

# SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

聖地牙哥中華歷史博物館協會



SD Chinese Mission Building  
404 Third Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Ph. 619 338 9888 fx. 619 338 9889  
www.sdchm.org info@sdchm.org  
Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension  
328 J Street  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Ph. 619 595 1506

## SPRING 2007

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

### MUSEUM HOURS

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.

## FENG

Wind, breath, radical



Written by

### Wen Zhengming

文徵明 (1470-1559)

During the Ming Dynasty  
1368-1644

風水

feng shui, the geomantic system of the Chinese, by means of which sites are determined for what use

風信

direction of the wind

風騷

bewitching; seductive manner

風土人情

local manner and customs

風花雪月

said of a gay and lively place

## A PEARL BEFORE THE YEAR OF SWINE

Jessica Matsumoto, Museum Staff

The San Diego Chinese Historical Museum celebrated the Chinese Lantern Festival in style at its 11th annual anniversary banquet on March 3, 2007. Held at Pearl Restaurant in Rancho Bernardo, the guest list included notable local dignitaries, museum patrons, and many other distinguished guests.

Mistress of ceremonies Polly Liew, dazzled the crowd of over 340 with her stage presence and charisma. The celebration began with words of welcome from museum Executive Director Alexander Chuang. He highlighted some important events of the past year including new exhibits and the ongoing

education program. Kuang-Chung Chien, Lily Lin, and Celia Su received awards for their influential service and dedication to the museum. Michael Yee was also recognized for his leadership and commitment during his term as president of the board of directors for the past two years. Although Michael Yee's tenure has come to an end, his countless contributions and hours dedicated to the museum will not be forgotten.

Needless to say, our incoming president, Dr. Lilly Cheng, will bring her trademark enthusiasm and fervor to the presidency. After Dr. Cheng addressed the crowd with plans for her term as president, she introduced County Supervisor Ron Roberts, an avid supporter of the museum. He presented the museum with a proclamation from the County of San Diego acknowledging the efforts of the museum and supporters.

After an elaborate ten-course meal, which featured entrées of lobster, duck and shrimp, Jing Jing Evans and Andrew Brown from the Jing Institute entertained the guests. Jing Jing captivated the crowd with her skill on the Chinese zither and gracefulness with the Mulan fan. Andrew Brown also demonstrated the quiet dignity of the Taiji sword. After the performances, Alexander Chuang kept banquet guests on their toes with a lantern riddle game, a new twist on a Lantern Festival tradition.

The announcement of raffle and silent auction winners brought the evening to a close. Once again, Donna Lee's tireless efforts resulted in a variety of wonderful raffle prizes. Many thanks to the proprietors of Genghis Khan Furniture, who generously donated all of the exquisite antiques for the silent auction.

Yet again, the annual banquet was filled with joy and excitement, a wonderful way to celebrate another year of bringing Chinese culture and history to San Diego. -JM



Ron Roberts presenting Dr. Alexander Chuang and Dr. Lilly Cheng with a proclamation from the County of San Diego

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\* Part III: The Boy Emperor of China -  
A Real Boy

\*Sewing What You Hope to Reap

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



*San Diego Chinese Historical Society  
and Museum Board President  
Lilly Cheng*

Greetings to all of you! May the Year of the Golden Boar bring you health and happiness. On March 3rd, we celebrated the Chinese New Year during our annual banquet, which was held at Pearl Restaurant. More than 340 people came to join the celebration. This event was a huge success. We owe a lot of gratitude to all of you for supporting this event, and a lot of thanks go to the many hard-working volunteers and our museum staff.

For the past two years, Michael Yee was at the helm and used the leadership to work on many projects. The directors continue to serve as pillars of the board and steer the museum in many wonderful exhibits and projects. With great humility, I take on the challenge to serve.

It is with great sadness that we share the news of the passing of two wonderful people in the month of February. Sung Yu passed away in Los Angeles. She served as our curator, and a memorial was held in our Chuang Garden on March 4th. Many people came to pay their respects.

Another loss is Dr. Karl Lo who passed away also in February. He had served as a member of the board of directors for the museum. He not only provided consistent leadership in setting our policies and procedures but also was a strong voice in guiding our mission and renewing our vision.

We will miss them both.

As you all know, the museum is involved in many projects and education programs. A lot of work needs to be done. We are constantly looking for volunteers, and we need your help. We love to hear from you. Let us know how we can improve our work and how we can serve you better. This is our shared legacy and shared vision.

Thank you and see you all very soon,

*Lilly Cheng*

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Lilly Cheng, President  
Michael Yee, Vice President  
Marion So, Secretary  
Ruth Carpenter  
Dr. Alexander Chuang  
Sawyer Hsu  
Donna Lee  
Michael Lee  
Dr. Teh-Hsuang (Tom) Lee  
Dr. Dale Lieu  
Dr. Polly Liew  
Linda Tu  
Dr. Sandra Wawrytko  
Dolly Woo

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Shu-Sing & Yui-May Chang  
Winnie Wong Chase  
Peggy Cheong  
Drs. Shu & Kuang-Chung Chien  
Dr. & Mrs. Pei Chi & Rosalind Chou  
David Du  
Gorman & Dolores Fong  
Dr. Y.C. & Luna Fung  
Jeffrey Hsieh  
Drs. J. Jim & Charlotte Hsieh  
Theresa Lai  
Dr. & Mrs. Shao-Chi & Lily Lin  
Betty Ma  
Dr. Harry & Mrs. Constance Mow  
Larry & Theresa Song  
Celia Su  
Drs. Charles & Lily Wang  
Edward G. & Ellen G. Wong  
Peter & Dr. Catherine Woo  
Dr. Savio & Pattie Woo  
William & Amy Yuan

### MUSEUM STAFF

Executive Director:  
Dr. Alexander Chuang  
Treasurer: Dr. Teh-Hsuang (Tom) Lee  
Curator of Chinese American History:  
Murray Lee  
Museum Operations Coordinator:  
Norman Fong  
Education Coordinator: Alex Stewart  
Graphic Designer: Jessica Matsumoto  
Administrative Assistants/Docents:  
Alex Stewart, Mary Anne Lacaman, Mona  
Taghikhani, Grace Smith, Jessica Matsumoto  
Administration Consultant: Tom Hom  
Display Consultant: Daisy Kuan

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# MUSEUM UPDATE

## MUSEUM UPDATE

By Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*

Since the start of 2007, the museum has had an extremely busy season. On January 6, we unveiled the Threads of Love embroidery exhibit, which has over 100 pieces of Chinese embroidery from the Qing Dynasty. About 100 guests attended the opening, making it one of the largest gatherings the museum has had for an exhibit. As we always do, we had a reception for guests in the garden.

After this event, we remained busy preparing for the annual Chinese New Year Faire while conducting CEP presentations nearly every day. At the same time, we prepared a Chinese New Year display for MiraCosta College, which was very well received. According to the provost, Sally Foster, not only students and faculty appreciated the display, but parents as well. It was even featured in an article in *The San Diego Union Tribune*.

