

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

聖地牙哥中華歷史博物館協會



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SUMMER 2010

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

LI

beautiful, elegant

麗

Written by

Sun Guoting

孫過庭 648 - 703 B.C.E
during the Tang Dynasty 唐朝

美麗
beautiful

麗人
a beauty

麗辭
elegant phrases

附麗
joined to, connected with

In Full Bloom

Alex Stewart, Museum Staff

On a sunny afternoon in Sorrento Valley, René Van Rems regaled an audience with flowery speech and colorful arrangements. The stage was filled with a variety of flowers and botanicals, which he skillfully selected, cut and stuck into floral foam as he engaged the audience with his avid sense of humor.

Polly Liew gave the speaker a very flattering introduction, and René lived up to his billing. He created a friendly and collegial atmosphere in the auditorium filled with over one hundred people, so one could see why the classes he teaches at UCSD are so popular. He elicited reactions from the audience and prodded the less responsive sections of the crowd with jovial ribbing until people did

not hesitate to shout out random questions throughout his presentation. When he repeatedly joked about giving such a talk to a group of truckers, one began to think that perhaps he could pull it off.

René covered some basic techniques for novices to the art of flower arranging, describing the proper way to cut stems (at a sharp angle with a sharp knife). And he demonstrated the proper usage of the two primary types of materials, long and angular line flowers versus full and round mass flowers. However, he repeatedly mentioned that there are no absolute rules because flower arranging, like any art form, is subjective. René even mentioned that some of his commercial arrangements may seem too busy or tacky to some, but he quoted an attendee at a past presentation saying, "That's so tacky; I love it," which is why a colleague of his likes to say, "It's not done until it's overdone."

Indeed, with access to a wide variety of flowers from exotic locales like South America and Hawaii, it's easy to understand why René tends to include a broad array of colors and textures in each arrangement. He is also lucky enough to be allowed to cut some of his materials locally at Quail Botanical Gardens. However, he did reveal that many plants we take for granted here in San Diego, such as eucalyptus, fetch high prices elsewhere.

René produced several arrangements throughout his presentation, ranging from a French country-style *millefleur* to a five-foot tall phoenix arrangement, and raffled all of them off at the end. Agnes Chuang was one of the lucky winners, and the arrangement she won graced the museum foyer for a week after the event. One attendee even came to the museum the next week specifically to get a closer look at the arrangement. But even those who didn't win anything absorbed enough natural joy and beauty, from both the flowers and the arranger, to take a little slice of happiness home with them. - AS



René Van Rems makes a centerpiece arrangement with peonies

In This Issue

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum Board President Lilly Cheng

Dear Friends and Supporters of the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum, Seventy-five years ago, the House of China was born in San Diego. In those days, there were not that many Chinese residing in the city. In fact, the first Chinese American girl to attend San Diego State University was Pearl Hom (class of 1929), who served as a hostess for the House of China. On May 26, 1935, Ernest Hom served as Master of Ceremonies at the dedication of the Chinese Pavilion that drew hundreds of visitors to the House of China. According to newspaper accounts, the house was decorated with a beautiful rug and many pieces of china. Visitors from near and far came to the celebration as ten thousand firecrackers marked the dedication of the Hall of China. On October 13th of the same year, a bigger celebration took place in Balboa Park, and more than ten thousand people gathered at the Organ Pavilion to celebrate "China Day" with cultural performances and fireworks. The old pictures and newspaper clippings I encountered during my research revealed a glimpse into history.

Over the last seventy-five years, the House of China has been providing programs in the park and has been an important part of the cultural scene in San Diego. So many dedicated individuals have served the House of China including Edwin Hom, Kenneth Jair, Gladys Hom, Virginia Fung and now Sally Wong-Avery, Nancy Lo, Diana Marjip Chuh, Jack Meng, Lily Zhou, Ye Qing Chen, Rosa Chi and David Seid. This year, the House of China is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary. I am very happy to be part of the celebration. I want to take this moment to thank David Seid, the son of Pearl Hom, for sharing so much of the history of the House of China and for being such a strong supporter of the program. We are indebted to those who have made significant contributions to the House of China. Let us celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary festivities, which will take place at a ticketed gala on Sunday, September 12th at Marina Village, Mission Bay, San Diego.

I hope to see you there,
Lilly Cheng

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MUSEUM UPDATE

MUSEUM UPDATE

By Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*

With warmer weather and longer days, we are comfortably settling in to the season ahead. Although our school programs have slowed down with most children out for the summer, the museum has been keeping busy by hosting a variety of groups and events.

Our exhibit, *Five Dynasties of Chinese Pottery*, has proven to be so popular that it is now in an extended run at the museum. On April 6th, a group of docents from the Mingei International Museum enjoyed a museum tour and pottery exhibit presentation by Education Coordinator

Alex Stewart. On April 29th, Mr. Stewart was invited to speak before the San Diego Museum of Art's Asian Arts Council on the topic of Chinese pottery in conjunction with the museum's *Five Dynasties of Chinese Pottery* exhibition. You can read more about his lecture and the museum's other educational endeavors in the newsletter's Education Update on page 13.

In late April, the archivist of the San Diego Marine Corps Museum contacted SDCHM and passed along a wonderful collection of several hundred historic photos taken in China between 1936-1937. The museum is planning a future exhibit featuring some of these remarkable photographs that capture a significant period in China's history.

On May 1st, San Diego celebrated its sixth annual dragon boat race held at Mission Bay. The museum sponsored team, the Musing Dragons, competed for the sixth consecutive year and broke its record by placing first in two races! You can read more about the race and the day's activities on page 6.

The museum always enjoys supporting the creative efforts of writers and artists in the community, and this May the museum sponsored two book signings by author Giovanna Pang Garcia on the 12th and 13th of the month. Her book, *Why Chinese Women are not Broke*, features insight into the mindset and strategies of one hundred Chinese American women who have achieved success in various fields.

In honor of Asian Heritage Month, a group of museum staff and museum members attended a mixer hosted by the Asian Business Association at Viejas Casino on May 13th. Participants gathered in the casino's Dreamcatcher Lounge to enjoy a delicious spread of appetizers and the opportunity to mingle with representatives from many of San Diego's diverse Asian organizations.

On May 25th, former Captain Nelson Liu and crewmember Angela Hsiu-Ying Chao of the Chinese junk, the *Princess TaiPing* 太平公主, stopped in for a visit to the museum. The junk originally stopped in San Diego in November 2008 before a return voyage across the Pacific Ocean. Sadly, just a few months later in April 2009, the *Princess TaiPing* was struck by a Liberian flag tanker, the *Champion Express*, and sank off the coast of Taiwan less than thirty miles from the end of its voyage.

