

INTERVIEW WITH JOY HON AND TOM WAGGONER  
ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN  
MAY 4, 2010

MAGNAGHI, M. RUSSELL (RMM): Okay, this afternoon I'd like to talk to the two of you about the, well Joy your life and time in Ishpeming and then talk a little about your husband and then tom you're going to add to that story because you worked Tsu Ming and so on. So let me start with you joy. Can you give me a little about your background? You are from China?

HAN, JOY (JH): Yes.

RMM: Where did you grow up in China?

JH: I grew up in the north central of China which was in the very interior of China. That area is called, my hometown is called Kaifeng, which was the capital city of the Henan Province. It used to be spelled Honan. That area is called the cradle of Chinese civilization, very ancient. We have very traditional customs. That's where I grew up. I was born in a city and I grew up until I was 17 years old and then we moved to Shanghai because of the communist invasion.

RMM: I should have asked you in the beginning. What is your date of birth?

JH: October 29, 1930. Now you know how old I am, haha.

RMM: So then your family moved from the interior then to Shang-hai?

JH: Yes, we escaped. We first settled in Souzhou which is about two hours train ride west of Shanghai. We stayed there for about one year and then we moved to Shanghai. We lived there about 5 years before we came to the States.

RMM: Now what year was that about?

JH: In 1948. I came to the States in November 1950 but actually I did not live in Shanghai that long. My family lived there over 5 years. My mother and my four brothers and my sister.

RMM: What was sort of the physical problem with the communists coming in and what sort of drove you away from your home?

JH: We heard that they could be very cruel, especially to the Christians. Because my father was a pastor in my home city and he was teaching in the bible school also, he became a professor and he graduated from Shanghai University many years ago in the 1930's. So he came back, then he went to the seminary in the United States to a university in Fort Worth. The second time he came he went to Louisville Kentucky. So he got his PhD. Degree in Christian education and theology. He was ordained a pastor, to become a pastor of a church. So we knew that the communists where, they are atheists and they would be very cruel to the Christians. My father came to the States a second time in 1947. That's when he went to seminary in Louisville, Kentucky and he was planning to come back in 1949 after he had finished his doctor's degree. Then we knew that the communists where getting closer and closer to our home town and then my mother send a paybill to him not to come back. She said just don't come back and so he didn't. Also

from the news he knew that it would not be a wise thing for him to come back to China. So he stayed and he just worked on different ways for us to get out of China. So gradually we migrated to Shanghai, from there we just almost one by one, we came to the United States.

RMM: So what was the religious denomination?

JH: Baptist

RMM: When you went from your Hometown to Shanghai, were you ahead of the communists or it was all happening at the same time?

JH: We were ahead of the communists for about a year and a half. After we lived in Shanghai, in May 1949 Shanghai fell to the communists. They called it liberation. Shanghai was liberated in their terms. So I was there for about a year before I was able to escape from there.

RMM: So in that time in the beginning there in that year was there intensive communist activity or where they just kind of getting settled in?

JH: It was more gradual. At first it seemed like life was almost like going on just like it was before but gradually they just pledging their control. Of course they changed the currency also because Nationalist China was in control. But Chiang Kai-shek government retreated to Taiwan just before, just ahead of the communist takeover in that part of China, in eastern part of China. So we had turmoil for some time. There was great inflation, if you bought a dozen eggs, it was like several hundred dollars in our currency.

People were suffering a lot. A lot of people starved because they didn't have that kind of money and I heard of suicides because some rich people, land owners, they knew they would be tortured. So lots of people committed suicide.

RMM: So it wasn't in the situation where you could just, if you were one of these land owners, you could just move away or something? They would be after land owners.

JH: Oh, yes. So they wanted to have everything equal.

RMM: For instance with your family you know your father was in the United States, you would still be marked people?

JH: Oh yes, we would be very marked people.

RMM: Because he was a minister.

JH: Yes he was very well known. Not only in our home town area in the interior of China but in Shanghai.

RMM: What was his name?

JH: Peter Lee.

RMM: And so he was known throughout the region then?

JH: Oh yes, he was quite well known because he would go to different cities. Attend meetings, he knew many pastors and they worked together.

RMM: So this was true of all of the other denominations and clergy. That it was in their best interest to escape?

JH: If they could. See we were fortunate since my father was in the states already and we were among the very fortunate few that escaped.

RMM: Now how old were you at this time?

JH: I was 17 when we went to Shanghai. I escaped China when I was 19.

RMM: Now how did that happen?

JH: I had asked for a travel permit. See my father was going to bring me to the states. See I started school early. I graduated from high school when I was 16. Before I was 17 years old my father was coming to the States and he took me to Shanghai to apply for a passport and visa. So I got my passport. After I got my passport I had to have a physical examination. Then they found out I had some spot on my lung so they would not allow me to come to the States. My visa was rejected. So I had to go back to my home town and then gradually I came back and came to Shanghai with my mother, my siblings, and my grandmother and then I applied for a permit to go to Hong-Kong because I had the passport already, the Nationalist passport but it was expired. So I applied for a travel permit. They did grant me a permit because in the permit I was just going to Hong-Kong. I did not mention anything about going to the States. At that time I did not know that I was able to come to the States or not. My destination was Hong-Kong. So I went there and I somehow traveled on the train for three days by myself. I didn't know anybody, I was quite scared. I went to Hong-Kong there and renewed my passport and then applied

for a visa. I was in Hong-Kong for three and a half months because of my condition because of the health problem. My father had people writing many letters on my behalf and granted manipulation to the consulate and tell them that I need to come to the States to seek treatment, to allow me as a special case. So finally they granted my visa. I came to the States. I ended up in a sanatorium right away for a year and a half.

RMM: Was it rather desperate in terms of you wanting to...I mean it's like you're here ready to leave and the communists are coming and squeezing you out. It must have been a desperate situation.

JH: Yes a very desperate situation.

RMM: Then the rest of your family lived in Shanghai?

JH: My sister was able to escape on the very last airplane to go to, she flew to Taiwan first I believe. The very last airplane going out from the Nationalist China, just before Shanghai fell into the communist hands she was able to leave. She eventually got into the United States about a year before I was able to come. So my sister and father were in the States already. So that left my mother, my grandmother, she was already over 80 years old at that time and my four younger brothers. So the rest of them lived in Shanghai until 1953.

RMM: Oh, Okay. Then how did they get out of Shanghai?

JH: They went to Hong-Kong first. Not my grandmother, she was too old to travel. My other relatives, I think my cousin and my aunt took care of her. They had to move to Shanghai

to take care of her. My mother and my four brothers traveled to Hong-Kong first and they stayed there for at least 6 months before they were able to come out.

