

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Harry Jung Interview Number: 12
 Chinese Name: _____ Number of Tapes: 3
 Date of Interview: 4/25/79, 4/26/79 Length: 1 Hour & 51 Minutes
 Interviewer: Jean Wong
 Others Present: None
 Language: English
 Summarizer: Stella Ling

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1</u> Side <u>A</u>
1	002-014 015-024	Introduction. Harry Jung's (HJ) father is from Kwangtung -- Hoiping district. HJ's mother is from Sungta (川復德). She was born in Hong Kong.	
	025-034	HJ's parents married in Hong Kong. They came to the United States in 1914. HJ's father stopped in Los Angeles enroute to either Kansas City or somewhere along the Atlantic Coast. He may have had a restaurant business. He also had some business interests in Oakland.	
2	035-040 041-044 045-048 049-053 054-057 058-062 063-067	HJ's father returned to Hong Kong to get a wife. On his way back to the east coast, his relatives convinced him to stay in Los Angeles since his wife was pregnant. Hence, they stayed in Los Angeles until HJ was born. HJ's father actually came to the United States much earlier than 1914. HJ's father passed away when HJ was six months old. HJ was born in Los Angeles in 1914. After HJ's father passed away, HJ's mother took him and the body back to the family burial grounds in Hoiping. They then lived in Hong Kong with HJ's mother's relatives until HJ was two years old. They then returned to San Francisco. They lived in San Francisco through the first World War. HJ's mother was a seamstress with a company called China Toggary which was the forerunner of the National Dollar Stores. HJ remembers playing at the store and then being taken out to lunch by the brother of Joe Sung, the founder of the National Dollar Stores, as well as the sewing factories in San Francisco.	