The month of June got off to a busy start. On the morning of June 5th, Agnes and I attended an awards luncheon hosted by the San Diego Chinese Women's Association which presented the museum with a generous grant to help support the museum's education program. Later that afternoon, Agnes and I attended a wonderful lecture and demonstration by acclaimed floral designer René van Rems. The San Diego Chinese Arts Society and the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum co-sponsored this exciting event. A few lucky attendees returned home with fabulous arrangements created by Mr. van Rems that were raffled off as part of a fundraiser for the two sponsoring organizations.

The summer season is just getting started, and as you plan your well-deserved vacations, please leave room in your schedules to visit the museum. I hope you enjoy this edition of the newsletter, and I look forward to seeing you all this summer! -AC



Terri Wemett presents Alex Chuang with a grant from the San Diego Chinese Women's Association on June 5, 2010.

HOUSE OF CHINA CELEBRATES 75 YEARS OF SERVICE

By David Seid, House of China

“For 75 years, the House of China (HOC), Balboa Park, has had a glorious history and more great things are ahead,” says David Seid, its president. “Our mission continues to be to present, promote and preserve Chinese culture and friendship.”

On Sunday, September 12, 2010 at the Marina Village Conference Center, the HOC will host a gala celebrating 75 years. The gala will feature historical displays and a program book of historical photos and documents.

The inception of the House of China was an ambitious endeavor. Beginning in the early 1930s, amidst the Great Depression, local civic leaders began planning for the California-Pacific International Exposition in Balboa Park, San Diego to help generate foreign and national investment as well as instill a sense of civic pride. They wanted to have groups open foreign culture cottages in Balboa Park.

The exposition committee approached Sun Mow Hom, English Secretary of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA). He enlisted the aid of President See Jin Tom and Chinese Secretary Soon Kwai Tom to have CCBA open a cottage. George Joe obtained furnishings from China, the Quon Mane Art Store in San Diego, and San Francisco businesses.

The cottage, originally called the “Hall of China”, was dedicated on May 26, 1935. C.C. Huang, Republic of China Consul General from San Francisco accepted the key to the Hall. An all-girl marching band of 50 from San Francisco came to participate in the program. A highlight of the dedication was the lighting of 10,000 firecrackers.

China Day, presented by the HOC at the exposition, October 13, 1935, is chronicled as the biggest day in the history of the San Diego Chinese community. Katherine Fun Cheung, the only Chinese aviatrix in the U.S., piloted her

plane to San Diego from Los Angeles, bringing dignitaries from there.

A parade formed at the CCBA building at 428 Third Avenue, the address that was the heart of San Diego’s Chinatown and is still the CCBA’s home today. The parade consisted of girls in Chinese dress, drum corps, floats, official cars, a Los Angeles Chinese band, San Francisco orchestra and lion dancers. They marched from Chinatown, entered Balboa Park, marched past the Hall and ended at the Organ Pavilion.

Local leader Ernest Hom was the program emcee and first president of the HOC, in part due to his distinction from winning a national debating contest while in college. C.C. Huang, Consul General from San Francisco was the chief speaker. He emphasized the

friendship between China and America. N.D. Foon assisted Hom as emcee. Wong Goon Dick spoke briefly in Chinese.

Hollywood starlet, Barbara Jean Wong performed songs and dances. As darkness fell, fireworks displays to the theme of “Wuchang 武昌, Birthplace of the Chinese Revolution,” “A Carp Transformed into a Golden Dragon,” and “Nine Lotus Lanterns” lit San Diego. It was reported that as many as 15,000 people came to China Day festivities.

The HOC has operated continuously in Balboa Park, except for six years during and after World War II when the U.S. Navy took over the cottages and used them to house naval officers. In 1948, the HOC was allowed to resume occupancy of the cottage.

As events reshaped the globe culturally and politically in the 1960s, the HOC responded to these changes as well. Once China entered the Cultural Revolution, the HOC had to re-evaluate whether the cottage represented mainland China or the interests of the Chinese who had been exiled on the island of Taiwan. Beginning in 1970, Dr. Shu Yun



First House of China Committee, circa 1934, in front of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Building, 428 Third Avenue, San Diego. (Photo courtesy of David Seid)

Continued on Page 5



October 13, 1935 China Day Program featured a march by Chinese women from Chinatown to the Organ Pavilion, Balboa Park. (Photo Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society)



Chinese document commissioning first Hall of China president, Ernest Hom, to manage the Chinese exhibits for the 1935-1936 California-Pacific International Exposition at Balboa Park. Dated June 14, 1935 and signed by Consul Wong of San Francisco. (Photo courtesy of David Seid)

Continued from Page 4

Chan from San Diego State University (SDSU) became the president of the HOC, succeeded by other engineers from SDSU, many of whom had originally lived in Taiwan.

The HOC resolved the China question by affirming: The HOC is non-political and its goal is Chinese culture and friendship. Thus, the HOC flies the HOC flag on the cottage and uses a dragon on print materials rather than a national flag. The HOC works cooperatively with all.

Because the HOC had unique services as compared to CCBA and because the House of Pacific Relations' incorporation dictated independent governance, the HOC stepped out from under the CCBA umbrella in 1970.

For decades, the HOC provided cultural programs and was one of the first groups to help bring pandas to San Diego. Today, the HOC continues to play a vibrant role in the San Diego community. The HOC is proud to have expanded its cultural open house during summer 2010 from just Sundays to now also Saturdays. For fifteen years now, the HOC has encouraged youngsters to learn Chinese by sponsoring an annual essay contest. The HOC lent key support to the San Diego Museum of Man for a Chinese wood block exhibit and also to the Port of San Diego Big Bay Balloon Parade. The HOC's humanitarian efforts include contributions to Asian bone marrow drives, the U.S. Census complete count, and response to natural disasters in China and Taiwan.

For information about the House of China's 75th anniversary celebration, please go to www.houseofchinasd.com or email David Seid at seid.david@gmail.com. - DS

COVER CALLIGRAPHER

Sun Guoting 孫過庭 648-703 C.E.

Sun Guoting was a renowned calligrapher and theorist of the Tang Dynasty (唐朝 618-907 CE), but few details of his life are known today. It is believed that Sun was born under humble circumstances in Wu Jun 吳君 (now Suzhou 蘇州, Jiangsu 江蘇 Province). He earned an official post, but eventually fell prey to court intrigues and retired to concentrate on his calligraphy. In 687, he wrote one of the first known theoretical works on Chinese calligraphy, known as *Treatise on Calligraphy* 書譜. In addition to laying out the fundamental principles of calligraphy, this text still serves as a model for those learning the "grass" style 草書, also known as cursive script. Only the introduction to this masterpiece survives today, and the original scroll is kept in the National Palace Museum in Taiwan.