RMM: So Hong-Kong was like an easy place to go to, it wasn't seen as you leaving China, you where just kind of going for a visit to Hong-Kong.

JH: Exactly.

RMM: But once you got there...

JH: we'd work to try to get a visa to come home to the States.

RMM: Quite a story.

JH: There is another story about how I got to Hong-Kong was interesting. Hong-Kong was so crowded because hundreds and thousands of people tried to escape China. Hong-Kong is the route to go settle their first or maybe to go to Taiwan or other parts of the world. So it was so overcrowded they would not issue a new permit anymore. So I didn't get a permit to go to Hong-Kong. You had to have a permit to go but I traveled there not knowing that. I didn't even know I had to have a permit. Nobody told me. But in fact if you knew you couldn't get it anyway. So I got there. There was like a no man's land between china, they call it the border. There is a river across, there is a pretty wide bridge across. On the other side of the river is called a new territory which is still far from Hong-Kong yet. The Kowloon [peninsula]. You know [where] Kowloon is?

RMM: Yeah

JH: It's connected with Hong-Kong but Hong-Kong is an Island, Kowloon is like a Peninsula, jutted out into the ocean. So there is a river there. I got to the river. My passport, I hid. My mother sewed my passport in my handbag, between the layers of the hand bag I would carry. I never threw that handbag away. I still have it. Just because a hard cover, she put that in there so it would not be found because the communists were already there. So I was trying to escape from the communists into Hong-Kong, if they found my passport they probably would jail me. They would find out about all my family and everything. So after I got to the bridge, there were lots of people trying to go into Hong-Kong. It was quite the turmoil. The officer said, Permit? Do you have a permit? What's a permit? I said no I don't have a permit. He said, No you cannot come in. You had to have a permit. I thought what am I going to do? So all the people were pushing me in. So I remembered my passport. I tore the thread. I took my passport out. I showed him. I said here's my passport. I'm going to the United States. I'm a student. I'm not going to stay in Hong-Kong. I'm not coming here to stay. I'm just here long enough to get my visa to go to the United States to study. He said no you cannot come in you've got to have a permit. I thought now what am I going to do now. So I have two little suitcases. Not much possessions with me. When I was getting my passport out I put them by my feet. So I picked them up, I thought I should turn back or...I was hesitating at that time. After he talked to me he turned to somebody else to talk. Somebody behind me. I didn't even think of it. He said run. Your chance, this is your chance. I didn't even look back to see where I was. I just ran as fast as I could. I went across the bridge and along the river there was a long line of train cars. I went around on the other side of the train and just hid there. I even looked down to see if someone was following me. I just went there,



I got a taxi. My father had some friends, a pastor there, he allowed me to stay. So I got in touch with him. So that's how I got to Hong-Kong.

RMM: An incredible story.

JH: But it was fear and trembling. I prayed hard too. I think the good lord just delivered me.

RMM: So then you went from Hong-Kong, and this was what year?

JH: 1950, in July 1950.

RMM: Then you came to the United States directly?

JH: Yes, after I stayed in Hong-Kong for 3 ½ months. I came here at the end of October. I took the slow boat to the United States. The *General S.S. Gordon*. It's one of the three ocean liners. *President Wilson* and *President Cleveland*. Those were bigger boats but I couldn't get on those. So the *General Gordon* was the name of the boat. So I was able to buy a passage and get on the boat. It took about 20 days to get across. 21 days. There is the international dateline we crossed. I think I gained one day or something like that, gained or lost. I went to San Francisco first. I saw the Golden Bridge, I thought oh, I'm in the United States. I was very excited. So we passed under the Bridge but I was detained because of my condition. They already knew that I came here for surgeon reason but I was not allowed to join anybody else. So I was detained in this immigration place and there were so many people that might have come illegal or something and they were detained. I was in the Chinese part and most of them came from Cantonese.

So we didn't speak the same language, so we couldn't even talk together. We couldn't even communicate.

RMM: So where you on an Island there? Angel Island?

JH: No that would be in? I don't know.

RMM: In San Francisco.

JH: I don't know where I was. Anyways I was taken to this immigration place. I really don't know where I was. I got in touch with my father and told him where I was. He had already arranged with his friend who was also another pastor in San Francisco to ask him to come to the immigration to visit me and to try to get me out. I was there 10 days. Detained for 10 days before I was out. Then he put me on the train, no it was an airplane. I took off in the airplane and went to Louisville, Kentucky. That's where my father was.

RMM: So that was the great escape?

JH: That was the story of how I came to the United States.

RMM: You could make a movie out of it. The communists coming over the hill and you getting out.

JH: It was desperate times, you know. It's hard to, for people who didn't not experience it really to feel and really understand but I'm sure you understand how we felt. My mother, the burden was on my mother. She was very stressed. She never traveled anywhere and then

she had to take the whole family and travel to shanghai and took care of everything. My old grandmother and it was very hard for her.

RMM: I guess it would have been sort of doubly hard because you're trying to escape the communists and here you have to leave your mother?

JH: Yes I was very sad when I left them.

RMM: I mean it's bad enough to leave the person but then you really [inaudible] but that's the dance.

JH: Yes but not knowing if I ever would see them again. I never knew if they could come to the United States but I wouldn't be able to return to China. My father and my sister wouldn't be able to return to China.

RMM: And then did your mother and siblings all come together or they came separately?

JH: They all came together. Yes, although my oldest of my brothers, he was 15 years old, he was able to go to Hong-Kong first by himself. He traveled almost like when I traveled. I was a little bit older when I went to Hong-Kong but that was not easy for my mother to let him go. He was there for a few weeks before my mother and the rest of my three other brothers got to go to Hong-Kong but they did come to the United States together.

RMM: Now let's go back to Tsu Ming. Where was he from in China?

JH: He was also from the same province but a different city but it was not too far from where I was born. So we speak the same language. Same dialect of the same language.

RMM: What's the name of the city?

JH: Ah, it's in the village where the name is called Mianchi, it's closer to Louyang. Do you know where Louyang is?

RMM: No.

JH: That's one of the bigger cities in the western part of the Henan province. In ancient times it was the capital of China for several dynasties.

RMM: Then how did he come to the United States?

JH: He came in towards the end of 1948 on a government scholarship. The nationalist government, that was before the communists took over. So he came to study. He already finished college there, Northwestern University. He studied geology and then he went to, after he came here, to Cincinnati Ohio and he entered the University of Cincinnati and he got a masters degree in...geology? Do you know that?

