

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung Interview Number: 9
 Chinese Name: 張煒遜 Number of Tapes: 5
 Date of Interview: 10/23/79, 10/25/79 Length: 2 Hours & 57 Minutes
 Interviewer: Beverly Chan
 Others Present: None
 Language: English
 Summarizer: Suellen Cheng

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1</u> Side <u>A</u>
1	001-006 007-017 018-019 020-024 025-030 031-045	Introduction. Arthur W. Chung (AWC) was born in Los Angeles in 1913. Father's name was Y.H. Chung. Mother's maidenname was Nellie Yee. Mother was born in Ventura. Father was born in Kai Ping County (開平), Canton, China. He died in 1952. Father was a Chinese herbalist. Mother was a housewife. Father came at the turn of the century to San Diego. Later he rented a place on 7th and Hill Streets. According to California law, he could not practice with a doctor's title. So he called his establishment Chinese Herbs Company, Y.H. Chung, manager. But everyone knew he was a Chinese doctor.	
2	046-060 061-079	He had more Caucasian customers than Chinese. Patients were mostly referred by other patients. Most people in the early days didn't like surgery and would visit a Chinese doctor. Both AWC's brothers learned some traditional medicine from his father. One brother actually learned Chinese medicine in China. The other brother also learned western medicine and practiced medicine in China.	
3	080-095 096-102 103-112	Father's patients were all kinds. He had his own formula. Later he brought herbs from Canton and later from a Japanese who imported herbs from Hong Kong. There was always a shortage of herbs. But he was very innovative and substituted other stores. Father also made house calls. There were several large herb houses in Chinatown.	

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	113-119	Three of AWC's uncles were also Chinese traditional Chinese doctors.
	120-127	Grandfather also knew some Chinese medicine. He also wanted his children to learn Chinese medicine. Chinese doctors had a higher position in Chinese society.
	128-145	Father was the 11th son in his family. Father was an apprentice in Canton, then he opened a herb store.
5	146-167	Cantonese were more adventuresome. The villages surrounding Canton often flooded. Father came to the U.S. alone.
	168-185	Father arrived in San Diego. Father went to a relative's store which was a gambling joint. His first night he had to wait until the games were over and then slept on the table.
6	186-203	He left San Diego and came to Los Angeles. Father's first wife died in China so he went back to China. When he returned, through a matchmaker, he met AWC's mother. They lived on 917 S. Hill Street.
	204-215	Across the street of AWC's house was Hamburger Department Store (now the May Company). AWC was born in the house on 917 S. Hill Street.
	216-267	AWC has one older sister, two younger sisters. AWC had also two half-brothers, one learned traditional medicine. He was more interested in farming. He grew asparagus in the San Fernando Valley. It was very hard work. In the 1950s, the whole area of his farm was subdivided.
7	268-297	The other half-brother was a medical doctor. He was born in China and came to the U.S. and graduated from Georgetown University. He went to Peking Union Hospital as a resident there. Later he had his practice in Shanghai. After World War II, he returned to the U.S. Another brother lived in Canton. AWC has never met him.
8	298-319	In the 1920s the family moved to 14th Place. Then they moved back to Hill Street. Father always wanted a place where he could put a big sign up.
	320-328	In 1931, AWC left for China. At that time the family lived at 1522 S. Hill Street. The family rented the house.

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung

Page: 3

1 Side A

Tape: 1 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	329-349	The Depression affected the family. Many patients couldn't afford to see a doctor. Everyone in the family was at school. Father had to support all the children and to support relatives in China.
	350-373	Father was a very proud man and would not let his children do any kind of labor work.
	374-411	Father suggested that AWC should become an engineer or doctor. He said a chinese in America was very difficult to find a job unless one can work independently, like in some professional field.
10	412-447	AWC's half brother liked to be a farmer. He was very well educated and liked to write poems. Loving nature was his ideal life.
11	448-481	AWC went to the Sixth Street School, Sentous Junior High School. His sister went to Los Angeles High School and liked it very much.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE A

