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副 總 理 黃星曜

司理兼副司庫 鄭君烈

書 記 梁 進

副 司 理 黃澧儔

中雜貨部主任 黃澧祥

西雜貨部主任 楊華康

藥材部主任 方錫奇

茂宜支店司理 梁潤開

核 數 員 謝觀興

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(姓氏筆畫少多為次序)

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甘 五 畫	杜 細 洲	六 七	一 〇 一
甘 金 帶	杜 惠 生	何 七 畫	卓 八 畫
甘 梅	何 金 爵	三 四	卓 經 檀
甘 華 祥	李 七 畫	四 八	卓 麟
甘 玉 煥	李 華 昌	四 九	林 八 畫
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古 倫	李 奕 樞	九 四	林 其 忠
古 錦 超	李 潤 三	九 五	林 華 顯
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陳榕根	梁繼光	五二	梁十畫	五〇	黃晁	七四
陳南山	梁功照	五〇	梁十畫	五〇	黃保葵	七五
陳棟求	梁羅光	五二	張十一畫	九五	黃北洪	七六
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余 煥 和 Yee Long Wo

余煥和。別字焯南。廣東省台山縣平康都大寧鄉人。父仲中。母黃氏。皆已作古。生於同治十年十月二十六日。今年六十六歲。光緒十七年與陳氏結婚。長子練禮。居於美國。有孫男六。孫女四。長孫亦已受室。余君光緒十四年（一八八八）來檀。前曾任永華盛雜貨店司理八載。後乃從事洗衣事業。近年在怒安奴街一二三八號開設三興洗衣館。自任司理。前迭任

華慶堂總理。前任保良社總理。以義堂總理及華紀錄。四邑會館查數。致公堂華紀錄。中華會館值理。孫總理前在檀山創立革命軍。加入為會員。總理由檀往金。被阻不得登陸。余君以保良社總理名義。致電金山致公堂黃三德、唐琮昌、劉學澤。極力運動。始得上埠。其後曾任中國同盟會檀山支會副會長。民國十六年任中國國民黨第一分部執行委員。十七年檀山總支部候補執行委員。十八年總支部執行委員會常務委員兼文書主任。又為中華公報副總理。十八年六月一日。總理奉安。回國為總支部代表。參加典禮。二十一、二十二兩年任總支部候補執行委員。二十三年澳鵝湖支部候補執委。現任中華總工會監事委員。

林 茂 村 Lum Wou

林茂村。名鳥。號信饒。集成與陳氏之子也。檀山土生。今年五十三歲。一八八三年十月十二日生。原籍廣東省中山縣四都西江里人。一向從商。近年自創茂村公司於京街北一七四號。專售中國及金山伙食雜貨。夫人為阮金裕女士。有女二子三。長女玉翠適李明昶醫生。次女玉蘭讀書。長子慶超。畢業美國舍路埠華盛頓大學商科。現任夏威夷電影公司簿記員。今年與陸金裕女士結婚。次子慶光。三子慶華。皆在校讀書。林君除經商外。並為社會辦事。現任林西河堂副總理。前任中山學校副總理事管庫。四大都會館管庫。林西河堂司庫。又為中華會館會員。中華商會會員。



林 茂 村

伍 盆 Ng Poon

伍盆。字學紹。廣東省中山縣隆都港頭鄉人。生於光緒元年（一八七五）八月二十四日。今年六十二歲。父文贊。母李氏。均已作古。光緒二十四年（一八九八）來檀。一向操木匠之業。擅於建造屋宇。現任上架行平安值理。前曾任管數、查數、副司庫等職。現任中國國民黨駐檀總支部澳鴉湖支部候補執行委員。中華總工會委員。隆都從善堂值理。致公總堂副查數。民國二十四年檀山中山中學募集經費。捐款美金一百元。又捐助互助學校二十五元。夫人為程氏。有子七女三。子羅根。華根。根澤。根照。根佐。根張。根燕。女妙珍。妙嬋。妙理。伍宅在利利霞街。



伍 盆

林 近



林 近 Lum Kan

林近。字啓疆。別字桂芬。旅嶺安堂同鄉會主席也。生於光緒四年（一八七八）十二月。廣東中山縣良都沙田鄉人。其始祖原籍隆都安堂鄉。百餘年前遷往沙田。故兼隆都籍。光緒二十四年（一八九八）來嶺，在實地美路公司板廠任板把總管職已二十八載矣。民國十八年任隆都從善堂主席。十九年任自由新報總理。三十二年前入中國同盟會。而國民黨、中華革命黨、中國國民黨。均加盟登記。歷任中國國民黨西南執行部駐嶺總支部常務委員，執行委員，監察委員。現任澳鵝湖支部常務委員兼財政主任。民國二十年九月。赴中國任在廣州開會之中國國民黨第四次全國代表大會嶺山代表。二十三年又赴中國任第五次全國代表大會嶺山（士蔑街）黨部代表。夫人黃氏。有子三名。鴻發。鴻惠。繼明。鴻發於民國二十四年元月十一日與陳慧堅女士結婚。已有一子。名正剛。

林 澗 南



林 澗 南 Lum Kan Nam

林澗南。號鑑泉。廣東中山縣良都葫蘆棚鄉人。今年六十餘歲。父林仁寬。母雷氏。均已作古。光緒十八年（一八九二）來檀。在本島位亞噴埠二十餘載。經營商業及田館。近年則致力於藕糖事業。為良都會館、林西河堂、及憲政會會員。夫人黃氏。現有子八女二。長子金池在失業救濟局當職。次子金麗。受僱於夏威夷波羅廠。三女杏蓉。在士哥非爐軍營為打字員。四子慶球。在失業救濟局任事。五子金潮。在太平洋相架公司當職。六子金洸。在羅星技利埠讀書。七子金樂。八子昆如。皆在麥堅尼中學肄業。九子昆堯。十女杏蘭。均讀書於力記力記小學。

林 康 毅 Lum Hong-Chice

林康毅。字宗暢。號廷芬。爲檀山正埠華美銀行清理員佐理。一八八三年五月十三日。生於檀山正埠。現年五十三歲。父諱林建。字敬敏。昔在檀經商多年。一九零二年在廣東中山南月十五日。在澳門作古。林君原籍中山縣下恭常都南大涌。排行居長。有第五人。康連。康耀。康保。康照。康祥。妹二人。幼年肄業中文學校。壯時則受英文教育。曾任永茂棧簿記



林 康 毅

員。在茂宜高刺軒拿埠經商二載。隨在黑非厘有限公司任田館穀米業簿記員十年。漢民報司理兼繙譯。華美銀行副司庫等職十有八年。民國二十年任中國銀行檀山華僑事務參事。在社團中。曾入中國同盟會。民國十八年任中國國民黨中央執行委員會特派駐檀總支部選舉籌備委員會委員。民國十九年起連任中國國民黨駐檀總支部執行委員會委員兼組織科主任。曾任茂宜和興會館首任書記。正埠致公總堂前任書記。中西擴論會歷任司庫現任副總理。林西河堂司庫及英書記。恭常都聯鄉會前任副總理及副英書記。中華公報歷任董事兼英書記及義務翻譯。曾任中華會館值理。又爲檀山華人士生會及中華總商會會員。夫人鄭氏。中山裏界涌人。民國十二年來檀。今有子女三名。長男華結。次男華合。三女慧珍。皆肄業於公立英文小學校。林宅在巴城區飛立街一三六七號。

陸 萬 祥



陸 萬 祥 Luke Man-Chong

陸萬祥。號維章。七十六歲。咸豐十一年（一八六一）五月十三日。生於廣東省中山縣谷都鴉崗鄉。二十六歲來檀。一向經營酒樓及餐館生意。近年則專接辦上門酒席。曾任和安會館副管庫及慈善部財政部幹事。致公堂協理及查數。漢民報總理及管庫等職。夫人林氏。有二女二。子金勝。金明。女金蓮適黃新。金意適陳炳耀。陸宅在固該街和安會館附近

林 仲 池



林 仲 池 Lum Chung-Chee

林仲池。名日照。別號鐵夫。檀埠僑立十六學校校長。兼婦女國文專修科教授主任也。父樹樞。母潘氏。兄日新，日新，日晉，日強。弟玉梅。玉蘭。廣東省中山縣隆都安堂鄉人。光緒三十三年畢業於廣府中學。考取優貢生。曾任中山縣議員。教育科員。卓山高小學校監學。縣立模範小學校校長。兼任縣立第一高小、隆都區立高小教員。鐵城報主筆。民國五年來檀。任漢民報主筆。華文（今名中山）學校校長。平民學校教務長。除固有職業外，並辦理社會事業。在祖國時。當清庚戌年春。由林君復介紹加入同盟會澳門幹部。矢志倒滿復明。受委任中國同盟會卓山支部主盟人。設暗設機關於卓山學校。辛亥年秋。香軍起義。即與林君復、莫紀彰等同志。在幹支兩部。召集同盟會員。由西河路入香城。聯絡王標游擊隊兵。先復香邑城池。被選任縣署維持委員。及懲辦局員。中山縣教育會會長。提倡改建儒學衙署為教育會。改修劉猛將軍廟為縣立模範小學校。迄今學會與學校。輝映於中山縣城者。林君大有功焉。在檀曾任隆都慈善堂總理。中國國民黨駐檀支部（士茂街）執行委員會常務委員。兼西南執行部檀香山黨務觀察專員。黎樂軒主席。安堂同鄉會主席。中華總工會首任理事長。現年連任林西河堂主席。夫人為伍錦雲女士。有八男二女。長子寶昌。充嘉南教授。次子寶光。充夏威夷電燈公司簿記員。其餘俱是學生。女寶圓。適蔡衛航。

盧 冠 雄 M. Y. Loo

盧冠雄。名文英。字家傑。檀香山土生。今年四十二歲。生於一八九四年六月一號。父科朝前爲檀山僑商。今年在家鄉逝世。母陸氏。仍健在檀山。原籍廣東省中山縣恭常都北溪鄉。幼曾回國讀書。復檀後。營縫衣業多年。一九二七年創立英昌公司。一九三〇年遷於現在地址京街北三一二號。專售蘇杭衣物。自任司理。一九三〇年春。與馮燕平盧旭等。發起恭常都聯鄉會。曾任司庫。現任協理。夫人古氏。有子四女二。子聯勝。聯興。聯發。聯明。女玉枝。玉蓮。



盧冠雄

陸 華 可 Lawrence K. Luke

陸華可。字開活。原東省中山縣恭常都錦石鄉人。一八九九年十二月十七日生。今年三十七歲。幼時在鄉中習讀中文八年。一九一七年來檀。攻讀英文。畢業聖雷中學。一九二四年與程妙金女士結婚。現有子二。女一。子名華樞。凱明。女名妙餘。皆在學校讀書。前曾任陸暢記肥料公司及國君麻糖公司司理兼司庫。最近曾任計嚕龍鳳樓餐館總司理。民國二十四年任檀聲劇社總理。又爲中國國民黨黨員。中華總工會及恭常都聯鄉會會員。信仰天主教。父陸暢。母李氏。皆健在檀埠。陸宅在諾厘街二四零六號。



陸華可

李 潤 三



李 潤 川 Y. S. Lee

李潤三。鞋商也。廣東省中山縣隆都風霞鄉人。今年四十七歲。一八八八年十一月十三日生。信輝及劉氏之子也。一九二二年來嶺。一向從商。近年在怒安奴街一零一七號開設高爐頓鞋店。又在京街南七號開設五元鞋店。專售時款男女靴鞋。價錢格外平順。自任司理。現任隆都從善堂值理。中華商會會員。一九三五年嶺山中山中學勸捐。捐款一百元。一九一八年與胡氏結婚。有子三女三。子廣福。民安。民興。女悅華。悅愛。悅美。除民興外。皆在校讀書。李宅在十五街門牌一三三七號。

梁 惠 廉



梁 惠 廉 William S. K. Leong

梁惠廉。名官烈。又號少樞。一八九九年九月一日。生於嶺山正埠。今年三十七歲。原籍廣東省中山縣良都福涌鄉。父六球（字榮基）。已故。母曾氏。尙健在也。幼曾回國習讀中英文。後又來嶺。一九二三年與黃綿鳳之女聯雁結婚。現有子二。女三。子名麗光。麗華。女名輞禎。輞雄。輞順。皆在校讀書。其對於華僑社會工作。頗爲出力。八年前與同好數人發起組織檳聲劇社。歷任該社華文書記及編劇主任。曾任聯興俱樂部書記及副總理。現又爲中國國民黨黨員及中華總工會會員。在黃和興印刷有限公司任印刷技師已有十年之久。梁宅在渣圭街北二四六號。

李 贊 堯 Lee Chan You

李贊堯。名永饒。號朝欽。源昌公司司理也。同治八年（一八六九）十月十六日生。廣東省新會縣沙堆鄉人。今年六十八歲。光緒二十一年（一八九五）往金山。光緒二十六年由金山來檀。迄今已有三十七年。一向任源昌公司副司理。曾任四邑會館管數。有女三。男一。孫一。女小珍。在巴蝦刺公立英文學校執教鞭。小琮則為漢那格公立學校教員。子啓華。現尚讀書。李宅在溫逸街北一百二十二號。



李 贊 堯

李 奕 樞 Y. K. Lee

李奕樞。光緒二十三年（一八九七）十一月初六日。生於檀香山正埠。父李厚。母鄭氏。原籍廣東省中山縣隆都涌頭鄉。自幼回國讀書。民國十二年再來檀島。一向經營鮮魚生意。近年兼任河邊街義泰餐館司理。民國二十年九月十八日軍強佔我瀋陽後。遂佔圖奪東北各省。有馬占山屢舉義旗。冀復山河。李君在檀發起籌款接濟馬占山。被舉為檀山華僑救國會會長。該會共捐得美金六千三百餘元。匯回馬氏大洋一萬元。十九路軍一萬元。民國二十一年任國民義務夜校籌備委員會委員。隨任校務委員會會計。又為今是學校董事及司庫。歷任永樂魚行喜慶監督協理等職。隆都從善堂及中華總工會會員。二十六歲在祖國與陳氏結婚。夫人未曾來檀。有子一。名冠良。在中國讀書。



李 奕 樞

劉 棠



劉 棠 Lau Tong

劉棠。字學焯。號詠南。其父康衢。母李氏。均已去世。廣東省台山縣文章都坑口鄉人。生於同治五年（一八六六）三月十八日。今年七十一歲。一八八一年來嶺。先在廣興隆號當翻譯之職。隨於一八九五年創立永泰隆。經營鐵器磁器生意。迄今已逾四十載。除經商外。並辦理華僑社團工作。曾任中華會館副總理及管庫共八年。龍岡公所總理五年。管庫五年。華文學校總理三年。管庫三年。四邑會館管庫二年。萬那聯義會管庫一年。自由新報有限公司總理。近年又任中國國民黨駐嶺總支部（士茂街）執行委員會常務委員。中國工黨候補監察委員。中華總工會候補理事。國民黨務夜學校務委員長。及董事部主席。一八七八年與李氏結婚。有子一女四。子啓輝。曾任廣州水局總化學師。今年回嶺。女柳青適黃英傳。柳英現在嶺讀書。柳劍適樹魁。柳芹已畢業嶺南大學。

劉 樹 慶

劉 樹 慶 Sidney Hing Lowe

劉樹慶。字漢芳。號炳檀。美國芝加哥法政大學法律學士也。一八九四年十一月二十五日。生於廣東中山縣良都寮後鄉。父諱賓儀。母蕭氏。仍健在上海。劉君於一九一二年赴飛枝島經商。曾任中國國民黨駐飛枝島支部部長。一九二六年來嶺。一向經商。近年兼在中國公報營業部受職。歷任良都會館英書記。又為中國國民黨黨員。一九二〇年結婚。夫人梁淑蘭女士為澳洲土生。有子二。華馨。華樂。女二。碧雲。卓馨。劉宅在京街北一七一三號。

甘 華 煥 Wai-Fon Kam

甘華煥。字存彝。現任人和會館主席也。光緒十七年（一八九一）正月十八日。生於檀香山。父甘茂（世高）。已去世。母陳氏。尙健在。原籍廣東中山縣四大都白企鄉。從商二十餘載。其伙食雜貨店在懷爐打街一二三一號。民國二十一年任四大都會館副主席。十九年任人和會館司庫。二十四年任副主席。夫人何氏。有子四女二。子容威。容貴。容壽。容裕。女容嬌。容蓮。



甘 華 煥

劉 根 Lau Kun

劉華根。字錦源。檀香山土生。原籍廣東省中山縣良都龍眼樹涌鄉。生於光緒八年（一八八二）九月二十八日。今年五十五歲。一向經商。爲廣同昌創辦人之一。現仍任管庫。九年前。在京魚市創設肉棧。近年遷在澳鴉湖魚市。專售新鮮豬肉牛肉。民國三年與蘇氏結婚。現有子女各一。子名達康。女月初。劉君今年任良都會館主席。前曾任查數。又爲龍岡公所會員。劉宅在靠衣刺街四十五號。



劉 根

馮 燕 平



馮 燕 平 Hong Chong

馮燕平。名昌。別字辛田。柯湖衣裳公司司理也。原籍廣東中山縣恭常都下柵墟。民國十九年春。與盧冠雄盧旭等發起旅檀恭常都聯鄉會。歷任協理及春茗宴會主任。又迭任青年互助社財政部長。互助學校司庫。民國二十四年秋。與鄧德(燦韶)合伴開設柯湖衣裳公司(Oahu Garment Co.)專製天藍布水手褲等發售。店址在京街北七十八號樓上。

唐 繼 林



唐 繼 林 Hong Lum

唐繼林。字奕利。父唐進。母馮氏。廣東省恩平縣唐龍鄉人。生於光緒四年(一八七八)十二月。今年五十八歲。十七歲時與梁氏結婚。有子一。名偉俊。已娶。又有女二。金好。金蓮。均已適人。妻室子女皆在中國。唐君三十歲時由祖國往加拿大雲哥華埠謀生。一九二二年由雲哥華來檀。一向經商。四年前始在河邊街一三一九號創設同昌隆號。經營土產生菓瓜菜生意。一九三五年任吉慶公所總理。前曾任副總理、司庫、副司庫、副華紀錄等職。又為四邑會館及以義堂會員。

鍾 英 祥 Y. S. Chung

鍾英祥。同治十一年（一八七二）十二月二十一日。生於廣東省東莞縣新田鄉。今年六十五歲。一八八九年（十八歲）來檀。開設伙食舖約有三十年。近二十年則任柯溪梳打水廠有限公司 O. K. Distilled Soda Works, Ltd. 總理兼司理。曾任京街中華基督教會司庫。人和會館查數。中華會館值理。華人基督教青年會會長及司庫。有子三女二。子旭仁。旭麟。旭康。女旭清。旭恩。



鍾英祥

鄭 廷 Fong Hing

鄭廷。字獻敬。生於一八七五年六月七日。原籍廣東台山縣冲雲潮溪里。今年六十一歲。在怒安奴街夾坤街角開設「和合廷記」雜貨店。已有二十二年。歷任中華會館總理。四邑會館主席。以義堂主席。務學俱樂部明倫學校總理。新中國報總理。駐檀憲政黨右總理。中華總商會董事。民國二十年臘月。參與發起購置駐檀領事館。籌捐購置領館費委員會成立後。被舉為顧問。鄭夫人為余氏。鄭君共有九男七女。鄭宅在記紐街一三三〇號。



鄭廷

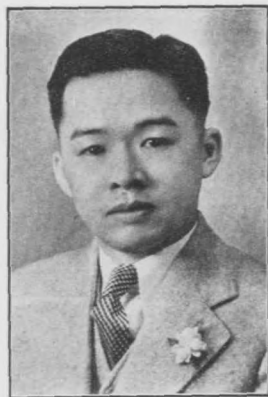
陳 功 林



陳 功 林
Chun Koong-Linn

陳功林。歷任人和會館中文書記也。檀香山土生。三十九歲。父諱秉模。母張氏尙健在。原籍廣東寶安縣英租界鹿頸鄉。爲廣東高師附中畢業生。在檀明倫學校執教鞭已有九年。兼在同春堂內設寓業醫。民國十九、二十年曾任國安會館華紀錄。現任陳穎川堂華書記。陳夫人爲李四妹女士。有子三。長子英翹。在檀讀書。次子英華。三子英材。均在國內肄業。

陳 允 成



陳 允 成
Chun W. Sins

陳允成。成記首飾店主人也。該店在檀山正埠荷梯厘街及士蔑街角。開設已有八年。今年大加擴張。專售新款玉器珍珠寶石。製造趨時金銀首飾。並辦歐美時鐘。男女手鐲。鑽石戒指。中國磁器。本山古玩。以及修整鐘鏢。陳君原籍廣東中山縣良都石岐。現任良都會館副管庫。又爲中華總商會會員。

陳 國 梅 Chun K. Moy

陳國梅。字忠香。號炳芬。一八九三年八月二十三日。生於檀山正埠。父正光。母林氏。皆健在祖國。原籍廣東中山縣四字都茶園鄉。前曾任實地傢私有限公司副總理司庫兼管工。嚴合記公司司庫兼管工。近年在檀山美國陸軍軍營任建築工務職。現任上架行實業有限公司管庫兼司理前任正副總理。對於社會慈善事業。頗為盡力。故今年連任中華總工會理事長。該會去年在其任內加設圖書報室及招工局。現又



陳 國 梅

任旅檀茶園鄉惟博社正主席。歷任司庫（連任五年）。上架行前任正副主席現任華紀錄。四大都會館前任副主席現任協理。中華基督教二支會執事連任七年。青年講經會前任正副主席。今年被舉為公立今是學校正總理。惜該校已經結束矣。陳君前曾入中國同盟會、民國維持會、中華革命黨。現為中國國民黨駐檀總支部澳鴉湖支部第一分部候補監察委員。檀聲劇社值理。去年祖國水災。檀聲劇社成立義賑會。籌款賑濟。陳君任總幹事科長。又去年中山學校籌款時任父母隊長。今年五月。陳穎川堂成立。被舉為副總理。又曾為檀山華人美籍土生會會員。陳夫人為歐氏。現有子四女一。長子寶華。次子建文。三子光照。四子天漢。女秀賢。皆入校讀書。陳君曾回國二次。陳宅在固亞堅彌街南一百一十一號。

陳 達 文



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陳 祖 善



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陳 週 樂 C. L. Chan

陳君週樂。字澍求。號詠韶。一千八百九十四年生於檀山。原籍廣東中山縣四字都茶園鄉。習齡旋里習國文。十餘歲、通羣經大略。不甘家食。回檀業賈。性恬好義。最惡貪吝。某年路拾遺金。候還失主。大有古人豪爽之風。惟外貌恂恂。不為拒人千里之態。無論老少。多樂與之親。待人以豐。待己以儉。或僑梓、或舊交、凡有事求助者。又無不滿意而去。性嗜酒。好吟詠。與海外諸詞長時相唱和。每有佳句。爭相傳誦。生有智辯。優於算籌。自創之商業。進展異常。任怒安奴街福源公司司理。已有十六年。今又新任太平洋板廠有限公司總



陳週樂

理。歷任中山學校司庫董事諸要職。曾任茶園惟博社總理。四大都會館司庫。少年演說社職員。現任陳穎川堂司庫。德配歐氏夫人。有二女五。長女慰萱。現任中山學校教員。亦在夏威夷大學習專科。次女碧瑜。三女慕貞。四女淑薇。五女佩琦。長子冠威。次子冠武。均在西校及中山學校肄業。嘗聞陳君偉論。青年求學。當以國學為本。西學為用。二者缺一不可。故他諸子女。中西文並習。不但可造成通才。亦可示後學以準的。而奉為軌藩也。弢獲交於陳君。時在民國元年。屈指默數。寒暑已易二十四載。余之兩鬢。已有二毛。老態漸至。而陳君仍在壯年。前途之興盛。當未有艾。此又余固有可喜也。贊曰

篤生明哲 稟具慈祥 夙耽風雅 詩闔古香
策工貨殖 鴻業發皇 利人事業 罔不贊襄
育才興學 慨解豪囊 艱危相助 友誼無忘
古有明訓 積厚流光 代有達人 德澤孔長

梁弢光撰

中華民國二十五年七月一日

陳 達 文



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陳君週樂。字湧求。號詠韶。一千八百九十四年生於檀山。原籍廣東中山縣四字都茶園鄉。髫齡旋里習國文。十餘歲、通羣經大略。不甘家食。回檀業賈。性恬好義。最惡貪吝。某年路拾遺金。候還失主。大有古人豪爽之風。惟外貌恂恂。不為拒人千里之態。無論老少。多樂與之親。待人以豐。待己以儉。或僑梓、或舊交、凡有事求助者。又無不滿意而去。性嗜酒。好吟詠。與海外諸詞長時相唱和。每有佳句。爭相傳誦。生有智辯。優於算籌。自創之商業。進展異常。任怒安奴街福源公司司理。已有十六年。今又新任太平洋板廠有限公司總



陳週樂

理。歷任中山學校司庫董事諸要職。曾任茶園惟博社總理。四大都會館司庫。少年演說社職員。現任陳穎川堂司庫。德配歐氏夫人。有二女五。長女慰萱。現任中山學校教員。亦在夏威夷大學習專科。次女碧瑜。三女慕貞。四女淑薇。五女佩琦。長子冠威。次子冠武。均在西校及中山學校肄業。嘗聞陳君偉論。青年求學。當以國學為本。西學為用。二者缺一不可。故他諸子女。中西文並習。不但可造成通才。亦可示後學以準的。而奉為軌藩也。弢獲交於陳君。時在民國元年。屈指默數。寒暑已易二十四載。余之兩鬢。已有二毛。老態漸至。而陳君仍在壯年。前途之興盛。當未有艾。此又余固有可喜也。贊曰

篤生明哲 稟具慈祥 夙耽風雅 詩闕古香
策工貨殖 鴻業發皇 利人事業 罔不贊襄
育才興學 慨解豪囊 艱危相助 友誼無忘
古有明訓 積厚流光 代有達人 德澤孔長

梁弢光撰

中華民國二十五年七月一日

陳棟求



陳 棟 求
Chun Bung

陳棟求。名炳。年五十五。廣東中山縣東鎮茶園鄉人。來檀三十餘載。向以木匠爲業。近年開設「棟求記」書籍店於報曄分街。生平喜辦社會事。民國二十二、二十三、兩年連任中國國民黨西南執行部駐檀總支部監察委員。二十四、二十五、兩年連任該總支部執行委員。曾任中華總工會常務委員現任監事委員。連任大公學校查數。歷任四大都會館管數查數及選舉會主席。上架行職員。茶園惟博社執行委員。今年陳穎川堂成立。被舉爲正管數。夫人簡氏及吳氏均已身故。有子女各一。女月琴。子進達。

陳 禎



陳 禎
Chun Ching

陳禎。字世錦。連任致公總堂主席也。廣東省新會縣河村都橋下鄉人。生於同治十二年（一八七三）五月十六日。今年六十四歲。光緒二十一年（一八九五）來檀。迄今四十一載。經營餐館雜貨店牛肉店等生意二十餘載。休隱已十餘年。前曾任致公總堂管庫。四邑會館及岡州會館值理。現任陳穎川堂正監督。夫人游氏。有子三女二。子佛明。有福。有祿。女金蘭。水仙。陳宅在士姑爐街北三十九號。

趙 森 Chu Sam

趙森。字耀初。號卓登。商人也。現年五十五歲。父琼林。母黃氏。均已去世。廣東省中山縣黃梁都南門鄉人。一八九六年來檀。在本埠架厘喜地方布芋蝦厘街六百零八號。開設伙食雜貨舖。已有二十年。民國二十三年任龍岡公所總理。十九年任黃梁都積善堂副管庫。二十三年任總理。原配已故。民國二十年續娶伍氏。有子四女三。長子月輝。次子月扶。三子月新。四子孜良。長女月嬋。適鄭帝崧。次女月娥。三女孜蓉。



趙 森

陳 南 山 Francis L. S. Ching

陳南山。別字智達。一九〇一年九月二十九日生於檀山茂宜島沽瀝埠。現年三十六歲。原籍廣東省東莞縣第四區樟坑逕鄉。一向從事小商業。近年在檀練習飛航術。頗有進步。今年與其他練習飛航術之華僑青年。組織「檀山華人航空會」。被舉為書記。又為人和會館會員。陳君已婚。有子二女一。均入校讀書。



陳 南 山

歐 帝 韶



歐 帝 韶 Au Tai Siu

歐帝韶。字慶儀。別字鳳廷。今年六十歲。生於光緒三年（一八七七）八月初七日。廣東省中山大字都左步頭鄉人。光緒十八年（一八九二）來檀。初入校讀書。其後或工或商。前曾任聯昌餅干公司司理。十五年前始在科街一四八四號開設雜貨商店。今仍繼續經營。前與半土婦結婚。生有二男二女。長子惠霖。今在第十四號碼頭受職。長女妙仙。已適人。次女妙容。已畢業中學。次子惠池。今仍讀書。該半土婦已故。一九三十年回國續娶程氏。（程蔚南姪女）。翌年夫婦來檀。今有子一。名惠宏。歐君除經商外。並辦理僑界社團事。迭任羣安閣總理。曾任四大都會館管庫。現任大公學校正管庫。其父開敏。前在檀曾任隆記報主筆。母為蕭氏。

趙 禧



趙 禧 Chu Hee

趙禧。字子瑚。號應佐。父溥贊。母張氏。廣東省新會縣江門都滘頭鄉人。生於光緒六年（一八八〇）七月十六日。今年五十七歲。一八九六年來檀。或工或商。三年前。在間拿基街一〇一八號創立利羣林餐館。自任司理。為四邑會館、岡州會館、及龍岡公所、會員。一九二一年與呂蘭香女士結婚。現有子三。女一。子宗顯。宗耀。宗威。女美媛。均在學校讀書。

H. I. YOUNG

Merchant



楊 福 榮

H. I. Young (Hook-Ing Young), for the past 20 years manager of Ah Mai Co., a department store, Hilo, Hawaii, is a native of Sun-Ming-Ting village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Coming to Hawaii in 1912, he taught three years at the Wah Mun (now Chungshan) Chinese school, Honolulu, and then went to Hilo, where he has been a merchant ever since.

Besides his business activities, Mr. Young is very well known in civic affairs. For many years he has been connected with the affairs of the Kuomintang, being a member of the supervisory committee of the territorial Kuomintang and, previously, the executive secretary of the Kuomintang Hilo branch for several years.

He also has been for many years vice president of the Hilo Chinese Chamber of Commerce, secretary of the Hilo Chinese Oratorical association, Chinese secretary of the Hilo Chinese Christian church, and vice president and principal of the Hilo Wah Mun Chinese school.

In December, 1931, he sponsored the movement to purchase a building for a Chinese consulate in Honolulu and donated \$250 to the consulate purchasing fund. After the purchase of the consulate property had been completed, the Chinese government in 1934 complimented him for the good deed.

Mrs. Young, the former Miss Lau Pui-Ying, is now Chinese secretary of the Hilo Chinese Women's club.

楊 福 榮

楊福榮，別字慕超，廣東中山隆都申明亭鄉人，畢業廣府中學，民元來檀，在華文（即今之中山）學校任教員職三載，隨赴希爐埠從商，蟬聯至今，專任亞買百貨公司司理，已有二十年，在國內時，已從事革命之宣傳，來檀後，歷任中國同盟會，國民黨，中華革命黨，民國維持會，要職，中國國民黨希爐支部執行委員會常務委員，駐檀總支部監察委員，隆都從善堂華紀錄，希爐演說會書記，希爐華人商會副總理，希爐中華基督教會書記，民國十九年受黃芸蘇領事任為駐希爐辦學委員，二十年任建校委員會副主席，廿一年起連任希爐華文學校副總理兼校長，二十年十二月，楊君提倡購置領事館，並捐美金二百五十元為領館購置費，二十三年十一月，國民政府僑務委員會特函嘉獎之，楊夫人劉佩英女士，現任希爐華僑服務團華紀錄。

WONG YAU

Merchant



Wong Yau, owner of the Wong Yau store, 601 Mokauea St., since 1922, is a native of Waiyang district, Kwangtung province, born in 1880.

He came to Hawaii on the steamer Peru when he was 15 years of age. For many years he resided at Waipahu, Oahu, and was employed as a baker in Chinese restaurants.

This year he is treasurer of the Ket On Fui Kon and also a member of Yin Fo Society.

He and Mrs. Wong, Shak Shee have two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Chung Sum, is married and has a daughter. The younger son is Tommy, and the daughters, See Lin, Kam Nyuk and Kam Moi.



黃 有

黃 有

黃有，字應璋，廣東省惠陽縣龍岡南約炳坑村人，生於光緒六年（一八八〇）八月初十日，今年五十七歲，年十五搭祕魯船來檀，前在山裏位巴湖多年，一九二二年始在正埠莫交威街開設伙食雜貨店，迄今已有十四年，今年任國安會館管庫，又爲人和會館會員，夫人石氏，有子二，女三，長子從森，已娶，媳劉氏，有孫女名桂香，次子探微，長女泗蓮，次女金玉，三女金梅。

WONG NIN

Poi Manufacturer



黃 暖

Wong Nin, proprietor of the Oahu Poi factory for the past 25 years, is a native of Honolulu, with ancestral home in Seong Pee Tau villgge, Duck Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

In 1934 he was president of the Duck Doo Kee Loo and is serving the presidency again this year. Mr. Wong is also president of the Wong Kong Ha Tong for 1936.

For many years he has been a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, of the United Chinese society and of the Chungshan Chinese school.

Mr. and Mrs. Wong have a son and two daughters. The son, Richard, is assisting in the poifactory and is assistant treasurer of the Duck Doo Kee Loo. The daughters are Kam Inn and Kam Hoong, who are students at the Chungshan Chinese school.

黃 暖

黃暖，字輝榮，原籍廣東中山縣得都上陂頭鄉，開設澳鴉湖芋漿廠約有二十五年，民國二十三年任得都寄廬總理，今年又被舉任是職，兼任黃江夏堂總理，歷任中華總商會董事，中華會館值理，中山學校董事，該校二十三二十四兩年籌款，每年捐五百元，國民政府教育部以黃君熱心興學，於二十三年九月特令嘉獎之，黃夫人鄭氏，有子一女二，子關有，現佐理芋漿廠業務，女金遠，金鳳，均在中山學校讀書。

HENRY AWA WONG

Corporation Executive

Henry Awa Wong, treasurer and general manager of the Hawaiian Oke and Liquors, Ltd., was born in Honolulu, October 19, 1894. His father, Wong Chai Chew, was a native of Young Mark village, Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

He received his education from Mid Pacific Institute. He has been chief clerk for C. B. Hofgaard & Co., Kauai, and manager of Aala Dry Goods Co., Home Variety Store, Sai Fu Chop Sui, New Market Hardware Co. and the Hawaii Chinese Finance, Ltd.

Mr. Wong is now a director of the Hoo Cho Chinese language school and vice president of Wong Kong Ha Tong. He has been for many years a director of the United Chinese News, a Chinese newspaper in Honolulu. He is also a member of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce and of the Young Mark Villagers Club.

He is married to Thelma Wun Wong and they have seven children, three boys and four girls. They are residing at 1221 Farrington St., Honolulu.



黃 華

黃 華

黃華，檀華酒品有限公司司庫兼司理也，一八九四年十月十九日，生於檀山正埠，現年四十二歲，父黃齊昭已故，其母尚健在檀，原籍廣東省中山縣谷都雍陌鄉，前曾任亞鴉刺蘇杭公司，西湖雜碎樓，新孖傑鐵器公司，及檀華經濟有限公司司理，新任互助學校董事，黃江夏堂副總理，連任中華公報董事，為中華總商會及雍和會館會員，夫人溫氏，有子女四，黃宅在花靈頓街一二二一號。

WONG GOON SUN

Banker



黃官信遺像

Wong Goon Sun, president and manager of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu at the time of his death on May 30, 1935, had been one of the leading Chinese business men of Hawaii for 35 years. He was born October 27, 1873, at Lungtaowan village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, China.

Coming to Hawaii in 1896, when 21 years of age, Mr. Wong was first associated with the grocery business of Y. Lum Sing. In 1901 he started the Y. Wo Sing partnership and for 17 years was its managing partner. Shortly after his retirement the firm dissolved. In 1918 he established the wholesale grocery business of G. Wong Sun & Co. and acted as its managing partner for many years.

Mr. Wong entered the banking business in 1922 when, with several business men, he organized the Liberty Bank of Honolulu. He served as vice president and director until 1930 when he was elected president and manager of the bank. Mr. Wong was the first president of the Mew Yee Wing Tai Building Co., Ltd., a director for more than 15 years of the Chinese Mutual Investment Co., Ltd., vice president and director of King Market, Ltd., a director of Hawaii Broom and Brush Co., and vice president of Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd.

Besides having been a trustee of the Mun Lun Chinese school, to the support of which he contributed generously, Mr. Wong was an active member and trustee of the United Chinese Society, former president of the Lung Doo Benevolent Society, director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, past president of the Wong Kong Ha Tong, and a supervisor of the Lungtaowan Villagers' Club.

