

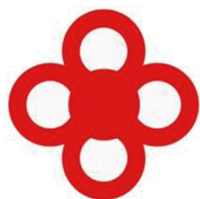
華文通訊

WCCCC NEWSLETTER



紀念特刊 (Special Edition)

2020 年 09 月



溫城中華文化中心

THE WINNIPEG CHINESE CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTRE

社區
恩惠
後代
基石

庚子於溫尼伯

汪屹堃敬書



题词；关晓峰

书法：汪屹堃，四川成都人，从7岁开始学习书法至今20年。

擅长：楷书，隶书，行书。本幅作品是以张迁碑为基调的隶书。

深切緬懷
共創未來



庚子年秋於溫尼伯

劉若彤敬書



题词：关晓峰

书法：刘若彤，北京人，从九岁开始学习书法至今14年。擅长软笔楷书柳体和欧体，硬笔楷书，行书，魏碑。这幅字是按着柳公权玄秘塔碑的风格书写。

封面画像及作者



溫城中華文化中心
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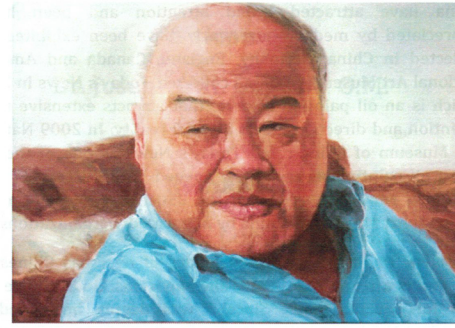
Wu Xiaoping

**Male, a teacher in Hubei Institute of Fine Arts,
an oil painter and space designer**

Combining teaching and social practice, I have been actively exploring oil painting and space design in recent years. The space exhibitions that I designed for 3 museums in Wuhan China have attracted broad attention and been highly appreciated by media. Many works have been exhibited and collected in China, Germany, England, Canada and America. National Art Museum of China collected 'Today's News' as one of the 117 finest oil paintings ever since it opened. After 2014, this work has been rewarded as one of the 250 finest oil paintings in National Art Museum of China by many media organizations.

President Dr. Yu, a respected leader of overseas Chinese in Canada, is a respected, kindly and sagacious elder. I have met him for several times. Since I was deeply impressed by President Yu, I decided to draw a portrait of him. It takes me five years to close this work. I actually finish it very quickly at the beginning, however the work was left in the studio for more considerations since I still feel it lacks the impression I have for Mr. Yu in my mind. I seldom show this work to others, always thinking and interpreting this portrait. It was years later that I finally realized this old man's hint of charm and since then this work could be finished smoothly at one go.

Written by Wu, Xiaoping
Wuhan, China
March, 2016



PORTRAIT UNVEILING OF
DR. JOSEPH N.H. DU, C.M., O.M.

May 28, 2016
Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre
11:30am

吴小平 男 湖北美术学院教师，油画家，空间设计师。

近些年来，结合教学和社会实践，在油画创作和空间设计上作了积极探索。在中国武汉市所设计的三个博物馆的空间展示受到媒体关注并肯定。多幅作品在中国、德国、英国、加拿大、美国等地展览并被收藏。其中油画作品《今日新闻》，于千禧年被中国美术馆收藏。该作品直面当下现实，受到社会广泛关注2009年中国美术馆将其评为建馆以来117幅精品油画之一。2014年以来又被多家媒体评为建馆以来250幅精品油画之一。

余主席是加拿大备受尊敬的侨领，是一位受人尊重、和蔼睿智的长者，吴小平与他多次面晤，印象极深中为他作像的心愿油然而生。

这幅写真肖像油画，历时五年。初画完一直放在画室里不敢轻易示人，因自以为还没有将老人家在心目中的形象展现出来。五年时间里，常面对画像反复观察酝酿，终于在数年之后，悟得一丝老先生神韵，一气呵成得以将画像最后完成。

吴小平于中国武汉2016.3

余岳兴医生DR. JOSEPH N. H. DU C.M., O.M., M.D., F.R.C.C.P.C. F.AA.A.P., L.L.D. (HON.)

Dr. Joseph Du 余岳兴医生，于1933年出生于越南老街市，是家中11个孩子中最小的一个，其中只有5个男孩在童年时期得以幸存。余医生的父亲，是一位做进出口贸易的生意人，在第二次世界大战中被美国的一枚炸弹夺去生命。余医生的母亲，为保障全家人的生计，努力工作。余医生的三个哥哥，也不得不退学在家协助家庭维持生计。

1954年，《日内瓦公约》导致越南分裂后，政府组织学生撤离，在全家人的支持下，余医生前往台湾国立大学 (Taiwan National University) 学习医学。初到台湾，余医生只会讲越南语和粤语，但是台湾课程需要使用英语和普通话，余医生坚持不懈的学习，经过7年学习生涯，1961年，余医生从台大医学院毕业后，来到加拿大完成医术鉴定，先后在里贾纳和温尼伯完成学业。在温尼伯，余医生与珍妮 (Jeannine) 相识，相恋，两人于1964年结婚。很快，他们的第一个儿子亚历克斯 (Alex) 出生。1965年，余医生参加了华盛顿大学 (University of Washington) 的儿科研究。在那里，他的第二个孩子奥黛丽 (Audrey) 出生了。1966年，余医生回到加拿大，取得儿科医生资格，并在温尼伯诊所 (Winnipeg Clinic) 开始了他的医生职业生涯。他和珍妮 (Jeannine) 的家庭又增添了另外两个女儿，詹妮弗 (Jennifer) 和米歇尔 (Michelle)。

余医生在温尼伯诊所的工作非常繁忙。在他职业生涯的早期，他参与了一个儿科医生组织的，为曼尼托巴省北部的原住民儿童提供更好的医疗保

健服务专案。连续33年，余医生几乎每月至少一到两次搭乘飞行状况很差的小型飞机飞往挪威之家 (Norway House)，克罗斯湖 (Cross Lake) 和其他原住民聚居区去问诊。这些社区，目前已有两代人在他的照顾下长大，他在早期医治过的孩子们带着自己的儿子和女儿再来就诊。在此期间，他还担任了曼尼托巴大学医学院 (University of Manitoba Medical School) 的助理教授，并于1982年在温尼伯组织了关于胎儿酒精综合症 (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome) 的第一次座谈会。

余医生参加的社区活动也是丰富多彩。在1970年代后期，他与来自许多不同组织和社区的领导人携手合作，帮助了很多从东南亚来到加拿大的难民，在为他们的重新安置中发挥了重要作用。在1980年代，余医生成为很多中国社团的领导者，与曼尼托巴前省督李绍麟 (Philip Lee) 合作，领导并实现了重新振兴中国城 (Chinatown) 的计划。余医生与政治家、商人、慈善基金会、中国和非中国的社团组织联合为中国城带来大变化——融华大厦 (Harmony Mansion Housing)、中国花园 (Chinese Garden) 和光华门，以及他最引以为豪的遗产——温城中华文化中心 (Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre)，独特的中华主题建筑王朝大厦 (Dynasty Building) 成为中国城的地标。

上世纪八十年代，余医生推动并完成了许多重要的项目，包括：

余岳兴医生DR. JOSEPH N. H. DU C.M., O.M., M.D., F.R.C.C.P.C. F.AA.A.P., L.L.D. (HON.)