THE MUSING DRAGONS CRUISE TO TWO VICTORIES

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

For each of the past six years, the Musing Dragons have represented the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum at the San Diego Dragon Boat Festival, and now our veteran paddlers' experience is beginning to pay off. In our best showing ever, the 2010 Musing Dragons won two races and finished each of our four races faster than the one before, improving our time by nearly ten seconds over the course of the day. In past festivals, participating in the festival has been amusing, but this year, the dragons found their competitive muse and started cruising.

Although it is steeped in Chinese literary and cultural tradition, dragon boat racing has become a demanding and highly competitive sport (this museum employee's sore back can attest to that). Teamwork and synchronization is essential, so it is a real challenge for dragon boat veterans like co-captains Marion So and Li-Ann Wong to educate and integrate new recruits when all the training time available is a quick onshore lesson and a brief paddle to the starting line. However, a team warm-up with traditional arts and solid coaching from the San Diego Dragon Boat Team helped to make our day on Mission Bay successful.

While awaiting our first race of the day, Marion So and Kitty Tow demonstrated some Tai Chi 太極拳 exercises, and yoga instructor Jerome Gross led the team in yoga postures, both individually and in partners. In addition to helping stretch out our muscles, these activities acclimated the team to working together and moving in sync even before approaching the water.

After a narrow defeat in the first race, the team regrouped and re-energized with plenty of snacks courtesy of Marion So and perennial team sponsor, Theresa Lai. For the next race, we concentrated on fully immersing our paddles to pull as much water as possible and slowed our pace slightly to ensure we stayed in sync. The adjustments paid off, and we decreased our time from 59 seconds to 55. We also won our first race of the day, narrowly defeating the Jumbo Shrimp, sponsored by LG.

It's amazing how one victory can boost a team's confidence. We eagerly lined up for the next race, jumping and jogging in place to stay warm on the chilly May day. Some paddlers switched sides of the boat, so they could use fresh muscles. We leisurely cruised to the starting line, and then furiously paddled as one to the beat of the drum. This was the most impressive victory I've experienced in a dragon boat, beating the LG Tiger Sharks by half a boat length and improving our time by another second.

This race had the dragons musing about just how far we could go. We were pitted against Team Taiko next. As a Japanese drumming club, we knew they had rhythm, but



The Musing Dragons - standing (left to right): Jerome Gross, Li-Ann Wong, Wendy Chen, Chris Rivero, Sylvia Lim, Alex Stewart, Danny Tow, Raymond Cheung. Kneeling (left to right): Mao Tien, Chris Young, Tim Young, Wei Li, Kitty Tow, Marion So, Judith Ecklund. (Not pictured: Ramona Diplasiu)

their best time was also in the 54 second range, just a few hundredths of a second faster than ours. We had a real chance to win the race and become one of the final eight teams.

As we waited to board the dragon boat, a member of the San Diego Dragon Boat Team asked us to demonstrate how we would put our paddles in the water. Unimpressed with somewhat blasé answers, he demonstrated the proper method, vigorously lurching his body forward and back, clenching his muscles and screaming, "KILL!" each time. Then, the Musing Dragons began rocking to and fro and shouting, "KILL! KILL! KILL!" as he ran up and down the beach. We were ready to race.

Team Taiko reached the starting line first, but we had planned a slow paddle to the starting line to rest our tired and comparatively old muscles. But at the signal, our bodies lurched forward as one, paddles plunged into the bay, and the boat began to plane smoothly over the water. The team had to keep its eyes fixed on Li-Ann Wong and Wendy Chen in the front row, because looking at the other boat could disrupt a paddler's rhythm. But we could sense the other team next to us, feel our dragon nosing into a narrow lead. Then, with maybe a dozen meters left, there was a slight glitch in our rhythm; the boat rocked from side to side. The Musing Dragons continued paddling valiantly, but still lost by just one second.

As we climbed out of the boat for the final time, the news came in that we had finished in 50 seconds, another huge improvement. The best time of the day was only another ten seconds faster. At the rate we were improving, with another couple races, even the fastest time would be within our reach. But we'll be back next year, and until then, we'll be musing about victory. - AS

A GLIMPSE OF OLD SHANGHAI



Wedding ceremony in the early 20th century



Prostitutes of the early 20th century



Women workers for the Shanghai Silk Mill going to work on a wheelbarrow (1930s).



Gathering to celebrate the completion of the municipal government building in 1933

MY CHILDHOOD

By Alexander Chuang, Executive Director

When the second Sino-Japanese War 第二次中日戰爭 broke out in August 1937, the Japanese army massively invaded Shanghai 上海. I was three years old at that time. Soon afterward my father Chen Lan Chuang 莊劍蘭, who worked for the Chinese government, was relocated to Wuhan 武漢, the temporary capital. My mother Chin Ying Chuang 趙俊英, my sister Hui Feng Chuang 莊蕙芬, my brother Shao Wu 莊紹武, who was just a few months old, and I stayed in Nanjing 南京. At that time, we had a house in Xinjiekou 新街口, Nanjing near the government center and the major business district. My sister and my brother each had a maid to take care of them, and I was taken care of by my mother, so I was especially close to her. My mother did not want to leave Nanjing because she was afraid that if we left, we would lose our home.

In November of 1937, when the Chinese army was defeated in Shanghai after three months of fierce fighting and the Japanese army was marching toward Nanjing, all the residents panicked and started to flee. My mother finally decided to leave Nanjing. It was about two weeks before the city's fall on December 13th, 1937. My brother could not travel with us because he was too young. Brokenhearted, my mother handed him over to our maid who took him to her own home in a suburb of Nanjing where he would be safer, and we started on our journey.

Even though I was only three years old, I still remember the day we left Nanjing. My mother took my sister and I to the Xiaguan 下關 train station. While we were waiting for our train, an air raid commenced. Throughout the entire train station, the frenzied crowd was trying to flee. Only my mother, my sister and I were left sitting on our suitcases because we children were sick with malaria and fever and could not move. We were facing the railroad tracks,

and we saw the locomotive engines drive away quickly in both directions, as the train engineers had disengaged their passenger and cargo cars in order to save the engine. Later on, I discovered that it was a general practice for train engineers to look for shelter for their locomotive engines during an air raid.

My next memory comes from two years later in 1939 when my mother, my sister and I were in the city of Changsha 長沙. We were finally able to locate my father who was working for the government in Guangzhou 廣州, and my mother took me on a train to find him. The journey was long, and it took us two days to arrive. As soon as we arrived, we learned that Guangzhou was under emergency evacuation because the Japanese army was approaching and that my father had already left with the government. We had to get back to the train station quickly. This time, the station was full of people waiting to escape from the city. In desperation, my mother held me up and pushed me through an open window, and then she managed to squeeze through the door and push her way through the crowd to meet me inside the train. As soon as we found a place to stand together, we heard an order for all passengers to get off the train because it had just been drafted for military operations. I do not remember what happened next or how we got to the next train, but the next event I can recall is arriving back at the station in Changsha. As my mother and I walked down the railroad track, we realized that we had lost all of our luggage, our coats, my hat, and even my shoes.