Surviving him are the widow, Yuen Shee, and two sons and two daughters. The sons are Chock Tong Wong, cashier of the Liberty Bank; William Hin Wong, manager of G. Wong Sun & Co.; the daughters, Mary Wong and Jennie Wong, students.

黃官信

黃官信，字冠濂，號實孚，已故之僑商也，廣東中山縣隆都龍頭環鄉人，生於一八七五年（光緒元年）十月二十七號，終於一九三五年（民國二十四年）五月三十號，享壽六十一歲，年二十一來檀，先在阮林盛雜貨店供職，一九〇一年創立黃源和盛，任司理職凡十七載，一九一八年創立黃信公司，亦任司理職，一九二二年與僑商創辦共和銀行，先任副總理，一九三〇年被舉為總理兼司理，任是職以至其壽終之日，黃君除任銀行職外，歷任華人進益公司董事，京魚市公司副總經理，漢拿魯魯信託公司副總理，對於華僑社會事，歷任明倫學校董事，中華會館協理，中華總商會董事，隆都從善堂總理，黃江夏堂總理，龍頭環同鄉會監察委員，遺下夫人阮氏，子二女二，長子卓棠，現任共和銀行司庫，次子澤軒，現任黃信公司司理，女三妹，玉珍，仍入校讀書。

C. T. WONG

Bank Official



C. T. Wong (Chock-Tong Wong), cashier of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu and manager of G. Wong Sun & Co., is a native of Lungtaowan Village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born May 8, 1908.

He is a son of Mrs. Wong Goon Sun. His father, who was for many years president and manager of the Liberty bank and vice president of the Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd., died in May, 1935.

Mr. Wong was for a time president of the Hawaii Chinese Radio News. He has been for many years treasurer of the Wong Kong Ha Tong, a member of the executive committee of the Lungtaowan Villagers' Club, a director of the Lung Doo Benevolent Society and a member of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

In 1929 he married Pang Shee who died in May, 1935. In March, this year, he married Miss Margamet Pang. He is father of a son, Tin Lock, by his first wife. They are living at 1621-E Keeaumoku St., Honolulu.



黃卓棠

黃卓棠

黃卓棠，別字子南，共和銀行正
 司庫兼黃信公司司理也，一九〇
 八年五月八日，生於廣東中山縣
 隆都龍頭環鄉，壯年來檀，其先
 君子黃官信，曾任共和銀行總理
 兼司理多載，一九三五年五月逝
 世，母阮氏尚健在檀，黃君曾受
 中英文教育十餘年，歷任黃江夏
 堂司庫，龍頭環同鄉會執行委員
 會常務委員，隆都從善堂值理，
 中華總商會會員，檀華播音社社
 長，一九二九年娶彭氏，原配一
 九三五年五月身故，有子天樂，
 已入校讀書，今年三月續娶彭金
 葉女士，黃宅在祺奧莫古街一六
 二一號。

WONG BUCK HUNG

Business Executive



黃 北 洪

Wong Buck Hung, for the past 10 years treasurer and manager of the Tai Hing Co., wholesaler and retailer in grocery and roaster of the "Red Heart" brand coffee, Honolulu, is a native of Ching Geong village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, where he was born 41 years ago.

Having been for many years a director of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu, Mr. Wong became one of its vice presidents this year. He also is chairman of the board of directors of the Chun Chong Co., Ltd., and a director of King Market, Ltd.

He came to Hawaii at the age of 16. He has been treasurer of the Young Chinese Oratorical association, treasurer and later president of the Liberty News, vice president and present treasurer of the Lung Doo Benevolent society. He also is a director of the United Chinese society, and of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

While he was president of the Liberty News in 1933, this Chinese newspaper started the first Chinese community hour radio broadcasting in Hawaii through station KGU.

In 1917 he married Miss Ching Yun-Sum. They have two sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter, Sau Moi, is a graduate of McKinley High School this year. Other daughters are Sau Kum, Sau Lin and Sau Fun. The sons are Leonard Dai Ying and Kin Ming.

黃君北洪事略

君名北洪，字用涵，姓黃氏，中山青蓋人也，年十六來檀，民元時，檀中後進靑立少年演說社，相與磨勵學問，君社中之翹楚也，既壯，從事商業，經營籌劃，漸次發展，十餘年間，遂膺泰興公司司理，共和銀行副總理，陳章有限公司董事局長，京魚市有限公司董事，等要職，年僅不惑耳，君勇於任事，往往不辭其難，以故得都人士之信仰，現任隆都從善堂司庫前任副總理，歷任中華會館中華商會董事等職，君最服膺三民主義，嘗任自由新報總理矣，民二十頃，國內搶攘，案多羅織，君適於其時挈眷歸國，甫抵滬濱，或指為共產黨員，意在陷君於死地，旋得朋儕救援，始免於難，論者咸以為冤云，日人侵滬，君憤極，慨然捐助十九路軍大洋千元，更奔走籌款，以為接濟，君娶程氏，子二女五，均在中英學校肄業。

中華總商會總幹事譚學徐撰

WONG BOW SUN

Merchant

Wong Bow Sun, general manager of Chong Hing Co., 272-274 N. King St., is also manager of the dry goods department of Yee Shun Kee, 374-376 N. King St., Honolulu. Both stores are dealers in dry goods and hardware.

Mr. Wong is a native of Honolulu, born January 9, 1890. He is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wong Hing Chow, the father being a native of Dai Dun village, Shekki, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

When he was very young he was taken to China for education and returned to Honolulu when he was 14. He is a member of the Leong Doo Society.

The Chong Hing Co. was established August 20, 1920. On September 1, 1933, it took over the store premises on the left for expansion.

There was a rain storm the afternoon of February 27, 1935. The store was flooded with water over three feet deep, causing more than \$2,000 damages to the store.

Mr. Wong married Miss Ching Shook-Hin November 15, 1921. They have a son and two daughters. The elder daughter, Kwai Soo, is attending Central Intermediate school and the Mun Lun Chinese school; and the son, Chee Hing, is in the sixth grade in a private school and also a student at Mun Lun. The daughter, Wai, Soo, is still very young. They are living at 1822 Sereno Street, Honolulu.



黃保榮

黃保榮

黃保榮，字鴻平，別字逸泉，號培生，昌興公司司理兼義信記蘇杭部司理也，一八九九年正月九日，生於檀山，父慶洲，母關氏，均已故，原籍廣東中山縣人字都石岐大墩鄉，幼年回鄉讀書，壯年返檀，一向經商，昌興公司在京街北二七二號及二七四號，一九二九年八月二十號創立，一九三三年九月一號取埋左便舖位，一連兩間，擴張生意，專做男女蘇杭鐵器生意，一九三五年二月二十七號午後，本埠大雨為災，水浸入舖內，深過三尺，損失約二千餘元，誠不幸矣，一九二一年十一月十五號與程淑賢女士結婚，現有子一女二，長女桂蘇，現在中吐魯初中學校讀西文，兼在明倫學校讀中文，男嗣興，現在讀西文第六班，並在明倫肄業，幼女慧蘇，尚在襁褓中，黃宅在正埠些零腦街門牌一八二二號。

黃 晃

黃晃，字世晨，黃和興印刷有限公司司理也，一八九八年八月一日，生於檀山正埠，父棉鳳，母蔡氏，皆健在檀山，原籍廣東中山縣恭常都東岸鄉，一九二〇年畢業聖雷中學，曾在西人錫時蘇杭公司當司賬職七載，近十年則為黃和興印刷公司司理，一九二八年與鄭金運女士結婚，現為恭常都聯鄉會值理，黃和興公司為檀山華人印刷館之最大者，承印中西文件單頭信箋等



黃 晃

AHANA FONG WONG

Business Manager

Ahana Fong Wong (known also as Wong Fong Ahana), for the past 10 years manager of the W. W. Ahana Printing Co., Ltd., is a native of Honolulu, born August 1, 1898. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ahana, the father being a native of Doong-Ngon village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

A graduate of St. Louis college, class 1920, Mr. Wong was for seven years bookkeeper for Sach's Dry Goods Co., prior to his assignment as manager of

the printing firm. He is a member of St. Louis College Alumni Association and a director of Kung Sheong Doo Society.

On December 4, 1928 he married Miss Violet Chang. Their residence is at 246 N. Kukui St., Honolulu.

The Ahana Printing Co., is the largest Chinese printing plant in the territory, handling English, Chinese and Japanese printing. It is the distributor of English and Chinese calendars, once every four months.

刁 貴



刁 貴

刁貴，字貴煌，國家衣服有限公司康家司理也，光緒十三年（一八八七）十月二十八日，生於廣東省寶安縣布吉鄉，爲刁玉輝及鄒氏之子，今年四十九歲，一八九四年來檀，習讀中英文，前曾在何晃公司任部長職，一連十年，七年前創立國家衣服有限公司，被舉爲司康家司理，現又爲好面雪膏公司副總理，共和銀行董事，平日對於華僑社團事，頗爲出力，現連任華人基督教青年會主席，曾任人和會館主席兩次及管庫現任副主席，現任中華總商會董事，歷任中華會館值理，自由新報董事，曾任布吉同鄉會管庫，信仰基督教，歷任聖彼得禮拜堂值理，民國二十年二月蔡廷鍇將軍返國經檀，曾與劉視初到登等發起及籌備歡迎大會以招待蔡將軍，刁夫人林氏，有女五，秀英，已畢業夏威夷大學，秀珍，秀蘭，秀蓮，金蓮，皆仍讀書，刁宅在意大利街三百二十號。

HENRY AKUI TYAU

Corporation Executive

Henry Akui Tyau, treasurer and general manager of National Clothing, Ltd., corner Hotel and Bethel Sts., Honolulu, dealers in men's furnishings, is also vice president of the Service Cold Storage Co., Ltd., manufacturers of the well known Ho-Min ice cream, and a director of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu.

A native of Poo-Get village, Pao-On district, Kwangtung province, born in 1887, a son of Tyau Nyuk-Fui and Woo Shee, Mr. Tyau came to Hawaii in 1894. Before organizing the National Clothing, Ltd., seven years ago, he was for ten years department manager of the H. Afong Co., which occupied the same location as the National Clothing.

Mr. Tyau is a Christian. He is serving the second term as president of the Chinese YMCA in Honolulu, and has been a vestryman of the St. Peter's Church for many years.

He is also vice president of the Yin Fo Fui Kon, having been its president for two years and its treasurer; a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the United Chinese Society and the Liberty News. He also has been treasurer of the Poo-Get Villagers' Club.

When Gen. Tsai Ting-Kai, the famous commander of the 19th route army that defended Shanghai early in 1932, passed through Honolulu in February 1935, Mr. Tyau was one of the promoters and executives in the reception committee welcoming him.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyau, Lam Shee, are parents of five daughters. The eldest daughter, Gertrude, is a graduate of the University of Hawaii, class 1935, and the other four, Hannah, Frances, Lillian and Katherine, are still attending school. They are residing at 320 Iolani St., Honolulu.

TSE CHACK TONG

Pioneer Merchant



謝卓棠遺像

Tse Chack Tong, better known to the business community in Hawaii as Chack Tong or Chock Tong, came to Hawaii in 1888 to join the Wing Wo Tai & Co. Connected with that firm for 40 years he was the manager for 35 years. He retired from active business in December, 1927.

Mr. Tse served many terms as president of Kwong Chau Society, president of Chinese-English Debating Society, vice-president of See Yup Society and director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

He was a native of Sunwai district, Kwangtung. Soon after his arrival here in 1888, he was naturalized under the Hawaiian Kingdom and became an American citizen with the annexation of Hawaii. In September, 1934 Mr. and Mrs. Tse (Kow Shee) went to China for a visit and Mr. Tse passed away in Kowloon-Tong, Hong Kong, on December 15, 1935 at the age of 70.

Surviving him are his widow and three sons, Tsok Kai, formerly a president of Kwangtung Electric Supply Co., a director-general of the Internal Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance of the Nationalist government, and a trustee of the Lingnan University, now engaged in the financing business with offices in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton; Tsok Sun, vice-president and treasurer of Wing Wo Tai & Co., Ltd.; and Tsok Choy, president and general manager of Wing Wo Tai & Co., Ltd. and owner of Choy Kee.

謝卓棠先生傳

謝卓棠先生，號贊文，生於清同治丙寅年，父芝甫，母蒙氏，廣東新會縣人，一八八八年，經商至檀香山，遂為檀人，其後檀島歸併美國，更入美籍焉，供職永和泰號，前後凡四十年，而任經理者三十五年，先生於貨殖之外，並熱心公益，曾屢任岡州會館主席，四邑會館副主席，中華商會董事，暨中西擴論會會長等職，中西擴論會者，檀香山老成殷實人士所組織，而為成立最早之贊助革命機關，先總理孫逸仙，亦曾任名譽會長也，先生熱心國事，於祖國未嘗一日去懷，當其寄居檀島之時，其長子作楷，在國內任稅務署長，屢馳論告誡，慎毋以苛細病民，且寄鄉先進吳榮光所書「祇緣官冷心如水，每話民艱髻有霜」一聯，命懸座右，以當庭訓，故其長子作楷，居官能砥礪廉隅，聲譽日著，一九二七年十二月，先生以年老退休，仍居檀島，一九三四年九月，偕妻仇氏，去檀返國，息影於香港九龍塘，於一九三五年十二月卒，享壽七十，當其彌留之際，猶以國事為念，頗問國難日亟，民心其已興起乎，又牢執其子作楷之手，告以居今為人大不易，汝曹勉之，蓋上以憂其國，中以善其身，下以貽其後者，無微不至也，遺妻一子三，長子作楷，曾任廣州電力公司總經理，財政部稅務署長，廣州嶺南大學校董，現在滬港粵三地，從事金融事業，次子作新，在檀任永和泰號副經理，三子作材，在檀開設材記號，並任永和泰總經理。

中華民國二十五年孟夏

宋子文敬撰

GIVEN K. TANG

Herb Specialist

Given K. Tang, for the past 10 years a herb specialist and manager of the Tung Chun Tong herb store, 473 N. King Street, Honolulu, is a native of Hoyping district, Kwangtung province.

He came to Hawaii in 1920 and was graduated from McKinley high school in 1928.

After serving two years as treasurer of the See Yup society, Mr. Tang was promoted to the vice presidency this year. For many years he has been a director of the United Chinese society and of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce. This year he also is treasurer of the Yi Yee Tong.

For the past several years Mr. Tang has been a lieutenant in the Chinese division of the United Welfare campaign in Honolulu. He has received his student pilot license after taking up flying lessons for about a year at the Rodgers Airport, Honolulu. He is president of the Hawaii Chinese Aero Association, which was organized this year.



鄧基榮

鄧基榮

鄧基榮，別字世肇，四邑會館副主席也，廣東省開平縣護龍仁慶里人，一九二〇年來檀，攻習英文，一九二八年畢業麥堅彌中學，在京街北四七三號同春堂藥材店任司理兼業中醫，將有十年，民國二十年任四邑會館副管庫，廿三廿四兩年連任管庫，歷任中華會館值理，中華總商會董事，現年又任以義堂管庫，歷任本埠聯合慈善募捐華人隊分隊長，近年學習飛航，已得學生飛行士牌照，今仍在學習中，今年「檀山華人航空會」成立，被舉為會長。

譚 光 發

譚光發，金山大埠尊地仔田尼公司之駐檀總代理也，一九〇四年八月十號生於檀山正埠，父譚良已故，原籍廣東省中山縣谷都新塘鄉，一九二三年畢業麥堅尼中學後，又在夏威夷大學肄業兩載，在永興架啤公司任職十六年，至一九三三年十二月辭職，翌年自創位亞啤土產店，代理本山土產及金山生菓，現專代理金山大埠尊地仔田尼公司銷售生菓瓜菜，為麥堅尼校友會及華人協助會會員，一九二八年結婚，現有子一，名健，譚宅在懷爐打街二一四四號。



譚 光 發

K. F. TOM

Commission Merchant

K. F. Tom (Kiong-Fat Tom), representative in Hawaii for John Demartini Co., Inc., of San Francisco, California, is a native of Honolulu, born August 10, 1904. His father, the late Tom Leong, was a native of Sun Tong Village, Gook Doo, Chungshan District, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Tom is a graduate of McKinley High School, class 1923, and attended the University of Hawaii 1924 and 1925.

Prior to his starting his own business in 1934, in wholesale and retail fruit and produce under the firm name of Wahiaawa Products, Mr. Tom was with the Wing

Coffee Company for 16 years, being its sales manager in the latter period. At present he is confining his business as a commission merchant.

The John Demartini Co., San Francisco, which Mr. Tom represents, was established in 1878, dealing in wholesale fruit and produce, notably the "Demarco" brand.

Mr. Tom is a member of the McKinley Alumni Association and the Chinese Mutual Benefit Association. On January 6, 1928 he married Miss Ruth Obata and they have a son, Herbert Ken Tom. Their residence is at 2144 Wilder Ave., Honolulu.

譚輝南



譚輝南

譚輝南，仔傑樂器有限公司總司理也，檀山土生，爲已故華僑譚邦及蕭氏之子，生於一八九五年元月二十九號，原籍廣東中山縣四都崖口鄉，一九一五年畢業麥堅彌中學，隨代理發售肖像，一九二八年始組織仔傑樂器有限公司，被舉爲總理兼司理，該公司在京街北一〇五號，所發售者爲「那池」字號電氣雪櫃，以及洗衣機，煤氣爐，無線電收音機，洋琴，唱碟，並修整收音機，譚君一九一六年與梅女士結婚，現有女一男一，女名妙珍，男名慶新，譚宅在利利街一八二二號。

HENRY F. TAM

Corporation Executive

Henry F. Tam, president and general manager of the Market Music Co., Ltd., 105 N. King St., Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born January 29, 1895. He is a son of the late Tam Pong, who was a native of Ngai-how village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. His mother, Siu Shee, also died many years ago.

The Market Music Co., Ltd., are dealers in Norge Refrigerators, General Electric Washers, Norge and Universal Gas Ranges, Gulbransen Pianos, RCA Victor Radios, phonograph records and

radio repairing.

After graduating from McKinley High School in 1915, he was for several years an agent for portraits. In 1928 he organized the Market Music Co., Ltd., and has been its executive ever since. He is a member of the Jarl Lodge, Viking Club, Detroit, Michigan.

In 1916 Mr. Tam married Miss Bertha Moy and they have two children, Mildred Mew Jun Tam and Edward Hung Sun Tam. Their residence is at 1821-A Liliha St., Honolulu.

吳 有 成

吳有成，漢那魯市政府參事也，光緒十三年（一八八七）七月二十一日，生於檀山正埠，為吳旺之子，原籍廣東省中山縣各都烏石鄉，幼時讀於公立學校及中西學堂，戰時充美國陸軍步兵上尉，其後又在水島軍醫任職，故一九二九年被舉為美國退伍軍人會高譚分會會長，一九三〇年曾任中國國民黨檀山澳鵝欄支部候補執行委員，同年兼任檀山華人士生參政會第二副會長，隸美國共和黨，一九三一、三二、三三年任漢那魯市政府參事，在任時，曾建議市政府醫生每禮拜診視羅羅老人院之老年華僑，其議案通過後，實行至今勿替，一九三五、三六年復任市參事，任內又建議在怒安奴街，（由仔巷街至福利天彌街）設置街燈，以利僑商，其議案亦通過實行，吳君前在士他布路報西報廣告部任職多年，去在辭職，在福利天彌街北六十七號開設「波士頓酒店」，發售轉頭美酒。



吳 有 成

PHILIP N. SING

Supervisor

Philip N. Sing, a member of the board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born July 21, 1887. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ng Wong, the father being a native of Woo Shaik village, Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Sing is proprietor and manager of the Boston Liquor Co., 67 N. Beretania St. which he established in 1935 after having been for many years connected with the Ster-Bulletin display advertising department.

He was Captain of Infantry in the United States Army during the World War and later regimental commander of the First Hawaiian Infantry, National Guard of Hawaii. Besides these, he has had other military experiences. In 1929 he was commander of the Kau-Tom Post No. 11 of the American Legion in Hawaii.

In 1930 Mr. Sing was second vice president of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association. A Republi-

can in American politics, he ran and was elected a member of the board of supervisors, City and County of Honolulu, in the 1930 election.

During his first term of supervisorship, 1931-1932, Mr. Sing was instrumental in passing the resolution by which the City and County government sends a physician to the Palolo Chinese home regularly to examine the old Chinese in that institution.

In the 1934 election he was again elected to the same position which he is serving. During his second term, Mr. Sing introduced a resolution, which was adopted, of having the street lights installed on Nuuanu St., between Merchant and Beretania St., in place of those that were paid for by the merchants.

Mr. Sing is married to Mary Sherwood and they have a daughter, Rebecca Sherwood, who is now Mrs. Guy N. Goodness, and a son, Marshall Roland.

成 天 生



成 天 生

成天生，一八九九年三月十日，生於茂宜姑刺位漢夫厘埠，父成三盛，母劉氏，原籍廣東新安縣南園鄉，一九一七年畢業位碌咕埠聖晏通彌中學，在茂宜蘇杭伙食有限公司任職已十六載，近八年則任該公司之書記兼司庫，歷任中國國民黨茂宜支部架賀雷分部執行委員，又為西人鹿仔會會員，一九三一年六月十四日與董亞妹女士結婚，成夫人在茂宜蘇杭伙食有限公司當簿記員職已有十五年之久。

T. S. SHINN

Corporation Executive



T. S. Shinn (Ten-Sung Shinn), for the past eight years secretary-treasurer of Maui Dry Goods & Grocery Co., Ltd., the largest wholesale firm on the island of Maui, is a native of Waiohuli, Kula, Maui, where he was born March 10, 1899. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Shinn Sam-Shing, the father being a native of Nam-Wai village, Sun-On district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Shinn is a graduate of St. Anthony school, Wailuku, Maui, class 1917. He was for two years station agent of Kahului depot of Kahului Railroad Co.,

and was secretary-treasurer of Maui Securities Co., Ltd., for three years until its dissolution this year. He has been with the Maui Dry Goods & Grocery Co., Ltd. for a total of 16 years.

For several years he has been a member of the executive committee of the Kuo-mintang Kahului sub-branch, a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and of the St. Anthony Alumni association.

Mr. Shinn married Miss Annie Moy Doong on June 14, 1931. Mrs. Shinn has been bookkeeper for the Maui Dry Goods & Grocery Co., Ltd., for 15 years.

PANG SEE

Pioneer Merchant



彭泗遺像

Pang See, founder and president of Pang See & Co., Ltd., music dealers, who died April 20, 1936, at the age of 69, was a native of Leong-hou-hung village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, China, where he was born in 1867.

He came to Hawaii at the age of 16. For many years he was connected with the Metropolitan meat market, but subsequently went into business for himself.

Mr. Pang had been president of the Lung Doo Benevolent society, vice president of the Chinese Butchers' association for many years, and treasurer of the Pang See school in his native village.

Surviving him are the widow, Pang Ng Shee; five sons, three daughters and 17 grandchildren. The sons are Kam Cheong, for many years insurance underwriter with American Factors, Ltd.; Chew Quon, manager of Pang See & Co.; Dr. Hong Quon Pang, local physician and surgeon; Lup Quon, physician, taking post graduate course at Tulane University, New Orleans, La., and Chin Quon, student at the Curtis Wright Aviation School, Glendale, California.

The daughters are Mrs. David Lum, Honolulu; Mrs. Wah Chock Young, Canton, China, and Mrs. Archie Tom, Honolulu.

彭 泗

彭泗，字源昌，已故之僑商也，廣東中山隆都嶺后坑鄉人，生於同治六年（一八六七）四月二十七日，卒於民國二十五年（一九三六）四月二十日，享壽七十歲，年十六來檀，在西人「勿吐波律頓」牛肉公司當職多年，後乃從商，前數年創立彭泗有限公司，發售無線電收音機及電氣雪櫃等，曾任隆都從善堂主席，歷任華人牛肉行副總理，嶺后坑彭氏學校管庫，遺下夫人吳氏，子五女三，長子炳焜（金祥），接理人壽燕梳生意有年，次子兆焜，為彭泗公司總司理，三子鳳焜，為內外科西醫，四子立焜，現在美國再習醫科，五子泉焜，在美學習飛航，長女金蘭，適林耀東，次女金媛，適楊華作，三女金喜，適譚東

池。

彭鳳焜



彭鳳焜

彭鳳焜，字煜輝，內外科醫生也，檀香山土生，生於一九〇三年十月九號，現年三十三歲，為已故僑商彭泗（源昌）及吳氏之三子，原籍廣東省中山縣隆都嶺后坑鄉，在本埠畢業麥堅尼中學及夏威夷大學後，往美國芝加哥埠西北大學鑽研內外科，畢業後，回檀題壺問世，迄今已有八載，對於社會事，亦頗肯辦理，現任華人大學生會會長，華人協助會司庫及前任副會長，華人商務會董事，華人士生參政會董事，歷任隆都從善堂英書記，又為本埠西醫協會會員，一九三二年與僑商何倫之女勉編結婚，有男女各一，女名妙容，子名民興。

DR. HONG QUON PANG

Physician and Surgeon



Dr. H. Q. Pang, president of the Chinese University Club, 1936, is a native of Honolulu, born October 9, 1903. He is a son of Pang Ng Shee and the late Pang See. The father was a native of Leng-how-harng village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, China.

A graduate of the Northwestern University, Chicago, class 1928, he has been practicing medicine in Honolulu since that year after his return from the mainland. His offices are at 68 S. Vineyard Street. Prior to his going to the states, he was graduated from the McKinley High School and the University of Hawaii.

Dr. Pang is also treasurer and past vice president of the Chinese Mutual Benefit Association, a director of the Chinese Commercial Club, a director of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association. For many years he has been English corresponding secretary of the Lung Doo Benevolent Society. He also is a member of the Honolulu County Medical Society. In previous years he had served as treasurer and later as vice president of the Chinese University Club of Hawaii.

On September 3, 1932, he married Miss Minnie Ho-Lun. They now have two children, the daughter being Myrna June New Yung, and the son, Linuce Mun Hing.

彭 兆 焜

彭兆焜，字煜兆，彭泗有限公司司庫兼司理也，植山土生，生於一九〇一年六月二十一日，故商彭泗（源昌）及吳氏之子，原籍廣東省中山縣隆都嶺后坑鄉，曾在妻堅彌中學習讀英文，一九二七年始任彭泗有限公司司理，該公司在正埠荷梯厘街南二十三號，專售「斯巴頓」字號電氣雪櫃及無線電收音機，又售著名洗衣機，煤氣爐及音樂器具，彭君係隆都從善堂會員，一九二三年與卓金蘇女士結婚，今有子三女四，子金明，金勝，金和，女慕羣，慕賢，慕雲，慕新，彭宅在卡尼亞厘衣街二一二二號。



彭 兆 焜

CHEW QUON PANG

Corporation Executive

Chew Quon Pang, treasurer and general manager of the Pang See Co., Ltd. since 1927, is a native of Honolulu, born June 21, 1901, a son of Pang Ng Shee and the late Pang See. The father was a native of Leng-how-harn village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

The Pang See Co., Ltd., are Territorial Distributors for Sparton Refrigerator and Radio, dealers in General Electric Washer, Universal Gas Stove and other musical instruments.

Mr. Pang was educated in McKinley High School. He is president of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Club and a member of the Lung Doo Benevolent Society.

In November 1923, he married Miss Chock Kam-Look. They now have three sons and four daughters. The sons are Kum Mung, Kum Sung and Kum Wo; the daughters, Moo Quon, Moo Hin, Moo Wun and Moo Sun. Their residence is at 2122 Kanealii St., Honolulu.

巫振輝



巫振輝

巫振輝，中美銀行董事，書記兼副司庫也，檀香山土生，父恩福，已故，母李榮嬌，尙健在檀山，原籍廣東惠州龍川縣，畢業夏威夷大學後，赴美國哈佛大學習商科，一九二七年得商業行政科碩士學位，隨在紐約第一國家銀行實習兩年，回檀後，在華美銀行當職數載，該銀行停業後，受僱於稅務廳入息稅部，改組華美銀行招股委員會成立後，被舉為執行委員兼書記，中美銀行向政府註冊時，為七個發起人之一，曾任明倫學校畢業生會司庫，京街中華基督教會前任司庫現任查數，前任華人大學生會董事，華人土生會司庫，美國退伍軍人會高譚分會書記，華人學生聯合會總理，現為中華總商會會員，一九三五年七月十五日，與黃雲貞女士結婚，巫宅在第六街一〇四〇號

JEN FUI MOO

Bank Official

Jen Fui Moo, assistant cashier, secretary and a director of the American Security Bank, is a native of Honolulu. He is a son of Mrs. Yin Kyau Li Moo, who resides in Honolulu, and of the late En Fook Moo, who was a native of Lung Chuen district, Waichow, Kwangtung province.

A graduate of Kaahumanu school, McKinley high school and the University of Hawaii, Mr. Moo received his M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1927.

While on the mainland he was associated with the First National Bank of New York,—the George F. Baker Institution at 2 Wall St.—where he received training in the various departments. He returned to Honolulu in 1929 and joined the staff of the Chinese American Bank.

After the close of the latter banking institution in 1933 he was appointed assistant assessor, income tax division of the territorial tax department.

Prior to the opening of the American Security Bank he was a member and secretary of the central committee for the reorganization of the Chinese American Bank and, subsequently, became one of the seven incorporators of the American Security Bank.

Mr. Moo is auditor and former treasurer of the First Chinese Church of Christ in Hawaii and a member of the following organizations: The Harvard Lodge, F. & A.

M., Cambridge, Mass.; Scottish Rite Bodies, Honolulu; Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Harvard Club of Hawaii. He is a director of the Ideal Building & Loan Association, of Honolulu.

He also has been a director of the Chinese University Club, treasurer of the Mun Lun Chinese school alumni association, treasurer and director of the Hawaii Chinese Civic association, adjutant and later historian of Kautom Post No. 11 of the American Legion, treasurer and director of the Honolulu Lions Club, a member of the executive board of the Honolulu Council, Boy Scouts of America, and treasurer of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Moo is a past president of the Chinese Students' Alliance of Hawaii, and, during his administration, took a leading part in the staging of the original production in Honolulu in 1921 of the famous Chinese play, "The Yellow Jacket," both as chairman of the production committee and as the "Chorus Man" in the play.

He was president of his class and vice president of the student body in his senior year at the University of Hawaii.

On July 15, 1935 he married Miss Eva Yun Gin Wong and they are residing at 1040 Sixth Ave., Honolulu.

麥 蔭 生

麥蔭生，聖彼得基督教會牧師也，一八八四年四月二十五日，生於廣東惠陽縣碧嶺鄉，為麥水之子，父母均已故，一八九〇年（六歲）來檀，在此讀書十二載，乃於一九〇二年赴「扶連理」羣島唐家埠，宣傳基督道理，錫聯二十六年，而一九二〇至一九二八之八年中，榮膺該埠之英語佈道會主任，一九〇六年赴三藩市讀於教會神道學校，三年而畢業，一九二八年來檀，專任聖彼得教會牧師職，曾任華人基督教墳場會副總理，華人基督教青年會會員，人和會館會員，一九一一年結婚，今有女一，名淑芬，子一名新年，其夫人今年六月二十二日魂歸天國。



麥 蔭 生

REV. YIM SANG MARK

Christian Minister

The Rev. Yim Sang Mark, minister of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Emma St., Honolulu, since 1928, is a native of Huiyang district, Kwangtung province. A son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Mark Shui, he was born April 25, 1884.

In 1890 he came to Hawaii from China when he was only six, and left here for Friendly Islands with Bishop Willis, second bishop of Honolulu, in 1902, after his graduation from Iolani school.

From 1902 to 1928, a total of 26 years, he was in missionary work in Tonga, Friendly Islands. In the latter eight years of that period (1920 to 1928), he had whole charge of the Anglican Mission under the Bishop of Polynesia.

In 1906 Mr. Mark went to San Francisco and studied three years and graduated from the Church

Divinity School of the Pacific in 1909. Returning to Friendly Islands, he was assistant editor and publisher of the Tonga Church Chronicle 1914-1918; and was mission printer of the Anglican Church printing press from 1909 to 1928.

Mrs. Mark, the former Miss Anna Tautata Kilakepa Langi, whom he married in 1911, died June 22, this year. He has two children. The daughter is Anna Malama Mark, and the son, Philip Sing Nyen Mark.

In Honolulu, the Rev. Mr. Mark was for many years vice president of the Chinese Christian Cemetery Association. He was elected this year to the presidency of the Honolulu Clericus of the Episcopal Church, and is a member of the Chinese YMCA and of the Yin Fo Fui Kon.

WAH-HIN LUM

Business Executive

Wah-Hin Lum, proprietor and manager of the Honolulu Broom Factory, 346 N. Vineyard St., Honolulu, is a member of the newly organized board of directors of the Hoo Cho Chinese language school, Honolulu, and assistant treasurer of Lum Sai Ho Tong.

He is a native of Peng-larm Village, Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, where he was born in 1900. He is a son of Lum King-Young and Chang Shee, the father being a veteran merchant in Honolulu.

He came from China in 1911. Prior to his establishment of the broom factory in 1921, he was a member of the sales staff of Yat Loy Co., Ltd. for several years.

In 1921 he married Miss Young Kam-Wood and they have four sons and three daughters. The sons are Harold, Francis, Clarence and Richard; the daughters, Bernice, Mildred and Lily. Their residence is at 346 N. Vineyard St., Honolulu.



林華顯

林華顯

林華顯，字喜綿，互助學校董事也，僑商林敬庸及鄭氏之子，廣東省中山縣谷都平嵐鄉人，生於光緒二十六年（一九〇〇）九月初七日，今年三十六歲，一九一一年來檀，曾在悅來公司任職數年，一九二一年始在北溫逸街三四六號創設漢拿魯爐掃桿廠，自任司理，蟬聯至今，民國二十四年冬互助學校歸僑衆辦理，被舉爲董事，現年又任林西河堂副管庫，一九二一年與楊錦活女士結婚，今有子四女三，子名贊光，贊興，贊明，贊煥，女名金桃，金兆，金緣，林宅在北溫逸街三四六號。

KI CHUNG LUM

Society President



林 其 忠

Ki Chung Lum, president of the See Yup Society, N. King St., Honolulu, is also ex officio principal of the Hoo Cho Chinese language school, Johnson lane, off Liliha St.

He is a native of Muiwan village, Sunwui district, Kwangtung province, where he was born September 4, 1901. His father, Lum Wan, has been a Honolulu merchant for many years; his mother, Liu Shee, however, died several years ago.

Mr. Lum has been for many years a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the United Chinese Society. He was formerly Chinese editor for the Overseas Penman Club, which publishes the Hawaii Chinese Annual, and served without remuneration. After the reorganization of the Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd., was completed this year, he was made one of the directors of the firm.

林 其 忠

林其忠，別字奇鐘，廣東新會縣梅灣鄉人，生於一九〇一年九月四日，父林穩，尙健在，作商於此間，母廖氏，前數年已作古矣，林君現任四邑會館主席，互助學校名譽校長，漢拿魯魯信託公司董事，歷任中華會館協理，中華總商會董事，又曾任檀山華僑編印社義務中文編輯，林宅在罷賀

街三二二一號。

DR. KALFRED DIP LUM

Political Scientist and University Professor

Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum, political scientist and university professor, was born in Honolulu, December 23, 1899, being the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Koon Chun Lum, natives of Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. In 1920, Dr. Lum married Elsie Kam-Lin Yee, A.B., University of Hawaii, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yee Yap, also of Honolulu. Dr. and Mrs. Lum have now a son, Sherman, 3 years old, and a daughter, Shirley, one and half years old.

Dr. Lum received his early education in Honolulu, being graduated from Kalihiwaena school in 1915, Jackson Chinese institute in 1917, Iolani High school in 1919, and was the first student to receive the A.B. degree from the University of Hawaii in 1922. In the following year, he received his M.A. degree in political science from Columbia University, New York. From 1923-1925 he studied law at New York University Law School and was awarded the Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy) degree in government and international law by New York University in 1926.

After graduating from the Jackson Chinese Institute in 1917, he started his career as a school teacher by founding the Min Hon Chinese school in Kalihi, Honolulu, and was principal of this institution from 1920-1922. In 1918 when the United States entered the World War, he became a member of the S.A.T.C. at the University of Hawaii. In 1922 he was Commissioner of Chinese schools of the Territory of Hawaii.

In August, 1922, he went to the mainland of the United States to continue his studies at Columbia University. From 1925 to 1926 he was engaged as a counsel and solicitor of the Corn Exchange Bank, Chatham Square, New York City.

After receiving his Ph.D. degree he was invited to return to Honolulu to join the faculty of the University of Hawaii as an instructor in political science. During the summer of 1928, he made a good will lecture tour to Japan, China and the Philippines and was cordially received by the peoples and government officials of the Oriental countries. On his return from the Orient, Dr. Lum was advanced to a professorship at the University of Hawaii. About the same time, he became the executive secretary and chairman of the Divisional Headquarter of the Kuomintang in the Territory of Hawaii, and concurrently served as president of the United Chinese News, Ltd.

