permanent museums, one in each region where fossils have been found. She has also helped repatriate more than 30 scientifically significant fossils: "Reversing the movement of fossils out of the country will bring the knowledge back."

Bolortsetseg grew up in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. She is the daughter of the late Mongolian paleontologist Minjin Chuluun.<sup>[1]</sup>

As a child, her father's work inspired her to study paleontology as well. She learned Russian in order to read his books about dinosaurs. When she entered graduate school, the only paleontologist at the university was her father, and he became her adviser.

She attended the Mongolian University of Science and Technology, where she earned a bachelor's degree in geology and a master's in invertebrate paleontology.

In 1996, she joined a paleontology expedition to Mongolia led by American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) paleontologists Michael Novacek and Mark Norell. Though she already held a master's degree in paleontology, she was only allowed to join as a cook for the Mongolian crew. Instead of cooking, she spent her time on the expedition prospecting, and found several mammal and lizard fossils, which caught the attention of the expedition leaders. They invited her to join them at the AMNH in New York, where she completed her Ph.D. through a City University of New York joint program.



After moving to the United States, she began to focus her career on improving the state of Mongolian paleontology. She became concerned that very few Mongolians her age and younger were choosing paleontology as a career, despite the large number of well-preserved fossils from her country.

Bolortsetseg has studied and discovered dinosaur and mammal fossils from the Gobi Desert that range in age from 145 to 65 million years.<sup>[7]</sup> She once located 67 dinosaur fossils in one week.

A fossil skeleton of the *Tyrannosaurus*-like dinosaur *Tarbosaurus bataar* went up for auction in 2012, making international headlines. Bolortsetseg recognized it as a Mongolian specimen and reported the auction to Mongolian authorities, helping them stop the dinosaur from falling into the hands of a private bidder. The skeleton now resides at the Central Museum of Mongolian Dinosaurs in Ulaanbaatar.

Since that time, she has assisted the United States and Mongolian governments with the repatriation of over 30 dinosaur specimens, all of which were taken illegally from Mongolia.

## Chinese Garden in Wellington.....

The proposed Chinese garden on the waterfront in Wellington is now going ahead after over a year of appeals from the Waterfront Watch opposing the delegated site for the garden.

The High Court has dismissed the appeal made by the Waterfront Watch in January and now the community will have to work hard to raise funds to build it. Over the past two years, there has been a lot of changes to both the Chinese sponsors and the Wellington City Council and the Wellington Chinese Garden Society will have to seek their confirmation of sponsoring the garden project. In the meantime, the Garden Society will need your help in raising funding for the project. If you can help in any way, whether it be financial or otherwise, please contact the secretary, Esther Fung on 04 9345006 or 021 425020 or email [efung6012@gmail.com](mailto:efung6012@gmail.com). Your contribution will be greatly appreciated.

The Tung Jung Association is a founding member of the Wellington Chinese Garden Society and as the Association has been in Wellington for over 90 years, we would like to see the garden established in memory of all the Chinese people who have helped to establish the city of Wellington.

The garden will be called "The Garden of Beneficence".



Some photos of what the Garden would look like when finished

## The "Ventnor" project.....

Progress has been very slow in the Ventnor project after bad weather disrupted the project in its early building stage.

A new site had to be located after the local council decided that the old site was a bad risk after the foundations had caved in. In locating a new site in the same vicinity, a whole host of new requirements had to be met with local iwi and council, all of which have still to be determined. The memorial has been prefabricated and stored and just waiting for the go ahead to be announced. It is hoped that the memorial will be finished in time for Ching Ming next year. The names of the 499 bodies will be etched into the corten steel panels and also the history of the Ventnor.



b

## Acupuncture and moxibustion.....

Acupuncture and moxibustion are the therapeutic methods developed in China thousands of years ago. It is generally believed that these methods originated from bloodletting and hot compress in the primitive society.

**Acupuncture** is the most well known aspect of Chinese Medicine and may be used alone or in conjunction with herbal medicine, moxibustion (the heating of specific acupuncture points using the dried herb mugwort or *Artemisia* a small spongy herb), or tui na (Chinese massage). It is likely that the acupuncture practitioner will also offer dietary and lifestyle advice or suggest a course of exercise.