WAGGONER, TOM (TW): No

JH: Then he went to the University of Minnesota. He got a second masters degree in Economic Geology. That's when on his last year in the summer of 1952 or 53, I don't remember. Do you remember?

TW: 1952

JH: 1952, see Tom knows. He was asked to come here or recommended by

TW: Sam Goldich.

JH: Sam Goldich, Dr. Sam Goldich that was it, to come to the research lab. Then he got a letter.

RMM: Now the other fellow that was kind of contemporary there was Burt Boyum.

TW: Yes.

RMM: He had gone to the University of Minnesota as well and he was a geologist.

TW: Right. He was one of the sponsors.

RMM: Oh, one of...

TW: Tsu Ming's sponsors to come here and work. They learned of his work and they wanted him to come and work here.

RMM: So he was kind of the catalyst for him to bring...

TW: Yes

JH: And also

TW: It was a fellow by the name of Schwartz.

JH: Dr. Schwartz, I forgot him.

TW: there was one other one but I have forgotten it.

JH: Sam Goldich, yeah that's the one and also he got a letter of invitation from Peter Spadima.

TW: Alec Broderick?

JH: No, he was the president of...

TW: Ned Johnson.

JH: Ned Johnson, that's right.

TW: Ned was officially of the president of Cleveland Cliffs but at the time he was a metallurgist.

JH: Yeah he wrote a letter to Tsu Ming to come to work. So that was in 1952 and he worked, did he have to go back to finish? Didn't he really start in 1953?

TW: It was a summer job and somewhere in between he was asked to stay on full time. He was working towards his doctorate and didn't finish that and stayed employed and then I think you probably know how that came together in the family.

JH: Yes, so he worked here almost 40 years before he retired and then he passed away 5 years later. No not 5 years.

RMM: Tom, you were just mentioning, you had some insights that you picked up from Tsu Ming. Could you tell us a little about his family and his life in China?

TW: Russ, you mentioned that it seems like there is a movie here. Obviously there is a story that is quite compelling and interesting. Tsu Ming grew up under the Nationalist Chinese rule and as a child several things happened to him that stuck in his memory. First of which was that there was an opium problem in China and it was eradicated by the Nationalist Chinese in a very brutal manner. He remembers on a daily basis looking out upon the

Yellow River I believe and watching the execution of the accused. They didn't have the benefit of trial. They merely summarily executed and their bodies thrown into the river and that was something that stuck in his mind, the brutality of it. Also when he was a child, he came from a fairly well to do family and he was kidnapped by a group and held for ransom and there was some delay in paying the ransom and they wanted to cut off one of his ears and serve it up to the family to show that they were serious. One female involved in this activity stood up for him and they didn't sever his ear and he was eventually returned to his family. They were then confronted, the abductors where confronted and Tsu Ming was asked to identify his abductors. He said that these weren't the people. Subsequently after he was here for a lot of years and was able to go back to China, he met that same lady and he realized at the time as a child had pointed them out they would have been immediately executed and so he got quite a kick out of being able to go back and see her and they remembered this situation. Also during the Japanese invasion, the family was trying to stay away from the Japanese. They were running the ridges with the Japanese on the ridges below and they got quite close to the enemy and they didn't want the small...

End of tape 1 side A

Start of tape 2 side B

TW: They asked his mother to leave the small child and she refused absolutely as a mother would. She kept the child and they avoided the Japanese and everything turned out well. In the later years when she was quite old it was the younger son that was in the vicinity

and able to care for the mother and I think that is a whole story for what goes around so to speak. So he had a lot of experiences in China before he came over here. I think it's important that both his family and Joy's family demanded that the children get the best education they could. In other words they wanted them to be successful. I think both Joy and Tsu Ming carried on when they came to the States here and enjoyed to talk about the success of her children and their education. Really that's all I wanted to add in there.

JH: I'd like to interject something. Tsu Ming's father was an educator.

RMM: Now what was his name?

JH: Han, Sipan. Han Si Pan. I have a picture of him and his father. I will show it to you afterwards but he started a school. A grade and to junior high school. I think in a village not too far from there he became the principle also. He was very heavy on education. He really wanted his children to be educated, especially the boys. His younger brother eventually went to Taiwan, settled there and he was married. He was in the military so when the Communist China, they came before, before they came over the Nationalist China went to Taiwan and he also into Taiwan. He left his son there, he was very young. His mother never saw him again until 1988 when we all went back together.

RMM: Now you mentioned something about living in caves?

JH: It was, they are really great living places. There were lots of caves in china, in the western part of China. Instead of building houses they just made caves and just plastered walls and you'd have a gate although there of course no window. So their front door is like a window. That's where they lived. Many people lived like that. When I went back to



China not several years ago, I visited. I saw one or two of those caves. I saw the place where his family had lived.

RMM: This was at Tsu Ming's

JH: Tsu Ming's family.

RMM: Now was this when they were escaping the Japanese.

JH: No.

RMM: This would be, that's where they lived.

JH: Yes. That's where they lived.

RMM: Oh, okay.

JH: Yes, in that part of China that's very common. Not because they are very, very poor, they just live there and they farm mostly.

RMM: Now this was in the Yellow River Valley?

JH: Near the Yellow River. Yes, the western part. The Hunan province is next to the Jiangxi province. Jiangxi is close to the place where they discovered Terracotta soldiers that were buried underground for over 2,000 years before they were discovered. So it's very close to the Jiangxi province, the western part.

RMM: So where did Tsu Ming, how did he then leave China and come to the United States? He came here on a student visa?

JH: Right, the government, the nationalist government sponsored him and he got a scholarship. Then of course after...

RMM: Then what happened to his family? He left.

JH: They were still in the same place. They lived in a village.

RMM: Then you said his father was denounced or something by somebody?

JH: Well his father was betrayed and he was executed along with one of his uncles. They were executed by the communists.

RMM: As a land owner or?

JH: See educators are, also he was connected to with the nationalist China, the government. He was also an educator so. So they escaped, he and maybe one of his brothers or a cousin escaped. They were betrayed and they were found and bound and executed. That was very sad. Tsu Ming did not find that out until 1980. They were executed in the 1950's or maybe later because since 1949 when China was closed off to the west, he lost contact completely with his family and he never knew what happened to them until 1980 when he was able to go back and he found his family. His brother and his mother was still living, very old and frail. She was not able to walk very much at that time anymore and she was living with the youngest brother. The one that was left behind to take care of her and his wife of course, they took care of her. That's how he found his family. I did not

go back with him that time. He went there by himself. I went back the year before in 1979, my parents and my brother, the four of us went back as soon as China opened its door in the fall of 1979 we went in September. That was the fall when they opened it up to the west. We went back to visit relatives, to try to find them because we lost contact with our relatives too. I have lots of cousins and aunts, we didn't know where they were or whether they were living or not. We were able to trace where they were and found them.

