

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

聖地牙哥中華歷史博物館協會



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SUMMER 2006

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

Shan

a mountain;
a range of mountains.



Written by
Yue Fei 岳飛
(1103-1142)

During the Sung Dynasty
1127-1279

山水
landscape
山盟海誓
a solemn oath
山窮水盡
circumstances of
extreme need
山珍海味
delicacy from the
mountains and seas

SDCHM CELEBRATES ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

To achieve its mission of cultural preservation and education, the San Diego Chinese Historical Society & Museum is eager to cooperate with similar community organizations. On May 13, 2006, friends and colleagues from the Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative and the Alliance for Asian Pacific Islander Americans cosponsored a forum with SDCHM about empowering Asian Pacific Islander Americans and branding cultural districts.

After a brief welcome, President of the San Diego Alliance for Asian Pacific Islander Americans Linda Tu introduced Bennett Peji for his keynote speech. Peji is an internationally renowned designer, the head of Bennet Peji Design and master planner for the Filipino Village project in National City.

This new development will unite numerous Filipino markets and restaurants along Plaza Boulevard into an integrated, pedestrian-friendly community. Filipinos are the largest single Asian nationality in San Diego and in California, yet this will be the first Filipino-themed district in the U.S. As a second generation Filipino-American, Peji is helping this long-overlooked community gain some public recognition. Hopefully, his ideas can help raise the profile of the Asian Pacific Historic District as well.

Peji stressed the importance of preserving physical evidence of arts and culture so that future generations can see their history. However, he reminded the audience that this must be done with an eye toward the needs of the marketplace. Curiosity will attract people for an initial visit, but to be successful, the institution must keep them coming back. By creating an innovative experience that eliminates barriers to understanding, a cultural district can interest even those unschooled in history.

While the audience mulled over Peji's vision, Congresswoman Susan Davis, representing California's 53rd District in the U.S. House of Representatives, arrived at the museum. Linda Tu introduced her to the audience and the congresswoman stood to say a few words.

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At the annual forum, from left to right: Arnold Marquez, Murray Lee, Susan Davis, Linda Tu, Kevin Faulconer, Bennett Peji and Michael Yee.

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TO THE PALACES OF CHINA

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DID THE CHINESE INVENT GOLF?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



As Asian Pacific American Heritage Month concludes at the end of May, we appreciate the diverse cultures of the United States. On Saturday May 13, the museum was pleased to host a special workshop entitled "Branding Cultural Districts" with visits by Congresswoman Susan Davis and San Diego City Councilman Kevin Faulconer. It was cosponsored by the Asian Pacific Islander Alliance (APIA), along with the Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative. I want to thank museum board member and APIA President Linda Tu for her vision and hard work in leading that effort.

A recent California Association of Museums (CAM) conference in Monterey, California gave me a wonderful opportunity to learn how other museums succeed. I attended workshops including: "Effective Corporate Giving Programs" and "California Historical Endowment Grant Programs." Just as important, I was able to talk with directors and board leaders from other small and regional history museums and learn about their successes and struggles. CAM's mission is "to assist California museums in fulfilling their missions as educational and research institutions that interpret and preserve art and cultural and scientific artifacts for public benefit." The association and its sponsors give a few scholarships to leaders and organizations who have not participated before. I was honored to be awarded a sponsored conference fee (\$300), and I drove to Monterey to minimize personal expenses.

The lessons learned from the conference will be put to good use as we (the board, staff, volunteers, members and donors) all strive to make our outstanding Chinese Historical Museum even better.

Thanks,
Michael



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MUSEUM UPDATE

MUSEUM UPDATE

Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*



*Ron Roberts by the first emperor's statue in
the museum garden.*

The museum has completed its most demanding time of year; the Chinese New Year Street Faire, and the 10 Year Anniversary Celebration were major events at the beginning of this year that kept us very busy. There are still many things happening this summer though! The exhibit "Pick Me Up: The Art of Chinese Baskets" has been disassembled after being on display for 3 months and we are preparing to open our newest exhibit: "Flying Tigers: The Nearly Forgotten Heroes of WWII". This display will open on June 17, 2006 and we are working in association with the Ramona Airshow to have a small exhibit there as well. At the airshow you will be able to see a P-40 airplane up close and ask three airmen questions about the Flying Tigers. The exhibit commemorates the end of World War II 61 years ago, honoring those who defended both America and China. We are offering discounted airshow tickets for museum members. The ticket price at the airshow will be \$5 but we have a limited amount of tickets for \$3. If you would like to attend the airshow and SDCHM's exhibit at the discounted rate, please make sure to come into the museum soon as tickets will sell out quickly.

The completion of the first emperor statue is getting closer - the installation is in progress and we will have an unveiling ceremony this summer. Again, we give special thanks to Ron Roberts for helping us purchase the statue. It is very special, not just because it is a representation of the first emperor, but also because two prominent Chinese sculptors, Guo Xuanchang and Master Sculptor Yunxian Cheng, sculpted it. The museum also has two other sculptures by Guo Xuanchang: "Mother and Child" and "Desperate Mother."

During the month of September, we will be featuring an exhibition of paintings by Professor Ping Guang Zhou. The opening of the exhibit will be September 9, 2006 from 2-4 P.M.. Professor Zhou is an accomplished artist and his works have been featured in several museums. He is known for his unique style of *gongbi* painting, especially his representations of flowers and birds. We are very excited for this opportunity to showcase his works at the museum.

On June 3, 2006 our treasurer, Tom Lee, accepted an award on behalf of the museum from the San Diego Chinese Women's Association. They have awarded us several grants in the past, and they have established a reputation for being a philanthropic organization and generous patron of the museum. We are very grateful for their generous efforts.

Thanks also go to our many kindhearted donors whose continued support of the museum is crucial to our success. For more information please see the Funding and Donor Support section on page 18. - AC

ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDERS AND THE FORMATION OF SAN DIEGO

Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*



1873 San Diego Map.

This May, the museum was busy celebrating the legacy of immigrants from across the Pacific. Too often, Asian Pacific Islander Americans are viewed as one homogenous group, so it is important to recognize diversity within the community. This was my foremost concern when designing an Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage Month presentation for the employees of HSBC Auto Finance.

