

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

SUMMER 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.

KANG

ease, vigour, health, peace



Written by

Wang Xizhi

王羲之 303-361 C.E

康健

robust, healthy

大康

excess of enjoyment

小康之家

a well-to-do family

康樂和平

happiness and peaceful harmony

TREASURES FROM DEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS

Grace Smith, Museum Staff



An embroidered panel depicts a Shidong Miao 詩洞苗 legend, from Taijiang 台江 County, Guizhou 貴州

The quality of a fine collection can be attributed to the passion, dedication and taste of its collector. In the case of Treasures from Deep in the Mountains: Textiles and Silver Ornaments from Peoples of the Bronze Drum, Beatrice Roberts certainly demonstrates her tastefulness, as she shares her passion for learning about various cultures and integrating their craft with her own. As a collector and designer, Roberts is well-versed in the medium with which she works. This stunning exhibit is a glimpse of her life's passion and proficiency, a collection of costumes and silver adornments of Chinese minority cultures. Roberts' introduction to the exhibit at the opening ceremony on

Saturday, May 12th displayed her knowledge of the items' background and cultural significance.

As denoted in the title of the exhibit, the items on display have been beautifully crafted by peoples of the bronze drum. As some of China's 55 recognized minority groups, these people are located in the Guizhou 貴州 Province of southwest China, situated amongst mountainous terrain with deep valleys and few roads. As with many of the minorities in China, the peoples of the bronze drum have been segregated both culturally and regionally from the Chinese populace; although recently Chinese minority heritage has been nationally recognized. Located in isolated terrain, their relationship to mainstream China, as well as to the world at large, has proved to be remote, making their cultures relatively isolated and nearly inaccessible to the West. Roberts explained that Guizhou first came under Chinese rule during the Ming Dynasty 明朝. In World War II it was a stronghold of the nationalist government, and until 1982, the province was completely closed to the West. These people are largely unfamiliar because of such factors. Roberts observed that although it is unfortunate for such colorful cultures to remain hidden from the vast majority of the world, more attention would likely compromise the preservation of their traditions. Beatrice Roberts' privileged travels allowed her to obtain beautiful textiles, jewelry and crafts and to extend this ornate collection to the community.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



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

Greetings to you all! Since our last newsletter, many events have taken place in our beautiful city; two are of special significance to us.

The first one is the Asian American Heritage Award that our Executive Director Alexander Chuang received. This award is an affirmation of many years of work and volunteerism dedicated to the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum. This recognition is long overdue. Congratulations to Alex!

Another is the passing of Tom Fat. Tom's departure took many by surprise. It is a tremendous loss for those privileged to know Tom. He was at the 2007 Chinese New Year Fair downtown and attended our annual banquet. His footprints are all over San Diego, leaving behind a legacy of volunteerism and love. We will miss him.

I want to take this opportunity to introduce two new board members to you. Diana Chuh has graciously accepted our request to join the board. Many of you know her through social contacts or through working with her. She is a member of a nine-child family and has devoted a lot of time to community service. This new addition to our board is worth celebrating. The other new board member is young, energetic and has a passion for Chinese history and community service. His name is Adrian Miu, and we are proud of his willingness to join this board. We will share more information about our board members in future publications.

I am thrilled to share the work of our exiting board members with you. K.C. Chien spent a lot of time fundraising and building relationships; while Lily Lin used gentle persuasion and diligent work to recruit and retain our Honorary Circle. Celia Su even graced our stage with a most elegant Chinese opera performance. We owe our utmost gratitude to them. Former board president Michael Yee took time out of his busy schedule to launch many initiatives and to prepare grant proposals. His leadership and vision also must be acknowledged. Our current board members have continued to make contributions to all aspects of our development. Thank you all very much.

Again, I offer my heartfelt congratulations to Alex, and my personal condolences to the Fat family.

Lilly Cheng

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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MUSEUM STAFF

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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*

After a very busy quarter, we were granted a short, but well-needed, rest before embarking on the next several projects. The installation of the exhibit at the San Diego International Airport, A Glimpse of Chinese Art and Culture, took place on April 2nd. Because the regulations at the airport are so strict, everything had to be precisely planned before we arrived, lest something be forgotten or need to be redone. At the museum, we prepared the eight cases for the exhibit, arranged the items as they would be installed and photographed and packaged each case in a separate box. Once at the airport, we re-opened every box and finally placed the items in each of the eight cases according to the photographs. The exhibit is on the second floor of Terminal 2. If you have a chance to fly from Terminal 2 of the San Diego Airport, be sure to visit the exhibit.

On April 18th, through the connection of Ray Wagner, an aviation historian and consultant at the San Diego Aerospace Museum, the museum gave a reception for a group led by retired Lt. General Hsu Ta-Mu 許大木 from the Republic of China Air Force. General Hsu was considered a hero during his younger days. He shot down a MiG-19 in the 1970s during a conflict between Taiwan and mainland China. The reception included a luncheon in the museum garden, followed by a meeting in the library of the museum extension. Several museum directors and members, as well as Chinese associates of General Hsu also attended. Hsu mentioned highlights of his career, and then we discussed future cooperation between SDCHM and the San Diego Aerospace Museum.

The opening of the exhibit, Treasures From Deep in the Mountains: Textiles & Silver Ornaments from Peoples of the Bronze Drum was held on May 12th, featuring more than 160 pieces of Chinese minority clothing and embellishments. Beatrice Roberts kindly loaned us her collection, and provided a knowledgeable introduction at the opening. Her collection is in beautiful condition and displayed very well. If you have not yet seen the exhibit, please stop by before it closes at the end of August.

On May 18th, the Alliance for Asian Pacific Islander Americans together with the museum hosted a meeting and luncheon in the garden for Senator Leland Yee. Around 40 people attended the lunch followed by a tour of the extension. Senator Yee expressed concern for Asian Pacific Islanders in this area. This is the first opportunity that such a gathering has occurred, though he indicated that he would come more often in the future.

Tom Fat, a business and community leader and SDCHM life member sadly passed away on May 17th after a short bout with cancer. On May 28th, his funeral ceremony was held at the Immaculata of the University of San Diego. An estimated 800 people attended. The eulogists included Chairman of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors Ron Roberts, Mayor Jerry Sanders, as well as many museum members and community leaders. He will certainly be missed by all of us.

The museum and its members have recently been honored by several respectable awards. We are grateful for the community's involvement in recognizing and nominating us. Museum board member Dolly Woo has been selected as this year's Gold Star Honoree by the San Diego Performing Arts League, and she was honored in a ceremony on June 12th at the Marriott Hotel and Marina. San Diego Chinese Women's Association generously awarded the museum with \$1,000 grant for developing a new course entitled "Chinese Ancient Science and Technology" to expand the museum's Classroom Exhibit Program. This course will be intended for high school students. The awarding ceremony for the San Diego Chinese Women's Association was held June 2nd. On May 22, 2007 the ceremony for the Asian Heritage Award was held. Thanks to so many members' votes, I was honored to receive the Cultural Preservation Award. Of course, it was an honor for the museum and all of us. - AC

CHINESE MINORITIES

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

The Chinese have called their land the Middle Kingdom 中國 since they first formed a community of settled agriculturalists surrounded by nomadic tribes. These first farmers were the ancestors of the Han ethnic group 漢族 that now dominates China. Over thousands of years, their culture spread outward, sometimes through military force, but more often through economic competition and cultural assimilation. Some peoples violently resisted Han expansion, some mingled their customs with those of the Han, and others completely integrated into the dominant society. In the past, non-Han people were disparaged as barbarians 蠻人, but today 55 minority nationalities 少數民族 enjoy special legal rights and make up 8.4% of China's population, or 106* million people.

