

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Dr. Bessie Jeong
 Chinese Name: 張 玉 燕
 Date of Interview: 12/17/81, 10/17/82
 Interviewer: Suellen Cheng, Munson Kwok
 Others Present: Howard Quon
 Language: English
 Summarizer: Christine Yee

Interview Number: 157
 Number of Tapes: 4
 Length: 4 Hours & 12 Minutes

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1</u>	Side: <u>A</u>
1	005-013	Went to Stanford before it was integrated (limited to 500 women only and 2500 men).		
	014-015	Only 1 out of 20 women even with good college (requirements) couldn't get in.		
	016-021	Didn't want A+ record but preferred B+ record with leadership--Stanford wanted to train people who could think on their own.		
	022-027	In those days very few Chinese had a chance to be among the student body leadership. I was fortunate because I happened to be a favorite of the Dean.		
	028-034	Went to an endowed (not fully private) school--actually went to three high schools at the same time (in San Francisco).		
2	035-044	Lux (the endowed school) was a normal school and a high school. In the girls' school we had household chemistry --not college chemistry--then we had laundry, house-keeping, dietetics, institutional management. In art classes we studied our body types and designed our own clothes. Made it in the sewing department and made hats in the millinery department.		
	045-050	"I was first girl to say we're not going to be housemakers, we're going to be career girls. My class was first to refuse to make tailored shirts and infants' layettes. We're going to go out in the world and contribute." (1917-18?)		
	051-056	Was president of her class (high school) for two years.		

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	057-060	Didn't have money to go to Stanford so went to a junior college in San Mateo. (First junior college in San Mateo.)
	061-072	Was elected as the only woman to the "Board of Control" (for disciplinary matters), nominated by a "bad boy" who believed she would be fair.
3	073-077	Was the only Chinese in the school at the time. Also was the only Chinese in school in Siskyou County, where spent 9-10 years with her sister because she refused to go to China when she was 5.
	078-086	Had measles and smallpox in 1906, year of the fire and earthquake. Was sheltered at Hunter's Point and at China Camp in Marin County.
	087-090	This was when sister was 14 1/2 years old. Father and only brother, she knew personally, went to Cuba.
	091-092	Mother's feet were bound in China, unbound when she came to America but never regained normal function or became normal in size.
	093-100	Mother once was terribly embarrassed when she dropped a slipper while getting into a boat and had to be carried by a man--the most terrible thing that could happen to a Chinese woman in those days.
4	101-102	This was before the family went back to China. Earthquake and fire were on April 18, 1906 and they went back in November.
	103-115	This was when her sister married--a time when very few marriages were not arranged. Sister was 14 and husband was 48. Matchmakers encouraged marriage to older, more responsible men.
	116-124	Bessie Jeong (BJ) had a brother-in-law (Anna May's father sister's husband) who was a section foreman for the railroad. He could speak pidgin English so he became a leader. The coolies he supervised spoke no English at all.
	125-132	This brother-in-law came from China on a sailing vessel (as did BJ's father)--no steamships in those days. Probably chartered, not sure if they would actually arrive. Came from Hong Kong.
5	133-134	BJ didn't know when her father arrived in this country.
	135-137	She was surprised to learn that her birth certificate

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	135-137	was signed by a doctor, not a midwife.
	138-147	When she asked what her father did for a living, she learned that it was legitimate to deal in opium and in gambling. No laws against it. Her father had long fingernails and never worked. Smoked a long pipe and drank () before dinner each evening for good circulation.
	148-160	BJ's father wanted to take her to China on a second return trip, but she had seen two sisters married off when very young and she wanted none of that.
	161-179	By the way, BJ's brother-in-law who was a section foreman paid his coolie laborers with gold double eagles. Stored the gold in wooden crates. She doesn't know how much they were earning but has read about the hard times they had.
6	180-195	One of BJ's patients told her about two towns called "I go" and "No go," named by the Chinese when they became menaced by Americans who felt the Chinese were taking too many jobs.
	196-197	Chinese temples in Weaverville.
	198-200	American politicians ignored Chinese as long as Chinese vices and sins didn't affect others.
	201-204	BJ's father was on good terms with San Francisco's City Commissioner, who gave BJ's sister a diamond ring.
	205-215	BJ's sister received a lot of jewelry on the occasion of her wedding. It was traditional to give a pair of bracelets, not just one. Some were three inches wide, solid gold. The bride had to wear all the jewelry that was given her so as not to insult donors. BJ's sister wore bracelets up to the elbow and intricate ornaments for her hair.
7	216-241	When BJ's brother-in-law failed in a business he had to sell most of his wife's jewelry. BJ has one ring left as a memento. BJ's sister died at the age of 26 during a flu epidemic.
	242-249	There were no other Chinese in Meed when BJ lived there except for workers and cooks contracted by her brother-in-law for the boarding houses and the Meed lumber company. There are no Chinese in Meed or Yieka.
	250-281	However, BJ's sister was buried in 1918 in a Chinese cemetery up there. Vandals have destroyed the headstone and fireplaces where worldly possessions were burned for the dead to take into the next life. Current plans

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	250-281	are to restore this cemetery. The last Chinese was buried there 10-15 years ago. The Chinese were very fond of it.
8	282-288	Because BJ's family was the only Chinese family in the area, she was not race-conscious and hardly was aware that she was Chinese. In her life, BJ has no experienced race prejudice.
	289-316	BJ recalls a progressive party that was given her by Stanford friends living in Los Angeles, one of whom just retired from the staff of Huntington Library.
9	317-350	During Senior Week, BJ met Herbert Hoover's wife, Lon Henry Hoover, at the Stanford President's house. BJ later was invited again to the President's house after his return from a trip to China. He was very impressed by the examination process in China, whereby anyone who could pass could advance in society. He described China as the true democracy.
	351-389	BJ recalls one or two other Chinese women attending Stanford. There were only a few American born Chinese studying at Stanford at the time. She recalls one who was born in Canton and who didn't want to return for fear of being married off!
10	390-429	BJ describes duty of parents to marry off children: Her father had been traveling back and forth between China and America and building up his nest egg in China so that he could remain there. BJ's second sister was pulled out of school and married at 16 because she had a prospective bridegroom who was wealthy. She had a fancy wedding in a Chinese village (c. 1906). Gifts included clothing, kitchen utensils, maid servants.
11	430-436	BJ's mother was her father's second wife. His first wife gave birth to one son, whom BJ never knew. BJ's parents were married in China. After BJ's father came to America, her mother followed.
	437-444	BJ remembers that her family hired a woman to help her sister to <u>hoy chang teng</u> , to pretend that she didn't want to leave home and did not wish to marry (before the wedding.).

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	000-003	(Of course,) you'd get married because there was no way to earn a living once you grew up. But you must pretend you don't want to leave your parent's home.
	004-008	A woman was hired to teach you what to say in your prime. Matchmakers made the wedding arrangements: the bride was carried to the carriage, bridegroom in traditional wedding clothes was to knock three times on the carriage and then claim his bride.
