

## IHS to Launch New Exhibition with Bonus Family Day Activities

**WHAT:** The Indiana Historical Society (IHS) marks the opening of its newest Indiana Experience offering, *You Are There 1948: Communities Can!* with a Family Day event.

**WHEN:** Saturday, March 5, noon to 4 p.m.

**WHERE:** Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center, 450 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis

**COST:** Included with admission to the Indiana Experience, which is \$7 for adults, \$6.50 for seniors and \$5 for kids (ages 5 to 17). IHS members and children under five are free.

Family Day guests will be the first to explore *You Are There 1948: Communities Can!*, an exhibition taking visitors back in time to a canning center that existed on the grounds of the Ball Brothers Company in Muncie, Ind. Guests can help a group of women prep their produce for canning, learn more about the process and overhear the latest news of the day in post-World War II Indiana.

In addition, the Family Day event will feature a recipe activity, allowing guests to apply what they learned in the exhibit; a planting activity, complete with herbs for guests to take home; and a show and tell with vintage canning equipment.

**Additional Photo Opportunity:** Don't miss a

demonstration by master food preserver and canning instructor Suzanne Krowiak, who will be canning a fruit jam at 2 p.m., in Eli Lilly Hall.

*You Are There 1948: Communities Can!* opens March 5 and runs through August 12, 2017. It is presented by Ball Brothers Foundation, in partnership with Minnetrista. For more information on IHS or the Indiana Experience, open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesdays through Saturdays, call (317) 232-1882 or visit [www.indianahistory.org](http://www.indianahistory.org).

**About the Indiana Historical Society:**

Since 1830, the Indiana Historical Society has been Indiana's Storyteller, connecting people to the past by collecting, preserving, interpreting and sharing the state's history. A private, nonprofit membership organization and an Affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, IHS maintains the nation's premier research library and archives on the history of Indiana and the Old Northwest and presents a unique set of visitor exhibitions called the Indiana Experience. IHS provides support and assistance to local museums and historical groups, publishes books and periodicals; sponsors teacher workshops; produces and hosts art exhibitions, museum theater and outside performance groups; and provides youth, adult and family programming.

## Heroes of Ancient China

死有重於泰山，有輕於鴻毛。  
“Some deaths evoke the gravitas of Mount Tai, some, the mere lightness of a goose feather.”  
Translated by Dr. Benny Ko



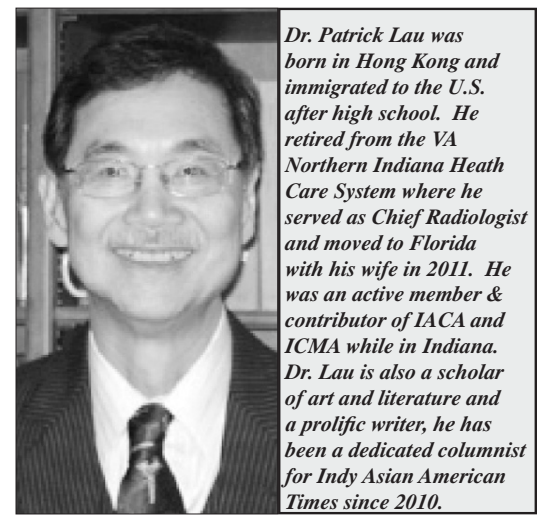
BY DR. PATRICK LAU

Guan Gong denotes Lord Guan, an honorable title posthumously bestowed to Guan Yu 關羽. He was born in the year 162 CE. He was the sworn brother of Liu Bei and Zhang Fei. At the late Han (East Han) dynasty, the Emperor had lost his control of the country. There were several strong feudal lords and court officials' power struggling to gain control of the throne. Eventually, warlord Cao Cao 曹操 declared that he ruled the Kingdom of Wei 魏; and Sun Quan 孫權, the Kingdom of Wu 吳. Liu Bei proclaimed himself the emperor of Shu 蜀; labeled as the Three Kingdoms period.

Guan Yu served as Liu Bei's top general, recognized for his exceptional bravery, integrity, loyalty and righteousness. Guan Yu was captured by Cao Cao's force. Cao Cao highly respected him and made him a general after his concession of defeat. Guan Yu later resigned and rejoined Liu Bei. During a battle with Wu's warriors in 219, Guan Yu was captured. After he refused to surrender and renounce his loyalty to Liu Bei, Sun Quan beheaded him. In Chinese folklore, he is popular as God of War. Guan Gong has become the quintessence of loyalty, righteousness, faith, wisdom, benevolence, and courage 忠、義、信、智、仁、勇.

Wen Tianxiang 文天祥 (1236-1283) is regarded as one of the most renowned symbols of righteousness, patriotism and loyalty. He was a scholar-general and a national hero. Wen was born during the Southern Song Dynasty. When he was twenty-years old, he participated in the imperial examinations, and attained the title of the top scholar 狀元. Eventually, he was promoted to Prime Minister and concurrently served as a military affairs commissioner.

After the Mongols established Yuan Dynasty ruled by Kublai Khan, they mobilized a massive attack on Southern Song. The Yuan force was approaching Lin'an (Hangzhou), the Song capital. The Song emperor commanded Wen as an envoy to negotiate a truce with the Yuan general. Wen was detained by the Yuan troops; but he managed to escape. He went back to Wenzhou and recruited 30,000 soldiers to resist the Mongol invaders. Wen was captured in Haifeng. He was imprisoned in Yuan's capital, Dadu (Beijing). He was urged by Yuan officials to compose an epistle to the remaining Song force convincing them to surrender. The patriotic Wen vehemently refused. Threats, tortures and enticements hardly deteriorated Wen's righteousness, loyalty and patriotism. In the meantime,



*Dr. Patrick Lau was born in Hong Kong and immigrated to the U.S. after high school. He retired from the VA Northern Indiana Health Care System where he served as Chief Radiologist and moved to Florida with his wife in 2011. He was an active member & contributor of IACA and ICMA while in Indiana. Dr. Lau is also a scholar of art and literature and a prolific writer, he has been a dedicated columnist for Indy Asian American Times since 2010.*

he wrote the famous poem, *Passing Lingdingyang 過零丁洋* and the *Song of Righteousness 正氣歌*.

