

# SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

聖地牙哥中華歷史博物館協會



San Diego Chinese Mission Building  
404 Third Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92101  
T: 619 338 9888 F: 619 338 9889  
www.sdchm.org info@sdchm.org  
Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension  
328 J Street  
San Diego, CA 92101

**WINTER 2011**  
OCTOBER - DECEMBER

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

reason, principle,  
the fitness of things

Written by

**Zhao Jie 趙佶**

1082-1155 C.E.  
during the  
Song Dynasty 宋朝

理信

rational belief

理學

metaphysics, moral science

理想主義

idealism

理所當然

that which should be

## A DAY TO REMEMBER Alex Stewart, Museum Staff

On a sunny Friday afternoon, a few dozen Chinese American veterans gathered at the museum to enjoy a scrumptious repast in the company of old friends. This year, a few veterans of recent American conflicts shared stories and experiences with the iconic Chinatown figures of an earlier generation who fought in World War II.

Two active duty servicemen in the U.S. Navy, Captain Joker Lee Jenkins and Lt. Commander Arthur Fong, book ended curator of Chinese American history and WWII merchant mariner Murray Lee's talk about the U.S. Navy Yangtze River Patrol in the 1930s. Captain Jenkins reminded the crowd that Veterans Day originated as Armistice Day, celebrated by the victor nations of WWI in commemoration of the end of what was then known as the Great War. Today, the United States is the only nation that has extended this holiday to include veterans of all wars. And Commander Fong emphasized the respect he and other modern servicemen have for the earlier generations who flew in planes without pressurized cabins and endured without so many of the conveniences today's warriors take for granted.

The effects of WWII on Chinese Americans have been well documented, but many are unaware that the U.S. Navy patrolled the Yangtze River in the 1930s. This engagement between the U.S. military and early Republic of China had a profound influence on the lives of many early Chinese Americans. Indeed, Murray revealed how two local veterans' families first arrived in the United States as a result of their fathers' work for the U.S. Navy during this period.

While Chinese warlords fought each other for supremacy and imperial Japan threatened invasion, U.S. Navy ships patrolled the Yangtze River to protect American interests. Many young Chinese men enlisted to serve on these American vessels, and some of them were able to use this connection to move to the United States and eventually gain American citizenship. Among these lucky few were Jimmy How and Chun Yue Hwa. The former served in the American armed forces until his death in 1955, but not before fathering a son, John Howo, who would serve as a US Marine Lt. Col. in Vietnam. Chun Yun Hwa served on multiple ships before being captured by the Japanese when they invaded the Philippines. After suffering in the Bataan Death March and being denied compensation because he was not yet an American citizen, Hwa eventually settled and raised his family in Coronado. His son, Nanson Hwa would become the first Chinese American diver for the U.S. Army as well as an active member of the museum and San Diego's Chinese American community.

No one would deny the inherent evils of armed conflict, but it is refreshing to remember the lasting bonds and social progress forged in the furnace of war. Just as enlisting in the Navy allowed a few Chinese men access to the United States, service in the military earned Chinese Americans social and political rights, and the GI Bill helped them to elevate their economic status. And even though all too many soldiers never return from any battlefield, an incomparable bond is formed among the survivors. And for all of these reasons and more, we thank these veterans for their profound service and sacrifice that many of us will never fully understand. - AS



Group photo of the veterans at the 16th Annual Veterans Day Luncheon.

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\*Playing Master Kong's Favorite Songs

\*Global Alliance China Study Tour

\* 100 Years Later: The Difficult Offspring of Xinhai 辛亥的辛孩

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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends and Supporters of the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum,

It is the season to be jolly and to give thanks, and I hope you all had a wonderful holiday season! The recent exhibition of Chinese minority costumes and jewelry has drawn so many visitors and is indeed a rare treat. We thank Dr. James Kemp for his generous donation of such a wonderful collection of valuable pieces of art. I am looking forward to the exhibit lecture, *Interweaving Traditions: A Last Look at the Chinese Minority Costumes Exhibit*, on January 14, 2012 presented by the museum's education coordinator, Alex Stewart.

I had the honor of joining a group of veterans to celebrate the Veterans Day luncheon in the museum's lovely garden. It was so great to greet so many veterans and some of their families during such a memorable day. This year marked the ten-year anniversary of 9/11. Our veterans and the men and women on active duty deserve our respect and admiration.

At the Asian Film Festival, a few of us had a chance to meet the lovely Nancy Kwan who played the leading role in the movie, "The World of Susie Wong". She received the Lifetime Achievement Award, and we were all so inspired by her art and dedication.

Our fabulous museum garden served as the reception venue for two big events from the American Dietetic Association and the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. Members of these two professional groups had a wonderful time at the museum and enjoyed the beautiful garden. If you know of any meetings coming to San Diego, consider the garden as a venue.

The Chinese New Year will be early next year, and we are ready to show some beautiful prints (*nianhua* 年畫) for the New Year celebration. *Speak of Good Things: Nianhua and Chinese Folk Tradition* will open on January 22nd. Also, please come and bring your family and friends to the downtown Chinese New Year Fair on January 28th and 29th. Once again, our annual banquet will be a highlight for 2012, so please mark your calendar and help us celebrate the arrival of the Year of the Dragon. The date is set on February 11th, 2012. See you all there!



San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum Board President Lilly Cheng

Thank you very much,  
*Lilly Cheng*

## MUSEUM UPDATE

By Alexander Chuang, *Executive Director*

The past few months have been filled with events as well as preparations for the busy season ahead. October was National Arts and Humanities Month, and the museum hosted and took part in a wide array of events during the month of October and beyond. On October 1 the museum participated in the first annual Fall For the Arts fair. The event was held at the Broadway Pier to celebrate the first day of National Arts and Humanities Month and featured 50 arts and cultural organizations. The next day on October 2, the museum partnered with the Center for World Music to present *An Afternoon of Classical Chinese Melodies with Alexander Khalil*. Read more about the concert and the music of the *guqin* 古琴, or silk-stringed zither, on page 5.

As many of you are aware, the museum offers a wide variety of educational programming for all ages from preschool through adult audiences. Our programs have received much praise from teachers and participants and have been recognized by various institutions and associations. On October 22, our education coordinator, Alex Stewart, was invited to speak about the museum and our educational programming as well as present his original research at the California World History Association Conference.

The museum has been a supporter of the San Diego Asian Film Foundation for a number of years, and on October 26, the museum co-presented a screening of *Shaolin* at the San Diego Asian Film Festival. The following week on November 5, the Textile Museum Association traveled to the museum to view our exhibit, *Interwoven Traditions: Ethnic Minority Costume & Jewelry*, tour the museum, and hear a lecture presented by education coordinator Alex Stewart.

That same day, several museum staff and board members attended the 100th anniversary celebration of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association's historic building on Third Avenue. The following day on November 6, the museum once again participated in the annual Fall Back Festival presented by the Gaslamp Quarter Historical Foundation. Read more about the festival on page 6.

Each year the museum holds a Veterans Day Luncheon in honor of our local Chinese American Veterans. We had an excellent turnout for our 16th annual luncheon on November 11, and we were pleased to have many different generations of veterans join us at this year's event. You can read all about the events of the day on page 1.

On December 3, the museum welcomed a group of VIP guests including the Vice Chairman of Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Xue Shenghua 薛盛華, and several officials from the Taipei Economic Office in Los Angeles. The guests toured the museum, learned about the history of the Chinese community in San Diego, and enjoyed a light reception in the museum garden.

Over the past few months, the museum has been very fortunate to receive many valuable artifact donations. I would like to thank Paul Duffield and Donna Stadtmere for donating many pieces from the collection of Donna's father, Howard Stadtmere. Dr. Stadtmere was an avid collector and we are pleased to add these valuable artifacts to the museum collection. I would also like to thank Fredrick and Deborah Gerlach and Lia Ying Shen for their artifact donations. The museum would also like to thank its many generous benefactors. Donations at all levels are meaningful gifts to the museum. For a complete list of donations, please see page 18 of the newsletter.