Another memory I have from this period is when my mother, my sister, and I went to Chongqing 重慶. We stayed in a modest room with no pavement. We had to go to school in the early morning between 3 and 7 in order to avoid the air raids. My mother went to do her shopping in the evening after the air raids had finished. After my mother



Portrait of Alex's mother Chin Ying Chuang 趙俊英, half-sister Liu Ying Feng 劉應芬, elder sister Hui Feng Chuang 莊蕙芬 (center) and Alex (2 years old) in 1936

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CURATOR'S CORNER

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



Angela Hsiu-Ying Chao, Murray, and Nelson Liu, in front of Gladys and Murray Lee's home



Logo of the Transient Personnel Unit (TPU) at 32nd St. Naval Base



A mummified baby at the Bowers Museum



Members of the San Diego Professional Tour Guides Association in front of the dragon mural



A young member of Families with Children from China in front of the dragon mural



Army Veterinarians Service group in front of Horton Grand Hotel

On March 22, Michael Chen of KGTV Channel 10 asked Bennett Peji and me to give him an update on the CCDC plan to make improvements on the Asian Pacific Historic District. He interviewed us, and I showed him around Third Avenue between J and Island Streets.

I gave three Chinatown tours this quarter. On April 10, several member families from Families with Children from China came downtown for a tour. I gave a slideshow presentation and Chinatown tour to members of the San Diego Professional Tour Guides Association on April 20. Arnold Marquez of the Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative arranged a tour for the Army Veterinarian Service on May 21.

On April 29, I attended the unveiling of a monument on Rosecrans Street for the La Playa Trail Association. One of the next projects by this group might be a "pocket park and monument" commemorating the Chinese junk builders along La Playa where there was once a Chinese fishing village.

Gladys and I went on a group tour to the Bowers Museum in Santa Ana to see the "Secrets of the Silk Road" exhibit on May 6. These ancient mummies and artifacts were discovered in the Taklamakan Desert along the old Silk Road and remain well preserved. The 3000-year old "Beauty of Xiaohé" 小河 is one of the highlights with her long red hair and smooth skin. She is clear evidence of early Caucasoid peoples inhabiting this area. This rare exhibit only runs until July 25.

This May, I helped the U.S. Navy celebrate Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage Month with several presentations.

On May 13, I gave an overhead slide presentation to the Navy Computer Telecommunications Station on North Island. The theme for their Asian Pacific Islander American Heritage Month celebration was "Diverse Leadership for a Diverse Workforce." This was the second visit that I made to this installation, and I noticed that security was even greater this time. On May 20, I went to the 32nd Street Naval Base where I gave a presentation to the Transient Personnel Unit (TCU). Because it was in a courtyard with no facilities for projections, I spoke about the U.S. Navy and the Merchant Marine along the Atlantic Coast in WWII and about the Chinese sailors, who were recruited by the U.S. Navy's Yangtze River boats in the late 1930s. Linda Tu, representing the Alliance for APIAs, also attended this event. A presentation aboard the USS Makin Island was scheduled for May 28, but upon arriving at the pier at the end of the Naval Base, I found out that the event had been cancelled.

On May 24 we had a surprise visit from Angela Hsiu-Ying Chao and Nelson Liu, who were on the *Princess TaiPing* junk when it visited San Diego in November 2008. (See Winter 2009 Newsletter) Angela downloaded all of my digital photos, because they lost theirs when their boat was cut in half in a collision during their approach to Taiwan.

On May 29 I went to the Pioneer Room of the Escondido Public Library to record a tape about the San Diego Chinese Fishermen for their "California of the Past" Digital Story Station. This can be viewed at <http://www.blip.tv/file/3701531>. - ML

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL & SPRING EDUCATION & OUTREACH



The Musing Dragons pose with Theresa Lai, Linda Tu and Alex Chuang.



Judith Ecklund and Sylvia Lim at the Dragon Boat Festival



Li-Ann Wong, Agnes & Alex Chuang, Marion So, and Theresa Lai at the Dragon Boat Festival



The Musing Dragons board a dragon boat.



The Musing Dragons cruise to victory.



The victorious Musing Dragons return to shore.



Alex Stewart teaches students from Integrity Charter School about the Chinese language.



Alex Stewart demonstrates the proper way to hold a calligraphy brush.



Students from Integrity Charter School try their hands at calligraphy in the museum garden.



Students watch Agnes Chuang write their names in calligraphy.



Students from Francis Parker School learn about ancient Chinese science and technology.



Priscila Echeverria conducts a tour for the members of Ocean Hills Art Lovers.

AN EYE-OPENING EXPERIENCE WITH RENÉ VAN REMS & PRINCESS TAIPING CREW VISIT



René van Rems skillfully arranges flowers (left). Raffle winners Anne Chu and Wendy Meng pose with their prize (right)



Polly Liew introduces her favorite teacher, René van Rems.



René van Rems jokes with the crowd.



René van Rems presents a hand-tied bouquet to the audience.



A proper hand-tied bouquet can stand on its own stems.



Agnes Chuang, Julia Hsiu and Eleanor Bregman enjoy the lecture.



Michelle Liu and Anna Lee announce the lucky raffle winners.



Agnes & Alex Chuang, Alex Stewart, Angela Hsiu-Ying Chao and Capt. Nelson Liu in the museum garden



Nelson Liu and Angela Hsiu-Ying Chao present Alex Chuang with a photograph of the Princess TaiPing.



Nelson Liu and Angela Hsiu-Ying Chao share news reports about their ill-fated voyage with the museum staff and Li Daming, a reporter from The World Journal.

SAN DIEGO CHINESE AMERICAN HISTORY TRIVIA PART TWO

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

Whenever I go to the museum to lead a walking tour and I see people walking around downtown in the very area that was once San Diego's Chinatown, I often wonder whether these people are aware of San Diego's early Chinese American history. The percentage of people who go on the walking tours, attend historic presentations, and look at the museum's exhibits represents a very small part of the local population. One would expect readers of this newsletter to be a little more knowledgeable, so I have prepared some trivia questions to test our readership's knowledge. How many can you answer? I will give the answers in the next newsletter, or if you can't wait, contact me at murraylee@sbcglobal.net Good luck! - ML

1. Besides working on the Hotel Del Coronado, Chinese laborers worked on other developments in Coronado in the 1880s. What was their daily pay?
2. Pink tourmaline was cherished by the Empress Dowager Cixi 慈禧太后 of China for use as buttons on her gowns. Tourmaline was mined in the nearby mountains and shipped to China by local merchants. What was the name of the most productive pink tourmaline mine?
3. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) building at 428 Third Ave. is on one of the most historic sites in Chinatown. What was the first structure that was located on this site?
4. Among the artifacts excavated from the former Woo Chee Chong site were several stream-worn pebbles that archaeologists said did not belong there. What was their origin?
5. San Diego's early Chinatown did not have prolonged tong wars like those of other large cities, but Mamie Chan, who lived at 4th and J, said that there were some tong rivalries in the early 1900s and a man was killed. Where was his body found?
6. Most of the early buildings of Chinatown were wooden. In 1998, Chinatown lost one of its oldest. Where was it and what caused its demise?
7. Tom Hom, the second president of the Chinese Historical Society and some of his brothers were born at 222 J St., just behind the museum. What was the name of the building?

