

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

聖地牙哥中華歷史博物館協會



FALL 2006

SD Chinese Mission Building
404 Third Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101
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www.sdchm.org info@sdchm.org

NEW Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension
328 J Street
San Diego, CA 92101
Ph. 619 595 1506

The mission of SDCHM is to collect, preserve and share the Chinese American experience and Chinese history, culture and art to educate the community and its visitors.

Tuesday-Saturday 10:30am-4:00pm
Sunday 12pm-4pm
Closed Mondays
Admission \$2 Members Free

Group tours are available upon request.
Please share this information with your local school or organization.



GUANG

Written by
Zhao Meng-Fu 趙孟頫 (1254-1322)
During the **Yuan Dynasty** (1279-1368)

光亮 clear, bright
光手 with bare hands
光天化日 times of prosperity and peace, in broad day light
光明磊落 a conscience at peace and void of offense

In This Issue

*A Flight Back In Time * Zhan Tianyou and The "Zhan Tianyou Hook" * The Boy Emperor of China - A Real Boy * Portrait of a Flying Tiger * Member Letter To SDCHM * The Unveiling of the First Emperor*



REMEMBERING HEROES AT THE CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

At the Flying Tigers exhibit opening, Nancy Lo, Col. Carl Silber, and Alex Chuang pose for a picture in the garden

The Flying Tigers volunteered to defend a distant and unfamiliar land. They were drastically outnumbered and under-equipped, but their combat record remains unparalleled to this day. Nearly 65 years after these American airmen arrived in China, the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum celebrates their selfless courage with a new exhibit.

Alexander Chuang opened the exhibition with the personal gratitude of someone who spent WWII in the city of Kunming, which housed two Flying Tiger squadrons. He introduced Nancy Lo, president of APHAFIC, who reiterated the importance of remembering courageous wartime deeds. Then Col. Carl Silber of the Commemorative Air Force gave a short talk about the American Volunteer Group and the U.S. Army Air Force.

Dr. Chuang first met Carl Silber at the 60th anniversary commemoration of V-J Day in Balboa Park. Silber casually suggested bringing a P-40 Warhawk, the trademark plane flown by the Flying Tigers, to San Diego. Approximately one year later, the museum unveiled a new exhibit to coincide with the plane's arrival at the Ramona Air Show.

Silber was only a small child during the war, but it made a deep impact on his life. In 1942, a P-24 bomber crashed with Captain Carl H. Silber on board, making his son Carl Jr. one of nearly 182,000 American children left fatherless by the war. Cryptic telegrams reported his father missing in action, then alive and well, and finally deceased. But his family put up an effective "wall of silence" to keep any of this news from young Carl.

As an adult, the mystery of his father's life and death prompted Silber to search service records and crash reports of WWII airmen. His quest eventually led him to a deserted island in the South Pacific where the remains of that fateful bomber are still scattered across a mountainside. Today, as a member of the Commemorative Air Force, he is dedicated to preserving the memory of his father and other WWII veterans, especially those who served in the Army Air Force.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



*San Diego Chinese Historical
Museum President, Michael Yee*

With the wonderful addition of the First Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi statue, there is more than ever to appreciate in the Asian Pacific Historic District. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Alexander Chuang and our visionary friends Ron Roberts, Lilly Cheng and Joe Wong the statue serves as a significant piece of art in downtown San Diego. See the additional articles in this issue for the full story of this terrific project. The statue reflects traditional Chinese art, while emphasizing the multicultural world we live in.

Over the years my children, Bryan and Justin, have learned in school about Chinese American gold miners, railroad builders, fishermen, farmers and families during California history in fourth grade, Ancient China in sixth grade, and Imperial China in seventh grade. I often wonder what I can do to leave a lasting benefit for them, and for anyone who loves the history and culture of China and Chinese America. One of the easiest would be to name the museum as a beneficiary in an estate planning trust or will. Our family is preparing a trust for our future. Many of my fellow board members have already done the same. Please take a moment to look at the example in this newsletter for simple language to forward to your estate lawyer. It's something you can do that will have a lasting effect on San Diego.

**BEST WISHES TO ALL,
Michael Yee**

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MUSEUM UPDATE

MUSEUM UPDATE

By Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*

Summer has gone by very quickly, and we have already removed the "Flying Tigers: The Nearly Forgotten Heroes of WWII" exhibit from the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Extension. It was a successful exhibit, especially because of our presence at the Ramona Airshow. Our display was the best one there; the three airmen in authentic WWII dress, the vintage P-40 plane, and the WWII Jeep were very impressive and attracted many people.

The First Emperor statue has finally been installed. It was a difficult job; we had to design a foundation, have a granite base built, and hire people to move the roughly 1,000 pound statue across the street and install it onto the granite base. The last step in the process was commissioning a bronze plaque for the base of the statue with a brief history of the First Emperor and our thanks to Ron Roberts for his help. The unveiling of the statue on September 2, 2006 was a huge success.

September continues to be a busy month as we just had the "Strokes of Elegance" exhibit opening on September 9, 2006. This exhibition of paintings by Zhou Ping-Guang will be taken down at the beginning of October to make way for our next exhibit, a display of paintings by farmers from Shandong Province. The San Diego State University Chinese Studies department arranged this exhibit and we are happy to co-sponsor this event with them. The opening for this exhibit is October 7, 2006.

We have many other exciting exhibits already planned, including an exhibition of embroidery in January. We will release information about these exhibits as we get closer to them.

I am also happy to report that several members, including board members, have approached me with high praise for the newsletter. One museum member, Dr. Robert E. Lee from San Francisco, called to express how much he enjoyed reading the articles, particularly those written by Alex Stewart. I am pleased that the newsletter has been so well received, and I thank our authors for sharing these articles and our graphic designer for organizing them.

A new board member has joined, or in this case re-joined, the SDCHM Board of Directors - Ruth Heinz Carpenter. She has served as the president of People to People International-San Diego Chapter for many years and was very much involved with the Asian Art Committee of the San Diego Museum of Art. We value the experience she brings to the museum and look forward to working with her.

We are very happy to report a generous donation to the museum made by Tom and Loretta Hom. Tom is the former president of the Chinese Historical Society and one of the founding members of the museum. The San Diego Chinese Historical Museum depends on the generosity of our members to continue sharing Chinese history, culture and art through our newsletters and exhibits. For more information please see the Funding and Donor Support section on page 18. -AC



Museum Director Alex Chuang, former president of the museum board Lilly Cheng, and County Supervisor Ron Roberts getting ready to unveil the statue of the First Emperor.