Numerous nations have contributed to the Asian Pacific Islander community, which accounted for nearly 14% of San Diego residents in the 2000 census. It would be impossible to discuss all of them in one lecture. Instead, I focused on the four largest groups in San Diego (largest to smallest): Filipinos, Vietnamese, Chinese and Japanese. Sharing historical photos and telling the stories behind them, I illustrated how each group of hard-working immigrants helped make San Diego what it is today.

The original visionary behind downtown San Diego was William Heath Davis, a Hawaiian immigrant descended from a native princess and a white governor of Oahu. It is only fitting to begin with Davis, as most of San Diego's early Asian immigrants would settle in the new town he devised—in an area now known as the Asian Pacific Historic District.

When Davis first moved here in 1848, virtually everyone lived in Old Town. But Davis pictured a new city by the big bay. To build it, he actually shipped pre-made buildings all the way around Cape Horn from Maine because San Diego didn't have enough trees to build houses here. Although a recession in 1851 doomed Davis' plans, nearly two decades later, Alonzo Horton would live in one of those pre-fabricated houses while he built the city Davis had envisioned. It became known as "New Town."

Chinese fishermen were the first group of Asians to make New Town their home. They lived in shacks at the end of Third Avenue where the convention center now stands. This area was also a red light district known as the Stingaree. The Chinese, other Asians and blacks avoided harassment and high rents by living there amidst brothels and saloons.

Although anti-Chinese legislation would devastate their fishing industry, Chinese immigrants were instrumental in building the California Southern Railroad that connected San Diego with the rest of the nation in 1885. Ah Quin, who learned English in Guangzhou, came to San Diego to work as labor broker on the railroad and used his position to amass a fortune and become unofficial mayor of San Diego's Chinatown.

Japanese settlers arrived shortly after the Chinese, with the first sizable contingent arriving in 1885 to work on the California Central Railroad. Many Japanese farmers found success in outlying areas around San Diego. They introduced winter celery to Chula Vista, which would become one of the city's principal crops. At the Panama-California Exposition of 1915, a Japanese teahouse was the largest foreign-sponsored exhibit.

Although a Japanese business district developed around 5th and Island in the early 1900s, most of those businesses closed forever when the federal government ordered the entire Japanese community removed from the West Coast during WWII. During the museum's presentation, many HSBC employees were shocked to learn that the military also interned second and third generation immigrants, many of who did not even speak Japanese. The U.S. government did not formally apologize for this unjust imprisonment until 1990.

The audience also was surprised to learn that Filipinos are the largest Asian group in San Diego, making up 6% of the total population. This concentration is due largely to the U.S. Navy recruiting native Filipinos into its ranks after the United States purchased the Philippines from Spain in 1898. Filipinos were initially relegated to subservient roles, but the Navy finally opened all occupational ratings to them in 1970.

It was interesting to see the audience react to American cultural imperialism as I recounted how American missionaries went to the Philippines "to educate the Filipinos and uplift and civilize and Christianize them," as President McKinley put it at the time. However, the purported altruism of the U.S. government showed its limits when the Rescission Act of 1946 denied veterans benefits to Filipino soldiers who fought alongside American servicemen in WWII. To this day, many surviving Filipino veterans continue to struggle for equal benefits.

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SCISSORS VS. SHEARS

Alexander Chuang, *Museum Director*

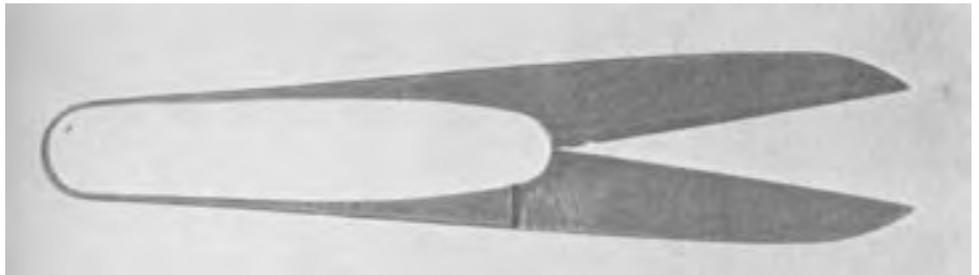
During the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907 A.D.), Japan sent about 1500 students to China. These students learned virtually everything about Chinese culture and brought it all back to Japan, including: calligraphy, art, music, style of dress, Chinese chess (*Xiangqi*), philosophy, religion and the art of the tea ceremony. This resulted in a “Sinification” of Japan. However there are some exceptions, such as scissors. The Chinese had used scissors for a long time, but the Japanese used shears instead. The Japanese shears are distinctly different from scissors. On shears the blades are held in their relative position by a curved elastic piece which unites them. When using shears, the two members are grabbed by one hand and pressed together. After releasing the pressure the blades regain their former position by virtue of the elastic end-loop. Since the shears have no rivet or screw to tightly hold the blades together, cutting thick objects such as metal or a tree branch would be difficult. Unlike shears, the blades on scissors are held together by a rivet or screw.



Chinese scissors

Chinese scissors spread over the world first through Persia and Arabia, and then gradually made their way to Europe. Scissors were found in Venice in the 16th century because the Venetians were prominent traders, especially with the Near East. Items acquired through trade would then eventually spread to other parts of Europe.

There are many people who believe that Leonardo da Vinci invented scissors, when in fact, scissors were used in China long before he was born.



Japanese shears

COVER CALLIGRAPHER:

Yue Fei 岳飛 (1103-1142)

Thousands of years of Chinese calligraphy have transformed many scholars into masters of art. However, Yue Fei (岳飛) is the only known military man who has been recognized as a master of Chinese calligraphy. General Yue Fei was born into a poor and humble family, but would later become a national hero during the Song Dynasty (南宋). On the outskirts of Kaifeng (開封), he once defeated an army of 500,000 with an army of 800. Joining the army at the age of 19, his mother tattooed four Chinese characters on his back, : “Be loyal to your country (精忠報國).” Although many generals such as Yue Fei recovered much of China’s territory with great victories in war, court officials like Qin Hui (秦檜) held the true power in China. Fearing the war, Qin Hui created false accusations against Yue Fei, causing Emperor Gao Zong (高宗) to have him sent to prison and executed. Yue Fei was only 39 at the time of his execution. After Xiao Zong (玄宗) ascended the imperial throne, Yue Fei was cleared of all charges. A mausoleum built in his memory now stands at the foot of Qixia Ling (棲霞嶺) by West Lake in Hangzhou (杭州), China. Kneeling before Yue Fei’s tomb are four cast-iron figures with their hands bound behind them representing the people responsible for his death, one of whom is Qin Hui.