SAN DIEGO CHINESE AMERICAN HISTORY TRIVIA PART ONE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. This year (2010) is a census year. Who was the census taker for the Chinatown area in 1930? **The census taker in the 1930s was Mabel Quin Kennerly, youngest daughter of Ah Quin.**
2. Downtown San Diego has never had alleys. But early Chinatown had an alley. What was its name? **Washington Alley. It was in the block bordered by J and K Streets and Second and Third Avenues.**
3. In the 1930s the children of Chinatown played in the streets. What was on Island Avenue around Second Avenue that lured the children to that location? **An ice plant that piled ice chips on the street lured the children to that area.**
4. From the museum's courtyard you can see some windows on the second story of the adjoining brick building to the north. Two Chinese families used to live in that building. What were the occupations of the fathers? **In the second story of the building adjacent to the museum, the back unit was occupied by the Chan family and the front unit by the Tom family. Mr. Chan had a vegetable truck and sold the produce to houses on Coronado Island. Mr. Tom had a farm in Solana Beach.**
5. A certain tree was the center of attention for the boys on Third Avenue in the 1930s. What kind of tree was it and exactly where was it located? **A eucalyptus tree in front of the Quin's house had a basketball hoop.**
6. Today on Third Avenue there is a replica of the Anita-Regal Hotels that used to be on Fourth Avenue. What is missing from the front of these replicas? **Metal fire escapes are missing from the replica of the Anita-Regal Hotel.**
7. On the replicas of these hotels, what architectural feature has been altered? **The roof line changed due to the addition of a fourth story.**
8. The late Rollie Quon lived in an herbal store on the ground floor of these buildings at 418 Fourth Avenue. Who gave him his name and why? **"Rollie" was the name given to him by Margaret, the madam upstairs in the hotel, because she could not pronounce his Chinese name.**
9. The museum extension has the address 328 J Street. What organization occupied this location beginning in 1919? **The headquarters of the Lung Kong Ting Yee Association, a multi-family association, was located at 328 J Street.**
10. In 1894 there was a Tom Lee who lived at 1424 Arctic St. For what was he taxed \$50, and what is the name of that street today? **In 1894, Tom Lee's tax was for a horse and a wagon. Arctic is now Kettner St.**

EDUCATION UPDATE By Alex Stewart, Museum Staff

Springtime at the museum always features a plethora of educational presentations, and this year was no exception. In addition to teaching hundreds of sixth graders about the Qin Dynasty's 秦朝 rise and fall and introducing countless other students to the Chinese language, the museum has brought educational programming to diverse and exciting new locales this year.

Most members have enjoyed PowerPoint presentations at the openings of our many temporary exhibits, but now we are making many of these lectures available on demand and even off-site. The lecture accompanying our *Five Dynasties of Chinese Pottery* exhibit, *Chinese Pottery: from Potsherds to Porcelain* already has proved a big hit with the Mingei International Museum docents and the Asian Arts Council of the San Diego Museum of Art. In fact, our board member Teresa Lai is actively involved in all three museums, and even though she has seen the presentation three or four times, she swears that she has not grown tired of it. Of course, we will not always be able to offer lectures about exhibits on loan from collectors and other institutions, but now presentations about temporary exhibits curated by the museum are available on request.

It's a rare privilege to be welcomed into the renowned museums of Balboa Park, but this May we learned that it could be equally as rewarding to work with those languishing on the margins of society. On May 13, Agnes Chuang and I drove nearly an hour to give a calligraphy presentation at Barrett High School, a division of the Juvenile Corrections Intervention Program. Nestled in an isolated Alpine valley, it could be mistaken for a resort if it weren't for the razor wire fences and armed guards. Stepping into a classroom filled with tattooed teens incarcerated for minor offenses was only briefly intimidating, because it soon became clear that they were filled with curiosity and really appreciated our presence. At most high schools, there are a few students who think they are too cool to attempt the singsong tones of Mandarin, but these alleged troublemakers eagerly imitated every Chinese word I spoke. After Agnes Chuang had written each of their names in Chinese, they even presented each of us with a bouquet of flowers, something that's never happened even at the elite private schools we have visited.

When we had answered the last of several questions about China, guards came to escort the young men back to their dormitories, and they had to turn their pockets inside-out to show that they had no weapons nor contraband, but they still reverently carried their packets of Chinese characters, carefully protecting the wet ink on their new Chinese names. - AS

BOOK YOUR CEPS TODAY!

Chinese Painting and Poetry Grades 3-7 / 60 - 90 minutes
Students will be introduced to basic concepts and common imagery of Taoism through exposure to Taoist inspired paintings and poetry. Students will then put their knowledge to use by creating their own art and poetry. An optional brush painting activity can be added on to this CEP for an additional \$30. For this option, materials and instruction will be provided so that students can practice brush painting technique and create their own brush painting.

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

SUMMER CEPS

Presented April - June 2010

CEPS AND MUSEUM TOURS:

Mingei Museum Docents	25 people
Integrity Charter School	25 students
Get Off Your Rockers	25 people
Pacific Ridge School	85 people
Pacific Beach Elementary	25 students
Barrett High School	26 students
Casa de Oro Library	15 people
Francis Parker School	27 students
Ocean Hills Art Lovers	40 people
Calvary Lutheran Church	25 people
Chinese Delegates	15 people

TOTAL: 333 PEOPLE

COMMUNITY OUTREACH REPORT APRIL - JUNE 2010

April 10, 2010

APHD Walking Tour

Docent: Murray Lee

April 20, 2010

**SD Professional Tour Guide Association
APHD Walking Tour**

Docent: Murray Lee

April 29, 2010

**San Diego Asian Arts Council
Chinese Pottery: From Potsherds to Porcelain**

Lecturer: Alex Stewart

May 13, 2010

Asian Affairs Mixer

The museum partnered with the Asian Business Association and other organizations to celebrate Asian Heritage Month at Viejas Casino.