	009-032	The trousseau contained everything, including beautiful clothes. BJ and her playmates particularly enjoyed her grandmother's clothes, where they found wedding garments; a traditional white skirt with grain and money and different things sewn in different corners; clothes symbolic of different customs; baby carriers, different colors for different occasions. The trousseau also included "boat-bottomed" shoes--wooden with enamel on the bottoms and you could rock in them. They also had the one-heeled shoe, on which the heel was in the middle; the bottom of the heel was carved out with a pretty design. The underwear was beautiful too, all embroidered by hand. Sleeves were very long so that you never showed your hands, and you folded your hands like so.
2	033-038	BJ was born in San Francisco, opposite the present entrance of the present old Chinatown hospital on Jackson Street and Trenton Street. At that time it was a red brick family house, where a German family lived.
	039-044	When the earthquake destroyed this house, BJ's family fled to Hunter's Point. When it became too crowded there, BJ's father wrapped her up in a Chinese fur coat with fur on the inside and silk on the outside,...(to go elsewhere).
	045-049	BJ's family didn't know of any friends of family who were at Hunter's Point, but the Chinese, like everyone else, went wherever they could find a place to stay --and a place with water. Hunter's Point, Golden Gate Park and China Camp, Marin County had water.
	050-055	The Chinese in their settlement in California were wise in this way, in that they either followed the railways or they settled near water. That's why Chinatown was so near the Bay--it used to be right there at Portsmouth Square. This part of the city also was the most accessible for transportation.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	056-061	BJ's father decided to return to China in part because of the earthquake but also because of his age and he had saved up enough money to live comfortably. He felt that the family should be settled in China, where his roots were.
	062-069	Burial back in those days was a ritual--how the corpse was buried, the direction in which the corpse faced--had something to do with the future generations. Soothsayers were consulted as to how each person should be buried.
3	070-074	BJ's mother returned to China in 1906 and never came back. I never saw her again, after the age of 5 1/2 (November 1906).
	075-078	When BJ was 14 years old, her father decided she had been separated long enough from the family and placed her with a cousin on Jackson Street.
	079-086	Sam Wo (restaurant in San Francisco Chinatown) was established by one of my father's cronies. Sam Wo is over a hundred years old and is still the same little hole-in-the wall, the original congee shop, the most popular one and makes the best congee. It existed even before the earthquake.
	087-092	BJ, at age 14, suspected her father might want to marry her off in China, so she decided to stay in the United States.
	093-094	It was 1915 when BJ went to live with Miss Cameron in Cameron House.
	095-120	BJ's brother-in-law had a boarder. Her brother-in-law (who was section foreman with a railroad) worked for a paternalistic company in Siskyou County, the northern most county in the state. (This was an interesting part of the state, where BJ experienced snowstorms. When they got snowed in, they were so happy because they didn't have to go to school. Used firewood for heating.) The company paid for housing, food and hospital bills. Saloons were legitimate. Money was deducted from paychecks before laborers got checks.
4	121-126	BJ's brother-in-law was assured of his money. He in turn contracted for labor by indenturing relatives from his village. After providing money to bring them from China, they would have to work off the debt.
	127-128	BJ's brother-in-law opened the first laundry in Meed, California and later the first steam laundry.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	129-139	American life in Siskyou was very interesting, living in a log cabin while waiting for the company to complete the house for the family. The cabin was not very comfortable --it didn't have a wood floor, not well insulated and very cold. Romantic to read about, but not comfortable to live in.
5	140-144	BJ walked three miles to attend a one-room schoolhouse. Three miles was nothing to a kid in those days, even in winter.
	145-150	BJ didn't return to San Francisco until 1915 to see the World's Fair, where the "Tower of Jewels" was the highlight. That's the first time she remembers coming back to San Francisco, when the city had been rebuilt.
	151-161	BJ learned about Miss Cameron from one of her brother-in-law's boarders, who said he had a sister, Miss Donaldina Cameron, who maintained a home for Chinese women and girls. He told BJ about young Chinese girls who were sold for the "commercial market" and so forth. This made an impression on BJ.
	162-164	Meanwhile, BJ's father wrote her brother-in-law to say he would be coming in about a year or so and this time BJ would have to go. She didn't know what to do.
	165-183	The strangest thing of all was that BJ's family ran practically all the decent eating places--"Anything that was worth five cents was run by my brother-in-law or my sister, the two of them." They had the Meed Hotel Dining Room, the Points Hotel Dining Room and the Club Lunch Counter, as well as the El Monte Lunch Counter and Dining Room--those were the two major places to eat. At the El Monte, a full-course dinner was 35-50¢. Portions had to be large to satisfy laborer population.
6	184-189	During World War I, when BJ was in her late teens, every one caught the flu except for her.
	190-201	Meanwhile, BJ was thinking about Miss Cameron, who was helping Chinese children. She knew her father was determined to take her back to China--either he was going to make some morey from marrying her off or he wanted to fulfill his duties as a father (probably the latter, since he didn't need the money). BJ thought of herself as a prized cow--named Bessie--on the auction block!

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	202-229	BJ even used "B. Jeong, M.D." so as not to lose potential patients who might hesitate to see a doctor named Bessie or a doctor who is female. Once a patient is in her office, he or she usually becomes comfortable talking to her.
7	230-246	Back to World War I and BJ's experience in Meed. BJ had to cook and serve the troops who passed through on the train. Her family and all the restaurant employees had all come down with the flu. She managed the money too, which was good experience for her.
	247-249	At this point, BJ hadn't gone to Lux (school) yet, where she studied dietetics and institutional management.
	250-260	In high school, BJ studied geometry, algebra, and Latin. She also took pen and ink drawing, which was to prove helpful later in medical school. Other subjects included sewing, clothing design.
8	261-269	In a "domestic science" class (cooking), students invited their parents to tea, luncheon, dinner--all of which came in handy when she became a wife of a Chinese diplomat and had to entertain hundreds.
	270-274	Miss Cameron guided BJ through her high school education. She knew BJ would be better off in private school.
	275-295	BJ needed \$25 for school materials and at one point told her dean that she would have to drop out to save up this money. BJ was class president and active in athletics. The dean told the Board of Trustees that they couldn't afford to lose such a valuable student.
	296-305	To earn money, BJ cooked dinner and washed dishes for some business girls. Expenses grew when BJ's sister died in 1918, four years before BJ graduated.
9	306-313	BJ didn't start school until she was ten years old--her brother-in-law said girls shouldn't be educated because they would sell their husbands!
	314-325	BJ started school in a one-room schoolhouse.
	326-330	The first young man who was interested in BJ was George Brookfield. He became a train conductor and was killed in a train accident.
	331-341	Of course, in those days, girls were not aware of boy-girl interests until close to marriageable age. In fact, BJ preferred playing with boys because their games were more challenging than girls' games.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	342-355	BJ did "play lady" in her sister's clothes. BJ and her friends put on shows and charged pins for admission, as they needed the pins to pin up the clothes. They made cakes with bran that was fed to the cows and frosted them with soap suds.
10	356-366	BJ still preferred to play with the boys, however. When she was sick once, George made her a camphor chest, which BJ's brother-in-law refused to accept because it resembled a casket. He was superstitious and thought she might die. He told George to go away.