In May, 1931, Dr. Lum was elected as Hawaii's Chinese delegate to the National People's Conference in Nanking to draft the provisional constitution for China. In September of the same year, he was appointed a commissioner of Overseas Affairs of the National Government at Nanking and concurrently served as visiting professor of political science at Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow. In November, 1931, he was elected as Hawaii's delegate to the Fourth Kuomintang Congress in Nanking.

In the spring of 1933, he was appointed by the national government as special envoy to inspect Kuomintang and overseas Chinese affairs in Hawaii, United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Central and South American countries. From 1933-1934 he became visiting professor of government and international relations at New York University, and also lectured at Princeton, Union, Syracuse and other universities.

In September, 1934, Dr. Lum became professor and head of the department of public administration of Chiao Tung University, Shanghai, which position he still holds. In the summer of 1935, he was appointed as



林叠博士

special envoy to inspect Kuomintang and overseas Chinese affairs in the Dutch East Indies, British Strait Settlements and Siam. In November of the same year, he was again elected as Hawaii's delegate to the Fifth Kuomintang Congress in Nanking, and later was selected by the Congress as a member of its presidium. He was subsequently elected as a member of the Central Executive Committee, the highest political organ of the National government. At present he is also serving as a member of the Overseas Party Affairs Committee of the Kuomintang, and technical expert of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Central Political Council of the National Government.

He is author of several volumes of books, viz., "The Political Influence of the Orientals in Hawaii," "The Evolution of Government in Hawaii," "The Government of the City and County of Honolulu," (co-authorship with Robert Littler, Ph.D. and K. C. Lebrick, Ph.D.), "Outlines of Law," "Methods of Research and Thesis Writing," "Chinese Government," "Outline of Public Administration," etc., and many timely articles on current topics within the field of government and international affairs.

Dr. Lum is a member of Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity and various other academic societies both in the United States and in China, and is the acting president of the Overseas Chinese Association in Shanghai. His home address is at 1020 Palaa Lane, Honolulu, but he and his family are now temporarily residing at 25 Terrace 127, Rue Prosper Paris, Shanghai.

林 登 博 士

林登，號景斐，為法政哲學博士，現充中央委員，中央政治會議外交專門委員，中央海外黨務計劃委員，國府僑務委員，兼上海國立交通大學管理學院法政管理學系主任教授，檀山土生，年三十七，一八九九年十二月二十五日，生於檀山火奴魯魯，父親珍，母梁氏，原籍廣東中山縣四宇都西江里村，林君民國四年畢業架利喜溫拿小學，民十一畢業夏威夷大學，為在該大學領取文科學士者之首一人，是年秋赴美國紐約，入哥倫比亞大學，民十二領取該大學法政文科碩士，由民十二至十四之兩年間，在紐約大學法律學院鑽研法學，民十五遂得該大學授以政治及國際公法科哲學博士。

林君自民國六年畢業熱辰中文學校後，即在其生長之架利喜地方，創設明漢中文學校，自執教鞭，至民十一赴美留學而止，民七美國加入歐戰，彼投身陸軍，為夏威夷大學生軍練習團團員，民十一，檀山教育廳委之任金檀中文學校委員，民十四與十五，在紐約求學時，任該埠固安銀行顧問，民十五秋九月回檀，膺夏威夷大學政治教員席，民十七之夏，遊日本中國及菲律賓諸邦，作演講及考察政治之舉，其所至各地，大受政界及民衆之歡迎，同年秋回檀，夏威夷大學升之為教授，同時被舉為中國國民黨駐檀總支部常務委員，兼中華公報總理，連任數載，且在此數年中，曾兼任華人大學生會董事，中華總商會董事，四大都會館英文書記，及林西河堂主席等職，民二十二年五月，被選為國民會議檀香山華僑代表，返國出席，同年九

月，被簡任為國府僑務委員，同時兼任杭州之江大學法政教授，又同年十一月，被選為中國國民黨駐檀總支部出席第四次全國代表大會代表，民二十二年春，中央委派其為檀香山南北美洲及古巴黨務及僑務視察員，民二十三任美國紐約大學法政及國交關係學教授，同時並在美東片時頓，耀寧，及思賴嬌等大學擔任講席，同年九月任上海國立交通大學管理學院法政管理學系主任教授，以至於今日，民二十四之夏，中央又委派其為南洋及暹羅黨務及僑務視察員，同年十一月，又任中國國民黨駐檀總支部出席第五次全國代表大會代表，復被大會選為主席團主席，繼被選為中央委員，中央政治會議外交專門委員，及海外黨務計劃委員，除任黨政教育諸職外，於民衆社會義務工作，仍然出而擔任，其現在之最重要義務職務，則為擔任上海華僑聯合會之副理事長兼代理理事長職。

林君之著作亦頗多，計有英文「東亞人在檀香山之政治勢力」，「檀香山政治之演進」，「火奴魯魯市郡政府」(與李力博士李碧博士並著)，「法律大綱」，「研究科學與著論文之方法」，及「中國政府」諸書，中文則著有「行政學大綱」一書。此外其對於政治或國際上發生事件，恒著文於雜誌書報發表。林君之夫人余金蓮，亦為夏威夷大學政治科畢業生，即本埠僑商余排之第六女，民國十九年結婚，曾任杭州之江大學英文教員，現有男一，名修文，三歲，女一，名秀娟，歲半，林宅在京街北布賴坊一〇二〇號，惟其全家人現寓於上海法租界桃主教路大同坊二十五號。

EDWARD KAM-WO LUM

Paper Mill Chemist

Edward Kam-Wo Lum, for the past six years chief chemist for the Beckett Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio, is a native of Honolulu, born August 2, 1900. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lum Yee-Sing, both living in Honolulu. The father is a native of Buck-Toy village, Leong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Lum is a graduate of McKinley High School, Honolulu, class 1919. After attending the University of Hawaii for two years, he went to the mainland and studied at the University of Chicago, where he received his B. S. degree in 1923, majoring in chemistry.

In 1924 he was employed by the Chillicothe Paper Co., Chillicothe, Ohio, where he learned practical paper making. In 1927, he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, and was employed by the Black-Clawson Co., makers of paper and pulp mill machinery. He has been with the Beckett Paper Co. since 1928.

In 1932 he invented a process to watermark thick papers and the patent was later registered by the United States Patent Office.

In 1926 he married Lillian Mee-Hop Wong, also a native of Honolulu, and they now have two children, Harman and Mayette. They are residing at 554 Ross Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.



林金禾

林金禾

林金禾，別字一義，檀山土生，三十六歲，其父林裕生，母劉秋筍，現均健在檀山，原籍廣東中山縣良都北台鄉，一九一九年畢業檀山麥堅彌中學後，在夏威夷大學肄業兩載，隨往美國讀於芝加哥大學，一九二三年畢業，得實科學士銜，現在美國奧兮育省威美頓埠「碧傑」製紙公司任總化學師，一九三二年發明厚紙水印花，經得美國政府商標局許以專利，林君又通中文，在檀曾任救國十人團總理及自由新報翻譯記者，一九二六年與黃美合結婚，現有一子女各一，子夏民已入校讀書，女美一，今在襁褓中，林夫人亦為檀山土生，畢業華文（今名中山）學校，曾任該校教員。

陸 健

陸健，字宏忠，一八九三年九月四日，生於檀山正埠，父德軒，母譚氏，原籍廣東中山縣恭常都錦石鄉，前曾為本埠華人棒球界之能員，今已不復理棒球事，在亞力山大波爐雲有限公司保險部充任華人經理，已有十二年，一九三四，一九三五，兩年連任旅檀恭常都聯鄉會總理，歷任中華總商會董事，中華會館協理，一九三三年華美銀行停業後，僑界有「改組華美銀行招股委員會」之組織，陸君為該委員會委員之一，竭力奔走招股焉，其夫人為盧金翠女士，有子二女三，子華水十八歲，華基十六歲，女慶秋十三歲，慶春十歲，寶霞五歲，陸宅在賀爐街一二五四號。



陸 健

LUKE KIN

Insurance Representative

Luke Kin, for the past 12 years Chinese representative of the insurance department of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., is a native of Honolulu, born September 4, 1893.

He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Dak Hin, the father being a native of Kam Sack village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Luke was well known in Honolulu's baseball circle for 20 years, stepping out from it in 1924. From 1916 to 1924, the All-Chinese baseball team under his management, captured six championships in the local senior league.

In 1933 and 1934 he was president of the Kung Sheong Doo society, Honolulu, and is its English secretary this year. For several years he has been a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Com-

merce and a trustee of the United Chinese Society.

After the Chinese American Bank was closed in September, 1933, there was a central committee for the reorganization of the bank, and Mr. Luke, a member of the committee, worked day and night soliciting subscriptions for the new bank until the American Security Bank opened for business on April 20, 1935.

He has served three terms in the Republican territorial central committee, being the first and only citizen of Chinese extraction ever to hold such a position in the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke have two sons and three daughters. The sons are Walter, 18; Robert, 16; and the daughters, Dorothy, 13; Hung Chun, 10, and Margaret, 5. They are residing at 1254 Hall St., Honolulu.

LUKE HOON

Society President

Luke Hoon, president of the Kung Sheong Doo Society, Honolulu, for 1936, is a native of Honolulu, born in 1889. He is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Luke Dak Hin. His father was a native of Kam Sack village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

He has been a collector for the Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., for the past seven years. Prior to that, he was salesman for the Jos. Schwartz Co., Ltd., for 19 years.

Mr. Luke is treasurer of the Qnon Hin Club, has been for many years a director of the New China News, and was assistant English secretary of the Kung Sheong Doo Society.

He was married to Hu Shee 26 years ago. They have five sons and three daughters. The sons are Samuel, who is president of the Fat-Sut Circle and is employed at the business office of the Hawaiian Electric Co.; Edward, Clarence, Raymond and Philip. The daughters are Mrs. Henry K. L. Wong, Jennie and Annie.



陸 桓

陸桓，字宏冠，為現任旅檀恭常
 都聯鄉會總理，檀香山土生，
 於己丑年（一八八九）七月初二
 日，今年四十八歲，父德軒，母
 譚氏，均已故，原籍廣東中山縣
 恭常都錦石鄉，前在士屈士首飾
 公司充出街賣手蟬聯十九載，近
 七年則充夏威仁電燈公司收賬之
 職，現任羣賢俱樂部管庫，歷任
 新中國報值理，曾任恭常都聯鄉
 會英紀錄及監督，錦衣行及沁園
 會員，二十六年前與胡氏結婚，
 現有子五女三，長子社森，次子
 夏威仁，電燈公司當簿記員，五
 社泉，三子社釗，四子社燦，已
 子社德，皆讀書，長女金橋，已
 配黃觀廉，次女鳳珍，三女杏然
 均，是學生，陸宅在荷爐街一二
 五，四號。

陸 桓

盧 潮



盧 潮

盧潮，檀山土生，一八九九年十月十五日，生於澳鵝湖島漢那了厘埠，父盧熙意，已故，母林氏，尙健在檀山，原籍廣東省中山縣恭常都北溪鄉，爲恭常都聯鄉會會員，在開拿基街一一六一號開設雜貨店已有十二年，該店近加售中西美酒，五年前又在開拿基街一一二號開設自由車車油服務站，一九二二年與譚錦珍女士結婚，現有子五女二，子華贊，華就，華發，華旺，閔成，女秀嬌，秀英。

LOO CHU

Merchant



Loo Chu, owner of the general merchandise and liquor store under his name, 1161 Maunakea St., for the past 12 years, is also proprietor of the Loo Service Station, 1112 Maunakea St., which he established five years ago.

Mr. Loo is a native of Honouliuli, Ewa, Oahu, born October 15, 1899. His father, the late Loo Park Sing, came from Ha Buck Shan village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. His mother, Lum Shee, is living in Honouliuli.

He is a member of the Kung Sheong Doo Society. On May 20, 1922 he married Miss Bernice Kam-Jun Tom. They have seven children, five boys and two girls. The sons are Wah Chan,

Wah Chow, Wah Fat, Wah Wong and Yun Sung; the daughters, Sau Kiu and Sau Ung.

A member of one of the largest Chinese families in the islands, Mr. Loo has six brothers and three sisters. The brothers are Loo Yee, connected with FERA; Loo Akai, a butcher at the Waialua plantation; Loo Alai, for more than 20 years with the Honolulu Gas Co.; Dr. Y. S. Loo, a graduate of the Valparaiso University and proprietor of the Loo Drug Stores; Kee Loo, music teacher, and Wallace Bon Loo, with the Quartermaster Sales Store. The sisters are Mrs. Seu Tin Chong, Mrs. Wong Fong and Mrs. Lina O. Chang, a teacher of Hilo.

李明獻



李明獻

李明獻，內外科醫生也，一八九七年四月十九日生於檀山，父李啓輝，母江棣香，皆爲檀山西醫，原籍廣東歸善縣，一九一六年畢業津拿荷中學，一九二二年畢業美國這化臣醫科大學，一九二四年回檀，懸壺問世，蟬聯至今，曾任京街中華基督教會執事，檀山華人士生參政會會長，美國退伍軍人會高譚分會會長，檀山華人大學生會會長，華人基督教青年會副主席，一九二八年與卓麟及已故鄭東夢發起檀山華僑編印社，該社翌年發刊「檀山華僑」第一集，任英文編輯，一九二四年結婚，今有子女四名。

DR. MIN HIN LI

Physician and Surgeon

Dr. Min Hin Li, for the past 12 years practicing physician and surgeon in Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born April 19, 1897, being the eldest son of Dr. K. F. Li and Dr. T. H. Kong. The elder Dr. Li is a native of Kui-sinn district, Kwangtung province.

He was graduated from Punahou Academy, 1916; University of North Dakota, with a B.A. degree, 1920; and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his M.D. degree in 1922. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Zeta (now Alpha Tau Omega) and of the Nu Sigma Nu.

After graduation, he served his internship at St. Joseph's and St. Vincent's hospitals, Philadelphia, and did postgraduate work at the New York Post-graduate school and New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. During the World War period, Dr. Li was a 2nd lieutenant of the U. S. Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

He is a member and past deacon and trustee of the First Chinese Christian Church; past president

of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association; past commander of the Kau-Tom Post No. 11 of the American Legion; past vice president of the Chinese YMCA, and past president of the Chinese University Club of Hawaii.

In 1932 Dr. Li was a member of the Mayor's City Planning Commission; in 1935, the Mayor's Flood and Slum Control Commission; former member of the labor advisory committee of the NRA in Honolulu; Bi-Partisan Statehood Commission, 1935; a member of the Territorial Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Li is author of "The Relation of Modern Medicine to Shrine Worship in Hawaii," in the Hawaii Medical Society Journal, 1925, and was English editor of "The Chinese of Hawaii," copyrighted 1929.

He married Minnie Chan, of San Francisco, a graduate of Oberlin College, in Honolulu, July 26, 1924. They have four children: Gail, 11 years of age; Mary Jane, 10; Loretta, 5, and Donald, 3.

LEONG KWONG

Retired Merchant



梁 羅 光

Leong Kwong, who has retired from active business for more than 20 years, is a native of Jaw-boo-tau village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born in 1866, and is 71 years of age.

He came to Hawaii at the age of 14. He has been in the dry goods, restaurant, bakery business at various times and also has conducted a rice plantation.

Mr. Leong was formerly president of the Bow Yee Tong, Koolau, Oahu; auditor and a director of the Chee Kung Tong, Honolulu, and Chinese secretary of the Ket On Fui Kon. For many years he has been Chinese secretary of the Kwong Yee Society and its former vice president.

He has three sons and two daughters. The sons are Fook Sinn, second foreman at the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.; Fook Sun, employed at an army post on Oahu, and Fook Sam, a graduate of the University of Hawaii, who also is employed at the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. The daughters are Fung Choy and Ngit Choy, both being married. Mrs. Leong died two years ago.

梁 羅 光

梁羅光，字啓和，號瑤星，同治五年二月初五日（一八六六），生於廣東中山縣大字都左步頭鄉，今年七十一歲，父候松，母林氏，皆已作古，年十四來檀，曾經營蘇杭店西餐館麵包舖以及田館，退隱已十餘年，前曾為中國同盟會會員，角婆保義堂總理，致公堂查數董事，歷任國安會館華紀錄，廣義會館華書記副總理，夫人陳氏已故，有子三女二，長子福善，現受僱於夏威仁波羅廠為副總管，次子福榮，在本島軍營任職，三子福三，畢業夏威夷大學，亦在波羅廠任事，長女鳳彩，適陳芬，次女月彩，適葉吉臨，梁宅

在計務基第九街一三三四號。

LEONG CHEW

Merchant and Bank Official



Leong Chew, for the past 14 years general manager of Leong Chew & Co., 1024-1026 Nuuanu St., Honolulu, importers and dealers in dry goods and Oriental goods, wholesale and retail, is a native of Honolulu, born February 18, 1880, and has 40 years' experience in this line of business.

He was a director of the Chinese American Bank. After the bank was closed on September 18, 1933, there was a movement by the bank's stockholders and depositors to reorganize. A central committee for the reorganization of the Chinese American Bank was formed and Mr. Leong was made chairman of the committee.

After more than one year's hard work to raise sufficient subscriptions to the new bank and to negotiate with the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Mr. Leong was made one of the incorporators of the American Security Bank and was its president and director when the bank opened for business on April 20, 1935. He serves the presidency without remuneration.

Mr. Leong also was made chairman of the board of directors of the Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd., in March, this year, after it had completed its reorganization.

Having been for many years a director and the chairman of its reception committee, Mr. Leong served as president of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce in 1933-1934. He also has been for many years a trustee of the United Chinese Society, former vice president and treasurer of the Chungshan Chinese language school, Honolulu.

In the years 1930, 1933 and 1934, Mr. Leong was captain of the Chinese division of the United Welfare campaign in Honolulu. He also was a member of the committee in charge for the purchase of the property at 1634 Makiki St., for the Chinese consulate in Honolulu, early in 1932.



梁 功 照

Mr. Leong is father of three sons and three daughters. The sons are Willis, assistant manager of Leong Chew & Co.; James, a graduate of Harvard university majoring, in economics and business administration, who is now a staff member at the territorial treasury department, and Charles, who is attending Springfield College.

The daughters are Mrs. Rose L. Lee, a graduate of the University of Southern California, majoring in education and music, whose husband is a staff member of the Peiping Union Medical College and Hospital; Mrs. Harriette L. Wong, whose husband is a graduate of the Jefferson University medical school; and Mabel, a student at McKinley high school, Honolulu.

梁 功 照

梁功照，字蔭光，別字達廷，一八〇二年八月十八日生於檀山正埠，為梁輝及鄭氏之子，先世籍隸廣東省順德縣碧江鄉，約八十年前遷居中山縣之石岐，梁君在檀，有中西蘇杭生意經驗，共四十餘年，近十餘年來任梁照公司經理，前曾任華美銀行董事，該銀行不幸於一九三三年九月十八日停業，未幾，該銀行貯戶及股東，約同中華會館中華總商會，運動恢復該銀行，梁君適為中華總商會會長，遂被舉為一改組華美銀行招股委員會一委員長，奔走年餘，不辭勞苦，歷盡艱阻，乃有「中美銀行」之成立，梁君為新九三五年四月二十日新張，梁君被舉為總理兼董事，名譽職，梁君九後，那魯魯信託有限公司改組成

○八年檀埠勉慎戒烟會成立，梁君為贊成人，翌年任總理，歷任中華會館協理，中華總商會董事，兼招待委員會委員長，一九三三、三四年任商會會長，曾任中山三副總理管庫，一九三〇、三一年任本埠聯合慈善募捐，三、四、五年任本埠聯合慈善募捐，華部總隊長，一九三二年初，檀山華僑捐置館費委員，被舉為一籌捐購置館費委員，一九三二年，梁君原配陳氏一九二九年逝，繼室為胡焯雲女士，現有三男三女，皆已長成，長男金滿，現任梁照公司副經理，次男潤堂，畢業哈佛大學商務經濟科，現在檀山疆省財政廳當職，三女桂蓮，畢業南加大學教育及音樂科，適李忠厚醫生，李君現在北平協和醫院服務，四男金昌，現在美東士兵凌非爐大學肄業，五女桂枝，適黃德初，黃君畢業，費城這化臣醫科大學，六女桂桐，現讀於檀山麥堅彌中學。

LEE WAH CHONG

Newspaper Manager

Lee Wah Chong (known also as W. C. Lee), for the past six years general manager of the United Chinese News, a Chinese language newspaper in Honolulu, is a native of Bucktoy village, Leong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born in 1902.

In China he received his education from the Wah-ying middle school of Fatslan. He came to Honolulu in 1922. After graduating from Iolani high school, he took up the course of poultry raising at the University of Hawaii.

Mr. Lee was formerly a bookkeeper for the Honolulu Central YMCA. Since 1930 he has been general manager of the United Chinese News. In 1934 he founded the Golden Flower shop on Nuuanu St. and has been serving as its manager.

In 1935 he was vice president of the Leong Doo society. For many years he has been a member of the executive committee of the territorial Kuomintang, and also a member of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

In 1921 he married Miss Kwock Chew-Wun in China. They have a son, Pui Hin, who is attending school in the village.



李華昌

李華昌

李華昌，字任衡，爲檀香山中華公報司理，壬寅年（一九〇二）八月二十八日，生於廣東中山良都北台鄉，父諱紹猷，母劉氏，尙健在鄉間，李君曾肄業於佛山華英中學，一九二二年來檀，畢業意澳蘭尼英文中學後，又在夏威夷大學養鷄科修業，曾任檀山中央青年會簿記員，由民國十九年起，連任中華公報司理，一九三四年創設高爐頓花舖，自任司理，歷任中國國民黨駐檀總支部執行委員，民國二十四年任良都會館副主席，又爲中華總商會會員，民國十年在祖國與郭兆雲女士結婚，有子一，名佩賢，今在鄉間讀書。

LEE LEN

Newspaper Official



李 連

Lee Len, who has been president of the United Chinese News, Honolulu, since 1933, is a native of Hee Hung Wan village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. He came to Honolulu from China more than 40 years ago.

Official organ of the Kuomintang, the United Chinese News supports the present national administration in China.

Mr. Lee has been in business for more than 30 years, but temporarily retired last year. For three years, 1933 to 1935, inclusive, he was president of the Chungshan Chinese school board. In 1935 he served the presidency of the Lung Doo Benevolent society.

In 1932 he was a member of the committee in charge of the purchase of property for the Chinese consulate in Honolulu. In 1934 Mr. Lee was complimented by the ministry of education of China's national government for his large donation to the Chungshan school. He also has been made ex officio principal of the Heehungwan school, China, for life.

Besides having been for many years a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce and of the United Chinese society, Mr. Lee has been serving since last year as a member of the standing committee of the territorial Kuomintang executive committee, and is a life member of the China National Road Construction association.

李 連

李連，廣東中山縣隆都起鳳環鄉人，居檀已四十餘年，經營商業三十餘載，去年始暫退隱，民國二十一年任籌捐購置領事館費委員會委員，並捐美金二百五十元，二十二年將梅景周總領事歷次在檀山各華文報紙所發表言論，彙輯成冊，顏曰「梅景周氏言論集」，出資刊印三千本，分贈僑胞，二十一年任中華公報副總理，由二十二年起任總理職，至今勿替，民二十二，二十三，二十四，三年任中山學校總理，每年捐美金五百元，國民政府教育部，以李君熱心興學，於二十三年九月特令嘉獎之，數年前捐美金一千二百元創辦起鳳環學校，故該校舉之為永遠名譽校長，民國二十四年任隆都從善堂主席，歷任中華會館值理，中華總商會董事，又為中華全國道路建設協會會員，去今兩年連任中國國民黨駐檀總支部執行委員會常務委員。

LAU YOKE

Retired Merchant

Lau Yoke, for many years a dry goods and grocery merchant in Moanalua, this island, but has now retired, is a native of Cheong-kong village, Duck Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, where he was born in 1874. He came to Hawaii 42 years ago and has visited China five times.

He is Chinese secretary this year for the following four Chinese organizations, the Duck Doo Kee Loo, the Lung Kong Society, the Ket On Fui Kon and the Chee Kung Tong, and also is auditor for the Yin Fo Fui Kon. He is a past vice president of Duck Doo Kee Loo.

Mr Lau married Miss Lung See-Moi in 1902 and they now have four sons and six daughters. The sons are Kam Pui, who is a clerk at the Pearl Harbor naval station; Thomas, a teacher at the Mun Lun school and a translator for the New China News; Kam Wai, a machinist helper at the Pearl Harbor naval station, and Kam Ing, who still is in school.

The daughters are Mrs. Quon How Kam, Mrs. Quon Yin Lyau, Mrs. Quon Lai Kam, Mrs. Quon Choy Lee, Violet and Ellen. The latter two are attending school.



劉其玉

劉其玉

劉其玉，字煜南，書名香圃，號紫垣，廣東中山縣得都長江鄉人，生於甲戌年（一八七四）十月初一日，父文造，字賢錦，已於十年前逝世，母馬氏，有八十二歲，尙健在鄉間，劉君來檀已經營中西蘇杭雜貨，回國已有五次，近年已退隱，前曾加入興中會及同盟會，曾任得都寄廬英紀錄及副主席，龍岡公所英紀錄及副管庫，現年任得都寄廬華紀錄，龍岡公所華紀錄，安會館華紀錄，致公總堂華紀錄，和會館查數，光緒二十八年（一九〇二）七月初三日與龍四妹女士結婚，劉夫人今年五十七歲，有子女六人，長子金培，在珍珠港海軍站當抄寫，次子金煥，在明倫學校當教員已有四年，又在新中國報任譯員，三子金偉，現在珍珠港海軍艦上修整機器，四子金榮，仍在中英文學校肄業，長女瓊，適甘權，次女瓊英，適廖振扶，三女瓊璣，適甘祥，四女瓊悅，均讀於英文中學。

LAU TANG

Corporation Executive



劉 登

Lau Tang, president of the Oahu Market, Ltd. and vice president of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, is a native of Maui. His ancestral home is in Ah Gong Village, Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Continuously for 27 years Mr. Lau was connected with the H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. and its successor, American Factors, Ltd. Several years ago he established a grocery store and restaurant in Waianae, Oahu, known as Lau Tang Co., Ltd., of which he is president.

Besides being a director and former treasurer of the Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd., in charge of its insurance department, he also is a director of City Mill Co., Ltd.

In civic affairs, Mr. Lau is a trustee of the United Chinese Society, former president of the Lung Kong Society and of the Chinese-English Debating Society. He also is a director of the Hoo Cho Chinese language school. In 1935 he was captain of the Chinese division for the United Welfare campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Lau have three sons and two daughters. The sons are Lawrence Lit Lau, M.A., a graduate of Columbia University; Kam Hu Lau, a graduate of California Technical College, and Mun Kwai Lau, now connected with the Honolulu Advertiser. The daughters are Mrs. K. C. Leo and Mrs. William Amy Chu, the latter being a school teacher.

劉 登

劉登，字鳳廷，中華總商會副會長也，檀山土生，原籍廣東中山縣谷都鴉崗鄉，前在黑非厘公司及亞美利堅花佗公司蟬聯任職二十七載，近年在本島位亞奶埠創立劉登有限公司，經營伙食蘇杭雜貨餐館生意，歷任澳鴉湖魚市有限公司總經理，漢那魯魯信託公司董事兼燕梳部主任，實地美路公司董事，對於社會事，頗為出力，歷任中華會館協理，前任龍岡公所總理及中西擴論會主席，現任互助學校董事，曾任本埠聯合慈善募捐華入部主任，夫人楊氏，有子三女二，長子炳烈，畢業哥林比大學，得碩士銜，次子錦富，畢業加省工業專科大學，三子文貴，現當職於西字早報，長女兆娥，適盧觀祥，次女綉華，適朱榮清。

LAU OOI

Merchant

Lau Ooi, proprietor of Lau Ooi Kee, 1185 Maunakea St., Honolulu, for the past 27 years, is a native of Lung-jee-wan village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born in 1882. He came to Hawaii when he was 19.

The Lau Ooi Kee was on Kukui Street for five years prior to its removal to its present location. The store deals in men's clothing and also makes pants, slacks, etc., to order.

Mr. Lau has been for many years a director of the United Chinese News, treasurer of the Lung Kong society, a director of the Chee Kung Tong, a director of the Lung Doo Benevolent society and secretary of the Waialae Chinese Cemetery association. He also is a member of the Kuomintang, Maunakea St.

He married Chun Shee in 1915 and they now have six daughters and a son. The daughters are Kam Sinn, Kam Yung, Kam Hoong, Kam Siu, Kam Chai and Kam Oi. The son is Young Mun.



劉 會

劉 會

劉會，字信猷，其父成岳，母陳氏，皆已去世，廣東中山縣隆都龍聚環鄉人，生於光緒八年（一八八二）九月十五日，今年五十五歲，十九歲來檀，迄今已有三十六年，從商三十二載，初在潢圭街開設劉會記，五年之後，遷於間拿基街一八五號，即現在地址，在此舖位共有二十七年，專做裁縫男女西裝衣服，並發售蘇杭衣物，對於社會公益事業，亦頗出力，歷任中華公報董事，歷任龍岡公所司庫，中國國民黨駐檀總支部澳鴉湖支部第一分部候補執行委員，致公總堂協理，隆都從善堂值理，現任位亞拉華人義地會中文書記，民國四年與陳氏結婚，現有女六，子一，女名金善，金容，金鳳，金笑，金齊，金愛，子養民。

CHUN-KWONG LAU

Educator



劉 振 光

Chun-Kwong Lau, a graduate of the University of Hawaii and principal of Chung Wah Chinese school of Kaimuki, has been a Chinese language school teacher in Honolulu for the past 13 years.

After he was graduated from Chungshan high school, Chungshan district, Kwangtung, he taught two years there before he came to Honolulu in November, 1922.

Beginning in 1923 he attended Iolani school and taught at Mun Lun school for four years. In 1927 he was graduated from Iolani high school. He was principal of Wahiawa Wah Mun school the first part of 1927 but resigned in June to establish the Chung Wah school in Kaimuki with his wife.

He attended the University of Hawaii beginning 1928 and received his B.A. degree on February 21, 1933. In 1932 he also served as Chinese editor of the Hawaii Chinese News.

His wife, the former Miss Pui-Lan Chang, is also teaching at Chung Wah school of Kaimuki. They have two sons, Shao Chung and Shao Yu; one daughter, La-Vay. Their residence is at 1108 8th Ave., Honolulu.

劉 振 光

劉振光，廣東中山人，現年三十四歲，夏威夷大學商學學士，現任檀香山計務基中華學校校長，民國八年畢業於中山縣立中學校，曾任中山縣北臺楊族高等小學教員，張家邊高等小學教員，中山縣教育局局員，民國十一年冬來檀，翌年入意奧蘭尼學校肄業，同時任明倫學校教員，民國十六年春任位亞擘華文學校校長，是年畢業於意奧蘭尼中學，同年六月辭華文校長職，夫婦二人創辦計務基中華學校，民國十七年入夏威夷大學習經濟商業科，民國廿二年二月畢業，得商學學士銜，計先後在檀任教職凡十三年，民國廿一年曾兼任檀華新報中文部編輯，妻鄭佩蘭，現任中華學校教務，有子二女一，子名紹沖，紹禹，女名

麗璋，現居第八街一〇八號。

賴金佩



賴金佩

賴金佩，檀山土生，父閔勝（字榮朋）天和公安首飾公司司理，母單氏，原籍廣東莞縣洗沙鄉，一九二九年，畢業麥堅尼中學，一九三三年畢業夏威夷大學，得社會科學士，越兩年得社會學碩士，除於今年任檀山華僑第二集及檀山華僑年報英文編輯外，曾撰有關於檀山中文學校之文兩篇，登於社會學研究雜誌，一九二九年畢業明倫學校，在該校時首任明倫學生月報總編輯，今受僱於慈善會。

KUM PUI LAI

Sociologist & Editor



Kum Pui Lai, a native of Honolulu and a product of the public school system, was graduated from the Kauluwela Grammar School in 1925, and the McKinley High School in 1929. In 1933 he received his B.A. degree in the social science at the University of Hawaii and his M.A. in sociology in 1935. Selected as an exchange scholar to the University of Redlands, California, he attended that institution from 1931-1932.

Later in 1934 he was the recipient of a research fellowship in sociology from the University of Hawaii. Besides being English editor of the Hawaii Chinese Annual and The Chinese of Hawaii, Mr. Lai is author of the following: "Attitudes of the Chinese Towards Their Language Schools in Hawaii," published in the Sociology and Social Research, December, 1935, "The Natural History of the Chinese Language School" in Social Process, May 1935, and "Fifty Aged

Puerto Ricans" in Social Process, May 1936. He edited both volumes of the latter journal, which is a publication by the Sociology Club and the Department of Sociology of the local university and which has been commented most favorably by Dr. Robert E. Park, America's outstanding sociologist.

Mr. Lai has been recently asked by Dr. J. S. Roucek of New York University to contribute a chapter on the Hawaiian situation for a forthcoming book, American Minorities.

He graduated from Mun Lun Chinese language school in 1929 and had been a pioneer editor in organizing the Students' Monthly, bilingual journal of the institution.

At present he is employed by the Social Service Bureau. He is also a member of the Keeaumoku Church, Peng Hui, American Sociological Society, and the Pacific Sociological Society.

KWOCK OI-PING

Merchant



郭 靄 朋

Kwock Oi-Ping, manager of Ying Hing pork market, Oahu Market, Kekaulike near King Street, Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born April 11, 1903, while his father, Kwock Ching is a native of Cha-kee-lock village, Leong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

The Ying Hing market was established in 1930 and sells fresh pork, roast pork, sweet roast pork and Chinese sausages.

Mr. Kwock is serving consecutively the third term as president of the Hoo Cho Association. Last year he was president of the Hoo Cho Chinese language school board and is its vice president this year. He is also a member of the Leong Doo society.

郭 靄 朋

郭靄朋，青年互助社連任主席也，一九〇三年四月十一日生於檀香山，郭清及李氏之子，原籍廣東中山縣良都茶奇落鄉，一九三〇年創榮興肉檯，自任司理，該肉檯在記靠力記街澳擘湖魚市第十一十二號檯位，專售新鮮豬肉燒肉叉燒自製臘腸，並承接金豬，郭君去年任互助學校總理，現任副總理，又為良都會館會員，互助學校前年籌款，捐一百元，去年捐一百五十元。

K. T. KWAI

Merchant



K. T. Kwai (Kwock Ting Kwai), proprietor of the K. T. Kwai store, 1371 S. King Street, Honolulu, is a native of Jook Sau In village, Leong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born September 15, 1877. He came to Honolulu in November, 1891.

The K. T. Kwai store deals in liquor, grocery, meats, vegetable and fruits. It was established 13 years ago. Previously he was in business in Kaimuki for 13 years.

Mr. Kwock is also president of Kwong Yick Real Estate Co., Ltd. In civic affairs he is a member of the Kwong Yee Society, Leong Doo Society, Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Kwock is the former Miss Kam Quon. They have three sons and three daughters. The sons are Wun Sing, Kam Kin and Kwai Hin; the daughters, Sau Heong, Sau Ying and Sau Lin.



郭丁貴

郭丁貴

郭丁貴，字燭勳，廣東中山縣良都竹秀園人，生於一八七七年九月十五號，現年五十九歲。光緒十七年（一八九一）十一月來檀，迄今四十五載，一向經營商業，前在計務基營業十三載，近十三年設其店於京街南一三七一號，發售中西美酒伙食肉品生菓瓜菜，現銀交易，故其價廉，生意日有進步，現兼任廣益實業有限公司總理，又為廣義會館良都會館中華總商會及西商會會員，夫人甘羣女士，有子三女三，子雲生，金權，貴賢，女秀香，秀英，秀蓮。

YORK-FON KAM

Merchant



甘 玉 煥

York-Fon Kam, known also as Y. F. Kam, is proprietor of Kalihi Grocery, 1902 N. King Street, which he established in 1920, and owner of the concrete building in which the store is located.

Mr. Kam is a native of Waipio, Oahu, born December 29, 1893. He is a son of Mau Shee and the late Kam Muk Yung, who was a native of Shak Moon village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

He is a director of the Yin Fo Society, and of the See Dai Doo Society, and a member of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In 1935 when the Chungshan Chinese school conducted its financial campaign, Mr. Kam donated \$100.

Mr. Kam and his wife, Lung Shee, have a son and five daughters. The son is Chew Hin, and the daughters, Kam Oi, Kam Lan, Yuk Mui, Kan Moi and Wai Sing.