John Vroman showing autographs from original Flying Tiger pilots

John C. Vroman seemed ready to take off in the vintage P-40 Warhawk fighter plane the museum and APHAFIC sponsored at the Ramona Air Show. Spry and witty at 84, he dressed in a blue flight suit adorned with various Flying Tiger patches, a Chinese-English bilingual nametag and a blood chit on his back.

He doesn't fly alone anymore; he prefers to let someone else handle the controls. However, he is still an avid aviation enthusiast, saying, "Once you get it in your blood, it's there till you die."

The Flying Tigers often are characterized as heroic thrill-seekers or rebellious flyboys because they quit their posts in the American military to fight as mercenaries for China. Vroman still fits the adventurous Flying Tiger profile, although he is careful to stipulate that he served with the official 14th Air Force, which absorbed the original American Volunteer Group and adopted its Flying Tiger moniker after the U.S. joined the war.

Indeed, Vroman's aeronautical experience neither began nor ended with military service. When he was just five or six, his grandfather started taking him to air shows. And like his grandfather before him, he brought his granddaughter and great-grandson to the air show in Ramona.

A native of Buffalo, New York, Vroman began working for the Grumman Corporation (now part of Northrop-Grumman) right out of high school. He was charged with inspecting P-40s, the very model he later flew into combat.

Even as a young man, Vroman was an experienced engineer. A picture in his scrapbook shows him holding a steel diving helmet he built for a high school metal shop project. Most of his classmates made typical mugs or saucers, but as he says, "I was always a little bit different."

Vroman never wanted to miss out on the wild side of life. As a younger man, he embraced hobbies such as "skin diving, snake hunting and fireworks making." Though these pastimes may seem hazardous, they cannot approach the dangers of the China-Burma-India Theatre of WWII.

When first arriving at his post in Kunming, Vroman had to fly over the infamous "hump" from Burma. Many young pilots wore only flight suits in the tropical heat and wondered why Vroman wore a leather flight jacket. As they ascended into the thin and frigid mountain air, they found out why.

Flying through the night, the airmen could see fires on the ground below. Vroman remembers wondering who had built them and what would become of a foreign airman downed in their midst. Then they heard that Kunming was under Japanese attack, so they diverted to an alternate airstrip.

That was just an introduction to life in wartime Kunming. One moment Vroman would be playing softball with General Chennault and the other men. Then they would all take cover or man .50-caliber machine guns to combat incoming Japanese bombers.

Though he was primarily a pilot, Vroman would sometimes man a machine gun or do whatever was necessary to "get the job done," as he remembered Chennault saying. Military decorum was not strictly enforced around camp. The men typically wouldn't wear any insignia of rank for fear of snipers. Also, they usually sewed the Chinese-language blood chits that identified them as friendly soldiers on the inside of their jackets, so they wouldn't become bulls' eyes.

After the war, Vroman continued working for the Grumman Corporation, helping to build F-89D Scorpions and Snark missiles among other projects. He has forgotten the little Chinese he picked up during the war, but has fond memories of the local cuisine. Although he hasn't been back to China, Vroman admits that he would like to see what has become of Kunming today.

Around ten years ago, Vroman took up the somewhat tamer pastime of painting. He couldn't find some patches from his time in the service, so he began painting them for himself and other airmen. Although his painted patches were impressive, the most memorable portrait that emerged that afternoon in Ramona was one of rare honor and bravery, a portrait of a Flying Tiger. -AS

ZHAN TIANYOU (詹天佑) AND THE "ZHAN TIANYOU HOOK"(詹天佑掛鈎)

By Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*

In my junior high school in Taipei, Taiwan, I remember studying Zhan Tianyou - "Father of China's Railroad." I learned that he designed China's first railroad built without foreign assistance and invented a new railroad car coupler called the "Zhan Tianyou hook"(詹天佑掛鈎). After studying mechanical engineering at National Taiwan University, I began to wonder how a civil engineer also could create such a sophisticated mechanical device. This was a mystery to me and many other Chinese students.



Zhan Tianyou receiving an honorary doctorate degree from Hong Kong University in 1916

In 1861, Zhan Tianyou was born in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province. At 12 years old, Qing Dynasty (清朝) officials chose him to be one of the first thirty Chinese boys to go abroad for schooling. He attended primary and secondary schools in the New Haven,

Connecticut area before entering Yale University in 1878. He was lucky to receive his B.S. in civil engineering with an emphasis on railroads in 1881. Just a few months later, the Qing government recalled all Chinese children studying in the U.S. Only Zhan and one other student had completed college degrees.

When the exchange students returned to China, their unorthodox behavior upset the conservative Qing government. With no plan to utilize the students' education, officials sent most of them, including Zhan, to be trained as seamen in the newly formed imperial navy. Zhan was stationed in Fuzhou in Fujian Province, where French forces destroyed the Chinese fleet during a brief war in 1884. After surviving the fighting, Zhan finally became a railroad engineer in 1888.

In 1905, the Qing government decided to build a railroad from Beijing north to the city of Kalgan (張家口). Because of the area's strategic importance, officials required Chinese engineers to construct the railroad without foreign assistance, something that had never been done before. Zhan won the daunting job of chief engineer for the line passing through rugged mountains north of the capital. He proved his capability, completing the project under budget and two years ahead of schedule.

In the process, Zhan Tianyou established many standards still used in China's railroads today, including the adoption of standard gauge and the use of Janney couplers to link all railroad cars in China.