The Chinese Food and Cultural Faire brought in about 2,000 museum guests with special events held in the museum, including a courtyard sale and Chinese character writing. Our next project was to prepare for the annual banquet. Handling over 340 guests, preparing invitations, tickets, a raffle and gifts made this a very involved task. This year we had a silent auction, Chinese music and martial arts performers, as well as a lantern display and riddle game to celebrate the Lantern Festival theme. With the involvement and assistance of so many individuals, this event was a success. Thanks to Donna Lee who acquired donations for raffle gifts, prepared both the raffle baskets and the display for silent auction and even arranged for a portable credit card machine. Polly Liew gathered friends, Peggy Cheong and Theresa Lai, to help her prepare flowers and centerpieces for the banquet and also served as the emcee for evening. Genghis Khan Furniture not only purchased two banquet tables, but also graciously donated ten items for the silent auction, for which we are very grateful. A special thanks goes to those who ordered \$1,000 sponsor tables, including Gorman Fong, Sandra Wawrytko and Viejas Enterprises. Thanks to the board members who sold many tickets, such as Marion So, Donna Lee, Agnes Chuang, and Polly Liew. Museum treasurer, Tom Lee, spent hours collecting funds, preparing seating and keeping track of banquet tickets. The success of the banquet was founded on the efforts of many people. Thank you all for your assistance and support.

Several distinguished individuals honored us with their presence at the banquet, including Chairman of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors Ron Roberts who presented a proclamation honoring the museum. Executive Director Victoria Hamilton and Commissioner Claire Anderson, both from the City of San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture, as well as major museum



*Dr. Alexander Chuang presenting Michael Yee with an award, flanked by Polly Liew (left) and Lilly Cheng*

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# CHINESE COOLIES IN PERU DURING THE AGE OF GUANO

By Murray K. Lee, *Curator of Chinese American History*

Last October, my wife and I went to Peru with the Friendship Force of San Diego. In Lima, we noticed many Chinese restaurants named “Chi Fa.” Apparently, they got this name from overhearing Chinese saying to each other, “*chi fan*” or “eat rice.” I heard that there were around 5,000 Chinese restaurants in Lima, and I wanted to find out how this happened. I knew Peru had imported Chinese laborers, derogatively called “coolies,” but never knew the full story. After returning home, I checked the library, and this is what I learned:

General Ramón Castilla became president of Peru in 1845. His thirty-year administration brought political stability, reform and economic growth. But he shares credit for this with millions of birds, which for centuries deposited their droppings (or guano) on rocky promontories and islands along the coast. From 1840 to 1880, Peru obtained most of its income by exporting bird manure. During this “Age of Guano,” Peruvians gathered and exported nearly eleven million tons of this fertilizer worth six hundred million dollars.

The guano deposits came from the Chincha Islands in the Bay of Pisco. Some deposits went as deep as 100 feet. The only problem was finding enough labor to extract it. Local workers wouldn’t do it. Therefore, army deserters, prisoners, slaves and Chinese immigrants made up the work force. The term “coolie” originated in India, but was generally applied to unskilled Chinese labor.

These unfortunates dug the dry, gypsum-like substance with spades and used wheelbarrows to load it into carts or railroad cars that carried the guano to the sea cliffs. Here they chuted the manure through canvas hoses about two feet in diameter into open lighters below. The shallow-draft boats took the fertilizer to deeper water where basket winches transferred it into larger vessels, often the oldest ships afloat. A thick ammonia-smelling cloud enveloped the ships during the loading process and workers wore gauze bandages over their noses and mouths to reduce the inhalation of the choking fumes. On many days, the stench across the bay at Pisco was almost unbearable.

- From *Peru, A Short History* by David P. Werlich, Southern Illinois University Press, 1978.

A labor shortage and an inability to lure European labor led unscrupulous contractors to seek Chinese workers. Between 1850 and 1880, they imported nearly 100,000 Chinese. These laborers had been sought in the U.S., but substituting Chinese for slave labor was outlawed during the Civil War. In 1862, the U.S. also passed a law forbidding American vessels to carry coolies. There were no controls in South America and the Caribbean, so Peru and Cuba became known for flagrant mistreatment of Chinese workers.

On November 17, 1849, Peru passed an immigration law, strongly influenced by Domingo Elias, a prominent capitalist and wealthy planter. The law made Chinese immigration possible and became known as the “Chinese Law.” Domingo Elias and Juan Rodriguez received four years’ exclusive rights to bring Chinese laborers into Lima and La Libertad. In the month before the law passed, Elias and Rodriguez “jumped the gun” and brought 75 Chinese into the country.

Due to the many abuses associated with coolie labor, decrees in 1853 and ‘54 sought to improve their treatment, but had little effect. As a result, a March 1856 decree abrogated the “Chinese Law.” The planter class bitterly opposed this action, and by 1861, the country was reopened to Chinese workers.

At first, the Chinese came from various ports in China, but the Portuguese colony of Macau eventually became the main departure point. Macau is located on the Pearl River estuary opposite the former British colony of Hong Kong and adjacent to the population center that supplied the bulk of the labor. The British decided to avoid the unsavory coolie trade, leaving Macau to become the center. The Portuguese developed a system of rounding up potential coolies by using local “runners” to comb the countryside. They used all sorts of unscrupulous means including misrepresenting the job, kidnapping, etc. The term “shanghai” originated from this type of forceful enlistment.

Harsh conditions on the ships, mostly of Peruvian registry, involved overcrowding and food and water shortages. In some cases over 40% of the human cargo perished. The Pacific voyage was 9,000 miles long and took approximately 120 days. Conditions were so bad that coolies often rioted and tried to seize the ship. Unruly passengers were whipped to set an example, and many of them committed suicide by leaping overboard.

Chinese workers were often under contract to a specific person. If not, they were sold to prospective buyers after arriving in Callao. They had to sign contracts of indenture for eight years, but because the contracts were transferable, they were often auctioned to the highest bidder. These workers were supposed to receive a small wage, but employers found a way to get this back by deducting for food

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## SO, YOU WANT TO BE A PIG?

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

China is preparing for a surge in births this year because astrologers claim the Year of the Pig is a time of prosperity and a very lucky year to be born. This year is especially fortuitous because its element is fire, the gold color of which represents wealth.

Most Westerners are familiar with the twelve animals of the Chinese zodiac, but the ancient practice of Chinese astrology is much more complicated. The five elements of fire, water, metal, wood and earth also alternate every year, so each year has an element as well as an animal. Twelve animals and five elements yield a 60-year cycle.

However, 60 possible combinations of animals and elements could not possibly account for every type of person in the human race. In Chinese astrology, the year of birth only determines a person's outward animal nature. The lunar month of one's birth reveals the animal a person inwardly espouses, and the precise time of birth tells one's secretive animal nature. The inner animal determines one's love life and compatibility with other signs, while the secret animal is the basis for one's true personality.

Superstition aside, pigs historically have been very important to Chinese culture. In fact, when Chinese write or say the word "rou" or "meat" 肉 it is assumed to mean pork. The Chinese character 家 *jiā*, meaning home or family, is the character for pig 豕 underneath the symbol for roof, although some scholars contend the pig character replaced a similar symbol for child 孩.

Chinese people first domesticated pigs around 9,000 years ago. Farmers favored them because their efficient digestive system did not require grain for feed. Instead, pigs could subsist on food that had already been digested by humans. They could live in a combination pigsty/latrine, produce free fertilizer and, once fattened, be sold for a handsome profit.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, there are 488.8 million domesticated pigs in China, over half of the 960.8 million in the entire world. The average Chinese eats more than 80 pounds of pork each year, according to United Nations statistics.

However, not everyone is looking forward to an auspicious Year of the Boar. According to the 2000 census, China has 20.3 million Muslims, whose religion teaches that the pig is an unclean animal. To appease this comparatively tiny minority, China has banned images of pigs from advertisements on the state-run television network, CCTV.