I hope everyone enjoyed the holiday season, and I look forward to welcoming you all at the museum in the New Year! Please be sure to mark your calendars for our many exciting events in the coming months. Join us on January 14 for a lecture by education coordinator Alex Stewart, *Interweaving Traditions: A Last Look at the Chinese Minority Costumes Exhibit*. Come back again the next week for the opening of our new exhibit, *Speak of Good Things: Nianhua and Chinese Folk Tradition*, on January 22. Bring the whole family to the Chinese New Year Food & Cultural Fair on January 28 & 29, and of course save the date for the highlight of the season, the museum's 16th Annual Banquet on February 11 at Pearl Chinese Cuisine. *Xin nian kuai le* 新年快樂! - AC

## COVER CALLIGRAPHER:

### Zhao Jie 趙佶 (1082-1155 C.E.)

Zhao Jie, or the Huizong 徽宗 Emperor (r. 1100-1126), is renowned as the best painter and calligrapher of all China's emperors and one of the greatest patrons of the arts, but political failings that led to his personal imprisonment and the eventual fall of the Song Dynasty make him a rather tragic figure. He developed a unique style of calligraphy called "Slender Gold" 瘦金體 because it resembles beautifully twisted gold filament. Huizong was a patron of Daoism as well as the arts, and he personally wrote the definitive text on Song Dynasty tea ceremony, the *Treatise on Tea* 大觀茶論. An alliance with the Jin Dynasty of Manchuria against the northwestern Liao Dynasty 遼朝 led to his abdication in favor of his son, the Qinzong 欽宗 Emperor, when the Jin invaded Song China after Liao's defeat. The capital fell in a subsequent invasion and Huizong, Qinzong, and the entire imperial court were captured. Although his son escaped to found the Southern Song Dynasty as the Gaozong Emperor, Huizong died humiliated in Jin captivity.

# PLAYING MASTER KONG'S FAVORITE SONGS

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

In honor of Confucius' birthday, Alexander Khalil, Ph.D. performed the great sage's favorite instrument in the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension on Sunday, October 2, 2011 in an event co-sponsored by the Center for World Music. The *guqin* 古琴 or "ancient zither," is a long, silk-stringed instrument without frets, and the ability to play it was considered one of the four essential skills of a gentleman of traditional China. Between songs, Dr. Khalil, who has studied under qin masters in China and teaches at UCSD, revealed the immense significance of this instrument, including melodies and techniques of various pieces that evoke Confucian ideas or Daoist imagery.

The ancient Confucian piece, "Rhapsody on Meeting an Immortal 神人暢," is a fine example of how qin music can express ideological content. The legendary Emperor Yao 堯 supposedly composed this song in gratitude after a spirit told him how to build dykes to control a mythical flood in ancient China. As Confucianism seeks to maintain balance and harmony in the world, this piece requires the musician to play parallel movements on each side of the qin, moving the hands in a perfectly balanced figure eight.

Confucius often spoke fondly of music, but since he lived over two thousand years ago, it is impossible to tell exactly what the music he loved sounded like. Surviving tablatures explain which finger, moving in which direction, plucks which string, but they don't record the rhythm of the song. Alex regaled the crowd with many ancient pieces, but one can only wonder what they sounded like when played by the ancient sages.

The museum was fortunate to host a qin performance because it has only become widely known and performed

in the last twelve years. The qin was once a privileged instrument of the elite, and it would be replaced by another instrument when used in opera performances to shield the qin from the vulgar eyes of commoners.

Indeed, its music must be powerful, because Dr. Khalil immediately fell in love with it upon hearing one performance at SDSU. The English saying, "To cast pearls before swine" corresponds to the Chinese saying, "To play qin for a cow." Fortunately, Alex's commentary between songs elevated museum listeners above the ignorance of a bovine audience.

Listening to the qin is an art in and of itself. Famous stories record not only the virtuosos who played the instrument, but also renowned connoisseurs who could recognize vibrant imagery and vivid emotion in the subtleties of the vibrating strings. Zhong Zi Qi 鍾子期, the humble woodcutter, is perhaps the most famous of these listeners. He passed the houseboat of scholar and qin master Yu Bo Ya 俞伯牙 as he was playing qin and remarked that the sounds reminded him of towering mountains and then a rushing stream. Bo Ya was astounded that a commoner could

instantly recognize the imagery in his songs, "High Mountains 高山" and "Flowing Water 流水", and the two became inseparable. When Zi Qi died many years later, Bo Ya smashed his qin, saying it was no longer of any use.

In 1977, when the Voyager spacecraft carried recordings of mankind's greatest achievements into outer space, a recording of "Flowing Water 流水" played on the qin was the longest musical excerpt included. We can only hope that it will help our planet find its Zhong Zi Qi among our interstellar neighbors. - AS



*Dr. Khalil tells museum visitors about the song he is about to play.*



*Dr. Khalil accepts an award from Alex Chuang.*

# Celebrating Fall with the Fall Back Festival

By Michael Lu, *Museum Intern*

Although the day had been forecasted for continuous showers, the wrath of Zeus nevertheless could not have prevented a throng of people from arriving to the 10th Annual San Diego Fall Back Festival on November 6th. The historic Gaslamp Quarter (centered at 4th & Island) was completely overrun with a profusion of various organizations representing the greater San Diego area. The event featured demonstrations, entertainment, and food celebrating “falling back” in time to San Diego during the 1800s. Even as the weather worsened, families were strolling along and partaking in the activities that a plethora of booths were exhibiting, including the San Diego Symphony, which offered a musical petting zoo and the Antique Gas & Steam Engine Museum, which touted early washing machines and farming equipment.

The SDCHM booth was nudged between the San Diego Women’s Association and the San Diego Archaeological Center, showcasing paper cutouts for the character for “happiness” 喜, *San Zi Qi* 三子棋 (the Chinese equivalent of tic-tac-toe), and having your name written in Chinese calligraphy. The museum would like to thank Professor Fang-hui Chou and Wenjun Jin for volunteering their time to write calligraphy and help at the museum’s booth.

Interactions with the kids were enjoyable and heartwarming as they were absorbed with the paper cutouts and competing against me in *San Zi Qi*. Some of families that came across our booth hailed from different countries, particularly Australia and England. Their reasons for coming to the Fall Back Festival ranged from going somewhere for a good time to being educated on San Diego culture and history.

Even though the majority of the booths towards the end began packing up and closing down due to weather concerns, the Fall Back Festival was an immense success once again. The entire procession was filled with smiles from parents and their children as they experienced firsthand the aura and beauty of San Diego and its illustrious antiquity. From my perspective, it was one of the most delightful and pleasing moments of my life as a San Diegan and I cannot wait until next year’s festivities to begin. - ML



*Professor Fang-hui Chou, Michael Lu and Mary Anne Lacaman at the Fall Back Festival.*

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH REPORT / OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2011

**October 1, 2011**

**Fall for the Arts**

The museum participated in this inaugural event which featured a variety of San Diego’s arts and cultural organizations. Visitors enjoyed performances, workshops, demonstrations, exhibits and food.

**October 1, 2011**

**Museum & Garden Tour**

Docent: Priscila Echeverria & Michael Lu

**October 8, 2011**

**APHD Walking Tour**

Docent: Michael Yee

**October 22, 2011**

**5th Annual California World History Association Conference**

Lecturer: Alex Stewart

**October 20-28, 2011**

**San Diego Asian Film Festival**

The museum co-presented a screening of the film *Shaolin*.

**November 6, 2011**

**10th Annual Fall Back Festival**

The museum participated in this annual event with a booth that taught children about the history of the Chinese in San Diego, how to play a traditional Chinese game and wrote visitors names in Chinese calligraphy.

**November 5, 2011**

**Museum & Garden Tour**

Docent: Priscila Echeverria

**November 12, 2011**

**APHD Walking Tour**

Docent: Alex Stewart

**December 10, 2011**

**APHD Walking Tour**

Docent: Michael Yee

# A NEW DOMINION OF EMPIRE: MANCHURIAN ADMINISTRATION OF XINJIANG

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

For over two millennia, various Chinese dynasties have struggled to pacify the northern and western frontiers of the Middle Kingdom. While Han 漢 and Tang 唐 emperors launched campaigns through and established military outposts beyond the Jiayu Pass 嘉峪關, which traditionally marked the western boundary of China proper in Gansu 甘肅 Province, it was only in the Qing Dynasty 清朝 when imperial administration exercised firm control over the restive region between China proper and Central Asia that had long been rife with warlike nomads and foreign trading caravans. When the Qing finally defeated the rival powers of this region in the mid-18th century, the Qing named this region of deserts, mountains, steppe and scattered oases bounded by Kashgar in the far west, the Altai Mountains in the north and the Himalayas in the south, Xinjiang 新疆 or “new dominion.” Although the Qing largely applied traditional Chinese administrative methods and principles in China proper, they exploited their cultural similarities with the nomads of these northern regions in order to control them.