Continued On Page 15



Janney coupler invented by an American named Eli Janney

COVER CALLIGRAPHER: Zhao Meng-Fu 趙孟頫 (1254-1322)

Originally from Huzhou, in the ZheJiang province of China, Zhao Meng-fu, also known as "Zi Ang," was the best known calligrapher and painter at the time of the Yuan Dynasty. Zhao's wife, Guan Daosheng, and his son, Zhao Yong, were also talented in painting and calligraphy. During Zhao's time, China was under the rule of the Mongols. The Mongols were great cultural patrons, and as the leading calligrapher and painter at that time, Zhao received much support and encouragement from the Mongols— especially from Mongol ruler Khubilai Khan. Khubilai Khan gave Zhao a court position making him a high official. A descendent of the Song imperial family, Zhao served the Mongols as an official in the Ministry of War. Khubilai Khan and later Mongol emperors admired Zhao's paintings and continued to promote and reward him, presenting him with the position of President of the Hanlin Academy in 1316, the most prestigious body of scholars in China. Chinese scholars of his own time and of later dynasties denounced Zhao for renouncing his own heritage and serving the Mongols.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH



Children playing games at the SDCHM booth



Agnes Chuang writing the children's names in Chinese



Children after conducting the Parade of Provinces

FUN & GAMES AT THE FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN FROM CHINA PICNIC

By Mary Anne Lacaman, *Museum Staff*

On August 13, the museum conducted an education outreach program at Carlsbad's Poinsettia Park for the FCC's Annual Summer Picnic. Susan Keogh, head of the San Diego Chapter of Families with Children from China, coordinates the picnic every year and invited the museum to participate for the second time. The museum was very happy to accept the invitation and provided activities for both parents and children. Agnes Chuang, full time museum volunteer, wrote names in Chinese calligraphy while museum staff member Mary Anne Lacaman played a game using 6-sided dice with Chinese characters. In this game, the children rolled three dice, added the numbers together and picked the sum of the numbers out of a stack of cards ranging from 1-18. It was a great way for them to practice recognizing Chinese numbers as well as exercise their math skills! For the younger kids, they learned how to read the characters from one to six and learned how to put them in sequential order. Another game that was available for the children was "Three in a Row." Museum volunteers Michael Lacaman

and Denette Sasis challenged the children in the game, which is a hybrid of the popular American games: Tic-Tac-Toe, Checkers and Connect Four. The children were also able to challenge one another and play with their parents. Fortune cookies were available as rewards, so the children were very motivated to earn them.

The picnic was a great opportunity for families who have adopted children from China to get together and enjoy wonderful sunny weather while their children played games. Besides taking part in the museum's games, the children participated in various activities ranging from blowing bubbles and making origami to playing team volleyball and tug-o-war. A new activity they held this year was called the "Parade of Provinces" where parents and children marched around the park holding signs of the provinces they came from. The children were very excited to share their background and proudly waived Chinese and American flags for everyone to see.

All in all, the picnic was a great success. The museum looks forward to participating again next year! -ML



CHINA AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY



Few families were wealthy enough to afford a water buffalo to pull a cart and plow the land. This man protected his buffalo and studied classical texts.



The harsh wind from Mongolia could be harnessed to ease the burden to push a wheelbarrow.



The natural spring of split bamboo carrying poles eased worker's loads such as this one of woven straw shoes, the most common footwear in Southern China.



The human body remained China's main source of energy. Foot power raised water to fill the rice paddies.

Continued from page 1

Of all branches of the U.S. military, the Army Air Force suffered the highest casualty rate in WWII. The primitive aircraft and navigation equipment of the era were largely to blame. One third of all planes lost during the war crashed accidentally in the United States.

A dearth of supplies and technology in the China-Burma-India Theatre compounded these difficulties. Spare parts were extremely rare. Pilots operated out of primitive airstrips made from hand-crushed gravel. There were no pressurized cabins to protect airmen from frigid temperatures and thin air while flying over “the hump” in the Himalayas. Yet in only six months, the Flying Tigers managed to down 286 Japanese planes while losing just 23 of their own.

At Nancy Lo’s prompting, Silber also recounted another daring Army Air Force mission that boosted American morale during the darkest days of the war. Just four months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, General James Doolittle organized an air raid on the Japanese home islands. The daring plan called for B-25 bombers to take off from an aircraft carrier’s short runway, something that had never been done before.

A Japanese fishing boat spotted the USS Hornet carrier group that was to launch the attack, forcing the 16 bombers to take off sooner than planned. The early departure left the planes too little fuel to reach an airstrip in China. So after dropping bombs on Tokyo and other Japanese cities, all but one of the crews were forced to bail out or make crash landings.

One plane made it to an airstrip in Russia. Two airmen drowned when their plane crashed offshore and another perished when his parachute failed. Incensed by an attack on their capitol, Japanese soldiers searched relentlessly for the remaining airmen. But Chinese civilians hid the survivors. Still, the Japanese forces captured eight men, executing three of them while another died of malnutrition in a squalid Japanese prison.

But the Chinese paid even more dearly for helping the Americans. The Japanese military slaughtered an estimated 250,000 civilians while searching for Doolittle’s men. The honor and bravery shown by Chinese civilians in the face of unspeakable atrocities is an important legacy of both the Flying Tigers and the Tokyo raiders.

The Flying Tigers relied on rough airstrips molded by Chinese hands to fly their missions. General Doolittle’s men all would have been captured and possibly killed if sympathetic Chinese had not sheltered them. Spurred by the horror of a war that spanned the globe, Americans and Chinese managed to cooperate across the divide between East and West. - AS

LETTER TO THE SDCHM



Dear Dick,
Gail Broderick
Portland, OR

I've attended at the S.D.
Chinese Museum,
since our visit in the winter
almost 2 years ago, your ex-
cellent publication keeps in
touch. The writings, photos,
history & calligraphy are
exceptional & appreciated.

Thank you &
we look forward to
crossing back soon.

Sincerely,
Gail Broderick

Letter from museum member
Gail Broderick from Portland, OR

CURATOR'S CORNER

By Murray Lee, *Curator of Chinese American History*



Model of a Chinese junk by Bill Brown

In last quarter's newsletter I reported on discussions with the Maritime Museum about the construction of a Chinese junk. The plan would be to have the junk on the sidewalk in front of the *Star of India* along with other historic small craft. Bill Brown built a small model based on existing photos of one of San Diego's two-masted abalone junks. These junks, anchored for many years off Chinatown near the Pacific Mail Steamship Wharf, were built in the La Playa area of Point Loma. The junks built in San Diego were made of California redwood, with rudders and masts of ironwood imported from China. They were designed for long distance gathering of abalone and contained a crew of two men. Most of these junks went as far as 400 miles along the Baja California coast of Mexico. The fishermen would gather the abalone and process it by pounding, boiling and drying. At first they threw the shells away, but later, as a market developed for jewelry made from the shells, they returned to gather them.

In 1884 there were four junks built on Pt. Loma. One junk, the *Sun Yun Lee*, had three masts and was the finest junk built in California. Why not build this junk? One of the problems is space: the *Sun Yun Lee* was 52 feet long with a beam of 16 feet. The sidewalk site would only allow around a 10-foot beam, a requirement which the abalone junks would meet. Besides, the abalone junks were the most common of all the junks in the harbor.