Fire is dominant this year, but water is the hidden element. The conflict between these two elements has some astrologers warning that turbulence may lie in store. The last fire pig year, 1947, saw the beginnings of the Cold War and the invention of the notorious AK-47 rifle. However, astrologers expect any new conflicts to resolve themselves by the year's end and the outcome is likely to usher in beneficial changes. - AS

PHOTO : *Minneapolis Institute of Arts. "Funerary Model of a Pig-Sty". Image from "Art of Asia". <http://www.artsmia.org>*



*Combination pigsty/latrines similar to this model from the Han Dynasty can still be seen in rural China today.*

## COVER CALLIGRAPHER:

**Wen Zhengming** 文徵明 (1470-1559)

Wen Zhengming was one of the leading artists of the Wu school, the scholar-painters who carried on the amateur tradition in Chinese painting during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). He is famous for his Wu school landscapes painted in muted tones. Perhaps more famous for his calligraphy than his paintings, Wen Zhengming studied under Lee In-Zen, Wu Kuan, and Zhu Yuen-Ming. Having had an official career in the Hanlin Academy in Beijing, he retired early to his native city of Suzhou, a cultivated intellectual center. There, having access to private collections of original works by the great painters of the past, Wen Zhengming became an outstanding critic and connoisseur of painting. Although his notion of style was bound by the canons governing forms and motifs laid down by past masters, this did not prevent him from introducing invention and change in his own work. His *cao shu* (草書) and small-scale calligraphy in *kai shu* (楷書) are especially renowned, making him one of the four great artists of the Ming Dynasty.

# KARL LO, A SHINING STAR HAS FALLEN

By Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*

**“We don’t need to teach people to pursue happiness, but to avoid misery.” – Karl Lo**

In 20 years of knowing Karl Lo, I found him to be a person that does not say much, but when he speaks, people listen. His professional accomplishments, as quoted by one of his colleagues, reflect his intelligence and skill, “As the director of the International Relations and Pacific Studies Library and East Asia Collection at UCSD from 1990 until his retirement in 2002, Karl did his most prolific work in the field of multilingual information processing. He promoted international technical and political cooperation to bring about shared information and materials between the libraries of the Pacific Rim.” He was certainly a brilliant and unique individual.

During the early 1990s when the Chinese Center faced the crisis of bankruptcy, Karl Lo was elected president of the organization. I deeply admire his courage for undertaking such a difficult task. His first step in resolving the crisis was to call a meeting of all the leaders of local community organizations and ask each organization to donate \$500 as seed money to organize a Chinese New Year Faire at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. At the time, I represented the Chinese Historical Society and delivered the message to the board. The request was denied. When I called Karl Lo, I told him that I personally would support his idea, taking responsibility for the seed money, as it was for a good cause. Karl worked so hard for this event, even taking an entire week off from his work to ensure the Chinese New Year Faire was thoroughly prepared. The faire at the Del Mar Fairgrounds was a great success, and the Chinese Center avoided bankruptcy. I would say that Karl Lo almost single-handedly accomplished this feat.

I tried to talk Karl Lo into becoming a board member for quite some time. He always expressed reservations that he was too busy and exhausted by his past experience as president of the Chinese Center. Finally, through the sweet persuasion of Marion So, Karl promised to become a board member four years ago. In the past four years, Karl gave us direction and many brilliant ideas. Unfortunately, he did not

have the chance to initiate his most ambitious idea of setting up a digital library for the museum.

Being so skilled in Chinese calligraphy, Karl would always offer his services at the Chinese New Year’s Faire, beautifully writing the names of visitors at the museum in his fine brushwork. This year, unfortunately, we did not have the privilege of his presence or his skill at our faire.

During November last year, Karl and Jenny unexpectedly dropped by the museum and invited Agnes and I to have lunch next door at Candela’s, a very charming restaurant. It



*Karl Lo writing Chinese calligraphy for visitors at the Chinese New Year Faire during 2001*

was a pleasant surprise. Even though they have been good friends, we have not had the privilege of seeing them often. We had a very cordial and warm visit that afternoon. On December 9th of last year, Agnes and I introduced our grandson, Kevin, to our San Diego friends. Jenny and Karl Lo were among our guests. They looked healthy and happy. Unfortunately, two weeks later, we heard the terrible news from Marion

So that Karl was seriously ill and had undergone surgery for a brain tumor.

We all were shocked. Of course, we could not do anything besides offer prayers and good wishes.

In the beginning of February, Agnes, Sawyer Hsu, Linda Tu and myself visited Karl and Jenny at their home. We found Karl and Jenny both in good spirits despite Karl’s weakness. Karl even promoted some of his ambitious projects for the museum. Afterwards, we felt much better, and left with high hopes. On February 21st, Karl passed away. The memorial service was held on March 9th. According to Karl’s wishes, the family did not sponsor a lavish service. About 100 friends and colleagues gathered for his last tribute at a graveside memorial service.

From the beginning to the end, Jenny was very strong and not overwhelmed by the emotion of the day. We had an opportunity to see Hans, Ivy and Peggy, Karl Lo’s son and daughters. Of course, Karl Lo will always be a shining star in our hearts. - AC

## A GLIMPSE OF CHINA IN THE 1920s



*Forbidden City, 1920: ex-emperor of the Qing Dynasty, Puyi, and his wife, Wan Rong. Under the influence of newly-appointed British tutor Reginald Johnston, Puyi began to adapt to modern trends: he obtained prescription spectacles for his myopia, purchased Western clothing and learned to ride a bicycle.*



*Forbidden City, 1920s: Puyi and his wife, Wan Rong, tinker with Western technology.*

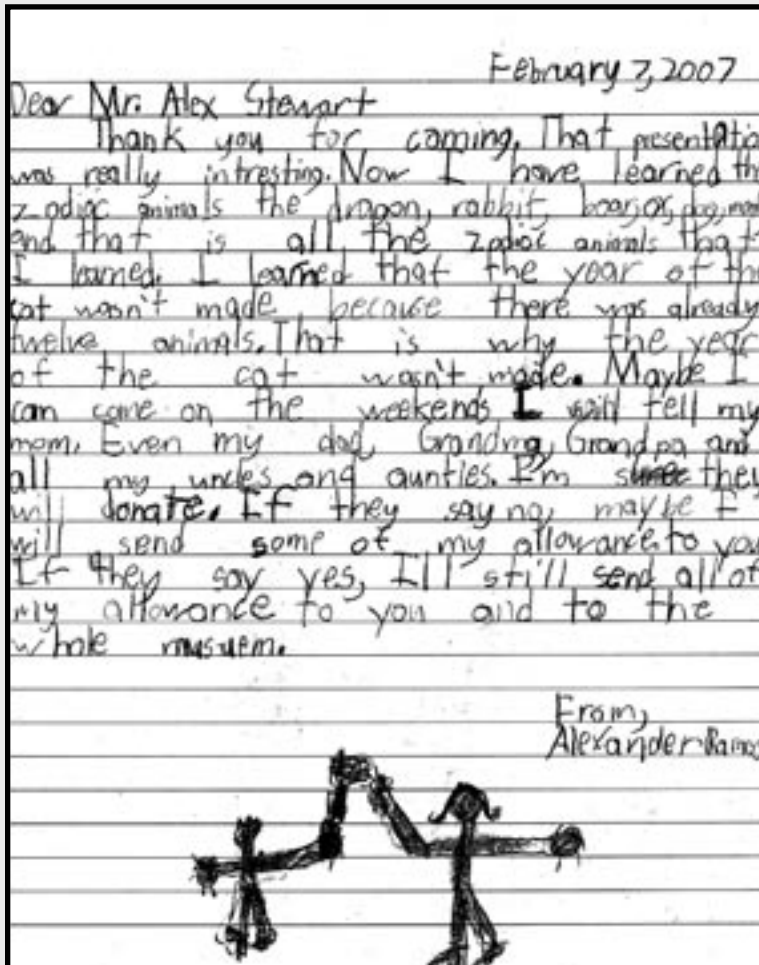


*1920s: Chinese women depart to study in Japan, their dress a mix of traditional & Western style. Japan hosted many groups of Chinese students, attracted by its progressive blend of traditional Eastern values & modern Western methods.*