This secular justification for sovereignty was a distinct departure for emperors who usually represented themselves as universal and divinely ordained monarchs. The Manchurian emperors played the role of Son of Heaven for the Han Chinese, and emperors, from the Qing founder Nurhaci to the height of the empire under the Qianlong 乾隆 Emperor, represented themselves as the bodhisattva Manjusri to Tibetans, Mongols, and other Tibetan Buddhists. In ruling the peoples of Xinjiang, the emperors of the high Qing preserved and glorified many aspects of Central Asian pastoralism through ritualized hunting, travel, and exchange of goods, but they only cautiously tolerated Islam rather than incorporating it into their ruling ideology.

Historians traditionally have treated the Qing Dynasty as a continuation of two millennia of Chinese imperial tradition in which Chinese culture spread outward from the civilizing center in the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys. But a closer look at interactions between the Qing and various denizens of Xinjiang reveals that the Manchurian emperors of the high Qing engaged with various peoples in culturally contingent ways that differed from traditional Han Chinese tactics and actually sought to preserve ethnic differences. The prototypical Chinese civilizing mission would be gradually accomplished through ritual exchange of the luxurious fruits of civilization for tribute goods, women, and/or military assistance. But the Qing transformed the tribute system and augmented it with rituals that would incorporate and recognize nomadic cultures as an integral part of the greater Qing Empire.

Qing emperors combined the forms of authority traditionally embodied and embraced among steppe peoples

with traditional Chinese strategies partially because Islamic justifications for sovereignty would have been problematic. The strict monotheism of Islam would not have fit well with the largely polytheistic empire, and the sectarian diversity within Islam meant that recognizing the wrong sect could draw the Qing into messy doctrinal disputes. Instead, the Qing developed culturally determined strategies that proved to be effective means of administration until Han officials pursued a policy of assimilation and integration in the latter half of the 19th century. It is likely no coincidence that this shift in policy accompanied several insurrections in and around the Xinjiang region. A balancing act between high Qing policies of ethnic preservation and religious tolerance and Han proto-nationalist desires for assimilation as well as political and economic incorporation set the stage for minority policy in the Republic of China as well as the People’s Republic. In short, the high Qing may have been edging closer to a “modern” multi-ethnic and pseudo-secular concept of sovereignty just before conservative Han officials attempted to turn back the clock.

The policies employed in Xinjiang and the longstanding practice of forbidding Han settlement in the Manchurians’ northeastern homeland fit together into a rhetoric of cultural sensitivity and preservation, but more pragmatically, these policies allowed the Manchurian minority to maintain separate, rival constituencies within its massive pool of subjects. Anti-miscegenation laws and legally ordained physical separation of Manchu banner garrisons from the Han populace sought to maintain the hardy martial culture of Manchuria that allowed the Qing to conquer the Ming and expand China’s borders. Preserving the cultures of their fellow nomads could be seen as an extension of the Qing desire to preserve military strength on the fringes of its empire and maintain ethnic identity in the face of the assimilative Han. Yet, in modifying Chinese rituals of statecraft and creating new rituals revolving around cultural aspects shared among Central Asian cultures, the Qing subtly attempted to divorce Islam from politics to craft a secular means of asserting and justifying its sovereignty.

Since the initial conquest of Xinjiang, many Han officials advocated full integration of the region through Han settlement and Chinese administration, but Qing emperors appointed Manchu and Mongol officials to oversee locally recruited officials in this area and strictly limited Han migration in an attempt to stave off potential ethnic conflicts. Loyal Mongolian chieftains and others who submitted to Qing authority in the early days of the Manchus’ rise were given the hereditary title, *jaschak*, and allowed substantial autonomy. Local aristocrats were appointed as officials and given various

*Continued on Page 17*

# Global Alliance China Study Tour

By Patrick Seamus McElhaney, *Point Loma High School*

*Two facilitators and six participants attended the Global Alliance China Study Tour 2011. I was fortunate to be selected to attend by the affiliated organization, Association for Preserving the Historical Accuracy of Foreign Invasions of China (APHAFIC). I thank them sincerely and especially Dr. Nancy Lo, president of APHAFIC for her recommendation of my selection. - PM*

The tour consisted of five cities: Harbin 哈尔滨, Shijiazhuang 石家莊, Nanjing 南京, Beijing 北京, and Shanghai 上海. We began in Northern China in the city of Harbin, arriving separately on July 9 around 9:00 pm China time. I experienced a bit of culture shock as I had no Chinese language skills, but all that changed when the group arrived. At 8:00 am, I went down to breakfast and met the group. Group members included the director and president of Global Alliance Peter Stanek, his wife Jean; two female college student/teachers from San Francisco, Endora and Perla; Chinese language teacher Emily; English teacher Steve Wong; and a Chinese American UCSD student named Brian Chu.

We began our tour of Harbin with a visit to the Unit 731 Museum, where Japanese researchers performed a whole host of experiments on Chinese Communists and civilians. Their work was incredibly barbaric and brutal. The Japanese Army set up a huge compound with hundreds of buildings and prison areas equipped with laboratories where they used human subjects to study the possibility of biological weapons. Later these weapons were used against the Chinese population during their resistance efforts against the Japanese.

This museum is a testament to the capacity humans have to inflict cruelty in a scientific manner, scientific method applied to war and destruction of human life. The Chinese have documented a hundred or more locations where Japanese used these weapons in the war on Chinese military and civilian populations. The Chinese still occasionally find the remnants of unexploded ordnance in various regions of the country.

Next, the group flew to Shijiazhuang, which has a population of nine million in the city and 20 million in

the greater metropolitan area, and is located 900 miles southwest of Harbin and about 200 miles south of Beijing. Shijiazhuang was the location of a strong Japanese presence

and much fighting during the war, and the CCP was very active fighting the Japanese in this region of Northeast Central China. We saw a giant park/cemetery called the Martyr's Monument. It is a monument to the members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) who died in the war against the Japanese and subsequent civil war. This huge park has giant buildings nearby and is surrounded by a wall. There are two massive sculptures hundreds of feet high, made of stone, and depicting fierce patriotic/military themes of World War II and the Chinese Civil War: uniforms, weapons, and fierce depiction of struggle. The propaganda of this depiction and glorification of the struggle reminded me of the Iwo Jima sculpture in Arlington. The inscription on the sculpture reads, "Sacrifice for your country, and you will never be forgotten. The martyrs of the revolution will never be forgotten." It seems there were mass graves here. No headstones or graves were marked. We also participated in lectures regarding

forced labor. This was very informative.

Outside of Shijiazhuang, we visited the village of Meihua 梅花针 to see a museum. The drive took us through the countryside, which did not have one inch of unused land. The space was filled with tons of agriculture and even a nuclear power plant. In the village there is a museum that shows the horrible atrocities the Japanese perpetrated in the town. Basically, the Japanese invaded central China, moving south from Manchuria through Beijing, and eventually to Shijiazhuang. Both Nationalist and Communist forces had been fighting near Meihua, and they killed a number of



*Visiting the Great Wall: (left to right) Perla, Emily, Brian Chu and Patrick McElhaney. Photo courtesy of Patrick McElhaney.*



*Patrick (in the back row) with the rest of China Study Tour group, Peter Stanek, President of Global Alliance (second from left) and Jean Been Chen (fourth from left). Photo Courtesy of the Global Alliance.*

*Continued on Page 13*

# CURATOR'S CORNER

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



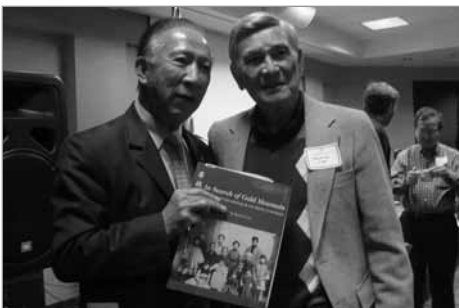
*Asian Pacific Historic District photo exhibit in the CCBA building*



*CCBA Board of Directors at the building's 100th anniversary celebration*



*Sing Yung, Santa Margarita Ranch cook*



*Murray Lee presents C.C. Yin with the book, In Search of Gold Mountain, at the APAPA event.*



*Tom Hom and Lee Ann Kim at the ABA dinner*



*Murray Lee with American Legion National Commander Fang A. Wong and his wife, Barbara*

On October 16, I hung the Asian Pacific Historic District exhibit at the historic Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) building to be part of the 100th anniversary celebration. This exhibit had been hanging in the Horton Grand Hotel for about seven years and was recently removed at the management's request.

