New Zealand remains controversial Chinese shipwreck Mining Department of Chinese

Whether the early Chinese immigrants with remains of the wreck should be excavated, recently in New Zealand sparked controversy. Last week, led by the New Zealand documentary filmmaker Albert search team, in the North Island of New Zealand Huo Keon card Bay 21 km west of 150 meters underwater at the successful search to sank 112 years ago "Ventnor" cargo ship, and retrieved some of the items from the ship, foreign exhibition. Albert expressed the hope that cooperation with related departments, recovered from a shipwreck on the Chinese remains, to help them walk "the road home". However, the New Zealand Chinese and government officials about whether they should have in mining and tourism development on the "Ventnor" wreck, expressed opposition.
"Ventnor" shipwreck is a New Zealand immigration history on the tragedy. As early as in 1865, the Chinese have is the earliest one of the New Zealand immigration of ethnic, then South Island Otago region attracted a large number of Guangdong gold from gold, in which many people died because of disease, poor stranger in a strange land. In 1902 October, the New Zealand Chinese charity organization rent the British steam freighter "prosperous Tang Ventnor", the 499 Chinese remains home to be buried, most of them elderly Chinese diggers. Unfortunately, "Ventnor" in October 26th from the Wellington port only one day leave for Hongkong after it ran aground, damaged. But because the local no suitable dry dock for repair, the captain decided to continue driving, diverted to Oakland. On the way, because water from breakage into too fast, "Ventnor" gradually lost control, and ultimately on the evening of 28, sank in the bay of Huo Keon card.
The perils of the sea, "Ventnor" on the 40 sailors and passengers killed 13 people, part of the Chinese miners washed up on the beach near the coffin. The local Maori tribes in good faith to rescue survivors and victims, bones and coffin burial. So far, the film is full of flax hills also known locally as the "Chinese hill". Time in the past 110 years, New Zealand documentary filmmaker Albert in 2012 first discovered the remains of the sunken ship. Since then, after several times of water more than two years of operation under, has excavated the desk lamp, the porthole and other objects.