The theories of acupuncture and moxibustion hold that the human body acts as a small universe connected by channels, and that by physically stimulating these channels the practitioner can promote the human body's self-regulating functions and bring health to the patient. This stimulation involves the burning of moxa (mugwort) or the insertion of needles into points on these channels, with the aim to restore the body's balance and prevent and treat disease. In acupuncture, needles are selected according to the individual condition and used to puncture and stimulate the chosen points.

Each of the organs of the body has its own associated channel or pathway of energy. These are often referred to as meridians. Very fine needles are inserted into points along the meridians with the aim of bringing the body to a point of balance and harmony. Every aspect of the patient's life is considered by the practitioner before the points are selected – sometimes it may be impossible to change someone's life circumstance, but by using Acupuncture the person may be strengthened so that they are more easily able to deal with what life brings their way

A visit to an Acupuncturist will usually take up to an hour, with the needles being left in place for 20-25 minutes of that time. Very often people go into a state of deep relaxation whilst the needles are in place and many drift off into a brief but sound sleep. Acupuncture is widely known for its effectiveness in treating musculo-skeletal injuries but has traditionally been used extensively in the treatment of respiratory, digestive, gynaecological and many other chronic conditions.

**Moxibustion** 灸 is a form of heat therapy in which dried plant materials called "moxa" are burned on or very near the surface of the skin. The intention is to warm and invigorate the flow of Qi in the body and dispel certain pathogenic influences.

Moxa is usually made from the dried leafy material of Chinese mugwort (*Artemisia argyi* or *A.vulgaris*), but it can be made of other substances as well. Practitioners generally hold a burning moxa stick close to, but not touching, the surface of the skin. The smouldering moxa stick is held over specific areas, often, though not always, corresponding to certain acupuncture points. The glowing end of the moxa stick is held about an inch or two above the surface of the skin until the area reddens and becomes suffused with warmth.

**Cupping therapy** is an ancient form of alternative medicine in which a therapist puts special cups on your skin for a few minutes to create suction. People get it for many purposes, including to help with pain, inflammation, blood flow, relaxation and well-being, and as a type of deep tissue massage. The cups may be made of glass, bamboo, earthenware or silicone. There are two types of cupping. Wet and dry.

During both types of cupping, your therapist will put a flammable substance such as alcohol, herbs, or paper in a cup and set it on fire. As the fire goes out, he puts the cup upside down on your skin. As the air inside the cup cools, it creates a vacuum. This causes your skin to rise and redden as your blood vessels expand. The cup is generally left in place for up to 3 minutes .

A more modern version of cupping uses a rubber pump instead of fire to create the vacuum inside the cup. Sometimes therapists use silicone cups, which they can move from place to place on your skin for a massage-like effect.

Wet cupping creates a mild suction by leaving a cup in place for about 3 minutes. The therapist then removes the cup and uses a small scalpel to make light, tiny cuts on your skin. Next, he or she does a second suction to draw out a small quantity of blood. This is later cleaned out and patched up.



## Acupuncture and moxibustion.....contd

**Gua sha** (Chinese: 刮痧), or coining, is a pseudomedicine practice which is part of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Its practitioners use a tool to scrape people's skin to cause tissue damage in the belief this has medicinal benefit. Proponents believe that gua sha releases unhealthy bodily matter from blood stasis—which is an unscientific, unsupported idea—within sore, tired, stiff or injured muscle areas to stimulate new oxygenated blood flow to the areas, thus promoting metabolic cell repair, regeneration, healing and recovery. It is thought that Gua sha may reduce chronic liver inflammation, migraines, breast engorgement, neck pain, Tourette syndrome and perimenopausal syndrome. As a natural healing remedy, gua sha is safe. It's not supposed to be painful, but the procedure may change the appearance of your skin. Because it involves rubbing or scraping skin with a massage tool, tiny blood vessels known as capillaries near the surface of your skin can burst. This can result in skin bruising and minor bleeding. Bruising usually disappears within a couple of days. Avoid this technique if you've had any surgery in the last six weeks, taking blood thinners or have clotting disorders.



---

## The Mystery of the Huashan 華山 caves .....contd from page 18

Perhaps the caves were used as imperial tombs and later, for whatever reason, they were abandoned.