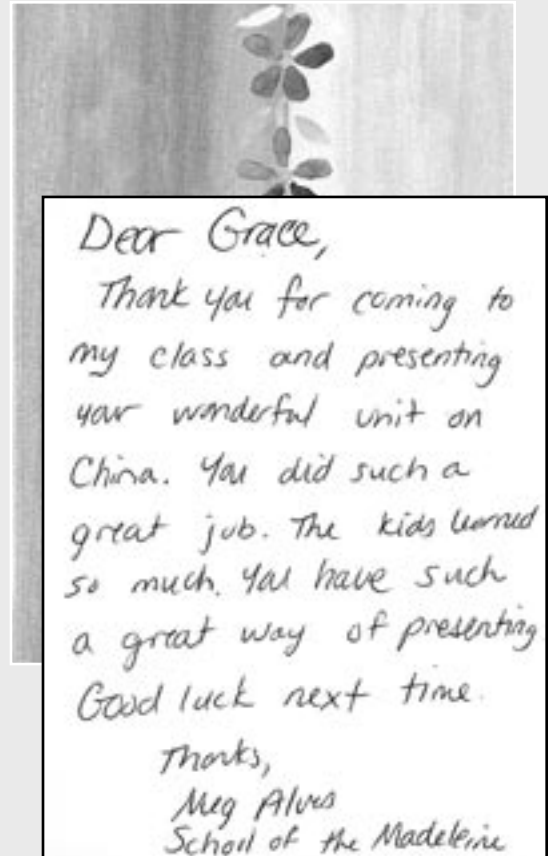


*1925: Sun Yat-sen's widow, Soong Qingling, was only thirty-three when he died of liver cancer.*

## LETTERS TO SDCHM



Letter from Alexander Ramos, a first grader in Virginia Loh's class at Liberty Elementary School



Letter from Meg Alves, a sixth grade teacher at School of the Madeleine

Continued From Page 3

donors, Paul and Rose Tchang and Dr. Jaw Jim Hsieh, also attended the banquet. We are certainly grateful and honored by their presence, participation and support.

The day after the banquet, the museum hosted a memorial service for our former curator, Sung Yu. Throughout all of these events, we have been preparing an eight-case exhibit to be held in Terminal 2 of the San Diego International Airport for a period of six months. The cases each represent an important aspect of Chinese art and culture, including displays on Chinese bronze; pottery of the Han, Song and Ming Dynasties; exported porcelain; Chinese cloisonné; Chinese embroidery; Chinese calligraphy; an exhibit on tea and artifacts from Old Chinatown. With thousands of people passing the display daily, this will provide an excellent opportunity for the exposure of Chinese art, culture, and heritage.

This has also been the busiest period for our education program. Quite often, two staff members (half of our work force) are out of the museum teaching at various San Diego schools. Education is one of the museum's most important missions. So far this year we have visited 17 schools, given presentations to 66 classes and have reached nearly 2,000 students.

I am very proud of our newsletter. Many people anxiously await the next issue; thanks to the writers who make this an interesting publication. - AC

## Curator's Corner

By Murray K. Lee, *Curator of Chinese American History*



*The opening ceremony at the Chinese Food and Cultural Faire with Lilly Cheng at left & Ron Roberts at right*



*Linda Canada, conference chair, and Murray Lee holding a Boy Scout banner at the Congress of History annual conference*

On February 1, I conducted a tour of Chinatown and the Asian Pacific Historic District for 31 alumni from Brandeis University. Alex Stewart presented the museum exhibits before I showed them photos of early Chinatown and took them into the streets to see the remaining historic buildings.

The La Playa Trail Association, of which I am a member, held a reception at the Portuguese Hall in Point Loma on February 15. The event featured a historic slide show of the area and exhibits by organizations connected to Point Loma history. I presented an exhibit of the Chinese fishing and shipbuilding industry that originated along La Playa in Point Loma. I told them about proposals to build a Chinese junk replica and a monument park commemorating the Chinese fishing village. These proposals were favorably received.

On February 22, I gave a tour to a group called "Free and Fun Things to Do in San Diego." About twenty people attended. Because of predicted rain, we went on the walking tour before viewing the photo presentation and museum exhibits.

I spent two days at the Chinese Food and Cultural Faire on February 24-25 and took many photos of this heavily attended event.

On March 2-3, the Congress of History held its 42nd Annual History Conference at Girl Scout Headquarters in Balboa Park. This year's theme was "Can You Come Out to Play?" featuring the history of children and children's organizations in San Diego and Imperial Counties. I had planned to present a paper on "The 101, San Diego's First

Chinese Boy Scout Troop," but Conference Chair Linda Canada had a last-minute cancellation and asked me to fill this slot with a second paper. I combined my study of the 1930 census with some oral histories of people who grew up in early Chinatown to produce "Recollections of Childhood Days in San Diego's Chinatown."

There were many other interesting presentations including "Japanese American Children and their Internment Experiences" by Susan Hasegawa, "Bum' the Dog and the Children of Early San Diego" by Dan Haslam, "Youth Baseball in San Diego" by Bill Swank and "Growing up on Farms and Ranches" by Susan Walter. Susan catalogued the archaeological artifacts from the site of the Woo Chee Chong Chinese market that are now on display in our museum. "Shotgun" Tom Kelly also showed some videos from his *Words-a-Poppin* TV show.

This conference provided me with the opportunity to acquire some interesting pieces of Chinese American history. Bill Swank will send me a photo of the 1941 championship American Legion team of San Diego featuring West Kennerly and his brother. West and Jim Kennerly were two of Mabel Quin Kennerly's sons. Mabel was the youngest daughter of Ah Quin, the renowned patriarch of San Diego's Chinatown. Horace Dodd heard the story of the Chinese Boy Scout troop and offered to give me Sid Frantz's guest book, which Troop 101 Boy Scouts signed when they camped at his home in Point Loma over 60 years ago. - ML

# MUSEUM PHOTO GALLERY

## CHINESE NEW YEAR FAIRE, 11<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL BANQUET & OTHER EVENTS



*County Supervisor Ron Roberts, Tom Fat, Lilly Cheng & Michael Yee at the museum during the Chinese New Year Faire*



*Gladys Lee, K.C. Chien, Polly Liew, Lily Lin & Kathy Wong helping at the museum courtyard sale during the faire*



*Alexander Chuang, Lilly Cheng & Adrian Miu posing with the statue of the First Emperor*



*Susie, Jean & James LeeWong; donors of the museum's Chinese Laundry Exhibit*



*NBC 7/39 News anchor Marianne Kushi posing in front of the Chinese New Year prints in the museum extension building*



*Paul and Rose Tchang with Agnes Chuang at the annual banquet*



*Gayle Zemen (left) poses with her parents Tom and Loretta Hom*



*Alex Stewart presents Claire Anderson from the San Diego Commission of Arts & Culture with her raffle prize*



*Charlie Brown of Viejas Enterprises accepts his raffle prize from Jessica Matsumoto*



*Polly Liew, Susan Lew, Lilly Cheng & Ron Roberts at the 11th annual banquet*



*Tom Hom, former president of the Chinese Historical Society and one of the founders of the museum, with his wife Loretta at his 80th birthday celebration on February 10, 2007*



*Aubrey Kuan, Sally Foster, Agnes & Alex Chuang in front of the Chinese New Year display provided to MiraCosta College*

SUNG YU'S MEMORIAL SERVICE, KARL LO'S MEMORIAL SERVICE & CEPS



A memorial service was held March 4, 2007 in memory of Sung Yu, the former curator of Chinese art for the museum. These are some of the attendants of the service.