On October 24, many members of the Asian community attended the Asian Film Festival. A few days later on October 27, Gladys and I went to Santa Margarita Ranch in Camp Pendleton, which is where the Chinese cook, Sing Yung, dedicated his 50-year career to the Baumgartner family. A photo of Sing Yung was part of an historical display at the ranch. (See the story in my book on p. 193)

On November 5, the CCBA celebrated the 100th anniversary of its historic building at 428 Third Ave. The street was closed off and filled with chairs for the guests, a large part of whom were seniors. The Lucky Lion Dancers performed, VIPs and past presidents were introduced, speeches were made, a ribbon was cut, balloons popped instead of firecrackers, and dim sum was served in the Senior Garden.

On November 7, the Asian Business Association (ABA) held its annual dinner at Paradise Point in Mission Bay. Tom Hom was honored and inducted into the ABA's "Hall of Fame."

On November 11, the annual Veterans Day luncheon was held at the museum. I gave a short presentation about the Chinese who were recruited in the 1930s by the US Navy's Yangtze River Patrol and Asiatic Fleet. In the audience we were fortunate to have John Howo whose father was one of those recruits. (See complete story on p. 328 of my book)

On December 4, the San Diego Chapter of the Asian Pacific Islander American Public Affairs Association (APAPA) was formed. Ron Cho is the President; Lilly Cheng, Chair; and Tom Hom, Honorary Chair. Mark Wyland was the keynote speaker, assemblymen Jim Nielsen and Mike Eng, Coronado Mayor Casey Tanaka, County Supervisor Ron Roberts, and Tom Hom all spoke. C.C Yin, "the Asian Mr. McDonald's" and one of the founders of the APAPA, was introduced and spoke of the goals of the organization.

On December 11, I attended the Holiday Banquet of the Hong Kong Association of Southern California at Jasmine Restaurant. The grand prize was a roundtrip ticket to Hong Kong.

On December 15, Gladys and I, at the invitation of Donald Ko, attended a lunch reception at San Diego Post 310 for Fang A. Wong, the National Commander of the American Legion. He immigrated from Canton as a 12-year-old, attended New York schools, was naturalized in 1963, volunteered for the US Army, and served in Europe and Vietnam. He has a BA from New York Institute of Technology and an MA in management from Central Michigan University. He was elected National Commander in September of this year. How he came to join the American Legion, according to Wong, began 50 years ago when he was in school and given an American Legion School Award medal by Lt. B.R Kimlau of New York Chinatown's Post 1291. Along with the medal was \$15, which was enough to cover his next semester at Chinese School. The only way that he could get into the Legion was to join the Army first, which he did. - ML

## SPECIAL EVENTS



*Dr. Alex Khalil performs on the guqin during a concert at the museum.*



*Alex Chuang, Dr. Alex Khalil and Alex Stewart in the museum garden after the guqin concert at the museum.*



*Dr. Shu Chien accepts the National Medal of Science from President Barack Obama at the White House.*



*Drs. Shu and Kuang-Chung Chien pose with their daughters Ann and May in the Red Room at the White House.*



*Dr. Shu Chien addresses the crowd during a celebratory dinner hosted by Alex and Agnes Chuang.*



*Drs. Shu and Kuang-Chung Chien pose with their daughter May and Alex and Agnes Chuang as he cuts his cake.*



*Susan Peinado, Dr. Michael Welch, Dr. James Kemp, Phila McDaniel and Dr. George Kung at the dinner party.*



*Alex Chuang poses with Dr. & Mrs. Richard and Sophia Henke at his dinner party.*



*Alex Chuang presents \$2,000 to treasurer Tom Lee in cash donations from his dinner guests to the museum as Polly Liew and Agnes Chuang look on.*



*Tom and Loretta Hom pose with Agnes and Alex Chuang at the San Diego Asian Film Festival Gala honoring Nancy Kwan.*



*Dr. & Mrs. Mitchell and Miyo Ellen Reff pose with Agnes Chuang at the dinner party.*



*Agnes Chuang, Nancy Kwan, Lilly Cheng and Polly Liew pose for a picture at the Gala.*

# EDUCATION & OUTREACH, VETERANS DAY LUNCHEON



Executive Director of the SD Commission for Arts & Culture Victoria Hamilton and Agnes Chuang pose in front of SDCHM's booth at the Fall for the Arts event.



A visitor to SDCHM's booth learns about the history of San Diego's Chinatown and the traditional arts of paper cutting and calligraphy.



Agnes Chuang writes the names of visitor's in calligraphy while Alex Stewart teaches them how to make paper cutouts and Chinese lanterns.



Alex Stewart helps a young visitor construct a Chinese lantern.



Alex Stewart presents the "Rise and Fall of the Qin Dynasty" to a sixth grade class from the Islamic School of San Diego.



A team of students re-enact an archeological dig of the terracotta warrior's found in the First Emperor's tomb.



Volunteers Wenjun Jin, Fan-hui Chou, museum intern Michael Lu and staff member Mary Anne Lacaman man the booth at the Fall Back Festival.



Michael Lu challenges a young visitor to a game of 3-in-a-row, or San Zi Qi.



Professor Fang-hui Chou writes the names of visitors in calligraphy as they partake in other crafts and activities at the booth.



Captain Joker Lee Jenkins addresses a group of veterans at the museum's 16th Annual Veterans Day Luncheon.



Alex Chuang, Tom Lee, Alex Stewart, volunteer Katie Krochina, Jessica Matsumoto and Priscila Echeverria at the Veterans Day Luncheon.



Agnes Chuang, Ellen Wong and Jenny Benson at the Veterans Day Luncheon

# 100 YEARS LATER: THE DIFFICULT OFFSPRING OF XINHAI 辛亥的辛孩

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

This fall marked 100 years since the Xinhai Revolution 辛亥革命 brought an end to China's millennia-old tradition of monarchy and began the Celestial Empire's long slog toward modern nationhood. Anyone who lived through the ensuing decades of feuding warlords, brutal invasion, civil war, and social upheaval would scarcely recognize the emerging world power that China has become today. But even though the strength and unity of China's government and economy has increased dramatically since those early decades, many underlying tensions remain.

In 2011 Taiwan celebrated the centennial of the Republic of China, while the mainland commemorated the end of Qing emperors' feudal oppression. Both lionize Dr. Sun Yat-Sen 孫中山, as "father of modern China." Both governments agree that there is only one China, but just which government is Dr. Sun's rightful heir is the subject of intense and emotional debate. Sadly, Sun Yat-Sen died of cancer in 1925, when he was just 58. Two years later, a tenuous communist-nationalist alliance violently and enduringly ruptured. One can only wonder how modern Chinese history would have been different if Dr. Sun had lived to see old age.

In the 19th century, China was plagued by bloody rebellions and humiliating conflicts with marauding foreigners. But the Qings' hold on power really began to crumble after a military coup successfully took over the city of Wuchang 武昌 on October 10, 1911. To put down the rebellion, the Qing court summoned Yuan Shikai 袁世凱, the head of China's powerful and modernized Beiyang army 北洋軍, wooing him out of retirement with the title of prime minister. He won substantial victories against rebel troops and was poised to crush the leaders in Wuchang before agreeing to a ceasefire on December 1. With the rebels still controlling the city of Wuchang and widespread uprisings leading 16 provinces to secede, Yuan controlled the only force strong enough to defeat the rebels and was in an ideal position to make demands. The general-turned-prime minister protected the Qing government from his northern base of power in Beijing 北京 (which translates to "northern capital"), while the revolutionaries began organizing a provisional government based in Nanjing 南京 (which translates to "southern capital").