甘 玉 煥

甘玉煥，商人也，光緒十九年（即一八九三）十二月二十九日，生於檀山澳鴉湖島位標埠，父甘木容，已故，母毛氏，尙健在，原籍廣東中山縣四字都石門白石崗，一九二〇年在京街北一九〇二號開設「架厘喜伙食店」，迄今已十六年，近年大加擴張，並自建石樓，基礎益固，去年本埠中山學校籌款，捐銀一百元，現爲人和會館協理，四大都會館值理，中華總商會會員，夫人龍氏，有子一，兆賢，女五，金愛，金蘭，玉梅，問妹，維勝。

甘華祥



甘華祥

甘華祥，電氣用品有限公司書記兼司庫也，檀山土生，一八九五年九月二十八日，生於檀山正埠，父甘伙祿已故，母陳氏尙健在檀，原籍廣東省中山縣大字都石門鄉。爲四大都會館協理，華人士生參政會會員，十七年前創立電氣用品公司，近年生意擴張，改爲有限公司，現專售美國馳名電氣雪櫃，無線電收音機，洗衣機，各色電炬招牌，及接較樓宇電燈，甘夫人爲何氏，有子四女一，子金來，金爲，金漢，容安，女秀銀，甘宅在怕思城樂路二〇一六號。

WILLIAM C. KAM

Corporation Executive



William Wah-Chong Kam, secretary and treasurer of the Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 1186-1190 Nuuanu St., Honolulu, has been with the firm for 17 years since it was established, he being one of the promoters.

The Electric Supply Co., Ltd., are dealers in Grunow Refrigerators, Grunow Radios, Barton Washers, Voss Washers, Q.R.S. Neon Signs, Airway Cleaners, electrical fixtures and house wiring.

Mr. Kam is a native of Honolulu, born September 28, 1895. His father, the late Kam Fo Look, was a native of Sack Moon

village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. His mother, Chun Shee, is living in Honolulu.

He received his education from Iolani school. He is a director of the See Dai Doo Society and a member of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association.

He is married to Miss Ho Dai. They have five children; the four boys are Kim Loy, Kim Wai, Kim Hon and Yuen On; and the daughter, Siu Ngun. Their residence is at 2016 Pacific Heights Road, Honolulu.

KAM MOI

Poultry Merchant



甘 梅

Kam Moi, for the past 30 years proprietor of the Kam Moi poultry store on Kekaulike St., which was moved to the Ho-Lau market this year, is a native of Cheong-kong village, Duck Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, where he was born 53 years ago. He came to Hawaii in 1899.

In recent years Mr. Kam has been very active in civic affairs of the Honolulu Chinese community. He is serving his second term as president of the Dai Goong Chinese school, Fort St., and also is vice president of the Duck Doo Kee Loo, treasurer of the Yin Fo Fui Kon, treasurer of the United Chinese Labor association, a director of the Hoo Cho Chinese school, the United Chinese society and the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

In 1906 Mr. Kam married Chun Shee, who died in 1933. He has married again, the wife being the former Miss Helen Ching. He has two sons and five daughters. The sons are Harry and Young Sang, the daughters are Elizabeth, Alice, Nellie, Bessie and Gertrude. Elizabeth and Nellie are married.

甘梅，字毓邦，廣東省中山縣得都長校主席也，廣昭及賀氏之子，五江鄉人，為德昭及賀氏之子，五十三歲，一八九九年來檀，迄今三十七載，一向從商，在正埠記告力記街九百三十號，開設甘梅號，專售雞鴨牲口，已三十年，現年又任得都寄廬副總理，人和會館管庫，中華總工會理財部長，互助學校董事，中華會館值理，中華總商會董事，一九〇六年娶陳氏，一九三三年原配已故，續娶陳氏，有二男五女，男天福，楊生，女羣英，蘭英，有妹，連彩，亞珍，長女及三女已出閣，其餘皆在校讀書，民國二十四年大公學校籌款，捐銀二百元，又捐於明倫學校一百五十元，互助學校一百元，中山學校一百元。

KAM KIM TAI

Merchant



Kam Kim Tai, proprietor of the store under his name at 703 Mokauea St., Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born in 1878. His ancestral home is in Shak Moon village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Kam was for several years president of the Ket On Fui Kon, a director and former president of the Yin Fo Fui Kon and a director of the See Dai Doo Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Kam have three sons and three daughters. The sons are Benjamin, who is studying in a mainland university; Frank, manager of his store, and William. The daughters are Rose, Mary and Emily.



甘金帶

甘金帶

甘金帶，字定彬，光緒四年（即一八七八）十二月十二日，生於檀香山，今年五十九歲，原籍廣東中山縣大字都石門大上埔，經商數十年，其伙食雜貨商店在莫靠威街七百零三號，歷任國安會館總理，人和會館總理現任協理，四大都會館值理，夫人謝氏，有子三女三，長子瑞球，現仍求學於美國大學，次子瑞雲，現為甘金帶商店司理，三子瑞祥，女月嬌，鳳嬌，安嬌。

JAY HONG-LUM

Photographer



謝 康 林

Jay Hong-Lum, who has been a photographer for more than 20 years, is a native of Honolulu, born in 1898. His ancestral home is in Sun-Wai village, Leong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

For the past seven years Mr. Jay has been proprietor of the Tanwah Photo studio, on the second floor at the corner of Maunakea and Hotel St., Honolulu. Because of his experiences as a photographer, his reasonable charges and his friendliness toward his customers, he was developed a good-sized business.

Mr. Jay is married and has several children. They are residing at 549 N. School St.

謝 康 林

謝康林，映相師也，一八九八年生於檀香山，原籍廣東中山縣良都深灣新維鄉，從事映相之業，已有二十餘年，七年來在本埠開拿基街及荷梯厘街角樓上開設「檀華映相樓」，工夫老到，價錢相宜，故華僑多樂與之交易，生意日有進展，謝君已娶，兒女成羣，其宅在士姑爐街北五百四十九號。

REV. HUNG TET-YIN

Christian Minister



Rev. Hung Tet-Yin (known also as Rev. Fung Tet-Yin), for the past four years minister of the First Chinese Church of Christ on King St., Honolulu, is a native of Bou On district, Kwangtung province, born November 24, 1886.

He received his preliminary education from his mother who was a school teacher. After graduating from high school, he entered the Basel mission, Lok Yuk Theological seminary and graduated in 1907 with high honors.

From 1908 to 1913 Mr. Hung served in church and school work in Tung-goon district. In 1913 he was transferred to Huiyang district.

In 1923 Mr. Hung was ordained by the Basel mission and became a professor at the Lok Yuk Theological seminary. Two years later he was sent to Canton and established the Soong Jun church in that city. From 1930 to 1932 he was principal of the Lok Yuk middle school in Bau On district.

The Rev. Mr. Hung came to Honolulu March 29, 1932 and has served the pastorate ever since.

In 1908 he married Miss Kong Kin-Yin. They have six daughters and a son, all of whom are residing in China.



洪 德 仁

洪 德 仁

洪德仁，字啓民，現任京街中華基督教會牧師也，廣東寶安縣李朗鄉人，生於一八八六年十一月二十四號，父應珠，謀生於香港，母成氏，曾任李朗女學校教員，洪君幼年多受母教，中學畢業後，繼入李朗巴色教會所辦之樂育神學院，肄業四載，一九〇七年畢業，時年二十二，一九〇八年被派往東莞樟溪教堂任傳道職，兼辦小學，並設有男女青年會，一九一三年調任惠陽橫岡福音堂服務，曾兼橫岡鄉立兩等小學教員，並建築新教堂一座，一九二三年受巴色總會封立牧師職，並為樂育神學院教授，一九二五年派往廣州，在惠愛中路創立崇真會福音堂，即充該堂主任，曾兼中華全國基督教協會華南區委員，一九三〇年任寶安縣第三區私立樂育中學校長職，由西人手收回華人接辦，並早報教育廳立案，一九三二年承檀山正埠京街中華基督教會之聘，於三月二十九日抵檀就職，一九〇八年二月與江瓊恩女士結婚，現有子女七人，女秀蘭，已出閣，女秀雲，玉雲，均畢業於廣州保生醫院產科專門學校，女玉梅，肄業於香港德信女學校，女玉清，肄業於英華書院，子文獻，女玉玲，俱入小學。

KAM-CHOCK HO

Licensed Air Pilot



何 金 爵

Kam-Chock Ho, a native of Honolulu, born December 15, 1901, is one of the very few Americans of Chinese ancestry to hold a Private Pilot's License issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Aeronautic branch, Washington, D. C. He has had six years' of flying at John Rodger's Airport, Oahu. He is vice president of the Hawaii Chinese Aero Association which was organized this year.

In 1927, he enrolled in the Hawaiian Aviation School, Liliha St., learning the mechanical end of aviation.

He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ho Say, the father being a native of In-Shan-Kee village, Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Ho is a graduate of St. Louis college, class 1921. For the past eight years he has been a clerk with the Frye & Co., corner Maunakea & Queen Sts., wholesale dealers of smoked meats and provision. His residence is at 1685 Lusitana St., Honolulu.

何 金 爵

何金爵，一九零一年十二月十五號生於檀山正埠，父何瑞，母吳氏，原籍廣東中山縣谷都圓山基鄉，一九二一年畢業聖雷中學，近八年來在富拉公司賬務處任職，一九二九年始在利利霞街之夏威仁航空專校學習飛機修理法，翌年則入本島「尊辣這時」飛機場學習飛行。蟬聯六年，經已取得美國商務部航空局之飛行師準照，現仍繼續練習，以求精深也，今年檀山華人航空會成立，被舉為副會長，何宅在露實天拿街一六八五號。

許榕根

許榕根，爲本埠「思維時」電火有限公司總司理，一八九八年四月十三日，生於檀香山，爲已故僑民許南之子，母鄭氏，仍健在檀山，原籍廣東中山恭常都古鶴鄉，在本埠受普通教育後，赴金山習電氣之學，在美操作數年，然後回檀，一九二八年五月，創立「思維時」電火公司，包較電燈，工作妥當，取價從廉，且嘗爲華僑社會服務，連工包料，概不收費，故僑界多樂與之交易，許君於一九二一年一月與域科女士結婚，許君曾入四大都會館。

H. AKANA HEE

Electrician

H. Akana Hee, general manager of the Service Electric Works, Ltd., 1133 Smith St., since May, 1928, is a native of Honolulu, born April 13, 1898. His father, the late Hee Nam, was a native of Goo Hok village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, while this mother, Chang Shee, is still living in Honolulu.

Mr. Hee received his education in Honolulu and on the mainland United States and worked several years in San

Francisco as an electrician.

He is a Republican in American politics and a member of the See Dai Doo society of Honolulu. On November 21, 1921 he married Miss Alice Whitford.

The Service Electric Works, Ltd., is one of the oldest electric work shops in Honolulu. As Mr. Hee's workmanship has proved satisfactory to his customers, he has been given many electrical jobs by the various departments of the city and county of Honolulu.

古 錦 超

古錦超，一九〇四年四月四日，生於檀山，為古發及陳氏之子，原籍廣東中山谷都馬邊埔鄉，一九二五年畢業夏威夷大學，隨在太平洋肥料公司任化學師三年，後任檀華新報（中英文週刊）主筆兼司理，現在疆省稅務廳總入息稅部任會計員，一九二九年檀山華僑編印社發刊「檀山華僑」第一集，古君作 *Building Hawaii's Prosperity* 刊於該書英文欄，今又作 *Chinese Economic Activities in Hawaii* 刊於本書英文欄，又曾著有英文旅檀菲人歷史一文，古君對於檀山之幼稚農業及製造業皆甚注意。



古 錦 超

PAUL KIMM-CHOW GOO

Accountant



Paul Kimm-Chow Goo, son of Goo Phat and Goo Chun Shee and the youngest of five children, was born in Honolulu April 4, 1904. He is a graduate of McKinley High and the University of Hawaii, receiving a B.A. degree in 1925 in general science and economics. He worked as a research chemist at the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company for over three years.

Mr. Goo then became editor and manager of the Hawaii Chinese News. Later

he became affiliated with the advertising business. He is now an accountant with the gross income division of the bureau of taxation, Territory of Hawaii.

He also wrote the following: "Building Hawaii's Prosperity" in Volume I of *The Chinese of Hawaii*; "History of the the Filipinos in Hawaii," and contributed in this volume "Chinese Economic Activities in Hawaii."

He is interested in infant agricultural and manufacturing industries in Hawaii.

古倫



古倫

古倫，字冀玉，本埠京街北一二七五號高爐頓車汰店主人也，一八九七年十一月二十七日，生於希爐埠，父古樹，已故，母鄒氏，尚健在檀山，原籍廣東中山縣恭常都那洲鄉，前曾在美國九年，到過三十八省，充任外勤賣手之職，四年前回檀，創立高爐頓車汰店，該店專收買舊車，修整車輛，及發售各種車汰，自由車新舊機件，民國二十四年本埠中山學校籌款，捐銀一百元，又已入恭常都聯鄉會，現任監督，夫人為鄒四滿女士，有子四女一，子有旺，有亮，有權，有光，女連勝。

GOO LUN

Used Auto Parts Dealer

Goo Lun, Proprietor of the Golden Tire Shop, 1275 N. King Street, Honolulu, is a native of Hilo, Hawaii, where he was born November 27, 1897. He is a son of Goo Chang Shee and of the late Goo See, who was a native of Noh Jow village. Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Goo was in the United States for nine years prior to his return to Honolulu four years ago. While on the mainland he was engaged in traveling salesmanship, covering 38 states.

The Golden Tire Shop, which he established three years ago, buys all kinds of wrecks and old cars, sells all kinds of

automobile tires and used auto parts. The shop is the largest of its kind in the territory, and according to Mr. Goo, is the largest one conducted by Chinese people in all the United States, as far as he knows.

He is a member of the Kung Sheong Doo Society. In 1935 when the Chungshan Chinese school conducted its financial campaign, Mr. Goo donated \$100.

Mr. and Mrs. Goo have four sons and a daughter. The sons are Yau Wong, Yau Leong, Yau Kin and Yau Kwong, and the daughter, Aileen Lin Sung. Mrs. Goo was formerly Miss Gladys See-Moon Chang.

范 慈 和

范慈和，「好面」雪膏公司總理兼司理也，一七八年四月十三號生於檀山正埠，為范連江及張氏之子，原籍廣東省海陸豐縣，現年被舉為共和銀行副總理，又兼任共和自由車廠司理，國家衣服公司總理，及經營亞羅雷牛乳廠，對於社會事亦極盡心竭力，歷任人和會館總理及司庫現任英書記，歷任檀山華人士生參政會董事前任會長，華人基督教青年會實業值理，華人基督教墳場會總理，迭任中華總商會董事，中華會館值理，檀尤學校董事，自由新報董事，西商會會員，一九一二年結婚，現有子四女三，范宅在懷爐打街二〇一五號。



范 慈 和

T. F. FARM

Corporation Executive



Thz Fo Farm, president and manager of Service Cold Storage Co., Ltd., manufacturers of the well known "Ho-Min" ice cream, is also a vice president of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu, beginning this year. He has been a director of the bank for many years.

Mr. Farm also is president of the National Clothing, Ltd., manager of the Liberty Auto Shop, and manager of the Aloha Dairy, all of Honolulu.

A native of Honolulu, he was born April 13, 1878. He is a son of Farm Len Kong and Chong Ten Yuen, the father being a native of Hoy Lok Phone district, Kwangtung province.

Besides attending to the various businesses, he has been devoting much of his time to civic affairs. He is English secretary of the Yin Fo Fui Kon and its former president and treasurer,

for many years a director of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association and its president in 1929, a trustee of the Chinese YMCA, and former president of the Chinese Christian Cemetery Association.

For several years he has been a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chambers of Commerce, a director of the United Chinese Society a director of the Tan Kwong Chinese language school, a director of the Liberty News and a member of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. In religion Mr. Farm is a member and a former deacon of the First Christian Church.

On September 14, 1912 he was married. Mr. and Mrs. Farm have four sons and three daughters. They are Frank, Manley, Alexander, Edwin, Helen, Adline and Lecello.

DOO WAISING

Merchant and Capitalist

Doo Waising, president and treasurer of Yat Loy Co., Ltd., dealers in men's furnishings and dry goods, is also chairman of the board of directors of the American Security Bank.

A native of Jeong Kai village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born February 6, 1868, Mr. Doo came to Hawaii in 1886 and later was naturalized as an Hawaiian citizen. When Hawaii became a territory of the United States he automatically became an American citizen.

In 1932 he established the Yat Loy Co., serving as its manager and treasurer. When the firm was incorporated in 1921, Mr. Doo was elected president and treasurer, which positions he still holds.

He was formerly a director of the Chinese American Bank, which, unfortunately, was closed September 18, 1933. When the bank's stockholders and depositors in 1934 formed the central committee for the reorganization of the Chinese American Bank, Mr. Doo was a member of the executive committee to solicit subscriptions for a new bank. He subsequently became one of the seven incorporators in the organization of the American Security Bank. When the bank opened for business on April 20, 1935, he was elected chairman of the board of directors and reelected this year.

In the middle part of 1935 Mr. Doo and his sons organized the American Finance, Ltd., he serving as its president and treasurer. He also is president of the Tai Tung Real Estate Co., Ltd., Shanghai; president of the City Mill Co., Ltd., treasurer of Chew Yuen Real Estate Co., Ltd., and a director of the Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd.

From 1926 to 1932, inclusive, Mr. Doo was president of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and since then has been a director and the chairman of its commerce development committee. He was president of the Ping Mun Chinese school, has been for many years a trustee of the United Chinese Society and a director of the Chungshan Chinese school.

Early in 1930 there was a famine in north China. Mr. Doo and other Chinese leaders appealed to Governor Lawrence M. Judd, who proclaimed May 23 as China Relief day and asked the people in the island to subscribe to the relief fund. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Doo, the relief fund committee raised more than \$42,000 gold and forwarded more than 146,000 yuan to China as famine relief fund.

In August, 1931, as there was a flood in 16 provinces in north China, the Chinese in the territory organized a committee to raise funds to relieve the flood stricken people. Mr. Doo was chairman of the committee, which solicited more than \$17,000 gold and forwarded a total of 72,000 Chinese dollars to China as relief fund.

He also was one of the promoters and chairman of the committee for the purchase of property for use as Chinese consulate in Honolulu. The committee was formed in the early part of 1932, after the property at 1634 Makiki St. was bought almost the last day of 1931. A total of \$17,000 was raised for the purchase of the property and remodeling of the building.



杜 惠 生

Acknowledging the good work done by Mr. Doo in the soliciting of famine and flood relief funds and in the purchase of the Chinese consulate property, the national government of China presented to him a votive tablet, in the early part of 1933.

In the years 1924 and 1932, Mr. Doo was captain of the Chinese division of the United Welfare campaign in Honolulu. He also has served as a director of the Palold Chinese Old Men's Home for many years, and was elected president of the Manoa Chinese Cemetery association this year.

During his 50 years' residence in the territory, Mr. Doo has visited China 12 times.

Mr. and Mrs. Doo now have six children. The sons are Mee Chow, a graduate of Columbia university, majoring in business administration, who is now vice president and manager of the American Finance, Ltd.; Sai Chow, a graduate of Harvard University law school, who is practicing law in Honolulu, and James, a graduate of the University of Hawaii, who is vice president and cashier of Yat Loy Co.

The daughters are Mrs. Flora Doo Chun, Miss Jeanette Doo and Mrs. George Sue, the latter being a partner of the Band Box beauty shop.

杜 惠 生

杜惠生，字秉剛，一八六八年二月六日（同治七年）生於廣東中山縣張溪鄉，父顯堂，母容氏，均已身故，一八八六年來檳，入美國籍，前創澳啤湖板料鐵器有限公司，至一九〇二年則創立悅來公司，任司理兼管庫，一九二一年悅來改組為有限公司，蟬聯任總理兼司庫，前為華美銀行董事，該銀行不幸於一九三三年九月十八日停業，其後該銀行股東及貯戶，有「改組華美銀行招股委員會」之組織，杜君任該委員會執行委員，竭力奔走招股，股本招足後，又為新銀行立案七人之一，中美銀行一九三五年四月二十日成立開業，被舉為董事部主席，現年連任，一九三五年秋，又創「美洲銀號」，任總理兼司庫，此外，又任上海大同地產有限公司總理，實地美路有限公司總理，趙元地產有限公司董事兼司庫，漢那魯魯信託有限公司董事，一九二六年至一九三二年（三屆）連任中華總商會會長，又歷任董事兼商務發展委員會委員長，曾任中華會館平民學校總理，歷任中華會館協理，中山學校董事，一九三〇年春，我國北部災情慘重，杜君與僑界聞人數名，晉謁檀山民政長羅倫

質，請求通告全檀人民助賑，質氏遂定五月二十三日全檀人民節食一天以賑華災，而杜君任籌賑委員會主任，共捐得美金四萬二千餘元，匯去賑款大洋十四萬六千餘元，一九三一年八月，祖國十六省水災，檀山僑民組織籌賑委員會，杜君任委員長，共捐得美金一萬七千餘元，匯返賑款大洋七萬二千餘元，一九三一年十二月，杜君與楊福榮陳巧等，發起購置總領事館，被舉為「籌捐購置領館費委員會」委員長，共籌得美金一萬七千餘元，事卒成功，吾國駐檀領事館於是有實在地址，不必如前此之租賃矣，國民政府以杜君素來努力於慈善及公益事業，故於一九三三年春題頒「仁聲義舉」匾額以嘉獎之，一九二四年及一九三二年曾任本埠聯合慈善募捐華人隊主任，歷任罷羅華僑老人院董事，現任曼那聯義會主席，杜君來檀五十年，曾回祖國十二次，夫人吳氏，現有子三女三，長子美洲，畢業紐約哥林比亞大學，現為美洲銀號副總理兼司理，次子細洲，畢業哈佛大學法科，現在本埠操律師業，三子貴洲，畢業夏威夷大學，現任悅來公司副總理兼司櫃，長女大英，適陳榕根，三女順英，在悅來公司任職，四女始英，在本埠開設修容所有年，適蘇才。

杜細洲



杜細洲

杜細洲，律師也，僑商杜惠生之次子，一九〇七年十一月二日，生於檀香山，原籍廣東中山縣張溪鄉，一九二六年畢業太平洋學院之後，赴美讀於西北大學，一九三〇年畢業，再入哈佛大學鑽研法律專科，一九三三年得法科學士銜，同年回檀，翌年取得律師牌照，今在爹靈謙樓設辦事處，接辦認產公司書記。

SAI CHOW DOO

Attorney At Law



Sai Chow Doo, attorney at law in Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born November 2, 1907, and second son of Mr. and Mrs. Doo Waising. The elder Mr. Doo is a native of Jeung Kai village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, but has been naturalized as an American citizen.

After his graduation from the Mid-Pacific Institute in 1926 Mr. Doo went to the mainland where he enrolled at the Northwestern University from which he

received his B.S. degree in 1930. After that he studied at the Harvard Law School and received his LL.B. degree in 1933 and returned to Honolulu the same year.

He has been practicing his legal profession for the past two years, having his law offices at Dillingham Building and at 78 North King Street.

Mr. Doo is also secretary of the American Finance, Ltd., and secretary of the Chew Yuen Co., Ltd.

程 觀 炳

程觀炳，地侖首飾有限公司副書記兼司賬員也，一九〇一年七月四日，生於檀山正埠，為程倫（建懷）之子，原籍廣東省中山縣四字都田邊鄉，一九二〇年畢業麥堅彌中學，在地侖首飾公司任職已有十六年，曾任華人體育會會長，一九二三年隨全檀籃球隊往美大陸各埠競技，一九二七年及一九三〇年又為中國棒球隊隊員參加遠東運動會，現為檀山華人士生參政會會員，一九二四年與謝金美女士結婚，現有男女各一，



程 觀 炳

HERBERT BUNNY CHUNG

Corporation Credit Manager

Herbert Bunny Chung, credit manager and assistant secretary of Detor Jewelers, Ltd., corner Fort and Hotel Streets, Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born July 4, 1901, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ching Lun. The father is a native of Tin Bin Village, Narm Long, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Detor Jewelers, Ltd., well known and leading jewelers of the city, are dealers in Gruen watches, diamonds and other jewelry. Mr. Chung has been connected with this firm for the past sixteen years.

Mr. Chung is a graduate of McKinley High School, class of 1920, and has served on the board of its Alumni Association for several terms. He has been president of the All-around Chinese

Athletes, an organization which sponsors major amateur sports for the Chinese in the city.

He also was a member of the All-Hawaii Basketball Team which toured the United States mainland in 1923, and was twice a member of the China Baseball teams which participated in the Far Eastern Olympic Games in 1927 and 1930. He is affiliated with several other clubs and organizations in the city and is widely known and very popular.

On March 15, 1924, Mr. Chung married Miss Amee Jay. They have two children, the boy, Stanley Lau Chung, and the girl, Jane S. J. Chung. Their residence is at 728 Ocean View Drive, Honolulu.

CHUN YUNG-GUNN

Corporation Manager



Chun Yung-Gunn (better known as C. Y. Gunn), acting treasurer and manager of Yat Loy Col, Ltd., dealers in men's furnishings and dry goods, Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born July 13, 1894.

Both his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chun Oi, have died. His father was a native of Shekki, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Chun joined the staff of Yat Loy store more than 20 years ago, and when the firm was incorporated in 1921, he became a director and acting treasurer and later manager. He is a member of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

On October 21, 1921 he married Miss Flora Doo, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Doo Waising. Mr. Doo is president and treasurer of Yat Loy Co., Ltd, and Mrs. Chun is vice president.

Mr. and Mrs. Chun have three sons and a daughter. The sons are Hing Wo, Hing Doong and Hing Sun, and the daughter, Pauline. They are residing at 1037 Kinau St., Honolulu.



陳榕根

陳榕根

陳榕根，悅來有限公司司理也，一八九四年七月十三日，生於檀香山，父陳愛，母鄭氏，均已去世，原籍廣東中山縣石岐岐頭鄉，陳君在悅來店任職已二十餘年，一九二一年該店改組為有限公司，被舉為董事兼司理，現為中華總商會會員，一九二二年與僑商杜惠生之長女大英結婚，現有子女三，子慶和，慶東，慶新，女寶蓮，陳宅在記鈕街一〇三七號。

CHUN KIM CHOW

Merchant



陳 錦 州

Chun Kim Chow (better known as Kim Chow), proprietor of Kim Chow Shoe Store, 1018-1022 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu, which he established in 1907, is a well known merchant in the shoe business, not only in selling shoes but also in their making. Two years ago a branch shoe store, the Economy Shoe Store, was opened at 20 N. King St., Honolulu.

Mr. Chun is a native of Tung-Goon district, Kwangtung province, born in 1869, and is 67 years of age. He came to Hawaii in 1897.

For many years he has been a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, former vice president of the Tung Sin Tong of Paoo, and is serving the second term as treasurer of the Dai Goong Chinese School, Fort Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chun have four sons and four daughters. The sons are Philip, medical student at Dayton University, Dayton, Ohio; Fred, Kwai Tung and Kwai Hin, attending St. Louis College. The daughters are Doris, studying beauty culture at Marinello School, Los Angeles; Ruby, a sophomore at the University of Hawaii; Kam Ngo and Victoria, students at Royal School.

The second son, Fred, is manager of the store during his father's absence. Mr. Chun at present is visiting China. Mrs. Kim Chow is manager of the Economy Shoe Store.

陳 錦 州

陳錦州，字東生，靴鞋商也，廣東省東莞縣中堂司洗沙鄉人，生於己巳年（一八六九）八月十九日，一八九七年來檀，精造靴鞋，一九〇七年創設錦州鞋店於正埠怒安奴街一〇一八至一〇二二號，兩年前又設「經濟鞋店」於京街北二十號，專辦美國著名鞋廠男女靴鞋發售，營業日有進展，陳君歷任中華總商會董事，曾任包窩同善堂副總理，現年連任僑立大公學校司庫，其夫人為郭寶瓊女士，有男四女四，長男桂芳，現在美國多屯大學習醫科，次男桂田，三男桂庭，四男桂軒，皆讀於聖雷中學，長女金英，今在羅省習修容科，次女金嫻，讀於夏威夷大學，三女金娥，四女金玉，皆為萊耶小學學生，陳君今年回國觀光，其次男為之權理生意。

CHUN KOW

Merchant and Bank Official



Chun Kow, who is serving the fourth consecutive term as president of the United Chinese Society, Honolulu, became executive vice president and manager of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu this year after having served as the bank's director for many years.

He is a native of Gong Bui village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. He was born in 1875. He came to Hawaii when he was 22.

In 1905 Mr. Chun made a trip to China after having been manager of Wing Hop meat market for seven years. Returning to Hawaii he became a real estate agent and established the Chun Kow meat market at King Market, which he has been operating ever since.

He has been continuously serving as treasurer of the Kwong Hing Real Estate Co., and was for many years president of the Seong Gah Hong Real Estate Co.

Mr. Chun also is president of the Lung Doo Benevolent Society and its former treasurer; president of the Chinese Butchers association since its establishment in October, 1928; treasurer of the United Chinese News for four years, 1930 to 1933 inclusive; a director of the Chungshan Chinese school for three years, 1931 to 1933. When the Hoo Cho Chinese language school was reorganized in the latter part of 1935, Mr. Chun was elected president of the school board and is serving as such.

During the Shanghai hostilities early in 1932, Mr. Chun served as vice president of the Chinese Relief Bureau in Honolulu. In the same year when the Chinese community in the territory raised funds for the purchase of property for the Chinese consulate, he was vice chairman of the special committee in charge of the subscriptions and the purchasing.

In the latter part of 1933, after the closing of the Chinese American Bank on September 18 of



陳 巧

that year, he became a member of the central committee for the reorganization of the bank until the establishment of the American Security Bank.

For many years he has been a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the chairman of its finance and audit committee. He is also president of the Chun Wing Chin Tong and treasurer of the Chee Kung Tong.

Mr. and Mrs. Chun have four daughters and a son. The eldest daughter, May, a graduate of Punahou school, is studying at Armstrong University, Oakland, majoring in economics. The other daughters are Jane, Lani June and Pearl, who are attending Punahou. The son, Earl, is still young.

陳 巧

陳巧，字翠經，中華會館蟬聯第四任總理也，廣東中山縣隆都岡背鄉人，光緒元年（一八七五）十二月初二日生，現年六十二歲，年二十二來嶺，迄今四十一載，初任永合牛肉公司司理七年，一九〇五年曾回國一次，復嶺後，經營買賣貨業及開設陳巧牛肉店於魚京市，迭任上梁行主席及司庫，一九一六年參與創立廣興實業有限公司，歷任司庫，一九二七年發起組設上梁行實業有限公司，被選為正總理，蟬聯數任，一九二八年十月，嶺山華人牛肉行成立，被選為首任主席，連任至今，曾任隆都從善堂司庫，現任主席，隆都民辦鑿壑車路駐嶺辦事處司庫，歷任共和銀行董事，今年被舉為常務副總理兼司理，一九二〇年始任中華公報管庫，連任四載，一九三一，三二，兩年任中華會館副總理，一九三三年起

連任正總理，又於一九三一年連任中山學校董事三年，一九三五年冬，互助學校改歸僑辦，被舉為總理，一九三一年南京開國紀念貧兒第一教養院院長黃克強夫人徐宗漢來嶺募捐時，聘之為該院駐嶺董事，一九三二年元月，日軍襲我上海，嶺山華僑國難救濟會成立，被舉為副會長，並捐救濟費大洋三千元，一九三二年春，任「籌捐購置中華民國駐火奴魯魯領事館委員會」副委員長兼司庫，並捐美金二百五十元，一九三三年九月十八日華美銀行停業後，以中華會館總理名義，參與「改組華美銀行招股委員會」，並任執行委員，歷任中華總商會董事，現任財政委員會委員長，岡背鄉鄉立學校近年推之為駐嶺董事長，現年致公堂舉之為司庫，又任陳顯川堂總理，夫人官氏，有女四男一，長女金愛，畢業洋拿賀中學，已赴金山學習經濟科，次女玉真，金月，秀英，均在校讀書，男泰和，年尙甚幼。

CHUN HOON

Merchant and Philanthropist



Chun Hoon, for many years grocery merchant at Nuuanu and School Sts., Honolulu, who died September 20, 1935, at the age of 61, was a native of Ha-chuck village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Coming to Hawaii when he was 14, Mr. Chun had worked in various occupations until he established his own business as a wholesale grocer, selling to the United States army and navy stationed in these islands.

During the past 19 years he had spent large sums of money for charitable and educational work in Hawaii and in China, notably for the Waiau International cemetery, the Manoa Chinese cemetery, the road leading to the Manoa cemetery, the Pauoa cemetery concrete building, the Chun See Jing Bark temple, the school in Ha-chuck village, the Chungshan, Mun Lun and Hoo Cho schools in Honolulu, and the Chinese consulate in Honolulu. For these contributions, he had been complimented by the Chinese national government at various times.

Besides his monetary support to these causes, he also had served for more than 10 years as president of the Luen Yee association which has charge of the Manoa Chinese cemetery; as president of the Lung Doo Benevolent society, as director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the United Chinese society, the United Chinese News and the Chungshan Chinese school.



陳寬遺像

Mr. Chun also was a director of the American Security bank.

Surviving him are the widow and 15 children. The seven sons are Henry Chew Hung, Chew Kong, Chew Ming, Chew Tung, Chew Buck, Chew Fong and Chew Keong. The eight daughters are Kam Quon, Kam Kung, Kam How, Kam Lau, Kam Chin, Kam Chai, Kam Inn and Kam Mee.

The eldest son, Henry, has become manager of the store.

陳 寬

陳先生，諱寬，字廣安，中山隆都下澤鄉人，其先世業農，父名品瑤，母氏王，兄弟六人，先生行三，家境清苦，自幼失學，年十四來嶺，初爲人傭，以勤儉自持，略有積蓄，轉而從商，創設陳寬商店，專營美國海陸軍及船上糧食生意，以待人誠信，商業日益發展，由是而起家焉。

先生爲人，慷慨正直，好善樂施，生平由血汗得來之資，多用之於社會，年來對於國內外慈善與教育事業，無不慷慨捐輸，如本埠惠僑國際墳場，萬那聯義會墳場及遺路，報窩墳場石室，陳綏靖伯廟，均由先生斥資建築，此外，出國幣二萬餘元建築下澤鄉校，出美金一萬二千餘元建築本埠庵麻街中山中學校舍，其他華僑學校每年籌募經費亦捐以鉅款，又如民國二十一年一二八上海之役捐大洋二萬元，同年本埠華僑購置領館，捐美金一千二百五十元，祇就捐助國內教育及華僑教育論，已達國幣十餘萬元，迭蒙國民政府，教育部，僑務委員會頒予匾額，獎章，獎狀等，以上所述，不過其舉犖大者。

先生除以物質上扶助社會事業外，於精神上亦甚努力，如連任萬那聯義會總理十餘年，歷任隆都慈善堂主席，中華公報董事，中華總商會董事，中華會館值理，中美

銀行董事，中山學校董事，尤其是對於萬那聯義會墳場一切建設，躬身策劃，此誠難能可貴也。

不期民國二十四九月十六晚，先生忽然罹病，至二十日晨，溘然逝世，享壽六十有一，遺夫人李氏，子女十五人，夫人秉性端莊，相夫訓子，內助功深，子照雄，照江，照明，照東，照北，照芳，照強，女金翠，照金容，金好，金榴，金全，金齊，金燕，金美，照雄照江照明三君，均已成立，能繼父業，先生雖然逝世，有子能振家聲，九原有知，當可含笑。

余長中山之明年，先生始任校董，相與共事者三年，日夕過從，得益靡淺，由是而獲知先生之志者益深，邇者，先生逝矣，豈獨我人之失其長者，抑亦慈善界之一大損失也。

卓麟君有一檀山華僑「第二集」之編，索余爲陳先生傳，謹述如上，並爲之贊，贊曰：

怡怡其表 溫溫其恭
真誠博愛 想望高風
甄陶後進 贊助尤雄
猗歟大哉 德何其豐
追思遺範 百世欽崇

檀香山中山中學校校長楊剛存謹撰

民二十五年，六月。

CHONG SONG

Merchant



Chong Song, vice president of Wing Coffee Co., Ltd., is a native of How-shan village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, where he was born in 1877. He came to Hawaii in 1891.

After his arrival in Honolulu he went to manage the Kaalaea rice plantation until 1906 when he joined the Wing Hing Co., under which name the Wing Coffee Co. was originally known. In 1916 he became a partner of the firm, which roasts and sells the famous "Wing" brand Kona coffee for the past 30 years. The firm was incorporated in 1934 and Mr. Chong was elected vice president and assistant manager.

Mr. Chong has been president, treasurer, and director of the Lung Kong society in recent years, was former treasurer of the Lung Doo Benevolent society. He was vice president last year and is a director of the Dai Goong Chinese school. He also is a member of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

In 1897 he went to China and married Mew Shee and they came to Hawaii shortly afterward. They have a daughter and four sons. The daughter, Yee Yuk, has become Mrs. Chang Kam-Chew. The sons are Hoong Get, Hoong Sung, Hoong Chew and Hoong Yun. They are residing at 1503 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu.