May 21, 2010

**U.S. Army Veterinarians & Food Service
APHD Walking Tour**

Docent: Murray Lee

June 12, 2010

APHD Walking Tour

Docent: Michael Yee

June 26, 2010

APHD Walking Tour

Docent: Murray Lee

THE CANONIZATION OF CHINESE ISLAM IN THE MING AND QING DYNASTIES

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

By the Ming Dynasty 明朝 (1368-1644 C.E.), Muslims were a familiar sight in China, and many scholars among them had reached the upper echelons of the imperial bureaucracy. However, most Muslims in China spoke only Chinese, leading many of these scholars to feel a need for a system of Islamic education that would teach Arabic and Persian and enable Muslims to study the Koran, its commentaries, and other theological literature. During this period, Muslim scholars fused Islamic and Chinese scholarly traditions by founding religious schools, translating sacred texts, and composing new theological works in Chinese. This effort helped to increase the religious understanding and overall educational level of Chinese Muslims, but more significantly, it also solidified a shared identity and canonized a new, and distinctly Chinese, version of Islam.

In the sixteenth century, Hu Dengzhou 胡登洲 returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca and perceived that Chinese Muslims' religious knowledge had degraded in comparison to the Muslims he had encountered in the Middle East. He opened a religious school that would revolutionize education among Chinese Muslims; his method was called *jingtang jiaoyu* 經堂教育, or "scripture hall education." Hu and his followers selected two-dozen passages for students to learn in Arabic before they could study the rest of the Koran. Students learned the phonetic Chinese pronunciations for Arabic symbols, so those who were literate in Chinese could write approximations of Arabic words using Chinese characters.

Of course, most of the population was still illiterate in Chinese. So in more rural areas, many uneducated Muslims learned to write Chinese words phonetically using the Arabic script through an Arabic version of *pinyin* 拼音 (the romanization method used to write Chinese characters here) called *xiaojing* 消經¹. These two educational innovations reflect Sinicized Muslims' interest in maintaining linguistic

ties to both the Islamic and Chinese worlds, but the language skills developed were more academic and symbolic than practical tools for cross-cultural communication.

In conjunction with this increase in religious education, Chinese Muslims published the first Chinese translations of Arabic and Persian texts as well as original writings about Islam. These became the definitive works of Chinese Islam, known collectively as the Han Kitab 漢克塔布. Han is the majority ethnic group in China, and kitab is the Arabic word for "book," which commonly is used to refer to scripture. Educated in Persian, Arabic, and Chinese, Wang Daiyü 王岱輿 wrote the most prominent of these texts called *The True Teaching's Real Commentary* (*Zhengjiao Zhen Quan* 正教真詮) in 1642. This work explained the theological and cosmological ideas behind Islam, but it discussed specific practices only when they directly conflicted with traditional Chinese customs such as drinking alcohol, eating pork and gambling. The author assumed his audience of Chinese

Muslims already fasted and prayed, but he knew most did not have the language skills to understand Persian and Arabic texts.

Wang faced criticism for extensively citing the Confucian classics and referring to Buddhism and Daoism, but he contended that he only did so when Confucius echoed Islamic teachings about "cultivation of the personal life, regulating the family and governing the country"². Wang's disciple Liang Yijun 梁以濟, even wrote in his introduction to the text that Confucianism is not wrong in describing what is proper in this life, but it lacks an explanation of what comes before and after³. Rather than challenging the Confucian concepts familiar to Muslims educated in China, it used them as a framework to explain Islamic ideas.

As various works of Islamic scholarship were published in the early Qing Dynasty 清朝 (1644-1911), the diversity



A page from the Koran with Chinese translation

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¹ The characters of this curious term mean, "consume text," but Lipman (1997: 49-51) includes *xiaojing* 小兒錦 as an alternative, translating to "small child's tapestry." Perhaps the different connotations reflect sectarian conflicts. However, the former may simply be a shortened form of the latter, or they both might be descended from the same Arabic term.

² Murata, Sachiko. 2000. *Chinese Gleams of Sufi Light: Wang Tai-yü's Great Learning of the Pure and Real and Liu Chih's Displaying the Concealment of the Realm*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

³ Ibid.

Continued from Page 8

would leave and the room would grow dark, the rats would come out from hiding. My sister and I were so afraid that we would stand on the table and wait until my mother came back home.

At some point in 1940 we finally reunited with my father. At that time, my father had a job as a head magistrate in Guangdong 廣東 Province in the small city of Huilai 惠來. The city had a port that was not occupied by Japan, so it was relatively busy. Because of the air raids, we stayed in a small house in the countryside. The house was located near a hospital, and after every air raid, wounded and nearly dead people were brought to the hospital for treatment. Due to overcrowding, many surgeries were performed in any open space — often in the hallways with a person placed nearby to chase away the flies and the dogs. Because no one was going to school and there was nowhere else to go and nothing else to do, my sister and I along with the other children would go watch as arms and legs were being amputated and other major surgeries were being performed.

Across from the hospital there was a small forest where executions were held. We children would often see the soldiers dragging the prisoners to their death. Each prisoner had a small flag on the back of his collar that indicated what crime he had committed. The prisoners could not walk very well because of the chains and shackles bound to their feet, so the soldiers half-led and half-dragged them to the execution ground. I remember that on one day eleven people were executed. After the executions, the soldiers just walked away and abandoned the dead prisoners right there on the ground. The families gathered and mourned, and blacksmiths were called to cut off the chains so that the bodies could be carried away and buried. I was told that most of the prisoners were either communists or suspected Japanese collaborators. These people were rarely given a trial. If suspected, they were usually shot immediately. At that

time, we were so isolated and we had no place to play, so this was what the people, and even the children, watched to occupy their time.

In 1941, we went back to my father's hometown in Guangdong. He came from a small village of about 1,000 people where everyone had my same last name — Chuang 莊. We stayed there about one year. Shortly after our arrival, a terrible famine came. Hundreds of people died of hunger, and we decided to leave because the situation had become so bad. We left for Kunming 昆明 in China's southwestern province of Yunnan 雲南. The roads were filled with hungry people hoping to escape the famine. Sadly, many people did not have the strength to make the journey and just collapsed on the side of the highway. The trucks could not stop to help because everybody would try to pile on, making it impossible to continue driving. We traveled on the Burma Road for one portion of the trip, and we passed the famous "24-zig" near Qinglong 晴隆 of Guizhou 貴州 Province in a charcoal-powered bus. While making this journey, I was very sick from amoebic dysentery. Although it was very difficult, my mother managed to



Portrait of Chin Ying Chuang, Alex's mother, taken by him on her 80th birthday

get me to a hospital. After examining me, the doctor declared that I was too sick and was not going to make it. My mother, however, insisted on taking me with her to Kunming. It was a miracle that I was able to survive and make it to Kunming under such horrible conditions without any medical treatment.