Tape 1 Side B

1	000-001	Blank.
	002-012	There were very few Chinese students in Los Angeles High School . Parents of Poly Technic High School students were mostly working class people. AWC took a bus ride which took 45 minutes to get to school. He graduated from Los Angeles High School in 1931.
	013-041	The elementary school AWC attended had quite a few deaf and dumb students. Very few Chinese were in the school. As a minority, AWC felt some prejudice. The classmates sometimes made fun of Chinese students. They always looked down upon Chinese.
2	042-050	If there is anything that has made Chinese successful, such discrimination made Chinese work harder to rise above all the prejudice. At school, Chinese students were good students and teachers liked them very much.
	051-061	Being a minority student, AC was left out of a lot of social activities.
	062-069	AC had some Chinese friends but they never formed their own organizations.

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung

Page: 4

1 Side B

Tape: 2 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	070-092	Father felt strongly about the importance of a Chinese language education. AC didn't feel that it was important. He spoke Chinese with his parents and spoke English with his brothers and sisters.
	093-131	Kit King Lei was a sociology major and studied in Los Angeles for her Masters degree. She offered to teach Chinese in the community. AC's father signed him up immediately. AC was the only high school student. The class was held at a family friend's, Mrs How Wing Tom's house. AC got out from school at 3:00 pm and went to Mrs. Tom's house for Chinese class from 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm. AC took this class for two years.
4	132-149	AC was taking elementary level Chinese education. Father was a very strict person. AC got along much better with his mother than with his father.
5	150-166	In 1931, it was during the Depression, father suggested that AWC go back to China to study Chinese. AWC felt it was exciting and adventuresome.
	167-179	Ling Nam was the best known school in China. The other possibility was to enroll in Nam Kai University. Father decided to send AWC to Nam Kai University.
	180-188	AWC's nephew had finished the University in China and took courses at USC. Father got the information from him about Nam Kai University.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE B

Tape 2 Side A

1	001-003	Introduction.
	004-017	AC learned about the school and student life from his nephew. AWC's was not concerned knowing Mandarin.
	018-023	AWC left in the summer of 1931 on the same boat as his teacher Kit Kim Lei.
	024-045	AWC's brother was working at Central Hospital in Nanking. He met AWC in Shanghai. AWC then went to Teinging and was a special student at Nam Kai University. He took up engineering and medicine. He found the mathematics course was harder than in the course in America.
2	046-069	AWC also took a special Chinese class at Nam Kai High School. He started the Thousand Words (千字書).

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	070-091	AC did very poorly in College. but he learned Mandarin very quickly with his roommate. AWC also met some Cantonese speaking classmates. There were two other Chinese American students, one boy and one girl on campus.
	092-121	Father's idea was to send AWC to China for two years to study Chinese and hope that the situation would be better in America so that AWC could return for a college education in America. AWC liked the school and wrote to his father for permission to study medicine at Nam Kai University. Tuition in China was considered cheaper than in America.
4	122-155	AWC took a pre-medical course first. In 1933, AWC took an entrance examination at Yen Gin University (燕京大學). AWC took the overseas Chinese examination and became a regular student.
5	156-176	The pre-medical course was three years and medical school was four years. The first two years were regular basic courses. There, AWC absorbed much better than at Nam Kai University.
	177-183	AT that time, AWC wanted to complete the whole medical education.
6	184-245	When AWC went to Yen Gin University, it was the time of the student movement. AWC was very active in the student movement. He wrote articles in the student journal. He also took part in the student march in Peking and the student strikes. They felt that everyone should take part in the anti-Japanese movement.
7	246-271	AWC still kept in contact with his teachers and friends in America. At Yen Gin University, the courses were taught in English.
	272-277	There was a Peking American School.
8	278-319	AWC completed all his courses. He also did a lot of extracurricular activities. He acted in several plays also. One of his teachers didn't like his other activities and flunked AWC.
	320-359	AWC and his friends decided to go to Nanking Medical School or Shanghai Medical School. AWC took the examination and transferred to Shanghai Medical School as a second year student in 1936. In 1937 Japan attacked Shanghai and occupied Shanghai. The school was moved to French possession from 1937 to 1939.