	367-390	Superstition also persuaded many Chinese to wear the queue, even after the Revolution. The Manchus forced the Chinese to wear the queue as a sign of subjugation. BJ and her sister tried to persuade her sister's husband to cut off his queue but he was so used to it that he didn't want to. Nor did he feel any pressure to cut it off as there were no other Chinese around. Finally, BJ and her sister snipped off the queue when her brother-in-law was taking his afternoon nap one day.
	391-395	Children used to sing a ditty: Ching,ching Chinaman Sitting on a rail On came the train and Off went his tail!
	396-400	BJ wasn't insulted by the song because she didn't really realize she was Chinese at the time. She felt the children didn't mean to be insulting when they sang it.
	401-435	BJ felt she grew up like an average American child. In addition, she and her family had the privilege of knowing the mainline railroad men who allowed BJ and her family to ride on the train and play on the caboose. The kids also played on the handcarts that were propelled on the rails by pumping.
END OF TAPE 1 SIDE B		
1	007-055	BJ describes her experience at Stanford as one of the first Asian female students. Participated in sorority rush, but declined invitation to join because she couldn't afford the time or expense. While a student, she operated laundry and cleaning services (collected

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	007-055	money and received 20%); also did some babysitting, helped serve dinners (for which she was paid \$3.50). Odd jobs helped BJ supplement her \$425 savings.
2	056-083	BJ was encouraged by friendship of a Mrs. Gilcrist, wife of the treasurer of Standard Oil of California. BJ worked for Mrs. Gilcrist, prepared meals. Mrs. Gilcrist was a devout Protestant who insisted BJ also attend church with her on Sundays.
3	084-088	BJ became religious after her sister died. Was baptized at the Chinese Presbyterian Church on Stockton Street in San Francisco.
	089-109	Initially was outraged that God had taken away her sister. This left her at the mercy of her brother-in-law (in Siskyou County), who was a hard "task master." He was firm, didn't want her to go to school because she was needed to work in his restaurant.
4	110-131	BJ's brother-in-law believed in the use of Chinese herbs. Treated her sore throat with herb powder, which he blew into her throat with a <u>but tung</u> , the cap of a brush used for calligraphy. After one long night of this treatment, however, her throat was so swollen she was beginning to turn blue. He called a Dr. Thompson, who used a pocketknife to cut a hole in her throat so she could breathe.
5	132-139	BJ felt God had a hand in her life, not only in the close call just described but also in helping her to defy her father when she refused at age 14 to go to China.
	140-203	BJ's father had dared her not to return with him to China but she escaped to Miss Cameron's house at 920 Sacramento Street. In view of the fact that BJ was her father's legitimate daughter, was well cared for and was promised schooling in Hong Kong, Miss Cameron thought she would write a letter to the American Consul in Hong Kong, explaining that BJ did not want to go to the village nor be married. BJ insisted that such a letter would be worthless, however Miss Cameron finally consulted with her friend, Judge Moraski at Juvenile Court. They decided to take a chance and appoint Miss Cameron BJ's legal guardian, thinking BJ's father wouldn't delay his departure for the sake of one daughter. When BJ telephoned her father with the news,

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	140-203	he acknowledged that there was little he could do and said that he would permit her to stay in the name of Jeong.
6	204-216	BJ's father forgave her for staying in the United States and visited with her on subsequent trips. He died before her graduation from Stanford and never knew she would become a medical doctor. Her mother died before BJ's marriage and thus did not know that her parental duty to insure that her children were secure for life would be fulfilled.
7	217-223	BJ was not able to communicate with her parents in China because she didn't write Chinese well enough, having studied it only for one hour per day for eight months before she was in high school. According to BJ, all the girls in Miss Cameron's school had Chinese instruction.
	224-252	BJ felt she was luckier than the other girls because she was free to come and go as she pleased while the others feared tong leaders or former masters from whom they had fled. They received their education and training from Miss Cameron in her house and were escorted whenever they went out.
	253-259	BJ often helped the other girls, acting as an escort and translator when they went to venereal disease clinics, when newcomers from China arrived (BJ could speak Sze Yup language, which the others at Miss Cameron's couldn't).
8	260-272	BJ also acted as translator in San Quentin. She accompanied a religious worker and helped distribute tracts. Chinese prisoners were happy to hear Chinese. BJ also went to Angel Island when she had the time.
	273-298	BJ worked at the Shanghai Bazaar, across from the Canton Bazaar on Grand Avenue. She also worked at Miss Clay's, a competitor of Gumps, and learned to make beautiful Chinese gifts. Her training at Lux (school) in serving allowed BJ to substitute at Miss Cameron's when there wasn't a teacher for the industrial department (handicrafts). The girls learned to make various articles which were sold at an annual bazaar in an effort to raise money for the girls.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	299-315	BJ stayed at Cameron House for six years, attending grades seven to eight there. After four years of high school, BJ attended San Mateo Junior College, which didn't cost anything. Before going to Stanford, she worked at Mrs. Gilcrist's, earning \$20 a month cooking, ironing, and washing dishes.
9	316-334	BJ was inspired to go into medicine long before high school. While very young BJ knew China was overpopulated and decided she would become a medical missionary. She wanted to do something constructive rather than just preach. BJ's sister, May, was acquainted with Deaconess Grant of the Chinese Episcopal Church.
	335-370	Before going to medical school in Philadelphia, BJ attended a pre-med program at Stanford, where she majored in biology. She was aided by a president of the board of foreign missions (of the Episcopal Church), Mrs. Wright, whose wealthy father established the first mortuary, N. Gray and Company. BJ majored in biology and felt that if she didn't have sufficient funds for medical school, she could at least teach biology in China.
10	371-384	In the 1920s, not many women majored in biology. BJ says the boys in physics and chemistry monopolized the equipment needed for experiments so that BJ and a friend had resorted to sneaking in at night to use the equipment.
	385-393	BJ feels the medical field is still a man's field, although her granddaughter has graduated from Yale Medical School and is specializing in ear, nose and throat.
	394-437	BJ begins to explain why she came to intern at Los Angeles General Hospital following medical school in Philadelphia.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE A

1	001-012	BJ joined a sorority, Zeta Phi, in her sophomore year of medical school.
	013-023	Bj wanted to intern at Eaglewood, New Jersey, where she would be close to cultural events in New York. Eaglewood, in addition to all medical schools, had a quota for women. She was not one of the two women chosen for the six interships available at Eaglewood.
	024-032	BJ wrote a term paper on cancer and its early detection. The only development since those days (1930s) has been chemotherapy.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	033-042	Two members of the hospital board of trustees offered to arrange for BJ to take one of the two internships but she couldn't in good conscience displace one of the two already chosen.
	043-048	BJ decided to join other classmates who had applied to Los Angeles General Hospital. She decided to go by way of the Panama Canal, as she had money left over from a total of four scholarships received in her junior year.
	049-071	BJ even gave \$300 to an acquaintance, who at thirty years of age, was dean of women at a medical school in Canton and who wanted to go to Vienna for post-graduate training. Even though she already was an accomplished professional, specializing in obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. Leung was not able to obtain scholarship money. BJ couldn't understand why this woman, from whom she had learned so much about China, eventually committed suicide.
3	072-080	BJ had \$75 for books in her junior year and \$150 for clothes and tuition in her senior year. She still had scholarship money left over to buy stocks and to plan her trip through the Panama Canal.