Executive Director Alexander Chuang giving the opening statement at Sung Yu's memorial service



Eugene Sung, younger son of Sung Yu, representing the family in giving thanks to friends and colleagues



Nancy Lo, president of APHAFIC, delivering Sung Yu's eulogy



Derrick Cartwright, executive director of the San Diego Museum of Art, speaking of Sung Yu's contributions to SDMA during her tenure as the curator



Daisy Kuan, board member of the San Diego Chinese Art Society and one of Sung Yu's oldest friends



Jenny Lo, Karl Lo's wife, placing flowers at Karl Lo's grave during the memorial service on March 9, 2007



Jenny Lo and family members observing a moment of silence during the memorial service



Alex Stewart and students from San Diego State University after a tour of the museum



Grace Smith conducting a tour for 4th graders from Perkins Elementary School



Former museum staff Jennifer Good with her son Marcus and daughter Casey during a recent museum visit

## Part III: 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*

The unmelodious noises which characterize Chinese music were soon interrupted by a little scuffle between the emperor and Roger. The two had clasped hands and were indulging in a little game of "thumb-wrestling." The bout was short and decisive, resulting in a win for the young emperor. Confident of his strength, he insisted that I try the game with him. In this contest he was not successful, whereupon nothing would do but I must try it with Mr. Johnston. His tutor was no more successful than he had been, so each one present must try it with the emperor, and then with each other. This reminded me more of a rough-house night in a fraternity house than an imperial audience, but such it was. A semblance of dignity finally prevailed and we returned to the more serious part of the afternoon's work.

The photographs were almost finished when we returned to the group, and a few minutes later found the work completed. During the interval, however, the emperor and Roger had wandered off to look at the goldfish, and to talk of various things. Soon they returned, radiant and happy and ready for anything else that might turn up.

The young emperor asked if we had any extra plates for our camera. Fortunately we had four, which he desired to be used in photographing the group. We were only too glad to comply with this request, and all set about looking for a suitable place for the purpose. We drifted back to the teahouse, and there the four exposures were taken. In some of the groups the young emperor had seated himself on the rocks with the rest of us in various

attitudes about him. The photograph reproduced here is probably the most dignified of the four, the others being kept back by Mr. Johnston. It had been explained to us that it was the rule of the palace that no negatives of pictures taken there should be allowed outside of the court, and we had been requested to leave behind our plate-holders so that the court photographer might develop and print the pictures.

On the steps of the teahouse we bade farewell to the young emperor, and we wished him "long life and continued happiness." Thus ended a very happy and unusual day, one which will always be remembered by us all, perhaps most vividly by the boy whose birthday it celebrated.

This life of serenity and seclusion has been ended all too soon by further political disturbances, as result of which the entire court retinue has been banished from the palace, and most of the attendants dismissed with nominal allowances. Young Xuantong, the Manchu ex-emperor no longer bears that title, but has retired into private life at the home of his father-in-law, to be known henceforth as Mr. Henry Pu Yi. He is even more of a prisoner than he was before, all outsiders being denied entrance. His allowance is ample for the small retinue of servants which will be in attendance, but the glory of the beautiful surroundings has gone, probably forever. We sincerely hope that he may have the pleasant memories of this day, at least, to bring back a cheerful smile as they recur, and that he may pass the remainder of his life in contentment, if not in the full measure of happiness which we enjoy.

*Continued From Page 4*

and clothing. Many Chinese worked on coastal plantations, and 5,000 were employed in railroad construction. Those that worked "under the lash in the hot, stinking hell" of the guano pits were the most unfortunate.

In May 1868, a scandal involving 48 coolies brought international attention. The day after a group of Chinese arrived in Lambayeque, someone passed the house where they were kept and noticed that they all bore identical marks on their faces. The marks ran from their chin, under their ears, ending up on their necks in a semi-circle resembling a "C." Their master had branded them with a hot iron, so he could identify them if they ran away. When published, this story created quite a sensation. Together with reports of owners of sugar plantations near Trujillo killing many rebellious Chinese workers, it sparked an international incident.

International pressure compelled Peru to send a mission to China to sign a treaty. It took many months of negotiations, but with the help of American diplomats, a treaty was signed in 1876. This came two years after Portugal closed the coolie trade in Macau. The last ship bearing 369 workers to Peru arrived in Callao on July 2, 1874.

After the Chinese gained their freedom, many remained in Peru and settled in the cities. Today, many of their descendants have opened restaurants, totaling around 5,000. Also, one of the largest grocery chains in Lima is named Wong's, and a billboard recently promoted a Chinese candidate for mayor of an urban district. After years of exploitation and discrimination these are signs that the Chinese are being accepted as part of Peru's cultural fabric.

For more details on the tragic story of Chinese in Peru, see: *Chinese Bondage in Peru* by Watt Stewart. - ML

## SEIZING THE MANDATE OF HEAVEN 天命: THE ZHOU DYNASTY 周朝

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*



*Courtiers drink from a tub of wine as King Di Xin and his favorite concubine look on.*

Long before the First Emperor (始皇帝) unified China under the central government of the Qin Dynasty, many small states rose and fell along the banks of the Yellow River. In the mythical first era of Chinese history known as the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors (三皇五帝 c. 2852 - 2205 BCE) archetypal culture heroes ruled over all these peoples, inventing cornerstones of Chinese civilization

such as agriculture, silk making and medicine. But how could mere mortals emulate these legendary figures and justify rule over various peoples?

The Xia Dynasty (夏朝 2205-1766 BCE) emerged from the mist of prehistory but left few archeological remnants to corroborate traditional stories about the era. The first verifiable historical figures emerged during the third epoch, the Shang Dynasty (商朝 1766-1050 BCE). These superstitious rulers routinely consulted the gods about personal and state affairs. They called the highest of these deities *Shangdi* (上帝) meaning “lord above” or “above emperor.”

Shang kings employed diviners to carve questions for *Shangdi* and other gods into ox bones or tortoise shells. Then they heated these oracle bones until cracks formed which they interpreted to yield prophetic answers. By examining these bones, archaeologists have discovered ancient Chinese characters and verified elements of early Chinese history.

In the eleventh century BCE, the once virtuous rulers of Shang lapsed into decadence and wonton cruelty. King Di Xin (帝辛) spent his time drinking and cavorting with women, neglecting the good governance of his kingdom. While the empire was disintegrating, he built sumptuous new palaces and launched frivolous military campaigns.

At the same time, Ji Chang (姬昌), ruler of the western frontier state of Zhou in present-day Shaanxi Province (陕西), dedicated himself to increasing the wealth and population of his lands. He enticed farmers to immigrate by allotting more land to each citizen than the Shang government. He attracted scholars by building schools and choosing administrators for their merit rather than family ties. Many fled Shang oppression for the enlightened rule of Ji Chang.

