SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

| Interviewee: T.B. Chew | Interview Number: | 4 |
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| Chinese Name: 趙 帝 培 | Number of Tapes: | 4 |
| Date of Interview: 1/5/79, 11/8/79 | Length: 2 Hours & 30 M | linutes |
| Interviewer: Suellen Cheng | | |
| Others Present:Secretary in office | | |
| Language: English | : | |
| Summarizer: Suellen Cheng | | |

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| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary Tape: 1 Side A |
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| 1 | 005-020 021-029 | Introduction. Parents from Sun Wui, Canton, China. Father came in 1915. Mother came in 1920. |
| | 030-036 | Father first arrived in San francisco and had a herb store on Clay Street. |
| 2 | 037-043 | In 1924, father moved down to Los Angeles. |
| | 044-048 | Parents first moved to Los Angeles Chinatown for a while, later moved to Santa Monica. |
| | 049-051 | T.B. Chew (TBC) was born in Canton China in 1913 and came to the U.S. with his mother. |
| | 052 - 063 | Chinese liked to see the new area instead of staying in the old town. Father practiced herbs in Canton. |
| | 064-068 | TBC's older sister was born in Canton China. All the other sisters were born in the U.S. |
| 3 | 069-071 | Before the mother came father sent money to China. |
| | 072-082 | TBC and mother took Namking Ship. As a little boy just followed his parents. |
| | 083-092 | TBC stayed in San Francisco for a few years and then moved to Santa Monica for a short while and then went back to China for an education. |
| | 093-107 | TBC went to Shen Chow Chinese School (神光學校) for a while as well as an American grammar school. |
| 4 | 108-112 | Didn't learn much but learned something from the Chinese school. |
| | 113-116 | Sisters and TBC all went to Chinese school. |
| | 117-124 | Had some American friends and belonged to the Baptist Church. Father was an elder in the church. TBC alsowent to Sunday school. |
| | 125-129 | TBC spoke both Chinese and English at home. |
| | 130-134 | Father owned his store in San Francisco. TBC did not have to help father. |

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| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
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| 4 | 135~143 | Father opened an office on 911 Santa Monica Blvd. Ninety-nine percent of the patients were Americans. Very few Chinese in Santa Monica. |
| 5 | 144-153 | TBC attended American schools. Two younger brothers were born in Los Angeles. His younger sister was born in San Francisco. |
| | 154 - 166 | Father originally planned to open an office in Santa Monica so he stayed in Chinatown on North Broadway just for a very short while. |
| • | 167-176 | TBC did not find too many problems with American schoolmates. |
| | 177-186 | TBC stayed in Santa Monica for about a year or two, then went back to China for an education. In the old days, parents always wanted to send the youngster to China for an education. Then maybe to get married there. |
| | 187-196 | Sisters did not go back to China. Mother passed away in San Francisco and father remarried and had two children. TBC was the only one who went back to China. Father supported him. |
| 6 | 197-205 | TBC was in China from 1925 to 1949 and finished high school and the university. |
| | 206 ~ 216 | TBC first went to Wah Chiao Ban (美倫道) [overseas Chinese students class] in Canton. Then he went to Shanghai for high school. Then he went to Peking for college. |
| | 217-224 | TBC majored in political science and later learned Chinese herbal medicine. |
| | 225-228 | TBC didn't have to help his father in the Santa Monica office. |
| 7 | 229-242 | Family lived in the back quarter of the office in Santa Monica. Everyday there were about 10 to 15 patients. Father had a good practice. He advertised in the newspaper about Chinese herbs to the American public. |
| | 243-247 | Father learned English here and did not use any interpreter in the office. |
| | 248-258 | Father got herbs from Chinatown and also through direct importing from China. |
| | 259-269 | Americans tried Chinese herbs as a last resort after they tried all the American doctors and failed. |
| | 270 - 279 | Father did not charge for an office visit, only charged for the medicine, which cost about seven or eight dollars for a week's supply. |

