
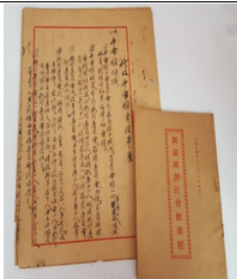

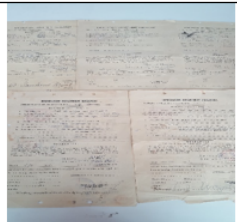


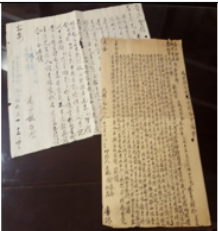


# National Library enhances heritage collection with donation of materials from The Singapore Chin Kang Huay Kuan


Singapore, 14 November 2018


## ANNEX A


### LIST OF KEY ITEMS FROM THE COLLECTION OF DONATED MATERIALS FROM THE SINGAPORE CHIN KANG HUAY KUAN (CLAN ASSOCIATION)



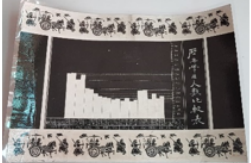

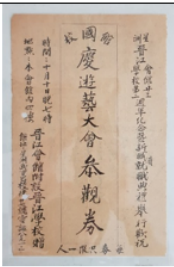
No.	Image	Title or Description	Material Type	Description
<i>History &amp; Social functions of the Chin Kang Huay Kuan</i>				
1		"Record of CKHK's Major Events & Synopses of Affairs" and "CHKH's Minutes of Meetings"  1945, 1946	Books	CKHK reclaimed its building and resumed its activities soon after the British returned in September 1945. After the renovation of the building and re-registration of members were completed, CKHK had its first Re-establishment Committee meeting on 24 March 1946, followed by the first Members' General Meeting on 16 June 1946. The details of these events and meetings are documented in these records and minutes.
2		Draft and Published Versions of the Regulations of CKHK  1946	Document and Booklet	CKHK had amended its Regulations after the recommencement of its activities in 1946, and passed the amendment of several regulations at the Members' General Meeting on 16 June 1946. This is the handwritten draft of the Regulations in amendment, and the published booklet of the amended Regulations of CKHK.
3		Notice for Re-registration of Members and Recovery of Lost Items  1945	Documents	CKHK's building was occupied by the Japanese army during World War II. CKHK reclaimed the building after the war, only to realise that most of their possessions in it were destroyed or gone, including the Members' Registry. Hence, this notice was issued for the members to re-register, and to recover its lost possessions.
4		"Records of Entry Application Signed by Chairman of CKHK" and Entry Application Forms  1946, 1947	Book and documents	During the British reign, should a member's relative from China wishes to apply for an Entry Permit to Singapore, the leaders of CKHK could apply on behalf of the applicant and serve as the guarantor.  This guaranteed that the applicant, if granted entry, would not require financial assistance from the government. The entry application forms were for submission to the Singapore Immigration Department.