Although Sun Yat-Sen is recognized today as the major architect and fundraiser of the revolution, the uprising began without warning, and he did not return from exile until December 25. His fame and prestige still led the provisional government to elect him as president of the new republic by January 1. The next day, Yuan Shikai perceived a threat to his power and called off peace negotiations. Fearing protracted civil war and the possibility of invasion since no foreign



*This poster commemorates the fall of the Qing Dynasty with the flag of the Republic of China and present day Taiwan (right), the original flag of the ROC representing the five nationalities (center), and the flag of the Communist Party of China (left) which has replaced what was originally the flag of the Wuchang Uprising to reflect the subject of this article.*

governments would recognize the republic, Sun Yat-Sen offered to resign the presidency in favor of Yuan if the general would persuade the royal family to give up the throne. Yuan informed Empress Longyu 隆裕皇后, who was ruling as regent for her six-year-old nephew Puyi 溥儀, that the rebels would slaughter the royal family if she did not agree to the terms of abdication being offered. She signed the abdication agreement on February 12, 1912, and the royal family continued to live supported by public funds in the Forbidden City until 1924.

After the Nationalist Party won a large victory in the democratic elections of February 1913, conspirators with ties to Yuan assassinated Song Jiaoren 宋教仁, a nationalist party leader who vocally advocated an independent parliament and controls on presidential power. Shortly thereafter, the nationalist party was banned and its members ejected from the legislature. Sun Yat-Sen organized a second revolution, but it was no match for Yuan's powerful army. In 1914, Yuan dissolved parliament and replaced provinces' civilian leaders with independent military governors, sowing seeds for decades of warlord-fueled regional divisions and intermittent warfare. In late 1915, Yuan completed the return to autocracy by announcing his plans to become emperor. Widespread protests vociferously denounced this blatant power grab, and the southwestern provinces of Yunnan 雲南, Guizhou 貴州, and Guangxi 廣西 seceded in rapid succession. In light of this tremendous opposition, Yuan canceled his coronation and died of kidney failure three months later.

Warlords eagerly stepped into the power vacuum, forming cliques among themselves and contending for supremacy. Eventually, Chiang Kai-shek 蔣介石, commandant of the

*Continued on Page 15*

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Japanese. Afterward, 500 Japanese retaliated against the town by marauding, raping, and killing any people they found; approximately 1500 civilians were murdered. The museum consists of pictures and descriptions of individuals and how they either resisted or were killed. People were tied to wagon wheels and shot; others were thrown into wells or bayoneted... There are lots of witness testimonial accounts. One more interesting display includes a picture of the last Global Alliance seminar group that visited three years ago.

Before we left the town of Meihua, we were surprised with a survivor presentation and a delegation of the local town party leadership — kind of like the city council. The survivor was seven years old when the Japanese killed her father. She had to hide for three days and saw many dead bodies before she was able to escape to a neighboring village. It was a very heart-wrenching presentation, and I remember feeling so bad for this woman. She was raw with emotion. She did not cry, but was very passionate in sharing her experience. The rest of the group members were also moved by this experience.

On the way to Beijing we also visited the Museum of Tunnel Warfare in Jiaozhuanghu 焦莊戶. This was a great experience. During the war, there was a lot of activity in Hebei 河北 province. The CCP was active and used lots of tunnel complexes to fight and hide from the occupying Japanese. This tunnel includes a great museum with excellent modern displays.

In Beijing, we met with Chinese Lawyer, Ms. Kang Jian, representing forced laborers in lawsuits in Japan. The goals of the lawsuits are to obtain compensation, apology, and recognition of the past deeds of the Japanese government. This was a very interesting experience.

We also visited the history department at Beijing University. It is a wonderful campus with a great mix of both traditional and modern architecture. We met two professors and a graduate student. The main professor was an expert on World War II in China and presented a wonderful lecture on the Japanese invasion and

the course of the war in China. The lecture was very informative and well worth the time. While in Beijing, the group also visited the traditional tourist locations: Tiananmen Square, the Forbidden City and a nearby section of the Great Wall.



*Statue of Iris Chang in the Nanjing Museum, near a remembrance rock garden. Photo courtesy of Patrick McElhaney.*

On July 20, we arrived in Nanjing and visited Nanjing Normal University where we met another Canadian group similar to GA known as the Association for Learning and Preservation of History of Asia (ALPHA). This was a large group of about 40 people. We joined them for a lecture on the horrible atrocities that were perpetrated during the Japanese invasion. The Normal University was located in the “Safety Zone” where tens of thousands of civilians tried to take refuge with the great humanitarian Minnie Vautrin. We heard an extremely heart-wrenching lecture from a survivor, Grandma Terry. She also was depicted in the Rape of

Nanjing film produced from the work of Iris Chang.

The most impressive location in Nanjing was the site of the Nanjing Massacre Museum. There are hundreds of displays and artistic representations of the meaning and loss of so many lives. It was truly a moving experience. The magnitude of the loss of 300,000 souls really touches the visitor as they encounter the most impressive museum of its type that I’ve ever seen.

In Shanghai, we saw the location of the strong resistance that preceded the Nanjing invasion. There is a small museum along the canal where the Japanese were delayed and the Chinese put up a heroic defense.

Shanghai is a fantastic modern city, and it was a most fitting end to our trip. It is an incredibly complex city that represents the contrasts and diversity of China itself. My last comment about China seems appropriate: “Big China” is the future of the world. The experience of this visit was wonderful, and I am grateful to the GA and APHAFIC for this great opportunity. I am pleased to share my new knowledge and learning with my students at Point Loma High School. - PM

# Warriors, Tombs and Temples: China's Enduring Legacy

By Howard Meyer, *Museum Member*

Three years ago I visited the Bowers Museum to view the highly-acclaimed exhibit, *Terra Cotta Warriors: Guardians of China's First Emperor*. Recently in 2011, and seldom seen outside of China, the remarkable warrior spirit lives on. The Bowers, which is located in Santa Ana, California, has marshaled a new army for display with this current exhibit, *Warriors, Tombs and Temples: China's Enduring Legacy*. One thousand years of Chinese history is on display from the royal tombs and temples of three ancient dynasties. The exhibit opened in celebration of Chinese National Day on October 1, 2011, and will reside there until Sunday, March 4, 2012. Also, the exhibition will make its second and final stop at the Houston Museum of Natural Science beginning March 30, 2012 and continue through September 3, 2012.

This exhibition includes over 150 incredibly preserved ancient art works that provide the culture and art lover a rare opportunity to be transported back in time through a momentary journey to the legendary stories of the Qin 秦, Han 漢 and Tang 唐 dynasties. Enter the great tombs and temples of the powerful, and the cunning men and women who ruled imperial China. Without a doubt, I'm certain that you will want to experience these recently unearthed archaeological discoveries from royal and elite graves and from beneath a Buddhist temple. These newly discovered ancient works of art were unearthed in and around the capital cities, all located near the modern city of Xi'an 西安 in Shaanxi Province 陕西 just south of the Wei 渭 river. This exhibit highlights Xi'an's strategic location at the end point of the world famous silk road. These treasures of opulent wealth of gold, silver, gemstones, chariots, horses and glass were placed in the tombs and temples to accompany Chinese rulers and their aristocracy in the afterlife.