-1989年，将成都的大熊猫邀请至温尼伯动物园访问展出了六个月。

-1998年，委托世界知名的艺术家莱昂·莫尔 (Leo Mol) 建造了一座纪念碑，以表彰和纪念中国铁路工人在1870年建造加拿大太平洋铁路 (Canadian Pacific Railroad) 时做出的贡献，该建筑现坐落于温尼伯阿西尼博因公园 (Assiniboine Park) 莱昂·莫尔雕塑园的入口处。

- 与温尼伯的犹太人社区合作，在犹太遗产中心举行“犹太人在上海” (Shanghai Connection) 大型史料图片展，讲述了一位中国领事如何帮助18,000余名犹太难民逃离到上海躲避大屠杀的经历。

-积极说服联邦政府，从时任总理布莱恩·穆鲁尼 (Brian Mulroney) 开始，努力为人头税 (Head Tax) 和《排华法案》 (Chinese Exclusion Act) 平反，经过不懈努力，终于争取到在哈珀总理 (Prime Minister Harper) 任职时，代表加拿大人民正式为人头税和《排华法案》公开道歉，并同时成立了维护人权基金会。

-2006年，委托四川美术学院王冠义教授建造了第二个雕像，以纪念中国铁路工人，该建筑现坐落于千年图书馆 (Millennium Library) 的花园里，等待搬到加拿大人权博物馆 (Canadian Museum for Human Rights) 。

- 主持和平大厦 (Peace Tower) 建筑项目，该项

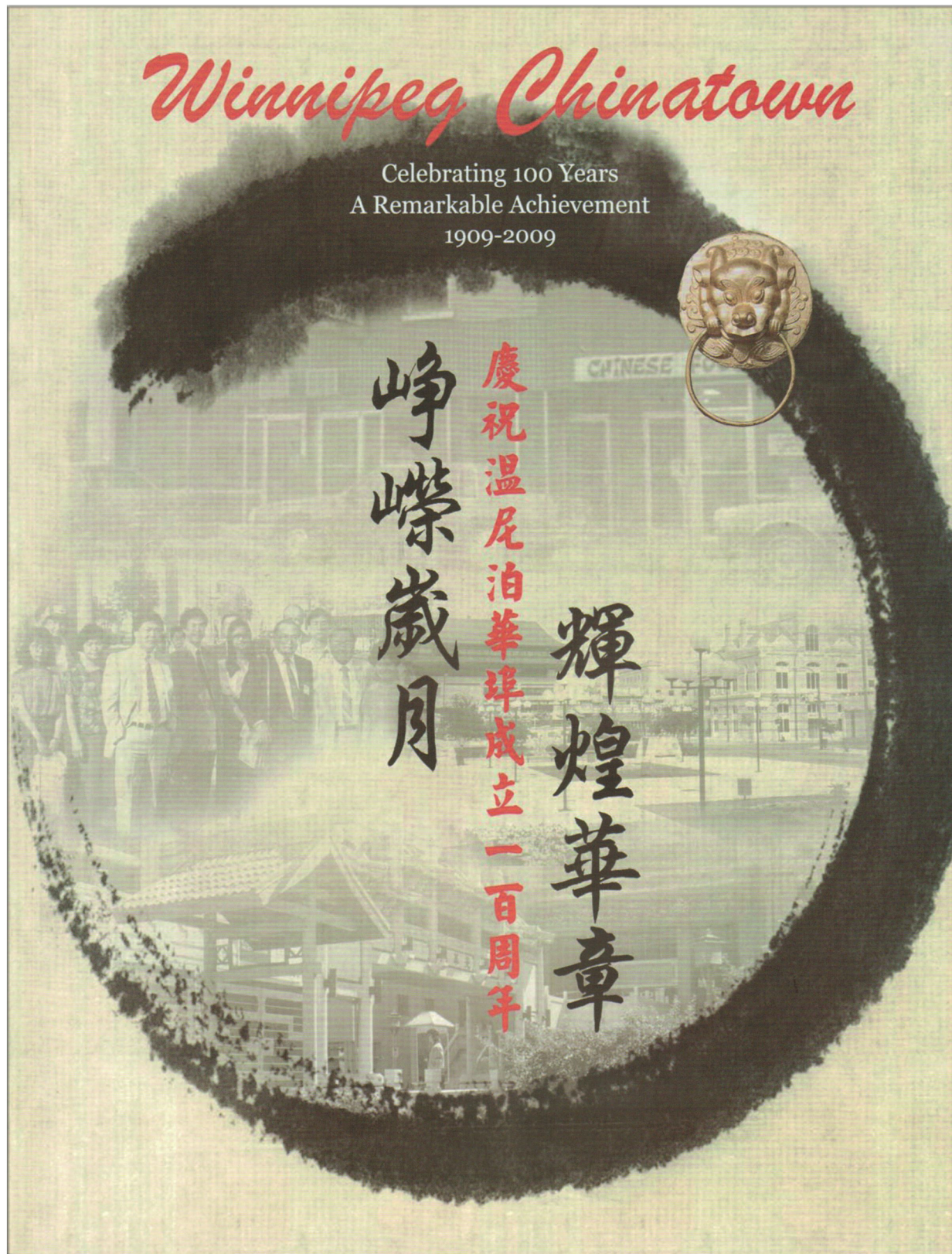
目的是温尼伯中国城地区的一个非盈利经济适用住房项目。

余医生曾担任许多慈善，教育或社区服务组织的官员或董事会成员，其中包括：圣博尼法斯综合医院 (St. Boniface General Hospital) 董事会理事；曼尼托巴大学 (University of Manitoba) 董事局董事；温尼伯皇家芭蕾舞团 (Royal Winnipeg Ballet) 董事；国际中心 (International Centre) 主席；全加华人联合会共同主席 (National Co-Chair of the Chinese Canadian Congress)；及温尼伯大部分华人社团的参与者，众所周知的是，他在温城中华文化中心担任主席30余年。