	081-104	However, BJ had to cancel her Panama trip to help Miss Cameron shelter a young girl who was being sought by authorities. BJ took the girl back to California by train.
4	105-141	BJ relays her experience of dining with a Mrs. Lauderbaugh in Tenafly, New Jersey. It was there that she met Charles Lindbergh's in-laws, the Morrrows, and Anne Erwin Laucklin of the Jones and Laucklin steel family. Mrs. Lauderbaugh was very wealthy but very lonely and unhappy. BJ was grateful to this woman for teaching her that "the essence of happiness and of life has nothing to do with money."
5	142-170	Before medical school, BJ had attended a bible school in Philadelphia for a year. (Miss Cameron had learned that this was a good school for missionary training.) During this year, BJ was fortunate to live with a family headed by a highly respected orthopedic surgeon.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	171-177	BJ thus had entered medical school rather late in age (in her mid-twenties) because she had had several interruptions in her education and hadn't even begun school until the age of ten.
	178-182	BJ found her experience on school debating teams to be useful throughout her life.
	183-198	When it came time for BJ to apply for an internship at Los Angeles General, she had to "integrate" Los Angeles County for minorities: A doctor who had made a mistake in surgery lost face when a Chinese resident called attention to the mistake. The doctor went to Mayor Shaw to demand that the county take no more Orientals (despite civil service rules). For several years thereafter, no Orientals were accepted as medical personnel.
7	199-260	Bj was unaware of this history, but was warned by sorority sisters that Los Angeles was popular and that she would need "pull" to get in. BJ obtained many influential reference letters with the help of influential friends, again including Miss Cameron. References included a United States senator and congressman, as well as the doctor who several years before had demanded the exclusion of Orientals from Los Angeles County (his daughter was a classmate of BJ).
8	261-334	BJ spent one year in Los Angeles on her internship. It was a rotating internship, where her first service was in a psycho ward. She felt comfortable with the patients there in part because she had worked for two summers with a Dr. Ryder, who had been an apprentice to the first clinical psychologist in the United States. BJ in fact had no problems with the patients in the psycho ward; this was during the Depression, when most of the County patients consisted of upper and middle class persons who couldn't then afford private care.
9	335-359	Even though BJ was probably the first Chinese female physician to work at the County, she feels that she had no problems in being accepted. Her sorority sisters already were among the residents and anaesthetists working there--thirty women in all were there at the time. BJ believes firmly that one who is personally secure and who projects true self-confidence in interpersonal relations is one who has the best attitude toward other people.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	360-387	Following BJ's one year internship at Los Angeles General, she accepted an invitation to work for three months at a tuberculosis sanitorium in Fresno.
	388-396	At this point, BJ was not considering a specialization in tuberculosis. Later in life, before her husband was sent to Borneo to establish a consulate there, she was thinking of specializing in psychiatry.
	397-414	All in all, BJ does not believe she experienced racial prejudice in her life.
END OF TAPE 2 SIDE B		
1	002-007	Introduction
	008-013	BJ was in Borneo with her husband for nine months in 1947 and 1948.
	014-016	BJ delivered a baby for Dr. Eng on October 8th and then sailed for the Orient on October 10th.
	017-021	[BJ shows interviewers her photograph collection.]
	022-026	BJ's photographs show how badly the British treated the Southeast Asian colonies.
	027-034	BJ also went to Singapore for ten days on her trip. She was a guest at the home of a well-to-do banker and plantation owner. He was not well-to-do when he was young so he married the daughter of the Chinese "captain." The captain had the power of life and death over the Chinese people.
2	035-041	The captain had diabetes, was half blind, and was a chain smoker.
	042-043	There were 160 members in his family. He also had a number two wife.
	044-052	His first wife did not have any Chinese or English education. He had one son who was retarded. His second wife was a well-educated Chinese woman. Her children wedre very different from the first son.
	053-055	He had no qualms about introducing his second wife, "the other Mrs. Wong," to BJ.
	056-063	His second wife cut his toenails. He had to sleep in the first Mrs. Wong's bedroom. On Sundays, all the women had to leave the house so that he could invite all his business friends over for a banquet and a swim.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	064-066 067-075	BJ was in Singapore for ten days. While in Singapore, BJ invited both men and women to their first party for the governor on Valentines Day. She wore her summer suit since it was so hot. The outfit shocked everyone.
3	076-081 082-085 086-091 092-100 101-111	One day, BJ drove a green 1947 Cadillac but the roads were so small, they could not use the car. BJ had five servants, two chauffeurs, and two gardeners. She could not stand the slow pace of the people over there. BJ ended up with just one servant because that was enough, and one chauffeur for Sam. BJ was the only one who could drive the 1947 Cadillac which was a hydromatic. It was the only car of its kind over there. When they were in King City in California, they had a brand new Cadillac and BJ would have been surprised if it did not stop. She was driving Cynthia and Constance who were going to China. The car was fifty miles from Salinas. BJ never even heard of King City before. The car had to be towed fifty miles to Salinas. No one knew how to fix the hydromatic in King City and after they were towed to Salinas, there was a rodeo there and so everyone was busy.
4	112-122 123-136 137-142	They waited for hours in the hotel lobby and finally found a man who could fix the car. The car was finally fixed and they could get home. A few weeks later, BJ was by Oakland and Grand and all of a sudden the car made a noise and stopped running. The Cadillac dealer gave her a new engine since she was willing to pay for labor. In order to show off to the British, the Chinese wanted BJ to have a constabulary at the front and back gates. BJ refused.
5	143-150	One day BJ needed the gardener for something so she went to the back door and called out "Sabat!" She was surprised to see him run so far with such a happy expression on his face, until she found out that she had called him "Pap."

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	151-158	There were mobs of people where ever they went. There were both Chinese and Malay who came. Head hunters would also come. Sam would give the flowers to BJ and so in the pictures it would look like she was being married to a head hunter.
	159-161	That was the first consulate in that area. They wanted Sam to establish it.
	162-168	When they got there, BJ was frightened because she had never seen so many people come to meet them. They shut down all the schools and businesses and everyone was told to go to the docks to meet them.
	169-174	The government had wanted to establish a Chinese consulate for years. They finally appointed Sam probably because of his familiarity with British ways.
	175-181	Everyone knew BJ was American once she opened her mouth. She was the only legal American there for six months. After six months some Americans came to build an industry.
	182-191	BJ went to Europe alone for both pleasure and business. She also went to Mexico City. She was there over Easter weekend and did not realize all the stores would be closed. She then wanted to go to Acapulco but it was booked tight.
6	193-199	Only the jewelry stores were opened and so everything BJ bought cost more.
	200-206	BJ's husband was also involved in diplomatic affairs in Europe, Japan, and Baja California.
	207-214	During the war, the money went to rice bowls in order to raise money for the war against the Japanese. BJ's husband was sent to Southern California to coordinate the different activities.
	215-218	BJ was still in charge of the Chinese Babies Aid at that time. The Babies Aid had to close because the money was going to China to fight the Japanese.
	219-223	Fund-raising events were conducted in Los Angeles and San Diego. BJ had to accompany her husband to various social events.