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| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 8 | 280-287 | Father printed the instructions for the Americans, so they did not have problems preparing the herb tea. |
| | 288-302 | Chinese doctors all had their own kind of formula. Father was good in general. |
| | 303 - 308 | Prepared medicine by quantity and which could be judged by doctors. |
| | 309-315 | Mother was a housewife and did not help in the business. |
| | 316 - 326 | TBC went to a chiropractic school in Los Angeles after returned from China. After graduating he practiced with his father in Los Angeles and in Santa Monica. |
| 9 | 327-345 | Parents told him to learn some business. If you keep on taking economics or political science, you always work under someone else. That's why TBC decided to go into chiropractics. |
| | 346-372 | To learn chiropractics would broaden his practice. TBC also studied about X-rays. Father also obtained a chiropractor's license. |
| | 373-390 | TBC did not go to Los Angeles Chinatown too often. When they first moved to Santa Monica, there was a railroad track in front of the house. |
| 10 | 391-400 | TBC and family took a train from San Francisco to Los Angeles but took an automobile from Los Angeles to Santa Monica. |
| | 401-413 | The neighbors were all Caucasians. Parents associated mostly with Americans. They went to Chinatown once in a while. |
| | 414-429 | Los Angeles Chinatown was close to the Union Station. The city planned to build the Union Station there, so Chinese had to move away and gradually develop a new Chinatown. |
| | 430 - 436 | Chinese worked in laundries, restaurants, grocery stores. There was another Chinatown at 9th Street and South San Pedro. |
| | 437-446 | Parents went there to buy things, sometimes ate there. |
| 11 | 447-451 | Ate Chinese food at home, so not too crazy about going to a Chinese restaurant. |
| | 452-463 464-472 | TBC brought American sandwich and cookies to schools. Not a single Chinese student in TBC's class in Santa Monica. |
| | 473-482 | Parents wanted TBC to go back to China to learn Chinese culture. |

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| Time | Counter | Commence 1 of the D |
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| Segment | Number | Summary Tape 1 Side B |
| 1 | 014-017 018-020 | There were no Chinese students in TBC's class. Parents wanted TBC to go back to China to learn Chinese culture. |
| | 021-027 | Chinese custom is to educate the boy. At that time, sister was in her "marriage age," no use to send her back. |
| | 028-030 | Sister married a dentist in Chinatown. |
| | 031-042 | Father remarried in 1943 or 1944. Older sister took care of the house when they first moved to Santa Monica. |
| 2 | 043-048 | Through a friend's introduction, older sister married a Chinese. |
| | 049-052 | TBC went to visit the old place in China once. |
| | 053 - 063 | TBC associated with both Chinese and American friends. He was very active in Chinese society. Father was many terms president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association before and after the second World War. |
| | 064-070 | Father had his Santa Monica office first, then had a branch office on Figueroa and traveled to the branch office twice a year. |
| 3 | 071-076 | Because of the public demand, he opened the branch office. Most patients were Caucasians. |
| | 077-080 | Before the war, no colored people lived around the area. |
| | 081-102 | Father was many terms of president of Lung Kong Association. TBC was the Grand president of this four family association and was vice president for many years. |
| | 103-110 | The last convention was held in Hawaii. |
| 4 | 111-128 | The Four Family Association (Lung Kong Association) is a family association. It goes back to the Three Kingdom period. It is a social gathering for any occasion and had dinners. It is also a charity organization. In case some members of the brotherhood have difficulty, sickness, the organization and members help them. |
| | 129-134 | Everyone who has the surname of Liu, Quan, Chang, Chow [Low, Quan, Chong, Chew] () () () () () belongs to the organization, if they pay their dues, which is \$4.00 a year. It was two or three dollars in the early days. |
| | 135-142 | There are about 4,000 Lung Kong members in Los Angeles, about two to three thousand in the early days. |

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| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
| 5 | 143-159 | The members meet for the New Year (新年), Thanksgiving (原原), Tsun Yuen (夏), Mid-Autumn festival (中秋), and the birthdays of the ancestors: Quan Gong (超分), Chang Fei (報雅), Chow Tze Long (超分能). |
| | 160-164 | Sometimes maybe one hundred people participated. |
| | 165-177 | Usually, it has board meetings once a month. The board |
| • | | members were elected by the members. All the board members are volunteers and have to spend a lot of money for different expenses. |
| | 178-186 | In the board meeting members discuss how to make progress and prepare for different occasions and associate with other organizations. |
| 6 | 187-210 | Right now Chung Wah (中華) [Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association] has 27 groups. It is a social gathering group. Sometimes Chung Wah has to face the American public and represent the Chinese American community. Years ago, it fought against the unjust immigration laws and tried to improve the condition of the Chinese. |
| | 211-219 | Chung Wah is still involved in politics and protecting the Chinese and to fight for their benefit. |
| | 220-243 | One has to pay dues to Chung Wah. Under Chung Wah there are 27 groups. Each group selects a representative to Chung Wah. Each member pays \$100 dues. Every group representative attends the board |
| | | meetings. But all members of all groups can participate in the activities. |
| 7 | 244-270 | In Los Angeles, there are three categories. Each big group sent four representatives. If the organization has 500 members and up, it belongs to the big groups. If the organization has under 500 members, it belongs to the middle groups. If the organization has around 100 members, it belongs to the small group, which can |
| | 271-284 | only send two representatives to the board meeting. The big groups include: Lung Kong Association, Wong Family Association, Ning Yeung, etc. |
| 8 | 285-292 | TBC is not active in Chung Wah lately. TBC was very active before and was the president of the Chinese School and other Chung Wah. organizations. |
| | 293-298 | Last few years, TBC slowed down. |