多年来，余医生获得了许多奖项，包括加拿大勋章 (the Order of Canada)，曼尼托巴勋章 (the Order of Manitoba) 和布法罗狩猎勋章 (the Order of the Buffalo Hunt)。2013年，温尼伯中国城詹姆斯街 (James Street) 的一部分以他的名字命名——Joseph Du Way。2014年，马尼托巴大学法学院授予Dr. Du 荣誉法学博士学位。这个学位是马尼托巴大学授予卓越人士的最高荣誉，也是他最心仪的学位。

Dr. Du于2017年3月19日在温尼伯去世，享年83岁。葬礼仪式于2017年3月25日（星期六）上午11:00在温尼伯的laCathédrale大街190号圣博尼法斯大教堂 (Saint Boniface Cathedral) 举行。

资料整理 王梦雅



此书由郑成信主编，蔡镇潮副主编，于2011年出版。
本期特刊的很多照片和文字资料选自此书，特别鸣谢！



◆ Dr. Du and Mrs. Du with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Mrs. Mulroney



◆ Dr. Du with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at the Order of Canada award ceremony in 1985



◆ Hon. Philip Lee receives Order of Canada award in 1999



◆ Dr. Du receives Order of Manitoba in 2003

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Chapter 2 Page 118

A brief history of Winnipeg Chinatown and tribute to Dr. Joseph Du for its development

The settlement of Chinese immigrants in Winnipeg was first recorded on November 18, 1877. Three Chinese arrived on that date by stage-coach from the United States. They came here to enter into the laundry business. Subsequently, the Chinese Immigration Act, commonly referred as the Chinese Exclusion Act, became law in 1923, and virtually restricted all Chinese immigration to Canada. It was the Japanese invasion of China in 1937 that proved to be a seminal point in the history of Chinese Canadians. Suddenly, China and Canada were allies, and many young Chinese-Canadian in Canada were encouraged by their elders to enlist in the Canadian Armed Forces, making their contribution to fight for Canada. After the war, these veterans, together with other non-Chinese community

joined forces to successfully repeal the Chinese Immigration Act in May 1947. With the post war changes in immigration policy came radical changes in the composition and character of the Chinese community in Canada. As families were reunited thousands of women and children entered the community resulted in a new social diversity.

In 1980, a new government sponsored program designed to redevelop the entire downtown Winnipeg was envisioned. Leading members of the Chinese community long interested in a redevelopment program for Chinatown, Dr. Joe Du, Mr. Philip Lee, Mr. Louis Lee and Mr. Hung Yuen Lee – began at once to approach the community and develop a plan of action. By November the

same year, a Chinatown Development Committee was launched. Under the leadership of Dr. Du, the Winnipeg Chinatown Development (1981) Corporation was formed and legally incorporated on the 3rd of June, 1981. Mr. George T. Richardson, a prominent citizen in Winnipeg, agreed to act as Honorary Chairman. Dr. Joseph Du was elected Chairman and Mr. Philip Lee, Vice-Chair. In the October of 1982, the Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre Corporation, was formed. Lieutenant Governor Pearl McGonigal and Mayor Bill Norrie agreed to act as official patrons and Senator Joseph P. Guay became Honorary Chairman. Due to his decade long effort in the development of Chinatown, Dr. Joseph Du was appointed as President of the Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre. Dr. Du was also successful to convince the governments to build the Chinese Heritage Garden and the China Gate, a bridge that spans over the Dynasty building and the Mandarin Building on King Street.

Dr. Joe Du was born in Laokay, Vietnam in 1933, the youngest of eleven children. With the division of North and South Vietnam, the government provided visas for non-Vietnams to leave the country. Dr. Du left for Taiwan, and was accepted into the medical program of the National Taiwan University. His first couple of years in Taiwan was tough, since he had very little money, practically no friends and unable to

speak or understand Mandarin- the official language in Taiwan. He mentioned many times that he did not learn anything during scored passing marks only by studying the prescribed books at home. As time went by, life became a bit easier, and by the third year, he was able to make meaningful conversation with patients in the hospital. Another challenge as a non-Taiwan student was that everyone would leave the dormitory for home during Chinese New Year, and a handful of “non-Taiwan” students were left there to fend for themselves, without cafeteria service. All shops were closed during the holiday time, and Dr. Du jokingly said he was able to survive during the weeklong Chinese New Year holiday with cold meat buns and bread. Cooking was not allowed in the dormitory.

After medical study, Dr. Du came to Canada for specialization. He obtained his first training post in Regina, then Winnipeg, with short fellowship stints in Seattle and other American cities. He decided to return to set up pediatric practice in Winnipeg and raise his family with his wife, Jeannine. As a pediatrician, he volunteered to fly up to the north for an outreach program to assist the nursing stations in the remote native communities. As a consequence of his volunteerism, he made life-time friendship with a lot of the native population, including many chiefs and elders.

The establishment of his medical career in Winnipeg enabled Dr. Du to connect to the Chinese

community through new clients and new friends. It was during this time that he met Philip Lee, a young chemist working for the City of Winnipeg who later became Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. Together, they aspired to organize the Chinese population in Winnipeg to deal with issues which are important, e.g. to clean-up and redevelop Chinatown, to establish a Centre for the promotion of Chinese culture, to redress the Head-Tax levied to the Chinese in early 20th century, to recognize the contribution of Chinese labors for the TransCanada railway, among other things. To achieve this goal, they started to interact with other community leaders, develop friendly relationships with government officials, and acquire first-hand knowledge on government programs which might help to develop Chinatown.

Dr. Du received the Order of Canada in October, 1985, and the Order of Manitoba in 2003. At the investment ceremony for the Order of Manitoba, Dr. Du's contribution to the community by the government stated "He chaired the 50th anniversary of the Chinese Exclusion Act which was repealed in 1947. He was instrumental in having a sculpture commissioned to commemorate the Chinese railway workers. The sculpture was unveiled in June 1998 and is situated in the Leo Mol Garden in Assiniboine

Park. Dr. Du initiated, and was successful, in the donation of Pandas for a six month exhibition in Winnipeg in 1989. He has given his time to serve on the boards of a multitude of community organizations." It is clear at that time Dr. Du was able to bring many of his aspirations to fruition.