Historically, the Chinese government portrayed itself as the civilizing center, reaching out to barbarians on the empire's periphery. The imperial administration classified non-Han groups as "raw" or "cooked." The raw were less familiar tribes who did not pay tribute to the emperor or trade with his people. The cooked would trade with the Han, give tribute in exchange for protection and were deemed ready for assimilation. As the imperial reach increased, those who resisted integration fled to the mountainous hinterlands, where most Chinese minorities live today.

One notable exception is the Hui 回族, a total population of 9.8 million Muslims who live in most major Chinese cities. Unlike other minorities, Hui are physically indistinguishable from Han people, but adherence to Islam makes them culturally discrete. Their history extends back to the Tang Dynasty (唐朝 618-907 C.E.) when an Islamic delegation built a mosque in Guangzhou 廣州 just 18 years after Muhammad's death.

The 8.4 million Uighurs (pronounced "wee-gurs" 維吾爾) who live in northwestern China are also predominately Muslim, but they are more central Asian in appearance and speak a Turkic language. During the eighth century, Uighurs ruled an empire ranging from the Yellow River in the south to Lake Baikal in the north and from modern-day Uzbekistan to the outskirts

of Beijing 北京. Tang emperors even paid them tribute and enlisted their help in fighting the Tibetans. The area had been a protectorate under various regimes since the Han Dynasty (漢朝 206 B.C.E.-220 C.E.), but it was not a province until 1884 when the Qing Dynasty 清朝 renamed it Xinjiang 新疆, or "new territory." Uighurs revolted several times during the Republic of China period, but the communists seized control after 1949. The government is still wary of Uighur nationalism and routinely arrests those who dare promote it.

But other minorities have successfully blended into Han society. When Manchurians 滿族 ruled China for nearly 300 years during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), they gradually adopted Han traditions but also imposed Manchurian customs on the Han. Qing emperors required all men to wear their hair in a long braid, or queue, in the Manchurian style. And the Manchurian *qi pao* 旗袍 or "flag dress" is still emblematic of traditional Chinese style. Manchurians number over ten million today, but their culture is integrated into the mainstream. Their language only exists among the very elderly living in remote villages.

In contrast, the Yi people 彝族, who number 7.8 million and live in the Liangshan 涼山 or "cool mountain" region on the Sichuan 四川-Yunnan 雲南 border, have preserved their own distinct writing system of eight to ten thousand symbols. Though structurally unrelated to Chinese, their language is also monosyllabic and tonal. The earliest dated texts

are from the 16th century, but several Qing Dynasty documents state that a script of 1,840 characters originated as early as the Tang Dynasty.

Like the Yi, most of 9.6 million Miao 苗族 live in the mountains of southwest China. According to traditional lore, their ancestors dwelled near present-day Beijing until they lost a war with Huangdi (黃帝 c. 2697-2598 B.C.E.), the legendary Yellow Emperor. They fled south and founded the San Miao 三苗, or "Three Miao," kingdom in the modern provinces of Hubei 湖北, Jiangsu 江蘇



The Chengyangqiao 程阳橋 "wind and rain bridge" built by the Dong 侗 people in Sanjiang 三江 County, Guangxi Province 廣西



Uighur craftsmen in Xinjiang Province

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LUNCH IN THE GARDEN WITH STATE SENATOR YEE

By Linda Tu, *President of the Alliance for Asian Pacific Islander Americans*

State Senator Leland Yee came to lunch in the Chuang Garden of the Chinese Historical Museum on Friday, May 18, 2007. As chair of the Senate's Select Committee on Asian Pacific Islander Affairs, Senator Yee has planned a series of town hall meetings across the state to listen to concerns and issues facing California's Asian Pacific Islanders (API). San Diego was his first stop, and his visit here will serve as a template for future meetings.

In ten, non-stop hours, the senator held meetings with San Diego's Japanese, Korean, Filipino, and various other API organizations. The day ended with a town hall meeting at the Taiwan Center where he fielded questions from the audience.

Planning for the senator's visit began in January 2007. The San Diego Alliance for Asian Pacific Islanders was responsible for organizing a lunchtime meeting. As Alliance president, museum board member, and member of the Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative, I was very happy to manage the scheduling.

A luncheon in the museum garden presented an opportunity to showcase both the museum and San Diego's Asian Pacific Historic District. On a day meant for all Asian Pacific Islanders, we decided to welcome the entire community, not just those groups with dedicated times for meeting with the senator.

Alliance guests included representatives from the Asian Business Association, Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative, Hong Kong Association of Southern

California, Korean American Senior Association, Lao Hmong Family Association, Pacific Islander Festival Association, Pan Pacific Law Enforcement Association, San Diego Chinese Historical Society & Museum, San Diego Chinese Women's Association, San Diego's Singaporean and Malaysian communities, Southwest Center for Asian Pacific American Law, Taiwanese American Foundation, and faculty and students of the University of California, San Diego.

Guests enjoyed *banh mi* (Vietnamese sandwiches), papaya salad, colorful Filipino desserts, watermelon, cherries and jasmine tea.

I introduced all guests. Chinese Historical Museum Executive Director Alex Chuang extended a warm welcome to the senator and the other distinguished guests. Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative Chair Arnold Marquez presented the history of the Asian Pacific Historic District and the role of the collaborative in developing the district.

The Senator spoke about the importance of his meetings in San Diego. With site visits throughout the state, he will return to Sacramento armed with knowledge that he can transform into legislation affecting California's API communities.

After lunch, Senator Yee and guests toured the old Chinese mission building, and the Treasures from Deep in the Mountains exhibit in the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension across the street.

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COVER CALLIGRAPHER:

Wang Xizhi 王羲之 (303-361 C.E.)

Wang Xizhi was born in Linyi 臨沂, Shandong Province 山東, but lived most of his life in Shaoxing 紹興, Zhejiang Province 浙江. He was the best calligrapher of the Eastern Jin Dynasty (東晉 317-420 C.E.) and one of the greatest ever, giving him the title: 書聖 "sage of calligraphy." His standard script 楷書 and running script 行書 are particularly famous. He studied calligraphy under Wei Shuo 衛鑠 (272-349 C.E.), a famous female calligraphy master. According to legend, he perfected the technique of moving his wrist by watching the geese he raised move their necks. His greatest masterpiece is Lanting Xu 蘭亭序, or "Preface to the Orchid Pavilion Poems," an introduction to a collection of poetry composed at a meeting of scholars. Tang emperor Taizong (唐太宗 599-649 C.E.) loved his work so much that he was buried with many of Wang's original manuscripts. Though none of his original work remains today, Tang Dynasty (唐朝 618-907 C.E.) copies and stone engravings have preserved his artistry for the ages.

THE TANG 唐朝 MODEL IN KOREA & JAPAN

The following informative article, “The Tang Model in Korea and Japan” was extracted from the book, *Cradles of Civilization: China for its interesting viewpoint*. The article insightfully relates Heian-kyō 平安京 (now Kyoto) to the Chinese Tang city of Chang’an 長安. The names of the cities as well as other aspects are remarkably alike, as discussed in the article and illustrated in the two maps.