Part I: THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF 1906, OR THE AWAKENING OF THE “BIG EARTH DRAGON”

With the recent observance of the one hundredth anniversary of this major disaster, this excerpt from the Life Story of Hugh K. Liang, which appeared in three issues of the Chinese Historical Society's newsletters in late 1995 and early 1996, is worth re-printing. At the age of 15, Hugh Liang was left to fend for himself as fires drove him from Chinatown. This is what he wrote:



Hugh Liang during his vaudeville days.

On April 18, 1906, a great catastrophe descended on the City of San Francisco. It was an earthquake and fire; one of the most horrible and destructive disasters of modern history. What was the cause of it? Chinese superstition had it that there was a “big earth dragon,” which controlled the earth. That dragon would fall into a long sleep, but once in a while he would wake up and move his body. Whichever part of his body moved, that was the part of the earth that would shake. So on April 18, 1906, the earth dragon must have gotten an itch or something and shook his body vehemently, and by so doing he surely shook the hell out of San Francisco. The shaking of the earth dragon was called *dey loong jun*. They can believe and call it whatever they wish. I know that was a terrible earthquake I was in on that day in 1906. I can never forget that experience.

I was living in the back room of my father's store at 823 Washington Street with my guardian, Lung Tin, whom my father entrusted with the store before his death. About six o'clock in the morning of April 18th, I was fast asleep. Suddenly my bed was rocking from side to side. The debris from the cracked ceiling was falling down upon me. I thought I was in a boat about to drown with water all over me. Cousin Lung Tin rushed to my bedside and shook me yelling, “Get up, get up, *dey loong jun, dey loong jun*,” meaning “earthquake, earthquake!” I quickly jumped out of bed, put some clothes on and rushed to the front door and looked out. I saw the whole front of the building across the street crumble and the people screaming and struggling to get out of bed. Luckily, our building stood the shocks and did not crumble, but tremors from the quake could still be felt. Cousin Lung Tin told me to hurry and gather up my belongings in case we may have to leave the building. Father had an old Chinese trunk made of strong oak wood with a Chinese key. I put everything father left me in that trunk and then went outside to see what was going on. Washington Street was not paved, but the pebble-covered street was cracked open at many spots by the quake.

In the meantime, it seemed like the whole population of Chinatown was out on the streets, chattering and wondering what to expect next. Rumors were coming to Chinatown that fires had started at many locations around the city. They were said to be caused by kerosene lamps overturned by the severe quake, as most of the homes used kerosene lamps in those days. It was also rumored that the severe quake had broken the city water main and there was no water to put out the fires. On top of that, Fire Chief Sullivan was reported killed fighting the first fire. Thus without water, fires quickly spread all over the city with the fire department helpless to stop them.

In desperation they decided to dynamite buildings to create lanes so that the fire could not leap over, but the wind was so strong that the flames leaped over anyway. As a matter of fact, dynamiting seemed to have made matters worse; so the fires continued to spread. During the early hours Chinatown seemed fairly safe. There was that big playground at Brenham Place above Kearney Street with Washington and Clay Streets on each side. There were no buildings only trees. It seemed unlikely the flames could leap over the big playground to Chinatown. Besides, people had gone to the famous Kwong Chow Temple and consulted the revered Kwon Kong (warrior god) and Kwon Kong assured us that Chinatown was safe and no one should have to leave. So the merchants and everybody stood firm and hoped for the best. However, it wasn't too long that the fire began to approach Chinatown on all sides. It was coming from Montgomery and Kearney Streets toward the playground on Brenham Place. The wind was so strong that it just swept past the trees and everything and set fire to the buildings right in Chinatown. Now the panic was on!

Merchants hastily packed as much as they could of their most valuable merchandise on horse-drawn trucks to try to get out of the city. The trucks cost \$100 per load and not many were available. Whatever was left in all the stores was burned later. Some trucks were also there to take passengers at \$50 per person. Cousin Lung Tin told me he was sorry that he could not take me along, as he didn't have any more money. Before he left Cousin Lung Tin tried to console me with his meaningless advice.

Continued On page 12

KEY FIGURES IN CHINESE HISTORY DURING THE TWENTIETH CENTURY



Chiang Kai-shek (蔣介石) and Mao Tse-Tung (毛澤東) toast each other at a banquet in Chongqing in 1946.



U.S. - Chinese force Commander Stilwell studies a map with Chinese General Sun Li-jen (孫立人) to re-open the Burma Road in 1944.



Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva Chiang Fang-liang (蔣方良) at 17 years old.



Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang in the center. Behind, Chiang Chin Kuo (蔣經國) and Chiang Fang-liang (蔣方良), formerly Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, and their three children.



Young Chiang Chin Kuo (蔣經國) and girlfriend Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva at a beach in Russia in the early 1930s.



SDCHM Celebrates Asian Pacific American Heritage Month Continued from page 1

This was her first time in the museum extension, and her first impression was admiration for the restrooms. She thanked the attendees for being dedicated to sharing their history so that all people may learn from it.

Indeed, the forum was a small but auspicious affair. Just as the congresswoman arrived, City Councilman Kevin Faulconer had to leave the forum. A city councilman and a congressperson attending this event is a good sign that the Asian Pacific Historic District will continue to enjoy support from our elected officials.

The next event was a tour of the Asian Pacific Historic District led by Curator of Chinese American History Murray Lee. The group strolled up and down Third Avenue while Lee pointed out historic buildings and showed pictures of the ones that are no longer standing. Through tawdry tales of brothels and saloons, the crowd gained perspective on the transformation of downtown San Diego from seedy red light district to shining example of urban renewal. One hundred years ago, no "respectable" lady would be caught dead walking the streets of the infamous Stingaree district, let alone a congresswoman.

After experiencing the historic district, forum attendees retired to the museum garden for refreshments. Arnold Marquez, president of the Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative, had skipped the tour to lie out a sumptuous buffet. Everyone enjoyed chow mein, egg rolls, sesame balls and jasmine tea. The modest attendance made for a genial atmosphere with a casual exchange of thoughts and ideas. We look forward to many more cooperative events to promote the Asian Pacific Historic District. - AS

Letter to SDCHM



Letter from museum member Joy Sunyata



CURATOR'S CORNER

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

The following is a summary of the curator's activities during the last quarter:

On March 14, 2006, Ray Ashley, executive director of the Maritime Museum, requested a meeting to discuss the feasibility of constructing a Chinese junk. It would be placed on the sidewalk in front of the Maritime Museum along with the other historic small craft on display. Photos and plans, if available, need to be located to help select an appropriate San Diego-built junk of the 1880s. The plan is to cosponsor and fund this project between the Maritime Museum and the local Chinese community. Bill Brown, model boat maker, will construct a small model for planning purposes. I made contact with Mr. Brown and we discussed photo sources.