Many individuals were intrigued how Dr. Du would find time to do all the community work while attending a very busy practice, and his answer was that "when you are committed to something, you will find time to do it". Most of his patients knew that Dr. Du would use his "in between" patient appointment time, lunch breaks and even family time to connect with those who could help him to reach his goals. Another strength that led to his success was that Dr. Du never shy away to ask for help and support to promote his aspirations. He made it clear that such requests, no matter reasonable or "unreasonable", are for the common good, and never for personal gain. His motto was "it is my privilege to ask, and it is the respondent's privilege to say Yes or No".

Dr. Du passed away on March 19, 2017. There were many accolades at his funeral, but the eulogy seen through the eyes of his family was most fitting. His family wrote that "Dr. Du had many rare talents, but perhaps the first among them was his ability to harness the efforts and skills of others to achieve a common goal.

In the course of doing so, he leaves a legacy of many remarkable and deep friendships with people from a wide variety of backgrounds, such as the late Mayor Bill Norrie, the Honourable Justice Scott Wright, former Lieutenant Governor Pearl McGonigal, former Lieutenant Governor Philip Lee, and Dr. Patrick Choy, to name just a few.... His setbacks were few and they were always met with an unshakable optimism and confidence in the ability of people to do good things and create a greater community in all respects. This belief was always translated into action, and he served as an officer or member of the board of many charitable, educational or community service organizations. While Dr. Du was not born in Canada, he was among its proudest of citizens, grateful for all

the opportunities it had given him and anxious to give back to the country he loved. Over the years Dr. Du's efforts were recognized with many awards, and in 2013 a portion of James Street in Winnipeg's Chinatown was renamed in his honor. Joe was the first to acknowledge that none of what he accomplished would have been possible without the support of Jeannine and his family, who meant everything to him".

Dr. Du has been a role model for many of us. On the third anniversary of his passing, all of us at the Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre would like to honor and thank Dr. Du for his vision, leadership and efforts to provide us with a heritage that will last through many generations.



**Written by Dr. Patrick Choy,
Past President of WCCCC**

回忆 Memory

I involved Dr. Du to join the Chinese Fellowship in the early 70's and he became the president of the Winnipeg Chinese Fellowship in 1973. The Chinese Fellowship was grouped by about ten Chinese families and they took turn to host a house reception once a month for social gathering among the Chinese families.

Then in 1974, the Chinese Canadians across Canada were very concerned about the Trudeau Government that they might introduce the so called "White paper" for immigration which was unfavourable to potential applicants of Chinese origin. The Chinese community leaders from Toronto and Vancouver coordinated a National meeting in Vancouver. Dr. Du and myself led a delegation from Manitoba to attend the conference and that conference in Vancouver initiated our connection with the rest of Canada. In early 1989, we received a grant from the Secretary of States Department to coordinate a meeting in Winnipeg. Delegates from the major cities across Canada were invited to this initiation meeting in Winnipeg. The idea of a National Chinese Congress was discussed and a follow-up National Conference was organized to be held in Toronto in 1990. Winnipeg was requested to provide a group of volunteers to assist the Toronto group as we had the experience to coordinate such a huge function. Therefore, the five regions became the back-bone of the new organization to unite the Chinese Canadian communities from coast to

coast across Canada. The five region were Vancouver/Victoria (the Pacific Region); Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg (the Prairie Region); Toronto/Ottawa (the Ontario Region); Montreal (the Quebec Region); Halifax/Newfoundland (the Atlantic Region). Dr. Du became one of the Co-chairs of this new Congress, the National Chinese Canadian Congress (NCCC). I was the Vice-Chair for the Prairie Region.

During the 70's and 80's, I often took Dr. Du to go to The Pas for fishing. I introduced him to some Chinese families in the Pas. There was a high profile Chinese Canadian in the Pas and his young daughter was very ill with meningitis. Dr. Du sent her to come to Winnipeg and treated her to save her life. That family became a life time friend of Dr. Du ever since. Obviously, there was no shortage of supply of big walleyes from that family to Dr. Du.



Written by
Honourable Philip Lee,
Former Lieutenant
Governor of Manitoba

70年代初期，我（李绍麟先生）邀请余医生加入中国同胞会Chinese Fellowship，他于1973年成为温尼伯中国同胞会 Winnipeg Chinese Fellowship的主席。中国同胞会由大约十个中国家庭组成，每个月他们轮流举办一次中国家庭之间的社交聚会。

1974年，加拿大各地的加拿大华人都非常关注特鲁多政府Trudeau Government，因为政府可能会引入“白皮书White paper”移民政策，该政策对潜在的华裔移民申请人不利。来自多伦多和温哥华的华人社区领导人在温哥华组织了一次全国会议，余医生和李先生率领曼尼托巴省代表团参加了会议，那次会议使曼省华人组织与加拿大其他地区的华人组织建立了联系。

1989年初，余医生和李先生获得了资助，在温尼伯协调组织一次会议。加拿大主要城市的代表应邀参加了这次在温尼伯举行的启动会议。该会议讨论了加拿大华人代表大会National Chinese Congress的构想，并随后于1990年在多伦多组织了一次加拿大华人代表大会。当时，温尼伯被要求提供一批志愿者来协助多伦多小组，因为我们有组织协调大会的经验。最终，这五个地区成为新组织的骨干力量，团结了整个加拿大的华人社区。五个地区分别是温哥华/维多利亚（太平洋地区）Vancouver/Victoria (the Pacific Region)；埃德蒙顿、卡尔加里和温尼伯（草原地区）Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg (the Prairie Region)；多伦多/渥太华（安大略省）Toronto/Ottawa (the Ontario Region)；蒙特利尔（魁北克地区）Montreal (the Quebec Region)；哈利法克斯/纽芬兰（大

西洋地区）Halifax/Newfoundland (the Atlantic Region)。余医生成为新组织——加拿大华人代表大会（NCCC）的联合主席之一，李先生是草原地区的副主席。

在70和80年代，我经常带余医生去帕斯Pas钓鱼。我把他介绍给了当地的一些中国家庭。帕斯有一个知名的加拿大华人，他的小女儿患有严重的脑膜炎。余医生让她来温尼伯，并为她治好了病。从那以后，这个家庭和余医生成为了一生的朋友。当然，余医生也就不缺wall-eye鱼的供应了。

在2014年左右，曼尼托巴大学授予余医生法学博士学位（LLD.）。法学博士是大学可以授予任何个人的最高学位。那是余医生最向往的。

珍贵回忆由前曼省省督李绍麟先生提供



Joe Du's Eulogy by Philip Lee
St. Boniface Cathedral, 190 avenue
de la Cathédrale, Winnipeg
March 25, 2017



Good morning. I am honoured to be here to share with you stories about Dr. Joseph Du and celebrate the life of this great Winnipegger, Manitoban and Canadian. I have known Joe for almost 50 years. As many of you know, he was not only a friend and colleague, but he was like a brother to me.