5		Notice for Registration of Residents at CKHK  1948	Document	Before community centres were set up in Singapore, CKHK also took on the role of serving the community. The 1948 Emergency Regulations made it compulsory for all residents above the age of 12 to be registered and issued with identity cards. Thus, CKHK hired a clerk to handle the paperwork in English, and issued this notice encouraging all eligible Chinese residents (not limited to its members) to register at its premises for their convenience.
6		Request for Mediating a Conflict  1964	Letter	Besides helping to arrange for jobs, lodgings and dealing with authorities on official matters, mediating conflicts between members or between its members and other parties was also part of the services offered by CKHK to its members. CKHK often received requests such as this to mediate conflicts on behalf of its members.
7		CKHK Personal Reference  1939	Document	Before the use of passports became common, should a member require a travel document for overseas travel, he could request CKHK to provide such a document. The document served to acknowledge his membership with the association, verify his identity, and request for protection from government officials and other <u>Jinjiang</u> clans at his destination. The nature of this document was similar to an identity card today.
8		Application for Registration of Vessels with the Consulate General of Republic of China via CKHK  1948	Documents	Besides the British Malayan government, CKHK also needed to act on the members' behalf for matters concerning the Republic of China government. Under the Republic's Regulations on Vessel Registration then, vessels owned by the Chinese had to be registered with its Consulate General in Singapore, and the application for registration was often made through CKHK.
9		Request for Assistance in Finding Missing Husband  1961	Letter	Besides helping townspeople from <u>Jinjiang</u> settle down in Singapore, CKHK would also receive requests for assistance from China from time to time. This letter was written by the Quanzhou Association of Returned Overseas Chinese on behalf of its member, a Madam Xu, who sought CKHK's assistance in locating Madam Xu's missing husband, who had been working in Singapore and had not contacted his family for three years.
10		CKHK Marriage Register and Wedding Ceremony Application Form  1946	Book and document	As the CKHK was like a "home away from home" for the <u>Jinjiang</u> people in Singapore, many of them would hold their wedding ceremonies at the CKHK building. This register recorded the matrimony of 51 couples who were wedded at CKHK <u>between 1946 to 1951</u> . Couples-to-be-wed had to submit a few documents, including this wedding ceremony application form.

11		Handwritten <u>Nanyin</u> Music Score  Year unknown	Music score	CKHK set up the Recreation Section in 1977 to promote cultural activities, and the <u>nanyin</u> group was established in 1978 as a result. <u>Nanyin</u> is a traditional folk music popular in Fujian, and CKHK as well. Many of the <u>nanyin</u> group members later formed the "Traditional <u>Nanyin</u> Troupe".  The troupe will be performing two songs from the music scores shown here during the Donation Agreement Signing Ceremony between the National Library Board and CKHK, on 14 November 2018.
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No.	Image	Title or Description	Material Type	Description
<i>The Relief Section of the Chin Kang <u>Huay Kuan</u></i>				
12		Synopsis of the Relief Section Members' General Meeting  1948	Document	The Relief Section under CKHK was officially inaugurated on 11 June 1947, so as to provide better support to its members. The Relief Section was mainly involved in visiting invalids and bereaved families, helping with the funerals and weddings. The Relief Section held separate Members' General Meetings from that of CKHK, and the document shown in the picture is the synopsis of such a meeting.

No.	Image	Title or Description	Material Type	Description
<i>The Chin Kang School</i>				
13		Fund-raising voucher  1978	Document	The Chin Kang School was self-funded from 1947 to 1955. Though the school received government aid from 1956 onwards, the school operating funds still fell short by more than \$2,000 each year. As such, it was common for the <u>Huay Kuan</u> to raise funds for the school at its functions and events, where the donor's name and donated amount would be written on vouchers such as this one, and then pinned up for all to see.

14		Framed "Responsibilities of teachers, monitors and students"; and "Classroom rules"  Year unknown	Document	These framed notices entitled "Responsibilities of teachers, monitors and students", as well as "Classroom rules" were hung in the classrooms as a reminder to teaching staff and students.
15		Student's School Record Book  1958	Booklet	A student's record book issued by Chin Kang School in 1958. This item was donated to CKHK by a former student at the School.
16		Chart on the Number of Students from 1948 to 1958  1959	Chart	This chart used to be hung in the General Office of Chin Kang School. It showed the student enrolment at the School from 1948 to 1958. The number of students almost doubled from 252 to 483 over the ten-year period.
17		Graduation Certificates of Students  1965, 1971	Certificate	These are graduation certificates issued by the Chin Kang School in 1965 and 1971 respectively. They were contributed to CKHK by two of their members who were former students at the school.
18		A self-made entrance ticket for the school funfair  1948	Document	This is a handwritten and self-made (probably by the students themselves) entrance ticket for a school funfair held on 10 October 1948, in celebration of the 2nd anniversary of Chin Kang School and the inauguration ceremony of the new school staff.  Each entrance ticket could admit one guest. This ticket and the funfair proved that school life back then was not just about studies.