張 爽

張 爽

張爽，字錦祐，永興架啡有限公司副總理也，廣東省中山縣隆都厚山鄉人，生於光緒三年（一八七七年）四月初十日，父紹林，已故，母陳氏，尙健在鄉間，張君一八九一年來檀，六年之後，回國與繆氏結婚，其後夫婦同來檀島，今有女一，名如玉，適鄭金昭，子四，雄傑，雄勝，雄兆，雄潤，其來檀之後，在架拉田館經營以至一九零六年，隨入永興公司，一九一三年始爲該公司之合伴，與張深榮君努力經營架啡事業，生意日有進展，一九三四年由合伴生意改組爲有限公司，被舉爲副總理，曾任龍岡公所總理管庫協理等職，隆都從善堂管庫，去年爲大公學校副主席，今年任董事，又爲中華總商會會員，張宅在怒安奴街一五〇三號。

CHOCK LUN

Publisher and Translator



卓 麟

Chock Lun, general manager of the Overseas Penman Club, which publishes his volume and the first volume of *The Chinese of Hawaii*, is a native of Goon-tong village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kiangtung province. He came to Hawaii in 1909 and received his English education from Mills and Iolani schools.

He had been a translating editor for the *Liberty News*, a Honolulu Chinese newspaper. From 1923 to 1931 he was bookkeeper and cashier for the Oahu Garment Co., Liliha St. In 1934 and 1935 he was Chinese interpreter and translator for the NRA headquarters in Honolulu. Beginning this year he has occupied a desk at the American Firance, Ltd., as a business agent. For the past 10 years he has served as a correspondent for the *Star-Bulletin*, covering stories of the local Chinese speaking community.

In 1917, while in Waipahu, Oahu, Mr. Chock and Mr. Tong Chung-Tatt promoted the establishment of the Waipahu Wah Mun Chinese school, which still is in existence. In 1928 with Dr. Min Hin Li and the late Dormant C. Chang he organized the Overseas Penman Club and in the following year the first volume of *The Chinese of Hawaii* was published. Since 1930 he has been general editor of *The Hawaii Chinese Annual*, published for distribution.

From 1910 to 1927, inclusive, Mr. Chock was a member of the Kuomintang, under its various names. When the Kung Sheong Doo society was organized in 1930 he was elected Chinese secretary and has served in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Chock married Say Kam-Ha in 1921 in China. They now have a daughter, Sophie, and two sons, Herbert and Abraham.

卓 麟

卓麟，字耀遐，別字慕玲，檀山華僑編印社社長也，廣東中山縣恭常都官塘鄉人，一九〇九年來檀，在美路及意澳蘭尼英文小學讀書數載，曾任自由新報翻譯記者，民十二始任利霞街柯湖衣裳公司司賬兼司櫃，連任八年，民二十三美國施行工業復興條例，設局於檀山，任檀局華語通事，民二十四該局解組後，迺在美洲銀號內設辦事處，代報稅務，十年來兼任西字晚報通訊員，民六在位巴湖時，與唐宗達發起創立位巴湖華文學校，民十七之冬，與故友鄭東夢等發起檀山華僑編印社，任社長，民十八刊行「檀山華僑」第一集，今年則刊行第二集，由民十九起每年刊派「檀山華僑年報」，今年已出至第七期矣，民國紀元前二年（一九一〇）入中國同盟會，而國民黨，而中華革命黨，而中國國民黨，皆加盟登記，曾兩任檀山支部執行部書記，兩任駐檀總支部監察委員，民十六國民黨寧漢分家，從此雖不復為中國國民黨黨員，然仍篤信孫中山先生之三民主義也，民十九旅檀恭常都聯鄉會成立，被舉為華紀錄，蟬聯七載，民十回國與余金霞結婚，今有女一，名麗珠，子二，護華，領乾。

卓 經 檀



卓 經 檀

卓經檀，字珀業，牙科醫生也，檀香山生，生於一八九八年三月七號，原籍廣東省中山縣恭常都官塘鄉，一九二〇年畢業檀山聖路易中學，曾在苗鋤電話公司當職二載，隨往美國聖路易大學，鑽研牙科，一九二八年畢業，翌年回檀，一九三〇年始在正埠開設牙科醫室，迄今已有六載，其醫室今在荷梯厘街南一百三十三號樓上，一九二二年曾回國遊歷，與黃雁春女士結婚，今有子一，名秉剛，今年十歲，卓宅在麥固爐巷三十四號。

DR. KING TAN CHOCK

Dental Surgeon

Dr. King Tan Chock, a practicing dental surgeon since the early part of 1930 with offices on the second floor of 133 S. Hotel Street, Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born on March 7, 1898. He is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Chock Hin, His father was a native of Goon Tong village, Kung Seong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, China.

After graduating in 1920 from St. Louis college, Honolulu, he worked for the Mutual Telephone Co. for a couple of years and then went to the mainland where he studied dentistry at the St. Louis University, from which he

was graduated in 1928 with a D.D.S. degree.

Prior to his going to the states he was a baseball player with the St. Louis College and All Chinese teams.

In 1922 he went to China with his family members, and married Miss Wong Ngan Chun, with whom he returned to Honolulu the same year. They have a son, Lester Bung Kong Chock, who is 12 years old. Their residence is a 34 McCrew Lane, Honolulu.

One of Dr. Chock's brothers is Dr. King Chee Chock, a physician and surgeon, whose office is at 68 S. Vineyard Street.

CHING YOUNG

Pioneer Merchant



程養遺像

Ching Young, for about 25 years proprietor of Ching Young store, Hanalei, Kauai, died October 9, 1933, at the age of 59.

A native of Hung Mee village, Dai Jee Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born 1875, Mr. Ching came to Hawaii when he was 22. He was a member of the See Dai Doo society.

Surviving are the widow, nee Miss Dung Ha, and nine children. The five daughters are Mew Sun, who has been married; Ellen, who is studying at the University of Hawaii; Dora, who is managing the store; Laura and Janet. The sons are Lin Tuck, Lawrence, Lin Ping and Lin Keong. The two younger daughters and the sons are attending school. The eldest boy is an adopted son.

程 養

程養，字毓涵，道威島限拿禮埠已故僑商也，光緒元年（一八七五）生於廣東中山縣大字都亨美鄉，二十二歲來檀，一向從商，在限拿禮埠開設程養記雜貨店約有念五年，為四大都會館會員，一九三三年十月九號身故，享壽五十九歲，遺下夫人鄧霞，子四女五，子聯德，聯泰，聯平，聯強，長女妙新，已適人，次女妙蓮，肄業夏威夷大學，三女妙鈞，經理店務，其餘兒女均尚肄業，聯德乃係養子。

CHING CHOW

Merchant and Bank Official



Ching Chow, president of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu, is a native of Hung-Mee village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, China. He was born on April 10, 1877.

Arriving in Honolulu on December 30, 1892, he remained here until 1904 when he returned to the Orient. In that year he married, and shortly afterwards brought his wife back with him to Honolulu.

In 1905 he founded the Wing Hong Yuen Co. which deals in Chinese merchandise, groceries, and Island products. Manager of this concern since its establishment, he became its president and general manager upon the incorporation of the company in 1934.

Mr. Ching has been a director of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu since 1925 and was elected to its presidency in June, 1935. He is vice president and director of the United Investment Co., Ltd., formerly the United Chinese Trust Co., Ltd.

In civic affairs Mr. Ching has been very active. President of the Chungshan Chinese school this year, he was also its president and treasurer when it was known as the Wah Mun school. In 1929, he was president of the See Dai Doo Society; in 1933 and 1934, vice president of the United Chinese Society, and for many years a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

A follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principles, he has been a Kuomintang member for about 30 years; and for the past several years, a member of the executive committee of the Territorial Kuomintang. Since 1934 Mr. Ching has been treasurer of the United Chinese News.



程 就

Mr. and Mrs. Ching now have four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Thomas Wah Hee, is a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in banking. He is now an assistant cashier of the Liberty Bank. Other sons are Ping Quon, who is working with his father; Wah Chock, a student at the University of Hawaii, and Ping Yuke, a student at St. Louis college. The daughters are Mrs. Bernice Lum, Dorothy, Sadie, and Lillian Ching. The last two are students at the Punahou academy.

程 就

程就，字頌華，共和銀行總理也，一八七七年四月十日，生於廣東中山縣四字都亨美鄉，一八九二年十二月三十日到檀，迄今四十四載矣，一九〇五年創立永雄源公司，推銷中國食品雜貨及本土產，向任司理，一九三四年改為有限公司，任總理兼司理，歷任共和銀行董事，一九三五年六月二十五日被舉為總理，名譽職，又歷任中華信託有限公司副總理，該公司今年改名為中華營業有限公司，職務仍舊，生平信仰孫中山先生及其三民主義，故自同盟會以迄現在之中國國民黨，皆加盟登記，歷任中國國民黨檀總支部執行委員兼祕書處會計主

任及僑民指導委員會常委，又歷任華文學校總理及管庫，該校改名為中山學校後，歷任董事，副總理，總理，今年又任總理，一九三四年起連任中華公報司庫，一九三三，三四兩年連任中華會館副總理，歷任中華總商會董事，一九二九年任四大都會館主席，一九〇四年回國結婚，翌年與其夫人來檀，今有四子四女，長子炳熙，畢業美國片士溫尼亞大學銀行科，現在共和銀行任副司庫職，次子炳焜，今在永雄源公司服務，三子炳焯，在夏威夷大學肄業，四子炳煜，讀於聖雷中學，長女適本都林希春，次女桂屏，畢業中學，三女桂明，四女桂蓉，均在泮拿賀西校及中山學校肄業。

EDDIE CHING WAN

Business Man

Eddie Ching Wan, for the past several years general manager of the Hoffman Cafe, corner Hotel and Nuuanu St., Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born January 16, 1893. He is a son of Ching Yuen Shee and the late Ching Hin-Yee, who was a native of On-Ding Village, Nam-Long, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

He received his English and Chinese education in Honolulu. For many years he was employed by the local big hotels before assuming managership of the restaurant. He is a member of the Foresters.

In 1908 he married Miss Mun Yon-Sun. They have five children, Nora, Elizabeth, Joseph, Helen and Edmund.

The business of the Hoffman Cafe was expanded last year, after adding a liquor and beer retail department at the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu St. Mrs. Ching is assistant manager and treasurer, while Miss Elizabeth Ching, their second daughter, is bookkeeper. They are residing at 36 Kuakini St., Honolulu.



程文運

程文運

程文運，字守宏，一八九三年元月十六日，生於檀香山，父賢如，已故，母阮氏，尙健在，原籍廣東中山縣大字都南崩安定鄉，曾受中英文教育各六年，在本埠西人大旅館任職多載，近年任哈扶文餐館總司理，去年程君擴張該餐館生意，增設酒吧於餐館之毗鄰，日夜營業，生意極旺，一九〇八年與文容筍女士結婚，現有三男三子二，長女金合，次女金全，三男關煥，四女金桐，五男觀新，程夫人現任哈扶文餐館副司理兼管庫，次女金全，曾在嶺南大學肄業，今在該餐館任司數之職，程宅在固亞堅爾街三十六號。

CHING ALAI

Business Man



程 禮

Ching Alai, for the past eight years a collector for the City Mill Co., Ltd., is a native of Honolulu, born March 15, 1878.

His father, the late Ching Alee, who was the first president of the United Chinese Society, Honolulu, was a native of Nahm Long Hee, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

Mr. Ching is the only survivor of the first group of six students that enrolled in 1892 in the old Mills school, Chaplain lane, which was the predecessor of the Mid Pacific Institute, Manoa.

Prior to his joining the City Mill, he was for 25 years in the grocery business.

A Christian worker for many years Mr. Ching is vice chairman of the Beretania St. Chinese Christian Church, and chairman of the board of directors of Tan Kwong Chinese school, which is conducted by the church. He also is president of the On Kai Society and treasurer of the Chinese-English Debating Society. For the past four years he has been a director of the Tan Kwong school and in 1934 he served the chairmanship.

Mr. and Mrs. Ching have a son, four daughters and five granddaughters. The son is George Ching of Lanai City; the daughters, Mrs. Kam-Wong Lee, Mrs. Ah Loy Chun, Misses Sai Mee and Sai Lan. They are residing at 1127 Clio St., Honolulu.

程 禮

程禮，字賢菴，已故僑商程利（汝楫）之第四子，一八七八年三月十五日生於檀香山，今年五十九歲，原籍廣東中山縣第四區南煎墟，一八九二年入美路學校讀書，同班六人中祇程君一人健在，其後在檀經營商業有二十五年之久，近八年則在實地美路公司當收賬員之職，歷任檀光學校董事四年，前年及今年則任董事部主席，現在又任中華基督教綱紀慎二支會副主席，旅檀安定程族安溪社主席，中西擴論會司庫，三十年前曾參加發起四大都會館，歷任值理，程君夫人甘氏，有子一，女四，外孫女五，子帝國，現在刺泥埠，長女瑞金，適李金旺，次女瑞瓊，適陳亞來，三女瑞美，四女瑞蘭，程君先君子前為檀山中華會館首任總理，歷任十餘年，又任商董代理領事職

權。

陳 燕



陳 燕

陳燕，電氣治療醫生也，一八八六年四月十四日，生於夏威夷島固該蝦厘埠，父陳穆，母彭氏，皆已去世，原籍廣東歸善縣，在檀畢業中學後，即赴美國，一九一〇年卒業於加省聖希連拿埠之醫院訓練學校，在美行醫數載，再入羅星埠之溪爐按摩醫學院，一九二九年畢業，翌年又畢業於同埠之溪爐天然電氣治療醫學院，隨即回檀，六年來在本埠懸壺問世，其治療所在多靈威樓三樓三百零八號房，一九二二年結婚，今有子一女一，陳宅在賀澳魯魯街三三四五號。

DR. HENRY YEN CHIN

Naturopathic Physician



Dr. Henry Yen Chin, for the past six years a naturopathic physician in Honolulu, with offices at 308 Dillingham Building, is a native of Kukuihale, island of Hawaii, where he was born April 14, 1886.

He is a son of the late Chin Muk and Pang Shee. His father was a native of Kwaisin district, Kwangtung province.

After receiving his preliminary education in Honolulu he went to the mainland and was graduated from the St. Helena Sanatorium and Hospital Training

School, St. Helena, California, in 1910; from the Cale College of Chiropractic, in 1929, and from the Cale College of Naturopathy of Los Angeles, California, in 1930.

Dr. Chin is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. In 1922 he married Miss Alice Len Chung. They have two children. The son, Wallace Chin, is 11 years old, while the daughter, Carol Chin, is 5. They are residing at 3345 Hoolulu St., Honolulu.

謝 玉 棠

謝玉棠，樓房繪則師也，一八九〇年八月十九日，生於檀山正埠，為謝發之子，原籍廣東寶安縣，一九一〇年畢業美路中學後，赴美讀於于尼爐大學，一九一五年畢業，即年回檀，二十年來在本埠任樓房繪則師，如位託基督留餘齋，明倫學校，中華總商會，義合園，澳鴉湖芋漿廠，共和自由車廠，位亞囉司徒贊樓宇，其圖則皆為謝君所繪，謝君歷任華人基督教青年會實業值理，人和會館副主席，曾任京街中華基督教自理會副主席，又為華人士生會會員，一九二二年與何長嬌女士結婚，現有三子女二，謝宅在第六街一二五〇號，其辦事處在京街美洲銀號內。



謝 玉 棠

Y. T. CHAR

Architect

Y. T. Char (Yuk Tong Char), for the past 20 years an architect in Honolulu, is a native of Honolulu, born August 19, 1890, being a son of Char Fat, who came from Bao On district, Kwangtung province, China.

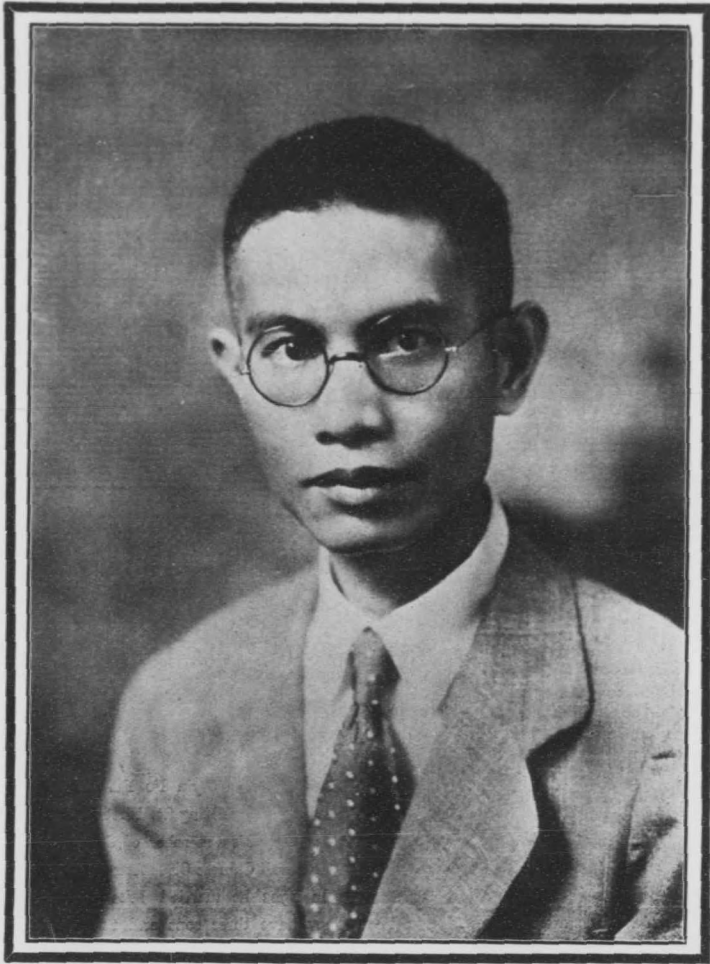
After graduating from Mills School in 1910, he went to the mainland and studied at Cornell University from which he was graduated in 1915, with a B.S. degree, majoring in architecture.

Among some of the projects for which Mr. Char has been architect are the Waikiki Lau Yee Chai, Mun Lun Chinese school new building, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, C. Q. Yee Hop store front and restaurant, New Deal Market building, Liberty Auto Shop, Oahu Poi

Factory and the Seto Chan, and Wahiawa Motors buildings at Wahiawa, also numerous residences in Honolulu.

Mr. Char has been for many years a trustee of the Chinese YMCA, past vice president and present director of the Nyin Fo Fui Kon, former vice president of the King St. First Chinese Christian Church, and is a member of Cornell Club and of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association.

In 1922 he married Miss Chong-Kyau Ho. They have three sons and two daughters, The sons are Norman, Albert and Bernard; the daughters, Adeline and Bernice. Mr. Char's office is at the American Finance, Ltd., 78 N. King St., while his residence is at 1250 Sixth Ave., Honolulu.



鄭東夢遺像 *The Late Dormant C. Chang*

DORMANT C. CHANG

Journalist and Educator



Dormant C. Chang (legally known as Chang Tei-Chong), formerly Chinese editor-in-chief of the first volume of The Chinese of Hawaii, who died July 4, 1933, was a native of Honolulu, born November 6, 1896. He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Chang Chan, the father being a native of Yung Mark village, Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

He received his Chinese education in China, and after his return to Honolulu was educated in Iolani school. In 1912 he and the late Ching Quon promoted the Young People's Oratorical association, of which he had served as president.

As a result of the award of the German concession to Japan by the peace conference after the termination of the World War, Mr. Chang with others founded the organization, known as the Chinese Crusaders of Hawaii, and was its first president.

In 1921 he visited China and in 1922 he joined the anti-Chen Chiung-ming expedition in Canton. He returned to Hawaii in 1924, and beginning in 1925 was a faculty member of the Wah Mun (now known as Chungshan) Chinese school, continuously for eight years.

Prior to his departure to China, he was editor of the

Liberty News, and after his return to Honolulu, was managing editor of the United Chinese News.

In 1928 he enrolled in the aviation school on Liliha St., learning the mechanical end of aviation. At the end of the same year he, in conjunction with Chock Lun and Dr. Min-Hin Li, promoted the Overseas Perman Club, which published the first volume of The Chinese of Hawaii in 1929. He was Chinese editor-in-chief of the book.

He was chairman of the Honolulu branch of the Kuomintang in 1921, in which year he made a visit to China. After his return to Honolulu he did not participate in the Kuomintang affairs until 1930 when he was elected a member of the executive committee of the territorial Kuomintang and continuously served in that capacity until his death.

Following his death, the central Kuomintang executive committee at Nanking granted to his family 1,000 Chinese dollars as posthumous pension for his work in the party.

Surviving are the widow, nee Yuk-Mui Wong, a daughter, Sau Ling, and two sons, Chew Fah and Chew Yung. Mrs. Chang has been a faculty member of the Chungshan Chinese school, her alma mater, for more than 10 years.

鄭 東 夢

君姓鄭，諱昌，東夢其別字也，一八九六年十一月六日，產於檀，爲鄭贊（慶文）之子，原籍廣東中山谷都雅陌鄉，君於學問，克苦自勵，以故中英文都具基礎，民元與故友程焜，組織少年演說社，以相磨礪，社員發刊少年雜誌及拒日報，載君之撰述頗多，民八，歐戰既停，和會以山東德人權利，判歸日本，君憤甚，與鄧爽等發起「華僑救國十人團」，鼓吹排斥劣貨，參加者殆二千人，民十一，陳炯明叛時，君適在粵，遂投袂而起，任東路討賊軍第十六路參謀長，奮鬥二載，卒不得志，尋回檀，民十四始受聘爲華文學校（今名中山學校）教員，彈空學校於利利霞街，君暨意學習駕駛及修理之法，蓋君之志，未嘗忘爲國効力也，檀山華僑編印社，爲君與吾等於民十七年末所組織，君任總編輯，民十八發刊「檀山華僑」第一集，是書爲君最慘淡經營之作，君嘗躬身報界，其主自由新報及中華公報筆政，對於祖國時事及歐美時局，多所論列，君自民十任中國國民黨檀山支部部長，嗣後八年間，不問黨事，至民十九復在駐檀總支部任執行委員，一連數載，君本弱不勝衣，又不肯節勞，竟以肺癆病，卒於民國二十二年七月四日，年僅三十有七，可傷也，遺夫人王玉梅女士，女一，名秀齡，子二，超凡，超庸，夫人在中山學校任教席已十有餘載，君卒後一年，中國國民黨中央執行委員會，以君爲黨盡力，特給一等一次卹金國幣千元，以卹其家屬焉。

卓麟敬撰

RAYMOND MUN YEE CHANG

Government Official

Raymond Mun Yee Chang, field deputy of the United States Internal Revenue Service, Honolulu, since January 2, 1933, is a native of Waipio, Hawaii, born January 11, 1899. His father, the late Chang Yai Chan, was a native of Oo Shak Village, Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. His mother is Chang Tom Shee.

Mr. Chang was educated at St. Louis College, Honolulu. He was for many years manager of the Chinese department of sales for Royal Hawaiian Sales Co., Ltd. and Palama Auto Co., Ltd. He won the first place of General Motors Corporation sales contest for three consecutive years, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

He is a member of the American Legion and is interested in indoor sports.

Mr. Chang is a widower and has two sons, Ray Wah Kwai, age 10, and Roy Wah Kin, age 7. Their residence is at 1032 Fifth Ave., Honolulu.



鄭文儀

鄭文儀

鄭文儀，現充美國駐檀內務稅局稽查員，一八九九年元月十一號，生於夏威夷島位標埠，父銳珍已故，母譚氏尙健在，原籍廣東省中山縣谷都烏石鄉，曾受教育於聖雷中學，歷任雷耶夏威仁些爐公司及罷霖麻自由車公司華人販賣部司理，爲美國退伍軍人會會員，夫人程氏已故，有子二，華貴十歲，華權七歲，現居第五街

一〇三二號

W. AU HOY

Merchant



歐 帝 贊

W. Au Hoy, for the past 17 years proprietor of the W. Au Hoy Meat Market at the Aala Market, Honolulu, is a native of Hanalei, Kauai, where he was born on November 25, 1900.

Besides operating the meat market, he also owns the Black Hawk Cafe, 255 N. King St. and the Square Meal Cafe, 975 Iwilei Road, Honolulu. Mr. Au is a member of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

In 1920 he married Miss Rose Chock. They are parents of four daughters and a son. The daughters are Margaret, Ethel, Nani and Barbara, and the son, Henry. Their residence is at 3413 Pahoa Ave., Honolulu.

歐 帝 贊

歐帝贊，肉棧及西餐館商人也，一千九百年十一月二十五日，生於檀香山道威島限拿禮埠，今年三十六歲，原籍廣東省中山縣四都左步頭鄉，在亞鴉刺魚市經營牛肉生意，已有十六年，近年又在京街亞鴉刺公園對面，開設 Black Hawk 餐館，在意話禮路開設 Square Meal 餐館，為中華總商會會員，一九二〇年與卓金玉女士結婚，現有女四子一，女彩勝，東喜，彩梅，金意，子潤添，歐宅在計務基巴賀街三四一三號。



嚴 關 明 *David Y. Akana*

DAVID Y. K. AKANA

Funeral Director



David Yim K. Akana, reelected president of the Chinese Mutual Benefit Association and serving the second term as president of the McKinley High School Alumni Association, is proprietor and manager of the Nuuanu Funeral Parlors, Ltd., 1374 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu.

Mr. Akana is a native of Honolulu, born December 16, 1900. His father, the late Yim Kung (Yim Akana), was a native of Hoe Chung Village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

After graduating from McKinley High School, he joined the staff of the territorial board of health, working there continuously for 15 years until September 1, 1931, when he organized the Nuuanu Funeral Parlors.

In the 1934 election he was elected to the board of supervisors of the City and County of

Honolulu and was made chairman of the finance committee upon his assumption of office.

In recent years he has donated large sums to the local Chinese language schools, notably to the Mun Lun school and the Chungshan school.

Mr. Akana is also a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the United Chinese Society, and the See Dai Doo Society, English secretary of the Chinese Christian Cemetery Association and a member of the Ket On Fui Kon, Chee Kung Tong, Chinese YMCA, and the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association. He also is a member of many other local Occidental organizations.

On December 4, 1927 he married Miss Thelma Alice Moore, They have two sons, Raymond Moore Akana and David Y. K. Akana, Jr.

嚴 關 明

嚴關明，華人協助會會長也，檀山土生，一千九百年十二月十六日生於檀山正埠，先君子爲僑商嚴敬，原籍廣東省中山縣四大都濠涌鄉，畢業麥堅彌中學後，即入疆省衛生廳受職，蟬聯十五載，升至人事統計課副主任，一九三二年九月辭職，創立怒安奴殮廳，自任司理，對於華僑喪事，躬自打理，故生意日有進展，一九三四年被選爲火奴魯魯市參事，並被推爲參事會財政股委員長，近年本埠僑立學校因經濟困難而籌款，曾捐中山學校及明倫學校巨款，現任中華總商會董事，中華會館值理，四大都會館值理，國安會館會員，致公堂會員，華人基督教墳場會英書記，華人基督教青年會會員，華人土生參政會會員，連任麥堅彌中學校友會會長，一九二七年結婚，現有子二，長子禮文，次子帝域。

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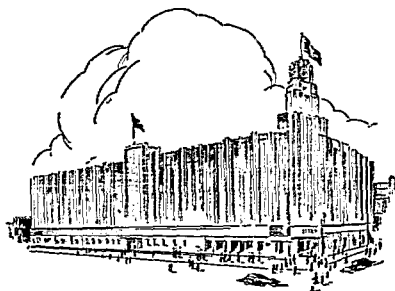
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上海唯一大旅館

新亞大酒店

電報掛號〇一二三



地址 上海郵政總局左鄰

十層大廈 三百間房 中西酒菜 舒適便宜
夏季冷氣 冬季暖管 房租三元半起

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300 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS WITH BATH; COOL AIR PLANT
IN THE SUMMER AND HEATING PLANT IN THE
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CANTONESE FOOD; ROOM RATE REASONABLE, \$3.50 UP

Corner North Szechuen and Tien Dong Roads
(NEXT TO POST OFFICE) CABLE & RADIO ADDRESS 0123

REPORT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF
HONOLULU TRUST CO., LTD.
司公限有託信魯魯那漢

Located at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, at the close of business on the
30th day of June, 1936.

RESOURCES

Real Estate Mortgages.....	\$ 54,328.46
Collateral Loans.....	22,162.38
Trust and Agency debit balances.....	67,014.64
All other loans and advances.....	413.15
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities.....	6,844.50
Business Premises.....	51,807.60
Furniture and Fixtures.....	4,807.37
Other Real Estate Owned.....	88,556.82
Agreements of Sale.....	21,669.23
Accounts Receivable.....	12,148.53
Cash and Due from Banks.....	29,424.99
Other Resources.....	6,580.95
Total Resources.....	<u>\$965,758.62</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in.....	\$103,200.00
Surplus.....	72,820.00
Undivided Profits.....	15,674.32
Total Capital.....	\$191,694.32
Reserve for Depreciation.....	25,733.47
Reserve—Others.....	5,887.30
Notes Payable.....	26,872.25
Trust and Agency Credit Balances.....	61,087.89
Notes Payable as Trustee for Clients.....	53,840.69
Other Liabilities.....	642.70
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$965,758.62</u>

TERRITORY OF HAWAII)
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU) SS.

I, THOMAS A. TAM, Treasurer and Manager of the above named trust company, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS A. TAM
Treasurer & Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1936.

HATTIE PANG.

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

THE LIBERTY BANK OF HONOLULU

HONOLULU, HAWAII

(Opened for Business, February 18, 1922)

行 銀 和 共

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

As at Close of Business June 30, 1936

ASSETS

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 334,753.90
Overdrafts.....	113.28
United States Government obligations direct and/or fully guaranteed.....	25,735.42
Other bonds, stocks and securities.....	260,985.86
Customers' Liability on account of letters of credit and acceptances executed by this bank	22,618.03
Items held for collection.....	55,826.70
Banking premises.....	72,743.42
Furniture and Fixtures.....	553.67
Leasehold.....	201.48
Cash and due from banks.....	302,148.37
Exchange checks and other cash items.....	19,604.23
Other assets.....	640.80
Total Assets.....	<u>\$1,095,930.16</u>

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits (not including government funds).....	\$ 286,286.73
Time deposits (not including government funds).....	160,769.15
Government deposits.....	194,314.03
Deposits of other banks.....	11,156.39
Certified and Cashiers' checks outstanding.....	6,989.63
Total deposits.....	<u>\$ 659,524.93</u>
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	738.60
Letters of credit outstanding (contra).....	22,618.03
Collections held for account of others (contra).....	55,826.70
Other liabilities.....	2,503.67
Capital account:	
(a) Paid in capital stock.....	\$200,000.00
(b) Surplus.....	50,000.00
(c) Undivided profits.....	11,974.81
(d) Reserves for contingencies.....	20,000.00
(e) Reserve for banking premises.....	<u>72,743.42</u>
Total capital account.....	354,718.23
Total liabilities and capital.....	<u>\$1,095,930.16</u>

TERRITORY OF HAWAII
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU) SS.

I, CHUN KOW, Vice President and Manager of THE LIBERTY BANK OF HONOLULU, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHUN KOW,
Vice President and Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1936.

SARAH N. LEONG,
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

(SEAL)

AMERICAN SECURITY BANK

HONOLULU, HAWAII

(Incorporated March 1, 1935)

行銀美中

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1936

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 758,028.94
United States Government Obligations.....	67,228.88
State and Municipal Bonds.....	190,953.75
Other Bonds.....	25,442.86
Items Held for Collection.....	16,742.13
Furniture and Fixtures.....	7,213.32
Banking Premises.....	2,677.78
All Other Capital Assets.....	445.50
Other Assets.....	27,823.97
Exchange, Checks and Other Cash Items.....	15,254.79
Cash and Due from Banks.....	470,425.54
	<u>\$ 1,582,237.46</u>

LIABILITIES

Demand Deposits (not including government funds).....	\$338,771.49	
Time Deposits (not including government funds).....	683,769.23	
Government Deposits.....	260,190.33	
Deposits of Other Banks.....	27,592.82	
Certified and Cashier's Checks Outstanding.....	3,006.93	
Total Deposits.....		1,313,330.80
Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses Accrued and Unpaid.....		167.94
Collections Held for Account of Others (contra).....		16,742.13
Other Liabilities.....		3,455.82
Capital Account.....		248,541.27
Paid-in Capital Stock.....	\$200,000.00	
Surplus.....	45,000.00	
Undivided Profits.....	3,541.27	
		<u>\$ 1,582,237.46</u>

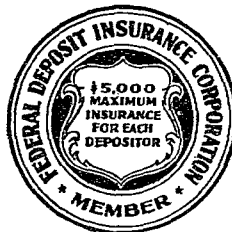
Territory of Hawaii,)
) ss.
 City and Country of Honolulu)

I, JOHN J. WALSH, Executive Vice-President of the AMERICAN SECURITY BANK, do solemnly swear that the statement above set forth is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. WALSH,
 Executive Vice-President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
 this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1936.

(Seal) WILLIAM K. HO,
 Notary Public, First Judicial
 Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.



THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

1917	117,376.76
1918	137,623.78
1919	166,781.15
1920	219,674.60
1921	288,165.92
1922	335,067.96
1923	406,291.08
1924	504,278.10
1925	547,733.23
1926	613,593.87
1927	708,877.18
1928	732,821.18
1929	756,222.29
1930	768,409.53

The year 1930 was the last year that tax collection was listed according to race.

Savings by the Chinese in Banks in Hawaii

Year	Amount
1912	\$384,453.63
1913	464,899.09
1914	535,062.14
1915	595,922.08
1916	660,234.46
1917	727,891.63
1918	719,768.39
1919	1,004,963.25
1920	1,352,477.21
1921	1,707,616.78
1922	2,268,027.96
1923	2,729,056.05
1924	3,008,479.78
1925	3,802,481.94
1926	4,145,992.53
1927	4,704,261.91
1928	5,122,413.35
1929	5,351,290.83
1930	4,097,775.00
1931	3,740,289.36
1932	4,050,529.96
1933	3,990,004.20
1934	3,717,490.19
1935	3,527,171.51

In 1912 the Chinese had 1,277 accounts in the savings departments of all the banks, while in 1931 the number jumped to 16,666, or about 13 times the former figures.

The savings dropped since 1929, probably due to the cheap rate of exchange to China, caused by the low price of silver. Chinese people withdrew large sums from the local banks to buy Chinese drafts, wishing to profit when the rate of exchange returns to normalcy.

Total Value of Imports to Hawaii from Hongkong and China

Year	From Hongkong	From China
1912	\$329,814	
1913	393,294	
1914	369,887	
1915	347,450	
1916	380,192	
1917	428,126	
1918	385,011	\$29,638
1919	495,209	93,403
1920	769,901	159,807
1921	948,268	131,238
1922	681,439	101,169
1923	793,078	147,515
1924	719,772	168,942
1925	728,216	264,365
1926	540,502	334,779
1927	606,019	188,957
1928	553,485	249,970
1929	519,194	231,846
1930	435,975	186,308
1931	453,837	203,743
1932	317,792	105,356
1933	(Not Available)	
1934	350,765	135,636
1935	413,138	176,729

"MADE IN HAWAII"

When you buy Sailor Pants, Swimming Trunks,
etc., be sure to ask for the Champion
Brand, the best in the islands.

CHAMPION

**OAHU
GARMENT
COMPANY**

HONOLULU



Manufactured by

OAHU GARMENT COMPANY

P. O. Box 2074

Phone 4198

78 N. King St., Honolulu

HONG CHONG and DUNG DUCK, Mgrs.