He was born in North Vietnam in 1933. After high school graduation, he was admitted to the Medical College of the National Taiwan University with a scholarship that included room and board paid by the Government of Taiwan. After completing his internship in Taiwan, he came to Canada to commit another year of internship and to write the examination for license to practice medicine in Manitoba. After his marriage to his beloved Jeannine, Dr. Du spent four years in Seattle for his post graduate training in Pediatric medicine. He came back to Winnipeg in 1968 and became an associate of Winnipeg Clinic.

Dr. Du flew to Northern Manitoba to provide medical services to the remote communities in Manitoba, including Cross Lake and Norway House. I believe he also travelled to the Northwest Territories. Over his distinguished career in medicine, he delivered many babies across Manitoba and treated many patients. He was a well-respected pediatrician.

In 1972, Dr. Du and I discussed our vision of the Winnipeg Chinese Canadian community. Our community was quite divided at that time. The community was split up into different factions with the majority of members leaning to the right and a smaller portion was leaning to the left. The entire community was rather inconspicuous and appeared to be hiding in a cocoon. Therefore, I advised Joe to take up the Leadership of the Winnipeg Chinese Fellowship, a social function association and turn it into a more politically-oriented association. Together, we tried bring the fractured community together. Somehow we convinced the various

community groups to work on functions jointly such as the celebration of the Chinese New Year. As we always did, we used the divide and conquer strategy. Joe was responsible to reach out to the



the groups on the left, and I coordinated with groups on the right. In addition, we started to coordinate functions that involved other ethnic groups in the main stream of multi-ethnic community at large.



In 1974, a national issue impacted on all Chinese Canadian communities across Canada as the Government of Canada unveiled a green paper which might carry elements of discrimination in the Canadian policies on immigration. With the endorsement of the community leaders in those days such as Charlie Foo and Hung Lee of the Chinese Benevolent Association, Dr. Du and I were sent to attend the national conference of all Chinese Canadians representing our community in Manitoba. Our input at the conference was significant. We gained the respect of community leaders in cities such as Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal where the population of Chinese-Canadians are significantly larger.

Because of our involvement with communities across Canada, Dr. Du and I were nominated to join the various advisory boards of the

Government of Canada on health, finance and multiculturalism issues. In 1982, Dr. and I assisted the former Mayor of Winnipeg, Bill Norrie to establish the twinning relationship between the City of Winnipeg and the City of Tai Chung.

In the early 80's, Dr. Du approached the Federal Government's Transport Minister, the Hon. Lloyd Axworthy to have Winnipeg Chinatown included in the plan of the Core Area Initiative, which was a 196 million dollar revitalization initiative, cost shared by the three levels of governments. Dr. Du persuaded the City to donate land, and I persuaded the Province to donate their 1/3 share to develop Chinatown. That was a major undertaking and today, we witnessed the infra-structure adjacent to city hall, the Dynasty building and Harmony Mansion. Subsequent to the Dynasty building, Dr. Du negotiated with the government to build the Mandarin Building and Peace Tower, the China Gate with value totaling more than 30 million dollars which resulted in a huge advancement in the restoration of Winnipeg Chinatown. Up until his last week, he



was still working hard on his vision for a senior's care home in Chinatown. We will make it happen, and Dr. Du will be looking down guiding us every step of the way.



Because of Dr. Du's major contributions to our Chinese Canadian community and our community at large, Joe received numerous awards and recognitions such as the Order of Canada, the Order of Manitoba, Doctorate of Laws, and Golden Dragon Citizen of the Year Award. He received many more awards than I can list in this short speech. I had the privilege nominating and presenting to Joe with the national Chinese Canadian Legend Award in 2012. It was an honour to introduce Winnipeg's own legend Joe Du on a national stage that evening. My whole family joined his entire family in Toronto to celebrate Joe and his contributions to Canada. I believe that was the last time I travelled with Joe.

My wife Anita and I travelled with Joe many times over the years. We travelled all over the world together. Let me quickly tell you a story. Like Anita, Joe loved Kentucky Fried Chicken.

When we were on a cruise stop in Japan in 2007, we had stop at KFC so they could get their fried chicken. In a country with so many food options, they wanted KFC. On occasion, Jeannine joined us on our travels, but she liked to stay close to home. Jeannine would often take my daughters on road trips to North Dakota along with her children while we were away. You see, our families have always been very close. My three daughters loved their Uncle Joe deeply. Personally, I will miss our breakfast meetings, dim sum lunches, going to movies, talking politics and sports and of course, strategizing.



There will never be another Joe Du. From being a foreign student from Vietnam to Taiwan and eventually having established his family and medical career in Winnipeg, Dr. Du had lived a full life of achievements. He inspired us all in his role as community leader and as a family man. I am honoured and proud to be his comrade for the last 48 years.

I conclude with a quote from JFK that embodies Dr. Joseph Du's life of community service, "ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country". Jeannine and family, thank you for sharing Joe with us to make our country a better place.

Joe, thank you for your leadership and friendship. May you rest in peace. We shall all miss you.