On March 20 Gladys and I accompanied Gayle Hom Zemen, executive director, and Lydia Breckon, program director of the New Americans Immigration Museum and Learning Center to San Clemente to see the Angel Island exhibit before it was returned to San Francisco.

On April 9 I gave a tour of Chinatown to Henry Tom and his wife, who were visiting from Frederick, MD. Henry has been researching the genealogy of the Tom (Hom) family and was interested in making contact with the San Diego Homs.

On April 13 at the request of Jack Meng, I made a presentation to the Bonita Sunrise Rotary Club at its breakfast meeting at the San Diego Country Club in Chula Vista. The subject was the "Beginnings of San Diego's Chinatown."

On April 30 Gladys and I attended a party at the Jasmine Restaurant to honor the retirement of Al Wong after 47 years with the Lucky Lion Dancers. Al is most deserving of all the honors he received for his contributions to the community.

On May 5 Ray Ashley, Bill Brown and I met at the Maritime Museum to discuss the San Diego Chinese junk project. Contacts have been made with John Muir of the San Francisco Maritime Museum and Linda Bentz of the Ventura County Chinese American Historical Society. Both have been involved in historic research on Chinese junks and John has constructed a shrimp junk based on China Camp sources. After the model is completed, the next phase will be to develop a fundraising plan. So far everyone is excited about the prospects of recreating a historic example of San Diego's Chinese fishing era.



Murray Lee giving the Asian Pacific Historic District Walking Tour at the APIA Heritage Month annual forum held at the museum.

On May 13 this year's annual forum, arranged by Linda Tu, was dedicated to celebrating San Diego's Asian Pacific Historic District. In the extension's lecture hall, keynote speaker Bennett Peji spoke on "Branding Cultural Districts." Kevin Faulconer, city councilman for District 2 attended. Upon the arrival of Congresswoman Susan Davis, everyone went outside for a tour. I had designed the tour specially for Davis with a binder of photos for her viewing and three duplicate binders for other participants to follow the narration. After the tour everyone went to the museum courtyard for refreshments. - ML

MUSEUM PHOTO GALLERY

A LOOK INTO THE MUSEUM'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS



Museum staff Mary Anne Lacaman and Alex Stewart giving a presentation on "Window Flowers: The Art of Chinese Paper Cutting" at Loma Portal Elementary



Museum staff Diana Gerardine (left) and Mary Anne Lacaman (right) in front of the China booth at the Multicultural Fair at Curie Elementary School



Agnes Chuang demonstrating calligraphy to children from the Families with Children from China (FCC)



Children lining up to receive a balloon at the Balboa Park Club



Children playing 3-In-A-Row at the Families with Children from China (FCC) Family Picnic held at the Balboa Park Club



Alex Stewart giving a museum tour to students from the Home School Co-op



Alex Stewart giving a lecture on the Qin Dynasty in the museum garden



Naval Leadership and Learning Site group in front of the museum's extension after the walking tour led by Murray Lee



Naval Leadership and Learning Site group in the museum garden with Alex Stewart



Museum staff Alex Stewart showing the Flying Tigers case to the Naval Leadership and Learning Site group



Museum staff Alex Stewart giving a museum tour to the Naval Leadership and Learning Site group

MAY

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH



Congresswoman Susan Davis speaking at the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month forum



Congresswoman Susan Davis, APIA president and museum board member Linda Tu, Councilman Kevin Faulconer and keynote speaker Bennet Peji



Arnold Marquez, Murray Lee, Susan Davis, Linda Tu, Kevin Faulconer, Bennet Peji and Michael Yee



Keynote speaker Bennet Peji at the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month forum



Murray Lee giving a walking tour at the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month forum



Joy Sunyata, Bennet Peji, and Gladys Lee at the garden reception after the Asian Pacific American Heritage Month forum



Charles Tu, Susan Davis and Linda Tu

ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDERS AND THE FORMATION OF SAN DIEGO *Continued From page 4*

Vietnamese immigrants account for many of the recent additions to the San Diego Asian community. Mostly wartime refugees, many of them arrived in the U.S. at Camp Pendleton and ended up settling in East San Diego neighborhoods such as City Heights and Talmadge. My speech highlighted Do Ngo, a South Vietnamese soldier who spent years in a Vietnamese prison camp and finally was able to come to this country in the 1990s through a humanitarian agreement between the U.S. and Vietnam. He now works as a janitor at SDSU to put his children through college.

After recounting the diverse experiences of these various groups, Do illustrates a theme common to most Asian Pacific Islander immigrants. After harsh and sometimes violent conditions force them to leave their homeland, the Confucian emphasis on family and education inspires them to work hard and suffer whatever deprivation necessary to provide a better life for their children. - AS

This 30-minute PowerPoint presentation covering legal immigration history, anti-immigrant discrimination and existing historic sites is still available for your class, community or business group. Please contact the museum for booking information.

CHINA'S PAST

DID THE CHINESE INVENT GOLF ?

Essential material for this article was found and translated by Alexander Chuang, executive director; from *World Journal*, April 14, 2006.

In the world today, golf is a favorite game of high society. In San Diego, there are some 70 golf courses available for anyone to play for a reasonable price. But in Japan and Taiwan, land is so expensive that golf course memberships start at \$50,000. The game is so popular in California more people recognize Tiger Woods than the governor!

Nowadays, in Europe as well as in China, the question arises. "Did China invent golf?" According to expert, Ming-Ming Tong, who has researched the subject of golf for many years, China did indeed invent golf!

This is not only a self-reported Chinese claim. In 1993, an English media report indicated that Chinese golf, or "chuiwan" (捶丸) appeared in the Yuan Dynasty in 1282. This supports the idea that the Chinese invented golf more than 400 years earlier than Scotland.