RMM: Had they moved very far? Was it difficult to find them?

JH: They were still in the same area although they moved from our home town to Zhengzhou which is not very far. Some friends in Beijing told us that's where they were. So we went there and found them. We have friends in Beijing that we were able to get in touch with.

RMM: It sounds like a horrible situation.

JH: So we got a wonderful reunion. It was very sad to see them. My father, my parents, my little cousin was very close to us. I know my parents promoted their education too. They did have a chance to go to school and they lived with us so they could go to school two cousins. So they were very close to my parents but one had already died when we went back. The youngest of the girls saw us. She just kneeled down, put her head on my parents lap and just wept and wept. That was so moving to see. She just wept so much, so moved by seeing them again.

RMM: Now how did you meet your husband then here?

JH: That's another story.

RMM: He came through Minneapolis St. Paul, University of Minnesota and came to Ishpeming and how did you?

JH: I ended up Texas! After I became well, I went to a school in Texas that was run by a missionary and I got a scholarship in there. It was a girl's college.

RMM: What was the name of it?

JH: Mary Heart and Baylor College at that time. Now it's called University of Mary Heart and Baylor in Belton Texas, south of Waco Texas. Tsu Ming had a friend in the University of Minnesota, a Chinese friend, real good friends. He happened to be on the same boat coming to the States. I'm ahead of myself. I don't know exactly how, whether they were on the same boat or somehow he got to meet my father and then he learned about my father's children, me and my sister and so forth. Tsu Ming was a student at the University of Minnesota. I was a student, I was an undergraduate. I went to college, he was starting his master's degree I guess at that time. One day I got this letter from Tsu Ming Han. I never had heard of him before. So I thought who is this person? I open it up and it was a Chinese letter introducing himself to me. Beautiful handwriting. He had very good Chinese handwriting and sentences; he was like a highly educated person. I thought well, apparently he wanted to know me more. He asked me to reply, to write to him. So I wrote a letter and he told me how he heard about me from this friend in the University of Minnesota. He was looking for another Chinese girl to know so, this friend

told him about me so he started writing to me. He wrote me this letter so I answered. So we corresponded for almost a year before we met. So we were like penthouse. Then in another letter he said can I come to visit you? I was in, my family lived in Washington D.C. I wanted to take the gray hound bus back and forth to go to school and come back for the summer vacation. So I was at home when he wrote to me. I'll give him my address in Washington D.C. He said I would like to meet you, where or how can I come to meet you? Very soon I'm going to take the bus and go to school and I said I don't know. You have to come to Washington D.C. real fast or go all the way to Texas to meet me. He said what is your bus schedule? I have a layover in Knoxville to Nashville I had to change the bus. That's a long ride. It's not very comfortable. I was in Knoxville, so he said I will come to Knoxville. So drove all the way from Minnesota to Knoxville. He knew when I would be arriving in Knoxville. He met me when I stepped off of the bus there he was at the bus station. So that's how we met. So he said do you mind if I take you to Nashville to catch your next bus. So I thought should I go with him or not. I had stayed for a while but from our writing back and forth it seemed like we knew each other. It seemed like I could trust him. I knew that he's an honest upright person. So I agreed. So he took me in his little car, Nash, it's called Nash. He told me that's what it was. So he took me to Nashville to the bus station, so we got to know each other better. That's how I met him.

RMM: Then you where married?

JH: Let's see now. Two years later in 1956.

RMM: Here in Ishpeming?

JH: In Washington D.C. Yeah he had to drive all the way to Washington D.C. to marry me. He did.

RMM: Then you mentioned earlier, tell us about your family. You had sons, have sons?

JH: I have two sons and one daughter.

RMM: Tell us about them and the whole education story.

JH: Well they all graduated from Ishpeming High School.

RMM: And their names?

JH: Dennis P. Han is my oldest. Timothy Mark Han is my second boy. They are about a year apart. Then my daughter's name is Elyssa [Lisa] Han. She's married. Her last name is Ellner. She married somebody from Wisconsin. Then they all went to the University of Michigan. They all graduated from there. My oldest son Dennis was a premed student. He was accepted into the Interflex. Have you heard of it? It's a six year program. You go to premed for two years. You go directly into the medical school, no examination, nothing. You're accepted into the whole program. So he got into that. He was, he had to go to the University of Michigan, my husband Tsu Ming went with him to have an interview after his application before he was accepted. He was there a whole day being questioned on many different subjects, political, or religious, controversial subjects to see how his mind is. So after that he had to fill a questionnaire. It was like this thick. There was thousands of people who applied from all over the country and then they limited it to

500. He was one of the 500 interviewed. No, no. It was limited to 50, he was one of the 50 being interviewed. So he was accepted into the six year program and that's where he finished his schooling and then he took his internship in Vermont, in the University of Vermont, Burlington Vermont. Then he did his residency in Ophthalmology in the University of Iowa in Iowa City. I know Wendy his daughter also went to school there. That's when he finished his internship. The higher part.

TW: His residency.

JH: Is that what it's called. Residency. Okay. After that he was asked to go to work in the University of Michigan Hospital. No, no. Before that he went to Milwaukee and entered into the Milwaukee Eye Instituted and did his fellowship there to specialize in Retinal surgery and diseases. So after that he went to the University of Michigan's hospital and was in for one year and he really didn't like it there. Then the Milwaukee Eye Institute asked him to come back. He was very happy to come back, so he's still there in the eye institute.

RMM: You wanted to tell us a little more about Tsu Ming coming to the United States.

JH: Yes, that's right. He was on a government scholarship in 1949 when the communists took over of course his scholarship was ended. So he had to find a job in the summer to earn some money for the next school year. That's when he got a dish washing job in New York City in this big Jewish boy's camp. He and two of his fellow students, I'll show you his picture. They went there and they washed dishes for the whole summer. At that time they didn't have a dish washer. Everything was manual by hand, like an assembly line. They earned some money. I think he said they got 200 dollars. I can't remember if

that was per month or the whole time they were there, the two to three months. But anyway they earned some money and they were able to continue their college education. This is a picture that was taken in about 1999, that's 11 years ago already. The three dishwashing friends got together in Arizona. We had a vacation there. We met there. I said, you stand there by the kitchen and put on your apron. I said you are washing dishes. So I took a picture of them. That was really something that I meant after so many years.