小城大人物故事 - 緬懷余嶽興醫生。

華人人口約兩萬左右的緬省溫尼辟市，但能躋身於加國各大城市中被選為六個華埠建築代表並納入紀念郵票集的溫尼辟中國城。為什麼溫尼辟這小地方能具有這般魅力呢？當然是‘前人種樹，後人乘涼’的連帶效應了！經過新老華人的拼搏和努力爭取從六七十年代開始的移民求學潮，東南亞的難民潮及八零年代後香港澳門回歸的移民以及二〇〇〇年開始的中港臺赴加的華人構成了今天的溫尼辟華人圈有大小幾十個不同類別的華人社團組織來為僑民提供互助服務和活動等。其中當數『溫城中華文化中心』（以下簡稱『文化中心』）擔當為聯繫加拿大主流社會包括三級政府和多元文化社區以及兩岸代表等建立關係。

身為文化中心的始創人之余嶽興醫生，生於越南，解放前赴台學醫，解放後成為難民，六零年代來加美行醫，七零年代開始為華社服務參與各種層次的華社活動以至八零年代開始的華埠各項（建樹良多，不能盡錄）都積極參與促成。獲得不同層面的認可和褒揚！雖然在身體每況日下的患病晚期，余醫生一直堅持身體力行，在病榻上打電話和用電郵保持聯繫確保工作進展順利推行，值得欽佩！

本人是從九零年參與社團義工時因合作華埠各項及推廣文宣活動時認識余醫生，因著同是越南華裔雖然具有代溝和為各自代表社團宗旨而產生的摩擦時有發生但很快就達成了‘求同存異，互諒互讓’的方案。私底下是談得來及時有交流的朋友，不時在越南餐廳和他喜愛的火車頭聚餐交流心得，得益良多。值得一提的是為了團結善用華社資源促成由文化中心與緬省越棉寮華裔協會共同協作從 1999 年開始的民風節輪辦和爭取到從 2006 年開始由中國駐多倫多總領館每年派領事蒞臨本市為中國僑胞和居民辦理護照各事宜。

二零一七年三月十九日在送別儀式上敬愛的余醫生胸前戴著緬省勳章標誌著他一生為華人在緬省爭取福利的事工畫上句號。

【顏國華供稿】



2007 年 6 月 22 日參加中國國務院邀請第四屆華僑華人社團聯誼大會時與廣西省領導合照。余醫生（右三）鄭成信伉儷（右一、二）



2016 年 8 月 2 日招待為環球時報來調研。‘加拿大華僑移民史’作者賈葆衡女士。到余醫生喜愛的火車頭餐廳午飯及訪問。

社区发展的楷模——怀念余岳兴医生

王虹

余岳兴医生离开我们已经三年了，但每次想到他，都觉得他还在社区活跃着，好像很多事情仍然有着他的影子，也会时常想到他对我在加拿大生活的很大影响，这里我愿意简单分享这样几点：

1、 华人是主流社会的一部分

我们常常听到这样的说法，就是华人要融入主流社会，不仅仅是要学习语言，和当地的相关政策，更要学习文化，与不同民族能和谐共处，能幸福地过上四海为家的生活。我自己也是鼓励认识的新移民和留学生努力学习有关跨文化方面的知识技能，觉得不能只是立足于边缘人的群体。

结识了余医生以后，我看到他在不同场合一直在为华人社区的活动和福利呐喊，而且在很多时候与政府官员Lobby，赞助活动也好，参与活动也好，所以我们都可以在很多华人活动中看到三级政府的代表，以及来自不同社区的嘉宾。

不仅如此，余医生在弘扬中华文化方面不遗余力。我记得早在二十多年前，当时来自大陆的新移民人数还不太多，余医生就促成了邀请北京金帆少儿艺术团来温尼伯演出，我当时有机会随着小艺术家们去市政厅，当时的女市长对小朋们的精彩技艺赞不绝口，我当时还挺吃惊华人社区的影响。更早时候还有余医生与市政府多方努力，把四川的大熊猫借到温尼伯，让曼尼托巴和温尼伯的居民们能够认识来自中国的可爱的大熊猫。

有一次遇到一位省政府的部长，他开玩笑说：“只要见到你们社区的余医生，他就会永远提醒你他（文化中心）需要钱”。



时间久了，我可以感受到，余医生所大力倡导和身体力行所做的就是让中华文化成为主流社会的一部分，在加拿大这个多元文化的美丽国土上让中华文化能展示出其精华和光彩。

2、 做华人社区的工作必须海纳百川

人们常说，有太阳的地方就有华人在流汗，有月亮的地方就有华人在流泪。曼省的华人群体和分散在世界各地的华人一样，来自不同的地域，不仅方言词汇不同，就是文化风俗也有区别。因此做社区工作的挑战还包括让不同背景的华人能够彼此容纳，合作共事。我九十年代后期刚来温尼伯的时候，去了曼大读书，因着观念的局限，对很多事情不愿意了解和认识。而当时的文化中心有了政府的暑期学生工作的项目，尽管当时社区是以说广东话为主，

我还是幸运地被录用了。在文化中心图书馆工作的两个夏天里，我亲眼目睹了余医生竭尽全力让不同背景的华人能够在一起为社区工作。

因为是夏天，社区活动非常多，我记得余医生常常要组织很多会议，大部分参与的人都是说广东话，所以余医生有时候要用国语解释给个别不懂广东话的人听，如果有洋人，还要用英语说一些，更主要的是因着历史的原因，有的社团之间也不是沟通的非常好，人的个性也是不同，每次看到余医生笑眯眯地回答着疑问或者问题，我会想到阿庆嫂的歌声：“垒起七星灶，铜壶煮三江，摆开八仙桌，招待十六方……”

我看到的余医生能够知人用人，给大家有机会发挥自己的能力和能力，也许就是这样海纳百川的胸怀，所以很多活动能够让不同的社区组织，不同个性的社区人士聚在一起，让华人社区的影响逐步增强。

3、坚持不懈，奉献终生

余医生为华人社区的发展竭尽全力，呕心沥血。然而他也是专业儿科医生，而且三十多年坚持为曼省北部原住民地区提供行医服务，经常冒着天气的危险，条件的局限，即使退休后，也坚持为北部原住民社区提供服务。

他同时又担任文化中心主席几十年直到生命的最后。我曾在一个偶然的机会听说他身体其实不好，一直做肾透析等，所以以为他会退下来，好好休息。没有想到，他依然是马不停歇地忙活着文化中心和社区的各种项目，在各种场合精神抖擞地讲话。即使在他生命很衰弱的时候，他还托人找我过去，谈的事情我已经

经忘了，好像是有关和平大厦的建成，因为我只记得自己当时非常的吃惊和感动。

有些人可能会问，这是为了什么？我想，他不会是为了名声，因为余医生得到的荣誉多到数不胜数，比如加拿大勋章，曼省勋章，红枫传奇奖，金龙奖等等，主流报纸都做过采访，甚至还获得过曼尼托巴大学荣誉博士学位。也不会是为了功绩，因为从文化中心大楼的建成，到各种常规的文化活动，直到后来的经济住房项目和平大厦的完成，可以说已经功勋累累。