In the last year, at the request of Charlie Best, I have been meeting with the La Playa Trail Association. Its mission is to "preserve, restore, enhance, promote, commemorate and educate the public about the La Playa Trail and the

associated historical sites located between Ballast Pt. on Point Loma and the north side of Presidio Park." In one recent meeting I raised the question: Is there an appropriate place left where Chinese shipbuilding activity could be commemorated? Charlie offered to take me to a spot of land at the foot of Talbot Street next to the San Diego Yacht Club. It had potential and we were able to determine that it is owned by the San Diego Port District. I talked to one of the representatives of the port, who sent us an aerial map of the site showing the limits of their land. They would be pleased to review a proposal for its use as some kind of commemorative marker or monument to Chinese shipbuilding, which took place on this site. The combination of a junk replica and a monument on the site where they were built would be a great tribute to San Diego's early Chinese. At his request, I sent him an article on the Chinese fishing industry of San Diego.

On July 14, I met with Dr. Jeffrey McIlwain, assoc. prof. of Public Administration and Criminal Justice, San Diego State University, at the San Diego Historical Society Archives. He was preparing an article for *Western Legal History*, which involved the enforcement of Chinese Exclusion Laws in San Diego from 1897 to 1902.

On August 18, I met with Lydia Yu, a student at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, to provide her with primary sources involving late 19th century Chinese immigrants and their written responses to discrimination in America. -ML

FLYING TIGERS EXHIBIT

FLYING TIGERS EXHIBIT OPENING & RAMONA AIR SHOW AND THE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN FROM CHINA PICNIC



Museum Executive Director Alexander Chuang speaking at the opening of the Flying Tigers exhibit



APHAFIC President Nancy Lo speaking at the Flying Tigers exhibit opening



Col. Carl Silber Jr., CAF speaking at The Flying Tigers exhibit opening.



Col. Carl Silber Jr., CAF displays the bloodchit sewn into his jacket



From left to right: Dr. Yin M. & Christina Tang, Dr. Nancy Lo, Dr. Alex Chuang, and Dr. Shao-Chi & Lily Lin



SDCHM display at the Ramona Air Show with Nurse Maggie in the back of the WWII Jeep



Dr. Alex Chuang, Col. Carl Silber Jr. and museum staffer Alex Stewart



Col. Dave Brothers, CAF and Dr. George Kung



The group posing in front of the P-40 B Warhawk airplane flown by the Flying Tigers



Col. Carl Silber Jr., CAF and Nancy Lo in front of the museum's photographic display



Dr. Alex & Agnes Chuang receiving an award for their continuing preservation of Chinese-American history from Taipei Economic and Cultural Director Chang-Shing Chiu



Representatives of the Orange County Chinese-American community as well as the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office take a tour of the museum

THE INSTALLATION AND UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE FIRST EMPEROR



Relocating the First Emperor from the museum's garden to the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension building



Moving the First Emperor statue to its new location in front of the extension building



The First Emperor getting cleaned before being installed on the granite base



Dr. Alex Chuang and workers during the installation of the statue of the First Emperor in front of the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension building



The statue of the First Emperor being unveiled



Posing for a picture with the statue of the First Emperor after the unveiling



Museum members and well-wishers waiting for the unveiling



County Supervisor Ron Roberts receives an award for appreciation for his efforts to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of the Asian community



Board members Donna Lee (left) and Polly Liew (right) with Lois Wittner; the designer of the Old Chinatown models of Gim Wing Co., Woo Chee Chong Market and the Turf Saloon



Museum members listening to Ron Roberts in the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension building after the unveiling



Museum Board Member and SDSU Professor Dr. Sandra Wawrytko (right) and her mother posing with Ron Roberts



Delicious food being served during the reception



The Hsuan Tung Emperor(third from the left)

THE BOY EMPEROR OF CHINA - A REAL BOY

By RALPH G. MILLS, M.D.

Formerly Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology, Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China

In July, Mr. and Mrs. Don Wozniak graciously donated a wooden Chinese woodcarved lampshade from the early 1900's and this story, written by his grandfather. The story recounts his grandfather's encounter with the last emperor of China who ruled intermittently from 1908-1924.

Hsuan Tung was a small boy when the revolution in China deprived him of his right to the throne, and in his place created a president for the newly created republic. He was too young to know or care about such matters, and remained blissfully ignorant of all the political changes that took place about him. Sufficient unto the day was the pleasure thereof. Every material desire was granted. New ideas percolated slowly into his mind, but when an idea did enter, it had to be developed to its limit. A good example of this is furnished by the degree to which the royal desire for timepieces was pushed, once the idea of such a mechanism was introduced. In the emperor's living room I counted as many as twenty-seven clocks and watches of all sorts and descriptions. The collection of these timepieces was unique, to say the least. Music-boxes and phonographs also had their day.

Bicycles were all the rage at the time of the visit which I have occasion to record here. Many of the raised gateways had been ramped so that the young bicyclist could ride about the ground wherever he chose. He was dressed for this form of exercise on the occasion shown in the photograph.

At the time the young emperor was so unceremoniously deprived of his official rank, he was granted an annual income of some two million dollars. This however did not weigh very heavily on his mind, not so heavily, in fact, as upon the minds of those who had the privilege of receiving it. Their concern was not so much in expending these funds wisely, as in seeing how much of the money they could retain for themselves. When the full allowance did not come in regularly, they were greatly annoyed. Not so the young emperor. As long as his wants were supplied, he was content. The obvious decay of the palace and grounds meant nothing to him, and all attempts to stimulate his pride in keeping them in repair resulted in failure. For this state of affairs he is not to be blamed, just pitied. Nor have we, who have been more normally trained, any occasion to condemn him when we realize the circumstances in which he was reared.

In his early years he was surrounded not by home influences, such as we know, but by a number of tutors, most of whom were Chinese officials of Manchu birth, interested in keeping the young man "under their thumbs." The one great exception to this was his foreign tutor, Mr. R. F. Johnston, a very well educated and cultured Englishman, who sought to instill high ideals into his young pupil. Even he could not offset entirely the difficult conditions which pervaded the court, although several instances indicate his courage and convictions. On one occasion he urged an investigation of the cost of coal balls, which are used everywhere for heating Chinese rooms. On the street these dried masses of coal-dust and clay sell for about fifty cents per hundredweight, whereas, in the royal budget, the same article was about \$11.50. The official in whose province this matter lay was called before the young emperor and questioned about the cost of coal balls. When reprimanded for allowing this extraordinary price, the official inquired "What price his Majesty thought was proper?" The suggestion was made of a fifty per cent reduction, to which the official replied that he would see that this was done and that he, the official, would "pay the difference!" In a similar way, every one in the palace was increasing his income far in excess of his nominal salary.