TW: I remember that.

RMM: Now did you want to tell us about your other children?

JH: My second boy Timothy, he was able to finish two years of pre-dental and he took the exam to go into dental school. He was accepted after two years. He went into the dental school also in the University of Michigan. So he also cut two years. That saved us a lot of money you know. Dennis was in the 6 year school there and Tim was also in the 6<sup>th</sup> year and he got a job in the northern part of New York. So he left home and went up there and practiced dentistry for I don't know a year or two. Then he met a young lady there and got married and then she joined the Air Force. He was sent to Washington D.C. area for the Bolin Air Force not the Andrews Air Force. This is smaller. They stayed in Washington D.C. for three years. He would be the officer because he already degree and education. The military families would go to him for treatment and so forth.

RMM: He and his wife where in the Air force?

JH: No, he was in the Air Force. His wife wasn't so they went there and eventually they moved to North Carolina and he is still in North Carolina, Wellington area.



RMM: And then your daughter.

JH: Yeah, I'm going to continue with this one. So about 10 years ago, a little over 10 years ago he got tired of dentistry. He went to medical school. He went to the medical school in Charlestown, South Carolina for four more years, he graduated from there and then he did his internship in Virginia after that. He was going into radiology. At that time when my husband was very sick with cancer and his wife was diagnosed with melanoma. She would be in the hospital for radiation. Hospitalized then, he was going back a forth to be with his wife and to be with his dad here and it distracted his residency. He decided to give it up. He gave it up because there was many years of that so he knew he couldn't continue. He couldn't concentrate. He took up geriatric medicine for one year. Just a one year program. He's a physician also. He does dentistry on the side also.

My daughter studied wildlife ecology. She also graduated from the University of Minnesota. Then she took her master's degree at the University of Madison-Wisconsin. That's where she met my son-in-law, Quinn Ellner. He is from Oconto Falls Wisconsin, not too far from here. They met there because he was, he already graduated. He was working in a state lab as a micro-biologist in the Wisconsin State lab in the capital city, in Madison. Then they got married after a year, in 1988 they got married. That year we had lots of changes. My son Dennis went from the University of Michigan to Milwaukee and he took his job there beginning in the fall. My son time, I think he got out of the Air Force and then my daughter was to be married. So for that summer they were all home for a while. My son Dennis was already married. They had no children at that time. We

decided to take a trip to China in 1988 in August we all went to China together, the five of us. So my children got to see China for the first time.

RMM: They kind of got the inside story with the two of you for tour guides.

JH: Yeah, that's funny that we had a tour guide in one of the areas. I think it was in Guilin. You have heard of Guilin? It's very beautiful scenery. There's the Li River and then there are hills like that. What is that called?

TW: Karst

JH: Karst. The we went us our own tour group, arranged, designed our own tours. We submitted our itinerary to the China Travel Service. So they would arrange tour guides and chauffeurs for us individually in each city. Very private. So in the Guilin, this young girl was our tour guide, she didn't know, she thought we only speak English. So she started to explain everything in English, even talking to me and my husband in English. Her English wasn't that good. I said you can speak Chinese to us. We understand. So she was very happy.

RMM: Now you told a story earlier that the Chinese guide was surprised that your children didn't speak Chinese. The two of you spoke Chinese why didn't you teach them Chinese?

JH: Well, I tried, haha. When they were little I tried. I even got some of those flash cards with Chinese words. I tried to teach them, they were not interested. I was working too. So I didn't put too much effort and they would go outside to play with kids and one time especially they were talking to each other in a few Chinese words and they were

mocked by friends who probably didn't know them that much so they refused to learn Chinese. I knew that they would always be living in the United States. So I thought, I give up. I wish I didn't push. They wish I had taught them especially my oldest.

RMM: It's a lot easier to learn Chinese when you're two and three than it is to now.

JH: My son Dennis really regretted it because he really wanted to learn Chinese. In his residency in Iowa, he found an alternative and he was trying to learn on his own but he was so busy he gave it up.

RMM: Did your children also have Chinese names?

JH: Yes. My husband gave them Chinese names.

RMM: So you kept that tradition?

JH: Yes although they don't use them. In the letters my family or his family they always use their Chinese names when they write and ask about them. They use their Chinese names but of course the letter is all in Chinese.

RMM: Because trying to use Dennis or something would make no sense.

JH: No.

RMM: Like even with my name Russell, when my great uncle came over it didn't click. So then he finally came and he had kind of a deep voice and he said Rrrroossull. When you talk about the Chinese having Chinese names my wife's Serbian background...

End Tape 1 Side B

Start Tape 2 Side A

RMM: Okay Han Interview, May 4<sup>th</sup> 2010, Tape 2. Okay Joy. I wanted to ask about. Where there any Chinese traditions that you kept in the house, any celebrations or anything especially the Chinese, also the other thing would be cooking, did you do Chinese cooking?

JH: Yes, I did both American and Chinese cooking. Most of the time at supper time I'd cook Chinese food for the main meal because Tsu Ming preferred Chinese food. He liked certain American food but not as much so I would do Chinese cooking at night. You know, lunch time is very easy, sandwiches or something like that and when he was working sometimes he wouldn't come home or he'd buy a sandwich or go to Burger King or something. Here in town, he'd go to Burger King a lot. I don't do much cooking now. Tradition is during the New Year, during the Chinese New Year, they follow the lunar calendar it usually follows the lunar calendar. It usually falls during the beginning or middle of February and we would make raviolis, you know those little things you boil or steam.

RMM: Yeah.

JH: That's the tradition.

RMM: So that was something you did?

JH: Most of the time, yes. Let me see what else. May, in May like this month we have in China there would be May Day and we'd have certain kinds of food but I don't have the ingredients to make that. In August usually or in September when the moon is full we call the Moon Festival and we eat moon cake. That is very traditional in China we always have moon cake. In different regions they have different shapes or sizes, sometimes sweet or sometimes they have meat in it. So we have moon cake.

RMM: So you would make these?

JH: No, this is usually made in factories. It's very intricate. They have moon cake, it has a certain pattern on it. Well maybe sometimes it's made by people. Even in China we never made moon cake ourselves. We would buy moon cakes.

RMM: Now let's talk a little bit about Tsu Ming's... Let me just kind of finish with you. Did you work away from the home?