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| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary | Tape 2 Side A |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 006-021 022-028 | | nization, you spend a lot of ow TBC just takes it easy. TBC 30 years. |
| | 029-040 | TBC felt more Chinese bu friends. He belongs to | t associated with American the Lions Club, etc. Father organizations. Mother was just |
| 2 | 041-052 | property. He did not ha | property then purchased the ve a problem acquiring property ial property. It was much more in a residential area. |
| | 053-060 | Father bought a beautifu 1934. | l house in Santa Monica in |
| | 061-088 | in the Silverlake area a | ent in Los Angeles, he on. He could not get a house and in the newly developed area to the complaints of the |
| 3 | 089-098 | Finally, TBC out-smarted friend to buy it first a | them and asked an American and turn it back to TBC. |
| | 099-101 | - | house, the neighbors said hell |
| | 102-107 | The main thing is that C better front and act res | chinese have to try to make a spectful. |
| 4 | 108-112 | Father always lived in S | Santa Monica. |
| | 113-122 | Sometimes American kids thought Chinese were low | looked down on Chinese and |
| | 123-131 | | l in good behavior, studying |
| | 132-142 | Once in a while, TBC use | ed home remedies in the winter edicine with and without food. |
| 5 | 143-159 | | e opera and Chinese movies. American movies and opera. ce skiing. |
| | 160-170 | Wong Chian (逝 強), Liu father Chow Bao Kaong (デ | Sung Chi (劉宗漢), TBC's 趙之 羌), Leong Kuen Yeu , were the prominent Chinese in |
| | 171-193 | | Thinese names, they were heads on ons. |

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| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
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| 6 | 194-204 | Before the war, there were not many big grocery stores, most of them were small scale. |
| | 205-210 | Peter SooHoo was a very prominent person. Unfortunately he passed away at a very young age. |
| , | 211-217 | Chinese mostly engaged in the import-export business, restaurants and laundries. |
| · | 218-230 | Some Chinese worked for American families. In the old days the standard was very low, Chinese could not fight American society due to discrimination. |
| 7 | 231-239 | Now the American big business loved to hire Chinese technicians. Now the Chinese youngsters do a good job and have good positions. |
| | 240-253 | Before the war the average income for Chinese was about \$150 a month. Two hundred dollars was a good income. Things were cheap so you still could have some savings. |
| | 254-266 | When TBC returned to the U.S., he made about \$250 a monworking at a part time job. |
| | 267-277 | People who came from China loved to find a Chinese neighborhood. But the American born Chinese liked to scatter around. |
| 8 . | 278-286 | Compared to other Chinese, father may be special |
| | 287-300 | because he did not live near by Chinese. TBC's boys are very well-educated and became profession. |
| | 267-300 | people. They lived in American communities. His son is in the medical profession. His eldest son owned two drug stores near USC. |
| | 301-305 | Children were educated here they had no way to learn to become a Chinese herbalist. |
| | 306-315 | Years ago, TBC sent two boys to China for an education. They stayed for a couple of years but because of the political situation, they came back. |
| | 316-320 | TBC hoped that the children would follow in his footste but there was no way. |
| | 321-332 | Children are good. They finished college and have a doctoral degree. One son has two doctoral degrees. But TBC was disappointed because he is still single. |
| 9 | 333-350 | Chinese people loved to save money for emergencies or for their old age. They put money into the Savings and Loans. |
| | 351-380 | When father went back to China for retirement he bought property in China in 1947. |
| | 381-396 | Father did some import-export company and invested money in the partnership of the produce business. |