	224-248	Dr. Gloria Slam said to BJ that she remembered BJ from a meeting at Phobe Hearst's home because BJ used to go to the meetings dripping with jewelry and furs. The reason was BJ was delivering babies and in general practice as well as obligated to go to these parties. There was no point in going to the hospital, returning home to change and then going down again.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	249-254	When BJ returned from Europe she told Rose that her mother was having a heart attack before she even examined her. Her mother died a few days later.
	255-259	When you know your patients and you are trained to observe certain things, one look tells you a lot.
	260-272	BJ worked with Dr. Ryder who was with Dr. S. Wearneather the first psychiatrist in America. BJ was working with Dr. Ryder in order to earn money. They believed in salt baths at the time.
	273-283	BJ was working at the Jackson Street Chinese hospital before she went to Oakland and married Sam in 1940. BJ then started at Merritt Hospital.
8	284-288	When Miss Murray returned from Honolulu after retiring as head of the Oakland Health Department, she told BJ that she was the only doctor she knew who was not either gone or dead. BJ said she was glad she was not dead.
	289-301	BJ never served as an official in the health department because she was in general practice. Since BJ was a woman, she did not have to have a nurse.
	302-318	Seventy-five to eighty percent of BJ's patients were males, strangely. BJ makes quick decisions so she seems to get along with men. Everything is right or wrong for BJ, there is nothing in the grey area. BJ thinks she has a male mind.
	319-322	When BJ was young, she would prefer to go to play with the boys.
	323-327	When BJ was at San Mateo Junior College she used to climb the trees at noon time, eat her lunch, and watch the ballgame.
	9	328-337
338-346		BJ is accustomed to doing three things at a time and cannot slow down.
347-351		BJ's husband never had to dirty his hands so BJ had to look after him. BJ's daughters expected servants and BJ was it.
352-362		When they were in Bijing, BJ's husband was doing very well as editor for two or three newspapers.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	352-362 363-367 368-373 374-385	He was also a professor at the PUMC or Peking University. He did not have to work while he was in China. The girls were also accustomed to a leisurely life. BJ did not have trouble with Chinese brush painting because you hold the brush like when you are eating Chinese rice. BJ did not do so well when it got to the birds and animals so she quit. Sam was against BJ doing brush painting because he had to eat lunch alone.
10	386-408 409-415 416-437 438-448	Sam returned in 1949 after China lost the war. They killed his first brother in 1927 who was guarding the Chinese armory in Canton. They then took his brother, Ernest, who graduated from Ryan Aeronautics School and became an air corp for General Moo. Ernest was married to a communist widow (Claire). General Chennault told Ernest to hang on until the last minute and so Ernest did and got caught. BJ's husband then became a lonely and withdrawn man. He liked to sit alone and to feel secure. He wanted to hang on to BJ. All their friends were BJ's friends. He was not a mixer. He was in the wrong profession. He should have been a professor because he was very happy being a professor and editor in Peking. The Chinese government became so unstable after that BJ's husband went to Burma. He had a 1928 Buick with a monogram on the grill of the car.
11	449-464 465-472 473-490	They did not get enough money from the government to do anything. All his expenses went to haircuts and lunches. BJ's husband had an entire household to take care of. BJ did not marry Sam until 1940 so she did not accompany him to Europe or Japan. BJ thinks that because of his western upbringing and education, he was more westernized. His wife was the daughter of the minister to China in Cuba. They could not be married in the Church because he was from the Church of England and she was Catholic.

END OF TAPE 3 SIDE A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	004-010	When BJ returned from Washington in 1980, she told Anna that there was a picture of Anna's mother's wedding in BJ's basement. They were able to find the picture.
	011-022	The Ambassador from Japan in 1947 was married to Victoria, the youngest daughter of the Liau () family. Vicky died of tuberculosis. He is now married to a Chinese French woman. BJ had them over for dinner a few times.
	023-026	BJ met General Chiang Kai-shek's younger son in San Francisco. His name is Chiang Wei-Gour.
	027-031	No one except important people were allowed in Japan during the war in 1947.
	032-033	When the Ambassador came to the United States, he looked BJ up. She took him out to dinner.
2	034-038	BJ did not answer his Christmas card last year because she was down South. Her back was also painful so she did not write any Christmas cards.
	039-050	BJ has been making her own decisions since she was five years old. BJ does not understand why men are so over-protective.
	051-064	The first hospital BJ applied for was Merritt. Once you get into a good one, you can get into the rest. Fortunately, one of BJ's classmate's brother was an eye specialist. The other was Dr. Cran who BJ called on an emergency appendectomy. BJ was then introduced to Dr. Rhienle, a neurologist, on the Board of Trustees. BJ had enough sponsors so there was no problems.
	065-074	Dr. Saddle Berco told BJ that they did not like women doctors at Merritt. BJ did not understand this because most of her women patients, who were working girls or retired women, had come through Merritt recommendations.
3	075-081	BJ got Cynthia a job at Merritt after the war. She was there for two or three years. She did not understand anything about money. The other nurses would encourage her to familiarize herself with financial matters. She, of course, did not have to because she had her parents' support.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	082-087	The girls did not like it when BJ bought her present home because it only had four bedrooms. So in 1946, BJ had to buy another six bedroom Southern style house. That way they all had their own bedrooms.
	088-097	BJ's family doctor told BJ that she was spoiling her children. BJ said that these girls suddenly lost their mother and their father was seldom home since he was trying to make ends meet. BJ felt that after what they had been through, they needed the privacy of having their own rooms.
	098-101	BJ's husband felt that they had to pay cash since he was very Chinese. BJ had to borrow a thousand dollars so she could afford the two homes.
	102-104	BJ's husband did not believe in paying in installments when it came to cars either. He did not want to get his American citizenship until he was A-1.
4	105-106	At that time, BJ had to always file as a single person because he was not a citizen.
	107-119	When BJ married him, his father had three wives. The youngest mother left because she was still young. So there were six daughters, two mothers, and his brother Ernest. Sam's own mother was number one. Then there were also servants to feed and the rent to pay. They were in Hong Kong at the time.
	120-126	The mother suddenly died from cancer. They wanted a very fancy grace which BJ paid for. She also paid for the first and third mother's funerals. They also owed the girls \$836 (U.S. dollars) for allowance.
	127-149	The youngest daughter was 12. The oldest one was Anna. BJ brought Cynthia to the United States in 1944. Cynthia graduated on December first and then the Japanese came in and took over the hospital. They raped the nurses. They used the doctors' lounge for the horses. They made the Chinese drink water until they could no longer drink and then they would jab them. This was in Hong Kong in 1941.
5	150-152	The girls were in the convent on Jardin Hill, and that was where the Japanese landed.
	153-162	BJ kept sending unicap vitamins and spent about \$20,000 or more to send the vitamins over. They also needed money for food and personal items.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	163-173	BJ's own family severely objected to BJ marrying Sam. They were so proud of BJ making it on her own that they gave her a desk, bookcase, and filing case, all in carved Chinese teak wood and also a rug. All these pieces of furniture were from Hong Kong when BJ opened her own business.
	174-178	BJ's father passed away just before BJ graduated from Stanford. BJ has not seen her mother since she was four and a half years old.
	179-183	BJ's brother knew that BJ graduated as a doctor. BJ's mother never lived to know about BJ and her education.