JH: Yes I worked in the hospital in the laboratory. I studied medical technology when I was in the University. I have a degree, B.S. Degree. I didn't go into the Master program. A B.S. degree in Biology and Chemistry. Then I found work at Bell Memorial hospital in the lab. So I worked there part time until my children started going to school, they were older and then when my youngest Lisa started school after she was 5 or 6 years old she went to school in here in Birchfield, then I would always have a babysitter come. I only worked in the morning from like 7-12 and I would have a babysitter come to take care of their breakfast and see that they go to school and I would be home by noon or shortly after noon, 12:30. Then I was always home when they came home from school. So

when they all started junior high and high school. Then I started working full time. I worked all together 33 years at Bell Memorial, Bell Memorial Hospital.

RMM: When did you retire?

JH: At the end of 1993, yeah. 1993.

RMM: Now we wanted to talk about Tsu Ming. That's why you're here. What where you guys, how did you get involved with the, what was his role or your role in terms of pelletizing?

TW: Well I think that Tsu Ming was trained as a Geologist and actually spent a lot of his time as a petrographer for Cleveland Cliffs and some of the tasks involved with that would be to identify the different ore components and determine what grinds would achieve liberation so we could affect concentration. He also worked on pelletizing and when he started with Cleveland cliffs it was the new age of pelletization so he essentially grew up with it and contributed towards its successful application to the iron mining business in North America. He continued in that role and over his career he probably went to 25 different symposiums and delivered papers to a lot of them. He also probably has close to 30 publications in technical journals. So he's been quite deeply involved with both iron ore concentration and pelletizing and some of the techniques and solutions that he came up with are still in use today. At the Tilden mine, for example, he suggested by adding 15% Hematite to the Magnetite concentrate it would effect a more uniform pellet product and just by doing something as simple as that, the quality of the pellet is now a premier on the market of North America. There are little things like that that you won't see in literature anywhere but those are contributions none the less towards the successful mining

business in Michigan. He was awarded the Goldich Award by the Institute of Lake Superior Geology that's for a career, lifetime, the body of his work, and his contribution toward geology in North America. So he's had a number of honors of that sort and he was very fortunate unlike most people he enjoyed what he did and that was his recreation too. His enthusiasm never ended. It's unusual most people just don't have that enthusiasm for...I'll tell a little story and Joy can correct me if I'm wrong. He was cooking dinner and somehow something crossed his mind. He dropped everything he was doing and ran over to the lab to affect something he was working on and burned all the dinner up and ruined the pots but it was just a case where he forgot to do the cooking he just went to do his work.

JH: I came home, opened the door, the house was full of smoke. I thought, Oh no, something is on fire. The kitchen the pot was just melted.

RMM: It must have really been a disaster

JH: Yes, fortunately I came home in that time. He was steaming sometimes his bread. It was all black. The Chinese bread was burned to a crisp. The pot was glued, I mean melted on the burner. I opened the windows and doors to try to get rid of the smoke.

TW: But that was the type of interest he had in his work.

RMM: Now would you consider him, was he like the head person, the founder, the leader of this research and the work he did or was it part of, was he part of a larger group who was working on it?

TW: He was a part of a group working on the various problems and he was an expert in this particular field but he worked as a team with other metallurgists and of course mechanical and electrical engineers who build these places and yes, his contribution was quite significant.

RMM: So he kind of got down and fine tuned the process?

TW: The nitty-gritty. I worked from the standpoint of a large idea and I go back to supporting the data. He worked from the supporting data to generate the large idea. So that's why the discussion was always lagging sometimes.

JH: Tom one of his papers said he discovered or designed the shake test?

TW: The Shake test. The Tilden mine uses flotation to separate gang from the ore and part of the ore from the pit has montmorillonite clay and for years it was something you could measure by the MGO analysis but it wasn't specific for montmorillonite to get it. Where he decided that using amine agent, he decided that using amine reagent he developed a shake test by adding a few drops of the reagent to a test tube with the ore in it. He would shake it up and the height of the meniscus would tell you how much of this clay was present. So it was a tool to find where we would get into trouble before we put the stuff in the plant. So he developed that. It was kind of a unique little tool.

RMM: Last year when we were given a tour of the Tilden Mine. We went to kind of the computer control center and they were bringing in the various trucks with the various



ores in. Is that what we are talking about on the large scale then? Bringing these loads and pours in that are a certain composition that go back to this process?

TW: What you are describing there is called blending. Bringing ores of different physical chemistry, chemical contents together so that the mill would function uniformly. If a component had clay in it, it could shut the entire mill down so we had to be aware of its existence before we would put it in the mill if we would put it in at all. They developed a plant reagent to suppress the effect of the clay but that added cost so in the end we just gave up putting it in. It was a learning curve. As you know Tilden has been a successful operation for close to 35 years.

RMM: So really the work that he was doing, I don't want to cut out the other people, but a lot of the work that he did then has made these two mines successful, ongoing...

TW: Yes, oh yes. Absolutely.

RMM: Otherwise everything would be shut down.

TW: Well, I'm not so sure they'd be shut down but certainly there would have been delays and perhaps other solutions. Obviously he came up with solutions to problems and that's essentially what the scientific group does for that corporation.

RMM: Now was this something that he learned? You said he kind of grew up with it when he went to school. Was this something he learned in Minnesota or it was?

TW: No, I basically think he had the geology background but it was something, he would look at how things interacted and then he'd look at ways to effect the change for that reaction.

It's an ongoing practice. It's trial and error. You try something, something works or it doesn't. That type of thing. That's why we'd get together at lunch time and have those discussions as what would we do next or how would we do something. Eventually, usually you'd get solutions to them. Rarely is it a "Eureka!" moment. It's a trial and error type thing.

RMM: Then is this ongoing research? Are they still working on it? Is the process set or are they still working on expanding or improving?

TW: They're always looking for improvements, for example a metallurgist will change out certain types of reagents which are less costly or more effective or both if you're lucky. So that's going on. The fellow who replaced Tsu Ming over there, his job is to find the availability of chromite ore up in northern Ontario to concentration. So that's a new process cliffs is working on now. It's something I'm not familiar with but that's their goal at the present time.

RMM: Now is the laboratory here then their central laboratory that works with mines in Canada?

TW: Yes, anywhere they need help, that's right. So they work in the coal fields out of this office in Labrador, Australia.

RMM: Oh and it's all done here?

TW: Yes.

RMM: That's not really known or promoted?

TW: Well if you look in the annual report they elude to the research facility here and it's a separate group of people and they do work for all of the operations and/or new developments.

RMM: Because I mean that's kind of impressive that you have this laboratory here that's doing really work kind of around the world. I kind of thought it was they worked on the ...

TW: The local stuff right? Yeah, no and I think Tsu Ming over the years had worked on almost all of the iron formations around the world. He worked on the Labrador, the Mesabi, the Marquette range, Rogue River, so he worked on all of those things.