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| Time | Counter | |
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| Segment | Number | Summary |
| 10 | 397-406 | The younger generations put money into stocks and houses. |
| | 407-420 | During the Sino-Japanese War, Chung Wah raised a lot of money through big organizations for China Relief. |
| | 421 - 427 428-443 | After World War II, Chinese did not send money to Chine because there was no communication. |
| | 420-443 | Father sent money back to the relatives in China. Father sent money and tuition to China for TBC's education. |
| END OF TAI | PE 2 SIDE A | |
| | | Tape 3 Side A |
| 1 | 004-026 | Introduction. |
| | 027-035 | There was discrimination against Chinese in buying property, in house rentals, especially to Chinese students. |
| 2 | 036-039 | After the second World War, the situation was much better. |
| | 040-053 | Naturally, TBC didn't like [the discrimination], but is the neighbor doesn't like you around there, you find other places. TBC felt sorry for the American people with that kind of attitude. |
| | 054-076 | Chinese did a good job, especially among the young people. Chinese stress good educations, family, and respecting the elders. That's why after the world war Chinese younger generation was very successful in every respect, such as in education. That's a good way to raise the Chinese standard to match with Caucasian upper class. |
| 3 | 077-100 | Pre-War period, Chinese from the villages were not educated. They had a lower living standard and income was much lower than the American people. After World War II condition changed to good. |
| | 101-115 | Chinese people believed in saving and gradually developed into a small business. Naturally, from a small business develop into a larger scale. Mostly import-export business. |
| 4 | 116-138 | Both Chinese and Jewish people are good business people and work hard. Jewish people are more cooperative within their own race. Chinese are more or less for |

their own family.

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| Time | Counter | |
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| Segment | Number | Summary |
| 4 | 139-155 | Chinese are very honest people. They don't believe in revenge. |
| 5 | 156-161 | In the old days, there were many Chinese herbalists in this country. Now there are not too many of them. |
| | 162-176 | Chinese liked to get into the herb business. Unfortunately, some of them did not have an English education and no doctoral degree. Lately American society recognizes acupuncture. Since then, they are more free in practice. |
| · | 177-184 | TBC thought acupuncture is very effective but not in every way. |
| . 6 | 185-201 | Before World War II, there was no herbalist license. The only way to practice Chinese herbs was using an import-export business to sell the herbs as merchandise. One could not prescribe herbal medicine. |
| | 202-211 | Before his father got his doctor's license, he could only sell the herbs but not prescribe. |
| | 212 - 223 | In the old days the patients came in and describe his trouble and symptoms so the Chinese doctor used his own judgement to diagnose the case and put up the herbs for the patient. |
| | 224-229 | Father for his doctor degree in Los Angles from Chiropractic College after the second war. |
| 7 | 230-236 | Now the school merged with the Los Angeles City Glendale College. Before it was called the Southern California College of Chiropractic. |
| | 237-245 | Father went to college for three years, first to broaden his knowledge, second to free hand his practice, and third to have larger fields. |
| | 246-272 | Chinese herbalist in San Francisco fought with the American Medical Association many times. Fong Wong in Oakland won the case many times around the 1920s. |
| | 273 282 | Chinese herbalists were not supposed to diagnose a case by any means, by instruments. You can only sell the herbs to the patients. |
| 8 | 283 - 316 | TBC put the advertisement to sell herbs as merchandise. He used some patients' testimonies in the ads. As long as he did not mention prescribing it was okay. |
| | 317-332 | Caucasian patients treated TBC as a doctor and other Caucasian friends treated him very well. |