Another interesting place to admire are the rock paintings of Huashan Mountain, the biggest, most content-rich and best-preserved ancient rock carvings in China among all the discovered cultural relics to date.

The paintings are believed to be between 1800 and 2500 or between 1600 and 2400 years old. The period of their creations hence spans the times from the Warring States period (475-221BC) and Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220AD).

The paintings are attributed to the ancient Luo Yue people, who are believed to be ancestors of the present-day Zhuang nationality and inhabited the valley of Zuo River during this period.

Carbon dating suggests that the oldest paintings were executed around 16,000 years ago whereas the youngest are around 690 years old.

The whole painting stretches more than 200 meters in length and around 40 meters in height, with more than 1800 images in it, including people, horses, dogs, knives, swords and drums.

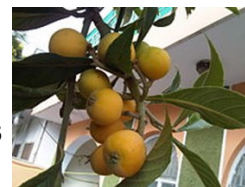
The exact reason for its creation still remains unknown.



---

## Unusual Chinese fruit .....contd from page 19

Straight from the tree, Wampee are very refreshing, thirst quenching and cleansing to the palate. They grow in clusters from a few up to eighty in one bunch. The fruits turn yellow when ripe and have a thin, sometimes brittle skin, somewhat like paper. They generally have only 1-2 seeds in each fruit and are best left to ripen on the tree for as long as possible.



### Loquat 枇杷果

The loquat is originally from China, but now grown all over the world. It has a high sugar, acid and pectin content.<sup>[26]</sup> It is eaten as a fresh fruit and mixes well with other fruits in fresh fruit salads or fruit cups. The fruits are also commonly used to make jam, jelly and chutney, and are often served poached in light syrup. Firm, slightly immature fruits are best for making pies and tarts. Loquat syrup is used in Chinese medicine for soothing the throat and is a pop-



## Do you believe in faith?

This is a heart warming story written by a doctor who had been working in Africa.....

*One night I had worked hard to help a mother in the labor ward; but in spite of all we could do, she died, leaving us with a tiny, premature baby and a crying two-year-old daughter. We would have difficulty keeping the baby alive; as we had no incubator (we had no electricity to run an incubator).*

*We also had no special feeding facilities.*

*Although we lived on the equator, nights were often chilly with treacherous drafts. One student midwife went for the box we had for such babies and the cotton wool that the baby would be wrapped in.*

*Another went to stoke up the fire and fill a hot water bottle. She came back shortly in distress to tell me that in filling the bottle, it had burst (rubber perishes easily in tropical climates)..*

*'And it is our last hot water bottle!' she exclaimed. As in the West, it is no good crying over spilled milk, so in Central Africa it might be considered no good crying over burst water bottles. They do not grow on trees, and there are no drugstores down forest pathways.*

*'All right,' I said, 'put the baby as near the fire as you safely can, and sleep between the baby and the door to keep it free from drafts Your job is to keep the baby warm.'*

*The following noon, as I did most days, I went to have prayers with any of the orphanage children who chose to gather with me. I gave the youngsters various suggestions of things to pray about and told them about the tiny baby. I explained our problem about keeping the baby warm enough, mentioning the hot water bottle, and that the baby could so easily die if it got chills. I also told them of the two-year-old sister, crying because her mother had died.*

*During prayer time, one ten -year-old girl, Ruth, prayed with the usual blunt conciseness of our African children.*

*'Please, God' she prayed, 'Send us a hot water bottle today It'll be no good tomorrow, God, as the baby will be dead, so please send it this afternoon.'*

*While I gasped inwardly at the audacity of the prayer, she added, 'And while You are about it, would You please send a dolly for the little girl so she'll know You really love her?'*

*As often with children's prayers, I was put on the spot. Could I honestly say 'Amen?' I just did not believe that God could do this.*

*Oh, yes, I know that He can do everything; the Bible says so. But there are limits, aren't there? The only way God could answer this particular prayer would be by sending me a parcel from the homeland. I had been in Africa for almost four years at that time, and I had never, ever, received a parcel from home.*

*Anyway, if anyone did send me a parcel, who would put in a hot water bottle? I lived on the equator!*