According to Dr. Peter C. Keller, president of the museum, "This important exhibit of artifacts of high historical and artistic value was a result of extraordinary efforts on the part of many people in both China and the United States. Anne Shih, Bowers Board Chairwoman, was acknowledged for her insight,

persistence and energy in making the exhibit possible. Also for the great friendships she cultivated on both sides of the Pacific. Additionally, without the vision and determination of Suzanne Cahill, the museum's guest curator, the exhibition would not be what it is today. Her patience and detailed research has helped us learn so much about the history and lifestyle of the people living in the very important Qin, Han and Tang dynasties that ultimately made China the country that it is today."<sup>1</sup>

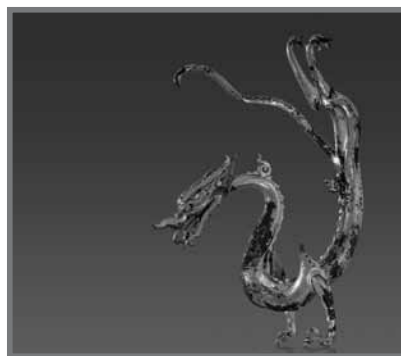
The exhibition features four of the famous life-size Terra Cotta Warriors, who were protectors of China's First Emperor, Qin Shihuang 秦始皇, whose mausoleum complex is considered the eighth wonder of the world. Thanks to new conservation techniques, the paint on the warriors' garments and armor is now clearly visible and there are unexpected touches—first showing in this exhibition is the most extraordinary of all—a Terra Cotta Warrior positioned as a kneeling archer from the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BCE) showing visible green pigment on his face. Tests show the green coloring is not the result of oxidation but appears to be paint, meant to intimidate a battlefield adversary.

Interestingly, smaller in scale but just as impressive, are the terra cotta warriors from the imperial tomb of a famous Han rebel-turned-emperor Jingdi 景帝. Like the Qin army of warriors, they possess individualized features and are completely outfitted for battle. Their expressions are peaceful – perhaps because they are presented in combination with concubines, animals and other necessities required for a prosperous and comfortable afterlife.

The Tang dynasty was considered the height of taste and a remarkable showing of wealth. For the first time in the United States, this exhibit displays, gold, silver and gemstone treasures placed into the treasure crypt of the Famen Monastery by six Tang Dynasty emperors and China's only female emperor Wu Zetian 武则天 (Wu Zhao 武曩) 624-705 CE. This important Buddhist site was sealed in the Tang Dynasty in 874 and rediscovered in 1987.<sup>2</sup> Among these treasures is a set of four nesting boxes that once held Buddha's finger bone and



*Figure of Kneeling Archer with a Green Face, Qin Dynasty (221-206 BCE). Photo courtesy of the Bowers Museum.*



*Figure of Dragon, Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE). Photo courtesy of the Bowers Museum.*

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<sup>1</sup> President's Welcome: [www.bowers.org/index.php/general/presidents\\_welcome](http://www.bowers.org/index.php/general/presidents_welcome).

<sup>2</sup> [www.bowers.org/index.php/art/exhibitions\\_details55](http://www.bowers.org/index.php/art/exhibitions_details55)

## EDUCATION UPDATE

By Alex Stewart, *Museum Staff*

This fall the education coordinator seized the opportunity to promote the museum in a variety of locales: reaching out to artists, academics, and aficionados.

The San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture presented the first annual Fall for the Arts Festival on October 1. This free community event took place in and around the beautiful new cruise ship terminal on the Broadway Pier. It was a pleasure to mingle with representatives from various arts and culture organizations from all over San Diego as they hosted booths, put on performances, and conducted workshops. Agnes Chuang wrote numerous peoples' names in Chinese calligraphy, and other festival-goers tried their hand at paper cutting.

The California World History Association invited the education coordinator to participate in their annual conference at La Jolla Country Day School on October 22.

In addition to participating in a panel about educational resources at local museums, the education coordinator also had a chance to present a talk based on his own dissertation research about China's Hui Muslim community. One student at La Jolla Country Day School (who also happens to be daughter of local architect and museum supporter Joe Wong) was so impressed with the latter talk that she requested a presentation for a foreign language club she helped found at her school called FAME (French, Arabic, Mandarin, and Espanol).

On November 5, the museum hosted a lecture about the *Interwoven Traditions: Chinese Minority Costumes and Jewelry* exhibit for the Textile Museum Associates of Southern California. The education coordinator was pleasantly surprised to see Bea Roberts, who curated a previous Chinese minority costume exhibit at the museum, among the spectators of the lecture with her husband, Tom. It was a pleasure to see the Roberts' again, and it was convenient to be able to defer to Bea on some of the more technical questions. Fortunately, this group of textile connoisseurs enjoyed the talk and found the historical context very informative. Indeed, it's always a pleasure to build connections with other organizations dedicated to preserving and sharing all sorts of arts and culture. - AS

## EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Presented October - December 2011

### CEPS AND MUSEUM TOURS:

San Diego Community College	50 people
Textile Museum Association	20 people
Families with Children from China	25 people
La Jolla Country Day School	35 people
UCSD	30 people
Red Hat Ladies	6 people
Islamic School of San Diego	20 people

**TOTAL: 186 PEOPLE**

*Continued from Page 12*

Nationalist Party's Whampoa Military Academy 黄埔军校, reunited China with a military campaign known as the Northern Expedition that began in Guangzhou 廣州 and ended in Beijing in 1928. But warlords nominally loyal to the Nationalist regime maintained independent armies that periodically rebelled and fought with each other. And while the expedition began with an alliance between Nationalist and Communist forces, a brutal purge of communists in 1927 brought an end to such cooperation and foretold decades of insurrection and civil war to come.

Japan took advantage of China's weakness to seize Manchuria in 1931, and the imperialist nation began a brutal campaign against China proper in 1937. Despite huge territorial losses, it took being kidnapped by a former warlord in 1936 to force Chiang into an uneasy truce with the communists. Still, the two forces jockeyed for advantage and sometimes openly fought each other during the war of resistance, and all-out hostilities quickly resumed after the Japanese surrender. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist government eventually lost the civil war and fled to Taiwan in 1949, 38 years after the Xinhai Revolution.

An uneasy peace ensued as both governments focused on consolidating control and quashing internal dissent; the two sides still have never reconciled.

In retrospect, some would argue that a more gradual transition away from absolute monarchy could have avoided much heartache and bloodshed. Others would claim that the tumultuous strife among warlords, ideologues, and aristocrats was a necessary, if horribly unpleasant, transitional phase between archaic and modern governments. And still others would claim that the Xinhai Revolution accomplished little and real change would not come until after the communist takeover, or later still, after the party veered away from dogmatic Maoism in the wake of the Cultural Revolution. But virtually no one wishes for a return to autocratic monarchy, so even though we can all argue about its precise significance, we can all agree that this centennial is worth celebrating.

Indeed, no one wants to go back, but it's not easy to agree on exactly where we're coming from or the best way forward. So much has happened since Xinhai, and so much has stayed the same. - AS

# APHAFIC UPDATE

By Nancy Lo, APHAFIC President

## BOOK SIGNING & LECTURE BY YING-YING CHANG

*The Woman Who Could Not Forget: Iris Chang Before and Beyond the Rape of Nanking*

March 11, 2012 / 2:00 - 4:00pm

La Jolla Library

The book signing and lecture by Ying-Ying Chang, Iris Chang's mother, will be at the La Jolla library (7555 Draper Avenue, San Diego, CA 92037) on Sunday, March 11th from 2-4pm. This event is organized by APHAFIC and Warwick's bookstore and co-sponsored by the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum. For more details please visit [www.aphafic.org](http://www.aphafic.org).

Ying-Ying Chang was born in China's wartime capital, Chongqing 重慶, in 1940 and moved to Taiwan with her parents to escape from the Communists during the 1949 civil war. She grew up on the island and graduated from National Taiwan University in 1962. Ying-Ying came to the U.S. for graduate studies and received her Ph. D. in Biological Chemistry from Harvard University in 1967. She married Dr. Shau-Jin Chang, a Harvard physicist in 1964.

After two years post-doctoral work at Princeton University, Ying-Ying and her husband started a teaching and research career spanning more than three decades at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, in 1969 with Ying-Ying in the Department of Microbiology and Shau-Jin in the Department of Physics. In 2002, they moved to San Jose, California after retiring from the university and have lived there ever since. - NL

*Continued from Page 14*

is still considered one of the most holy religious relics in all of Asia. Unfortunately, the Buddha's bone itself rarely travels and was not on display, but this show might be enough to bring out a line of Buddhist priests to bless the case that held the holy relic.