During the fall of 1923, some of the people employed in the palace were carrying on a wholesale looting of the storehouses. Finally, to cover up their depredations, it is supposed, they set fire to the building, destroying the remainder of its contents. When the fire was discovered, several persons rushed to render any possible assistance. The fire brigade attached to the Italian legation was the first organization to reach the scene, but was refused admission to the Forbidden City until the emperor could call a court together and issue official permission. By this time the fire had got so well under way that the building was a total loss. Several people from other legations had arrived and were trying to assist in the rescue of the valuables contained in the building.

Continued On Page 17

Part II: THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF 1906, OR THE AWAKENING OF THE "BIG EARTH DRAGON"

Escape from San Francisco

I walked and walked in the darkness not knowing where I was going. Then suddenly something caught my attention. I thought I saw a light flashing at intervals from an object on the distant horizon. As I approached closer it looked like a boat. My heart was at once gladdened for that must be the waterfront I was seeking. As I got closer I also saw two army trucks. Soldiers were unloading things to put on the boat. I crept quietly toward the boat and while the men were busy at the trucks, I quickly sneaked on the boat and hid under a table. Very soon I felt the boat start to move. I was really scared. I must have regained my nerves, although I was shaking all over wondering what they would do to me when I was found. Soon I heard footsteps coming near and the light was turned on. Then I knew I was in the kitchen (galley), since the men were talking about food. Suddenly one man yelled out, "Look!" He reached under the table and pulled me out. They immediately called for the leader or captain. There were only six or eight men on that boat. They all came around and stared in surprise. The captain acted very stern and started to question me. I told the whole story of the earthquake and fire and terrible ordeal that I went through. To my surprise the captain and men were all very sympathetic and told me that everything would be all right and for me not to feel bad any longer. I then had my first food in over 24 hours. They gave me some meat, vegetables, and coffee and told me to help clean up things in the galley, to which I gladly complied.

The next morning, April 19th, we arrived at the town of Napa. No words can adequately describe my feelings that morning when I realized I was at last out of the nightmare in San Francisco. I was not brought up in religion. My folks only taught me to worship

"I was not brought up in religion. My folks only taught me to worship idols, but my miraculous escape from the San Francisco disaster set me to thinking that there must be a merciful God in Heaven who decides on our destiny and that he had shed his blessing on me."

idols, but my miraculous escape from the San Francisco disaster set me to thinking that there must be a merciful God in Heaven who decides on our destiny and that he had shed his blessing on me. Who else could have directed me to that boat? From then on to this day I have believed in one God and Father.

Before I left the boat, the men took up a collection of coins and gave it to me with their best wishes. I shall never forget their kindness. I awoke to the fact that those men were the real Americans. They were so nice and considerate. It was a far cry from the race prejudice and harsh discrimination that I knew. Perhaps there is hope that things will get better with time.

As soon as I got off the boat, I went to the little Chinatown in Napa to inquire if some Liang cousins might be there. When they found that I was a refugee from the San Francisco earthquake, they all gathered

around me to get the true story about the fire, which was still going on. I found no Liang cousins, but they told me there was a very prominent Chinese person in the city of Vallejo who was a Liang. Vallejo was

only a short way from Napa, so I got on the train and went there. As I was a refugee they did not collect train fare from me.

When I arrived in Vallejo I found very few Chinese there. I inquired about the Liang family and was told that a Mr. Liang Yoke Ping was a steward in the U.S. Navy Yard and had a large family. I went there at once and to my surprise, Mr. Liang Yoke Ping recognized me. He knew my father well and visited my family in San Francisco many times. I also recognized him as the one I used to call uncle Yoke Ping. So uncle Yoke Ping took me in and treated me as one of the family.

In 1912 when Mr. Liang was a student at the University of California at Berkeley, he was asked to join the first Chinese barbershop quartet. As a vaudeville act they traveled all over the country, appearing on Broadway and on the Maj. Bowes Amateur Hour. He and my father managed the Casino Royal Restaurant and Cabaret in Washington D. C., where Mr. Liang booked the nightclub shows. Hugh died in 1984 at the age of 93. He had no children. Gwen Benjamin of Virginia, who became a friend of his while working at the restaurant, provided me with Hugh's manuscript. - Murray Lee



THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE FIRST EMPEROR OF CHINA

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*



The bronze statue (7'8") of the First Emperor in front of the extension building

On Saturday, September 2 the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum unveiled a landmark statue of the First Emperor welcoming visitors to the Sun Yat-Sen Extension Memorial. Museum leadership, members and visitors gathered to watch County Supervisor Ron Roberts reveal the imposing figure of Qin Shi Huang di sculpted by the renowned artists Guo Xuanchang and Cheng Yunxian.

Before lifting the shroud covering the statue, Ron Roberts said a few words about its significance.

Roberts admitted that although the dictatorial emperor was not his favorite, he made important accomplishments such as standardizing currency, written language and unifying China. More importantly, this statue will be a landmark to let people know that something important happened here in Chinatown and still happens here at the museum.

After the brief unveiling ceremony, the crowd of over 50 people, entered the extension building to hear speeches and enjoy complimentary wine and hors d'oeuvres. A small exhibit told the story of the first emperor who united seven warring states under the Qin Dynasty to set the stage for over two thousand years of imperial rule.

In his speech, Alex Chuang admitted that the first emperor was not the most benevolent –in fact he was notorious for burning books and burying dissidents alive. However, he observed that

nearly every one of China's approximately 350 emperors would be called a tyrant by today's standards. More importantly, in the fifty years he lived, he made many important accomplishments that made an indelible imprint on Chinese and world history.

Lily Cheng introduced Ron Roberts as a friend of the Chinese people, Chinese community and Chinese culture. She has traveled to China with Ron Roberts and was excited that they could bring a piece of Asia to San Diego for those who don't have the chance to visit Asia in person.

Ron Roberts also recounted their trip to China and the experience of seeing the teeming terra cotta army in the tomb of the first emperor. Although Roberts was a history major in college, traveling in China made him realize how little he knew about Chinese history. This hardened his resolve to make the museum a major attraction where young people can come to learn history that is too often overlooked in American schools.