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung

Page: 6

2 Side A

Tape: 2 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	360-380	In 1939 the school moved to Kuming through Hong Kong and Vietnam.
10	381-401	AWC's parents were very worried about him. He insisted on finishing medical school. He finished school in 1940. There were 35 students in his class, not every one could be an intern in Kuming.
	402-444	There was a Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps which was organized by Dr. Robert Lee. Dr. Lee was very active in organizing medical services in helping the army. He was an overseas Chinese from Indonesia. He received more donations and medical supplies from all over the world than the Central government.
11	445-479	Ten of AWC's classmates and AWC went to Kweiyung, after six months of training. They were organized into teams and sent out to the fields.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE A

Tape 2 Side B

1	002-020	AWC went to Canton and to Kwonsi. His team was given all the severe cases.
	021-033	The Red Cross was well organized. The three teams were not far apart so whenever there was a need the three teams got together.
2	034-060	In 1941, received a letter from his father. He started thinking of his future and training. He decided to return to America. He had to go back to Chungking and take a DC-2 plane to Hong Kong.
	061-067	He went back to Shanghai and got married in August 1941. In September, AWC and his wife took a boat back to the United States.
3	068-071	AWC stayed in America for eight years and then returned to China in 1949.
	072-079	AWC did not practice medicine in Los Angeles because he felt that he didn't have enough training. So he took an internship at the Los Angeles County Hospital. AWC was admitted in 1942.
	080-083	AWC did a year of rotating internship.
	084-108	AWC applied for Harvard Medical School. At that time AWC was drafted, but because he had tuberculosis before, he didn't have to serve. He studied pathology and later went to the clinical department.

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung

Page: 7

2 Side B

Tape: 3 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	109-119	Since there were no openings in Boston, he returned to Los Angeles and worked for nine months at White Memorial Hospital.
	120-135	AWC decided to work in Bellevue Hospital in New York in the pediatrics department for five years from 1944-1949.
	136-153	After AWC returned from China to America, AWC didn't have a much difficultly in adjusting. The family moved to a new house. Father was very proud of him being able to finish medical school. AWC renewed acquaintances with old friends.
5	154-163	A lot of people asked AWC to talk about the Sino-Japanese war.
	164-177	In those days, AWC didn't have many Caucasian friends socially. But the teachers were very fond of him and kept in touch with him even when he was in China.
	178-188	AWC always felt more Chinese and often told people about China.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE B