In a Hong Kong Heritage Museum exhibit called "Ancient Chinese Pastimes", a painting proves that the Chinese had golf in the Ming Dynasty (1368 -1644). Tong also pointed out that Chinese golf existed in the Shang (商, 1600 BCE - c. 1027 BCE) and Zhou (周, 11th century BCE - 256 BCE) Dynasties according to excavations and the oldest books where golf is mentioned, the *I Ching* (易經) and the *Shih Ching* (詩經).

According to Tong, golf in China originally was not entertainment or sport, but a military weapon with stones serving as the golf ball. Soldiers would swing the club to launch the stone at an enemy. Of course, it was not an easy skill to learn; most soldiers preferred the bow and arrow.

Tong claims that golf came to the West through the Mongols when they conquered Europe during the 13th century (1222-1242). The Mongol army recruited all the best *chuiwan* players to use the weapons and bring them to Europe. The ancient Chinese game known as "*chuiwan*" gradually evolved into a sport.



Ming Dynasty painting The Autumn Banquet

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF 1906 Continued From page 6

He said he was sure I could survive the ordeal since I was young and an American citizen and spoke the language and therefore should not be afraid of the future. So he hopped on the truck and went his way. I have never heard from Lung Tin to this day. That was certainly cruel and heartless on Lung Tin's part. I was sure he had money, since he took every cent from father's store when he left. As the truck pulled away with Lung Tin, for the first time I broke down and cried. In my mind what was to become of me now that I was left penniless and all alone in this mess.

Chinatown goes up in flames

There was nothing I could do but take courage to carry on and follow the crowd of refugees up over the hills away from Chinatown to face the fate awaiting us. I dragged my father's big trunk from block to block and up toward Nob Hill as the fire kept crowding toward us. As I looked down the hill and saw the whole of Chinatown burning including the building on Washington Street, where I was born, a feeling of great sadness and awe came over me. To think, even the sacred Kwong Chow Temple with the revered Kwon Kong (warrior god) was burned to ashes. It seemed that nothing was left of old Chinatown. In the midst of that great disaster, there was one exception, which could be termed a modern miracle. The St. Mary's Church at Dupont Avenue and California Street somehow withstood the earthquake and fire and remained erect to the end. That is a historical fact.

The fire kept coming closer. I could hear the continued dynamiting of buildings from distant parts of the city. There was no food or water even though I didn't feel a bit hungry. What was I to do? Oh yes, carry on and on! So I turned away from my dear old Chinatown for the last time and joined the slow march with the other refugees. Presently, city officials directing the refugees, march approached us and told us to proceed toward the open grounds at the Presidio Army Post. We did as directed and dragged ourselves slowly toward the Presidio.

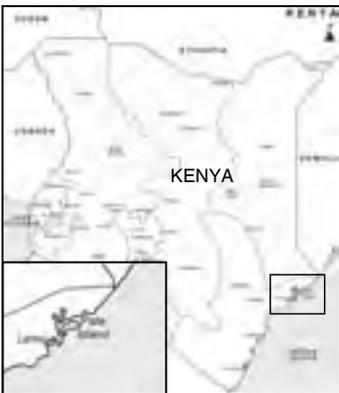
Continued on Page 18

OUT OF AFRICA: REDISCOVERING ZHENG HE'S (鄭和) LEGACY

Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*



Mwamaka Sharifu (left)



Map of Pate Island, off the coast of Kenya

Off the rocky coast of Kenya, a Chinese junk has been hidden beneath the Indian Ocean for more than 600 years. In March 2006, Joseph Murimi of the *East African Standard* reported that a group of Chinese archaeologists had arrived in Kenya to begin excavating the wreckage, which may be the missing link between the legendary voyages of Zheng He (鄭和) and the ancient Famao clan on the isolated island of Pate.

In the fifteenth century, Zheng He led a massive armada on several expeditions to the Middle East and the eastern shores of Africa, establishing Chinese hegemony over the high seas. However, after Zheng and his patron, Emperor Yongle (永樂), passed away, the Ming Dynasty (明代) turned its back on maritime exploration and commerce, setting a precedent of isolationism that lingered through the twentieth century.

Now, with 2005 marking the 600-year anniversary of Zheng's first major voyage, his legacy is being rediscovered. Evidence shows that his fleet of around 300 massive ships may have inadvertently left some of Africa's first Chinese immigrants stranded on the island of Pate, a few hundred miles north of the historic ports of Malindi and Mombasa.

According to Nicholas D. Kristof of *The New York Times*, who traveled to Kenya to investigate the legend, Pate is separated from the mainland by a narrow inlet, which is only passable at high tide. As a result, the rural island has no roads, automobiles or electricity and is largely isolated from the modern world.

Kristof discovered an oral tradition in Pate's village of Suyi that tells of as many as twenty Chinese sailors swimming to shore after a shipwreck. They were welcomed as guests in the village of Shanga, married local women and converted to the local religion of Islam. Some claim that they actually renamed the village after Shanghai, China.

But in the years hence, warfare between clans led to Shanga's destruction, and the Famao clan formed by the surviving sailors fled to the village of Suyi. Today, members of the clan still have narrow eyes and light skin, appearing more Chinese than African. However, the evidence does not end with physical similarities. Kristof also notes the prevalence of Ming Dynasty porcelain on the island. It often is kept as family heirlooms, and is especially concentrated among the Famao clan. It is possible that these ceramics could have made their way to the island through trade routes. But the inhabitants of Pate often play drums in a style more Chinese than African and use some words that may be Chinese in origin. They also weave baskets in a fashion unknown in Kenya, but common in southern China.

Perhaps the strongest evidence comes from the 1569 writings of a Portuguese missionary named Monclaro, which describe a flourishing silk industry on the island. Silk is not produced anywhere else in the region, but village elders told Kristof that their people produced silk until about fifty years ago.

The anniversary of Zheng He's voyages has generated new interest in this remote Kenyan community, and Chinese officials have embraced the story of Zheng's shipwrecked sailors and the Famao clan. The Chinese embassy in Nairobi even arranged for Mwamaka Sharifu, a 19-year-old member of the Famao, to travel to China and attend commemorative celebrations in 2005. The Chinese government's Xinhua news service reports that Chinese experts performed DNA tests on Sharifu's mother's hair in 2002 to confirm her Chinese ancestry.

Now, the Chinese government has offered Ms. Sharifu a full scholarship to study medicine at a Chinese university. Sharifu, nicknamed "China girl," has become a media sensation and a boon to Chinese-African relations.