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	068-074	HJ remembers eating at a cafeteria down on Market Street.
	075-077	HJ and his mother lived on Market Street until the 1920s when they came down to Los Angeles.
	078-082	HJ's mother was a housekeeper for a Japanese family, with whom they lived with. Because of this, HJ became fluent in the Japanese language. He grew up with it. He also went to school with the Japanese children.
	083-087	HJ graduated from Poly Technic High School in 1932. Poly Technic is now Trade Tech College at Washington and Grand Avenue.
	088-092	HJ attended elementary school in San Francisco, the Commodore Stockton School, the first segregated school for Chinese. HJ also attended Saint Mary's, a Catholic school.
	092-098	HJ finished high school in the depths of the Depression. He returned to Hong Kong at the age of 18 and stayed with his relatives there studying Chinese.
	099-109	HJ returned to Los Angeles in 1935. He then attended Santa Monica City College for two years. He then went to Pomona and graduated in 1939. HJ studied Political Science and Economics at Pomona. He then went to Columbia and got his masters in International Law in 1940. He was one of the graduate scholars of that year in the School of International Law at Columbia.
	4	109-113
114-119		While at Columbia, HJ was introduced by his professor at Columbia to the executive vice-president of Universal Trading Corporation which later turned out to be the purchasing and sales agency for the Chinese Nationalist government during the war.
120-124		In September of 1940, HJ returned to New York with his wife. HJ worked with Universal Trading until mid-July of 1943 when he entered the service.
125-127		HJ was in the navy. He was assigned to the OSS.
128-132		After the war, HJ returned to New York and rejoined Universal until it closed as a result of the Communist take over.
133-136		In 1952, HJ joined Stein Hollin Company, importers and manufacturers in New York.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	137-151	HJ returned to Los Angeles in 1953 because they had no roots when they were in New York. HJ then worked for the Farrow Martin Company in East Los Angeles as a purchasing agent. They are a manufacturer of paints. HJ had some knowledge of the business because of his experience with Universal Trading that imported Chinese oil.
5	152-157	In 1955, HJ went to work for the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools as Chief of Certification and Retirement, and later as Chief of Budgets and Reports.
	158-160	In 1963, HJ went to work for Los Angeles City Schools as supervisor of contractual relations.
	161-171	In 1969, when the junior colleges separated from the Los Angeles City Board of Education, HJ became the Director of Contractual Relations and then the Director of Special Projects, and HJ recently retired as Director of Business Operations.
	172-177	HJ's mother died of cancer in 1952 while in Los Angeles.
	178-206	When HJ entered Pomona College, it was headed by Dr. Edmunds who previously was the president of the forerunner of Lingnam University in Canton, which at that time was called Canton Christian College. Because of that connection, there were many Chinese exchange students that attended Pomona. Yet, at the time HJ was at Pomona, he was the only Chinese from the United States there. There was another Chinese much older than HJ in age, but on eyeare behind HJ. He served in the Canton provincial government and was highly regarded by his governor. When the governor was deposed, he was asked to accompany the family for a European tour. However, not having finished his education, he asked the governor if he could use the money to take care of his family and for his education. HJ became very close friends with him.
6	207-219	He followed HJ to Columbia but got his graduate degree at the University of Denver. He then returned to Hong Kong. He founded a bank in Hong Kong with one of the sons of the ex-governor. The bank did not do well. He then taught school in Hong Kong and retired at the age of 70 and shortly after that, he immigrated to the United States.
	220-230	When HJ was a senior, two other local Chinese boys attended Pomona although neither one of them finished there. One of them was killed during the war. The other one dropped out due to financial reasons.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	231-250	Later on, there were two Chinese refugees, a brother and a sister, there. That was the extent of the Chinese students at Pomona. HJ was also one of the first Phi Beta Kappa Chinese students at Pomona. HJ was on a scholarship both at Pomona and at Columbia. The enrollment at that time was under one thousand.
	251-259	HJ's elderly classmate is in San Francisco. He is a native Chinese who attended missionary schools in China. He also attended Lingnam University when Dr. Edmunds was there. He then left school and joined the Kwangtung government.
	260-298	HJ spoke Chinese with his mother. HJ's father was Sze Yup and his mother was Sam Yup so HJ spoke both dialects. HJ spoke English in school and Chinese at home. HJ cannot understand why the youngsters today cannot be bilingual.
8	299-309	HJ is a dichotomous individual.
	310-322	HJ attended Chinese school while in the United States. HJ got out of American school at 2:30. They would have dinner at 4:00 since Chinese school went from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m. On Saturdays, Chinese school went from 9:00 to 12:00. HJ attended Chinese school for a couple of years while he was in San Francisco.
	323-336	HJ enjoyed going to Chinese school because everybody went. HJ enjoyed Chinese school as much as any kid would enjoy school although the discipline was quite rough.
9	337-353	HJ does not recall people playing baseball in San Francisco Chinatown because there was no place to play the game. HJ remembers what a big deal it was when the city put in swings and slides in Portsmouth Square. HJ does not remember any Chinese boys playing baseball at that time.
	354-371	Little movies were only five cents. The children would also pool their money to buy yams to roast them on an empty lot. They did not play with marbles or play craps. They did have a lot of fun on scooters because of the hills. Every kid had a scooter.
	372-384	The recreational facilities in San Francisco Chinatown today are no better than the ones when HJ was growing up.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	385-400	The big Chinese activity was going to the Chinese opera when the troupes came over. HJ remembers the old Prescott Theatre on Broadway, which is now demolished. The children used to get in free. They would get bored and go and play in the lobby.
	401-407	The Chinese families would visit each other back and forth and have dinner at each other's homes.
	408-422	Many Chinese families were involved in certain home industries. Some would shell cooked shrimp to export to China. That was the big thing until the sewing factories came into being.
	423-430	Aside from playing in the streets with the other children, they would chase the horse-drawn ice wagons for fun.
	431-452	The local Japanese families also did a lot of visiting. The Japanese also played a lot of baseball. The children would also do a lot of things at school. HJ's childhood was not special.
11	453-462	HJ lived with the Japanese family for five or six year. HJ and his mother then got their own place.
	463-469	HJ has a half sister in Hong Kong.
	470-489	When HJ was young, in San Francisco, he associated solely with Chinese. When he came to Los Angeles, they lived in Japan town and HJ went to school with the Japanese childn to a Japanese Parochial School. HJ was the only Chinese there. All of HJ's friends were Japanese at that time.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE A

Tape 1 Side B

1	011-026	When HJ came to Los Angeles, they lived in Japan town. HJ went to school with the Japanese children to a Japanese Parochial School. HJ was the only Chinese there. All his friends were Japanese until he went to high school.
	017-029	When HJ went to high school, his friends were Americans, Japanese, and Chinese. At times HJ is an American and at time she is a Chinese. HJ cannot help but be more American because he grew up in this country.
	030-034	At the time HJ went to college, the Chinese felt that it was useless for a Chinese to go to college. Yet, by the time he went to Columbia to get his masters, he was pointed to as a Chinese example of what all Chinese should strive for.