Tape 3 Side A

1	001-009	Introduction.
	010-018	Chinese in China looked upon the overseas Chinese student because they looked so different at the beginning from the local students.
	019-030	In the beginning, people were skeptical about the staying of the overseas Chinese. AWC liked the idea of staying and helping the country. The Sino-Japanese War, the student movements made AWC feel that it was important to stay.
	031-046	At the end of AWC's training in New York, his boss wanted him to stay. AWC's formal wife, who was born in China, wanted to have two children be educated in China. They returned in 1949.
2	047-065	There were two schools of thought about China at the time. One was more sympathetic toward the Communist regime while the other school was more against it. AWC was more sympathetic to the people. AWC at the time considered China as his country and he wanted to do something for his country.
	066-074	Both AWC's mother and father wanted him to stay in America. AWC's ex-wife insisted on returning to China.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	075-085	Father went back to China several times. Once in 1929 and once in 1930. Mother went along and stayed for a year in 1930. She couldn't get used to the life-style in China. They never returned to China again.
	086-107	There were always people from China who asked AWC's father to invest in a school or factory in China. Most of the Chinese Americans did not have much education before they came to the U.S., so they felt it was important to give the villager educational opportunities. But a lot of times the people soliciting the money never gave it to the school in Canton.
4	108-124	Relatives constantly asked for money from AWC's father. He was soft-hearted and always sent money back to relatives in China, especially since the exchange rate was so favorable.
	125-150	Grandfather was a landlord. They relied on the rent paid by the tenants. AWC just heard that one half of AWC's uncles all smoked opium. A lot of Chinese relied on the money sent back from America. It also gave them some sort of prestige that they had some relatives in America.
5	151-159	There was no other Chinese around AWC's family's first house on 9th and Hill Streets. Father selected the place mainly for building up his business among Caucasians. At the same time, he kept in contact with the Chinese associates in Chinatown.
	160-170	AWC didn't recall many Caucasian friends in the neighborhood. There was some distance between Chinese and Caucasians. He didn't recall any incidents that he was invited by any Caucasian family.
	171-183	All Chinese Americans celebrated Chinese holidays. They followed and practiced the old customs even more so than people in China. Because they felt that the Chinese culture was something that they should hold to. They also wanted their children to know it.
6	184-185	At the same time, Chinese Americans also celebrated American holidays, such as Christmas and so on. But the Chinese holidays were still important.
	186-204	Because they lived in uptown, they didn't go to Chinatown for the holidays. But AWC remembers that his uncle would take him to Chinatown to watch the celebration. Father would give them laisee (利是) -- lucky money for New Years.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	205-214	Father would still treat patients even during the holidays. He was well-respected.
	215-247	There was not much conflict between AWC and his father. Father was especially concerned about the friends that the children made at school. He was very strict. the children were not free talking with their father but more free to talk with their mother.
7	248-266	AWC had asthma since he was young and could not participate in sports. AWC read a great deal when he was young.
	267-287	AWC didn't play any Chinese games. AWC didn't have a brother and didn't play his sister's games. Sometimes he played with his cousin and went to baseball games together. Father didn't like it. He thought that it was a waste of time.
8	288-310	AWC did go to American moveis with school friends. Occasionally father would take him to a Cantonese play. He didn't understand the play and felt that it was boring.
	311-329	When AWC was very young, his mother used to take him to visit her sister in Chinatown. Later AWC's aunt moved to San Diego. Then they visited them in San Diego every summer.
9	330-333	AWC ate Chinese food for dinner. Occasionally they had sandwiches for lunch.
	334-352	All the children did everything themselves, washed clothes, cleaned, etc. It was a surprise to some Chinese students from China. AWC felt that he was more independent that way.
	353-362	The labor was very cheap. AWC recalled that workers on an asparagus farm got \$70 to \$100 a month.
	363-375	AWC never knew how much money his father made. During the Depression, it was very difficult. Plus the fact that his father sent money back to China, the family was never very well off.
	376-386	The best time for the family was in the 1940s when the family bought their first house.
10	387-414	At the time when AWC's family had to rent in the white districts, they had a difficult time to rent. Chinese were not welcome in the white neighborhoods. Only houses they could see were the ones in the poor district and in poor conditions.

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung

Page: 10

3 Side A

Tape: 3 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	415-423	AWC did not recall that they had many relations with the white neighbors.
	424-449	An American name Holm could speak Chinese. It was through Holm that AWC's father able to operate his business. He was a translator for AWC's father. The family might have rented the house under Mr. Holm's name.
11	450-464	When the family moved to the house on 9th and Hill Streets, the district was mostly business offices.
	465-474	Father was old fashioned and treated his son and daughters a little differently.

END OF TAPE 3 SIDE A

Tape 3 Side B

1	002-014	Father was very old fashioned and treated son differently from daughters. Father wrote his will in which gave his property to his sons, not daughters.
	015-025	Father felt that there should not have been discrimination in education among children. All of AWC's three sisters graduated from college.
	026-030	Father gave AWC more attention than to AWC's sisters.
2	031-061	Somehow AWC's sister was able to get into Los Angeles High School, therefore AWC was able to get in. Another Chinese family, the Leongs, also were able to get into Los Angeles High School. Most students there were from very wealthy neighborhoods.
	062-071	The idea of going to Los Angeles High School was considered prestigious.
3	072-086	Going to college was more important in the Chinese community. Father was very anxious to send AWC to college and was in favor of sending AWC to school in China.
	087-091	AWC's father was very sensitive about prestige.
	092-109	AWC's mother's sister married a Chinese janitor who worked for the movie studio. Father was always laughing at AWC's uncle. He had a line of division between an intellectual person and a person who worked as a manual laborer.
4	110-113	Father always considered himself an elite person.