RMM: He had a larger presence then in terms of his work?

TW: Oh yes absolutely and that will be reflected in the body of work that he published.

RMM: Now do you have a, and this is always a problem, do you have a bibliography, a list of everything he wrote?

TW: My list is incomplete. He was quite modest. I know I on a number of occasions asked him for that list and only gained a list through trial and error. I'd come across various things. It was part of the effort we had to go through to nominate him for the Goldich Award. It was a case where I don't think it's a complete list but it's an impressive list. I think where I'm missing on the list then would be on these oral presentations which he did in China and Japan, Europe. In fact Joy traveled with him on a lot of these different trips where he was delivering papers.

RMM: But you would have an almost complete list of his published articles?

TW: Yes, if you'd like a copy of that with this?

RMM: Oh yeah.

TW: Okay, sure.

RMM: That's always a problem. Like even with myself I have a list of everything I've published but I don't have a copy of it. Some of them are kind of obscure. I don't know where you'd find them but that happens with scholars and researchers. They don't keep, they don't do a good job of keeping everything together and after they pass if you try to reconstruct a bibliography, it's all but impossible.

TW: Oh absolutely.

TW: I'll have to get that spelling for you it's not in here.

JH: How do you say it?

TW: Montmorillonite. It's a spectite clay.

JH: Montmorillonite, it may not be in the dictionary.

TW: Oh, it's not in that dictionary. I need a glossary of terms.

RMM: We'll what I'm going to do is we'll get this transcribed and then I'll send the copy out and then correction can be made or maybe you want to add something. Say gee I forgot

about that or mentioning it and you can just edit it in. So if there are any misspellings or something that I left out.

TW: Well, you've got an email address I can send you that spelling.

RMM: Then how did you get the idea of putting him up for the Award?

TW: Well for two reasons. Within the organization or the institute they usually recognize academics. Very seldom do they look at the industrial side or the business side of the equation and the reason being is they are not familiar with the economic aspects that we work on. It's not something that they gravitate towards. So it's really up to the people in industry to put him forward and show what he had done. Then once we had done that successfully there was no question.

RMM: So this was something that usually doesn't happen?

TW: It can happen but if you leave it to chance it may not so you have to push the issue but by virtue of the range of subjects along with the depth of the scientific literature that he produced his stance had 10 feet above most others. So it was really easy. It was just a matter of getting through the bureaucracy.

RMM: Now about how many publications did he have?

TW: Well like I said somewhere around 25 to 30 that I'm aware of. Most the type of publications, he did a lot through Germany, German publications and that's why perhaps my colleagues over here aren't that aware of them.

RMM: Oh they were translated into German?

TW: Well they were partially in German.

RMM: Or they would be difficult to get because they were published in Germany?

TW: Well for example there's been a *Mineralia Deposita* that, a Springer publication out of Germany and it was published in there. In fact I think his first published work on his thesis activity up in the Cuyuna range. That's what I believe he was working on in Minnesota and that was one of his first publications. It's very thorough delving into the pyrite and sulfites in the Cuyuna Range. This gets to be archaic.

RMM: No it's interesting. Then did he, except for this award, he didn't get a lot of recognition?

TW: Not so. I would say within the company he was recognized as the in-house expert. He was known far and wide in the industry. So anybody making pellets in the steel industry was aware them. But you're absolutely right, his neighbor probably didn't know what he did. That can be said of most of us, haha.

RMM: Yeah, I'm just kind of curious because I mentioned earlier, I didn't know anything about him and then when I read his obituary, my word he seemed like this little gem of a person up in Ishpeming doing this but kind of totally unknown. I think now the only recognition was, is at the iron industry museum. I know I mentioned his name, oh yes, yes we have an exhibit here. I think they had some piece of his equipment that he used.

JH: Was that the Camera?

TW: It was an early microscopic piece of equipment using an arc light source.

JH: It's giant, it was so big.

TW: It was pretty heavy, it'd make an awful good anchor for one of these ore boats. Early technology.

JH: He had to go to...he was sent to, was it Chicago?

TW: To learn how to use it?

JH: To get it or learn how use it. I'm pretty sure they sent it and then when he retired they had no use for this camera anymore. They brought it to our house. This big thing, very heavy. So they brought it downstairs in one of the bedrooms that was not used and left it there for many years. Then I thought, I've got to do something about this. I donated it to the Iron Industry Museum, so that's where it is, summed right up how he acquired this for his company for CCI. This also mentioned his discovery of that fossil.

TW: Oh the fossil. He has several publications on a fossil. It was discovered on the silicate horizon at the Empire Mine here in about the mid-1980's. Within the iron formation there is some flinch in the way of fossil evidence in Michigan. Over in Minnesota there is a lot of algal cherts, beds, zones of bio-herbal reefs if you will, but here we don't see a lot of that. It was a floating algae was what he found. Along with the coauthor who was familiar with the taxonomy of that type of organism they co-published an article. That will be part of the list. That was either in Science or something like that.

RMM: So this was another I guess area that he worked in. The geology.

TW: Oh absolutely. For example, he said to me one day, he said to me one day, he showed me a rock and said what do you think this white stuff is. I said probably a sulfate which is an oxidation product of pyrite. He said, do you want to bet on it? Well I knew better than to try to bet with him on something like. I said okay, you know something I don't. He said that's actually sodium carbonate and there is a breakdown of the silicates within the iron formation. He had fun with me that day. Subsequent days I showed him the same rock and he was sure it carbonate and I showed him it was sulfate. So we used to have fun with that. I think it was the first discussion of sodium carbonate leaching out of an iron formation. Nobody else had made that observation.

RMM: Oh he pioneered the...

TW: Oh yeah, he'd come across something that tickled his fancy. He'd chase it and we'd do things. And I think, even up to his last days when he could hardly walk I got him out to the fields where I drove him out to the outcrops and we'd get out and discuss things because it interested him and it was something that he enjoyed talking about.

RMM: You didn't just take him out, you took him out to learn something about, you had a question about the....

TW: Well more often than not I'd have a solution in the field I wanted to prove to him and he did the same thing. He'd say come on up, I've got something in the microscope let's take a look at it. When you do something like that both parties benefit.



RMM: What's kind of interesting, what I'm getting here as you're talking, you sort of have the, you think all of the research goes on at a university. That's why I'm saying you go and talk about this lab, it's almost like this hunting and active lab that's doing all of this work for sites around the world that nobody particularly knows about.

TW: Joy has an example of the fossil that was described in these articles. Those swirls are carbon swirls.