我有时候会想，余医生想没想过退下来休息一下？有没有过心力交瘁的感觉？有没有觉得已经问心无愧了？有没有觉得这么多年的坚持值不值得？

我知道很多做义工的人会有这样的想法，因为做义工一段时间不难，做一辈子很不容易。余医生之所以能够坚持到最后，我想不会是因为名声，或者是功绩，而是Passion，是对中华文化的爱，是对华人社区的情，有了这样的 passion，义工才可以做完一生一世吧？

对于余医生，每个认识他的人都有很多话要说。我想说的是，他为我们愿意从事社区工作的人树立了榜样，我也期待着余医生的奉献精神在社区能够传承下去。

林达敏：从难民到加拿大勋章——追忆越棉寮华人余岳兴医生

加拿大勋章是全国最高的荣誉，由总督亲自颁授，余岳兴医生 (1933-2017) 荣获此勋章，是华人之光。

1970年我到温尼伯最有名望的温尼伯诊所 (Winnipeg Clinic) 看病。一名长得不高黝黑的华人，站在柜台后面，我上前和他搭讪，他告知我他名叫余岳兴 (Joseph Du)，来自越南，是诊所的儿科医生。此后，我们因为参与华人社区的工作，直至他最后岁月，都有接触。虽然他已离开了二年，但我们五十年来交往的情景，还历历在目。我对他怀有无限的敬意，故此，根据我所认识，写下这篇文章。

余岳兴是良医。医生有各形各式，一般可分四大类：一曰良医，二曰庸医，三曰恶医，四曰谋财害命医。良医学问大，有思想、有教养、有理性，药到病除。庸医则水准低下，一下手，小病变大病，大病变重病。恶医对病人脸露不豫之色，甚而恶言相对，令人反感。香港的医生，很多都认为不恶人家则认为你无料，所以香港是全世界恶医的集中地。在他们影响之下，医院的护士、工人都很凶。我们应多为他们祷告，要求上天给他们一些人性的。谋财害命医明明不需开刀，他偏恐吓你说必开，且不能和他讨价还价，把切除四寸小肠改为两寸，简直就是豺狼心的医者。

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余岳兴祖籍广东新会，是第三代越南华侨。他生于北越老街省，长大于海防。越南人以信佛教居多，因此南越人多不吃牛肉。北越较穷，牛老了，虽然一世辛劳，还是把它宰而烹之。南越人哀叹：“他们竟穷到要吃牛肉！”老街省毗邻中国云南，省会是老街市。从老街省穿过河口关卡，就进入中国境内。中国对越南反击战争时，军队打到老街，即是此地。

余医生家有11兄弟姐妹，他最小，他10岁时，正值日治时期，盟军飞机轰炸，他父亲不幸身亡。1954年，越盟在奠边府大捷。该次战役，由武元甲指挥，中国提供大量物资援助，并派陈赓为军事顾问。该役之后，武元甲与拿破仑、威灵顿公爵齐名。南越的父母，在孩子哭闹的时候，就说：“不要哭，再哭，武元甲就来了！”奠边府之役导致南北越分割，有一百万难民逃到南越。余医生和妈妈逃到台湾，不久他妈妈去世。

当时台湾政府接收了几批北越的年青难民到台湾读中学和大学，余医生因此得以进入台湾大学读医科。他举目无亲，而且只能说广东话、越南话和法语，而台大以国语及英文上课。在这样艰难环境下，他完成了学业，到温尼伯和利之纳(Regina) 做实习医生，接着得到奖学金到美国西雅图华盛顿大学 (University of Washington) 攻读儿科。回到温尼伯后，加入了温尼伯诊所。



余岳兴医生获缅尼吐巴大学授名誉文学博士。

余医生也是缅尼吐巴大学医学院的兼职助理教授 (Assistant Professor)。他加入了温尼伯诊所不久，就有同事延揽他做飞行医生，去缅省北部的印第安人保留区看病。加拿大的印第安人，受到英法殖民者的侵略，失去了土地，政府把他们摒弃于社会之外，把他们赶进了保留区。他们无声无息，不被人所关注，在生命、物质和精神，都受到了沉重的打击。余医生屡次对我说：“我照顾这么多病人，天天和他们倾谈，所以对人生了解透彻。”提供有益于大众的服务，是他立身处世的信念，故此对成为飞行医生的邀请，他马上答应，做了三十三年，每月去两次，每次去两三天。

做飞行医生的旅程，并非绝对安全。首先必须坐飞机到缅省北部的汤臣(Thompson)，再转水上飞机。汤臣是加拿大全国犯罪率最高的城市。

我有一次也沿着同样的路线出差。那飞机只有二个乘客座位，一个在机师旁边，一个在后面。那机师忽然迷了路，把大地图放在他和我的膝上，叫我帮他看。飞机飞得低到可以摸到树顶，有一黑熊，听到飞机声音，拼命狂奔。那时我才二十多岁，而余医生做飞行医生一直到七十多岁。有人称他为“加拿大活着的白求恩。”有一次他出诊，飞机降落时，岸边有很多人，机师一时分散了注意力，飞机一头栽到湖里，但又奇迹地浮了起来。当余医生上岸时，岸上的人为他无恙而欢呼喝彩。



汤臣的水上飞机。

余医生以他的信念，献身华人社会，完成了无数高尚而无报酬的服务。他创办了温尼伯第一份中文社区报纸“缅省华报”和“缅省中文学校”。一连数次，他代表保守党在温尼伯北选区竞选国会议员，这是新民主党的重镇。他屡败屡战，但每次都心平气静地接受结局。他说：“福利是对的，但是加拿大福利太多，以致养懒人。”所以他支持保守党。我倒是希望他不罢休，继续为华人参政奔跑，一直跑到国会山庄为华人打拼。他安排向中国四川借了两只大熊猫到访温尼伯动物园。在他的努力下，一部反映铁路华工的纪录片《无名英雄的丰碑》拍成了。他还建了两处铁路华工纪念碑，一个在Assiniboine 公

园，一个在温尼伯图书馆。他也是安顿越棉寮难民组织的共同主席。

但他最大的功绩，是重建了温尼伯的唐人街。温尼伯是铁路中心，在加拿大太平洋铁路上，南达芝加哥，北到邱吉尔港。加拿大太平洋铁路完成后，有一班广东鹤山县的铁路华工沿铁路来到温尼伯，聚居而形成了唐人街，已有百多年历史。孙中山曾横渡加拿大筹款，到过这个唐人街向华侨演讲。经过了一百多年，唐人街已经破落。七十年代末期，唐人街最大的餐馆“上海楼”的东主李杏源先生和缅尼吐巴大学农业经济教授叶祥馨组织了“温尼伯华埠发展委员会”，号召重建唐人街。李先生是台山人，中山大学农科毕业，曾在香港办过中学。叶教授来自台湾，曾为联合国派到智利任农业经济顾问。