Born in the year of the horse, in China Roberts bought a small one made out of terra cotta. However, he wanted to bring back something to convey the massive scale of the terra cotta army, so he arranged for the county to donate full-scale replicas of a terra cotta horse and general. Not satisfied with this act of generosity, Supervisor Roberts also helped secure San Diego County funding to commission and erect the statue of Qin Shi Huang di.

The effect of the statue is already apparent as pedestrians stop to gawk at the intimidating visage with outstretched hand and commanding glare. Reading the brief description on the bronze plaque whets their appetite for history. Then their gaze turns upward to the museum logo, and they can't help but wonder what historical marvels lie inside these walls. -AS



PLANNED GIVING TO THE SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

If you are thinking of making a charitable gift by will, please think it through carefully. Then, meet with an attorney to discuss and make changes to your will. Be as clear as possible and describe exactly what you want given to whom.

"I, (name), of (city, state, ZIP), give, devise and bequeath to the San Diego Chinese Historical Society & Museum, a California non-profit public benefit corporation having its principal office at 404 Third Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101, (written amount or percentage of the estate or description of property) to be used for the furtherance of its charitable purposes in the discretion and at the direction of its Board of Directors for its unrestricted use and purpose."

Please tell us when you have named the San Diego Chinese Historical Society & Museum in your will. **We would like the opportunity to thank you for your generosity.**

**COMMUNITY
OUTREACH REPORT
JULY- SEPTEMBER 2006**

July 8
APHD Walking Tour
Docent: Murray Lee

July 22
Museum and Garden Tour
Orange County Chinese-American
Community and representatives of the
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office

August 12
APHD Walking Tour
Docent: Murray Lee

September 2
**Unveiling of the
First Emperor statue**
The statue of the First Emperor in its
new location in front of the Dr. Sun
Yat-sen
Memorial Extension.

September 9
Exhibit Opening
"Strokes of Elegance"
Exhibit features the paintings of
Zhou Ping-Guang.

A FLIGHT BACK IN TIME

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*



*Col. Dave Brothers, John Vroman
and Col. Carl Silber.*

In addition to sponsoring a P-40 Warhawk fighter and vintage WWII jeep at the Ramona Air Show, the Chinese Historical Museum and the Association for Preserving the History of Foreign Invasions of China (APHFIC) created a time machine back to the 1940s.

Col. Dave Brothers of the Commemorative Air Force dressed in a Flying Tigers uniform, rode a WWII bicycle, drove a WWII jeep and even danced a jitterbug with APHFIC president Nancy Lo. Swing ing tunes from the 1940s emanated from a CD player built to resemble an antique radio.

Aviation enthusiasts gathered to have pictures taken sitting in the antique jeep with the trademark shark's teeth of the P-40 in the background. Many posed with Dave Brothers and Carl Silber who were clad in their Flying Tiger uniforms. Some were lucky enough to get pictures with John C. Vroman, a veteran of the 14th Air Force.

Most pictures also included Maggie, a plastic WWII nurse who braved the hot sun to sit in the jeep reading *God is My Copilot*. Flying Tiger veteran Robert L. Scott wrote the book about his experiences in WWII. Dave Brothers has had six Flying Tiger veterans autograph his first edition copy, including John Vroman, who signed it at the air show on Saturday.

Vroman spent much of Saturday at the SDCHM/APHFIC booth regaling museum staff, APHFIC members and Commemorative Air Force re-enactors with tales from the China-Burma-India Theatre of WWII. Although everyone at the booth was well versed in WWII history, research is no substitute for a conversation with someone who was actually there.

The historical aspect of the air show brought many museum members to Ramona, and a few aviation enthusiasts learned about the museum for the first time. Many people took home information about APHFIC and SDCHM, and a few bought historical books or museum newsletters.

Visitors learned about the Flying Tigers' and the P-40's role in WWII by perusing an exhibition of historical photographs presented by the museum. It was encouraging to see young people absorbing some history amidst glamorous hotrods and roaring jet engines.

The nonprofit Ramona Air Fair Inc., the California Department of Forestry, the U.S. Forest Service and the County of San Diego Airports put on the air show each year. Proceeds from the event go to the families of aerial fire fighters who have died in the line of duty.

The 11th annual event provided an excellent opportunity for the museum to reach out to the East County community and showcase one exciting episode in Chinese and American history. -AS

Continued from page 5

Invented in 1873 by an American named Eli Janney, the Janney coupler was ideal for the steep terrain north of Beijing. It could handle compression and tension between railroad cars winding through switchbacks while ascending a mountain. Also, the couplers automatically latch together when cars contact each other. This eliminated the dangerous task of attaching heavy freight cars by manually guiding them together and inserting a pin.

Wu Yi Ren's (吴怡仁) article in the August 4, 2006 issue of the *World Journal* reveals how this invention was mistakenly attributed to Zhan Tianyou. The inventor Janney's name was translated into Chinese as "Zhanshi," (姜氏) which sounds remarkably similar to Zhan's surname (詹氏). Most Chinese assumed that Zhan had invented the coupler that appeared to bear his name. Although Zhan made many remarkable achievements in Chinese railroad engineering, the coupler he spread to every railroad in China was actually invented in the United States decades earlier. - AC

APHAFIC UPDATE

By Nancy Lo, APHAFIC President

The Association for Preserving Historical Accuracy of Foreign Invasions in China (APHAFIC) and the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum (SDCHM) participated in the Ramona Airshow on June 24 and 25 to great success. There were many components to the display, a WWII Jeep, three Commemorative Air Force pilots, and a rare copy of *Ching Pao* by Malcolm Rosholt. APHAFIC thanks Mr. and Mrs. Ed and Ellen Wang for their generous donations to APHAFIC that made our participation possible.

APHAFIC is hosting the showing of a documentary film by Kana Tomoko on September 12, 2006 at San Diego State University. Ms. Tomoko will be present for the viewing and will give a question and answer session. After the seminar there will also be a dinner at Jasmine Restaurant. The film, "From the Land of Bitter Tears", explores the lingering effects of the Japanese invasion of China during WWII. After the Japanese surrendered in 1945, they abandoned weapons on Chinese soil, which continued to harm people. Tomoko interviews 60 different people whose lives have been destroyed by the discarded shells of poison gas and undetonated bombs.

Ms. Tomoko has traveled throughout Japan showing her documentary to over 200 groups, trying to raise awareness about the terrible effects of war and ensuring that younger generations of Japanese people have an accurate understanding of the Japanese occupation of China.