With China's burgeoning economy and emergence into the world market, the government seems eager to reclaim the prominent global role the Ming Dynasty eschewed after the last voyage of Zheng He.

Modern historians believe that the decision to end maritime exploration set China on a path toward poverty, technological stagnation and humiliation at the hands of Western powers. With the excavation of an ancient shipwreck, Chinese scientists are symbolically resurrecting a time when the Middle Kingdom was truly the center of the world. - AS

CHINESE AMERICAN HISTORY

FROM THE MINES OF SAN DIEGO TO THE PALACES OF CHINA

Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*



Empress Dowager Cixi (慈禧太后)

After the gold rush in present-day Julian petered out around 1876, the mountains of San Diego County still possessed hidden wealth. The Mesa Grande and Pala districts proved to be rich in gemstones, including the pink tourmaline (電氣石) prized by the aristocracy of China's waning Qing Dynasty (清朝).

According to *Gold in the Sun* by Richard F. Pourade, the native inhabitants of San Diego County were aware of the beautiful stones found in the area's mountains, and gems have even been found in ancient graves. But geologists studying the county's minerals did not report the presence of gemstones until 1872. By that time, a few San Diegans had already staked out claims and discretely begun exporting semi-precious stones.

In 1872, Professor W. A. Goodyear observed black tourmaline in San Diego County and Henry Hamilton found colored tourmaline on Thomas Mountain in Riverside County. These discoveries piqued the interest of Dr. George F. Kunz, special agent for the U.S. Geological Survey and gem expert for Tiffany & Company of New York.

Dr. Kunz recorded a story about Indian children finding a brilliant blue tourmaline crystal and showing it to white prospectors. Since it was neither gold nor a diamond, the white men were not interested. As tourmaline comes in a variety of colors, it is not readily identifiable. The name tourmaline comes from the Sinhalese word "turmalī" which means "mixed", as it is often mistaken for a mixture of other stones.

Fortunately for San Diego prospectors, the tourmaline most common to this area is the pink variety favored by the Empress Dowager Cixi 慈禧太后 (1861-1908). Most historians agree that decadent largesse during her rule as regent for the Tongzhi (同治) and Guangxu (光緒) Emperors contributed to the fall of the Qing Dynasty. Her love of fine jewelry, especially pink tourmaline, was no exception.

Pala International Inc., which now owns several historic local tourmaline mines, shares its history by posting David Federman's article, "California Gem Mining: Chronicle of a Comeback" on its website. He reports that J.L. Tannenbaum of Tiffany Co. regularly received orders from the Chinese imperial government for several tons of gem-quality tourmaline. Once the money was wired to New York, he would hire San Diegans to mine the stones until they filled the order.

Pourade writes that between 1902 and 1910 the Chinese imported 125 tons of tourmaline worth \$800,000 from San Diego mines. In fact, after the Qing Dynasty fell in 1911, the market for tourmaline collapsed and many local mines ceased major excavations.

According to Federman's article, a glut of gemstones from Brazil and other countries continued to drive prices down in the years after WWI, but small-scale mining continued in San Diego. During the 1910s and early 1920s, many Chinese immigrants quietly extracted and sold tourmaline. Federman reports that one Chinese miner even gave crystals to losers at his Chinatown roulette parlor. In fact, lifetime museum member and former Chinatown resident Marilyn Quon still remembers people giving away tourmaline in San Diego's Chinatown.

Today, a 21-foot-tall clock in Horton Plaza is festooned with topaz, agate, tourmaline and other semi-precious stones from Southern California mines as a tribute to San Diego's mining industry. According to Federman, one of the city's most famous jewelers, Joseph Jessop, built the clock and installed it in 1907, when San Diego was still a prominent center for mining, cutting and exporting gemstones.

While the tourmaline industry enriched Tiffany & Company and many San Diegans, it also drained the coffers of a Chinese government that was already suffering from the aftermath of the Opium Wars (1839-1842, 1856-1860), the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1862), the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and the Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901).

Three years after the empress died in 1908, the Xinhai Revolution (辛亥革命) toppled the Qing Dynasty and ended about 4000 years of monarchy in China. Empress Cixi was laid to rest on a pillow carved from pink tourmaline, which quite possibly came from San Diego. - AS

COMMUNITY OUTREACH REPORT APRIL - JUNE 2006**April 1****Museum and Garden Tour**Vincennes University's World Geography Class
Docent: Alex Stewart**April 8****APHD Walking Tour**

Docent: Murray Lee

May 11**Foothills Adult School**Fun & Free Things to Do in San Diego
Docent: Alex Stewart**May 13****Asian Pacific American Heritage Month Forum**

"Branding Cultural Districts" with keynote speaker Bennett Peji, followed by APHD walking tour led by Murray Lee with special guest Congresswoman Susan Davis.

May 31**Museum and APHD Walking Tour**Naval Leadership and Learning Site
Docents: Alex Stewart and Murray Lee**June 17****Exhibit Opening
Flying Tigers: The Nearly Forgotten
Heroes of WWII**

Exhibit features a photographic history of the Flying Tigers

June 24 & 25**Ramona Airshow**

Cosponsored by SDCHM and APHAFIC, features a P-40 Warhawk, WWII jeep and three airmen dressed in China-Burma-India flight gear.

SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATIONS IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY (紫禁城)Franco Mariano Ocampo, *Museum Volunteer*

When one thinks of Chinese architectural grandeur, the Great Wall of China instantly comes to mind. However, The Great Wall is not the only Chinese structure of beauty and regality. China's Forbidden City (also known as the Purple Forbidden City), located in Beijing and built between 1406 and 1420, is another example of not only architectural magnificence, but also the painstaking attention to detail invested in creating an elaborate palatial compound which served more than 24 emperors from the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Symbolism influences almost every aspect of Chinese architecture. For example, most of the roofs within the Forbidden City curve upward toward their corners. This was especially characteristic of Buddhist temples as they believe evil spirits travel in straight lines. As a result, they purposely designed most buildings to have slight curvatures at their corners to ward off these foul apparitions. Usually, tiny figurines and mythical creatures adorned the top of the curves. The number of figurines on top of a roof, indicated the social position of the occupant. However, mythical figures were not limited to rooftops. They were also incorporated throughout the grounds of the Forbidden City. Mythical animals such as horses, lions, elephants and guardians, usually carved from blocks of marble, stand guard outside many of the buildings. Their specific placement on the grounds was meant to ward off evil spirits. Rarely were figurines situated on a certain spot merely for decoration. In addition, most of the roofs and floors within the Forbidden City were painted yellow to symbolize the dignity and solemnity of the emperor (the imperial family were the only ones allowed to use yellow tiles on their roofs). Every aspect of Chinese architecture has a meaning and significance which is greatly represented in the Forbidden City.