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung

Page: 11

3 Side B

Tape: 4 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	114-121	Aunt and uncle lived in Chinatown. Later they moved to uptown right next to AWC's family. At that time he was still a janitor.
	122-135	Later one of uncle's daughters married a restaurant owner in San Diego. The whole family moved to San Diego. AWC's uncle then worked in the restaurant.
	136-152	Aunt had much more hard time. She used to make some kind of rice cake and Jong (糰) and some tea cakes and sold them on the streets in Chinatown.
5	153-164	Since they moved to San Diego, they had a better life. The cousin's Chinese restaurant was the only one in San Diego.
	165-184	Most of the houses in the Old Chinatown were two story wooden frame houses. It was near the railroad. All night long you could hear the train come by through Chinatown. Chinatown was located in the worst part of town. Chinatown was moved when the Union Station was built.

- END OF TAPE 3 SIDE B

Tape 4 Side A

1	001-007	Introduction.
	008-013	AWC remembers that the streets of Old Chinatown were not paved yet.
	014-034	There were temples like places and gambling places. Once there were tong wars. AWC's father would not let them go to Chinatown. AWC ususally went to Chinatown to shop for the family quite frequently. AWC could get fresh pork.
2	035-043	During AWC's high school year, he would go to the public library to return books. At the same time he would go to Chinatown and pick up food or groceries.
	044-049	The family were not religious people. Father didn't discourage or encourage the children in their religious beliefs.
	050-057	Mother went to Sunday school when she was young before she was married.
	058-076	Sister was the first to become Christian. She married into a very religious family, one of the first Baptist families in Canton. The other two sisters were not Christian. AWC's present wife is Christian.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	077-086	AWC met his present wife in 1941 at the Los Angeles County Hospital. Last year AWC was baptized.
	087-104	AWC was a ring boy in some weddings but couldn't remember any Chinese wedding ceremonies. So when AWC was in China, he felt strange to observe Chinese wedding ceremonies in China.
4	105-113	AWC and his family members attended several wedding banquets but felt bored because he didn't know anybody.
	114-131	AWC remembers the banquet held for celebrating new born babies. The red eggs, sour ginger and one half of a chicken were passed to friends and relatives. The banquet was held in a Chinese restaurant in Chinatown.
	132-145	AWC's sister was married in 1943. The wedding was an American ceremony. When they went back to China, they had a Chinese banquet in Canton.
5	146-189	Father treated patients first by asking questions. There were small drawers. Each drawer was divided into four parts containing different medicines. Mother actually learned how to weigh the herbs. Sometimes they would brew the herbs in the kitchen while the patients were waiting. It was AWC and his sister's to bring the herb tea and oyster crackers to the waiting room for the patient. Sometimes the patient would just bring the herbs and brew it themselves. Sometime the patients moved out of Los Angeles but would still put in a mail order for the herb medicine.
6	190-195	There were very few Black or Chicano patients.
	196-211	Only at the beginning did AWC's father hire an interpreter. Later it all became a family affair. Mother would be in charge of brewing the tea, the children would deliver the herb tea. Father didn't charge for a diagnosis but charged about \$1.50 per package for medicine.
	212-219	If the family was really poor, the father would not charge the patient.
	220-244	There were always doctors organizations questioning AWC's father whether he treated patients or not. He always said that he was a herb seller. He never advertised his business. His patients were all referred by other patients. He did run into some trouble before but he got out of it. He worked until he died. He was 86 years old.