The 2006 Iris Chang Memorial Essay Contest is going very well. Ying-Ying Chang reports that they have received 288 essays. Some of the essays came from outside the United States, including Australia, Belarus, Canada, China, England, Hong Kong, Guam, India, Philippines, Singapore, Tajikistan, and Taiwan – even though there was no international publicity! The essays are still being reviewed and will be published once the winners are chosen. -NL



Display of a P-40 Warhawk at the Ramona Air Show sponsored by the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum and Association for Preserving Historical Accuracy of Foreign Invasions in China.

EDUCATION UPDATE

By Jessica Freeman, *Museum Staff*



Chinese girls marching in the Province Parade at the FCC picnic.

While school was out for the summer we decided to take the opportunity to expand and improve the Education Outreach Program. Alex Stewart worked tirelessly researching and developing the CEP: "The Voyages of Zheng He". The CEP teaches 7th graders about the rise and fall of Chinese maritime exploration as contrasted with European colonialism and evaluates the positions of scholars, merchants and

eunuchs in traditional Chinese society.

The CEP is now included in the updated Education Brochure, which was completed by Diana Geraidine and has been mailed to area schools. It appears that it is already having an effect; many teachers are calling to book CEPs for their classes. Two teachers from Perkins Elementary came in the first week of August to ensure that they could bring their 3rd and 5th grade classes in on September 22 for a tour of the museum followed by lunch in the garden and then the Calligraphy CEP led by Alex Stewart.

The summer was not completely without Education Outreach activities, the English as a Second Language school brought a class of 10 students into the museum to learn about San Diego's Chinese-American history and the museum participated in the Families with Children from China picnic on August 13. The students played a game to help them learn the Chinese characters for numbers. The majority of the children were between ages 3 and 10. They were given 3 dice with Chinese numbers (1-6) and after rolling them had to add them together and then pick out the total from cards that had the characters for numbers 1-18. About 80 children participated in the game and seemed to enjoy it immensely.

Now that he has completed the research for "The Voyages of Zheng He," Alex Stewart is beginning to develop "Marco Polo's Travels to the Far East" which we hope to have completed for the spring se-

BRAND NEW CEP!

The Voyages of Zheng He
Grades 7-9

Explore the world of the Ming Dynasty with the massive armada of Zheng He. Students will learn the reasons behind the rise and fall of Chinese maritime exploration; contrast the Ming tribute system with European colonialism and evaluate the positions of scholars, merchants and eunuchs in traditional Chinese society. They will also use their creativity to plan a voyage of their own!

SUMMER CEPS

Presented July through September 2006

CEP AND MUSEUM TOUR:

Perkins Elementary (Calligraphy) 50 students

SPECIAL EVENT:

Families with Children from China 80 students

TOTAL: 130 STUDENTS

BOOK YOUR CEPS TODAY!

Year Round CEPs \$60

Bring Chinese history, art and culture to your classroom through an interactive lecture, a three-panel display and a hands-on activity. CEPs held at the museum receive a free museum tour. Groups are welcome to bring their own lunches to enjoy in the museum garden.

Chinese New Year's Special: A Dragon's Tale

(Available Jan/Feb only) / Grades K-6 / 60 minutes

Learn about the Chinese zodiac. Find out the history of the most revered zodiac character: the dragon. (Interactive storytelling + Receive a traditional red envelope for good luck)

Window Flowers: The Art of Chinese Paper Cutting

Grades 2-6 / 60 minutes

Discover this Chinese folk art using paper and learn how to distinguish Chinese art from other world art forms. (Lecture+Hands-on paper cutting+Game)

The Rise and Fall of Qin Dynasty

Grade 6 / 90 minutes

Explore the Qin Dynasty when the Great Wall and famous terra-cotta soldiers were created. (Interactive storytelling+Hands-on activity)

The Art of Chinese Writing

Grade 7-12 / 60-90 minutes

Demystify the Chinese language and hear about the history of Chinese characters and how they originated. (Lecture+ Calligraphy demo+Hands-on calligraphy)

Calligraphy

Grade 1-6 / 60 minutes

Learn to count in Chinese. Students learn about the concept of language and how writing is a universal communication tool in China. (Students watch their name written in calligraphy by museum staff teacher + receive worksheets to practice writing numbers with Chinese characters)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL EVENTS CONTACT THE MUSEUM AT: 619.338.9888.

FUNDING & DONOR SUPPORT

MUSEUM DONATIONS

Tom & Loretta Hom	\$5,000.00
San Diego Chinese Women's Association	\$1,000.00
Michael & Mimi Lee	\$1,000.00
Betty Ma	\$1,000.00
Alexander & Agnes Chuang	\$1,000.00
Celia Shi-Ching Su	\$1,000.00
Ruth Heinz Carpenter	\$1,000.00
Shu & Kuang-Chung Chien	\$1,000.00
Prudential Foundation Matching Gifts	\$550.00
Theresa T. Lo	\$500.00
Lo-Shan & Wen Lee	\$150.00
C. David & Danny Shen	\$100.00
Paul & Margaret C. Wang	\$100.00
Herbert M. & Therese M. Liu	\$100.00
Yun-Feng & Hin-Ying Chang	\$50.00
Walter W. & Sherry M. Hughes, Jr.	\$40.00
William & Margaret Chang	\$25.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$13,615.00

IN MEMORY OF CHOW CHIAN CHIU

Howard L. & Sheila Hsu	\$500.00
Julia Hsiu	\$200.00
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew	\$100.00
Shu-Gan & Shui-Ming Chan	\$100.00
Shu-Yun & Lillian L. Chan	\$100.00
Herbert M. & Therese M. Liu	\$100.00
Alexander & Agnes Chuang	\$100.00
George & Shirley Yu	\$100.00
Shiu-Chu & Man-Lin Chiu	\$51.00
William & Margaret Chang	\$25.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$1,376.00

ARTIFACTS

Chee W. & Grace Chow	One Painting by Chow Chien Chiu and Chow Leung
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GRAND TOTAL **\$14,991.00**

Continued from page 11

One group of young men was trying to operate a motor-driven fire-pump when they ran out of gasoline. Seeing a young Chinese student standing near, they addressed him as follows: "Hey you! Fetchee one piceee tin gasoline, chop chop." Obediently the young man brought the tin of gasoline, and the amateur fire-fighters continued their work. Next day the young emperor told his tutor that the previous night he had heard some very unusual English, and wanted to know what the men meant when they told him to do something "chop, chop" ("Chop chop" is Pidgin-English for "hurry up," a term much used in the port cities in addressing coolies at work.)