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

Chinese Laborers in Sugar Plantations of Hawaii

Year	Number
1900	5,969
1912	2,744
1913	2,561
1914	2,229
1915	2,208
1916	1,997
1917	2,129
1918	1,895
1919	2,016
1920	2,274
1921	1,639
1922	1,487
1923	1,517
1924	1,421
1925	1,393
1926	1,297
1927	1,154
1928	1,038
1929	946
1930	805
1931	787
1932	706
1933	666
1934	618
1935	554

Students of Chinese Race in the English Schools

Year	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1912	2,471	801	3,272
1913	2,536	1,247	3,783
1914	2,638	974	3,612
1915	2,826	1,090	3,916
1916	2,891	1,034	3,925
1917	3,062	1,014	4,076
1918	3,305	1,129	4,434
1919	3,495	1,026	4,491
1920	3,721	1,107	4,828
1921	3,867	1,107	4,974
1922	4,116	1,005	5,121
1923	4,616	1,023	5,639
1924	5,035	1,091	6,126
1925	5,273	956	6,229
1926	5,646	1,214	6,860
1927	5,890	1,085	6,975
1928	6,157	1,112	7,269
1929	6,545	1,395	7,940
1930	6,706	1,288	7,994
1931	6,826	1,399	8,225
1932	6,578	1,392	8,070
1933	6,643	1,433	8,076
1934	6,609	1,677	8,286
1935	6,643	1,968	8,611

Students in Chinese Language Schools in Hawaii

(Information for previous years not available)

Year	Number
1921	1,191
1922	1,314
1923	1,199
1924	1,162
1925	1,181
1926	2,220
1927	2,122
1928	2,176
1929	2,298
1930	2,403
1931	2,748
1932	2,915
1933	3,076
1934	3,507
1935	3,647

Assessed Valuation of Personal and Real Property of the Chinese in Hawaii

Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Total
1912	\$1,171,862	\$2,262,613	\$3,434,475
1913	1,688,510	2,443,229	4,131,739
1914	1,866,554	2,489,074	4,355,628
1915	2,084,356	2,224,647	4,309,003
1916	2,297,500	2,270,348	4,567,848
1917	2,616,541	2,389,641	5,006,182
1918	2,801,484	1,578,635	4,380,119
1919	3,140,305	1,656,250	4,796,555
1920	4,142,944	2,233,291	6,376,235
1921	4,833,546	2,404,968	7,238,514
1922	5,932,233	2,408,044	8,340,277
1923	7,479,384	2,577,983	10,057,367
1924	10,944,085	2,960,258	13,904,343
1925	12,039,285	3,076,293	15,115,578
1926	13,312,773	3,364,036	16,676,819
1927	14,309,457	3,164,743	17,474,200
1928	14,934,196	3,097,559	18,031,755
1929	15,547,147	2,929,192	18,476,339
1930	15,499,245	2,712,027	18,211,272

The year 1930 was the last that assessed valuation of properties was classified by the Territorial tax office according to race.

Real Property, Personal Property, Poll and Income Taxes paid to the Territorial Government by the Chinese of Hawaii

Year	Amount
1914	\$104,706.96
1915	88,027.79
1916	106,889.73

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

Statistics on the Chinese of Hawaii

Chinese Population in Hawaii

Year	Number
1900 (U.S. Census)	25,762
1910 (U.S. Census)	21,674
1912	21,560 ¹
1913	21,500
1914	21,631
1915	21,770
1916	21,954
1917	22,100
1918	22,250
1919	22,800
1920 (U.S. Census)	23,507
1921	23,378
1922	23,745
1923	23,714
1924	24,522
1925	24,851
1926	25,111
1927	25,198
1928	25,310
1929	25,211
1930 (U.S. Census)	27,179
1931	27,317
1932	27,235
1933	26,942
1934	26,989
1935	27,264
1936	27,495

Chinese Population, Classified by Sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
1910	17,148	4,526	21,674
1920	16,197	7,310	23,507
1930	16,561	10,618	27,179

Citizenship Classification

Year	Citizens	Aliens	Total
1920	12,342	11,165	23,507
1930	19,711	7,468	27,179
1936 (Estimate ²)	22,768	4,727	27,495

¹ For all inter-censal years figures are taken from the estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Territorial Board of Health.

² Estimate by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Territorial Board of Health.

Registered Voters of Chinese Race

Year	Number
1902	143
1904	175
1906	220
1908	272
1910	396
1912	486
1914	654
1916	777
1918	954
1920	1,141
1922	1,499
1924	2,016
1926	2,006
1928	3,950
1930	4,402
1932	5,356
1934	6,075

Of the 6,075 Chinese registered voters in 1934, there were 4,042 males and 2,033 females.

Births and Deaths

Year	Births	Deaths
1912	444	225
1913	489	230
1914	548	240
1915	607	276
1916	655	274
1917	680	271
1918	666	331
1919	717	322
1920	661	364
1921	717	298
1922	762	335
1923	790	332
1924	800	309
1925	837	292
1926	832	323
1927	777	297
1928	773	343
1929	694	331
1930	694	321
1931	697	335
1932	626	330
1933	574	279
1934	492	295
1935	518	248

We next shall describe the clubs in the rural districts on the island of Hawaii.

Aside from the Luen Hing Society in Hilo, there are four Hoong Moon societies in rural Hawaii, which are nominally affiliated with the Chee Kung Tong of Honolulu.

They are Chee Ying Society of Hamakua (義興會館), Chee Hing Society of Kailua (義興會館), Tung Wo Society of Kohala (同和公司) and Bow On Say of Papa, Kona (保安社). They must have been organized about 35 years ago.

Dun Wo Tong (敦和堂) is in Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii, and is an organization for the Chinese community at large. It was established in November, 1903. It owns three and a quarter acres of land, on which the clubhouse is built. Part of the land is used also as a cemetery. There are about 150 graves to date.

There is a Kohala Chinese Club, organized by the second and third generations of the Chinese people in that district not very many years ago. Data concerning its history, activities and present officers are not available.

Now we shall narrate about the organizations on the island of Maui.

Because Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was at one time a resident in Kula on the island of Maui, Chinese people in the Valley Isle are very enthusiastic in China's revolution and affairs of the Kuomintang.

Ever since the formation of the Hing Chung Wui by Dr. Sun in Hawaii, about 42 years ago, Maui Chinese have been affiliated with the Chinese revolutionary movement and have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for that cause.

The Kuomintang branch in Maui has a clubhouse, erected about 12 years ago, in Wailuku. Dang Sheong has taken charge of the Kuomintang branch affairs for many years.

Under the Maui branch, which is one of the three branches under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Kuomintang, Maunakea St., Honolulu, there are four sub-branches, located in Wailuku, Kahului, Paia, and Lahaina.

Tau Yee Kwok (桃義園) is in Wailuku. It was organized in 1906. It has about 60 members and a purchased clubhouse.

Tom Apo is president of the society this year, with Dang Hu, vice president; Ching Kam-Hu, treasurer; Dang Wing-Kwong, Chinese secretary, and Sam Alo, English secretary.

Fook Sin Tong (福善堂) in Wailuku, is an organization for the people of Wong Leong Doo, similar to the Chuck Sin Tong of Honolulu. It was organized many years ago.

There are four Hoong Moon societies on Maui, namely, Chee Kung Tong in Wailuku, Wo Hing Society in Lahaina, Kwok Hing Society in Kula, and Luen Hing Society in Keanae.

The Chee Kung Tong (政公堂) of Wailuku was organized in 1904, having about 200 members. Its clubhouse is on Vineyard St., Wailuku. The property cost about \$10,000 when it was purchased.

Present officers include Tom Chee, president; Lau Hee, chairman of the board; Dang Wing, treasurer; Chun York-Hu, Chinese secretary; Lee Yuen, English secretary, and Ching Kam-Hu, manager.

The Wo Hing society (和興會館) of Lahaina, organized in 1909, has about 60 members. Chang Yuk-Tong is president

this year; with Wong Sai-Hing, treasurer; Yee Chung-Ting, Chinese secretary, and Chu Fook, English secretary.

The Kwok Hing society (國興會館), Kula, was established about 36 years ago, having about 40 members.

The Luen Hing society (聯興公司) of Keanae was formed in 1908. The foregoing four are Hoong Moon organizations on Maui.

On the island of Kauai, Hoong Moon societies are predominant among the Chinese organizations. They are:

Chee Kung Tong, or Bow Leong Say (傑良社). Hanapepe; Hop Hing Society (合興公司), Lawai; Tung On Say (同安社), Lihue; Yun Wo Society (仁和公司), Kapaa; Yee Hing Society (義興公司), Hanalei, and Hoong On Say (洪安社), Kapaia. All of them had been organized at least 35 years ago.

Bark Fook Tong (百福堂) is a universal name for cemetery associations on Kauai. They are located in Waimea, Hanapepe, Lawai, Lihue, Kapaa and Hanalei.

The Chinese Club of Kauai, with headquarters in Kapaa, is an organization for the American citizens of Chinese extraction. It was formed not many years ago.

Although there are Chinese people on the islands of Molokai and Lanai, they have formed no organization.

In this article an attempt has been made to present the facts on all the Chinese organizations in the entire territory, excepting a few for which information is not available.

At least 75 per cent of these societies were promoted by the old generation, and half of these have become very inactive especially during the past decade.

The Sam Heong Hung Ching Hui (三解行協會) is another sacrifice-offering association. Its members are natives of Sam Heong and their descendants. By Sam Heong it is meant the three villages, namely, Oosack, Kiutau and Penglam (烏石, 橋頭, 平巖), of Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. Yee See-Kang is president of the club for 1936.

The Ocean View Chinese Cemetery Association (位聖社華人義地會), although organized in 1928, had not been active until 1935 because it was controlled by Tseng Kong for many years. In 1935 the stockholders of the association, through legal procedure, resumed control of the affairs of the association. Leonard Fong is president this year, with Lau Ooi as treasurer.

The foregoing probably are all the Chinese organizations in Honolulu.

In the rural districts of Oahu, there are four Hoong Moon societies, whose names appeared under Chee Kung Tong on page 31. As to clubs organized by the younger generation, there was the Waipahu Young Chinese Club, formed five years ago, but was dissolved this year. There is a Chinese club in Wahiawa, but its history and nature are not available.

We shall now describe the Chinese organizations on the other islands.

The Hilo branch of the Tung Ming Hui, predecessor of the Kuomintang, was formally organized in 1910, the year preceding the famous 1911 revolution. The organization was initiated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who on that year visited the Crescent City.

The Hilo Kuomintang clubhouse, purchased in fee simple by the members, is located on Kamehameha Ave. The Hilo Kuomintang branch is under the jurisdiction of the territorial

Kvomintang of Maunakea St., Honolulu. Under the Hilo branch, there are three sub-branches, namely, the Hilo, Waiakea and Puueu sub-branches.

The Hilo Chinese Oratorical Association (希遠演說會) was organized in 1903, the promoter being the late Rev. Mau Mun-Ming, a Christian church pastor. From the time it was organized until the year 1913, the headquarters was at the Hilo Chinese church.

In 1913, members contributed a building fund, and a clubhouse was erected on Kamehameha Ave. All the members are now in the Hilo Chinese community, most of whom are merchants.

Present officers include K. P. Chang, president; Loo Akau, treasurer; Lee Kam-Hao, Chinese secretary; Fong Choy, English secretary, and Young Yick, auditor.

The Hilo Chinese Chamber of Commerce (希遠華人商會) was formed in 1927. Present officers include Lee Chau, president; H. I. Young, vice president; Sue Ah-Chong, Chinese secretary; Chock Koon-Leong, English secretary, and Lau Fai, treasurer.

The Luen Hing Society (聯興會館), originally known as the Yee Wo Hing society, is another one of the Hoong Moon societies. It was established about 37 years ago. Lue Moo is president this year.

The Soong Yee Wui (崇義會), or the Hilo Chinese Cemetery Association, was organized about 52 years ago.

A portion of the land owned by the association is rented to the Japanese as a schoolground, the annual rental being about \$300, which is used for the yearly sacrifices at the ancestral graves. Directing the affairs this year are Chang King Akana, president; Tong Ah Ping, vice president; Chun Kam, treasurer;

Chong Kwai, Chinese secretary, and Chock Koon-Leong, English secretary.

The Wong Leong Doo Society (黃榮公所) is an organization for the natives, and descendants of the natives, of Wong Leong Doo, as the name applies. It is similar to the Chuck Sin Tong in Honolulu. Wong Leong Doo is a Doo in Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

This society was formed in 1904. The clubhouse is a purchased piece of property, a portion of it being used to accommodate the indigent and old people of the Wong Leong Doo folks residing on the island of Hawaii. In 1914 the society was recognized by the local government as a charitable organization. Wong Seck-Lung is president of the society this year.

The United Chinese Club, an organization for the American citizens of Chinese extraction of the Hilo community, was formed in 1919.

The promoters included the late Dr. T. O. Lok, optometrist and optician, who died in Honolulu in 1935; William H. Chun, assistant county engineer of Hawaii, and H. I. Young, prominent merchant of the Crescent City.

There are about 100 members in the club. Present officers are Seu Tong, president; Sun-Fat Wong, vice president; Mrs. M. S. Wong, secretary, and Dr. W. Y. Chock, treasurer.

The Hilo Chinese Women's Club (希遠華僑婦女服務團) sponsored by the Rev. H. W. Tsui, was organized on February 22, 1936. The members are required to give assistance to other women needing it. Mrs. Lum Yuk-Quon is president; Mrs. Loo Akau, vice president; Mrs. H. I. Young, Chinese secretary; Mrs. Ching Hing-Pang, English secretary; Mrs. Goo Kwai, treasurer, and Mrs. Kong En-Loy, auditor.

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

The Chinese Women's Club is an organization of the English speaking Chinese women in Honolulu, founded on August 25, 1928, at the suggestion of Dr. Ting, a Chinese woman physician of Tienstin, who visited Honolulu as China's delegate to the Pan Pacific Surgical conference.

Dr. Ellen Leong was its first president. The purposes of this club are to better social relationship and to promote civic improvements among the Chinese. Serving the presidency had been Mrs. Hung Lum Chung, 1932; Mrs. D. C. Chang, 1933 and 1934, and Miss Ruth Yap, 1935.

Miss Ruth Yap again is president of the club this year, with Mrs. L. M. Tyau, vice president; Mrs. James Tait Chinn, secretary; Mrs. John D. C. Chang, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Bernard C. Tom, treasurer, and Mrs. T. C. Wong, auditor.

There are several Chinese cemeteries and several associations.

Luen Yee Association (聯益會), which has charge of the Manoa Chinese cemetery, is the oldest among the Chinese cemetery associations in the islands. The grave of the great ancestor, or the first Chinese to die in Hawaii, is located in the Manoa cemetery. The "ancestor" was Lau Juck Goong (劉傑公).

His monument in Manoa was found in 1835, or 101 years ago. Some of the unanswered questions are: Of what province was Mr. Lau a native? When did he come to Hawaii? and When did he die?

The association, however, was organized in 1854, or 82 years ago. The cemetery is located in Puolima, and was purchased from Kulani, a Hawaiian. After his death, his widow sold the land to Wong Jun, who in 1888 again sold to Monsarratt. The latter attempted to sell the land

at public auction, but was prevented by the association.

A compromise was reached by the association and Monsarratt, who made the sale to the association finally on July 29, 1892.

About 15 years ago, the late Chun Hoon spent more than \$5,000 for the construction of the road leading to the Manoa cemetery.

Mr. Chun, who died September 20, 1935, had been for many years president of the Luen Yee Association. The presidency is now held by Doo Waising, with Henry C. H. Chun, vice president; Luke Chan, secretary; Lee Akau, treasurer, and Ho Ti-Yuen and Tom Quay, auditors.

Every year, on or about April 4, Chinese people here observe the Ching Ming festival. Each year a grocery store has charge of the sacrifices to the grave of the "ancestor." Kwong Wah Chong Co. was the store taking charge of the sacrifices in 1936, and Kwong Tong Chong Co. will handle the affair in 1937.

The consul general, the consul, presidents of the United Chinese Society and of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and other notables in the Chinese community offer the sacrifices according to the customs in China,

The banyan tree, beyond the ancestor's grave in Manoa, was planted by Lin Sen, now president of the Chinese national government, when he visited Honolulu about 20 years ago.

There are four associations for the Pauoa cemeteries, namely the Yee Hin Tong (益興堂), the Man Hing Tong (廣興公司), the Tung Sin Tong (同善堂) and the Chinese Christian Cemetery Association (華人基督教堂會).

The Yee Hin Tong was established in 1885, or 51 years ago. The people speaking the Hakka dialect have the controlling interest in the association, as

shown by the names of the officers of the club. The tong was incorporated under the laws of the Hawaiian kingdom in 1889.

The sacrifices are offered twice a year, on Ching Ming festival which occurs on or about April 4, and on Chung Young festival (中元節), on the ninth day of the ninth moon, according to the lunar calendar.

Lee Sing, cashier at the United States Internal Revenue office in Honolulu for many years, is president of Yee Hin Tong; Ho Fong, treasurer; Kam Park-Chin, secretary, and Tan Lo auditor.

The Man Hin Tong, or Ket On Fui Kon cemetery association, probably is as old as the Yee Hin Tong. It is for the benefit of the members of the society, which is located at 298 N. Kukui St.

The Tung Sin Tong is an organization for the people of the Namhoy, Poonyee, Daongoon, Shuntuck and Samsui districts (南海, 番馬, 東莞, 順德, 三水) of Kwangtung province.

In 1935 Chun Hoon personally paid for the construction of a concrete building in the Pauoa cemeteries to house the bones of the dead which had been exhumed from the graves in those cemeteries. The building cost about \$8,000.

The Chinese Christian Cemetery Association was organized about 17 years ago by members of the four local Chinese churches, namely, the Fort St. Chinese church (now the First Chinese Church of Christ on King St.), the Beretania St. Chinese church, the St. Peter's church and the St. Elizabeth's church.

The purchase of the lot and construction cost more than \$10,000. Officers this year include T. F. Farm, president; Sing You Char, treasurer, and David Y. Akana, English secretary.

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November 11, 1917, the American Legion was organized, the members consisting of those who had taken part in the war. The local Kau-Tom Post organization was organized in commemoration of Apau Kau and George B. Tom.

The head of the Post is called a commander. Commanders during the past several years were Philip N. Sing, 1929; Dr. Min Hin Li, 1930; Dr. Y. S. Loo, 1931; Albert F. Lee, 1932; Richard C. Ching, 1933; the late Allen S. Mau, 1934; Frank S. K. Lee, 1935, and Joseph S. Yap, 1936.

The new officers include Joseph K. C. Chang, commander; Dr. K. C. Chock, Loo Chow and Raphael Ai, vice commanders; James Ai, adjutant; James T. Chinn, chaplain, and William P. Hiu, finance officer.

In conjunction with the Kau-Tom Post, there is the Kau-Tom Unit No. 11 of the American Legion Auxiliary, which is in brief, known as the Kau-Tom Auxiliary.

It is an organization of the sisters or wives, (or any other female family member) of the members of the Kau-Tom Post, and was established three years after the Post was formed.

Presidents for the past five years were Mrs. Hung Lum Chung, 1930; Mrs. Lim Young, 1931; Miss Eleanor Y. N. Moo, 1932; Miss Rachael Yap, 1933; Mrs. Herbert Y. Wong, 1934, and Mrs. William S. C. Fung 1935.

Officers this year include Mrs. James Ai, president; Mrs. Helen Lowe and Mrs. Margaret Ho, vice presidents; Mrs. Daisy Kong, secretary; Mrs. Fanny Leong, treasurer; Miss Amy Lim, sergeant at arms; Mrs. Winifred Mau, historian, and Mrs. Ellen Chinn, chaplain.

The Hawaiian Chinese Association (夏威夷華人公所) was established in 1901. Luke Chan of American Factors, Ltd., was the

first president. The clubhouse is on Vineyard St., but it has fewer than 50 members at present. It has a few stores for rent, thus bringing some income to the association. The activities of the club are practically nil.

Officers this year are Wong Buck-Kam, president; Lee Kam-Wai, vice president; Luke Chan, Chinese secretary; Thomas A. Tam, English secretary; Yuen Nin, treasurer and Siu Lau, auditor.

Kwong Yee Society (廣義會館), organized in 1899, has no activities other than the annual election. Members of the society, however, have organized a corporation called the Kwong Yick Real Estate Co., Ltd., to handle the property of the society. Lau Yin was the society's first president. He has served in that capacity more than 10 times.

In charge of the club's affairs this year are Lau Yin, president; Wong Yun, vice president; Leong Kwong, Chinese secretary; Quon Kah-Yin, English secretary; Tom Sai, treasurer, and Ching Wai-Ho, auditor.

The Chinese YMCA, (華人基督教青年會) located on Beretania St., near the central fire station, was established in 1895. Officers this year include Henry Akui Iyau, manager of National Clothing, president; T. F. Farn, vice president; Yap Kui, secretary, and Sing You Char, treasurer.

The Chinese Mutual Benefit Association (檀山華人協助會) is a very new organization, being formally established February 26, 1935. David Yim Akana, a Honolulu supervisor, was its first president.

As the name applies, it is a Chinese mutual benefit association. It will aid the sick and give help to the family of the deceased.

Officers this year are David Yim Akana, reelected president;

Kam-Tai Lee, vice president; Wah-Tuck Young, secretary; Dr. H. Q. Pang, treasurer, and Chang Hop, auditor.

The Chinese Commercial Club is an organization of the business and professional people of the second generation. It was formed in 1935. Ernest S. Ing, local attorney, was the first president.

Officers this year include Harry Lin, president; Theodore Char, CPA, vice president; Robert A. Lee, secretary; Ernest Ing, treasurer, and B. Y. Wong, auditor.

The Triple C Club was organized in 1922 by some young business men. The members were originally graduates of McKinley high school, but the present membership includes graduates and undergraduates of other high schools.

The late Samuel Chun was the first president. It has a clubhouse in Waimanalo, Oahu. There are about 25 members. Officers this year are David S. F. Yap, president; H. K. Hee, vice president; Sun Chung, secretary; Theodore Char, CPA, treasurer, and Herbert Bunny Chung, auditor.

The Council Club is another organization of the young men. It was formed in March 1935. There are about 250 members. Officers this year include Dr. Archie Chun-Ming, president; James W. T. Chong, vice president; Cyril P. Yee, secretary; Jun Lum Young, treasurer, and Hee Chong, auditor.

Besides these, there are other clubs organized by the younger generation. Among them are the Chinese Catholic Club, with Harold K. Chun as president; Pagoda Club, Eugene Yap, president; Fat Sut Circle, Samuel Luke, president; Cathayan Associates, K. T. Tom, president; the A.C.A., Herbert Bunny Chung, president; and the Chinese Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. K. T. Shin, president.

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organized in 1905. When the two societies were merged in 1913, the name was changed to Yee Hing Chung Wui (義興會館) and the latter changed to Chee Kung Tong in 1919.

The Chee Kung Tong has its headquarters at Aala lane, near Kukui St. It had about 5,000 members, but the number has declined to about 1,000, as many have passed away due to old age. Not very many members are under the age of 35.

The two last oath administrators died within the past year, Sinn Yuk-Ting in the latter part of 1935 and Lee Long-Jow in the early part of 1936.

The Chee Kung Tong is an organization incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. No election of officers had been held from 1923 to 1934, a total of 11 years, due to litigation between two factions within the society. Election was resumed in 1935.

Officers this year include Chun Chung, president; Charles Chang Fun, vice president; Chun Kow, treasurer; Lau Yoke, Chinese secretary, and Joseph K. Lee, English secretary.

The Chee Kung Tong formerly conducted a newspaper. The last publication was the Hon Mun Bo (漢民報), which went out of business five years ago.

Ket On Fui Kon, or Kwock On Society (國安會館), Kukui St., is another of the local Hoong Moon societies. It was founded about 65 years ago. Chong Kon-Lin is president this year, with Lo Tan, vice president; Wong Yau, treasurer; Lau Yoke, Chinese secretary, and Chong Kui-Siu, English secretary.

Other Hoong Moon societies in the islands include the following:

Island of Oahu: The Chung Hing Society (眾興公司), Kaneohe, and the Bow Yee Tong (保義堂), Heeia, were consolidated in 1933 and adopted the latter name;

Chung Yee Society (眾義會館), Waipahu, and Tai Sing Society (太盛公司), Waiialua.

Island of Maui: Wo Hing Society (和興會館), Lahaina; Chee Kung Tong, Wailuku; Kwock Hing Society (國興會館), Kula, and Luen Hing Society (聯興公司), Keanae.

Island of Hawaii: Luen Hing Society (聯興會館), Hilo; Chee Ying Society (義英會館) Hamakua; Chee Hing Society (義興會館), Kailua, Kona, and Tung Wo Society (同和公司), Kohala.

Island of Kauai: Hoong On Say (洪安社), Papala, Lihue; Chee Kung Tong, Hanapepe; Yee Hing Society (義興公司), Hanalei, and Yun Wo Society (仁和公司), Lawai.

From the foregoing list, we find that the Hoong Moon societies are scattered everywhere. They are similar, in some way, to the Masons, Elks and the Shriners. The influence of their members is very noticeable. When any of the members is cheated by outsiders, assaulted, or in distress, other members are obligated to help him. The same signal could be used wherever there are Chee Kung Tongs, though under another name.

Hoong Moon members are very intimate, calling each other brothers. The Hoong Moon organization is also known as Sam Dim Wui (三點會), or Three Dot Society, for the Chinese character Hoong has three dots on the left side.

So much for the Chinese political parties. Now, we shall describe the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association, which, in some way, is an organization relating to American politics.

The association is an organization for the American citizens of Chinese ancestry, including those born here and those who had been naturalized. Aliens are not eligible to membership.

It was formed January 17, 1925, or 11 years ago. Dr. Dai

Yen Chang, who had served two terms as a supervisor in the City-County of Hanoulin, was the first president. Past presidents include T. F. Fong, 1929; Leonard Y. K. Fong, 1930; Peter E. Chu, 1931; A. B. Lau, 1932; the late Allen S. Mau, 1933; Richard C. Ching, 1934, and Richard C. Tongg, 1935.

Present officers are Theodore C. H. Char, CPA, president; Harry Lin, Dr. Stephen Youn and Mrs. D. C. Chang, vice presidents; Soong Ching, treasurer; Robert A. Lee and Charles Chong Char, secretaries, and A. K. Wong, auditor.

Members of the association hold a picnic on Fourth of July every year. They are active when there is a territorial election.

There were 1,600 members in 1934, but there are only 800 this year after a membership campaign.

In the 1934 general election there were 6,075 registered voters of Chinese descent; of them 4,042 were males and 2,033 females. In the 1928 general election, there were only 3,950 Chinese registered voters. Comparing this figure with that of 1934, a difference of six years, there was an increase of 2,125.

Another noticeable organization of the younger generation is the Kau-Tom Post No. 11 of the American Legion, which was organized in 1927, the promoter being Dr. Min Hin Li. The first commander of the post was William Sing Chong Pung.

On April 6, 1917, the United States participated in the World War. More than 1,000 local born Chinese were enlisted in the American army for service. Apau Kau, well known baseball pitcher, and George B. Tom were the two local Chinese among those killed in the battle front in Europe.

In March, 1919, or four months after the armistice of

Kahului, Lahaina and Paia. The Maui branch owns a clubhouse in Wailuku.

There are three sub-branches under the Hilo branch, namely, the Hilo, Waiakea, and the Puueu sub-branches.

The Smith St. main branch has one branch, the Oahu branch, and the latter has three sub-branches, all housed in the same headquarters, upstairs of the Quon On Kwock.

Historically, the Kuomintang had been a political opponent of the Chinese Reform Society, or the Constitutionalist Party (憲政黨), as compared to the Republican and Democratic parties in America.

The Chinese Reform Society was originally the Bo Kwock Hui (保國會), or the National Protective Association, the promoters of which included the late Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chi-chao. They and their followers initiated the Chinese reform movement in 1898 (戊戌政變).

The reform movement was a political revolution without bloodshed. It failed. At that time, the empress dowager had the absolute administrative power, while the emperor was just a titular head. The reform movement was to depose the empress dowager and restore the real power to the emperor, Kwang Sui (光緒).

An attempt was made to convert the absolute monarchy of the Manchu (Ching) dynasty into a constitutional monarchy. This irritated the empress dowager, whose followers caught and killed six of the Kang-Liang disciples.

The reform movement having failed, Kang and Liang fled from China, for they were wanted by the empress dowager. The emperor, Kwang Sui, was imprisoned, having been accused of conspiring in the so-called reform movement.

Liang Chi-Chiao first fled to Japan, promoting the organization of the Bo Kwock Wui, or the National Protective Association, in order to save the emperor, Kwang Sui, and to drive out the cohorts of the empress dowager. Subsequently, the name of the association was changed to Bo Wong Wui, or Emperor Protective Association (保皇會). They believed that the emperor must first be saved and protected before the nation could be saved.

In March, 1900, Liang secretly came to Honolulu from Japan. It was just after the great fire of Chinatown in Honolulu. The Chinese here were so heart-broken that they were anxious to convert a weak China into a strong China. Liang got hold of the opportunity and organized the Bo Wong Wui in Honolulu.

W. W. Ahana and the late Chung Mook-Heen (father of Senator William Heen) were among those supporting Liang in organizing the Bo Wong Wui here. The first meeting was held on the second floor of Wing Wo Tai. The club house was later moved to the corner of King and Nuuanu Sts., now occupied by a furniture store.

A vacant lot at the corner of Kukui St. and College Walk was donated to the association by W. W. Ahana, and a new clubhouse was erected.

As oration was inadequate as a means for propagandizing, Liang promoted the publishing of a newspaper. The first issue of the Sun Chung Kwock Bo (新中國報), or the New China News, was published in the latter part of March, 1900. This paper is still in existence.

The Bo Wong Wui, as a name, existed until 1908 when Emperor Kwang Sui died and the name was changed to the Imperial Constitutionalist Party, or Dai Kwock Hin Jing Dong (帝國憲政黨). When the Chinese republic was established in 1912, the

name of the party was changed to the Chinese Constitutionalist Party, or Chung Kwock Hin Jing Dong (中國憲政黨), but the English name of the party is Chinese Reform Society.

The party is not in sympathy with the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Kuomintang, the three-color Chinese national flag, the national government of Nanking and, in fact, everything representing Dr. Sun.

Although the membership of the local Hin Jing Dong has dwindled to such a small number, the influence of those members is still noticeable. The members include the well known business men, such as C. Q. Yee Hop, W. W. Ahana, Fong Hing, Lee Akau, Chung Ung and others.

Present officers include Dr. K. F. Li, president; C. Q. Yee Hop, first vice president; Goo Oi-Sang, second vice president; Chang Yum-Sinn, secretary; Sen Ming, English secretary, and Chang Wah-Hee, treasurer.

The Chee Kung Tong (政公堂) could be termed as a Chinese political party. It was a secret Chinese organization during the Ching (Manchu) dynasty, and exists in many parts of the world, particularly on the mainland United States. Such organizations are known generally as "Hoong Moon" (洪門). The object of Hoong Moon societies was to "overthrow the Ching dynasty and to revive the Ming dynasty." (反清復明)

The first Hoong Moon society was organized about 260 years ago in Hunan province, China. Its members had participated in many revolutionary battles against the Manchu regime.

Hoong Moon societies in Hawaii were established about 80 years ago. The Chee Kung Tong is composed of the Bow Leong Say (保良社) and the Wo On Society (和安會館). The Bow Leong Say was formed in 1892, while the Wo On Society was

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been incorporated under the territorial laws. Its headquarters was at the rear of the Chungshan school, Kukui St.

The Chinese Educational Association (中華教育會) was organized in 1928 by the teachers of the various Chinese schools in Honolulu. As a rule, the members were very active and enthusiastic at the beginning. But due to the divergent political beliefs of the members, they could not get along very well. So the club was dissolved after existing for about a year.

Now we shall attempt to describe the Chinese political parties.

The Kuomintang (國民黨) was established in Honolulu in 1894 by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, although it was known then as the Hing Chung Hui (興中會), or the China Reviving Society. Dr. Sun was then 29 years old. It was the first revolutionary organization he established.

In 1905, or 11 years later, Dr. Sun established the Tung Ming Hui (同盟會) in Tokyo, Japan. In 1907 he sent Loo Sun to Hawaii to preach the revolutionary gospel. Mr. Loo established the Liberty News (自由新報) in 1908 after he left the Mun Sing Bo (民生報) due to a difference in editorial policies. He returned to China in 1911 and died in 1933.

In March, 1910, Dr. Sun came to Hawaii for the fifth time and founded the Tung Ming Hui. Leong Hoy was the first president of the Hui. Branches of the Tung Ming Hui in Hilo and Maui were organized subsequently.

After the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1912, and the inauguration of Dr. Sun as president of the republic, the Tung Ming Hui was given a new name, the Kuomintang.

The Honolulu branch of the Tung Ming Hui automatically was changed to the branch of

the Kuomintang, and the late Young Kwong-Tat was the first branch-president under the new name of the party.

The Honolulu branch was under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco branch, while the Hilo and Maui branches were under the control of the Honolulu branch.

From the time of the organization of the Hing Chung Hui 42 years ago until 1925, when Dr. Sun died, members of the local Kuomintang had contributed at least \$250,000 gold in support of Dr. Sun's revolutionary movements and wars against his political opponents in China.

In 1924 when the Kuomintang was reorganized in Canton, Lau Fook-Kau, who died in 1932, was sent by the Honolulu branch to attend the first Kuomintang convention. The Honolulu branch's request for elevation from Jee Boo (支部) to Joong Jee Boo (總支部) was granted. A Jee Boo is a branch, subject to the control of a Joong Jee Boo, which is controlled directly by the central headquarters of the party.

The Hawaii Joong Jee Boo of the Kuomintang was organized in 1925. The affairs of the Hawaii Joong Jee Boo (hereafter called the main branch) went on smoothly in 1925, 1926 and the first half of 1927.

The split of the local Kuomintang came in 1927 when Chiang Kai-shek denounced the Wuhan government and established another government in Nanking. Some of the local Kuomintang members believed that Chiang had the right to establish the Nanking government, but some took the opposite view.

Members of the executive and the supervisory committees held a joint meeting the evening of June 6, 1927 to decide which side, Wuhan or Nanking, the local Kuomintang main branch should uphold. Chiang Kai-shek

was overwhelmingly upheld by those present, with but one dissenting vote of Chock Lun.

Although the decision to uphold Nanking was made, the Liberty News editor did not abide by this decision, but kept up his denunciations toward Nanking. The Liberty News, it may be explained here, was the mouthpiece of the local Kuomintang main branch.

This irritated the pro-Nanking group. Early in 1928 this group promoted the establishment of the United Chinese News (中華公報) as an organ of the local Kuomintang. The first issue of the paper was published August 24, 1928, to uphold the policies of the Nanking regime.

This is the account of the split of the local Kuomintang. There are now two main branches in Honolulu, one on Maunakea St. and the other on Smith St. The one on Maunakea St. is under the jurisdiction of the central Kuomintang of Nanking, while the one on Smith St. has connection with the now defunct southwestern executive committee of the Kuomintang, or the Canton faction. Both the main branches have large signs, with identical wordings.

In the terms of the American political party, a main branch of the Kuomintang is equivalent to a state central committee, or a territorial central committee.

The Maunakea St. Kuomintang main branch has under its control three branches, the Oahu branch, the Maui branch and the Hilo branch. Each branch is similar to a county committee.

Under the Oahu branch there are three sub-branches. A sub-branch is equivalent to a precinct club. The main branch, the Oahu branch and the three sub-branches (總支部, 支部, 分部) are all occupying the same headquarters, on the second floor of the United Chinese News.

The Maui branch has four sub-branches, located at Waituku,

conducts the Mun Lun Chinese school, which was promoted by its members. The club is a combination of two organizations, the Ching Nin Club (青年俱樂部) and the Moo Hawk Wui (務學會), the latter having been founded in 1902, while the former was organized a little later. The merge was affected in 1905.

Thomas A. Tam, now treasurer and manager of the Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd., was the first president of the consolidated club.

In 1910 when W. W. Ahana was president of the club, he advocated the establishment of a Chinese school, and the Mun Lun school was founded in the following year, 1911.

The officers of the club have been and are the officers of the Mun Lun school.

Dr. Dai Yen Chang, vice president of the American Security Bank and former supervisor of the City-County of Honolulu, is serving the second term as president of the club; Wong Hing-Sun, vice president; Tong Yuk, Chinese secretary; Yung Yet, English secretary, and Chang Wah-Hee, treasurer.

The Hoo Cho Society (互助社) was founded in 1923 by a group of young Chinese who have been educated in China. In 1925 the society established and has been conducting for nine years the Hoo Cho Chinese school (互助學校). In the latter part of 1935 the school was turned to the Chinese community at large.

Kwock Oi-Ping, vice president of the Hoo Cho school, is president of the society; Yim Siu-Ling, vice president; Pang Hing-Chow, Chinese secretary; J. L. Lum, English secretary, and Young Siu-Bun, treasurer.

The Min Chung Literary Society (民衆讀書會) was organized in 1935, the promoters being the faculty members of the Mun Lun school. Officers are Chang Ngai, literary secretary and in

charge of night schools; Chun Koong-Lum, treasurer; Ching Goon-Chew, in charge of library; Miss Sun Jing-Sim, literary research, and Tom Chock-Yin, book purchasing.

The Hawaii Chinese Artists Association (檀華美術會) was founded in January, 1935. Since its establishment, the oil paintings of the members have been exhibited several times.

Officers this year are Lum Koon-Chew, president; Lum Kong-Sun, vice president; James Yuen, treasurer, Choy Wai-Chong, English secretary, and Yuen Lin-Fong, Chinese secretary.

The Hawaii Chinese Aero Club (檀山華人航空會) is a new organization, formed this year by local aviation students. Given Tang is president and Kam-Chock Ho is vice president.

The Chinese University Club was organized in 1919. The Rev. K. F. Lum was its first president. The members are graduates of colleges or universities in the United States, including Hawaii.

Dr. H. Q. Pang, local physician, is president, with Benjamin Yap, vice president; Richard Lum, secretary and Quan Lun Ching, treasurer.