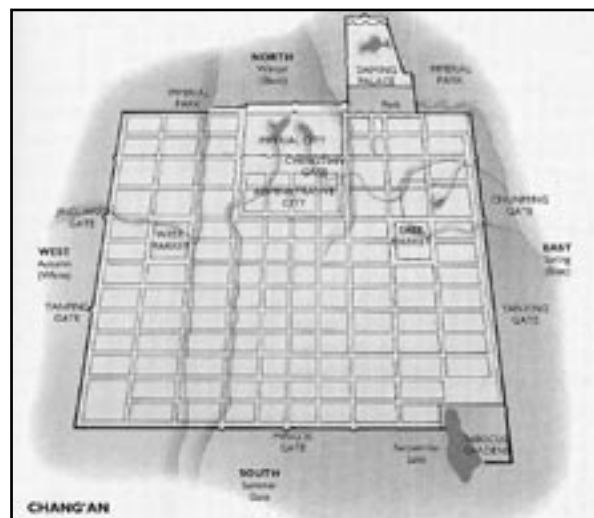
During World War II, United States Secretary of War Henry Lewis Stimson was involved in developing and launching the atomic bomb. In 1945, the atomic bomb was ready to operate. The United States wanted to choose an unbombed city in which the bomb could be tested. Kyoto was originally the prime target. Not only was Kyoto Japan’s most historical city, but also the country’s most beautiful. Stimson argued on behalf of the preservation of Kyoto, and thus, the decision was changed to Hiroshima.

In keeping with the museum’s mission to preserve history and culture, the voice of Henry Stimson to defend such a city was a wise decision, despite the sacrifice of another city, Hiroshima. Such considerations could have conserved other cultural monuments in cities such as the ancient German city of Dresden whose historical and artistically abundant cultural center was completely destroyed in bombing by U.S. and British air raids in WWII. -Alexander Chuang

In both Korea and Japan, Chinese culture had been an important influence for centuries. Buddhism had spread from China, carrying with it much Chinese material culture and artistic taste. In both places, learning meant learning to read and write in Chinese. However, the prestige of the Tang Empire led both Korean and Japanese rulers to go much further in copying Chinese practices. The Tang Dynasty—with its vast territories, magnificent capital, strong imperial institution, and fully developed bureaucratic administrative structure—inspired the ambitions of rulers of neighboring states. To transform their own territories into great states, they emulated Tang institutions and practices.

During the Tang, both Korea and Japan sent numerous embassies to Chang’an, the capital city of Tang, often accompanied by students who stayed for years studying Chinese language and culture. In 646 C.E. the Japanese king issued an edict abolishing the old system of private landholding and establishing a system of equal land allotments modeled on Tang laws. The Japanese also introduced a Chinese-style system of officials with graded ranks. Indeed, Japan adopted much of the Tang law code without modification. When the government built a new capital at Nara in 710 C.E., it was laid out in checkerboard fashion, with the palace at the northern end, on the model of Chang’an (though without city walls, a standard feature of Chinese cities). In 794 C.E., when the court moved to an even larger planned capital, Heian, the model of Chang’an was again adopted. In Korea, the influence of the Tang model was greatest after Silla unified the Korean peninsula in 668 C.E. with Tang help. The Silla kings copied the Tang administrative structure, down to the division of the country into counties and prefectures and the equal land allotment system. Kyongju, the Silla capital, was expanded on the model of Chang’an and grew to house 800,000 people. The National Academy was expanded in 682 C.E. to provide a formal Confucian education to the Korean aristocracy and in 788 C.E. the first government examinations were held.

Many of the similarities outsiders see today among China, Japan and Korea in material life, social customs, and moral values can be traced back to this early stage of Japan’s and Korea’s development when they enthusiastically copied things Chinese.



The Chinese Tang city of Chang’an was a walled city designed on a rectangular plan, with broad central avenues and great gates.



The original plan for Japanese Heian, shown above, was symmetrical, like the Chinese model, but smaller in scale and without walls.



A GLIMPSE OF CHINA: MID 1800S TO EARLY 1900S



Mid 1800s: A group portrait of the women of a rich Manchu family makes a formidable gathering. Manchu women did not bind their feet.

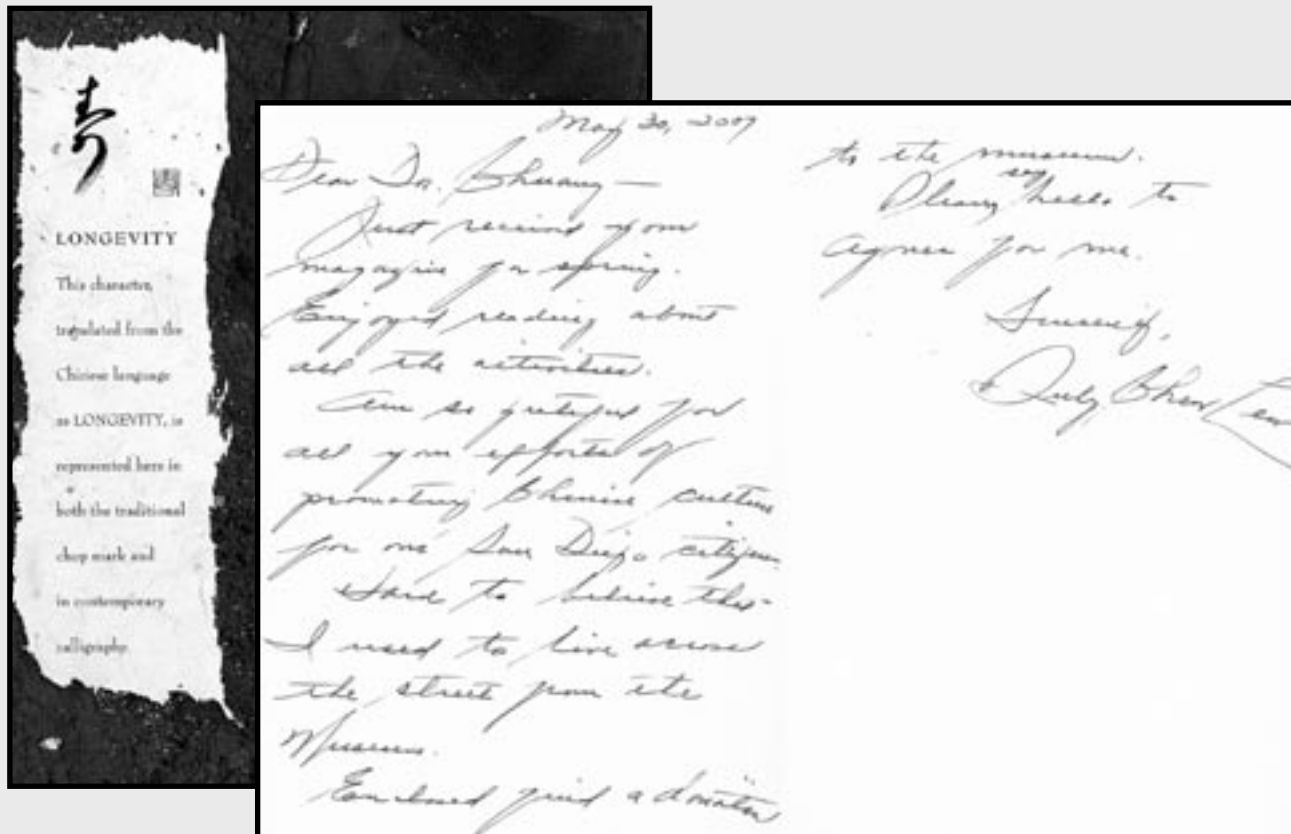


Mid 1800s: A Qing Dynasty 清朝 magistrate presiding over court in Shanghai 上海



Early 1900s: A scene at the opencast mine at Fushun 撫順 in the northern province of Liaoning 遼寧

LETTER TO SDCHM



Letter from Ruby Chew Lew, Member

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and Hunan 湖南. When the Xia Dynasty (夏朝 2070-1600 B.C.E.) defeated San Miao, they continued migrating southward through the modern era. The Miao are related to the Hmong people of Southeast Asia and are best known for colorful textiles, atonal courtship songs and their women's elaborate silver headdresses, some of which are currently on display in the museum.