JH: He happened to find a piece when he went to get sample in the Empire Mine.

TW: Well actually Bob Berglin found it and then brought it to his attention. That's how Bob fits into that story.

JH: Then he would go there to find the bedrock. He would go there on weekends.

TW: That's the other thing. Where are you going? It's the weekend, we'd like to do something. Well I've got to go to the mine! So yeah he would chase that down full time.

JH: So he finally found where those pieces where from.

RMM: Oh so Berglin brought him...

TW: Yeah, what's this?

RMM: Then he went out and found the...

TW: He backtracked and found it and then he did some analysis work and then he co-published along with this other fellow and then he packed up all of the specimens and sent them to the Smithsonian. It's all in boxes down there.

JH: He did a paper on that in was it San Diego California. He gave the paper. This Dr. was a paleontologist. He heard him. Then sometime after that he gave us a call. He said can I come to visit you and you take me to the mine to see where you found this fossil? So he came and stayed with us for like 3 days. Tsu Ming got permission from CCI and took him. Then, some time after that, Dr. Hoffman from Montreal of Canada also gave him a call and came over and stayed with us and Tsu Ming took him to see this, another paleontologist whom we took and tour in Canada and met him and we had a nice visit there some years, a year or two later. And then a year or two later he got a call from India, somebody had heard or read his article translated and he said can you send...I'd like to buy a piece. He said it's not mine to sell, well I cannot sell to you.

TW: This is a part that is interesting. We sent a sample to Carnegie Mellon and a couple years ago and we're waiting on the analysis. Somebody was going to do an in depth analysis of it, the filaments so we can know exactly what it's composed of. I'm waiting for the results. We'll share it with you when...

JH: You let me know. Interesting.

RMM: Well this is quite fascinating. What you're telling me here is quite fascinating. I mean how this whole thing operates is sort of an unknown part of the local area. There's this big geological lab and geologists and whatnot. Usually you'd expect them up at Michigan Tech or something working on research and so on. It's fascinating.

TW: They don't particularly want that shared so that's why it's...

RMM: Oh because the results are...

TW: Well for the most part, it's a competitive venture and with money involved not necessarily state secrets but...

END TAPE 2 SIDE A

START TAPE 2 SIDE B

RMM: Do we have time?

JH: I have time.

TW: Where would you like to go with that?

RMM: I've asked the questions and whatnot. Is there anything that I left out in terms of Tsu Ming's career?

TW: I tell you he liked to fish?

JH: Yes, they're fish partners.

TW: He did have other things he was interested in beyond his work but certainly his work was front and center. It excited him, it excited him right up unto the end.

JH: He carries his work everywhere even on our foreign travels he would be writing something, his ideas or whatever. He was studying something.

RMM: So he had an extremely curious mind?

TW: Oh absolutely. I think that people who don't have that curiosity that are missing a part of life. It's fascinating to watch the enthusiasm. After 80 some years you'd think you'd seen it all but that wasn't the case, he was always learning.

RMM: So this was part of it. When he burned the dinner it was something....

TW: I think it emphasizes that when his thought processes went to what he was working on all else got put out of mind.

JH: He just forgot that he had a burner on.

TW: There are other stories but I will not share them.

JH: Maybe I don't even know them. You can tell me later, not to be recorded.

RMM: So is there anything that I sort of didn't ask or left out? Or something you want to add to the story?

JH: He is very well liked. He can carry a conversation in very many subjects but of course his main focus is his work. His mind is always thinking in a direction and new ideas and whatever. But he was interested in other things too. He was really. He loved our children. He can do enough for them, he disciplined them too. I think I am more of a disciplinarian than he. He would allow them, he would overlook some things. Sometimes I would say, why don't you tell them, it's your responsibility to help them. He said well you can tell them. He's a beloved person really.

RMM: Was he sort of more of a scholar that was more interested in the work and not so much the mundane, what the kids were doing or not doing?

JH: He was interested in what they are doing and we often participate what are kids are doing and what whenever they had to travel somewhere, any kind of competition for track or a tennis competition or table tennis competition we would follow them. He was very enthusiastic about their lives too. He did not really neglect that.

RMM: When you first came here did you have any problems with prejudice against you as Chinese? Building into the community here.

JH: I really cannot say that I felt any prejudice. I don't know about Tsu Ming, I don't think there is anybody that looked down on him because he was well liked and he was such an expert in what he's doing. He's respected in that way. In my work in the hospital, I don't think so because we are very professional people and I do have some closer friends than others. You know now a days three other coworkers, we get together, at least 3 or 4 times a year to go out for lunch or dinner. We became real close friends and my children they never told me this but later on they told me that they were called names sometimes by all the people. They'd look at them, they looked different. Not their close friends but some other children would have some prejudice against them. But they never let us know before. It was some years later and we were talking about something. They diminished that. They felt very hurt.

RMM: Like you were saying when they spoke Chinese and the other children....

JH: Yes, I told them sometimes, Dennis and Tim in China you don't ever call your elder brother or sister by their first name, never, or any of your elders by your first name that is the

culture. That is respect. You call them by their proper title, like aunt or great aunt. You don't refer to them directly using their names. So I told Tim, my younger son, you don't call him Dennis, when you talk to him you call him his proper title who is older than you, that is "ge-ge" ge-ge means elder brother. So one time they were playing outside and Tim was call him "ge-ge" to come here to play or something. So the other kids made fun of that. They started calling him ge-ge, ge-ge and he didn't like it so he came and told me, don't let Tim call me that anymore. I remember that.

RMM: When you first came here in the 1950's, Ishpeming, even Marquette were not very cosmopolitan. What did you do for Chinese ingredients for food? Was that ever a problem?

JH: Well, we went to Milwaukee we would go to the oriental grocery stores and purchase enough, well not quite enough but a supply. Several times we went to Chicago, we had friends living in Chicago at that time and they moved away of course already so we would buy something there and then later on the grocery stores added more Asian foods so it's no problem.

RMM: But in the old days?

JH: In the old days yes but whatever I couldn't get I'd just make do without it. What we'd like to have you know and they would cook accordingly.

RMM: Now this was what? The Three Happiness?

JH: The Three Happiness, that was his favorite restaurant.

RMM: Oh that was on the corner there, and then it became the Chinese Palace.

JH: Chinese Palace? Maybe so. Yes, Three Happiness and it's by that statue of Father Marquette.

RMM: And then there was a place, where Casa Calabria is, was the Thai Long Restaurant, it was a Chinese restaurant operated by a Vietnam veteran. So the sauces were always kind of heavy, I don't know.

End Tape 2 Side 2