Interviewee: Arthur W. Chung

Page: 13

4 Side A

Tape: 5 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	245-257	AWC's father bought herbs from a Chinatown herb wholesaler. Later he bought herbs from a Japanese wholesaler.
	258-303	The family members all got involved in preparing the medicine, which was made into pill form. His father invented some special formula made partly from egg yokes and honey, etc. Sometimes it was very scientific, although his father made the pills from experience.

END OF TAPE 4 SIDE A

Tape 5 Side A

1	001-004 005-020	Introduction. AWC showed a picture of AWC's Chinese class. Miss Lei, the teacher, is now a dean of a law school in China. The picture was taken around 1930 or 1931. All the families contributed some money. The class was conducted in Cantonese.
	021-063	AWC took a speech class. His teacher asked him to enter an oratorical contest. AWC talked about anti-foreignism. Father encouraged him to talk about the subject of prejudice. He was against the foreign powers in China. AWC used it as his topic. AWC represented Los Angeles High School and got third place. The second year he entered the contest and talked about impression and truth. The idea was to tell people not to judge Chinese or other people by impression but by truth.
2	064-084	After graduating in the winter of 1931, his father opened a branch of his herb store in Ventura. AWC stayed in the store. Father would come once a week. AWC would make appointments for the whole week. In July 1931 he left for China, so his father closed the store.
3	085-090	His patients in Ventura also were Caucasians.

END OF TAPE 5 SIDE A

END OF INTERVIEW

- Agriculture
 crops, 1A:6
 Anti-Japanese movement
 in China, 2A:6
- Beliefs, 4A:2
 Bellevue Hospital, New York, 2B:4
- Celebrations and holidays, 3A:5-6
 food eaten for, 4A:4
 gifts given during, 3A:6
 Central Hospital, Nanking, 2A:1
 Children, 3A:9, 11
 father's role with, 1B:4; 3A:6
 mother's role with, 1B:4; 3A:6
 preference for sons, 3B:1, 2
- China
 Communist takeover
 Chinese American attitude
 toward 3A:2
 Japanese invasion of, 3A:1
 investments by Chinese Americans
 in, 3A:3
 money sent back to, 3A:4, 9
 return to, 1A:8; 1B:5; 2A:1;
 2B:3; 3A:1-3
 Chinatown (Los Angeles), 3A:6; 4A:1
 gambling houses in, 4A:1
 housing in, 3B:5
 locations of, 3B:5
 move of, 3B:5
 railroad in, 3B:5
 women's roles in, 3B:4
 Chinese Herbs Company, 1A:1
 Chinese language
 importance of, 1B:3
 in homes, 1B:3
 learning of, 2A:1-3
 Chinese opera, 3A:8
 Chinese schools
 Chinese language taught in, 5A:1
 attitudes toward, 3A:1
 hours spent in, 1B:3
 teachers in, 1B:3; 5A:1
 years spent in, 1B:3
- Chung, Arthur W.
 aunt of, 3B:4
 birth of, 1A:1
 childhood of, 3A:7
 education of, 1A:11; 1B:1, 3-5;
 2A:1-10; 5A:1
- Chung, Arthur W.
 ethnic identity of, 2B:5; 3A:1
 friendships of, 1B:2; 2B:4-5
 grandfather of, 1A:4; 3A:4
 honors received by, 5A:1
 in Ventura, 5A:2
 involvement in student movement
 in China, 2A:6
 marriage of, 2B:2
 nephew of, 1B:5
 occupation of, 2A:5-11; 2B:3
 parents of, 1A:1-5, 9;
 3A:3-4, 6, 11; 3B:1;
 4A:1-2, 5, 6
 religion of, 4A:2-3
 residences of, 1A:1, 6, 8; 2B:4;
 3A:5, 11
 return to China by, 1B:5; 2A:1;
 2B:3; 5A:2
 siblings of, 1A:2, 6-7, 10;
 3B:1-2; 4A:2, 4
 spouse of, 3A:2; 4A:2
 uncle of, 1A:4; 3A:4; 3B:4
 Conflict of generations, 3A:2, 6
 and education, 2A:3, 10
 Correspondence
 with American friends, 2A:7
- Depression, economic (1929-1939)
 1A:9; 1B:5; 3A:9
- Discrimination, 1B:1-2
 in education, 1B:1
 in housing, 3A:10
 in social activities, 1B:2
- Education
 attitudes toward, 1B:3-5;
 3A:1, 3
 children sent to China for, 1B:5;
 2A:3; 3A:1; 3B:3
 extracurricular activities in
 2A:8
 importance of, 3B:1, 3
 in China, 3A:3
- Ethnic identity, 3A:2
 Chinese vs. American, 2B:5
 as Chinese American in China
 2B:5; 3A:1
 pride in, 3A:1