The Chinese University Women's Club was organized five years ago. Officers this year include Miss Bertha N. Y. Chong, president; Miss Grace Chun, vice president; Miss Myrtle Chun, recording secretary; Miss Rose Louis, corresponding secretary; Miss Amoy Lum, treasurer; Miss Mary Kamm, auditor; Mrs. James H. Chun and Mrs. Henry Yap, executive board.

The Chinese Students' Alliance of Hawaii was founded in 1906, with Charles A. Wong as its first president. There are the units, or branches, in the various English schools.

Present officers are Andrew Wong, president; Beatrice Lum,

vice president; Reuben Tam, corresponding secretary; Helen Leong, recording secretary; Edmund Leong, treasurer.

Besides the foregoing clubs there are many in the English schools, and the Chinese school alumni associations.

At the University of Hawaii there are the Peng Hui (朋會), the Yang Chung Hui (仰中會), the Te Chih Sheh (德志社), the Tse Mui Club (姊妹會), the Tu Chiang Sheh (圖強社) and the Lan Ting Hui (蘭亭會). At the St. Louis College there is the Cia Club (Cia stands for Chinese Literary Improvement Association).

While we are on the subject of literary organizations, we might mention the clubs formed by the Chinese speaking element but which do not function any longer.

The Jap Mun Say (習文社) was the oldest among the Chinese literary clubs. It was founded in 1891, or 45 years ago. The promoters included W. W. Ahana, Chuck Hoy, C. K. Ai, Tong Phong, Tong Kau and Au Conchock, all of them still living. The organization lasted only for two years.

The Young People's Literary Club (少年學會) was organized in 1910, by Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; Lau Ming, Tom Mee and others. It existed for about a year.

The 1912 the Young People's Oratorical Association (YPOA) (少年演說社) was organized by a group of students. It was promoted by the late Dormant C. Chang, former Chinese editor for the Overseas Penman Club, and the late Ching Quon. It was informally, but practically, dissolved in 1921 after the members became inactive in the affairs of the club.

In 1918 the Chinese Literary Association (華僑學會) was formed. It became inactive in 1928. This club, perhaps, was the only Chinese literary club that had

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Chamber of Commerce was formerly located, until it was transferred recently to the office of Chun Kow meat market.

Members of the association also had organized a company called the Chung Wah Meat Co., Ltd., but it has gone out of business since.

At the beginning the members were very active. Officers were to meet once a week; the directors once a month, and the members once every three months. At present, aside from the annual election, there are no activities whatsoever.

Chun Kow is president, serving the capacity since its establishment. Au Chong-Yai is vice president; Lum Chung-Chee, Chinese secretary; Young Jack-Quon, English secretary, and Pang Poy, treasurer.

The Hoy On Tong (海安堂), the headquarters of which is at the corner of Beretania and Maunakea Sts., may be called the Chinese Seamen's Institute, for it is an organization for the Chinese people working on steamships. It was founded on February 2, 1903.

It is a mutual benefit organization. The original enrollment was 90. The membership dwindled to about 50 at present. There is no known activity except the annual election.

Present officers are Lum Sing-Hung, president; Lee Kee-Yung, vice president; Chock Chin, Chinese secretary; Leong Quon-Yau, English secretary, and Ling Sang, treasurer.

The Quon On Kwock (保安閣), Smith St., near Beretania, is an organization for Chinese people working as cooks or waiters in hotels or restaurants. Most of the members, however, have changed their occupations since their affiliation with the society. It was organized on August, 1, 1901. The annual election is held August 1, the anniversary date for the organization.

Lam Chong, proprietor of a local bakery, is serving the second term as its president; Goo Oi-Sang, vice president; Lum Chee-Koi, treasurer; Leong Beau, Chinese secretary, and Samuel K. Young, English secretary.

The Gut Hing Kung So (吉興公所) is an organization for the Chinese musicians and actors. It was founded on May 20, 1922. Its clubhouse is on Hall St. near Kukui.

Mah Wah, mason contractor, is president; Leong Gun, vice president; Herbert Y. Ho, treasurer; Loui Bing, Chinese secretary, and Chow Wah-Kwock, English secretary.

Tan Sing Dramatic Club (檀馨劇社) is also an organization for the Chinese musicians and actors. Most of the members, however, are of the young element.

The club was formed about seven years ago by William S. K. Leong and others. Its rented headquarters is at 58 N. Kukui St. Members of the club have been very active since its organization. In financial campaigns of the local Chinese schools for the past several years, the members had given Chinese shows, services gratis.

Lee Mun-Yun is president for the latter half of this year; K. C. Wong, vice president; Young Yet-Hoy, treasurer; William S. K. Leong, Chinese secretary, and Henry C. Young, English secretary.

The Jing Sing Musicians' Club (正聲音樂團) was formed during the mid-autumn festival of 1934, with headquarters on the third floor of the Hawaiian Oke and Liquors, Ltd. Henry L. Pang, manager of Happy Inn chop sui, is president; Lee Tin, vice president; Suen Kam-Fong, treasurer, and Yee Fook-Yin, secretary.

Besides the foregoing active guilds, the local Chinese previously had organized the Wah Hing Tong, or laundrymen's guild (華興堂), the Bark Yee

Hong, or the dressmakers' guild (白衣行), the Gum Yee Hong, or the tailors' guild (褲衣行), and the Luen Hing Club, or the waiters' guild (義興俱樂部), but all of them have ceased functioning, due to the lack of interest of the members. During the enforcement of the NRA in 1934-1935, there was an organization, called the Chinese Restaurants' Association, with P. Y. Chong of Lau Yee Chai as president, but the association has since been disorganized.

Next, we have several literary organizations.

The Chinese-English Debating Society (中西辯論會) was organized in 1893 by Luke Chan, the late Ho Fon and others.

Mr. Ho was then a reporter for the Lung Kee Bo (隆記報), a Chinese language newspaper in Honolulu, working for the cause of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolution. He advocated the organization of such a club whereby the young people of those days (about 43 years ago) could further their studies in the Chinese and English languages.

The society's first clubhouse at the corner of King and Kekaulike Sts. was destroyed by the great Chinatown fire. The society then bought a piece of property on Vineyard St. which has been leased to some other people. The members have become the well known group among the older generation, a majority of them being outstanding business men.

There are no other known activities besides the election and dinner held annually on Washington's Birthday at the Sun Yin Wo. Officers this year include Luke Chan, president; Lum Hong-Chee, vice president; Lee Wah-Chung, Chinese secretary; Lock See-Lung, English secretary, and Ching Alai, treasure.

The Moo Hawk Club (務學俱樂部) is the organization that

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Lau, Quon, Chong and Chu (劉國強). Members of the society are called brothers, due to the fact that Lau Bee, Quon Wun-Chong, Chong Fee and Chu Wun (劉福, 關公法, 葉城, 趙雲) were four sworn brothers during the period of the Three Kingdoms, beginning 220 A. D.

The society was promoted in July, 1919, and was formally organized in 1922. The society headquarters is at 1448 Liliha St. There are about 1,000 members.

Lau Tong, manager of Wing Tai Lung hardware store, was its first president. Present officers include Lau Ah-Wong, president; Quon Yen-Chin, vice president; Lau Ooi, treasurer; Lau Yoke, Chinese secretary, and Thomas F. Lau, English secretary.

Lum Sai Ho Tong (林西河堂) is an organization for the Lum clan. It was founded in 1889. Original headquarters was on Smith St., opposite the Sun Yin Wo.

In 1899, the late Lam Say-Yip, father of Eddie Lam, owner of several service stations, presented to the society a vacant lot on River St. near Kukui St., on which the society clubhouse was built.

Lum Chung-Chee is president; Lum Wou, vice president; Lum Ki-Chung, treasurer; Lum Gang-Hoy, Chinese secretary, and Lum Hong-Chee, English secretary.

Wong Kong Ha Tong (黃江亞堂) is for the people of the Wong (Huang, in Mandarin) clan. It was organized in 1902. The original clubhouse was on King St. In 1906 the society built its own headquarters on Vineyard St. There are about 1,000 members.

Wong Nin, proprietor of Oahu Poi Factory, is president; Henry Awa Wong, manager of Hawaiian Oke and Liquors, Ltd., vice president; C. T. Wong, cashier of the Liberty Bank, cashier; Wong

Hin, Chinese secretary, and Wong Tin-Yan, English secretary.

The Mau Association (毛氏下鄉會) was formed about five years ago, the members of the association being of the Mau clan of Sun Chin village (神前), lower Kung Seong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. Mau Kwan-You is president of the association this year.

The On Kai Say (安溪社) is an organization for the Ching (姓) clan of On Ding (安定) village of Dai Doo. It was organized five years ago.

Ching Alai, collector for City Mill Co., is president; C. S. Akana, vice president; Ching Song, treasurer; Dr. Herman Ching, English secretary, and Ching Chun-Sing, Chinese secretary.

The Chun clan people in Honolulu organized the Chun Wing Chin Tong (陳穎川堂) this year. Officers include Chun Kow, president; Chun Kwock-Moy, vice president; C. L. Chun, treasurer, and Chun Koong-Lum, secretary.

We have many organizations for the various trades or occupations. Such organizations may be called guilds or trade associations.

The United Chinese Labor Association (中華總工會) was originally known as the Chinese Labor Party (中國工黨). It was organized in August, 1917 by some Kuomintang members.

Its rented headquarters is on the second floor at Smith and Pauahi Sts. It is far from being a labor union, because there is no labor leader and it does not represent the laborers. It ought to be called a laborers' club.

In 1935 when Chun Kwock-Moy was president, the association established a library and an employment agency. The two functions are still being maintained. Funds for their upkeep and maintenance are being provided by the Chinese community.

Officers for this year include Chun Kwock-Moy, president; Hee Chong, vice president; Kam Moi, treasurer, and Young Kee-Nam, secretary.

The Seong Gah Hong (榮行) or the carpenters' guild, was formed about 32 years ago. Its original headquarters was on River St. near Vineyard. In 1915, the guild was reorganized and the clubhouse removed to Hall St. In 1928, a new clubhouse was erected on Liliha St., near Hiram lane.

Members of the guild have organized the Seong Gah Hong Real Estate Co. to take care of the clubhouse and other property.

Lum Mun-Kwai, a contractor, is president; Au Ngou, vice president; Au Tin-Sun, treasurer; Chun Kwock-Moy, Chinese secretary, and Wong Tin-Yan, English secretary.

Wing Lok Ngue Hong (永樂魚行) or the fish dealers' guild, perhaps is the most active among the guilds. It was formed in 1903 with the original headquarters on Maunakea near King St.

In 1920 a new clubhouse was erected on Kukui St. At the beginning there were only about 40 members, but now the membership has been increased to about 150. It also has property for rent.

Yuen Poy, treasurer of the Pacific Fishing Co., is serving the second term as president; Pang Hing-Chow, vice president; Y. K. Lee, treasurer; Lau Quon-Dock, Chinese secretary, and Francis Loui, English secretary.

The Chinese Butchers' Association or the Ngow Yuk Hong (牛肉行), was formed in 1928. Its original headquarters was on the second floor at the corner of Hotel and Maunakea Sts., where the Tanwah photo studio is now situated. Since 1929, the headquarters has been on Maunakea St., where the Honolulu Chinese

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treasurer; Lau Yoke, Chinese secretary, and N. C. Wah, English secretary.

Prior to the Honolulu Chinatown fire in 1900, Wong Leong Doo Kee Loo (黃梁輝會) was formed. The society headquarters was then located at River and Hotel Sts. After the 1900 fire, the society clubhouse was moved to N. King St., in the present location of the Kong Chau Society.

It was in 1906 that the Chuck Sin Tong (積善堂) was organized, to replace the Wong Leong Doo Kee Loo. The Chuck Sin Tong is an organization for the people of Wong Leong Doo. It is the only Doo society that is not named after the Doo, such as Wong Leong Doo Society.

Its society clubhouse was at Palama, at the present site of the Palama theater. A new society building was erected subsequently on Kamakila lane, off Kukui St. There are about 400 active members.

Leonard Fong, a native of Honolulu, is president; Lock See-Lung, vice president; Chow Buck-Kee, treasurer; Hiram Leong Fong, deputy city-county attorney, English secretary, and Young Jim-Ting, Chinese secretary.

Wong Leong Doo is composed of a large island and many islets, southwest of Chungshan district proper. Because it was a part of Sunwui district, but later annexed by the Heungshan district, now Chungshan, the people speak a dialect quite similar to that of Sunwui.

The Kung Seong Doo Society (恭榮同鄉會) is the newest among the Doo societies. It was founded in February, 1930, by Loo Mun-Ying, Hong In-Pung, Loo Yuke and others. Previously several attempts had been made to organize such a society but were not successful.

Luke Hoon, for many years connected with the Hawaiian

Electric Co, and a native of Honolulu, is president; Y. F. Mau, also a native of Honolulu, vice president; H. Kai Nam, treasurer; Luke Kin, former president of the society, English secretary, and Chock Lun, who is serving his seventh consecutive term as Chinese secretary since the society was formed.

There are about 500 members in the society. Funds are being raised for the purchase or construction of a clubhouse. It is the only one among the Doo societies without its own headquarters.

The Kung Seong Doo, speaking from the standpoint of its area, is the largest Doo in the Chungshan district. In fact, it constitutes two Doo's, the upper Kung Seong Doo and the lower Kung Seong Doo. It is situated in the southeasternmost part of that district. Macao, or Au Moon, was a part of lower Kung Seong Doo. It has been a Portuguese concession since 1887.

The Oo Sack Kee Loo (烏石客處), for the people of Oo Sack village, Goo Doo (谷部), was organized in 1897. The society owns its clubhouse at Kamakila lane, off Kukui St. It has about 150 members. Oo Sack is one of the three villages jointly called the Sarm Heong (三鄉), the other two being Peng Larn and Kiu Tau (平嵐, 橋頭).

Present officers are Chang Sing-Leong, president; Chang Young-Hee, vice president; Chang Nai-Mun, Chinese secretary; Chang Kau, English secretary, and Sen Ming, treasurer.

The On Tong Villagers' Club (安堂同鄉會) was organized in November, 1926. Beginning August, 1928, the club has a rented headquarters at 283 N. Kukui St. A new clubhouse was built at 522 N. Vineyard St., and was dedicated October 20, 1935.

Lum Kan, lumber yard foreman of City Mill Co. for many

years, is president; Lum Mun-Kwai, a contractor, vice president; Lum Jee-Lim, a faculty member of Hoo Cho school, Chinese secretary; Lum Wing-Hoon, English secretary, and Lum Soong-Bow, treasurer.

The Lungtauwan Villagers' Club (龍頭潭同鄉會) was formed in February, 1926. It has about 200 members. The late Wong Goon-Sun, past president and manager of the Liberty Bank, was its first president.

Lungtauwan, like Ontong, is a village in Lung Doo. The club does not have its own headquarters. Wong Bo-Ing and Chow Bun-Ing are members of the standing committee of the executive committee, with Chang Hop, secretary, and Robert L. Wong, treasurer.

The Wai Bok Say (惟博社) is a club for the people of Cha Yuen village (茶園) of See Doo, and was organized in 1927. Chun Kwok-Moy is president; Chun Kan-Yen, vice president; Chun Wai-Jeong, secretary, and Chun Yum-Sing, treasurer.

Siu Yun Quon Chark Say (小雲泉同鄉會) was organized in 1927, by and for the people of Siu Yun village, in See Doo. It has about 60 members, but no clubhouse. Officers for 1936 include Yuen Yim, president; Yeu Jan-Kee, vice president; Chun Gee-Bark, treasurer, and Yuen Lin-Fong, secretary.

This concludes the description on the local Chinese "regional" organizations so far as the active ones are concerned. Two other villagers' clubs, which are not active and which have not been mentioned, are the Buck Toy Villagers' Club (北古同鄉會) and Yung Wo Tong (永和堂). The former is for the people of Buck Toy village in Leong Doo and the latter, for Yung Mark (鄉南) villagers in Gook Doo.

There are several organizations for the various clans.

Lung Kong Society (龍岡公所) is an organization for four clans,

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near River. In 1922 a new clubhouse was built in Webb Lane, in the rear of the See Yup Society building, near Palama Junction.

Present officers are S. H. Tan, former Chinese consul in Honolulu, president; Chung Ung, vice president; Nip Chan-Poo, treasurer; Yee Lung-Chew, Chinese secretary, and Lee Yuk-See, English secretary.

There are many organizations for the people of Chungshan district (中山縣), because the bulk of the Chinese population in Hawaii are natives, or descendants of natives, of that district. It was formerly the Heungshan district (香山縣) until 1925 when the name was changed to Chungshan, in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, known also as Sun Chung-shan, who was a native of that district. People who do not believe in the principles of Dr. Sun, however, still call that district, Heungshan.

Chungshan district is an island, south of Canton and very near Hongkong. It has a population of nearly 1,000,000, more than two times as many as that in Hawaii.

The district is divided into 10 Doos (鄉) and in each Doo there are upwards of 20 villages. The Doos are Wong Leong Doo (黃梁鄉), Gook Doo (谷鄉), Kung Seong Doo (崑崙鄉), See Doo (西鄉), Dai Doo (大鄉), Duck Doo (得鄉), Leong Doo (良鄉), Yun Doo (仁鄉), Lung Doo (隆鄉), and Larm Doo (梁鄉).

There is no society in Hawaii that represents the residents of the entire Chungshan district, but the people, however, are represented by the societies of the various Doos.

We have in Honolulu societies for Lung Doo, See Dai Doo, Leong Doo, Duck Doo, Kung Seong Doo and Wong Leong Doo. Natives of the other Doos have not yet organized their societies, perhaps due to the

small number of them residing in the territory.

Before describing the societies of the various Doos, it seems necessary to note that besides the various districts of Kwangtung province, whose natives and descendants are represented by the Yin Fo Society, there are several other districts, near Canton, that are not represented by societies here, excepting the Pauoa Tung Sin Tong (同善堂) which handles offering of sacrifices to the dead of the people of those districts on Chinese memorial days.

These districts are Namho, Poonyee, Shuntuck, Tungsoon and Samsui (南灣, 番灣, 順德, 三水). The first three are known collectively as Sam Yup (三色).

Let us now describe the societies for the various Doos of Chungshan district.

The Lung Doo Benevolent Society, or Lung Doo Chung Sin Tong (隆鄉同善堂), Aala St., between Beretania and Kukui Sts., was organized about 47 years ago. It has about 2,000 members. Besides the society building, the society also has buildings and houses for rent, making it one of the "wealthy" Chinese organizations.

One of the objects of the society is to exhume the bones of the dead members from the local cemeteries every five years and transport them to China for burial. The society also maintains rooms for members who are sick or destitute.

Chun Kow is president this year; with Robert L. Wong, vice president; Wong Buck-Hung, treasurer; Chun Tit-Heong, Chinese secretary, and Dr. H. Q. Pang, English secretary.

The See Dai Doo Society (四大都會館) was established in 1906 by natives of See Doo and Dai Doo. The 30th anniversary of its establishment was observed on July 4, 1935. Because it

represents two Doos, it should be considered the largest among the societies for the Doos.

Like all other societies, its objects are to do charity work, to hold reunions and to settle disputes among the members. It has no political affiliation.

Its society building on Vineyard St. was built in 1915 when Luke Chan of American Factors was president. It replaced the old building purchased in 1909. Besides the society hall, it has houses and stores for rent. There are about 1,500 active members.

Hee Chong, a native of Honolulu, is serving his second term as president; with Au Tin-Kwai, vice president; Hee Cho, treasurer; Lum Gang-Hoy, Chinese secretary, and Y. Wa Chinn, English secretary.

As there were about 2,000 Leong Doo people in Hawaii in 1915, the Leong Doo Society (or Leong Jun Society) (良鄉會館) was formed and a charter secured from the territorial treasurer for the incorporation of the society.

In 1922 when Wong Tau, now of Kahalua, Oahu, was president, a society building was erected on Vineyard St., and dedicated on New Year's Day, 1923.

Lau Kun, a meat market owner, is president; Lee Yeu, vice president; Chun Hon, Chinese secretary; Sidney Hing Lowe, English secretary, and Chun Buck, treasurer.

The Duck Doo Society, or Duck Doo Kee Loo (得鄉奇樓), was founded in 1906. The society's headquarters is at Kaluwela lane, near Vineyard St. It also has some buildings for rent.

As the society has more than \$3,000 in the treasury, the officers are contemplating to buy or construct a new clubhouse.

Wong Nin, proprietor of Oahu Poi Factory, is president; Kam Moi, poultry merchant, vice president; Chang Shar-Fatt,

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When old and indigent Chinese wish to return to China, the chamber recommends to the Dollar and Canadian Pacific steamship companies for a reduction of 25 per cent of steerage fares thus saving \$16.25 for each of those old people. The number of old men returning to China annually for the past several years averaged 70. In this way, the chamber saves for the old people \$1,137.50 each year.

At present the chamber has about 250 active members. Membership fee is \$2.00, and annual dues \$6.00. It employs a paid secretary, in the person of S. H. Tan, and a janitor.

Leong Chew, now president of the American Security Bank, served the presidency of the chamber in 1933-1934, with Thomas A. Tam, treasurer and manager of the Honolulu Trust Co., Ltd. as vice president.

Present officers of the chamber are Wong Lum, president; Lau Tang, vice president; C. S. Wing, treasurer; Kam-Tai Lee, English secretary, and S. H. Tan, Chinese secretary.

The term of office is two years. The next election will be held at the end of 1936 and those elected will serve for two years, 1937 and 1938.

The chamber is truly a representative body for Chinese people residing here.

Other organizations are segregated into those for the different localities in China, the clans, political groups, occupations, and miscellaneous.

Now we shall describe the organizations for localities in China.

The Yin Fo Society, or Nyin Fo Fui Kon (人福會), is an organization for the people speaking the Hakka dialect. It is estimated that out of the 27,000 Chinese in the islands, there are 7,000 speaking the Hakka dialect. The old generation of the Hakka people did

not come from just one district, but from 16 districts of Kwangtung province. For this account, the Yin Fo Society should be the ranking organization, for it has wider representation, with the exception of the United Chinese Society.

The first Yin Fo Society is said to have been organized about 75 years ago in San Francisco when there was a Tong war. The war was settled by the Hakka people and the peace-makers therefore formed the Yin Fo Society.

Following this, the Hakka people in other cities in the United States, such as New York and Chicago, established Yin Fo societies.

Although the first generation of the people speaking the Hakka dialect came to Hawaii nearly a hundred years ago, and the number of these people and their descendants constitute 25 per cent of the entire Chinese population here, the Yin Fo Society was not established until June, 1921.

At present there are about 1,000 members. The society has bought a clubhouse on Manakea St., opposite the Roosevelt theater. After the new clubhouse is dedicated, the name of the society will be changed to Soong Jin Society (崇正會).

Present officers are W. F. Kam, president; Henry Akui Tyau, vice president; Kam Moi, treasurer; Chun Koong-Lum, Chinese secretary, and T. F. Farm, English secretary.

For wide representation, next comes the See Yup Benevolent Society (四邑會館). It is an organization for people of four districts in Kwangtung province, namely, Toyshan, Sunwui, Hoyping and Yenping (古山, 新會, 隔平, 恩平).

It is estimated that there are 3,000 See Yup people in Hawaii, including, of course, the first generation and their descendants. If the number is correct, it then

constitutes 11 per cent of the 27,000 Chinese in the islands.

The society was organized in 1897. The late Chiu Gem was its first president. The society clubhouse is at 456 N. King St., near Webb lane. The property cost about \$30,000.

Lum Ki-Chung, ex-officio principal of Hoo Cho Chinese school, is president of the society this year, with Given K. Tang as vice president; C. K. Wong, treasurer; Au Chung-Wo, Chinese secretary, and M. H. Chong, English secretary.

A membership campaign was conducted early this year soon after the new officers assumed their duties. A reunion and luau was held on May 24, this year.

The Yi Yee Tong (以義堂) is another organization for the See Yup people. Although only the people of See Yup are eligible to membership of the tong, it is not antagonistic to the See Yup Society. It was organized in 1901 for physical training of the members, while the See Yup Society is for charitable and benevolent purposes.

The original headquarters was at the corner of N. King and Aala Sts. In 1903 it was moved to the present location, 116 N. Hotel St., opposite Wo Fat chop sui house.

Present officers are Chung Ung, president; Fong Hing, vice president; Seto York, Chinese secretary; Dr. Joseph W. Lam, English secretary, and Given K. Tang, treasurer.

The Kong Chau Society (同州會館), for the people of Sunwui district, Kwangtung province, was established in 1907. As Sunwui (新會) is one of the "four districts," collectively known as the See Yup, it is the only Chinese society in Hawaii that represents the people of any one district.

Its headquarters was originally situated on Beretania St.,

Chinese Organizations in Hawaii

CHOCK LUN



ALTHOUGH there were four and a half times as many American citizens of Chinese ancestry as the alien Chinese in Hawaii, as of June 30, 1935, the organizations for the latter group outnumbered those for the former group.

Many of the old generation organizations have their own clubhouses while many are planning to build them. Most of the first generation organizations were formed with the object of assisting their members in time of need. The younger set however, do not think them necessary.

Membership of the organizations, formed by the old people, now also includes the descendants of the promoters or original members. Some of the young people have been even elected to the presidency of these organizations.

Let us now describe, first, the old generation organizations, then, those that have been formed by the young.

The United Chinese Society (中華會館), which has its headquarters adjacent to the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, should be considered the representative Chinese organization in the territory. Although every Chinese adult is eligible to membership, there are only 500 members, according to the records.

The society was established in 1882, or 54 years ago. Ching Alee, father of Ching Alai of City Mill Co., was its first president. After the fire of 1886 which destroyed the original society building, the present headquarters at 42 N. King St. was built in 1887.



CHOCK LUN

Besides the society headquarters which includes the store premises of King-Smith Clothiers, it also owns the store premises of the American Finance, Ltd., and the Liberty barber shop.

The society works in conjunction with the Chinese Chamber in undertakings for the Chinese community in Hawaii and for China, such as raising flood relief funds. It employs a secretary in the person of S. H. Tan, to handle the routine business, and a janitor.

The present officers include Chun Kow, president, who is serving his fourth consecutive term; Hee Chong, vice president; Thomas A. Tam, treasurer; Lock See-Lung, assistant treasurer; S. H. Tan, Chinese secretary, and Ho Tong, English secretary.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu (中華總商會)* was originally called the Chinese Merchants Association when it was organized on August 4, 1912, the first year of the Chinese Republic, by the late

Chu Gem, Goo Kim Fook and others.

It was one of the two "Seung Wuis" (商會) in Honolulu, the other being the Wah Kiu Seung Wui (華僑商會) which was later dissolved after recognition by the Peking government of the now Chinese Chamber, known in Chinese as Chung Wah Seung Wui.

The headquarters of the association was at first located on the second floor of C. Q. Yee Hop market. In 1914 it was moved to the premises on Maunakea St., opposite the present Roosevelt theater. Chu Gem was the first president and held that office for many years.

After Doo Waising, now chairman of the board of directors of the American Security Bank, was elected president of the association in 1926, the English name was changed to the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Doo held the presidency consecutively for six years until the end of 1932.

Through Mr. Doo's efforts the new headquarters of the chamber, adjacent to the United Chinese Society at 42 N. King St., was constructed. The building, which cost \$12,000, was dedicated on February 9, 1929, the New Year's Day of the lunar calendar.

Besides being a meeting place for the Chinese business people, the chamber has branched out in many activities. It has been the headquarters of the Chinese group for the United Welfare Campaign conducted annually in Honolulu. Several times it has raised flood and famine relief funds for China, notably in 1930 when it raised \$42,800 gold and forwarded \$146,000 Chinese money to the flood relief fund.

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the creation of man, the taro was the first food found by man with the aid of the moon.

Festival of the Fifth Month

A custom that occurs in the fifth day of the fifth month is called the Festival of the Dragon Boats. This custom is kept alive in Hawaii only by the most loyal of Chinese. For the younger generation, it means only a time for rice puddings, its original significance being lost. In China it is celebrated in a way befitting its name by the racing of dragon boats and the dumping of rice puddings into the river as offering to Kieh Yuen, a high minister of the Chou dynasty who, failing to convince the prince of his salubrious reforms and being dismissed, drowned himself in a

river; his countrymen who loved him immediately boarded small boats and rowed the length and width of the river in hopes of finding his body. The only obvious clue of this occasion now is the sale of steamed rice puddings shaped in a pyramid form and the exchange of these puddings between intimate families.

Other Festivals

A more obscure custom is the festival which occurs on the seventh day of the seventh month. Participation is usually by women whose desire is to acquire proficiency in the domestic arts. That evening they burn candles and incense, present offerings of food, bow and in the usual ways pay respects to the male and female stars who

are meeting each other at the "Silver River" or Milky Way (as the legend goes). A superstition attached to this occasion (believed profoundly by many) is that water bottled this day may be preserved indefinitely, and used as medicine.

A more important custom in the seventh month is "Ghost Day" which is held on the fourteenth day. Its object is to furnish the dead with clothes and money. To accomplish this purpose, mock money and mock clothing are burned before an altar with lighted incense and candles. An indispensable part of the offering is the duck which may be broiled or fried in oil. Besides this there may be a watermelon, meats, fish or crabs. All these are arranged on the altar before which the customary worship of the dead is performed.

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understanding that it be spent on the same day. A feast may be held after the funeral, in which a meal without any meat or fish is served. Periods of mourning are not so rigid now and mourning may be over in three months to 100 days, though rites for the dead may be performed at regular intervals throughout the year.

Ching Ming

Usually in the third month of the lunar calendar comes Tomb's Day when the Chinese visit the graves of their ancestors and present offerings. The worship is sometimes held a few days prior to or after the appointed date in the calendar to meet the convenience or necessity of living relations. An organization—a local firm—is in charge of such an occasion. When the day arrives, the persons engaged in worship proceed to the hillside where the graves are located. Here candles and incense are placed and lighted before the tombs. Offerings of pork, vegetables, chicken, or fish may be made. Here the family beginning with the headman kneels and bows to the ground three times. Mock money may be burned, wine from a small cup poured over it, and firecrackers set off. The food offering is then removed and eaten then and there.

New Year Celebration

Doubtless the custom that foreigners will most likely associate with the Chinese is the celebration of New Year's. What Christmas is to the Christians, the Chinese find their equivalent in New Year's, for here is the focal point of the year's celebration. The celebration of Chinese New Year is divided into two groups—one which follows the lunar calendar and the other, the Gregorian calendar. The younger generation no longer participates or

realizes fully the significance of Chinese New Year's other than its more obvious functions as: the shooting of firecrackers; eating water melon seeds; and receiving "li shee."

The festivities connected with New Year's are usually observed in five parts: The sacrifice to heaven and earth; the worship of the gods and idols belonging to the family; the worship of deceased ancestors; prostration before living parents and grandparents; making of New Year calls.

The sacrifice presented to heaven and earth, usually called "presentation of rice on New Year's" is the first thing done on that morning. Many families do not retire to rest on the last night of the old year. A table is spread with offerings to heaven and earth in the front part of the room. Offerings may consist of a bucket of boiled rice, five or ten bowls of different kinds of vegetables (no meats are allowed) ten cups of tea, ten cups of wine, two large red candles, and three sticks of common incense or one large stick of a fragrant kind. Near the center of the table is always placed a plate or bowl full of the loose skinned orange ("ket"—tangerine).

The head man of the family, all of the rest being present now comes forward and kneels down in front of the table, and bows his head toward the ground three times, holding one or three sticks of lighted incense in his hands. On rising to his feet, he places the incense in the center on the table. In some families the one who kneels and bows, repeats, while on his knees, his thanks to heaven and earth for past protection and favors, and a prayer that his family may be protected from sickness during the year now begun, and that it may be successful in business. At the conclusion, firecrackers may be set off, and mock money

which has been prepared for this occasion is burned.

The performance of another important ceremony now takes place. The junior members of the family must kneel before the grandfather or grandmother, uncles or aunts who are present. The adult male members of the family start forth to make New Year calls on their friends and relatives on this day. Adults when calling must invariably be treated with hot tea to drink, tobacco, and watermelon seeds, and candied fruits. A loose-skinned orange (tangerine) named "ket tse", meaning "lucky" is given and this is equivalent to wishing an auspicious year. It is customary for all stores to close during New Year's for at least one or two days. Most families do not eat any meat on this day on account of their reverence for heaven and earth. The New Year's festivities last from the first to the fifteenth of the month.

Moon Festival

Another custom that has survived and perhaps will retain its popularity is the Festival of the Moon. A delightful custom of paying homage to the moon on the fifteenth of the eighth month, we find a more sympathetic attitude from the younger generation towards it. The romantic aura that surrounds this festival is more persuasive than the stiff formalities of other festivals. On this day, shops display cakes made in the fashion of a moon—round and frequently impressed with figures of gods, trees, or animals on the face. On this night an offering consisting of meat, fowls, rice, fruits or vegetables is made to the moon. Autumn is the season when fruits are at their most luscious stage and we find the plum, peach, grape, pear, and the pomelo form an important part of the offering. The taro is an essential part of the offering too, for legend tells us that at

family. However, this is present not so much from a custom with superstitious import as from the nutritional value to the mother in bed; it is sometimes distributed to intimate friends. Gifts of money, personal wear, and jewelry are still given to the baby. The most important day for the child is at the end of a month when offering is made in the local temple for propitiation of the gods. Slices of roast pork garnished with pickled ginger, dyed eggs, and stuffed buns are delivered to all friends who have made presents. They in turn reciprocate with a gift of money wrapped in red paper. A sumptuous nine course dinner may culminate the day's celebration, or a modest family dinner may be held. Whatever the family circumstances, the Chinese are loathe to relinquish this custom.

Marriage Customs

The modern Chinese wedding is an expression of a partial acceptance of Western form. Although there are weddings that depart so far from Oriental traditions that they are totally foreign, the greater majority persists in retaining some Chinese features. To see a bride costumed in a white dress and marching up a Christian church aisle to the strains of Wagner's Wedding March and then to be inducted into matrimony in Chinese by a Chinese minister is a seeming incongruity. Emancipation from the family solidarity system that exists in China results in marriages founded on the Western conception of love, and Chinese couples no longer follow the desires of parents but of their hearts.

We find marriages performed either in the home or in the church. The church wedding assumes Western conventions almost in toto, and it is after the wedding and at the reception that we find some semblance of surviving customs.

The marriage in the private home, alone, is a significant fact that couples have not been proselyted into full acceptance of Western form. The modern bride may choose the conventional Western bridal veil, dress, and an entourage of bridesmaids or a dress of Chinese cloth and cut. The arrival of the bride is heralded with a blast of fire-crackers. The marriage is then performed according to the conventional Western wedding rituals. The custom of retiring and changing into a new dress to serve tea and candied fruits to friends and relatives still holds, and the friends may in return offer "li shee." A feast usually precedes the wedding ceremony to which friends and relatives are invited. Only the bride attends this, as the custom of forbidding the groom to appear is still valid. The custom of segregating women and men by tables is still practiced. On the third day of the wedding, the bride returns to her home accompanied by her newly acquired groom. She takes clothes, bed covers, teapots, and cups to her home. A feast awaits her, and this time the groom makes his appearance. The custom of hanging a pair of trousers over the doorway when the marriage of a daughter precedes that of an older brother still exists. Modern couples no longer seek shelter under the family roof, but strike out in pioneering fashion to start a new home. The custom of giving cakes and roast pork to relatives and friends at the engagement of couples is still evident. The kind and number is usually determined by the girl's family, and the greater the number of cakes the higher the girl is held in esteem. Many of the customs that required the prospective bride to rise at an early hour, to eat special food, and to bow to parents in ancestral halls have been discarded along with other outmoded practices.

Funeral Customs

A Chinese funeral with its full array of ceremonies is full of spiritual significance. Much of its form has been shorn of Chinese traditions when it was transported to American soil where so many Western funeral innovations obtrude themselves; however, we can perceive forms that still survive this modern invasion.

No longer are clothes and a casket bought beforehand for the old one who wants to be assured of a decent burial. Ablutions consisting of warm water flavored with the leaves of the Chinese tree are still performed. The deceased is removed to the undertaking parlor for modern embalming and all Chinese ceremonies are enacted there. The body is placed on view for three days and nights and attended by the family and friends who keep constant vigil.

On the day of the funeral, members of the family are each clothed in a plain white and unbleached robe with a cape to match, grass slippers, and a black gauze band over the left arm. The services of a male and a female priest are still solicited and they make it their duty to chant the past events of the dead one's life. A Chinese orchestra is usually hired. The funeral procession may also include images to scare evil spirits away, an orchestra, a tablet for the soul and insignia bearing the titles of the deceased. Spirit money may be scattered along the route to prevent the soul from being snatched away by evil spirits. At the grave, clothing and other accessories of the dead may be burned to transfer their necessities to the other world. After the funeral, cubes of Chinese brown sugar are distributed to those who have attended to offset the bitterness of the occasion. Gifts of money may also be given with the

Some Forms of Chinese Customs in Hawaii

MARION AND RICHARD WONG

IT will shortly be a hundred years since the first arrival of the Chinese in Hawaii. It is true that they were of the peasant class, hired ostensibly to answer specifications for plantation labor, but they brought with them not only hands to turn the wheels of the infant sugar industry but the very essence of China.