6	184-197	BJ's sister hated BJ. BJ went there when she was not feeling well last year. She hated BJ because she felt that BJ had the opportunities she never did. Their lives were very different. Her children got along with BJ and she was extremely jealous.
	198-204	When BJ used to be at the Los Angeles County Hospital, her sister's husband was very nice to BJ. Her sister could not stand that.
	205-218	Poy (BJ's brother-in-law) was very fond of BJ. He would drive BJ around town when she needed to do errands. Quon Tsue Lung was his uncle. He would borrow money from his uncle to give BJ a good Chinese dinner. BJ's sister would be jealous of this.
	219-224	BJ would visit her sister's family whenever she had a day off and was not going out with her contemporaries. Whenever BJ visited them, Poy would make a special effort to serve her a good dinner.
	225-234	BJ's sister started school and wanted to continue her schooling. She had a good head. Yet she would nag her children.
	235-239	BJ's sister was taken to China. She was so young that she could not make the decision. She was six months old at the time while BJ was four and a half.
7	240-247	They dressed BJ's sister as a little boy and she was sent to China as a boy. They hoped to marry her and she would never return. She felt that they short-changed her. She blamed BJ for it and hated BJ for all these years.
	248-260	After her stroke, BJ felt obligated to go down and make her feel important. BJ went to Los Angeles and made her sister the "Queen Bee." She was very happy and talked a lot.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	261-268	Russ was overly protective and wont let BJ drive. BJ is 82 but that does not mean she is mentally or physically 82.
	269-285	Dr. Geiger was marvelous at 95. He just died. He is one of the outstanding Public Health men. When BJ was in charge of the Chinese Babies Aid (Mei Lim Yuen), they tried to close the program down. BJ asked them if they had in their institution a 24-hour graduate nurse and a doctor. He could not reply. He was a very smart man.
8	286-289	BJ nearly died when he showed up at one of the PTA meetings and BJ was on the program.
	290-294	He ended up a very good friend of BJ's. His secretary is also a dear friend of BJ's.
	295-302	The Chinese Babies Aid was formed when BJ was still in medical school. It was formed by Miss Donaldina Cameron. She did not want to mix the little children with a diseased Chinese woman. She needed to find a place for the children.
	303-305	BJ had the five initial children that Dr. Charles R. Shepherd started for the boys' school, the Chung Mei Home.
	306-313	They chose BJ to take care of the boys.
	314-317	BJ had the privilege of taking care of those boys that were the nucleus of Dr. Shepherd's Home. Dr. Shepherd and BJ were very good friends.
	318-321	Information regarding the formation of the Chinese Babies Aid can be found in the book. (Logan, Lorna E., <u>Ventures in Mission</u> the Cameron House Story.)
	322-330	BJ was in medical school with four scholarships. BJ gave Dr. Eng \$300 or \$400 gold pieces.
9	331-347	Dr. Leong was thirty or thirty-one years old. She applied for two scholarships and did not get either one. BJ was a senior at that time.
	348-357	BJ would return from the office and tell everyone (her daughters) to do certain things. When BJ returned, they would stop playing immediately and go up to the attic and get the books, BJ called it the disappearing act.
	358-370	BJ bought the six-bedroom house for them to live in. She offered a prize to the girl who furnished her room the best. Everyone was allowed to decorate their room whichever way they liked.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	371-381	BJ can get dinner in twenty minutes as long as the rice and vegetables are washed. Since BJ has been sick, they have been getting food from the outside.
	382-406	Los Angeles Chinatown was horrible compared to San Francisco Chinatown. The Garnier building was small and old. It was on Sanchez Street where BJ's sister and brother-in-law lived. Quon Tsue Lung was on the corner. Then there was a plaza and not too far away was Olvera Street.
10	407-417	BJ's sister's house during the Depression was not much. They lived in the mezzanine on Sanchez Street.
	418-428	Later on, Poy borrowed money from BJ in order to start a restaurant. BJ's husband felt that they should have gotten the money back before going on their trip to Borneo.
	429-441	That was when BJ went down to Southern California. She left Loretta and Sylvia here and they lived in two rooms. Lester and Alice lived in two other rooms in back.
	442-448	Alice is now Y.C. Wu's wife. He is the manager of Bank of Canton. He is also the father-in-law of T.A. Sung.
11	449-451	BJ and Alice are friends. Alice lived in BJ's house with BJ's two daughters while BJ was away.
	452-456	BJ was able to go to Los Angeles by bus.
	457-462	Poy was able to return the money he borrowed. BJ's husband did not like the idea of him not paying them back.
	463-466	BJ took the bus back to Salina during her trip to Los Angeles.
	467-471	They did not get a reception when they arrived in Los Angeles because no one knew they were coming.
	472-478	BJ's best friend, Doc Boing was second in command at Huntington. After they graduated, BJ went down to 121 pounds.
	479-492	President Ray Lyman Wilbur had just returned from visiting China. He was proud to bring back one of the "Hon Lin" (翰林) which were the examination papers. He gave a reception for the Chinese students. BJ was the only girl there.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	006-009	Since BJ's sister died, their sons needed emotional support. They went to see BJ. There was a little problem with Hugh.
	010-016	BJ's sister ruined Hugh's life. Hugh went to BJ's home when he was about 16 years old and wanted to live with BJ. He wanted to go to Pietmont High. The teachers, BJ, and BJ's girls all liked him but BJ's husband was afraid that he would take the green horn.
	017-018	Poy and Ian tried their best to buy him new suits and luggage in order for him to come up.
	019-027	His excuse for returning home without making Uncle Sam feel responsible was that he was home-sick although he was not. He returned two years ago and he said the mistake of his life was that he did not stick it out.
	028-032	BJ presently has two grandsons, one from Hong Kong and one from Davis, both having trouble with their families. BJ seems to be the one to listen to them.
2	033-038	When Sylvia returned on Columbus Day, she said she rushed back from Washington on account of Larry's birthday. BJ knows that Larry would just assume skipping going home for his birthday because he does not like his mother. BJ cannot tell her that because she would like to think otherwise.
	039-044	The generation gap is a great help. Grandparents have experience and they have mellowed. Parents are so busy making ends meet that they do not have time for their children.
	045-055	BJ's other grandson is also very proud of BJ. He escorted BJ at a wedding. He is very fond of BJ. Larry from Hong Kong gave BJ his picture so that he would not be forgotten.
	056-059	The dinner at President Wilbur's reception was very nice. He was extremely proud of the democracy of education in China.
	060-073	Most of the students there were northern students. Only Hardy Lo and George Cheng spoke Cantonese. George was getting \$300 a month from his family for spending money. His girlfriend married Y. C. Hong, the lawyer from Los Angeles. He used to read Mabel's letters to BJ.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	074-076	George was six years younger than BJ. He liked BJ but she was too busy to see him. She was too busy to see boys at all.
	077-080	BJ had the Japanese Clubhouse, some Pilipino boys, George, and Hardy, after her. She just used them to carry her suitcases when she went to San Francisco or used their transportation.
	081-083	In those days there were both Pilipinos and Japanese at Stanford. BJ was proud of the Japanese house but was ashamed of the Chinese house.
	084-091	The Chinese house had broken china, no one would change the light bulbs, and no one would take care of the lawn. The communists had already started and they had communist fights at Stanford in the 1920s.