*Halfway through the afternoon, while I was teaching in the nurses' training school, a message was sent that there was a car at my front door. By the time I reached home, the car had gone, but there on the verandah was a large 22-pound parcel. I felt tears pricking my eyes. I could not open the parcel alone, so I sent for the orphanage children.. Together we pulled off the string, carefully undoing each knot. We folded the paper, taking care not to tear it unduly Excitement was mounting. Some thirty or forty pairs of eyes were focused on the large cardboard box. From the top, I lifted out brightly-colored, knitted jerseys. Eyes sparkled as I gave them out. Then there were the knitted bandages for the leprosy patients, and the children looked a little bored.. Then came a box of mixed raisins and sultanas - that would make a batch of buns for the weekend.*

*Then, as I put my hand in again, I felt the.....could it really be? I grasped it and pulled it out. Yes, a brand new, rubber hot water bottle. I cried. I had not asked God to send it; I had not truly believed that He could.*

*Ruth was in the front row of the children. She rushed forward, crying out, 'If God has sent the bottle, He must have sent the dolly, too!'*

*Rummaging down to the bottom of the box, she pulled out the small, beautifully-dressed dolly. Her eyes shone! She had never doubted!*

*Looking up at me, she asked, 'Can I go over with you and give this dolly to that little girl, so she'll know that Jesus really loves her?'*

*'Of course,' I replied!*

*That parcel had been on the way for five whole months, packed up by my former Sunday school class, whose leader had heard and obeyed God's prompting to send a hot water bottle, even to the equator.*

*And one of the girls had put in a dolly for an African child - five months before, in answer to the believing prayer of a ten-year-old to bring it 'that afternoon.'*

This is a true story.....

## The Mystery of the Huashan 華山 caves .....

Located in the eastern suburbs of Tunxi district in the Anhui province city of Huangshan, the Huashan Caves are steeped in ancient, mysterious legends. Each ranging from 10 to 20 meters in height, the Huashan Caves, were manually chiselled more than 1,700 years ago. Stone columns, which vary in shapes support the caves' ceilings. Altogether, 36 chambers were found among the Huashan Hills. Some of these chambers are filled with water, while some are two-story chambers. It's neatly chiselled walls and roofs, the big pillars and stone stairs, indicated that men excavated the caves. Is it just a coincidence or do certain laws of nature lie behind the phenomenon. A most mysterious discovery is the slope of the caves. The inclined plane of the walls has exactly the same slope as the outside hill.

Yet according to the technology of that time, *how could* the ancient people have managed that?



Out of all the 36 caves, the biggest of them all is the Qingliang Cave, which is also referred to as the “Underground Palace” because of its scale and magnificent layout. This cave has a total length of 170 meters and an area of 12,600 square meters, and digging out the cave could have originally produced at least 50,000 cubic meters of stone. Inside the cave, a stone bridge above an underground river can be found, and stone paths lead to different halls.

The Huashan Mountain has the biggest, most content-rich, and best-preserved ancient rock carvings ever discovered in China. They stretch 200 meters long and 40 meters high containing over 1,800 images. Carbon dating suggests the oldest ones are 16,000 years old with the youngest still 690 years old.

Since no historical records reveal why the ancient people dug the Huashan Caves, some people believe the caves were mined for many stones needed to build a nearby town, to station troops, or maybe as Imperial tombs eventually abandoned. Despite all these guesses, the true reason creating this elaborate site remains an enduring mystery unanswered by today's man.

All the Huashan Caves, each ranging from 10 meters to 20 meters in height and according to tests made on *manually chiselled stones*, the caves have existed for more than 1,700 years. Stone chambers - in various shapes – such as an elephant or a boot – support the ceiling. These chambers - filled with water, and some are two-story chambers are connected by way of corridors.

Altogether 36 caves have been found among the rolling Huashan hills, near the crystal-clear Xin'an River. Deep inside, there is a crystal-clear pool but no living fish live there due to the high mineral content. The neatly chiselled walls and roofs, the big pillars and stone stairs, indicate that the caves were dug by men.

Not a single word about the caves has ever been found among China's numerous ancient records although their size has already ranked them as the biggest ever discovered so far in China.



Inside the Qingliang cave there is a stone bridge above an underground river and with stone paths leading to different halls. A two-storey stone structure is nearby where visitors have a bird's eye view of the huge cave from a balcony.

*No food remains* were found in the cave, *nor any smoking or signs of fire.*

But without fire how could the ancient diggers have produced light in the cave?