After the long journey, we finally arrived in Kunming where we lived with my elder half-sister and her husband, Shou Shen Huang 黃綬申, who was a young and handsome general in the army. My half-sister, Liu Ying Feng 劉應芬, inherited my mother's fine features and was a very beautiful young woman. She looked like a movie star and everywhere she went, people would stop to catch a glimpse of her beauty. Right after the war, my brother-in-law was assigned to investigate a corruption case of a military general in Wanxian 萬縣,

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APHAFIC UPDATE

By Nancy Lo, APHAFIC President

APHAFIC held its eighth annual meeting at Emerald Chinese Seafood restaurant on May 22, 2010, and 55 people attended. This meeting featured a lecture by Dr. Rodger Scott, English secretary of the Rape of Nanking Redress Coalition (<http://www.nrnc-us.org>), entitled, "Why Americans know so little about Japanese atrocities during WWII."

In his talk, Dr. Scott focused on: 1) Why the Japanese government should make an official apology and pay reparations for the crimes against humanity committed during the Pacific War, 2) Why this is in Japan's self-interest, 3) Why Emperor Hirohito should have faced trial as a war criminal 4) Why the U.S. government chose not to prosecute the emperor and other war criminals, 5) How he believes the U.S. sanitized the wartime role of the emperor and covered-up war crimes to ensure an orderly occupation and reconstruction, which would discourage Japan from becoming a Soviet ally, 6) How he believes critics of Imperial Japan must acknowledge the moral failings of our own countries to be taken seriously. Examples include: a) Western colonial powers' worldwide oppression, b) France's domination of Indo-China for one hundred years, followed by U.S. intervention in Vietnam, c) the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and currently, the similar position of the U.S., d) the American government's institutionalization of slavery, decimation of Native Americans and seizure of their land, and oppression of our Latin American neighbors and intervention in their national affairs.

To convince the Japanese government to apologize and pay reparations, Dr. Scott advocated: 1) Using books like Iris Chang's in literature, political science and humanities courses, 2) Buying ads in major publications like *The New York Times*, 3) Campaigning against Japan getting a seat on the U.N. Security Council until they do so, 4) Promoting screenings and distributing movies on Japan's war crimes, 5) Allying with progressive Japanese who criticize Japan for war crimes and support



Nancy Lo presents a certificate of appreciation to Dr. Rodger Scott.



Dr. Scott with APHAFIC board members.



Outreach program members: Jack Meng, John Vroman, Professor Pao-Chin Chu and Dr. Alex Chuang receiving certificates of recognition from Nancy Lo.



Nancy Lo and APHAFIC board member Mary Yan-Lee present certificates, cash awards and books to Point Loma High School students Jacob Ladow and Michelle Garcia.

of U.S. interventionist foreign policy (such as teachers fired for opposing the singing of the fascist National Anthem in public schools), 6) Acknowledging positive actions by the Japanese such as economic and technological assistance and scholarships, 7) Inviting Japanese universities' students and faculty to visit sites of Japanese war crimes in China and elsewhere, 8) Showing support for and making alliances with groups critical of Japan's whaling policies and the slaughter of dolphins 9) Considering economic boycotts of some Japanese products.

At the annual meeting, members of the outreach program received certificates of recognition for their hard work, which has involved visiting San Diego schools since 2007 to introduce the history of WWII in China. The members recognized were Jack Meng, Professor Pao-chin Chu, former Flying Tiger John Vroman, Michael Lee, David Hu and ex-POW Col. Frank Mason.

Outreach Activities

Four out of a group of thirty Point Loma High School students from Mr. Patrick McElhaney's history class were recognized for having the best essays on the movie, *Nanking*. APHAFIC donated a \$200.00

cash award to the high school, which Nancy Lo presented along with a certificate of recognition and a copy of *American Goddess at the Rape of Nanking* to each of the four students: Jacob Ladow, Lucia Mendez, Evalina Monreal and Michelle Garcia.

APHAFIC outreach program members Jack Meng, Pao-Chin Chu, Alex Chuang, and David Hu visited the Sun Yat Sen Chinese School on April 22nd and spoke to students from the AP, credit, and adult classes about WWII history in Asia. Jack Meng gave a brief history of how the Sino-Japanese wars began before WWII. Dr. David Hu presented a talk on the contributions Madam Chiang Kai-Shek made to her country as the first Asian female leader. He also showed a clip from Madam Chiang Kai-Shek's speech entitled "War and Peace," which she delivered to the United States Congress in February 1943. Madam Chiang made a great effort to take care of the children of military personnel who died during WWII after the Nationalist government moved to Taiwan. Following Dr. Hu's presentation, both Professor Pao-Chin Chu and Dr. Alex Chuang gave the testimony of their own experiences and family suffering during WWII. - NL

May 23, 2010
 Dear Dr. Shuang—
 Received the spring magazine. Enjoyed reading it as usual.
 Hope all is well with you & Agnes. Enclosed find donation to the Museum. Thanking you again for all you have done for making Chinese Culture known to our citizens of San Diego.
 Sincerely,
 Ruby Chew Lew

Letter from member Ruby Chew Lew



Agnes,
 Thank you so much for teaching us how to paint a panda and how to do all those different brush strokes.
 Love,
 Allison

Letters from students in Jeanne Morrison's 6th grade class at Holmes Elementary

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within Chinese Islam became more apparent and—according to some—problematic. Ma Zhu 馬住 was one figure who sought to standardize Islam throughout China. Born in Yunnan 雲南 in 1640, Ma received a Confucian education and served the last of the claimants to the Ming throne before moving to Beijing to study Islam. He wrote a text about Islamic thought and practice and carried it with him through central China, the Yangtze 長江 River Valley, Sichuan 四川, Shaanxi 陝西 and Yunnan. Over a span of four years, he showed his book to numerous Muslim scholars in order to record their criticisms, suggestions and additions.

In 1710, Ma published the completed *Qingzhen Zhinan* 清真指南 (literally, “pure and true compass,” but the first two characters also mean “halal” or “Islamic”), which included theological discussions, issues facing Chinese Muslims, a series of queries and responses and dedications and endorsements by various prominent Muslims. The final chapter was a prolonged denunciation of an unorthodox sect of Sufi mystics he had encountered in Yunnan, whom he accused of violating both Islamic law and Confucian morality. This chapter actually resulted in official Qing persecution of the sect⁴, a reminder that intellectual debate among Muslims could not escape the emperor’s awareness or control. Ma Zhu’s travels and writings helped to unify China’s Muslim community, but they also enforced his own idea of orthodoxy, foreshadowing more competition to define Hui identity and proper practice in the days to come. - AS

⁴Lipman, Jonathan N. 1997. *Familiar Strangers: A History of Muslims in Northwest China*. Studies on Ethnic Groups in China. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