The magnificence and symbolism is carried throughout the grounds as one enters through the Meridian Gate at the southern end of the complex. It leads one into a large courtyard consisting of five bridges meant to symbolize the five Confucian virtues: humanity, righteousness, wisdom, reliability, and ceremonial propriety. The many bridges served a hierarchical purpose as well. The center bridge was used exclusively by the emperor. The adjacent two bridges were used by the emperor's family. Lastly, the outermost bridges were used by officials. Attention to detail is also represented on a red door (symbolic color for imperial power) near the Gate of Supreme Harmony, as nine rows of nine nails are embedded into the door. Nine was the imperial lucky number. The number nine was also used to determine the number of rooms within the Forbidden City: 9,999. The number of rooms was close to the number 10,000 which represents infinity. The constant use of the number nine is not only representative of the designer's consistency, but also the attention to detail and cohesiveness employed throughout the building process.

Chinese architecture is greatly influenced by symbolism. As a result, buildings are cohesive and ornately designed with cultural aspects. These aspects make Chinese architecture unique and admired around the world. Its designs have captivated billions of people and will continue to do so in the future. - FMO



The Hall of Supreme Harmony (Palace Museum)

APHAFIC UPDATE

Nancy Lo, APHAFIC President

The Association for Preserving Historical Accuracy of Foreign Invasions in China (APHAFIC) held its 4th Annual Meeting with the 3rd WWII Essay award ceremony at the Jasmine Restaurant on May 6th. Essay committee members Pao Chin Chu, Sung Yi, Zhiwei Xiao, Michael Lee and Nancy Lo awarded the following essay winners:

1st Place - Leigh Hughes (SDSU) was awarded \$500 and received a certificate of recognition for her essay:

Orgy of Cruelty - the Japanese "Rape of Nanking".

2nd Place - Karen Wu (SDSU) was awarded \$300 and received a certificate of recognition for her essay:

The Beginning of Japanese Imperialism in World War II

3rd Place - Daniella Aviles (SDSU) was awarded \$200 and received a certificate of recognition for her essay:

The Conflict Between China and Japan During World War II

Honorable Mention: Jessica Arnatt (Cal State San Marcos) was awarded \$100 and received a certificate of recognition for her book review on Iris Chang's *The Rape of Nanking* and Josh Fogel's essay, *The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography*.

The keynote speaker at the annual meeting was the Honorable Judge Lillian Sing from San Francisco, the cofounder of the Rape of Nanking Redress Coalition (RNRC). She used the perennial question from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, "To be or not to be?" as an inspiration for her speech raising the question, "To do or not to do?" She explored whether it is nobler to put up with "slings and arrows of outrageous" evils committed by imperial Japan or to "take arms against a sea of troubles" by getting Japan to apologize and pay reparations.

We must stretch out our resources, commitments, and dedications for as long as necessary even though we may encounter obstacles. For example, California State Bill 684 introduced by State Senator Elaine Alquist from San Jose in April 2005 requires California schools to include the roles of Asian people in World War II in the social science curriculum; however, the bill was rejected by the governor. We need to reach out to non-Chinese communities, in particular Japanese-American communities.

The Reverend Yoshi Kanada, an active APHAFIC member, spoke at the annual meeting and gave his view on WWII in Asia. He is saddened about what happened during WWII and is devoted to working hard to get Japanese communities to join our effort. Also, Col. Allan Riker spoke on the history of the U.S. Air Force fighting in China during WWII.

On June 24 & 25 at the annual Ramona Air Show, the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum and the Association for Preserving Historical Accuracy of Foreign Invasions in China (APHAFIC) will host the display of a P-40 Warhawk flown by the Flying Tigers during WWII.



The Honorable Judge Lillian Sing with some APHAFIC board members. From left to right: Alice Hu, Sha Hongfang, Honorable Lillian Sing, Michael Lee, Nancy Lo, Jack Meng and Lilin Wang.

The parents of Iris Chang, Ying-Ying and Shau-Jin Chang, have established the Iris Chang Memorial Fund. The fund will be used to hold an annual essay contest on a topic in line with Iris Chang's spirit and passion for seeking historical truth and justice. It will also support research and archiving of the oral history project—one of Iris Chang's unfinished dreams, and provide scholarships for history studies, training for history teachers and supply educational materials to schools.

Each year, starting in 2006, the essay topic will be announced on March 28, Iris Chang's birthday. The deadline for the submissions will be July 31. The topic for the 2006 Iris Chang Memorial Essay Contest was the theme: "How has Iris Chang's book, *The Rape of Nanking: the Forgotten Holocaust of WWII*, affected my life and thinking?" Please check our website for details: www.geocities.com/APHAFIC. - NL

EDUCATION UPDATE

Mary Anne Lacaman, *Museum Staff*

The SDCHM Education Outreach Program has just finished its busiest season! March was booked solid with classroom exhibit presentations (CEPs), mostly for "The Rise and Fall of the Qin Dynasty." Our Qin Dynasty presentation is so popular largely because it is part of the school district's 6th grade social studies curriculum. Many teachers schedule ahead of time to ensure that museum teachers are able to visit their classroom while their students are studying China. The Qin Dynasty is one of the most well-known and influential historical periods because the first emperor of China, Shi Huangdi, is famous for unifying China during the Warring States Period, commissioning the Great Wall and having thousands of terracotta warriors guard his tomb. The museum's program not only tells the story of the first emperor, but allows the students to play roles in this tale of drama and intrigue.

Therefore, it is no surprise that most of the museum's spring CEPs are Qin Dynasty presentations. One of these was given to the Home School Co-op. To supplement their studies, one of the parents contacted the museum and scheduled a CEP and museum tour. After viewing the museum's permanent collection and extension building with Education Coordinator Alex Stewart, they took a break in the garden to eat their lunch. Later, they continued their field trip with a lesson about the Qin Dynasty. Since this was a smaller group of students varying in age, parents were also encouraged to participate in the storytelling.