As there are no historical records telling why the ancient people dug the caves, a variety of guesses are made by tourists as well as by experts.

Some people hold that the ancient people dug the caves just to produce stone as, at that time, a large quantity of stone was needed to build the town. But if it was only for stone, why did they leave exquisite smoothed chisel marks on the walls and roofs?

Another hypothesis is that the caves were used to station troops. According to history texts, a large-scale peasant uprising occurred near the caves in 1120. The caves could have been the place to station soldiers.

Yet as mentioned before, the stone tests showed that the caves have a history as long as 1,700 years, so the caves were already there *before* the peasant uprising.

Continued on page 16

## Unusual Chinese fruit .....

If you haven't been to China, there are many fruits you may not have heard of or tried. Tropical fruits are different from fruit grown in temperate climates. Here are some of them.

### Jackfruit 鳳梨蜜

The jackfruit tree is well-suited to tropical lowlands, and its fruit is the largest tree-borne fruit, reaching as much as 55 kg (120 lb) in weight, 90 cm (35 in) in length, and 50 cm (20 in) in diameter. A mature jackfruit tree can produce about 100 to 200 fruits in a year. The jackfruit is a multiple fruit, composed of hundreds to thousands of individual flowers, and the fleshy petals are eaten. The ripe and unripe fruit and seeds are consumed. It can be used to make a variety of dishes, including custards, cakes. The seeds from ripe fruits are edible, and are said to have a milky, sweet taste often compared to Brazil nuts. They may be boiled, baked, or roasted. When roasted, the flavour of the seeds is comparable to chestnuts. Seeds are used as snacks (either by boiling or fire-roasting) or to make desserts.

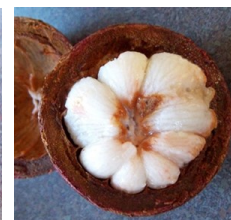


### Mangosteen 山竹果

Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) and confusingly is in no way related to a mango; in fact, it is related to the herb St John's wort. The size of a small orange, the mangosteen's outer skin is purplish-red, husk-like and very, very hard very much like a passionfruit.

The flesh inside is white, segmented like a mandarin and glistening. It is very sweet, probably sweeter than a lychee and is one of the fruits in the "superfood" category.

This fruit is available in some Chinese grocery stores in Wellington in season.



### Durian 榴槤

Hate them or — as millions already do — love them, for many durians are nothing less than "hell on the outside and heaven on the inside." That Southeast Asian saying in fact sums up the regard in which *Durio zibethinus* is held. For many in the region, the spiny, football-size fruit with the divinely custardy, yet potently odoriferous, it is regarded as the most smelliest fruit in the world. The flesh is as much a cultural icon as it is a treasured, eagerly anticipated food.

Growing on trees in moist, tropical climates throughout Southeast Asia, durians have a limited season and an extremely short shelf life. The trees themselves, sometimes as tall as 130 feet, are pollinated by bats. Three to four months later, the fruit, each weighing several pounds, plummets down, already reeking with its characteristic aroma. Because of the short duration of tasty ripeness, durians are expensive, and purchasing one is a solemn, smelly ritual:

Not surprisingly for so valued a fruit, all parts of the durian tree are used in folk medicine. The flesh itself is regarded as an aphrodisiac. The tree is native to Malaysia in the wild but the Chinese craving for the fruit have produced experimental durian orchards in China.



### Wampi /Wampee 黄皮

This subtropical fruit tree is native to China where the fruit is highly regarded. The yellow skinned fruit grows in grape-like clusters. The flesh is slightly acid and pleasantly aromatic. The fruits are highly aromatic and can be sweet to tangy to almost sour depending on the variety and ripeness.

Continued on page 16



# 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 2019

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

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

Family senior (over 70) 長輩 .....

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

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

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

Address 地址 .....

Phone 電話.....Fax 傳真.....

Email address.....

**Please enter in all details including Chinese characters to complete our database**

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

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

**or by internet to account: 01-0505-0178453-00 with your name as reference**

Tick appropriate box:

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

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

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

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

( if different from above address)

Senior's address.....

Phone number.....

Email address.....

Donations: membership and donations are tax deductible.

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

Signature .....

Date.....

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