Like the Miao, the Buyi or Bouyei 布依族 people who number almost three million are renowned for their skill in weaving, embroidery and batik. Both groups practice an innovative batik style in which they decorate garments with wax, so the design retains a white color when they dye the cloth. Rinsing the clothing in hot water removes the wax, producing blue and white garments which are also part of our current exhibit.

While many groups are known for exotic attire, the Dong people 侗族 who number three million and live on the hilly the borders of Guizhou 贵州, Hunan 湖南 and Guangxi 广西 provinces are also famous for their architecture. Their villages typically sit astride a river, so they are best known for their bridges, especially "wind and rain bridges" 风雨桥. These covered bridges, built entirely without nails, feature several multi-storied pavilions and benches for people to sit and enjoy the view while avoiding wind and rain.

However, China has not always appreciated her diverse peoples. Various imperial administrations have tried to resettle minorities and force them to give up their ancestral ways. After the communist revolution, the government adopted the Marxist view that minority customs are backward relics of a previous historical epoch and should be eliminated. Today's administration takes a more laissez-faire approach, but many minorities still clamor for official recognition, and some claim to have been mislabeled.

The communist party supports diversity as long as people do not politically organize or recognize authorities outside of Beijing such as the pope or the Dalai Lama. In light of their tiny populations compared to the Han, minorities are exempt from the one child policy. The government also has granted many nationalities their own semi-autonomous zones, and pictures of some peoples have even appeared on paper currency. Despite these efforts, droves of young people continue to abandon their ancestral homes and cultures to work in the burgeoning cities.

But the tourism industry is booming with the rest of China's economy, bringing much-needed jobs to minority zones. Han and foreign tourists flock to these regions to eat local cuisine, enjoy scenic countryside, and participate in traditional dances and festivals. Now, these proud peoples risk being reduced to tourist attractions; they walk a thin line between preserving their unique heritage and being exploited because of it. - AS *All population figures are from the 2000 census.

Curator's Corner

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



Some of the students who won awards for their essays at a ceremony given by the New American Immigration Museum Learning Center



Murray Lee with U.S. Border Patrol staff at their Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage celebration

On May 12, I attended the memorial service for Dr. Irene Cheng at Kate Sessions Park in Pacific Beach. She was 102 years old. I first met the distinguished educator and author when I interviewed her for the Chinese Historical Society newsletter when she was 91 years old. At that time, she donated part of her large collection of books to the museum. Her daughter, June, reminded me at the memorial service that Irene also wanted the remainder of her collection to go to the museum library. The museum is grateful for these valuable texts and is proud to have a piece of Dr. Cheng's legacy in our library.

My wife, Gladys, and I attended the awards ceremony for the New American Immigration Museum and Learning Center essay contest on May 17. We served on the selection committees and reviewed and ranked many essays by the children of immigrants. Twelve out of thirty of the awards went to children of Asian immigrants. Their essays provided a deeply moving look at the struggles and successes of new Americans.

The museum and the San Diego Alliance for Asian Pacific Islander Americans cosponsored a luncheon for CA State Senator Leland Yee in the museum garden on May 18. Alliance president, Linda Tu, did an excellent job arranging this visit. I am sure that he left with a favorable view of San Diego's Asian community.

On May 22, our museum Executive Director Alex Chuang received the Asian Heritage Award for Cultural Preservation. The sponsor of the annual Asian Heritage Awards, *Asia: The Journal of Culture & Commerce*, and all the award winners should be congratulated, including the

Chinese Women's Association and Linda Tu, who were both nominated in the Community Service category.

In observance of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, I gave a presentation on "The Beginnings of San Diego's Chinatown" to the U.S. Border Patrol at their sector headquarters in Chula Vista on May 24. Polynesian dancers, Filipino costumes, and Asian food were also on the program. The officers presented me with a beautiful appreciation certificate featuring the seal of the Department of Homeland Security.

On May 26, Gladys and I attended the 24th Annual Living Legacy Awards Dinner at the San Diego Marriott to witness Sally Wong-Avery receive an award for "Humanitarian, Chinese Culture and Immigrant Communities." Congratulations to Sally for this honor.

We attended the memorial service for Tom Fat on May 28. He was one of the most distinguished and influential role models in the San Diego Chinese and Asian communities. He was a living icon of a Chinese restaurateur and served this city well in various capacities. At the service, numerous prominent friends and colleagues related his achievements through heartfelt eulogies.

On June 14, the Port of San Diego celebrated the book *San Diego Bay, A Story of Exploitation and Restoration* by High Tech High School students. The reception was on board the *Berkeley* at the Maritime Museum. The book includes about 16 pages on Chinese fishermen including an interview that I gave to the students. I spoke about the Chinese fishermen and their junk building activity on the bay at the reception. - ML

MUSEUM PHOTO GALLERY

TREASURES FROM DEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS OPENING, STAR AWARDS, SENATOR LELAND YEE'S MUSEUM VISIT



Beatrice Roberts with Alexander Chuang during the Treasures from Deep in the Mountains exhibit opening



Theresa Lai introducing Beatrice Roberts during the exhibit opening



Beatrice Roberts receiving a certificate of appreciation for preservation of Chinese minority art from Alex Chuang and Lilly Cheng



Board member Linda Tu chats with museum board vice president Michael Yee at the exhibit opening.



Former board member and current Honorary Circle member Eleanor Bregman (left) chats with Pauline Fong at the exhibit opening.



Museum patrons admire silver jewelry at the Treasures from Deep in the Mountains opening.



Board member Dolly Woo receives a Gold Star Award from Jacqueline Siegel (left) and Dea Hurston (right).



Alex Chuang, Dolly Woo, Agnes Chuang, Daisy Kuan and Lucia Yau (clockwise) at the 16th Annual Star Awards on June 12, 2007



Senator Leland Yee gives a speech during a luncheon in the museum garden on May 18, 2007.



Senator Leland Yee admiring the new exhibit, Treasures from Deep in the Mountains, in the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Extension



Dale Lieu, Michael Lee, Murray Lee, Senator Leland Yee, Linda Tu, Alex Chuang, Lily and Shao-Chi Lin (left to right) at the luncheon



Senator Yee speaking in the museum garden

ASIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE AWARDS, AIRPORT EXHIBIT INSTALLATION, CEP'S,



Alex Chuang receives an Asian American Heritage Award in Cultural Preservation from Rosalynn Carmen, Kathy Smith and Leonard Navarro



Winners and nominees at the 2007 Asian American Heritage Awards



A Glimpse of Chinese Arts and Culture at the San Diego Airport features a case full of Chinese embroidery



Museum staff and volunteers with airport staff after installing the new exhibit



Museum volunteer Agnes Chuang puts the final touches on the old Chinatown display at the airport



General Hsu Ta-Mu 許大木 presents highlights of his career in the museum library



A group photo in front of the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Extension after the April 18th meeting



Bill Sullivan and his students from Nativity Prep Academy follow Alex Stewart on a museum tour



Alex Stewart gives a museum tour to Brandeis University Women's Club



Agnes Chuang writes Nativity Prep School students' names in Chinese



Alexander Chuang receives a \$1000 grant for developing a new course in the museum's education program from Menie Lee of the San Diego Chinese Women's Association



Elena Bonita, a society and museum membership winner, visits the museum.