When the bicycle craze hit the palace, the English tutor was asked to provide a teacher of this art for his pupil. He sought the help of a large bicycle-shop keeper in the city, who offered to send his young son, an expert cyclist. The two boys had a fine time together, the youngster riding in state on the occasion of his visits to the palace. However, this boyhood pleasure did not last long, owing to the interference of the royal father, who felt that his son should not associate on such terms of intimacy with a mere "subject." Again the young emperor was sentenced to solitude as far as concerned his association with those who understood him. It is little wonder, therefore, that he made the best possible use of the few such occasions that came to him, and this furnishes an ample explanation of his antics on the day which is here described.

The opportunity to meet the young emperor came about in an unusual way, in explanation of which a few preliminary remarks are necessary.

In the Orient, the methods of treatment of disease employed by the native practitioners are regarded by the western-trained physician as extremely crude. I confess that I, too, was somewhat influenced by what I had read and heard. But it is unscientific, to say the least, to condemn a practice until one knows something about it; and this knowledge I determined to secure.

In going from one place to another in search of this information, I visited the office of the imperial physicians, located just outside the palace walls, where is kept the bronze statue used by Chinese doctors in their training. This was of great interest to us and was studied in detail and photographed in various positions, when it was ascertained that this image was not the original, but a copy of one which was kept closely guarded in the palace. Originally two statues had been made, about the year 1430, one of which was kept in the palace and the other placed for use in the physicians' office. These were of brass and were to replace two others, made some four hundred years earlier, which had been lost. We determined that we would, if possible, study the statue in the palace.

Through the kind offices of the emperor's tutor, Mr. Johnston, permission was granted for us to study and photograph the palace statue, the emperor expressing great interest in this work, having been unaware of the existence of either statue.

Part II of "The Boy Emperor of China" will appear in the next issue of SDCHM Newsletter

UPCOMING EVENTS

The Gaslamp Quarter presents:

6th Annual FALL BACK FESTIVAL

Sunday, October 29, 2006
11 AM to 4 PM

Main Gate: 5th and Island, downtown

The Fall Back Festival brings the history and culture of the Gaslamp Quarter and Old San Diego alive for children and families. This is a free festival which features History Hill Showcase, entertainment, demonstrations of blacksmiths and candle making, carriage and pony rides, food and lots of fun. This year, the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum will have a booth set up, at which we will have many activities for the whole family such as Chinese calligraphy and games, as well as information about San Diego's own historic Chinatown.

For more information, call 619.233.5008 or visit: www.gaslampquarter.org/events/fallback.php

San Diego Symphony:

October 22, 21 & 22 at 8:00 PM
MOZART: Symphony No. 25
Bruch: Violin Concerto No. 1
Schubert: Psalm 23
Bernstein: Chichester Psalms

For more information and a complete list of the 2006 Jacob's Masterworks Series as well as other San Diego series, visit www.sandiegosymphony.org.

7th ANNUAL SAN DIEGO ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL October 12-19, 2006

7510 Hazard Center Drive

Since 2000, the San Diego Asian Film Festival has gained an international reputation as one of North America's premiere Asian American film festivals for excellent programs, outreach to the community, and support for independent artists.

For more information, contact:
San Diego Asian Film Foundation
tel: 858.565.1264
www.sdaff.org

THE SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM CO-PRESENTS AT THE ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL

THE GOLDEN LOTUS

Against a backdrop of China's modernity, from the banks of the Northern Yellow River to remote Yuman village in Southwest China, the filmmaker searches for the last survivors of bound feet - China's 1000 year tradition of erotic beauty.

First Screening: Saturday, Oct 14 at 12:00 PM
Second Screening: Tuesday, Oct 17 at 2:45 PM

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM PRESENTS:

Shandong farmers' paintings

A collection of colorful paintings from Shandong farmers describing their daily life of farming, fishing and festivities

EXHIBIT OPENS ON OCTOBER 7TH
IN THE SUN YAT-SEN MEMORIAL EXTENSION BUILDING

For more information log on to www.sdchm.org
or call the museum at: 619.338.9888.

The SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM celebrates its 5th Annual:

MOON FESTIVAL FOR CHILDREN

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7TH
12:00 - 1:30 PM

This celebration is intended to educate children about one of China's biggest festivals. The kids will explore the museum and participate in fun festivities.

Please RSVP by phone or e-mail:
San Diego Chinese Historical Museum
tel: 619.338.9888
e-mail: info@sdchm.org

ON-GOING EVENTS

MUSEUM EXHIBITS AND EVENTS

We always have new exhibits and events on our schedule so please check our website www.sdchm.org or give us a call at the museum to find out what is in store for the upcoming weeks.

APHD WALKING TOUR

San Diego Chinese Historical Museum
Take a walking tour of the Asian Pacific Historic District of downtown; every second Saturday of the month. Please RSVP.
619-338-9888 or www.sdchm.org

FARMERS MARKET AND ASIAN BAZAAR

Every Sunday from 9 AM to 1 PM

Annual Membership

Active	\$25
Active Couple	\$40
Senior (60+)	\$20
Senior Couple	\$30
Student	\$10

Life Membership

Life	\$250
Life Couple	\$400
Senior Life (60+)	\$200
Senior Life Couple	\$300
Corporate	\$750



SDCHM MEMBERSHIP 2006

BECOME A MEMBER

TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP

Please return your membership application with cash or check payable to:

San Diego Chinese Historical Museum

404 Third Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101
Ph. 619 338 9888 fx. 619 338 9889
www.sdchm.org info@sdchm.org

Welcome

to all of our new and returning members to the San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum! We appreciate your support, as well as your prompt renewals of membership.

Members receive quarterly newsletters, invitations and discounted admission to all special events/openings, as well as complimentary general admission to both the SD Chinese Historical Museum and the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension.

FILL OUT FORM AND CUT OFF

NEW MEMBER

RENEWAL

- ACTIVE
- SENIOR (60+)
- STUDENT

- ACTIVE COUPLE
- SENIOR COUPLE

Please fill out form completely and check appropriate boxes

- LIFE
- SENIOR LIFE (60+)
- CORPORATE

- LIFE COUPLE
- SENIOR LIFE COUPLE

NAME SPOUSE

CHINESE NAME SPOUSE'S CHINESE NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

E-MAIL

HOME PHONE WORK PHONE

OCCUPATION COMPANY/SCHOOL