- Families and family life
 3A:6, 8, 9
 language spoken in, 1B:3
 women's roles in, 3B:1-2
- Farming, 1A:6
 workers in
 wages earned by, 3A:9
- Food
 American vs. Chinese, 3A:9
- Friendships, 1B:2; 2B:4-5
- Hamburger Department Store, 1A:6
- Harvard Medical School, 2B:3
- Herbal Medicine
 Western medicine compared to
 1A:2
 family involvement in, 4A:5-7;
 fee structure for, 4A:6
 herbs
 importation of, 1A:3; 4A:7
 preparation of, 4A:5
 legal restrictions on, 1A:1; 4A:6
 office locations, 1A:3; 3A:5;
 5A:2
 passed from son to son, 1A:2, 4
 patients, 3A:5; 4A:5
 ethnicity of, 1A:2; 4A:6; 5A:3
 mail order, 4A:5
 treatment of, 4A:5
 specialties in, 1A:3; 4A:7
- Housing patterns, 1A:8; 3A:5, 10
 in Chinatown, 3B:5
- Immigrants and immigration
 arrival, 1A:5
 reasons for, 1A:5
- Incomes, 3A:9
- Interpreter, 4A:5; 3A:10
- Kumming, China, 2A:9
- Kweiyong, China, 2A:11
- Laisee, 3A:6
- Lee, Robert (Dr.), 2A:10
- Lei, Kit Kim, 1B:3; 5A:1
 return to China by, 2A:1
- Lin Nam University, 1B:5
- Los Angeles County Hospital, 2B:3
- Los Angeles High School, 1A:11;
 3B:2
 Chinese Americans in, 1B:1
- Louie, Kit King, 1B:3
 see Kit Kim Lei
- Marriages
 ceremonies, 4A:4
 mate selection patterns in, 1A:6
- May Company, 1A:6
- Medical Doctor
 training of, 2A:4-11; 2B:3
- Nam Kai University 1B:5; 2A:3
- Neighborhoods, 3A:5, 10
- Occupation patterns
 and status, 3B:3-4
 family influence upon, 1A:9
- Opera
 Chinese, 3A:8
- Peking American School, 2A:7
- Peking Union Hospital, 1A:7
- Property ownership
 residential, 3A:9
- Recreation
 in Chinatown, 3A:8
 conflict of generations over
 3A:7
- Red Cross Medical Relief Corps
 2A:10
- Red Cross, 2A:10; 2B:1
- Religious affiliations, 4A:2, 3
- Remittance, 3A:4
- Restaurant business
 family involvement in, 3B:4
- San Diego
 Chinese Americans in, 1A:5;
 3B:4-5
- San Fernando Valley
 Chinese Americans in, 1A:6
- Sentous Junior High School, 1A:11
- Shanghai Medical School, 2A:8, 9
- Shanghai, 2A:8
- Sino-Japanese War, 3A:1
- Sixth Street School, 1A:11
 Chinese Americans in, 1B:1
- Student movement
 in China, 2A:6
- Sunday school, 4A:2

ARTHUR W. CHUNG

INDEX

Tom, How Wing (Mrs.) 1B:3

Union Station, 3B:5

Ventura

Chinese Americans in, 5A:2

White Memorial Hospital, 2B:4

Women

education of, 3B:1-2

in Chinatown, 3B:4

in family businesses, 4A:5

Yen Gin University, 2A:4, 6. 7