King Di Xin heard of Ji Chang’s reputation and invited him to the capital to serve as one of three high councilors. All of them were powerful princes whom the king wanted to watch closely. To curry favor with Di Xin, one of these councilors offered him a beautiful maiden as a gift. But when she refused the king’s lecherous advances, he had her killed along with the prince. The second councilor protested this injustice and met the same fate. Wary of Ji Chang’s reaction, Di Xin imprisoned him as well. He spent seven years as a captive in quiet contemplation, studying philosophy and divination and writing much of the *Yi Jing* (*I Ching* 易经), or *Book of Changes*.

Zhou officials bribed the greedy king with many fabulous gifts, and several princes even asked to share in Ji Chang’s punishment if he continued to languish in prison. Fearing rebellion, Di Xin released Ji Chang and gave him the title of *xibo* (西伯), or “field marshall of the west,” with full authority to wage war. Ji Chang was so renowned that many small states willingly pledged allegiance to Zhou, and his advanced army conquered any state that dared oppose it. By the time he died, Ji Chang controlled two thirds of the Shang Empire, but remained loyal to the king. He became known posthumously as King Wen (周文王), meaning “king of culture.”

His son and successor, who would eventually become known as King Wu (周武王), or “martial king,” formed a powerful alliance and decried the injustice Di Xin had inflicted on his family. Di Xin’s cousin and advisor, Bigan (比干), repeatedly warned him to confront the growing threat of Zhou, but criticism only angered the arrogant monarch. Saying he had heard a sage’s heart has seven valves, Di Xin had Bigan’s heart removed to see if it was true. Seeing this, another minister feigned madness to escape the tyrant’s wrath, but was still imprisoned. A third went into hiding. Now that Di Xin had lost his three most capable advisors, the time was ripe for the rise of Zhou.

King Wu seized the opportunity and attacked the Shang capital of Yin (殷). Many of Di Xin’s conscripted soldiers turned against their tyrannical king. Sensing inevitable defeat, the disgraced ruler donned his finest robes and set his palace afire with himself and all his treasures inside.

King Wu founded the Zhou Dynasty (1122-256 BCE) and graciously let Di Xin’s heir govern the Shang heartland, supervised by three of Wu’s brothers. But King Wu died six years later, when his heir was just thirteen. So another royal brother, the Duke of Zhou (周公旦) ruled as regent. The three supervisors and the Shang prince accused him of usurping the throne and rebelled. But the loyal duke defeated them and maintained the empire until King Cheng (周成王) came of age.

In his writings, Confucius immortalized the Duke of Zhou as a paragon of virtue and one of the founders of Chinese civilization.

# Sewing What You Hope to Reap

By Grace Smith, *Museum Staff*



*One of the detailed pieces from the Threads of Love exhibit*

The eclectic collection that composes the current exhibit, *Threads of Love*, at the Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension building is but a glimpse of the vastness of Chinese embroidery. From delicate heart-shaped, embroidered earmuffs, to images of ancient silk costumes, to elegant wall panels, the exhibit displays the beautiful history and culture of an elaborate art. Sally Yu Leung of the San Francisco Asian Art Museum kindly loaned the majority of the exhibit from her personal collection and provided a knowledgeable introduction at the opening ceremony on January 6th. Her lecture and personal anecdotes imparted the audience with an educated presentation of embroidery, instilling a greater appreciation of the art in each pair of eager eyes.

As Asian Art Commissioner and Senior Docent of the San Francisco Asian Art Museum, member of the Society for Asian Art and previous board member at both the Asian American International School and the Chinese Cultural Foundation, it's difficult to imagine Sally Yu Leung having ever tussled with expertise in Asian art. However, after a revealing anecdote of how she acquired such an appreciation for Chinese embroidery, the audience was able to witness how even an expert has a beginning point.

Sally's first encounter with due reverence for embroidery came as a newlywed visiting her in-laws in China. Her novel fascination with an embroidered child's hat swayed her to purchase the garment with the intention of altering it and salvaging the material for other purposes. When Sally asked this of the seamstress, she refused to let Sally merely touch such a valuable representation of painstaking dedication. This experience launched Sally into a newfound appreciation of the art of Chinese embroidery.

In today's consumerist society, we thrive on the accessibility of purchasing mass-produced goods virtually any time of day, in almost any style we please and at nearly any cost. Limitations on

such convenience are an audacity to the majority of the modern population. However, at what expense have we arrived at such an accessible lifestyle?

Hand-made clothing has become an ancient relic in our modern age. The notion of slaving over a single garment seems absurd. But before mass production, there were no other options for clothing manufacturing. The energy and dedication that mothers invested in clothing for their children leaves our present-day audience in awe. With every stylized stitch and careful maneuver, embroidery illustrates a pattern of colorful images and designs that mark the devotion and care endowed by mothers. Beyond the

beautiful workmanship of the fine silk thread is the significance of each rendering. As with nearly every other aspect of Chinese art and culture, symbolism and clever puns are often the source of value in an embroidered work. Of course, a toddler marching about town in a hat embroidered with tigers is adorable, but the hat also signifies strength and courage, attributes the mother hopes her son will grow to embody. Sally privileged the audience with her knowledge of Chinese symbolism with respect to the exhibit's embroidered items, surprising many with the greater meaning

behind familiar images. It became apparent that designing clothing "back in the day" required obvious skill and purpose to individually stitch a blessing or fortune into each piece of material, embedding love in every thread. Thus, the seamstress' refusal to alter the child's hat at Sally's request, and hence the title of the exhibit: *Threads of Love*. - GS

*Threads of Love: The Art of Chinese Needlework* will be exhibited through April at the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension.



*Sally Yu Leung receives an award of appreciation from Alexander Chuang*

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH REPORT: JANUARY - MARCH 2007

January 6, 2007

Threads of Love:

**The Art of Chinese Needlework Exhibit Opening**

A collection of colorful and intricate Chinese embroidery from the late Qing Dynasty & early Republic period to the present

January 10, 2007

**Museum and Garden Tour  
SDSU Elderhostel**

January 13, 2007

**San Diego International Music & Arts Festival**

Eleventh annual event with performances and presentations from talented individuals.

February 10, 2007

**APHD Walking Tour**

Docent: Murray Lee

February 22, 2007

**Museum and Walking Tour  
Free & Fun Things to Do in San Diego**

Docents: Alex Stewart & Murray Lee

February 24 & 25, 2007

**Chinese New Year Food & Cultural Faire**

Vendors, performers, & cultural demonstrators entertained thousands of visitors.

March 15, 2007

**Museum and Garden Tour  
SDSU Elderhostel**

March 25, 2007

**San Marcos Carnival Of Cultures**

Representatives from different ethnic groups educated and entertained visitors.

## Sung Yu: August 20, 1927 - February 12, 2007

By Nancy Lo, APHAFIC President

Sung Yu, a prominent former Asian art curator of the San Diego Museum of Art (1981-2000) and research fellow at the Palace Museum in Taipei, Taiwan (1968 - 1979) passed away at noon on Monday, February 5, 2007 at her Los Angeles home. She had been battling Polycythemia Rubra Vera for most of her life. She became very sick over the past four years and was confined to a wheelchair. She moved to L.A. to be with her son, Eugene, a computer graphic artist, two years ago. Her passing was unexpected and heartbreaking for Eugene. She is survived by her three children: David Sung of Chengdu, China; Margaret Sung of Portland, Oregon; Eugene Sung of Los Angeles, California and three grandchildren.

During her distinguished career as Asian art curator at the San Diego Museum of Art, Sung Yu built a reputation as being one of the top curators in her field. She had an uncanny ability to authenticate art objects backed up by in-depth research. One of her great contributions to the history of art was her book *Selections from the Chinese Collection, The San Diego Museum of Art* published in 1999.