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Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	035-047	HJ associates with Americans more, both professionally and economically. HJ does not know if he is more American or more Chinese. His personal philosophy is more American although he cannot deny that he looks Chinese.
	048-073	HJ never wished that he was an American. In the late summer of 1940, HJ applied by mail to one of the leading local banks. He was called down immediately for an interview. The employer was very surprised to find HJ not to be the person he had in mind. The employer admitted to HJ that his scholastic records made him exactly the type of person they were looking for their training management position. Yet he said, "You don't really think you could manage a bank in one of our Beverly Hills branches do you?" He said that they just could not have a Chinese person working there.
3	074-096	In 1953, after returning from New York, HJ once again applied for a position at the same bank. He got an interview in the same room as when he interviewed in 1940. They offered HJ a position with a meager income. HJ asked them if they had changed their hiring policy since he interviewed with them in 1940. The new employer denied there was such a discriminatory policy. To this day, HJ refused to bank with that bank.
	097-122	When HJ and his wife were apartment hunting in New York, the apartments were not readily available to them and to their Chinese friends. Yet, the way an individual conducts himself is more important than the way he looks.
4	123-147	HJ never protests about the position of the Chinese. The U.S., to HJ, is an Anglo-Saxon world. The Chinese are not welcomed here just as the Americans would not be welcomed in China. HJ does not have much faith in the U.S. There is not much to gain from protesting.
	148-154	The Chinese have done well because they are ambitious and industrious.
5	155-172	HJ places the Chinese into three categories: the old timers, the middle generation and the younger generation. HJ thinks that his generation has done better than the general population. HJ thinks the Chinese have done as well as the Japanese. They have done better than the Blacks or the Hispanics.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	173-207	HJ does not know if the Chinese have done better socially because of the way they congregate among themselves. On the surface it may appear as if the Chinese have "made it," but the Chinese will never make it because they are not "one of them." The Whites allow the Chinese to compete against them, leading many to feel that they are no longer prejudiced against but this is not true. HJ's generation has paved the way and thus has made it easier for the younger generation. For example, HJ was the first Chinese administrator in the County's superintendant's office.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE B