After the Southern Song dynasty was annihilated, Kublai Khan (Yuan Shizu) visited Wen in prison, urging him to surrender and serve him as the Prime Minister for the Yuan Dynasty. Khan aspired to use Wen to control the Han Chinese population; because he was highly respected. Wen declined the offer. After four years of incarceration, he was executed in 1283, becoming a martyr.

Yue Fei 岳飛 was born during the warring period of the Northern Song Dynasty. He enlisted in the army at age 19. Not long afterwards, his father passed away; he resigned from the military and stayed home mourning for his father. In 1126, Jurchen invaded the Song Dynasty from the north, imprisoning Emperor Qinzong and driving the Song out of their capital, Kaifeng; thus ending the Northern Song Dynasty. Years later, the Southern Song Dynasty commenced upon the enthronement of Emperor Gaozong and the relocation of the capital to Hangzhou. Yue Fei re-enlisted in the army. Before his departure, his mother tattooed the phrase 盡忠報國 serve the country with utmost loyalty on his back. Because of his great valor, wisdom and persistent triumphs in the battlefield, he swiftly rose through the ranks to be a general.

General Yue Fei, commanding the Song armies, fiercely fought and won long battles against the invading Jurchen, winning victory after victory. He and his troops reclaimed some of the lost territories in central China 還我山河. Yue Fei's ambition was challenged by the corrupt prime minister, Qin Hui 秦檜 who persuaded Emperor Gaozong to sign a peace treaty with the Jurchen conceding their full control of the northern territory, so the Southern Song would not suffer devastating financial hardship by engaging prolonged military campaigns. The emperor recalled Yue Fei from the front. He was interrogated for suspected sedition and rebellion. Qin Hui persuaded the emperor to execute Yue Fei on some trumped-up charge of possible treason 莫須有. He died at the age of 39 in 1142. Yue Fei has been honored for his unmatched military achievements, superior ethical standards and Confucian virtues. He is undoubtedly an epitome of heroism, loyalty and patriotism.

自古英雄如美人，不許人間見白頭。

## Things to do at the Indiana State Museum

**Nikon Small World**  
Now through March 27, 2016  
Admission: Included with museum admission

Discover the beauty and complexity of life as seen through the light of a microscope. The world's best photo-micrographers have captured dynamic images that showcase a wide variety of advanced scientific disciplines.

**Amazing Maize: The Science, History and Culture of Corn**  
January 16 through June 19, 2016  
Admission: Included with museum admission

**Amazing Maize** takes visitors on a journey through the centuries, beginning with corn's unlikely origins in a small-eared bushy plant called teosinte. Visitors trace the global spread of the crop following Christopher Columbus' travels, including its social impact in Africa and Europe. Visitors return to the shores of America to explore the push to improve productivity and the rise of hybrid corn. The final stop on the journey highlights the modern technology used to improve and grow the crop. This program is presented by the Indiana Corn Marketing Council

## Welcoming 51st Lt. Governor Eric Holcomb



Governor Mike Pence snaps a photo of Eric Holcomb alongside brother Brian Holcomb, father Neil Holcomb, and niece Victoria Holcomb in the Governor's Office prior to his swearing in.



Hundreds of Hoosiers gather in the south atrium of the Indiana Statehouse to watch Eric Holcomb's swearing in as Indiana's 51st Lieutenant Governor.

Photo source: Governor's Office

## The Great Lady Behind Nation's 40th President Died at 94

BY IAAT REPORTER

Former First Lady Nancy Reagan passed away Sunday 3/6/2016 of congestive heart failure at her home in Los Angeles, California peacefully according to her daughter Patti Reagan. Her funeral was set for Friday at 2pm E.T. and she will be laid to rest next to her husband at the Ronald Reagan Library in Simi Valley, California.

Nancy Reagan is survived by Patti Davis and Ron Reagan, her two children with Ronald Reagan and Michael Reagan, a son from Ronald Reagan's first marriage to actress Jane Wyman. Maureen Reagan, Ronald Reagan's daughter with Jane Wyman, died in 2001.

Mrs. Reagan was an influential and stylist First Lady during her husband's presidency from 1981-1989. She was remembered as a woman totally dedicated to her husband and was deemed as his advisor, protector, care-giver, and who also became a target for political rivals during her years at the White House. The 1981 assassination attempt on Reagan's life left Nancy racked with worry for the rest of his

presidency. Notably she spearheaded the 'Just Say No' to campaign against drugs, speaking at schools and appearing on TV shows such as *Dynasty* and *Different Strokes* to promote the cause. During the later years with President Reagan, she became a voice on behalf of millions of families going through the depleting, aching reality of Alzheimer's, and took on a new role, as advocate, on behalf of treatments that hold the potential and the promise to improve and save lives.

The young Nancy Davis was a graduate of Smith College in 1943, she had a short acting career and met Ronald Reagan when he was the president of Screen Actors Guild and the two was married on March 4, 1952. Although Mrs. Reagan was not at first keen on her husband's entry into politics but she loyally supported him and in 1964 they moved to Sacramento when Ronald Reagan won a landslide victory against the Democratic incumbent governor, Edmund G. Brown. In 1981, Nancy Reagan became the First Lady when Ronald Reagan became the 40th President of United States.