One of my favorite art works was that of the gilded dragon. This figure was unearthed in 1975 at Cao Chang Po 草場坡 located in the southern suburbs of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. This supple, nimble figure with its elongated snout, curling tongue, single horn, undulating scales and serpentine curvaceous tail is a truly fine example of the metalworker's art of the Tang dynasty. "The dragon, symbol of the emperor, especially of the Tang emperor Xuanzong 唐玄宗 (r.712-756 CE), and several such figures have been excavated in or near Tang palace grounds."<sup>3</sup> On a parallel thought, since I was born under the fifth sign of the lunar cycle (I am a dragon) and 2012 is also the Year of the Dragon, maybe that's reason enough to love this artifact. It is said that we will display many of the characteristics common to this sign and have an affinity for dragons.

What I found amazing was that the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang 秦始皇 ordered the construction of his tomb in 215 BCE, employing 700,000 laborers working 38 years to build a complex larger than most cities of the time. It's been called "the eighth wonder of the world."

Unearthed at Emperor Jingdi's burial complex were hundreds of figures of horses, goats, dogs, sheep and swine objects. These artifacts of domestic animals recovered from the Yangling 楊陵 cemetery of the Han emperor paint a picture of peaceful and prosperous agricultural economy.<sup>4</sup> This painted earthenware figure of a pregnant sow related to daily life.

This truly exceptional exhibition focused on the underworld empires of three great dynasties. I assure you that when you visit, you will be completely immersed in these spectacular works of historical art. Your knowledge and appreciation of this ancient tradition of Chinese beauty and artistic creation will be significantly enhanced. There will be many things that will catch your eye, but the visual beauty and greatness of *Warriors, Tombs and Temples* will catch your heart. Don't miss this rare and exceptional opportunity. - HM

*Howard is a member of the American Artists of Chinese Brush Painting - Lung Hsiang Chapter and the Chinese Brush Painting Society of San Diego. He is also a member of the San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum. Howard has been recognized for his Chinese Brush Paintings and his articles on Chinese Art and Culture.*

<sup>3</sup>Warriors, Tombs and Temples: China's Enduring Legacy, Suzanne E. Cahill, Bowers Museum, Santa Ana, CA 2011, p. 52.

<sup>4</sup>Warriors, Tombs and Temples: China's Enduring Legacy, Suzanne E. Cahill, Bowers Museum, Santa Ana, CA 2011, p. 40, 41.

Continued from Page 7

Chinese titles to accompany their pre-existing title of *beg*, a local honorific term. Both *jaschaks* and *begs* were exempt from taxes and given grants of land that included people to work it for them. And while religious leaders could occasionally occupy these posts, they were placed firmly beneath secular authorities. The Qing also settled soldiers in agricultural colonies in northern Xinjiang, which it hoped (in vain) would become self-sustaining defensive outposts. These isolated Han settlements were the only instances of traditional Chinese administration in Xinjiang. Magistrates serving in Xinjiang were instructed to respect local customs and to be flexible with the application of the Qing law code, sometimes even employing sharia law in cases between local Muslims.<sup>1</sup>

Building political alliances through the ritualized presentation of tribute to the emperor had been common practice in China for centuries, but the Qing augmented this practice by requiring Xinjiang's local leaders to make a regular pilgrimage to the capital and to regularly participate in imperial hunts. While foreign peoples would send irregular embassies bearing tribute for and asking the protection of China's emperor, such a mission was required of Xinjiang's local leaders every three years. In the Ming and earlier dynasties, vast quantities of livestock and other nomadic trade goods were exchanged for an equal value of silk, tea, and other products of Chinese civilization. But in the Qing, tribute goods became more symbolic than economic, as the number and type of goods were limited.<sup>2</sup> While nobles often sent emissaries on tributary missions, whom the emperor usually would not personally receive, pilgrimage had to be performed in person and always culminated with an imperial audience. Many times, pilgrimages would be timed to coincide with weddings or other celebrations of personal and familial significance, creating an intimacy and almost fictive kinship between these officials and the emperor. The emperor would reward both tribute and pilgrimage missions with lucrative gifts, meaning these practices were not only a ritual assertion of Qing dominance, but also a valuable economic privilege granted to loyal subjects.<sup>2</sup>

For centuries, Chinese emperors would ceremonially plow the first furrow of the planting season, and the Qing complemented this traditional agricultural ritual with a parallel hunting ritual befitting nomadic Manchurian roots. The Kangxi 康熙 and Qianlong emperors, the longest ruling and most illustrious of the Qing, diligently embarked on

an imperial hunt nearly every autumn, and the Yongzheng 雍正 emperor criticized himself for not doing so. In addition to reminding northern and western nomads that the Manchurian royal house was one of them, this ritual guarded against assimilation and the encroaching decadence of palace life that had spelled the end for many a Chinese dynasty.<sup>2</sup> There are certainly many aspects of high Qing

administration of the region that left much to be desired, but the strategy of secular engagement through ritualized cultural participation proved remarkably adept at incorporating a diverse and historically restive region.

Looking at the Qing as a unique period in Chinese history portrays the dynasty as a last-ditch compromise between two rival modes of subsistence that had been in intermittent conflict for millenia.<sup>1</sup> The Qing emperors honored and respected the ways of the nomads, even as they became

increasingly assimilated to the sedentary Han way of life. However, it took unusually adept leaders to simultaneously embody the cultured Confucian autocrat ensconced in the Forbidden City and the virile lord of the steppe who ruled his domain from horseback. Indeed, this system required the emperor to be all things to all his people, a task of which the heirs of Qianlong fell far short. Once Han officials began to gradually usurp power from the latter Manchu emperors and imposed a policy of assimilation, hollow rhetoric of cultural sensitivity could not prevent violent resistance, but the integrative process was already too far underway. Now that today's People's Republic has grown more culturally sensitive as the sun has set on the days of high Maoism, its rhetoric of celebrating diversity and preserving culture, and its policy of suppressing Islam and dissent in the region, is remarkably similar to that of the high Qing. Even today, the violence Qianlong feared would result from Han migration is a menace only tenuously controlled with heavy-handed tactics. While the Han chauvinists of the late Qing and nation-builders of the 20th century were ultimately successful in carving a piece of the Central Asian steppe into the inalienable territory of their nation, perhaps the process would have been smoother and more pleasant for their constituents if they had taken a lesson on administration from the late, multi-ethnic Empire of the Great Qing. - AS



China reached its largest extent during the Qing Dynasty. The Xinjiang territory is circled at the top left.


<sup>1</sup> Perdue, Peter C. 2005. *China Marches West*. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard UP.

<sup>2</sup> Ning Chia. 1993. *The Lifanyuan and the Inner Asian Rituals in the Early Qing (1644-1795)*. *Late Imperial China*. 14(1): 60-92.



By Teh-Hsuang Lee, *Museum Treasurer*

DONOR	CASH AMOUNT		
Jenny Benson .....	\$1,000.00	Shao-Chi & Lily Lin .....	\$1,000.00
Janet Bourgeois .....	\$100.00	Betty Ma .....	\$1,000.00
Eleanor & Robert Bregman .....	\$1,100.00	Mitchell & Miyo Ellen Reff .....	\$150.00
Daniel K. S. & Gladys Chang .....	\$100.00	William & Julie Saung .....	\$200.00
Shu-Sing & Yui-May Chang .....	\$1,000.00	Kwan L. & Marion Miulam So .....	\$50.00
William & Margaret Chang .....	\$1,000.00	Larry & Theresa Song .....	\$1,000.00
Koun-Ping & Lilly Li-Rong Cheng .....	\$50.00	Celia Shi-Ching Su .....	\$1,000.00
Shu & Kuang-Chung Chien .....	\$1,000.00	Charles P. & Lily L. Wang .....	\$1,000.00
Alexander & Agnes Chuang .....	\$50.00	Shen-Ye & Florence Wang .....	\$1,000.00
John E. & Nancy C. Ferguson .....	\$200.00	Ann Watanabe .....	\$50.00
Gary & Peggy Fong .....	\$1,000.00	Sandra A Wawrytko .....	\$1,050.00
William & Winnie Fong .....	\$200.00	James & Laurie Wen .....	\$200.00
Yuan-Cheng & Luna Fung .....	\$1,000.00	Edward G & Ellen G Wong .....	\$1,000.00
Jaw Jim Hsieh .....	\$1,000.00	Victor & Dolly Woo .....	\$50.00
Theresa F. Lai .....	\$1,000.00	David & Sandy Wei Chao Woods .....	\$50.00
Teh-Hsuang & Dorothy Lee .....	\$2,000.00	Michael & Criselda Yee .....	\$25.00
In Memory of Earnest & Helen Leewong by their loving children .....	1,500.00	William & Amy Yuan .....	\$1,000.00
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew .....	\$50.00	Qualcomm Incorporated .....	\$2,000.00
		In Honor of Alex Chuang (from 62 donors) .....	\$2,440.00
		<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$27,615.00</b>