A memorial service to remember Sung Yu was held on Sunday, March 4 at 2:00 pm at the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum. Close to 70 people attended including her daughter Margaret, son-in-law Chris Mershon and younger son Eugene Sung. - NL

*Continued From Page 13*

The duke's writings are included in four of the five classics memorized in a traditional Chinese education: the *Book of Poetry* (詩經), the *Book of History* (書經), the *Yi Jing*, and the *Book of Rites* (禮記). In justifying his family's ascension to power the duke also firmly established the principle by which Chinese dynasties rise and fall:

“It is not that our small nation dared to shoot at the Mandate of Yin [Shang Dynasty]. But Heaven was not with Yin. It would not strengthen Yin's misrule. Instead, It aided us. Otherwise, how could we have dared to seek after the imperial throne? Indeed, the Lord is not with Yin. For Heaven makes Its dreadfulness clear through the actions of the people” (Wu 367).

Translated from the *Book of History* in: Wu, K.C. *The Chinese Heritage*, New York, NY: Crown Publishers, 1982.

Documents attributed to the Shang Dynasty also mention the Mandate of Heaven (天命), but they were not compiled and annotated by Confucius until the latter days of Zhou. The kings of Zhou assumed the title *tianzi* (天子), or “son of heaven,” used by emperors through the twentieth century to signify their role as earthly manifestation of divine authority. They called their dominion *tianxia* (天下), or “everything under heaven,” but unlike European kings ruling by Divine Right, sons of heaven could lose their celestial blessing.

The Mandate of Heaven governed the rise and fall of dynasties for over 3000 years. Heaven used earthquakes, droughts, floods and other natural phenomena to warn rulers to correct tyrannical or indolent rule. If emperors failed to change their ways, the people would push the old rulers aside and establish a new dynasty. While Heaven theoretically consecrates rulers from above, Its will is ultimately enforced through the actions of common people below. - AS

# APHAFIC UPDATE

By Nancy Lo, APHAFIC President

## Declassifying Japanese War Crime Records: a Tribute to Dr. Jesse Hwa

In December 2000, President Clinton signed Public Law 106-567 which contains the “Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Act of 2000.” This act renamed and expanded the Nazi War Crimes Interagency Working Group, overseeing the declassification of war crime records, the Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group (IWG). Seven years later, the IWG announced it had finished declassifying documents on Japanese war crimes, making 100,000 pages of wartime records available to the general public. In addition, the IWG published a reference book, *Researching Japanese War Crimes Records: Introductory Essays*, and an electronic records finding aid. These tools will help researchers locate and use thousands of new and extant files in the National Archives related to the war in the Pacific. For more information, please see <http://www.archives.gov/iwg/>.

This bill would not be law today if not for the efforts of a “push team” headed by Dr. Jesse Hwa and Professor Ivy Lee from Sacramento, California. Jeannie Liu of Los Angeles, Cindy Chan of AOHWA (Association for Preserving the History of WWII in Asia), Nancy Lo of APHAFIC and many other concerned individuals spread the word and contacted legislators to support the effort. In 1999, the push team persuaded Senator Diane Feinstein to introduce S1902 in the senate. Rep. Brian Bilbray of San Diego, working closely with Nancy Lo, Jack Meng and Claudia Ma of APHAFIC, introduced the companion bill in the House (HR 3561). Sadly, Dr. Hwa passed away on July 2, 2005 in Stamford, CT after an 18-month battle with cancer. He never witnessed the full completion of IWG’s work. Rather than mourning the loss of Dr. Jesse Hwa, an able leader and a strong contributor to polymer science and engineering, members of his team emphasize that we can repay our debt to him by using declassified materials to ensure justice for the victims of the Japanese Imperial Forces of WWII.

## APHAFIC Outreach Program

APHAFIC established an outreach committee in August 2006 to teach high school students about the history of WWII in Asia. On December 12, 2006, the committee gave its first presentation to two history classes at San Diego High School. The second activity was a North County Chinese School credit class program held on March 11 at the Carmel Valley Library.

Colonel Frank Mason was the guest speaker at San Diego High School. He is a long time member of APHAFIC and was held prisoner in a lead mine in Kamioka, Japan from May 1942 until September 1945. Colonel Mason talked about Japanese war crimes and his experiences as a prisoner of war. On December 13, students watched the documentary film, *Japanese Devils*, in which Imperial Army soldiers and Unit 731 doctors confess to atrocities committed during WWII. This provoked many thoughtful questions about the war. Nancy Lo presented history teacher Aaron De Groot with two books on WWII: *The Rape of Nanking* by Iris Chang and *An American Goddess at the Rape of Nanking, the Courage of Minnie Vautrin* by Hua-Ling Hu.

APHAFIC Outreach Program and North County Chinese School jointly organized the afternoon event for the Chinese school’s credit classes. Students watched *Japanese Devils* and heard two guest speakers: Col. Frank Mason (U.S. Marine Corps, retired) and John Vroman, a former Flying Tiger pilot. John Vroman spoke about his experience fighting the Japanese under General Chennault’s command. The audience included 25 students, North County Chinese School Principal Lily Yu, credit class leader Tracy Chang, teachers Lee-Mei Chen and Pan Chen, board director Mike Yang, APHAFIC President Nancy Lo, Outreach Group Leader Jack Meng, Mary Yan, and Michael Lee. Lily Yu presented a certificate of appreciation to APHAFIC for providing WWII history to her Chinese school students. For more information about the outreach program, please contact Jack Meng at [jackhmeng@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jackhmeng@sbcglobal.net). - NL

## EDUCATION UPDATE

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

A new education brochure has brought us an exceptionally busy spring with a wide variety of teaching engagements. The month of February was packed full of Chinese New Year presentations. I taught my youngest class: a group of three-year-old preschoolers at the Bonita Learning Academy. And I experienced my largest audience yet at the opening of Hawthorne Elementary's new library. Around 200 children and parents watched a theatrical version of the Chinese zodiac legend complete with costumed child actors and colorful props.

Participating in San Elijo Middle School's Chinese New Year celebration earned the museum a mention in the January 19 *North County Times*. I presented the new "Voyages of Zheng He" and "Searching for Gold Mountain: the Story of the Chinese in San Diego" lessons to numerous groups of excited students. The media attention also led the City of San Marcos to invite the museum to participate in its annual Carnival of Cultures on March 25.

At the request of museum member and parent Wendy Roos, I modified Curator of Chinese American History Murray Lee's lecture, "Searching for Gold Mountain," to suit the needs of a younger audience. The fourth graders at Bird Rock Elementary enjoyed playing the roles of Chinese farmers and European colonists in the 1800s. They began to understand why Chinese immigrants came to the United States, but they struggled to comprehend the reasons behind anti-Chinese discrimination in this country.

Most area middle schools cover ancient China in the month of March, so it is primarily dedicated to "The Rise and Fall of the Qin Dynasty." The scandalous intrigues and wanton violence of imperial Chinese politics fascinate young students. Many middle schools order presentations for every sixth grade class, including a total of 25 lessons for Bear Valley and Hidden Valley Middle Schools in Escondido.

This spring, the museum has served massive public schools, tiny private schools and home-school cooperatives. We have given tours to college students and lessons to pre-schoolers. From Escondido to San Ysidro, we are happy to serve the educational needs of San Diego County. - AS

### 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 include a free museum tour. Groups are welcome to bring their own lunches to enjoy in the museum garden.