	092-096	Perry Ho became the superintendent of the Chinese Hospital in San Francisco. He lost one eye because there was not enough light coming down the stairs in the Chinese clubhouse.
	097-105	All the Chinese boys held on to their eighty dollars. Some of them even let their coat linings hang out. BJ was ashamed of them.
	4	106-108
109-116		BJ did not attend meetings there because of the awful clubhouse. They all dressed so hopelessly as well.
117-120		BJ was interviewed about why the Chinese did not partake more in the school's activities. It was in the Stanford newspaper.
121-126		BJ was chosen to be the representative of the Diet committee back when she was a student. Everyone complained about too much starch. People were weight conscious even then.
127-134		BJ said that the Chinese were leaders in China before they came otherwise they would not be chosen. They also did not know English as well and they were shy.
135-139		Maxine was at BJ's table. Each table had someone who supervised over eight to ten people. BJ was the head of her table. The house mother and housekeeper were very fond of BJ.
140-151		BJ was given a job of handing out the clothes after they were laundered. She got 20% of every dollar earned. BJ also served dinners at \$3.50 which was good money. She also baby-sat David Starr Jordan's grandchildren.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	152-154	Stanford's first president was very old. BJ told him countless times that she could not understand him because she was not Japanese.
	155-162	When BJ's granddaughter, Cynthia, was in Stanford in Japan, everyone had to tell a funny story and she told about David Starr Jordan speaking Japanese to BJ all the time.
	163-170	Carol Green Wilson, the California writer, was the only one allowed on the campus aside from Hoover. A complex of four apartments was built for the three bachelor professors and Carol Green because she was the editor of the Stanford Illustrated.
	171-176	Carol Green's father was Dr. Green, a medical doctor. She met BJ through Miss Cameron after which BJ was frequently a guest of hers.
	177-186	BJ also knew the head of the YWCA. Her husband was supposed to have killed her. When BJ had the Chinese Babies Aid, she used to bring her children to play with BJ's orphans.
6	187-194	The first orphanage was at Menlo Park and then BJ moved them to Asevy. The Chinese Babies Aid was established by Miss Cameron in Menlo Park. She had difficulty establishing it because it was a minority institution. She finally did establish it and Miss Kyle had to leave.
	195-205	At that time, BJ finished medical school. BJ wanted to return by way of the Panama Canal. Lo Mo gave BJ one of the girls and had \$800 for any knowledge of the girl at all. Her name was Hannah. Miss Cameron wanted BJ to hide her.
	206-213	Miss Cameron had to hide the girl with someone who could speak Chinese and who could cook rice for her. As well as someone they would not suspect. That ruined BJ's trip through the Panama Canal.
	214-223	BJ returned to San Francisco. Miss Cameron needed someone to take Miss Kyle's place. BJ was too happy to volunteer. That was a full time job for BJ. She was there for four or five years.
	224-229	BJ went to Los Angeles County in the 1930s after the earthquake. That was after the Chinese Babies Aid. That was when BJ had trouble with Dr. Geiger. They did not have a playground, only a sandlot.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	230-235	The Babies Aid was at 740-37th Avenue in San Francisco. BJ moved the whole institution from Menlo Park to San Francisco.
	236-241	They only had enough money to build the building but not enough to qualify. That is when BJ had trouble with Dr. Geiger and questioned if he had the emergency medical facilities.
	242-252	Dang Geo Yam was the president of the YMCA. Fong Pin Suen was the Chinatown teacher head. At that time the Square and Circle supported the institution a little bit.
	253-278	BJ went down to Welfare and went to see whoever was in charge. BJ did not have an appointment to see the man in charge and he was all booked up. BJ picked up his name, "Mr. Ratcher" in the office. She slipped in between his next appointment. She asked him to help them build a playground and also to appoint BJ as the physician for the project. BJ got \$50 a month from Josephine Randall of the San Francisco Recreation Department.
8	279-286	BJ also met Miss Falmendorf who was an outstanding Public Health nurse at the Shriner's Hospital. BJ still has the two Chinese dolls that Miss Falmendorf gave her.
	287-288	BJ had to leave the Chinese Babies Aid because it was difficult to live on \$50 a month.
	289-297	They were able to have fifteen to twenty children at the Chinese Babies Aid. Their ages ranged from new-born babies to five years old. The children would then be placed in other homes or adoptions.
	298-304	The object of founding this institution was to get the babies away from the contaminated women at the Cameron House. The children were not children of the Cameron women, they were orphans or their mothers were sick with tuberculosis and their fathers had to work.
	305-309	These men were working for \$30 a month and could not support their children.
	310-321	One family BJ had the man was a Chinese cook for an American family. He was earning \$30 a month. He had to support his wife and two children. They did not have cribs for their children. They just put two bamboo chairs together for the children to sleep on.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	322-339	These families would hear about the Babies Aid through Miss Cameron and would then bring their children over voluntarily.
9	340-349	When BJ left the Babies Aid, the money went to China for the war. Half of their funds was raised by Chinese and the other half was provided by the United Crusades.
	350-352	Mrs. Andrew Wu was having trouble with her husband and they moved in and took the few children that were left.
	353-382	BJ was left with two retarded children. One child was of Tom Gai, who they called "Superman Tom because he had fourteen children. He owned the Paris Cafe and saloon in downtown Oakland. His son is Reynold Tom who bought a great big condominium and tried to get BJ to move into there.
10	383-393	One of Tom Gai's children, Pinky, got extremely sick and at that time they did not have the money. They brought the child to BJ. BJ's helpers would not take care of the baby because they said it was going to die. So BJ had to make house calls driving with one hand and the baby in the other hand.
	394-399	BJ was able to save the baby. She kept it in a carton in her office during the day. She later died in an automobile accident.
	400-407	BJ delivered a six fingered baby in Oakland. Their superstition was that the mother shook hands with a stranger with six fingers before and that marked their child.
	408-424	BJ then delivered a baby on Jackson Street, three doors from where she lived. She did not realize that they owned the house where BJ lived. They were a very stingy family even if they owned four houses. BJ thus delivered the baby for nothing only to find out that they owned the building BJ was renting.
	425-433	BJ was an intern in Los Angeles for one year. Then she was a resident in contagious diseases. And then she did three months of tuberculosis in Fresno County. She took care of the children's unit in tuberculosis.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	434-462	BJ performed pneumothorax procedures twice a week. She did it on Tuesdays at Wish-iah Sanitorium, 35 to 50 miles from Fresno. She did it on Fridays for Fresno General. The boys were so glad to have a young person there that they would stay around and catch the guinea pigs for BJ.
END OF TAPE 4 SIDE A		
1	015-018	BJ did bacterial counts in the water in Fresno County. She did it for two months. She was substituting for Dr. Lander.
	019-020	The boys used to hang around and catch the guinea pigs for BJ.
	021-028	When BJ was in medical school, she could not stand touching slimy frogs. Her lab partner in Physiology used to catch the frogs and BJ would destroy its brains.
	029-030	BJ did not open her own business until the 1930s.
	031-035	BJ was across the street from Margaret Chung. Her sister was her receptionist and nurse.
2	036-039	Charlie Lo of the Lo Apartments is an in-law. He opened the Forbidden City. Margaret Chung and Charlie Lo were the first to open a cocktail bar in Chinatown.