### SDCHM ARCHIVE & LEARNING CENTER BUILDING FUND

Alexander & Agnes Chuang .....	\$250,000.00	Pei Chi & Rosalind Chou .....	\$1,000.00
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew .....	\$50,000.00	Wu-Chung & Vicky Hsiang .....	\$1,000.00
Richard & Sophia Henke .....	\$25,000.00	Robert E. & Amy Lee .....	\$1,000.00
Anonymous .....	\$10,000.00	Chen-Wai & Jin-Ling Wang .....	\$1,000.00
Shu-Gar Chan .....	\$10,000.00	Jim & Suzie Hom .....	\$500.00
Hwei-Chih & Julia Hsiu Endowment Fund  .....	\$10,000.00	<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$365,000.00</b>
Richard & Laura Bregman .....	\$2,500.00		
Bank of America Foundation .....	\$2,500.00		
(matching Richard & Laura Bregman)			

### SDCHM ENDOWMENT FUND UPDATE

Hwei-Chih & Julia Hsiu Endowment Fund  .....	\$70,000.00	Andrew C. & Janet C. Wang .....	\$5,000.00
Alexander & Agnes Chuang .....	\$30,000.00	Anthony Y.H. & Lillian W. Lu .....	\$2,000.00
Jung Fu & Jennie C.C. Wu .....	\$21,000.00	Merck Partnership for Giving .....	\$2,000.00
Teh-Hsuang & Dorothy Lee .....	\$20,000.00	(matching Anthony & Lillian Lu)	
Shao-Chi & Lily Lin .....	\$20,000.00	George & Jean Kung .....	\$4,000.00
Norman & Pauline Fong .....	\$14,000.00	Dee & Susan Lew .....	\$3,000.00
Fah-Seong & Polly Liew .....	\$12,500.00	James Ho .....	\$2,000.00
Genghis Khan Furniture .....	\$10,400.00	Ernest Chun-Ming & Huei-Jen Huang .....	\$1,000.00
Drumright Memorial Fund .....	\$10,000.00	Jack & Shirley Fu .....	\$1,000.00
Winnie Wong Chase .....	\$10,000.00	Theresa F. Lai .....	\$1,000.00
Tom & Loretta Hom  .....	\$10,000.00	Charles & Linda Tu .....	\$1,000.00
Kwan L. & Marion So .....	\$10,000.00	Edward G. & Ellen G. Wong .....	\$1,000.00
Joseph & Vivian Wong .....	\$10,000.00	Chun & Donna Lee .....	\$200.00
Shu & Kuang-Chung Chien .....	\$9,000.00	Michael & Criselda Yee .....	\$200.00
Sandra Wawrytko/Fu Foundation .....	\$8,000.00	Raymond and Lilian Cheung .....	\$100.00
Koun-Ping & Lily Cheng .....	\$5,000.00	Steve and Susanna Kuei .....	\$50.00
Peter Shih .....	\$5,000.00	<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$298,450.00</b>

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### ONGOING EVENTS

#### MUSEUM & GARDEN TOUR \$2

(included with museum admission)

Enjoy a docent-led tour of the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum's permanent collection and featured exhibit! Museum tours are held the first Saturday of every month at 11:00am. Reservations are required. PLEASE RSVP BY 3:30PM THE FRIDAY PRIOR TO THE TOUR

#### APHD WALKING TOUR \$4

(includes museum admission)

Explore Old Chinatown and the Japanese and Filipino neighborhoods in San Diego's old Stingaree red light district! Walking tours are held every second Saturday of every month at 11:00am. The Asian Pacific Historic Collaborative is a cosponsor. Reservations are required. PLEASE RSVP BY 3:30PM THE FRIDAY PRIOR TO THE TOUR

#### BOOK YOUR CEPS TODAY!

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

Grades K - 6 / 60 minutes / \$60

This presentation tells the tale of how the Chinese zodiac came to be. Through interactive storytelling, students take on roles of the different zodiac animals. They also uncover the mythological development of the Chinese dragon, learning that the dragon is a peaceful, benevolent creature, much revered in Chinese cultures. In celebration of the Chinese New Year, each student receives a hong bao, or red envelope, for good luck.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EDUCATION & SPECIAL EVENTS CONTACT THE MUSEUM AT: 619.338.9888 / education@sdchm.org**

#### GIFT CERTIFICATES AVAILABLE!

Wondering what to get the kid who has it all? Give the gift of Chinese culture and history. Purchase an attractive gift certificate for your (or the child's) choice of any CEP for his/her entire class which includes an explanatory letter to the teacher and a brochure describing all of our entertaining lessons.

Book your CEP's today; our calendar is filling up fast! For more info contact the museum at 619.338.9888 or via email at education@sdchm.org.

#### NEW EXHIBIT OPENING

#### SPEAK OF GOOD THINGS: NIANHUA & CHINESE FOLK TRADITION

DR. SUN YAT-SEN MEMORIAL EXTENSION

January 22 / 2:00 - 4:00pm

### 16TH ANNUAL BANQUET

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2012

PEARL CHINESE CUISINE

PLEASE RSVP TO THE MUSEUM BY  
JANUARY 25, 2012

### 30th Annual Chinese New Year Food & Cultural Fair

2012 / Year of the Dragon  
January 28 & January 29  
10:00am - 5:00pm

#### VISIT OUR WEBSITE!

WWW.SDCHM.ORG

#### JOIN US ON FACEBOOK!

FACEBOOK.COM/SDCHM

#### FOLLOW US ON TWITTER!

TWITTER.COM/SDCHM

#### CHECK OUT OUR PHOTOS!

FLICKR.COM/PHOTOS/SDCHM/

#### READ OUR BLOG!

SDCHM.BLOGSPOT.COM

**SDCHM MEMBERSHIP**

- \$30 INDIVIDUAL
- \$50 COUPLE
- \$60 FAMILY
- \$20 STUDENT (WITH VALID ID)
- \$20 EDUCATOR (WITH VALID ID)
- \$100 PATRON
- \$1000 HONORARY CIRCLE

**SENIOR MEMBERSHIPS (60+)**

- \$25 SENIOR
- \$35 SENIOR COUPLE
- ADD \$10 FOR GRANDPARENTS MEMBERSHIP



# 2012 SDCHM MEMBERSHIP

**WELCOME** to all of our new and returning members to the San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum! We have recently updated our membership levels and benefits. Please see the membership application for more information. We appreciate your support!

*\*\*All members receive quarterly newsletters, invitations and discounted admission to all special events/openings, 10% off gift shop merchandise, as well as complimentary general admission to both the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum and the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Extension.\*\**

**MEMBER INFORMATION:**

PRIMARY MEMBER NAME: ..... NAME IN CHINESE: .....

SECONDARY MEMBER NAME: ..... NAME IN CHINESE: .....

FAMILY/GRANDPARENTS MEMBERSHIP (PLEASE LIST NAMES OF UP TO FOUR CHILDREN/GRANDCHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18):

.....

ADDRESS: .....

CITY: ..... STATE: ..... ZIP: .....

HOME PHONE: ..... WORK PHONE: ..... E-MAIL: .....

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

**PAYMENT INFORMATION:**

PLEASE CHARGE MY:  VISA  MASTERCARD  CHECK ENCLOSED

NAME ON CARD: .....

CARD NUMBER: ..... EXPIRATION DATE: .....

BILLING ADDRESS: .....

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: .....

Please return your membership application with payment to:  
**San Diego Chinese Historical Museum** 404 Third Avenue San Diego, CA 92101 / T: 619 338 9888 F: 619 338 9889  
[www.sdchm.org](http://www.sdchm.org) [info@sdchm.org](mailto:info@sdchm.org)