Tape 2 Side A

1	003-012 013-033	Introduction. Professionally, HJ is not only accepted by his peers, but also needed, welcomed, and highly regarded. HJ's family is also his co-worker's peers economically. Yet, HJ's family will never be their peers socially. Some of HJ's closest friends are distinguished school attorneys but these are isolated incidences.
2	034-044 034-046 047-059 060-080	The Chinese are as proud and as prejudiced as whites are. The pride may be a defense mechanism. There is a Chinese expression which says, "it is rather inconvenient." The Caucasians are curious about the Chinese ways. They love Chinese food but they insist on asking the question "Why do you eat with chopsticks?" HJ loves steak but he never asks the Caucasians why they eat with a knife and fork. the Caucasians consider the Chinese to be different and the Chinese are different. The Caucasians cannot freely accept the differences. HJ feels that he is better than the other people that worked in his office. HJ does not feel that he is typical. HJ feels fortunate for being naturally endowed with a desire to excel. HJ is used to compete against Caucasians both at school and at work. HJ has a great ego.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	081-087	HJ's mother insisted on giving HJ a college education despite the Depression and his relative's persuasion for HJ to work after high school.
	088-100	HJ had three jobs while he was going to Pomona. His mother used to worry because of his lack of sleep.
	101-110	The percentage of Chinese that went to college in HJ's times was probably very small. College was expensive. In addition, the older generation could not see the value of a college education. There were a few Chinese that went to college but did not make it afterwards.
4	111-127	HJ remembers a Chinese from San Francisco who returned to Canton on the same ship as HJ. He was either an engineer or an architect but was frustrated because he could not make it. He also ended up unsuccessful in China because the American born Chinese are considered different from the China born Chinese over there.
	128-148	Most of the Chinese of the younger generation in San Francisco cannot speak a sentence without using both Chinese and English. Thus they only fit in socially with their own peers.
5	149-150	HJ's generation tried to fit in and get along with the Caucasians. Some of the younger generation Chinese also fit right in.
	151-160	HJ's daughter is in Boston. She was the manager of sales and promotion for WBC. All of her friends are Caucasians.
	161-168	HJ feels that people on the east coast are less biased and prejudiced than the people on the west coast.
	169-172	HJ only has one daughter. HJ spoke Chinese with his daughter. The Americanization of the Chinese is the greatest success that this country has had.
	173-181	She was also sent to a Chinese school but she could not take it. The method of teaching is so alien to the American way.
	182-192	HJ's daughter regrets not finishing Chinese school because she cannot read a Chinese menu to order a genuine Chinese meal for her Caucasian friends. On the other hand, she has given classes in Chinese cooking.
6	193-206	As a child, HJ always ate Chinese food including rice for breakfast. They do not eat Chinese food at home anymore because the condiments are too expensive and HJ's wife does not want a greasy kitchen.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	207-208 209-224	HJ's mother frequently used yep choi. HJ never went to a doctor as a kid. HJ's mother went to both American and Chinese doctors because she was quite frail. Her eye doctor was an American. She also had an appendectomy by an American doctor. For female ailments, she would go to a Chinese doctor to get herbal medicine.
	225-231	HJ's mother would always prepare an herbal tea for colds. She would put dried green onions in it. She also believed in the tonics.
7	232-255 256-261 262-277	Even HJ's wife still believes in the Chinese peruses called chi da (). As a matter of fact HJ is presently asking people how to make the concoction. HJ does not know if it is the herbs themselves or the method of rubbing and massaging that heals the wounds. HJ's mother also cooked with Chinese herbs such as lok mai and guo (). They would still have it today if they could afford it. HJ's mother corresponded with her sisters and brothers in China. HJ's mother's family was wealthy but it was his father's family that was less fortunate. HJ's mother always sent them money for Chinese New Years. HJ's mother also provided the dowry for one of the nieces. She also provided the dowry for HJ's half sister when she got married.
8	278-284 285-292 293-307 308-323 324-334	HJ visited his old home when he returned in 1935. He saw his father's grave, saw their family plots, and lived in his father's house. HJ's mother was very active in Chinese organizations in her latter years. She was active in the women's auxilliary clubs. The Chinese always do things for their children. HJ and his wife were married in maryland. HJ's closest friend was a Caucasian. When they came home, HJ's relatives insisted on having a wedding banquet although HJ regarded it as an unnecessary expense. During the early 1960s, HJ was active in the family association. Everyone knew HJ from that wedding banquet. The banquet was in a sense HJ's entree. When they built the new family association, HJ's mother bugged HJ to send a \$100 contribution in order to get his picture on the wall. She was anxious to help HJ establish ties in Los Angeles when he returned which is probably why she joined these family associations. That was their way of thinking which means nothing to HJ.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	335-345	When they were building New Chinatown, many new family associations were also being formed. There was a pride to it. HJ is no longer active in his family association.
	346-381	HJ was on the Board of directors. One night, the head of the association passed a resolution that the books must be looked over an internal audit so to speak. He was the one to get all the money and pay the bills. He would then write all the bills on a piece of wrapping paper and then tacked it on the bulletin board. That was their financial report.
	382-403	The treasurer had to go and see him in order to get money to pay the taxes on the property. He would give it but there would not be any receipts.
10	404-109	HJ had it after two years on the Board. HJ feels that he is over-educated.
	410-426	The minimum dues was \$4 a year. Everyone contributed according to how much he had.
	427-460	The Wongs were the most important Chinese family economically before the war. They owned Eastland Groceries. There was also a Jung family that was quite important--Edmund and Daphney Jung's grandfather and Albert Jung's father. They were the first Chinese to buy a car in Los Angeles. They lived on Banning Street, east of Alameda.
11	461-470	In the old days, the Wongs predominated in Los Angeles. The Hongs predominated in Arizona.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE A

Tape 2 Side B

1	012-015	The Jungs were the first Chinese to buy a car in Los Angeles. They lived on Banning Street, east of Alameda.
	016-019	In the old days, the Wongs predominated in Los Angeles. The Hongs predominated in Arizona.
	020-028	HJ does not recall any particularly prominent Chinese individual in Los Angeles before the war. HJ was a high school lad at that time. He seldom came to Chinatown. Very few of his friends were Chinese.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	029-036	Most of the local Chinese held menial jobs during that time. Some were cooks in American families. Some had Chinese stores. HJ did not know of any Chinese in the professions--maybe one or two Chinese doctors.
2	037-044	HJ does not remember how his mother got her job as a seamstress. She may have gotten the job through friends.
	045-048	A good income in those days was 75 to 80 dollars. Of course, things were much cheaper in those days.
	049-059	While living in San Francisco in the 1920s, ten cent usually bought them a meal plus rice. They would go down to the store and buy five cents of beef and five cents of Chinese broccoli. They would be given the condiments free. Thus, a one-dish meal only cost ten cents.
	060-067	HJ does not recall how much rent cost. It may have been about \$15 a month when they were living in San Francisco. Many families would live together on one floor.
3	068-070	There was undoubtedly money to save. The Chinese are very frugal too.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE B