	040-042	Margaret used to drape herself in jewelry. She had quite a following from Hollywood.
	043-046	One night, when BJ was late at her office, a girl by the name of Julie Cruz needed BJ. She is the daughter of the producer, James Cruz. Julie was about seventeen years old at the time.
	047-058	She asked for BJ's help. She said she had just come in from Portland and that she had to have a fix. BJ refused to help her. BJ told her she had never tried drugs and that she was satisfied with the way she lived.
	059-066	BJ's office was located at 715 Sacramento Street. The office is no longer there. Even though her office was in Chinatown, she had many Caucasian patients. There were some Chinese patients. They did not pay their bills.
	067-073	BJ worked in Chinatown until she was married in the 1940s. She met her husband through Chung Gwan Yee, the famous woman artist.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	074-075	After BJ got married, she came to Oakland and lived in one of the four houses owned by the man who could not even pay BJ for delivering his daughter's baby.
	076-083	BJ felt that she could help the poor if she worked in Chinatown. She ended up helping the American poor more than the Chinese poor.
	084-092	Dr. Leong did not get the scholarship. She wanted to go to Vienna in those days. A surgeon without experience in Viennese hospitals was not considered tops. Her name was Leong Ai Man. She is not related to Leong Hai Su, the first Chinese woman dentist.
	093-099	Dr. Leong's family were in Chinese rugs and were a very wealthy family. When the parents died, the boys took over but did not know anything about the business and ran it into the ground. She took medicine and did well. She was Dean of Students at Hackett Medical Center at the age of 30. This was at the Canton Christian College.
	100-111	When BJ went to Philadelphia, Miss Cameron was afraid that if BJ went into medicine, BJ would lose faith in the Christian religion. Miss Cameron wanted BJ to take a year in a religious school. Thus BJ went to the Bible College of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches.
4	112-129	Miss Cameron wrote to Miss Alice who was on the Board of Foreign Missions. She invited BJ to stay with her in Philadelphia. BJ was very popular because when Miss Alice was in Washington, with her cousin Knox, she would give BJ her tickets to the Parkay Circle for the Philadelphia Symphony. If she was home, she would invite BJ and her classmates over for a Sunday dinner. The dinner tasted very good to starving medical students.
	130-144	BJ has always felt that she was just another person. BJ strongly objected to the idea of women being told what to do.
5	145-151	BJ was more of a tomboy when she was young. She would play lady in her sisters' clothes. But she was more interested in playing with the boys.
	152-164	BJ's brother-in-law was strongly against the idea of BJ going to school. When BJ was 14 years old, her father wanted to marry her off. A lot of men were invited to meet her.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	165-184	After that, BJ's father was kidnapped by bandits and held for \$10,000 ransom. He made the sad mistake of saying, "even if I am paralyzed, I will be able to live." The bandits heard about it and took BJ's brother along with her father. They wanted \$10,000 U.S. in 1918. BJ's father survived but her brother was killed and cooked. He was tied to the front door in such a way that his body fell in when the door was opened. The only way BJ's mother recognized him was from her sewing.
6	185-188 189-196 197-205 206-214 215-220 221-231	BJ's father survived but he was never well after that. The bandits purposely let BJ's other brother escape so that he could go to Hong Kong to borrow the money for the ransom. BJ had to accompany her husband all over California for official activities. The Mexicans in Tiajuana embraced him and called him "Pancho" or "Tia" or something. BJ does not remember too much about the people in Southern California who attended these ceremonies. Y.C. Hong and BJ's husband were good friends. His brother, Ernest, was a particularly good friend of Y.C. Hong. When BJ was in Stanford, she was always so busy with social activities that when exams came around, she was sure she would not pass. She would phone Miss Cameron and tell her she was coming home. BJ would go to Miss Yoseson and tell her she was dropping out. Miss Yoseson would then encourage BJ to take the exams.
7	232-242 243-251 252-257 258-264 265-275	BJ had an opportunity to meet Madame Chiang Kai-shek at the dinner Governor Knoll gave at Antoine in New Orleans. General Chennault was dying that morning. This was in the early 1950s. BJ flew out immediately when she heard that the General nearly died. She provided moral support for his wife. That night BJ had dinner with Madame Chiang, who also came because the General was dying. Governor Knoll's daughter was in San Francisco and very much involved in the social scene. Madam Chiang was very distant according to BJ. Instead of mingling with the crowd, she would just sit at the podium.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	276-295	It was on that occasion that Mrs. Thadius T. White had a stroke. She was one of the ladies in waiting to the late Empress Dowager. He refused to have her admitted into the hospital because he did not believe in doctors. BJ was "the doctor in the house."
	296-300	They used to have a child who had leukemia at the age of fifteen. They went to many doctors and many hospitals but nothing could be done. The child died.
	301-308	BJ insisted that she be brought to the hospital but he refused and claimed that he had healing in his hands.
	309-317	She loved beauty so much and loved the feel of BJ's dress. She said it reminded her of her old days in Peking. Isabel, BJ's husband's first wife, and her were good friends and used to go to dancing parties.
	318-333	Thadius T. White was an American in China as a promoter. He managed to marry one of the Empress' ladies in waiting. She wrote <u>The Buddha</u> and a few other books that sold.
9	334-339	BJ called up for a bedpan, which was \$3.50 and \$2.50 for delivery because it was after nine o'clock. BJ could have bought a brand new one but all the drugstores were closed.
	340-342	BJ called Abby West and asked her what she charged.
	343-353	Fortunately, Mrs. White came out of it pretty good. They offered to bring someone from Athenian and Nile like one of the upper class bohemian groups.
	354-360	This occurred at Berkeley. The reception was at the Palace Hotel Garden Court. Madame Chiang was present at the reception.
	361-367	BJ never had a chance to meet the General because he was never invited to the United States.
	368-373	BJ has a short Chinese jacket which is an exact replica of the one the Madame gave to her closest friend for Christmas in 1946.
	374-385	When Madame Chiang came to the United States in 1943 on a tour and fund-raising effort, that was when they had the reception and dinner for her.
10	386-402	Mrs. Ah said in one of her books that Madame Chiang was her most difficult guest. There was a rumor that she could not sleep on anything but silk sheets because she was allergic to cotton or wool.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	403-411	BJ had the privilege of meeting Gen Youk Saw, the first Chinese woman to graduate in law in Paris. She practiced law in Shanghai.
	412-417	Mrs. Fong and BJ were at the same dinner party at the New Shanghai Restaurant.
	418-437	BJ has had many dinners with George Christopher. He attended the dinner for Anna after her first best-selling book.
	438-442	BJ has also had Joseph Knowland, the newspaper man, and Bill and Helen Knowland, the senator, over for dinner.
	443-459	Other famous people including Ma Hong Kwei and Dong Sam Sung () used to come to BJ's house. BJ would prepare a pitcher of water and a pitcher of orange juice although he was diabetic.
11	460-471	General Chennault would come and go. He wanted to avoid the public and press.
	472-492	BJ had to drive the General and Admiral Cooke of the Navy to the Commonwealth Club for a luncheon. They told BJ and Mrs. Cooke to have lunch at the coffee shop and to meet them later.

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