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| Time | Counter | 2 |
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| Segment | Number | Summary |
| 9 | 333-344 | The herbal business is a higher profession among the Chinese people. |
| | 345-370 | There were about a dozen Chinese herbalists before World War II. Today, there are few Chinese herbalists. Because the immigration problem not many young people are coming in. Unless you have a license, you cannot practice free hand. |
| · | 371-384 | Now many people practice acupuncture which is legal. Even Caucasians practice acupuncture. |
| 10 | 385–398 | The income from the herbal business is higher than the working class income. But compared to the import-export business, the herbalist's income is much lower. |
| | 399-408 | The herbalist's income is better than the small restaurant owner but not better than the big restaurant owner. |
| | 409 - 438 | To be successful, first you have to be honest to the patients, secondly to be sincere to the patients, third, don't take a case unless you know you can do some good for the patient. Chinese herbs do not have a side affect. |
| | 439-458 | A person's success in this profession relies on the recommendation of the formal patients. |
| 11 | 459-478 | TBC married in Hong Kong. In the old days, many Chinese came alone. After they had established, they sent the wife to come over. |
| END OF TAI | PE 3 SIDE A | |
| | | Tape 3 Side B |
| 1 | 018-027 | TBC married in Hong Kong. In the old days, many Chinese came alone. after they had established, they sent the wife to come over. |
| | 028-034 | Some got married through a matchmaker, some through introductions. |
| 2 | 035 ~ 040 | Some of the American born Chinese girls were sent to China to get married. Most of the time they stayed here. |
| | 041-054 | Chinese still have the attitude to prefer having a son over a daughter in China. They consider daughters as an outsider after she is married. |

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| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
| 2 | 055-063 | TBC believed that daughters are closer to the parents and more thoughtful. To TBC, sons and daughters are equally important. |
| | 064-073 | Most people still think interracial marriages are not too pleasant, but nothing you can do. In modern days, you just let them do what they want. Parents just hope they have a good marriage. |
| 3 | 074-085 | In the old days, [Chinese] were very much against interracial marriages. The way to prevent it from happening is to bring the family back to China or send the youngster to China to learn Chinese culture and give them more of a chance to meet Chinese friends. That's another reason for sending the youngster to China. |
| | 086-102 | People from China felt that it was important to have their youngster learn Chinese. But the attitude of American born Chinese is different. They don't know the Chinese language themselves. |
| | 103-117 | Parents encourage children to get good grades in school and treat sons and daughters equally in education. But the old timers still think it is important to educate sons in Chinese culture. |
| 4 | 118-125 | If Chinese is in good shape, particularly in political situation, most Chinese would like to go back to the old country to stay, or at least to visit. |
| | 126-131 | In the old days, Chinese saved their money to go back to China and to buy property and stay there. |
| | 132-147 | The older generation always planned to go back to China after they saved enough money. they didn't plan to stay here forever. |
| 5 | 148-158 | Unless they have no relatives, they don't use to go there. Secondly the political government was unstable, therefore some Chinese decided to stay. |
| | 159 - 187 | Chinese are in a better position in the American movies than before. Now they don't disgrace Chinese. In the old days they always made the Chinese look bad. |
| 6 | 188-196 | Chinese protested against such movies through Chung Wah and the Consulate. In some cases is helped. |
| | 197-202 | In these modern days, Chinese educational standard is much higher. When your standard is higher, people respect you more. |

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| 6 | 203-222 | Never heard Chinese say they are embarrassed to be a Chinese. Chinese are proud to be Chinese. Chinese have good culture, they have a good government, most Chinese people like to stay in their own country instead of going away from their homeland. |
| | 223-231 | Chinese considered businessmen, teachers, professors. |
| 7 | 232-252 | People respect teachers and doctors, so the Chinese family encouraged children to become doctors, lawyers, architects, and engineers. Always raised up the standard and broaden the knowledge. |
| | 253-259 | TBC has three sons and three daughters. Sons are in medical professions and daughters are teachers. |
| | 258-276 | Brother is a doctor of pharmacy. Younger brother is ar engineer. Sister graduated from USC. Brother-in-law |
| | | is a dentist. The older sister married an engineer. She is a housewife. |
| 8 | 277-292 | TBC advertised in American newspaper and introduced Chinese herbs to Americans. |
| | 293-300 | Very few Chinese herbalists advertised. Father wrote the advertisement and had his friend correct it for him. |
| END OF TAP | E 3 SIDE B | |
| | | Tape 4 Side A |
| 1 | 007-011 | Introduction. |
| | 012-018 019-034 | Blank. After World War II, the Chinese family organizations got along very well. Once in a while there was a disagreement between organization but they always use the diplomatic way to solve the misunderstanding. No more fighting like in the old days. |
| 2 | 035-041 | In the old days they fought over the misunderstandings, business conflicts, and working conflicts, etc. |
| 042-051 | There were some conflicts among the family associations before the war. | |
| | 052-061 | The business conflict or once in a while gambling |
| | 062-077 | conflicts caused the dispute. Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association came out and tried to solve the problem. CCBA was the middle man who came out to solve the problems. |
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