Tape 3 Side A

1	002-013	Introduction.
	014-022	The primary motive for the Chinese to immigrate to the U.S. was economic. Those that came over were economically disadvantaged at home.
	023-033	The Chinese did not want to settle down and make a home in the U.S. They wanted to amass a fortune. Many Chinese were happy to return to China with savings of ten thousand dollars. It was not easy to save that money. Most who did were immigrants without families --victims of the Chinese Exclusion Law.
2	034-044	Those that did not have families made about 60 to 80 dollars a month, they lived in a room, they ate moderately well, and by very frugal living, they were able to save their money. In the early days, not many of them put money in the banks. For one thing, they were illiterate in both English and Chinese. They would save money at home.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	045-071	One family that came over on the same ship as HJ's mother operated a restaurant in Utah. They did well as a man and wife. In those days, everyone was paid in gold coins. This family kept their money in a secret compartment in the bottom of a trunk. When they got to Hong Kong, the compartment was filled with rocks. Most of the seamen were Chinese in those days. It was a sad story but typical in those days.
3	072-080	One of HJ's colleagues at work has a father who was a very successful laundryman. This man knows that in his home in China there are coffee cans filled with gold coins underneath the ground.
	081-093	One of the best things for the assimilation of the Chinese into the American community was the inability of the Chinese to return to the mainland. Now the Chinese are more of a part of the community in that they have an economic interest.
	094-109	A great deal of the Chinese returned to China. People returned after they had made a fortune in the U.S. Their ability to save their earnings was helped by their lack of social obligation and intercourse.
4	110-152	Gambling was very popular. The Chinese lottery was the eternal hope of the Chinese. One man who owned a jewelry store in San Francisco won a considerable sum of money in a lottery in the early 1930s. He would send money home to his family in China annually. As a result of his winnings, he bought HJ a watch and took him to dinner. His winnings allowed him to return to Hong Kong and retire.
5	153-164	There was always a constant flux of Chinese coming or going. Some were able to bring their families over. They would raise their children here and the more children they had here, the less the likelihood of them returning to China. The Chinese that returned to China were those with no family here -- to them, even 35 years was considered temporary.
	165-175	HJ's father died when HJ was six months old. In those days, it was unheard of that a widow with a son would remarry. HJ's mother did not want to return to China because of a feeling of inadequacy in comparison to her relatives that all had their own families.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	176-189	HJ's father's property was turned over to HJ so HJ did have a home, although he had no thoughts of returning to China. HJ's relatives in China asked HJ when he was going to start building his own home on their family plot.
6	190-206	On HJ's last visit back to Hong Kong, his nephew asked him if he wanted to rebuild the back wall of HJ's father's house which had crumpled. HJ felt that there was no need to rebuild the house if no one was going to live there. HJ's home is in the U.S.
	207-224	HJ's cousin, the eldest son of HJ's mother's sister, was the confidential secretary to Marshall Chiang Su Yat. That was the only political figure that HJ knew of in Hong Kong.
	225-239	In the United States, HJ had a schoolmate who was very active in politics. Otherwise, HJ did not personally know of any Chinese involved in politics. Fred Wong was an attorney who was later disbarred from the school board. Edmund Jung has aspirations for a seat on the city council. He is very active with the Japanese group because their family owns property in Japan town.
7	240-245	HJ knows of no Chinese that were involved in the 1911 Revolution.
	246-268	HJ was born in the house of the grandfather of Edmund Jung. The birth was conducted by a doctor named Ruth Persell. She was popular and well-known in the Chinese community in those days. The Chinese in those days had a strong aversion to hospitalization.
	269-290	When HJ was hit by a car in San Francisco he had a dislocated shoulder but he did not go to the hospital. He went to a Caucasian man who was a manager of a Chinese hotel above the Eastern Bakery.
8	291-306	This man was well versed in Chinese medicine and he treated HJ with tee ta (). HJ's mother was eternally grateful. After HJ graduated from high school, they went to visit this man. This is an example of where Western medicine was needed but not sought.
	307-323	A friend of HJ's has a crooked ram because it was not set right. HJ's godfather is a hunchback because he fell out of a tree. This is another example of the Chinese not facing the advantage of Western medicine.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	324-345	The Chinese were affected by the Depression as everyone else. Those that hoarded their money laughed at those that kept their money at banks. There were no Chinese bread lines. The families were always helpful to one another.
9	346-359	Chinese food is traditionally cheaper than other foods. For one thing, Chinese food has very little meat and vegetables were very cheap. The food was cheaper so the Chinese were able to eat well.
	360-381	HJ cannot say that there was hostility against the Chinese in those days because the word "hostility" has connotations of violence and physical injury. HJ did not feel or see hostility. This may be because in HJ's life, he shied away from situations where there might be hostile feelings. HJ stayed away from places where the Chinese were not welcomed.
	382-392	During the late 1920s and early 1930s, there were certain restaurants where the Chinese were not welcomed. HJ did not go to these places.
10	393-422	HJ remembers passing a barber shop with his mother one day. HJ recalled being bluntly told that the barber did not cut Chinese hair. That was the only overt incidence of prejudice that HJ experienced. That is not to say that other Chinese did not experience over signs of hostility.
	423-433	HJ has never encountered any incidences where the Chinese were told to sit upstairs in the movie theaters. The only incidence that HJ has heard of is a Japanese in Seattle who was refused a seat in the orchestra section.
	434-439	HJ went to the movies quite often because it was a cheap form of entertainment and HJ's mother enjoyed it.
	440-473	When HJ worked as a manager of import sales in New York, some of their biggest brokers and buyers were Jews. HJ was taken only once by a Jew. the man denied having done business with HJ.
11	474-477	According to HJ, the Jews are shrewd but not more so than the Chinese.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	<u>Tape 3 Side B</u>
1	013-019	HJ was taken only once by a Jew. The man denied having done business with HJ.	
	020-030	According to HJ, the Jews are shrewd but not more so than the Chinese. The Chinese will take his loss with a smile because he knows there will be another day, but the Jew will cry and scream. Both races are deeply shrewd.	
	031-041	HJ has never heard of anyone comparing Jews and the Chinese. The Jews are more discriminated against in the esat.	
2	042-047	There were a lot of Chinese that came to the U.S. under false names. HJ thinks about 90% of the Chinese came here under false names.	
	048-060	When HJ returned to Hong Kong, his relatives asked HJ if he registered that he was married. HJ did not because he was not married. His relatives told him that if he had registered as being married with two sons, he could sell that piece of paper to who ever wanted to send their son to the U.S.	
	061-064	Even today, there are people with names different from their real names.	
	065-068	The family that owns General Lee's are not really Lees.	
3	069-077	There is a little Chinese community by the City Market. There is a Chinese Congregational Church over there. During the movie days, all the Chinese children would work in the movies and then congregate beside the church. That is where HJ met his wife.	
	078-085	In HJ's generation, the Chinese men met their wives at school. There were always Chinese clubs in the high schools. HJ never joined the Chinese clubs because he felt that if the Caucasians were not segregating the Chinese, there was no reason for the Chinese to segregate themselves.	
	086-102	Some of the men in HJ's generation preferred to return to China to find a wife. Many felt that the Chinese girls born in the U.S. were too Americanized. One of HJ's friends was forced to go home to find a wife. Another man has a family in China which he has not seen in over thirty years.	
	103-104	HJ felt that most of the American born Chinese married American born Chinese.	