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN A CHARCOAL POWERED BUS?

By Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*

In July 1937, Japan launched a full-scale invasion on China. Chiang Kai-shek's troops put up a brave but unsuccessful defense of Shanghai 上海. After three months of forceful fighting, China lost some 350,000 of her best troops, while better-armed and well-prepared Japanese soldiers lost around 60,000. Afterwards, Chiang Kai-shek's troops retreated to Nanjing 南京, and then to Hankou 漢口.

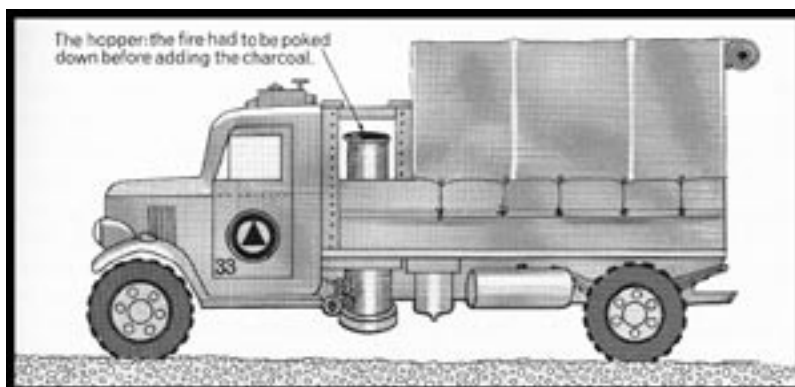
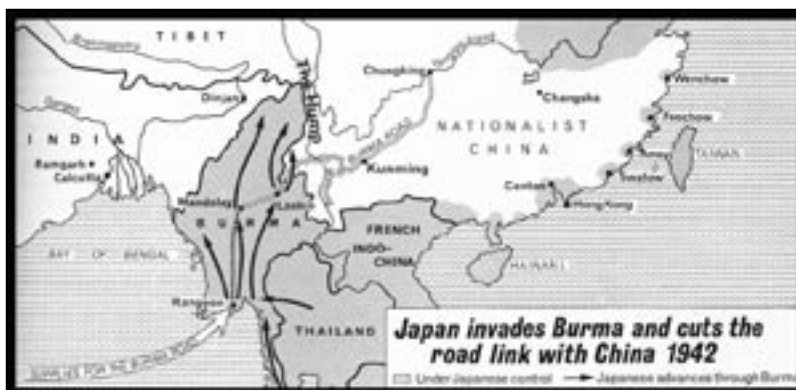
It was not long before the Japanese realized that China could hold out as long as she received supplies from Russia and the Western powers. They, therefore, decided to challenge the Russians in Mongolia, the British in Southern Asia, and the United States in the Pacific. On December 7, 1941, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor drew China into an alliance with America and Britain. President Roosevelt saw immediately how serious the situation was. Nationalist China was tied up by 1.5 million Japanese troops, and if China surrendered, these Japanese soldiers would be able to reinforce their comrades in the Pacific.

So every effort was made to funnel American aid into China. The problem was getting this aid to the Nationalists. China's coast was completely occupied by the Japanese. The most evident route was the Burma Road, a highway that began in Lashio and snaked through some of the world's toughest terrain. The Burma Road, built by 160,000 Chinese men between 1937 and 1938, was constructed with mere hand-tools and a few sticks of dynamite. The road required constant repair due to perpetual damage by monsoon rains and landslides.

Then in 1942, a new threat appeared. Japanese soldiers invaded Burma and overwhelmed the British, Indian and Burmese forces that tried to stop them. Chiang Kai-shek sent some of his best divisions into Burma to help the British, but without success. On April 29, 1942, the Japanese captured Lashio and cut the Burma Road. Seeing all the possible routes to China had been obstructed, the only way to supply China was through the air. President Roosevelt sent the first cargo planes with supplies into China in March 1942, flying from Dinjan and across the towering mountain range east of the Brahmaputra. Unarmed, the C-47 Skytrains flew through severe weather conditions and raiding enemy fighters for

three or four hours before landing in Kunming 昆明.

All supplies were transported through the air, and gasoline was no exception. It was transported from India to China, and therefore was available only for military use. Civilians relied solely on coal and charcoal for fuel. Trucks and buses were converted to charcoal power. The conversion began in the spring of 1942. The technical idea was based on five Sentinel trucks (all designed as charcoal burners) exported from Britain to China in 1940. They were equipped with a large tin can capable of holding up to 400 pounds



of crushed charcoal, at the bottom of which was a fire, brought up to white heat by a crank handle geared to a fan. This fire produced a flammable gas which made its way through a grid at the back of the tin can and along pipes which ran around the back of the truck to the engine. Three filters removed impurities from the gas before it reached the manifold to the carburetor. The pipes, filters, and charcoal containers were designed to be air-tight. The supply of air to be mixed with the gas was regulated by a hand-control on the dashboard.

Around 1942, my mother took my sister and I from Chongqing 重慶 to Kunming. At that time, I was eight years old. We took a charcoal-powered bus. The

680-mile bus ride over rough, unpaved terrain through the steep mountain range involved over ten days of traveling. I remember every morning, the assistant driver would get up very early at 5 am and shovel charcoal into the burner and crank the fan; by 6 am, the bus would finally be ready to run, and passengers could board. It was difficult to climb a steep mountain. In some areas, passengers would have to get out, and the strong ones would be required to push it. The driver carried a two-foot-long triangular wooden block with a handle. In case the bus lost power, it was placed beneath the rear tire to stop it from rolling. Every night we had to find a place to stay and to eat. From the height of the mountain, I could see many cars that had fallen off the road and been crushed. It was an unusual experience. - AC