温尼伯中华文化中心

1981年，“温尼伯市中心发展局”指定唐人街为重点发展小区。越明年“温尼伯华埠重建发展协会”成立了，由余医生任主席。缅省只有华人二万，在温尼伯有一万。他们人口少，又不投票，毫无政治力量。有缅省高官说：“我们断事的时候都不考虑中国人因为他们跟政府没有接触。”余医生创造了奇迹。他以每年1元租下了市中心一大片使用权99年的土地，然后又说服了

市、省、联邦三级政府投资4千万元，建成了新的唐人街。其中有高级公寓、办公大楼、文化中心、牌楼、中国花园等。我离开了温尼伯，回去公干的时候，文化中心已经建成。温尼伯的好处，就是没有到处的高楼大厦，压迫到令人透不过气来。由于空间充足，视野开扬，文化中心老远就可看到。当我第一次见到它时，怦然心跳，它是那么地壮观，绿瓦红墙，有汉白玉台阶和栏杆和露天剧场，我凝视它，仰望它，不由想起了滕王阁的“层台葱翠、上出重霄、飞阁翔丹、下临无地。”

文化中心的建筑费是一千万，产权省市各占一半，以每年一元租给华人社区99年。内有办公室、多功能礼堂、图书馆、礼品店、托儿所，终年举办文娱活动，有太极拳、舞蹈、武术、普通话、广东话、绘画等学习班，开展篮球、排球、乒乓球、羽毛球活动，限制了不正当娱乐的滋生，端正了社会风气。多年来，文化中心曾先后邀请广州、重庆、成都、北京等地的文化艺术团体来加拿大演出，组织加拿大青少年参加中国侨办主办的归国夏令营。

二百年来，中国国力太弱，中国人自卑、自疚、自责，有些人抗拒中国文化，不尊重自己的优良文化传统，一味崇洋，加以全盘西化不断地盲目鼓吹，“汉儿学了英法语，登上城头骂汉人”。文化中心给机会我们认识中国文化，恢复和维持了我们的自尊和自信。

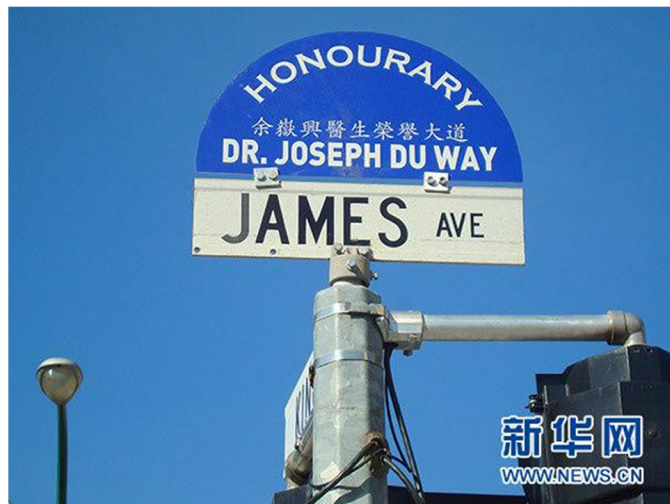


加拿大郵票上的溫尼伯唐人街牌樓。

余医生曾得过无数的荣誉，包括：加拿大勋章、缅尼吐巴大学校董和名誉文学博士。温尼伯文化中心旁有小径以他命名（Dr. Joseph Du Way）。以随笔记生活小节，有时比堂皇的传记更能传神。一件细小的事，往往能看出一个人的性格，比大事更能体察细微。当越南难民到达温尼伯时，余医生组织接待，并招待他们游船河。有记者说：“这些人在海上狂涛漂流获救，见到船都怕了！”余医生笑答：“至少他们知道什么时候启航，什么时候安全归来呀！”记者尴尬的问话，给他智慧之刀一挥，迎刃而解，化紧张为缓和。

他晚年要洗肾，医生问他为什么不换肾，他说：“我有很多毛病，把肾留给较年青的人吧！”

华人社会愤世嫉俗者大有人在。海明威说作家的任务始终只有一个，就是写得真实。我就是要反调份子，不知感激，反而七嘴八舌、喜欢胡乱诋毁他人的事实写出来。余医生的太太开了意大利薄饼店。繁忙时，余医生亲自送外卖，有人给他小费，他也照拿。他的朋友把此事传为佳话。闲话王则嗤之以鼻，认为他玷辱了医生的声



温尼伯市中心有一条以一个华人名字命名的马路——余岳兴大道。新华网

誉。当我告知余医生时，他以从容不迫达观的态度对我说：“那些人就是这样，我做事是为了华人社区。”唉！闲话王人生不如意事常八九。他越骂，余医生的地位越高。当余医生组织团队筹建文化中心时，他邀请闲话王入局，一团妒火，遂化为一团祥和。余医生有这样的雅量，故能成大事。

当保守党政府筹划人头税道歉和赔偿时，在全国举行公听会。余医生问以前中国准许多妻。第二个太太所生的子女，可否得到赔偿。某先生听后破口大骂，说余医生骨子里仇恨中国人。我把余医生几十年来为华人所做的事一一列举，某先生还是义愤填膺坚持己见，说见到余医生时要跟他拼命。全世界做领袖的人，无不受到批评。中国人对做领袖的人，更是评头品足，各抒牢骚，抹黑揭秘，无所不用其极，使人不敢出头为公家做事，这是大众的损失。

我脑海经常浮现着余医生亲切感人的面容。

我很想为他写一首诗，但是我没有李白、杜甫的

神笔，唯有感念永存心间，默念范仲淹的名句：

“云山苍苍，江水泱泱，先生之风，山高水长。”

该文曾发表在加拿大网络电视台，

经作者林达敏先生同意转发

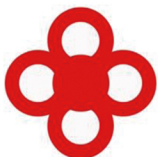


**驾鹤西去三载，社区基石犹在。
一生奉献花香，同胞争学英才。**

**谨以本特刊缅怀温尼伯华人文化中心的老主席余岳兴医生。让我们秉承“弘扬中华文化，服务华人社区”的共同理想，团结一心，共创未来。
感谢所有提供稿件和照片资料的各界人士。**

《华文通讯》编辑部

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