### BRAND NEW CEP!

#### Marco Polo and the Mongol Empire

Grades 4-7

Witness Genghis Khan conquer the largest continuous empire the world has ever known. Learn the reasons behind the spread of the Mongol Empire and how it enabled Marco Polo to embark on his incredible journeys. Learn about the nomadic Mongolian lifestyle, the founding of the Yuan Dynasty and the impact of Marco Polo's travels on future exploration. Students also review Asian geography when they trace the travels of the Polos and map the greatest extent of the Mongol Empire.

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

## WINTER CEPS

Presented January to March 2007

### CEPS AND MUSEUM TOURS:

School of the Madeleine	2 classes
Coronado Middle School	5 classes
Hidden Valley Middle School	13 classes
Del Mar Pines Middle School	1 class
Learning Choice Academy	4 classes
Bird Rock Elementary School	9 classes
Loma Portal Elementary School	4 classes
Bonita Learning Academy	3 classes
Gillespie School	1 class
Perkins Elementary School	2 classes
Santa Fe Montessori School	2 classes
San Diego Cooperative Charter School	1 class
Liberty Elementary School	1 class
Cornerstone Christian School	2 classes
Bear Valley Middle School	12 classes
SDSU Future Teachers	1 class
Homeschool Co-op	1 class
Vincennes University World Geography Class	1 class
Nativity Prep Academy	1 class

### SPECIAL EVENTS:

Hawthorne Elementary School Library Opening	200 people
San Elijo Middle School Chinese New Year Celebration	150 people

**TOTAL: 1975 STUDENTS**

# FUNDING & DONOR SUPPORT

JANUARY 1, 2007 - MARCH 31, 2007

DONOR	CASH AMOUNT		
Jenny Benson	\$1,000.00	Chiu H & Katty C Chow	\$50.00
Betsy & Luther Bertrando	\$25.00	Hibert K. & Jean Chu	\$100.00
Ruth Heinz Carpenter	\$500.00	Alexander & Agnes Chuang	\$100.00
Yun-Feng & Hin-Ying Chang	\$100.00	Tak Chun & Yee Tak Chui	\$100.00
Leonard & Winnie Chase	\$1,000.00	Thomas S & Heidi S Fong	\$50.00
Annie Chen	\$1,000.00	Jacqueline M Hanson	\$30.00
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Alexander & Agnes Chuang	\$50.00	Theresa F. Lai	\$50.00
David Du	\$1,000.00	Hon Yuen Lam	\$50.00
Gary & Peggy Fong	\$1,000.00	Manching & Janet Lam	\$51.10
Norman & Pauline Fong	\$1,000.00	Shing-Chi & Lai Fong Lam	\$100.00
Yuan-Cheng & Luna Fung	\$1,000.00	Wendy Wing-Yin Lam	\$50.00
Johnny & Alice Gu	\$50.00	Chun & Donna Lee	\$50.00
Sawyer Hsu	\$50.00	Ernest & Shirley Lee	\$200.00
Ming Sai & Maria Lai	\$1,000.00	Sing H & Minako Y Lee	\$50.00
Theresa F. Lai	\$1,000.00	Shao-Chi & Lily Lin	\$100.00
Silvanus S. Lau	\$100.00	Chi Cheung & Sarah Mei Loh	\$100.00
Chun & Donna Lee	\$1,000.00	Horace & Dana Loh	\$100.00
Chun & Donna Lee	\$50.00	Kathleen A Masey	\$25.00
Michael & Mimi Lee	\$1,000.00	Shirley L Mow	\$100.00
J D & Susie Lau Leewong	\$1,000.00	Douglas P Murray & Peggy Blumenthal	\$100.00
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew	\$50.00	Albert Y & Jean M Ng	\$100.00
Cecilia Lin	\$50.00	Naidu & Jane S Permaul	\$50.00
John M. & Mary Ellen Lundsten	\$200.00	Edward JM Rhoads	\$50.00
Adrian C. & Suzanne Miu	\$2,000.00	Lu & Georgina Sham	\$100.00
Yvonne Quin	\$100.00	Kwan L. & Marion Miulam So	\$100.00
C. David & Danny Shen	\$100.00	Yi Noo & Eugenia C G Tang	\$25.00
Kwan L. & Marion Miulam So	\$1,000.00	Peter P & Betty R P Tonglao	\$50.00
Kwan L. & Marion Miulam So	\$50.00	Danny & Kitty Tow	\$100.00
Sandra A Wawrytko	\$1,000.00	Donald Honchih & Amy Ching-Fen Tsiang	\$50.00
Sandra A Wawrytko	\$50.00	Charles W. & Linda C. Tu	\$200.00
Edward G & Ellen G Wong	\$1,000.00	Long & May Ngia Vue	\$200.00
Michael & Criselda Yee	\$2,000.00	Katherine Wong	\$100.00
Michael & Criselda Yee	\$50.00	Leong Gin & Polly T Wong	\$50.00
Michael & Criselda Yee	\$50.00	John & Elena Yam	\$100.00
San Diego Chinese Art Society	\$1,000.00	Michael & Criselda Yee	\$50.00
Jing Institute, LLC	\$100.00	Dragon T S & Karen K W Young	\$300.00
		Barney Lo	\$100.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$23,325.00</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$4,091.10</b>
<b>In Memory of Karl Lo</b>		<b>In Memory of Sung Yu</b>	
Shu-Gan & Shui-Ming Chan	\$100.00	Shu & Kuang-Chung Chien	\$100.00
Frederic C & Janet M Chang	\$50.00	Robert & Perla Kimpton	\$30.00
Roman H & Cindy S Chau	\$50.00	Shao-Chi & Lily Lin	\$100.00
Chi Cheng & May Chen	\$100.00	Margaret Sung & Christopher Mershon	\$500.00
York & Terry Chen	\$50.00	Charles W. & Linda C. Tu	\$100.00
Lillian & Raymond Cheung	\$100.00	Roger Wicklund	\$200.00
George C & Elise L Chin	\$100.00		
Dongyin Cathy Chiu	\$60.00		
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$1,030.00</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$28,446.10</b>

## Museum of Chinese in the Americas Call for Photos & Stories

The Museum of Chinese in the Americas is collecting images and stories for our new core exhibition honoring the adventurous and creative spirit of Chinese in America. The exhibit will open in January 2008 in our new facilities designed by architect Maya Lin, and we want you and many others who share Chinese ancestry to be a part of it!

Is there a photo that captures your strongest memory of you and/or your family arriving in the United States? Is there a story/memory that speaks of that moment, when you knew and felt for the first time, that America was your new home? If you've spent your entire life in the United States, what photos, objects and stories have been passed down over the years to become symbolic of your family's immigration to America?

We particularly encourage you to submit your photos and stories if you and/or your family arrived in the U.S. after 1965.

We look forward to hearing from you!

For more information please visit [www.moca-nyc.org](http://www.moca-nyc.org)  
 Deadline for submissions is April 23, 2007

## WINGS OVER GILLESPIE AIR SHOW

Father's Day Weekend  
 June 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>, 2007

Gillespie Field, El Cajon, CA

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
[WWW.WINGSOVERGILLESPIE.ORG](http://WWW.WINGSOVERGILLESPIE.ORG)  
 1-888-215-7000

PRESENTED BY AIR GROUP ONE OF THE  
 COMMEMORATIVE AIR FORCE

## ONGOING EVENTS

### 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](http://www.sdchm.org)



### PLANNED GIVING TO THE SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND 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 let us know when you have named the San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum in your will. **We would like the opportunity to thank you for your generosity.**

### 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 2007

## 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

- 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 .....