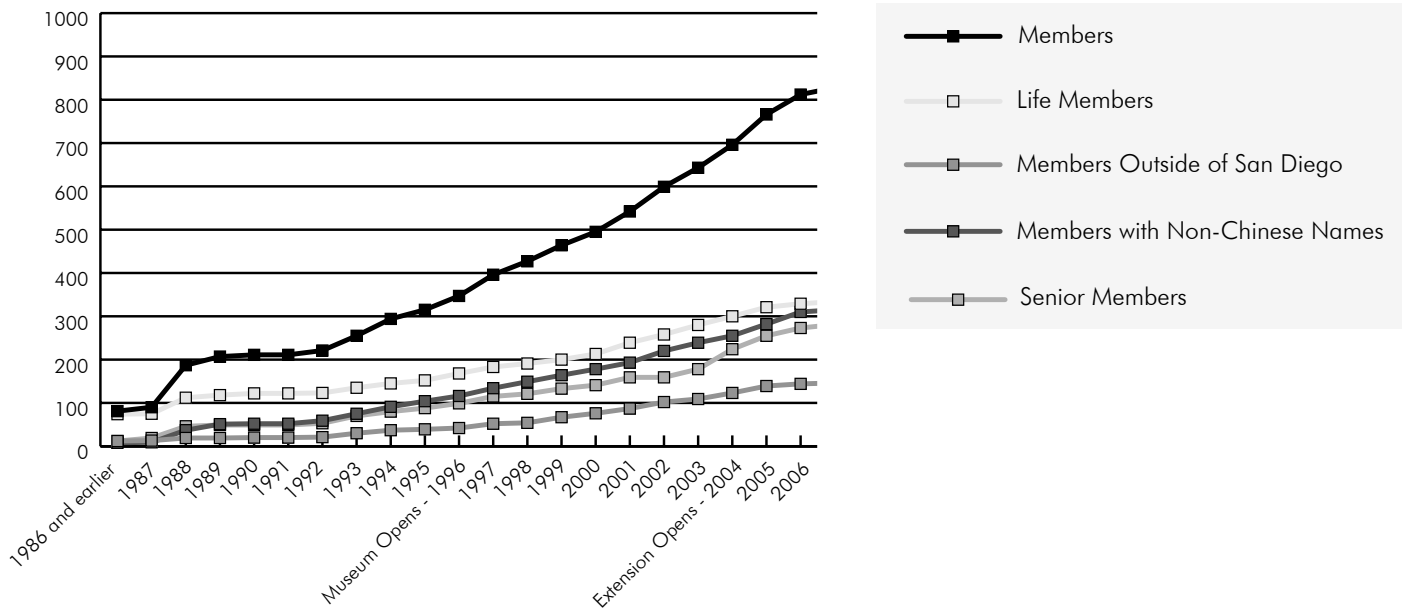
ILLUSTRATIONS AND TEXT: Catchpole, Brian. *A Map History of Modern China*. London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., 1976. 61, 67

The Museum's Multifarious Members

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

The San Diego Chinese Historical Museum proudly welcomes a growing variety of members who share a passion for Chinese culture and history. We keep track of these friends and supporters in a computerized database. Its main purpose is to maintain contact information and process museum mailings, but it also shows how our demographics have changed over time. A thorough review of the member database reveals a dynamic organization with a dedicated core and an increasingly diverse following.

We began keeping records with a mere 81 members in 1986 when the museum was only a tearoom in the Horton Grand Hotel. Since then, our membership has grown at an average rate of 13.7% per year. The number of members more than doubled in 1988, and it has continued growing steadily through the present. Today, we have 831 members. But that total is deceiving because almost half of our members joined as couples rather than individuals. So our organization actually includes 1,226 people.



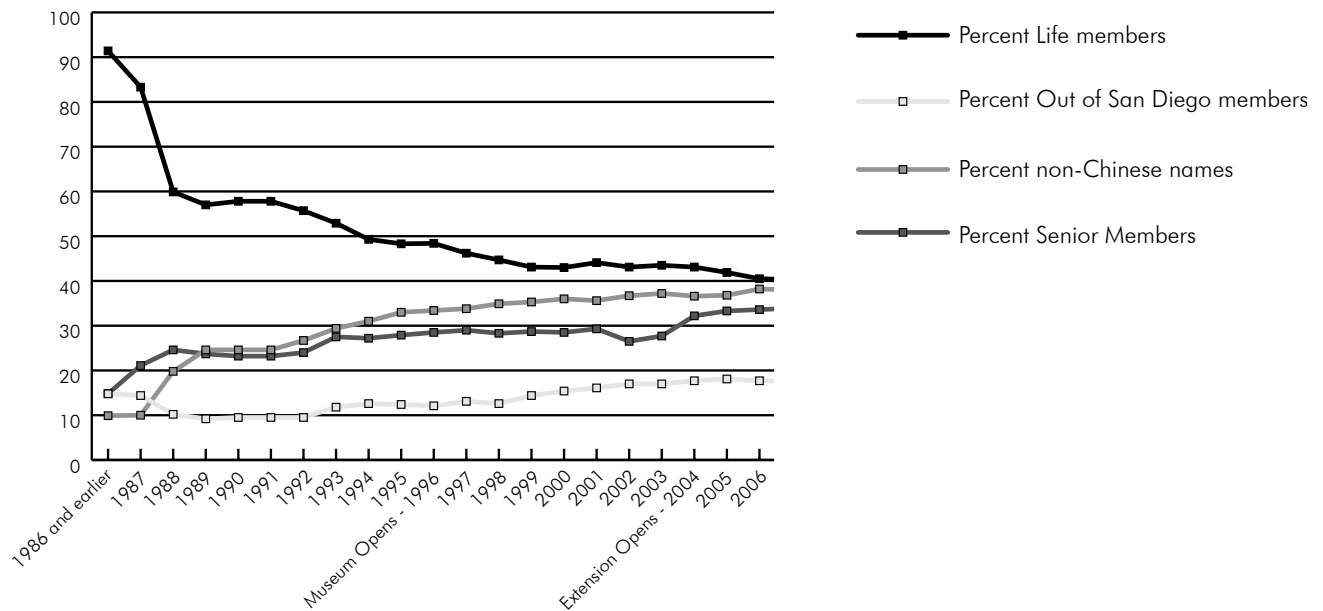
The founders of the Chinese Historical Society were not reluctant to make a lifetime commitment. In 1986, more than 90% of members had joined for life. That percentage has steadily declined as the museum has grown, but lifetime supporters still make up 40% of our organization. Many of those first members are among the museum's strongest supporters, continually donating time as well as money.

These pillars of San Diego's Chinese community established a museum that has expanded to include a wide array of people. A steady increase in members with non-Chinese surnames helps account for the decreasing percentage of lifetime members. This measurement is hardly scientific, because many people without Chinese names still have Chinese ancestry. Nevertheless, many names in our database are written in Chinese characters as well as English, and a Chinese speaker can easily identify the other anglicized Chinese surnames to provide a rough estimate for demographic purposes. In 1986, just 8 members had names that did not sound Chinese. But that 10% has grown steadily over 20 years to become 38% today. Now our database includes just seven more names written in Chinese characters than it does non-Chinese names.

Indeed, non-Chinese members even outnumber senior citizen members. But the growth of these two groups is largely parallel. In 1986, seniors made up 14% of museum members. The number rose slowly until the extension building opened, when it surged past 30%. Today it stands at just over one third. Many of these elder members have experienced twentieth century history firsthand, and we are especially privileged to learn from their wisdom and experience. This shared history and culture has led many people to join the museum even though they are geographically distant.

Continued On Page 14

Continued From Page 13



Chinese American communities throughout the country are extremely interconnected, so it is little surprise that many members hail from outside San Diego County and even outside California. As early as 1986, 14% of members lived outside of the county. This number fell below 10% as the historical society drew more support from the local community. Then it rose as the museum opened and began attracting tourists. Today, people outside of San Diego County make up more than 17% of museum members. Most live elsewhere in California, but 42 members are scattered across 22 different states, from Maine to Hawaii. We even have members in Canada and England.

Examining our membership reveals that lovers of Chinese culture cannot be pigeonholed by age, race or geography. Museum staff, board members and artifact donors come from all walks of life and match disparate physical descriptions. Visitors range from young students studying Mandarin, to Chinese people with English or Australian accents and white families that have adopted children or grandchildren from China. Chinese culture is so ancient, diverse and influential that everyone can appreciate its majesty and learn from its enduring wisdom. We are grateful to all of you members who have helped make our museum a success. - AS

Continued From Page 1

The bronze drum has had a role in the lives of these peoples for 2,000 years. Originally used to rouse soldiers to war with its rhythmic beating, this festive instrument has seeped into nearly every aspect of their folk customs and costumes. Often centralized within the village, the bronze drum is used to both congregate people for communal gatherings and to ceremonially call up gods and spirits. As a symbol of power and prosperity, the bronze drum appears as a motif in much minority adornment and textiles.