DONOR	CASH AMOUNT		
Eleanor & Robert Bregman	\$200.00	Lee Modi Liew	\$50.00
Koun-Ping & Lilly Li-Rong Cheng	\$2,000.00	Fah-Seong & Polly Liew	\$100.00
Alexander & Agnes Chuang	\$100.00	Subtotal	\$650.00
Sawyer Hsu	\$1,000.00	GRANT	
James Kemp	\$400.00	San Diego Chinese Women's Association	\$1,000.00
Theresa F. Lai	\$100.00	GRAND TOTAL	\$8,305.00
Jesse Bing & Ruby Chew Lew	\$200.00		
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew	\$100.00		
Johnny Ngip Mah	\$100.00		
Craig & Giovanna Pang Garcia	\$30.00		
Kwan L. & Marion Miulam So	\$100.00		
Charles W. & Linda C. Tu	\$100.00		
Robert T. Wang	\$200.00		
Jung Fu & Jennie C.C. Wu	\$1,000.00		
Rachel York	\$50.00		
US-China Peoples Friendship Association	\$200.00		
Subtotal	\$5,880.00		
IN MEMORY OF RAYMOND WING LEE			
Rudolf & Barbara Jansen	\$75.00		
IN MEMORY OF SHING-CHI LAM			
Hong Kong Pui Ching Middle School Class 1971 Kong Se	\$500.00		
Roman H & Cindy S Chau	\$200.00		
Subtotal	\$700.00		
IN MEMORY OF JO-HSI CHENG			
Eddie & Angela Chen	\$200.00		
Alexander & Agnes Chuang	\$100.00		
Char Yen & Serena Lee	\$100.00		
Kung-pu & Ning Li	\$100.00		

ARTIFACT DONATIONS

David & Gail Nashelsky
Twenty five snuff bottles

Peter & Loretta Shih
Chinese Landscape Painting by Huang Junbi
Chinese Calligraphy Scroll by Yu Youren
Blue & White Plate Ming Dynasty
Set of five Official Brass Horse Dispatch Medallions
w/ hanging lug, Qing Dynasty

Kevin Stewart
Buddha Head, Northern Qi Dynasty

Correction - In the Spring 2010 issue of the newsletter Ming Yan was misidentified as the sole donor of \$200 in memory of Shing-Chi Lam. The donation was sent by the Pui Ching Class of 1970, San Francisco Bay Area Chapter. We apologize for this error.

SDCHM ENDOWMENT FUND UPDATE

Hwei-Chih & Julia Hsiu Endowment Fund	\$70,000	Andrew C. & Janet C. Wang	\$3,000
Alexander & Agnes Chuang	\$30,000	James Ho	\$2,000
Shao-Chi & Lily Lin	\$20,000	Anthony Y.H. & Lillian W. Lu	\$2,000
Teh-Hsuang & Dorothy Lee	\$20,000	Merck Partnership for Giving	\$2,000
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew	\$12,500	(matching Anthony & Lillian Lu)	
Jung Fu & Jennie C.C. Wu	\$11,000	George & Jean Kung	\$2,000
Winnie Wong Chase	\$10,000	Dee & Susan Lew	\$2,000
Drumright Memorial Fund	\$10,000	Edward G. & Ellen G. Wong	\$1,000
Tom & Loretta Hom	\$10,000	Theresa F. Lai	\$1,000
Joseph & Vivian Wong	\$10,000	Ernest Chun-Ming & Huei-Jen Huang	\$1,000
Kwan L. & Marion So	\$10,000	Michael & Criselda Yee	\$200
Norman & Pauline Fong	\$10,000	Chun & Donna Lee	\$200
Shu & Kuang-Chung Chien	\$8,000	Raymond & Lilian Cheung	\$100
Genghis Khan Furniture	\$7,000	Steve C. & Susanna Y. Kuei	\$50
Peter Shih	\$5,000	GRAND TOTAL	\$269,050
Koun-Ping & Lilly Cheng	\$5,000		
Sandra Wawrytko/Fu Foundation	\$4,000	- at The San Diego Foundation	

Ongoing Events

APHD WALKING TOUR \$2

Explore Old Chinatown and the Japanese and Filipino neighborhoods in San Diego's old Stingaree red light district with Murray K. Lee or Michael Yee. The Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative is a cosponsor. For more information, please contact the museum. Reservations are required.

PLEASE RSVP BY 4PM THE FRIDAY PRIOR TO THE TOUR:
619 338 9888 or INFO@SDCHM.ORG

PLANNED GIVING

To leave a legacy for yourselves and for your family, please consider adding the museum to your will or trust. Special recognition will be given for donors who make the museum a part of their "family." Please call Alex Chuang if you are interested at 619 338 9888.

UPCOMING

Lectures & Book Signings

JOHN JUNG

Sweet and Sour:

Life in Chinese Family Restaurants

August 14, 2010 at 2:00pm

ERIKA LEE AND JUDY YUNG

Angel Island:

Immigrant Gateway to America

September 11, 2010 at 2:00pm

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE MUSEUM
OR VISIT WWW.SDCHM.ORG

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Sichuan 四川. Because of his rigorous investigation in the case, my brother-in-law was ambushed and killed at a military checkpoint by an assassin in a murder plot. Before the case could go to trial, the murderer was strangled to death in his jail cell. Without the key suspect and with a lack of eyewitnesses who were willing to testify, the case was covered up and never even went to trial. This was yet another tragedy that my family had to endure during these rough times.

While we were staying with my half-sister, our lives started to stabilize a bit. My sister and I both started school again. I remember starting the third grade that year. Because the street where we lived was ninety percent Muslim and because I was not Muslim, I remember getting beat up often by the Muslim boys in the community. The name of this street was "Golden Bull" 金牛街, and most of the residents in this area were in the leather tanning business. The entire area smelled terrible due to the chemicals used in the processing of the leather. Even though it was considered safe enough for us to return to school, the air raids were still frequent. Every time the air raids started we would run home—a trek of about twenty minutes. When the air raids started, a loudspeaker attached to the telephone pole would give us instructions and indicate how many airplanes were coming and in which direction they were approaching. We were instructed not to hide underneath trees because Japanese airplanes would shoot at people under trees, so we had to find a better hiding spot such as a ditch. At that time, in about 1944, the Flying Tigers established a headquarters in Kunming and started to launch air defenses against the Japanese. Once, I witnessed two Japanese airplanes shot down by the Flying Tigers. After that, the air raids were much less frequent.

In August 1945, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan, and the Japanese surrendered. At that time, we decided to return home. It was a very difficult task, and it took us several months to get back to Nanjing. Once there, we found that our house had burned down and a family was occupying the land. We filed a lawsuit to try to get the land back, but it was a slow process. We also managed to get my brother back from the maid. She ultimately returned him to us after we paid her a good sum of money for taking care of him for eight years. She recounted a story of how she had kept my brother safe when the Japanese soldiers came by hiding him in a wooden tub and pushing the tub to the middle of a lily pond where he remained unnoticed by the soldiers. She had lovingly cared for him and treated my brother as if he were her own son.

Unfortunately, two years later in 1948 we had to escape again – this time from the communists.

I had a horrible childhood. The fact that I am alive today is because of luck and my mother's love, passion, and faith. - AC

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 2010

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
T: 619 338 9888 F: 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.

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