At Curie Elementary, students from all grade levels learned about the Qin Dynasty for their Multicultural Fair. Booths representing different countries from around the world were set up in the auditorium and classes were split up into small groups. After hearing a bell, students switched from one booth to the next. Museum staff Mary Anne Lacaman and Diana Geraidine represented the China booth. Since only five minutes were allotted for each group of students, they only had time for a quick overview of the Qin Dynasty. Our display consisted of a three-fold panel featuring pictures of the Great Wall of China, the first emperor, and the terracotta warriors, as well as objects for the students to view such as a calligraphy set, Chinese coins and miniature replicas of the famous terracotta warriors. If time allowed, students were able to act as archaeologists and analyze broken pieces of the terracotta warriors. Many of the 6th graders who studied China were excited to see what they learned in class. Those who have never learned about China were fascinated with the story behind the terracotta warriors and the method of writing calligraphy. We look forward to participating in next year's Multicultural Fair!

In the upcoming summer months, when school is out and few CEPs are scheduled, the museum plans to develop two new courses: "The Voyages of Zheng He" and "Marco Polo's Travels to the Far East." We hope these proposed programs will be as popular as the Qin Dynasty! - ML

Summer 2006

SPRING CEPs

Presented April-June 2006

RISE & FALL OF THE QIN DYNASTY:

Muirlands Middle School (5 Classes) 150 students

CEP AND MUSEUM TOUR:

Home School Co-op (Qin Dynasty) 15 students

SPECIAL EVENT:

Curie Elementary (Multicultural Fair) 150 students

TOTAL: 315 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 terracotta 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

Teh-Hsuang & Dorothy Lee	\$2,000.00
David Du	\$1,000.00
Gorman & Delores Fong	\$1,000.00
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew	\$1,000.00
Shao-Chi & Lily Lin	\$1,000.00
Nora C.M. Tung	\$1,000.00
San Diego Chinese Women's Association	\$1,000.00
Burkett & Wong Engineering	\$500.00
Steve Barbone	\$100.00

GRAND TOTAL **\$8,600.00**

PLANNED GIVING

To leave a legacy for yourselves and for your family, please consider adding the museum to your will or trust. We will give special recognition for donors who make the museum part of their "family." Please call Alex Chuang or Michael Yee if you are interested at (619) 338-9888.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF 1906 Continued From page 12

Upon our arrival at the Presidio about 6 pm, soldiers rushed to help us. At first they distributed canvas tents to us and showed us how to put them up. Each tent must contain more than one person. I met a boy named Jimmy Ho, who was 16 and all alone like me, and asked him to share a tent with me. He did not have any baggage so my father's trunk was the only thing that we had in our tent. During this time the city continued to burn. The fire was so intense and the wind so strong that the sparks came flying in from the flames and landed all over the top of our tent. Luckily water was now available and we had to spray water on the canvas top of our tent at intervals to prevent it from catching fire.

Suddenly, something was happening nearby. I heard a woman crying for help a few yards away from us and Ho and I rushed over to her tent. We found a young Chinese woman in her early twenties, who had just given birth to a baby. Several Chinese ladies were already there to help her. Her husband was frantically running around looking for a doctor. Then we noticed that her tent was very hot from the sparks, so we sprayed the tent for her and returned to our tent. Now, to my bitter surprise, my father's trunk had disappeared. Evidently, some heartless person had stolen the trunk. So that for me was the last straw. Now for the first time I really felt completely hopeless and downhearted. My friend Jimmy Ho was so sorry for me and perhaps for himself too, that he broke down and sobbed. Jimmy said that he had relatives among the refugees and he would like to set out to find them. As there was nothing I could do to help Jimmy, I agreed with him that he should, by all means, try to locate his relatives and wished him success. So Jimmy Ho reluctantly bid me farewell and went on his way.

It was now getting dark and the fire was still raging and edging closer. I had the feeling now that even the Presidio was not safe. I then made up my mind that eventually I must face death. Now at last, as strange as it may seem, I was not afraid any longer. The horrors of the day and my personal sufferings throughout the ordeal may have deadened my nerves. I was thinking even though my thoughts were wild and morbid, that I was willing to accept the cruel fate of death, but how to die was the question. My alternatives: (1) I will not burn to death. (2) I may starve to death, which cannot be helped. (3) Death by drowning seemed the easiest. So I chose number 3, but where can I find water? I was told there was a body of water some distance away. So while the other refugees remained in their tents praying and hoping that the fire somehow might be brought under control and not come to the Presidio, I set out to look for the waterfront. If I found it, I would stand by. If the fire should come close to me, I would jump into the water and drown. It was that simple.

Part II of SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF 1906 will appear in the next issue of SDCHM Newsletter

UPCOMING EVENTS

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

SAN DIEGO SYMPHONY:

JACOBS' MASTERWORKS SERIES

The Jacobs' Masterworks Series, under the direction of Music Director Jahja Ling, brings you some of the greatest music ever written, performed by our outstanding musicians and with world-renowned soloists.

July 21st & 22nd, 7:30 PM
THE PEKING ACROBATS RETURN

Please go to the website listed below for more information

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.

HOUSE OF CHINA

The House of Pacific Relations located in Balboa Park will be hosting the House of China on October 1st.

The House of Pacific Relations is comprised of nearly 30 national groups dedicated to promoting an exchange of values and understanding among people of diverse national origin. This group of small cottages, each home to a different nation, takes turns holding lawn programs on Sundays, from February through mid-November, which feature traditional costumes, arts, crafts and ethnic foods. Outdoor programs of folk dancing and music are presented at 2:00 p.m.

October 1st
HOUSE OF CHINA

For more Information, contact:
House of Pacific Relations
tel: 619.234.0739
www.sdhp.org

CURRENT EXHIBIT AT THE SAN DIEGO
CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM:

飛虎隊 | **FLYING
TIGERS** |
THE NEARLY FORGOTTEN
HEROES OF WWII

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

ACTIVE COUPLE

SENIOR (60+)

SENIOR COUPLE

STUDENT

LIFE

LIFE COUPLE

SENIOR LIFE (60+)

SENIOR LIFE COUPLE

CORPORATE

Please fill out form completely and check appropriate boxes

NAME..... SPOUSE.....

CHINESE NAME..... SPOUSE'S CHINESE NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... STATE..... ZIP CODE.....

E-MAIL.....

HOME PHONE..... WORK PHONE.....

OCCUPATION..... COMPANY/SCHOOL.....