Roberts' lecture provided the audience with knowledge of the minorities in China, focusing on the peoples of the bronze drum. Both the isolated geography and the weight of tradition preserve the purity of these unique civilizations. The cultural values of these minority groups are intertwined with their folk costume, rituals and traditions. Roberts' spoke of the consequence of a young woman's ability to maintain the tradition of her tribe, as represented in her craft. Each stitch carries with it a responsibility to uphold similar threads of generations past. The traditional costume communicates the history, imagery, legends and cultural values of these people from generation to generation.

Treasures from Deep in the Mountains: Textiles and Silver Ornaments from Peoples of the Bronze Drum will be exhibited through the month of August in the Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension. - GS

COMMUNITY OUTREACH REPORT: APRIL - JUNE 2007

April 14, 2007
APHD Walking Tour
 Docent: Murray Lee

April 18, 2007
 Luncheon in the garden with Ray
 Wagner and special guests from the
 Aerospace Museum

April 26, 2007
Museum and Garden Tour
SDSU Elderhostel

May 12, 2007
APHD Walking Tour
 Docent: Murray Lee

May 17, 2007
Museum and Garden Tour
SDSU Elderhostel

May 18, 2007
 Luncheon in the Chuang Garden with
 State Senator Leland Yee

June 9, 2007
APHD Walking Tour
 Docent: Michael Yee

June 14, 2007
Museum and Garden Tour
UTC Seniors

ART AT THE AIRPORT

By Jessica Matsumoto, *Museum Staff*

A trip to the airport can be a stressful and sometimes dreaded affair. However, thanks to the San Diego International Airport's Cultural Exhibits Program, going to the airport can now be as relaxing as a trip to the museum. The Cultural Exhibits Program showcases the unique cultural diversity and history of San Diego through different exhibitions sponsored by organizations around the city.

On April 3, 2007 a group of museum staff and volunteers installed an exhibit entitled A Glimpse of Chinese Culture and Arts in Terminal 2 of the San Diego International Airport. Shao-Wu Chuang, Tom Lee, Michael Lee, Alex Chuang, Agnes Chuang, Alex Stewart and Jessica Matsumoto assisted with the installation of the cases. Daming Lee from *World Journal* 世界日報, a Chinese language newspaper, was also there covering the event and helping with the installation. Grace Smith and Eliza Chuang looked after the museum buildings to make sure that no one would be denied a visit to the museum. All of the volunteers were a great help during the installation process and the museum is very grateful for their time and effort.

The eight cases each represent an important aspect of Chinese art and culture, including displays on Chinese bronze; pottery of the Han 漢朝, Song 宋朝 and Ming 明朝 Dynasties; exported porcelain; cloisonné; embroidery; calligraphy; an exhibit on tea and artifacts from Old Chinatown. Some of the notable items included in the cases are roof tile ends, or *wadang* 瓦當, that date back to the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.) and other ancient pottery.

This is the second time the museum has been invited to install an exhibit at the San Diego Airport. In February of 2003, the museum won a competition for a grant to develop and install a display. The first exhibition was so well received that the original three-month time period was extended to six months for the current exhibition. Two years ago the museum was notified that we would once again be invited to install a display at the airport. Perfecting the exhibition required months of planning and preparation by museum staff. This display at the airport will undoubtedly give the museum more exposure and recognition. A Glimpse of Chinese Culture and Arts will be on display at the airport until September 2007. If you happen to end up inside security at the airport anytime soon please take some time out of your travels to visit the museum's exhibit.

Passengers flying on the following airlines have the opportunity to see the museum's exhibit: Aeromexico, AirTran Airways, Aloha Airlines, America West Airlines, America West Express, American Airlines, Continental Airlines, Delta Airlines, Delta Connection, Frontier Airlines, Hawaiian Airlines, JetBlue Airways, Midwest Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Sun Country Airlines, US Airways and WestJet. So please be sure to tell your friends and family to catch a glimpse of Chinese arts and culture when arriving at San Diego's airport. - JM

APHAFIC UPDATE

By Nancy Lo, APHAFIC President

The Association for Preserving the Historical Accuracy of Foreign Invasions in China held its annual meeting on the evening of Saturday, May 12th at Jasmine Seafood Chinese restaurant. Nancy Lo gave an annual report of activities from June 2006 - May 2007. The information is available on APHAFIC's new website: <http://aphafic.org>. Jack Meng, APHAFIC vice president and chair of the outreach program, briefly reviewed outreach activities at San Diego High School and North County Chinese School. The keynote speaker was Ms. Jean Chung, a human rights activist working for victims of World War II war crimes. She is president of Historical Justice Now (www.historicaljustice.org) and U.S. coordinator of the International Solidarity Council Demanding the Settlement of Japan's Past, a network of civilian organizations in eight countries working for redress of Japanese war-time atrocities and historical disputes.

Ms. Chung's presentation included two parts: interviews with former "comfort women" in Korea and the progress of U.S. House Resolution 121, which strives to give these women justice. Many of the women she interviewed were fragile, and one of them died recently. Ms. Chung elaborated on the Japanese government's attitude toward comfort women and the resolution, which Congressman Michael Honda proposed early this year. She discussed how recent activism has changed public opinion in the United States and urged the audience to support HR 121. This resolution calls on the government of Japan to formally and unambiguously acknowledge and apologize for the unspeakable suffering women endured at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II. She pleaded with the audience to write their congressional representatives and ask them to co-sponsor this legislation. As of May 24, 2007, a total of 129 House members from both parties had agreed to co-sponsor the bill, including all five representatives from San Diego. Pictures and video are available at: <http://rnrc.org/SexSlavery.htm>.

Many high school students attended this dinner meeting to learn about WWII history; among them were Jesse Yang, Vivian Feng, Crystal Chiang and Lian Guo. Jesse Yang had previously attended APHAFIC outreach program lectures on WWII for a credit class at North County Chinese School in March and May of this year. One of the requirements for the class was to write an essay on WWII history in Asia. Jesse's excellent essay won him two history books of his choice from APHAFIC. He chose *A Plague Upon Humanity: The Hidden History of Japan's Biological Warfare Program* by Dan Barenblatt and *My Hitch in Hell: The Bataan Death March* by Lester Tenney. APHAFIC thanks the Chinese school for collaborating with our outreach program. Among 60 attendees at the annual meeting were special guest John Vroman, a WWII Flying Tigers pilot, and Air Group One Col. Carl Silber. Vroman talked about his experience in Kunming 昆明, China during WWII and Col. Silber announced the upcoming exhibit of a C-46 "China Doll" and a P-40 "Flying Tiger" at Gillespie Field in El Cajon on June 16 and 17.

APHAFIC is also pleased to support the 2007 U.S. Teacher's Institute Tour, an intensive program to enhance teachers' understanding of China's cultural and historical background during the Asia-Pacific War from 1931 until 1945. Mr. Aaron De Groot, a history teacher from San Diego High School, will be among 10 teachers to participate in this 15-day, intensive summer study tour from June 27 - July 10, 2007. The program includes visits to museums and historical sites, lectures and discussion of the history of Sino-Japanese relations, meetings with survivors of wartime atrocities and participation in briefing and reflective sessions. Participants will visit Beijing 北京, Shanghai 上海, Nanjing 南京, Yiwu 義烏 and other places of interest. Mr. De Groot's trip was financed by APHAFIC and other Global Alliance organizations. For details see <http://www.global-alliance.net/China-Tour-2007/>. - NL



Board members of APHAFIC posing with keynote speaker Jean Chung during the APHAFIC annual meeting on May 12, 2007



Keynote speaker Jean Chung receives a certificate of appreciation for her contribution to the issue of comfort women during WWII from APHAFIC president Nancy Lo.