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	105-111	Interracial marriages were rare during HJ's days. Those people were ostracized from both sides.
	112-139	HJ feels that the preference for sons among the Chinese is not more emphasized compared to the American's preference for sons. The older Chinese generation may still feel that raising a daughter is for another family whereas a son always remains your own. HJ does not think that his generation or the subsequent generations feel that same way.
	140-177	When HJ moved into the apartment building in New Jersey, he was the first professional Chinese his neighbors had ever met. From the American side, the stereotypical Chinese was all they knew. The Chinese were segregated by the Americans as much as they were segregated by themselves.
5	178-188	HJ was in the movies in the year of 1936 or 1937. All the Chinese were in these movies as extras. They were paid \$7.50 a day if they did not have spoken lines. HJ had a simple line in one movie and was paid about \$20 a day. HJ was able to save a lot of money for college.
6	189-203	HJ only worked in the movies that one year. Tom Gubbins was the casting director in Chinatown at that time.
	204-224	The Chinese still feel that it is important for their children to attend Chinese school. HJ feels that it would have been advantageous for his children to have learned Chinese but he did not care too much.
	225-252	In those days, the Chinese felt that the professional jobs were considered ideal. For the older Chinese generation, businesses were considered ideal because they could make money faster.
7	253-268	The Chinese Americans today cannot progress as far as the Caucasians. They are unable to become the heads of large corporations.

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