EDUCATION UPDATE

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

Last May, the local branch of HSBC North America invited the museum to give a presentation in celebration of Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage Month. In the spirit of Asian and Pacific Islander unity, I developed a new presentation entitled, "Asian Pacific Islander Americans and the Formation of San Diego." HSBC employees enjoyed learning how immigrants from Asia and the Pacific helped mold our community, so they requested the same lecture again this year. In June, I modified this presentation for a group of fifth graders from Freese Elementary School.

Soon, our education program will expand again to include a lesson about ancient Chinese technology. This thrilling CEP will explore how revolutionary Chinese inventions such as the compass, paper, gunpowder and stirrups changed the world. This lesson will go beyond debating who invented things first to discuss how innovation spreads across cultures and the impacts technological achievements have on the way people live. To learn how woodblock printing sped the dissemination of information, students will have a chance to make their very own prints.

In elementary school, I learned how Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468 C.E.) invented the printing press, revolutionizing the flow of information throughout fifteenth century Europe. Years later, I discovered that the Chinese commoner Bi Sheng 畢昇 (940-1051 C.E.) actually invented moveable type in 1040, over three centuries before Gutenberg was born.

Printing thousands of unique Chinese characters is much more technically challenging than printing the mere 26 letters of the Roman alphabet. Chinese printers frequently had to carve characters into wooden blocks in order to print a seldom-used word. For this reason, woodblock prints were still widely used even after the advent of moveable type. The oldest known printed book is a woodblock print of the Diamond Sutra, dated 868 C.E. Much like Gutenberg's famous Bibles, woodblock prints allowed monks to spread spiritual salvation without the tedious chore of copying texts by hand.

The Chinese Women's Association is supporting research and development of this presentation with a generous \$1000 grant. This is a prime example of how our organizations frequently work together to achieve our shared goals of cultural preservation and education. - AS



A woodblock print of a page from the Diamond Sutra printed in 868 C.E., the earliest known printed book

BOOK YOUR CEPS TODAY!

The Culture and History of China in Broad Strokes
Grades 9 and older/ 90 minutes/ \$60

Trace the history of one of the oldest and most influential civilizations on earth. Observe the impact of the three great teachings of Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism. Watch the development of traditional arts as dynasties rise and fall in accord with the Mandate of Heaven. This primer in Chinese culture and history extends from the centralization of authority under the Qin Dynasty, through the turbulent Republican and Maoist eras into the modern day.

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

SUMMER CEPS

Presented April to June 2007

CEPS AND MUSEUM TOURS:

HSBC North America	10 people
Freese Elementary School	80 students
Nativity Prep Academy	22 students
Foothills Adult School	20 students
Vincennes University	12 students

TOTAL: 144 STUDENTS

DONOR	CASH AMOUNT	ARTIFACT DONATIONS
Linda J.L. Hsieh	\$100.00	Carol K. Chang One porcelain vase – late Qing Dynasty, decorated with white and blue dragon design One brass incense burner – decorated with carved animal figures One brass tobacco water pipe – late 1800s or early 1900s One turquoise bowl
Jesse Bing & Ruby Chew Lew	\$100.00	
Dale & Sharon A. Lieu	\$1,500.00	
Victor & Dolly Woo	\$1,000.00	
Subtotal	\$2,700.00	
In Memory of Karl Lo		
Chun Wah Chan	\$30.00	Marilyn Quon Two antique lacquered suitcases One antique wicker suitcase One antique makeup compact One set of six ashtrays with five blessings symbols One large good luck serving tray with stand One small good luck serving tray Six antique sewing boxes One bamboo cane Historic photographs Five antique locks Thirteen candelabras
Joseph & Helena Chan	\$100.00	
Tak Chun & Yee Tak Chui	\$100.00	
Shui Fun Lau	\$30.00	
Shiu Nan & Kit Sum Chan Leung	\$100.00	
Sho Ching Wu	\$30.00	
Shui Chun Yu	\$30.00	
Hin Chiu Yum	\$30.00	
Subtotal	\$450.00	
Grand Total	\$3,150.00	
<p>PLANNED GIVING</p> <p>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 if you are interested at (619) 338-9888.</p>		
<p>Dr. Irene Cheng Seven boxes of books</p> <p>Don Estes and the Japanese American Historical Society of San Diego Three boxes of books</p> <p>Johnny and Alice Gu Limited edition print of “Commemorating the A.V.G. Raid on Chiang Mai” by John D. Shaw - signed by 33 Flying Tiger pilots</p>		

Continued From Page 5

Thank you, Alex Chuang and the museum, for allowing the Alliance to host its lunch with the senator in the museum garden. A huge thank you also to Agnes Chuang and Alex Stewart, Jessica Matsumoto and Grace Smith, for everything from taste-testing *banh mi* to presenting the lunch so beautifully, and to Mona Taghikhani for holding down the fort in the extension. Alex Stewart, your menu for the event was a masterpiece!

After the Senator left for his next round of meetings, Husniya Mohd Al Ali of Dubai, one of Collaborative master planner Bennett Peji’s guests, lingered in the garden to chat. Like our other guests, Husniya was much impressed by our lunch for Senator Yee. As she thanked us, somewhat to our surprise, she also declared herself to be Asian.

Dubai is one of seven states of the United Arab Emirates, bordered by the Persian Gulf, Oman and Saudi Arabia. While Dubai is commonly thought of as part of the Middle East, the Middle East itself is part of southwestern Asia. From a global perspective, Dubai is an Asian country, and when Husniya asserts that she is Asian, she is proud, as we all should be, of being part of an Asia that is greater than most of us have ever imagined.

I wonder if Senator Yee realizes the immense territory his Committee on Asian Pacific Islander Affairs must cover. - LT

UPCOMING EVENTS

A Glimpse of Chinese Culture & Arts

terminal 2 | san diego international airport

april - september 2007



深山裏的珍寶
MAY 12 to AUGUST 31

TREASURES FROM DEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS
AN EXHIBIT OF TEXTILES & SILVER ORNAMENTS FROM PEOPLES OF THE BRONZE DRUM

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

new exhibit opening september 1st

JADE JEWELRY BY PAT TSENG

8TH ANNUAL SAN DIEGO ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL

10.11.07 - 10.18.07

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT WWW.SDAFF.ORG

moon festival

september 26, 2007

for more information please contact the museum at
619.338.9888 or visit 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

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TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

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

Welcome

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

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

FILL OUT FORM AND CUT OFF

NEW MEMBER

RENEWAL

- ACTIVE
- SENIOR (60+)
- STUDENT

- ACTIVE COUPLE
- SENIOR COUPLE

Please fill out form completely and check appropriate boxes

- LIFE
- SENIOR LIFE (60+)
- CORPORATE

- LIFE COUPLE
- SENIOR LIFE COUPLE

NAME SPOUSE

CHINESE NAME SPOUSE'S CHINESE NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

E-MAIL

HOME PHONE WORK PHONE

OCCUPATION COMPANY/SCHOOL