Many of the factors that motivated them to observe social customs in China were present in this new land. Indeed the isolation that was first imposed upon them fostered fertile ground for survival of Chinese customs. The inaccessibility to rural camps was itself a potent factor that prevented any active interplay of Western influences. Except for the "haole" lunas and some native men and women, there were practically no foreign contacts. True, the lack of a family life proved a handicap to a full participation of many customs, but this was soon remedied when many Chinese procured wives from China.

They learned a little plantation English and some new techniques in work, but they remained in large part untingered by local and home influences. The hardships of plantation life and limited outside contact were not enough to quench the little flame of social consciousness that burned in them. The plantation conditions of long hours, insanitary and comfortless homes, and severe penalties were harsh, but the Chinese were "harsher" in temperament.

When the Chinese ended their contract, they refused to continue as laborers, but instead reached out for an independent livelihood. Their initiative found



MARION WONG



RICHARD WONG

an answer in small farming. Little plots of ground were cultivated; and soon many had accumulated sufficient capital to venture in merchandising. The effects of the resulting new influences brought about many changes in their ways of living. Moreover, the increasing sense of economic security made it possible to have families. Many confronted with the problem of securing wives were forced under the circumstances to accept native wives, and, in such matches, the native influence lessened the hold of Chinese customs.

A family system, swaying first this way and then that way, vacillating in its efforts to steady itself left Chinese customs in Hawaii in a state of indefiniteness. Here customs not too firmly entrenched fell into disuse and were even forgotten.

However, the Chinese are so thoroughly imbued with the customs that attend the three vital stages of the life cycle—birth, marriage, and death—that

they are most reluctant in these instances to forsake them. All their holidays and festivals may not be heeded with the same zealous care, but without exception, these periods are observed with the most reverence. Here in Hawaii we find that the Chinese are clinging to them tenaciously in a quiet manner that almost escapes detection, so unobtrusive are its ways, for the customs of birth, marriage, and death have not the dramatic qualities that characterize New Year's or the Festival of the Moon.

Childbirth Customs

Chinese childbirth in Hawaii is still assured of being formalized. The child may be delivered by a midwife, for many still hold distrust for Western medicine. The midwife is remunerated with a small sum for her professional services and is presented with an additional sum of money (li shee). Pig's feet boiled in vinegar and ginger is an unerring sign of a birth in the Chinese

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

for Chinese girls and was largely responsible for bringing them outside their homes into the schools.

Mrs. Jessie MacKenzie, a pioneer worker among the Chinese of Honolulu, tells how these first pupils of hers had to be dragged into the schoolhouse in spite of their screaming protests and cries. But once they realized the significance of education in conditioning their future progress, their achievement was phenomenal. Today our girls enjoy the same educational advantages offered the boys and are proving that their education is a gain to the territory.

Today our Chinese women and girls can participate as widely and freely in the business of earning a livelihood as men and women in any other country. While the largest proportion is still employed in the homes, an increasing number are finding their way into industry, commerce and the professions, doing men's work, yet assuming their own burdens. According to the 1930 census, 1,208 out of a total of 7,240 Chinese women over 10 years of age or 16.7 per cent were gainfully employed. Compared with 493 women out of a total of 4,642 in 1920, this is a 6.1 per cent gain in a decade.

Of the professions, teaching has claimed and still claims the largest representation of our educated women. There were 2,807 teachers in the territory in 1930, 378 of whom were Chinese women and 56 men. This is an increase of 275 Chinese women since 1920. Our women are unquestionably making their greatest contribution in this field. Their facile use of both the written and the spoken English makes them invaluable in the teaching of youngsters. With the proper training, they make superior teachers and can compete with almost any group.

The Chinese men still hold the monopoly in the legal and medical fields, the women not having

yet explored the former line of endeavor. In medicine three women, Mrs. Khai Fai Li; her daughter, Dr. Elizabeth Li, and Dr. Ellen Leong Chou, have set high standards for the profession. Dr. Elizabeth Li, the first and only Honolulu girl to practice in Nanking, is recognized as a specialist in gynecology and children's diseases.

Social and industrial welfare is opening opportunities which are attracting more and more of our women. Tribute must be paid to the Chinese pioneer worker in the field, Mrs. Tai Moí Goo, who began her services in October, 1915. To her credit is given for her participation in making the Chinese old men's home a realization. Yet today only two medical social workers and fourteen social workers are following her lead, a mere handful compared to the amount of work to be done. Furthermore, the future holds special promise for trained workers.

Women have invaded the general business world and in most cases holding their own with the men in such positions as clerks, stenographers, salesmen, and even in the independent enterprises. The limitation is not one of opportunities but of preparation.

A comparatively recent line of occupation for Chinese women is in beauty culture. Not a single Chinese cosmetician was registered when the 1930 census was

taken, but today there are more than fifty vying for supremacy. Short though their term of existence has been, already our Oriental girls are faced with a grave crisis: How to meet the competition afforded by the other racial groups that are entering this form of employment.

The future of Chinese women in Hawaii? The changing world presents many new problems and responsibilities which they alone can and must shoulder. To enumerate three: Paramount is the need for vocational guidance and training. Whether our girls and women will survive in this economic world will depend to a large measure upon their degree of specialization and preparation. Secondly comes the question of home standards. Out of the growing popular taste for things western, arises the necessity of learning two styles of living, each with its own technique.

Third, our women must acquire a more thorough knowledge of modern economic and social relationships to prepare themselves for a fuller role in our civic and national affairs.

Should we judge our women by their past achievements, it is not difficult to determine what they can and will do in the future. With their Oriental cultural heritage, their American training and their Hawaiian racial tolerance, we may look forward to an even greater contribution from our Chinese women.

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The Role of Chinese Women in the Development of the Hawaiian Islands

AH JOOK LEONG

NO discussion of the role of Chinese in Hawaii is adequate without a consideration of the part of the women.

Their emergence from seclusion to a wider, freer life was a scene of pivotal importance in the panorama of a changing Hawaii. Yet to fully appreciate the significance of the transformation of their position and the attendant results, one must understand the Oriental conception of womanhood.

The pioneer Chinese came here without their wives. As more migrated, the greater became the disparity in the sex ratio, the graver the social situation created. Public-spirited Hawaiians sensed the abnormal situation and early advocated two important changes: one, prohibit further importation of Chinese men to the Islands, or the second, encourage Chinese women to these shores. But the Chinese laborers had established themselves as invaluable workers in the fields as well as in general work and the Hawaiians were reluctant to see this source of labor supply discontinued. Hence they chose the latter step.

Of the total of 250 people included in the first group of subsidized Chinese labor brought here on September 23, 1865, by Dr. William Hillebrand, royal commissioner of immigration, 43 were women. By 1900 the females numbered 3,471 against 22,296 males, and the 1930 census shows a total of 10,618 females and 16,561 males.

Here as in the motherland, the Chinese women's sphere was her own courtyard. She was conscious only of her family and her



AH JOOK LEONG

contacts were limited to those of her home and its ramifications. With their lives spent mostly in the narrow confines of their individual, what could these women contribute to Hawaii's growth?

The Chinese women were good mothers! They lived first and last for their children. Unaccustomed as they were to American ways of living, they toiled away for their families unceasingly, patiently. Yet not one of these frugal housewives complained of the hardships she had to endure. They scraped a bit from here and saved another morsel from there.

Those accustomed to the outdoors worked alongside their husbands in the rice fields and gardens. Their earnings were used to supplement their farmer-husbands' meager income. Others took in sewing, making button holes on clothing for the tailor shops along Nuuanu Avenue.

The huge bundles of clothes were called for and returned by their children, the women not yet bold enough to venture outside of their households.

With the founding of the Republic in 1912, a new day dawned not only for the women in China, but for their sisters in Hawaii as well. For the first time their periphery of life extended beyond their quiet protected environment into a world of rush and confusion.

Working in a less spectacular manner even before the Revolution broke out were the Christian leaders in this country. Their aggressive spirit of reform permeated the social organization and acted as a regenerative force for the gradual uplift of Chinese women here.

They, however, found several well-defined obstacles. It was difficult for the great majority of women, schooled in the reticent and retiring qualities of Oriental womanhood, to break away from their old social traditions and superstitions and adopt the new teachings. But once actuated by the circumstances of this new freedom, they blossomed forth remarkably. And as once the bound feet symbolized their seclusion, the unbound feet now became the symbol of their unbound mind.

The movement decreed that the girls should be educated as the boys. The Chinese proverb, "To be ignorant is the virtue of woman", was no longer an accepted truth. The Rev. Frank Damon was among the outstanding citizens agitating for a renaissance in women's education. He established the first mission school

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

Looking at the statistics one sees the relatively small number of Chinese farm owners—only 355 for both male and female. (There are 4770 Japanese farmers, 197 farmers in the Portuguese group and 347 Filipino farm owners.) Fishermen among the Chinese are, for the most part, fish retailers and a few fish pond owners. While the Chinese have but 193 carpenters, the Japanese have 2,793, the Portuguese 3,795 and the Filipino, 153 in that trade. As machinists and mechanics, there are 161 Chinese, 303 Portuguese, 1065 Japanese and 101 Filipinos out of a total of 2328 in the territory including all nationalities other than those mentioned above. As chauffeurs and truck drivers, the Japanese leads again, out of 2,800 engaging in this type of work, 1,300 are Japanese, 452 Portuguese, 183 Filipinos and but 188 Chinese. In the professions, the Japanese double in the number of lawyers, having 12 to the Chinese 6, and there are 39 Japanese dentists to 31 Chinese. While all these figures may have some significance in the rise of a group to better economic status, the factor of numbers in population must not be overlooked. Both Japanese and Filipinos have a large population, the former outnumbering the Chinese 5 to 1 while the Filipinos $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Portuguese and Chinese are about even.

The Chinese are said to be a very thrifty people. Hence a study of their savings as reflected in banks may be of general interest.

In 1910 of a total deposit of \$4,290,919.00 of all races, the Chinese are represented at 6.75% of this amount or \$289,699.50. (Total population 191,909, Chinese 21,698 or 7.1%.)

In 1921 of a total deposit of \$18,635,866.00 of all races, the Chinese are represented at 9.66% of this amount or

\$1,707,617.00 (Total population, 255,912, Chinese 23,507 or 9.8%.)

In 1931, of a total deposits of \$40,587,980.00 of all races, the Chinese are represented at 9.01% of this amount or \$3,746,289.00 (Total population 375,211, Chinese 27,317 or 7.28%.)

In 1934, of a total deposits of \$35,082,104.50 of all races, the Chinese are represented at 10.60% of this amount or \$3,717,490. (Total population 378,948, Chinese 26,989 or 7.12%.)

With a little study the figures above on the savings of the Chinese prove very significant. The percentage of savings of the Chinese exceeds the percentage of the Chinese population. In 1934 while the Chinese population shows a slight decrease compared to the 1931 figure, their savings show an increase for the two years. In 1935 the Chinese had \$3,527,171.00 in the savings banks.

While savings deposits represent the best available information one can obtain of the

savings of the Chinese, this is however not a true criterion as it is a well known fact, that many of them place their savings in banks in the Orient, when the exchange is so low that a fair profit and interest can be realized. An illustration here suffices: Suppose the rate was \$25. for 100 Hongkong dollars let us say, in 1930 and the present rate of exchange is \$33.00 the profit would be \$8. for every \$100. in Hongkong money. Hence if one were to ship away \$1,000. in 1932, one would have made \$320.00 if one were to send the money back to Honolulu today. A profit of \$320. would therefore be realized, interest not being included.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to state that this paper has been an attempt to give an illustrative exposing of the economic activities of the Chinese as he sees it. He has sought merely to explain, rather than to praise or blame. The study of the activities of the Chinese in business and social life of Hawaii furnishes an interesting field for further research among students of sociology and economics.

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THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

CHINESE IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN TERRITORY (1930)

MALE

Farmers	308	Insurance Agents, Managers, and Officials	33
Farm Managers and Foremen	61	Real Estate Agents and Officials	39
Farm Laborers	1578	Wholesale Dealers and Importers and Exporters	14
Fishermen	64	Chemists	9
Bakers	69	Clergymen	9
Blacksmiths	4	Dentists	31
Builders and Contractors	15	Draftsmen	11
Carpenters	193	Lawyers	6
Electricians	28	Music Teachers	2
Engineers (Stationery)	16	Photographers	15
Jewelers, Goldsmiths, Watchmakers	26	Physicians and Surgeons	20
Machinists	139	School Teachers	56
Manufacturers	23	Technical Engineers	92
Mechanics, (Auto, etc.)	22	Barbers	12
Painters, Glaziers	60	Hotel Managers	3
Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters	28	Laundry Operatives	111
Shoemakers and Cobblers	44	Restaurants, Cafe and Lunch Keepers	73
Tailors	115	Waiters	245
Chauffeur, Truck Drivers	188	Accountants and Auditors	325
Garage Owners, Managers and Officials	7	Bookkeepers and Cashiers	1362
Longshoremen	36	Clerks (Office)	2122
Mail Carriers	14	Stenographers and Typists	147
Bank Officials	20	Agents, Collectors and Creditors	299
Salesmen	737		

FEMALE

Farmers	47	Teachers (School)	388
Farm Laborers	1161	Trained Nurses	27
Dressmaking Seamstresses (not in factories)	13	Other Professionals	19
Tailoresses	15	Barbers	1
<i>Operatives in:</i>		Boarding House Keepers	19
Clothing industries	36	Housekeepers	7
Fruit and Vegetable Canning	20	Laundresses (not in laundry)	2
Other industries	10	Laundry Operatives	6
<i>Laborers in:</i>		Nurses (not trained)	8
Fruit and Vegetable Canning	25	Restaurant Keepers	6
Other Industries	9	Waitresses	35
Telephone Operators	13	Servants	132
Store Clerks and Saleswomen	159	Bookkeepers and Cashiers	48
Retail Dealers	59	Clerks (office)	33
Librarians	3	Stenographers and Typists	39
Social Welfare Workers	4		

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

In studying the table above, attention is called to the large number of the Chinese business operating under the partnership type of organization and relatively few on the incorporated plan. This becomes more noticeable when a count shows that out of a total number of 336 partnership tax returns filed in 1935 on the island of Oahu, 154 or 45% of them were Chinese. Nearly all the partnership business conducted by the Caucasians are in the nature of professional and other services such as medical, legal, accountant, auctioneering, pawnshop and collection. The Chinese partnerships, however, are for the most part in commodities business. Considering the element of risk which each member is personally liable for all of the obligations contracted by the firm, including those contracted in the ordinary course of business by any other one member of the firm, this type of entrepreneurial unit as used by so many Chinese, is a matter of interest. One large Chinese general merchandise business with an annual business volume at \$200,000, has

17 partners. Two real estate-and-rental property-holding concerns have each 27 partners, and one other has 63 partners. A dry goods establishment doing a business of \$150,000, annually has eleven partners. The trend, however, is toward the incorporated plan as the newer types of business organized by the second generation point to that form of business organization.

Under the present statute which requires business, large and small, to secure license before engaging in business, a more intimate view can be taken of the entire scope of the activities as done by the people of Hawaii. Since 1929, governmental statistics are not classified according to race. Owing to inter-racial mixtures, many of whom having several blood strains, it is therefore with some difficulty the writer attempts to single out those of Chinese descent out of a total of 13,478 issued on Oahu who took out licenses. A close count, however, places them in the neighborhood of 1,908 or 14% of the total licenses taken on Oahu. The percentage may differ considerably when the other

islands are included. The general pattern of business is similar to what has been given in Table 6.

One way of measuring the economic progress of a racial group is in the numbers of their members securing the preferred types of employment. On this study, the writer made a survey recently to determine in what numbers the second generation Chinese are found as office employees in the larger types of business, other than Oriental-owned, on Oahu. Accordingly, a study of the payrolls of forty-nine concerns was made. These forty-nine concerns comprise the following: 2 banks, 2 trust concerns, 6 industrials, 9 utility units, 4 oil distributors, 4 general contracting firms, 5 sugar factors, 3 auto dealers, 14 other concerns which include the large publishing houses, large hardware, insurance and general merchandise distributors. The results of the survey are given below indicating the numbers that are employed and receiving annual salaries, bonuses and commissions of from \$600. and upward. Those receiving less than \$600. are not included.

A STUDY OF CHINESE OF THE SECOND GENERATION EMPLOYED AS OFFICE EMPLOYEES IN 49 LARGE BUSINESS HOUSES-OTHER THAN THOSE OF ORIENTAL OWNED, AND RECEIVING ANNUAL PAY OF FROM \$600. AND UPWARD

Receiving annual income	\$600. to \$999.	\$1,000. to \$1,499.	\$1,500. to \$1,999.	\$2,000. to \$2,499.	\$2,500. to \$2,999.	\$3,000. to \$3,999.	\$4,000. to and Above
CONCERNS	CHINESE EMPLOYED IN CONCERNS						
Auto Dealers	9	11	14	3		2	
Banks and Trusts	25	30	41	38	21	10	2
Contracting Firms	9	12	3		1		
Industrial Plants	10	21	14	3	1		1
Oil Concerns		7	16	1			
Sugar Factors	14	35	31	8	1	5	
Utility Units	51	69	58	20	3	2	1
Others Businesses	73	51	34	17	4	2	4
TOTAL	191	236	211	90	31	21	8

TABLE 7

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

CHINESE BUSINESS ON OAHU—1934

<i>General Wholesale and Retail Trades</i>	Individuals		Partnership		Corporations	
	No. Indiv.	Gross Income 1934	No. Ptshps.	Gross Income 1934	No. Corp.	Gross Income 1934
Building Materials and Paints			1	\$ 12,110—	2	\$ 343,316—
Chinese Drugs and Herbs	7	\$ 22,178—	4	40,805—		
Chinese Provisions	3	111,506—	7	579,883—	1	326,685—
Drugs and Notions (Am. Type)	5	30,629—			1	15,444—
Dry Goods (Men's and Women's)	17	222,838—	7	236,732—		
Fish (Retail, and Pounds, Fishing)	25	164,034—	15	253,976—	1	74,860—
Furniture Stores	5	78,811—	2	43,553—		
Fruits and Vegetable and Peddling	30	841,875—	8	117,583—	1	326,680—
General Mdse., Groceries and Meat	211	2,691,237—	44	1,828,459—	7	1,008,784—
Hardware	4	16,553—	1	11,785—		
Light Lunches and Confectionery	16	213,357—	6	85,269—		
Music, Electric Appliances	1	92,646—			4	240,618—
Oriental Goods and Curios	4	35,695—	3	129,531—	3	178,164—
Printing and Publishing	3	45,919—			4	51,602—
Restaurants	45	20,738,802—	9	207,804—	3	145,064—
Shoe Retailing	3	30,283—	1	2,739—	3	235,662—
Watches and Jewelry	5	62,451—	2	34,069—	2	19,499—
Florists	4	16,271—				
Miscellaneous	(8)	\$51,495—	(1)	\$2,369—	(1)	\$3,651—
Banana Plantation	1				1	
Fruits and Coffee			1			
Kerosene Distributor	1					
Liquor Dealer	1					
Milk Distributor	1					
Rice Plantation	2					
Taro Farm	1					
Tobacco Distributor	1					
<i>General Services</i>						
Barber	5	\$ 7,378—	1	\$ 1,669—	1	\$4,477—
Beauty Culture	11	18,795—	2	5,291—		
Clothes Cleaning and Laundry	12	31,249—	1	1,068—	1	
Contracting	4	98,333—			1	1,605—
Dance Studio and Hall	3	12,580—				
Employment office	3	2,973—				
General Investment	2	8,015—			3	43,299—
Manufacturing Agents	9	59,963—				
Picture Framing	3	8,731—				
Rentals	279	515,055—	25	95,666—	19	200,321—
Service Station, Repairing	25	325,967—	6	155,414—	3	90,181—
Shoe Repairing	9	16,765—				
Taxi and Jitney	18	14,543—	1	5,540—		
Tailoring and Dressmaking	19	53,266—	3	32,765—		
Miscellaneous	(11)	\$233,329—				
Billard Parlor	1					
Blacksmithing	1					
Ball Machine Operator	1					
Massage	1					
General Machine Shop	1					
Painting, House	1					
Plumbing	1					
Luau Service	1					
Shooting Gallery	1					
Termite Control	1					
Sign Painting	1					

TABLE 6

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

A study of the Chinese business today finds this group engaged in nearly all types of general trade, services and professional activities as conducted by other races. Inasmuch as we find two generations of Chinese in business, we obviously find two distinct types of Chinese businessmen and consequently two distinct types of business. The older generation, being the traditional type are holding on to what they have been doing in the past. The younger group, native-born with from twenty to fifty years of local background, education, experience and outlook take to new form of doing things and their general business pattern is of a character not dissimilar to other racial group. The old Chinese general merchandise store takes the form of imported foodstuffs such as those we find in the best of chop suey house and banquets, such as shark's fin, bird's nest, abalone, dried rice sparrow, dried oyster, dried ducks, dried chicken and such ordinary staples as salted eggs, salted fish, salted cabbage, dried shrimps, bean curd, shrimp sauce, bamboo shoots, canned fish, etc. At one time these stores stood as headquarters and social centers for the rice planters and their laborers in the heyday of the industry, serving as banks, postoffices, lodging places where the urbans could spend the night, and clubs for those of kindred home villages. Today this type of stores is losing its old luster with the passing of the rice

industry, and the diminishing of the old standbys, the change of food habits of the second and third generations who, for the most part, do not know the mysteries and juggleries of mandarin cuisine, and the less use of such foodstuffs by the chop suey houses that cater to a clientele who, as a rule, do not know how to order Chinese dishes from the peculiar descriptions on the menu. Dishes that are ordered the most are chicken, pork, meat and vegetables, all being local products, not the imported stuffs. Another form of the old Chinese type of business which is still clinging on with the existence of the older group are the drug and herb shops which at one time served as general medical dispensaries offering herb teas and drugs to every form of ills and afflictions. Faith in modern medicine is displacing this drugs and herbs class. Even the old folks are being treated by physicians who have obtained their training in western methods. A recent survey shows but eleven of these drug stores still existent on Oahu. Eleven Chinese food provisions stores are to be found on Oahu, one of which is incorporated. They have, however, altered much their stock of goods to serve a more general public. Some include a pork shop and vegetable stand.

The poi factories, formerly an industry which the Chinese learned from the Hawaiians and

conducted extensively, are diminishing not due so much to a lack of demand for poi, contrary to most belief, but due to an inability to get ready cash for their investment. Other races, the Japanese and a few Koreans, are today in the business of poi manufacturing. Instead of the antiquated method of pounding the cooked taro pulp with stone pounders, machinery is now used. It may be of interest to know that a citizen of Chinese ancestry and his wife are canning poi for mainland consumption, a new industry.

The second generation, many of whom are well advanced in years, having had the advantages of language, education, contact and experience, enter into various forms of business activities which can best be described in the table offered on page 12. Attention is called to the food retailing business, the printing business, the light lunch stores and confectionery type, stores that sell electrical appliances and musical instruments, the manufacturing units and the professions; and the large volume of business in the restaurant groups. Many of the young women are entering the business of beauty culture. The income from rental indicates roughly the Chinese as big property owners although it is assumed that some of these are from leaseholds. Most, if not all, of the large restaurants in army posts are conducted by Chinese.

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

ASSESSED VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AT DIFFERENT DATES

R A C E S	1911		1915		1920		1924		1929	
	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole
Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	1,857		1,855		1,927		2,440		3,391	
Value of Property.....	\$1,320,140	14.7%	\$1,477,088	13.8%	\$2,406,695	11.2%	\$2,165,365	9.4%	\$2,887,192	7.4%
Portuguese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	1,132		1,469		1,891		1,938		2,695	
Value of Property.....	483,662	3.1%	893,937	4.0%	996,828	4.1%	1,380,941	5.9%	1,639,668	4.3%
"Other Caucasian" ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	2,062		2,206		2,246		3,031		4,323	
Value of Property.....	3,076,370	20.1%	3,535,505	21.2%	5,550,889	19.0%	5,019,036	18.7%	112,887,876	15.4%
Chinese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	1,857		1,928		1,787		2,165		2,780	
Value of Property.....	2,150,513	1.1%	2,224,647	2.1%	2,293,291	2.6%	2,960,258	5.1%	2,929,192	3.9%
Japanese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	2,291		3,851		3,782		5,292		8,051	
Value of Property.....	1,750,785	0.03%	3,792,076	1.0%	5,501,689	1.5%	8,900,451	3.0%	8,311,109	3.5%
Corporations and Firms ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	638		794		1,019		1,233		1,476	
Value of Property.....	67,904,836	61.0%	66,930,707	57.9%	115,079,329	61.6%	123,605,091	58.2%	112,587,876	65.5%
Valuation Total	\$76,696,203	100.0%	\$78,343,960	100.0%	\$131,768,721	100.0%	\$134,091,442	100.0%	\$241,022,911	100.0%

TABLE 5

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there is, "roughly speaking, a parallelism of developments in all groups to take the same steps as those taken by other groups". While opportunities are not so plentiful in Hawaii today as eighty years or more ago, still new conditions and new needs have created new sets of opportunities. The Portuguese like the Chinese, having arrived in the islands early have had the superior opportunities to get into places higher than the later comers. The Portuguese put their savings in land early and built homes instead of investing in business. Today they are engaged largely in farming, in the dairy business and in the mechanical trades and carpentry. A few are in the

dry goods, bakeries or service station business. A goodly number of them hold preferred positions in the sugar plantations and in the utilities as skilled laborers, machinists, carpenters, field superintendents and foremen. The Japanese, for the most part, are farmers although they have infiltrated into all types of trades and occupational activities. The wholesale fishing business is largely in their hands. Out of 1,559 men in Hawaii engaged in the fishing business in 1930, fully 900 are of Japanese descent. They are also well represented in the professions. The Japanese, in view of their number and their accumulated wealth, have a large buying power. The Koreans are few

in number. In 1930, there were 6,461 in Hawaii. Most of them are engaged in agriculture, some are in the tailoring, clothes cleaning and shoemaking business. The Filipinos, being the last to come and consequently not having the advantage of the earlier groups, are largely connected with the sugar industry. A few of them have become independent farmers, raising hogs and poultry or are engaged in the small retail trades.

One of the evidences of economic progress, as I have stated in the beginning, is manifested in the accumulation of property, that is, real estate and personal property, the amount accumulated roughly by assessments and tax statistics. (See Table 3 on Page 8).

A STUDY OF INCREASE OF ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Between 1911 and 1929.

Races	1911	1929	Increase	Percent Increase
Hawaiian & Part Hawaiian	\$11,188,184	\$24,245,874	\$13,057,690	54%
Portuguese	2,435,800	14,286,575	11,850,775	82%
Other Caucasians	15,653,000	50,828,339	35,175,339	68%
Chinese	895,450	15,547,147	14,651,697	94%
Japanese	219,994	11,642,089	11,422,095	91%
Corporations & Firms	47,495,036	124,411,205	76,926,169	61%

TABLE 4

A study of Table No. 3. shows that all racial groups are increasing as landowners, some greater and others less. The percent of each group to the total valuation shows the extent each group keeps pace with the general increase. The Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian group, although are increasing in land ownership like the rest, show however a lagging behind consecutively in the race, while the

Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese are keeping up with the pace set, with the two latter groups on even terms.

A study of Table No. 4. enables one to get a long range look on the corresponding increase in land acquisition and valuation. In this, the Chinese and Japanese are shown to be setting the pace, both are close together and leading the rest.

The portuguese are slightly behind while the Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian group shows the lowest gain. The "Other Caucasian" group who belong to the wealthy class are not acquiring property as they did in the beginning. They are using their savings in business as the tables on page 10 will show. The Japanese show a high percentage in the Personal Property also.

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ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII AT DIFFERENT DATES

R A C E	1911		1915		1920		1924		1929	
	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole	Assessed Value	Percent of Whole
Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	5,853		5,741	13.8%	6,373		6,581		8,098	
Value of Real Estate.....	\$11,188,184	14.7%	\$13,701,943	13.8%	\$15,712,371	11.2%	\$19,995,991	9.4%	\$24,245,874	7.4%
Portuguese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	1,653		2,332		2,763		3,247		3,968	
Value of Real Estate.....	2,435,800	3.1%	3,894,078	4.0%	6,381,814	4.1%	11,845,612	5.6%	14,286,575	4.3%
"Other Caucasians" ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	2,378		3,200		3,315		3,857		5,496	
Value of Real Estate.....	15,653,000	20.1%	20,971,922	21.2%	29,420,235	19.0%	39,237,379	18.7%	50,828,339	15.4%
Chinese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	507		889		1,263		1,936		2,903	
Value of Real Estate.....	895,460	1.1%	2,084,356	2.1%	4,142,944	2.6%	10,944,085	5.1%	15,547,147	3.9%
Japanese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	467		845		1,015		2,505		4,106	
Value of Real Estate.....	219,994	0.03%	1,002,203	1.0%	2,259,357	1.5%	6,422,126	3.0%	11,642,089	3.5%
Corporations and Firms ¹ ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	466		800		721		1,323		1,413	
Value of Real Estate.....	47,495,038	61.0%	57,531,821	57.9%	97,321,950	61.6%	124,411,205	58.2%	163,661,409	65.5%
Valuation Total	\$77,887,461	100.0%	\$99,186,323	100.0%	\$155,238,071	100.0%	\$212,856,398	100.0%	\$280,211,483	100.0%

TABLE 3

¹ Includes a very little property owned by the Spanish.
² In 1924, about 85% owned by "Other Caucasians," 10% by Hawaiians,
 2 1/2% by Chinese and a little by Portuguese, Japanese and others.

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trade first brought into the country, and it was but natural that spirit found a ready business conducted by Chinese. The less familiar trades, such as driving, tending a horse team in the days of buggy riding and tallyhos, and horse hiring for those who indulged in horseback riding, were new and probably these were trades in which native born Chi-

nese were interested. Certainly, it would be much more engaging than working in the sugar fields. Over 6,000 Chinese were reported to have come from the Pacific Coast of the United States to Hawaii and perhaps a few of them came with a little capital to invest in the merchandise business. Furthermore, not all Chinese who came to Hawaii

were laborers. Many of them were of the merchant and professional classes.

In 1890, we note that of a total number of 2,690 men in the mechanical occupations, 564 were Chinese. The others were largely of Caucasian and Hawaiian extractions, and a few Japanese.

Persons engaged in mechanical occupations by race in 1890, 1896, 1900.

Race	1890		1896		1900	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	percent
Hawaiians	902	33.5	761	32.2	995	24.1
Chinese	564	21.0	220	9.3	620	15.0
Japanese	42	1.6	261	11.0	997	24.2
Caucasians	1182	43.9	1123	47.5	1512	36.7
TOTAL	2690	100.0	2365	100.0	4124	100.0

TABLE 2

Here is a description of the early Chinese retail trades in Hawaii from a certain Reverend George L. Chaney as far back as 1882:

"If you will ride slowly through the Chinese quarter with your eyes open, you will go to your home with food for thought. You will find watch-makers, and jewelers' shops, tinshops, shoe shops, tailor shops, saddle and harness shops, furniture shops, cabinet shops and bakeries all run by Chinese with Chinese workmen. You can find anywhere from a stove, or a shovel down through drugs, groceries, notions and whatnots".

The foregoing serves in brief as a glimpse of the early manifestations of Chinese economic activities in Hawaii. Statistics of the actual accumulated wealth in money and valuations of properties of the early Chinese settlers were unfortunately few. It is fair to assume, nevertheless, that they have accomplished much in the way of material increment in view of the fact that a significant portion of the

business activities were in their hands, and also of the effect of the competition they have exerted in the trades on the Caucasians and Hawaiian to such an extent that many a white trader entertained the "fear of a speedy extinction in these islands of Western Civilization by that of the East and the substitution of a Chinese for the Hawaiian and foreign population". Tradition of race is an important factor in the adjustment of the Chinese. Their characteristic traits of industry, providence, thriftiness, endurance, love of peace, and patience were important in their struggle to rise to the top against resentment, prejudice and misunderstanding which in time gave way to better understanding and a more friendly spirit ensue. While many Chinese have returned to their homeland after they have acquired wealth, others have elected to stay. They invested in lands here, learned the language, customs and ways of others, built their homes, became citizens and intermarried with the native women, started business of their own and

through long residence in the Islands, have acquired respect and prestige in their adopted country. The large number of their own kind in the islands have enabled the Chinese to hold together as a consanguineous group in a land of strangers until they became more accustomed to the ways of others and paved the way for assimilation. These factors, therefore,—superior opportunities, cultural tradition of race, long residence and large number of group—are important in the study of the Chinese rise in the economic life of Hawaii.

We have in Hawaii today the meeting of races of different cultures. From the Far East, came the Japanese, the Koreans and lastly the Filipinos, all of whom came largely as plantation laborers and all of whom have that "essence to pant for recognition" like other races. Like the Chinese, they are all products of the same general ground pattern and they proceed on the same general uniformity of progress. The fundamental needs of life, are much alike and

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700 Chinese already in the Islands, the Chinese became 1,200 strong. Twelve years later, a significant group was evident; there were 6,045 Chinese in the Islands, many of whom were native-born. In 1885 when the first batch of Japanese "contract immigrants"—known to the Japanese as the "gannenmono"—arrived, there were 19,000 Chinese in Hawaii, a goodly number of whom were local products, and were identified in almost every form of business and occupational activities which were found in the islands at that time.

Superior opportunities and size of racial group are factors which help the early comers in a new country. Imagine the significance of the early arrival of such a large group of industrious and hardy immigrants of homely virtues who, for the most, were from the lowest stratum of life in China where every available stitch of land was preciously utilized, to a veritable frontier country, as existed in Hawaii then, where they found a virgin paradise in unused lands which their keen eyes could conjure up a thousand productive uses; fish ponds lain idle and fallen into disuse while fishes abound in such vast abundance in a nearby ocean; large tracts of marsh lands formerly devoted to taro but could be converted into rice fields! The opportunity to rise, therefore, was more than an incentive. After a few years of tenure in the sugar fields they became farmers, fishermen and later artisans.

With the added help from the emancipated laborers from the sugar fields, the rice industry began to flourish in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The carabaos or water buffaloes were imported to plow the rice lands. While much of the rice grown was consumed locally, a considerable portion however, found their way in foreign markets. In 1890, as much as 10½ million pounds of rice passed

through the Custom House. In 1898, the governor's report showed the value of rice exported at almost \$150,000. In 1902, fully 12,000 acres of lowlands were devoted to rice planting which yielded 19,000 tons of rice that year. In 1907, the governor estimated the yield for that year at \$5,200,000—of which exports amounted to over \$255,000. During this time over 5,000 Chinese were directly or indirectly engaged in the industry. In 1910, rice export reached a height of 7,000,000 pounds. Since then export began to decrease in tonnage. Eight years later, in 1918, the export dwindled to 1,000,000 pounds, or fully one-seventh of the valuation of 1910, while three years later in 1921, the value fell to one-tenth that of 1910. What was at one time a large industry in which a great number of Chinese found employment, is today superseded in acreage utilized by taro growing. A recent survey of truck crops produced in Hawaii compiled by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Hawaii, shows that while taro growing occupies an area of over 1,600 acres and will likely yield a total of over ten million pounds, area now devoted to rice planting occupies but 1,275 acres and estimated production will amount to a little over four and a quarter million pounds.¹ While there are a few Chinese individuals and "huis" in the rice planting business today, some of whom employ Filipino helps, the industry is for the most part in Japanese hands. The following sets of circumstances affect the decline of the industry in general and the Chinese in particular:

1. Competition of cheap rice from California with labor saving devices against antiquated methods employed in Hawaii.
2. Excessive rents demanded for lands.

¹ See Census of Truck Crops produced in Hawaii—January, May 1936.

3. Devastation of crops at one time or another by caterpillars and borers.

4. Lack of skilled rice laborers. The old folks have died or retired and the young are not interested in the business as other industries furnish better financial attraction.

Not long after the Chinese began growing rice, the Chinese general merchandise business had its inception; for it was largely established to supply the rice planters and others with food provisions and tools imported from China and at the same time to sell the produce of the rice planters and the vegetable gardeners.

In 1880 with a Chinese population of 21,616 we find them well entrenched in many trades. The statistics below shows the types of trades they were engaged in and the corresponding percentage of licenses taken by them:

Trades	Percent of Licenses
Drivers	10.9%
Draymen	18.2%
Butchers	20.6%
Wholesale Merchandise	23.5%
Hacks	27.9%
Horse Driving	38.2%
Wholesale Spirit	57.0%
Retail Merchandise	62.0%
Restaurants	84.7%
Pork Butcher	91.8%
Cake Peddling	100.0%

TABLE I

A study of the above statistics shows that those business with which the Chinese were familiar in their homeland, they became engaged in, very early in Hawaii. Their ability as cooks put them in good stead as restaurant owners and cake makers. Pork, being a staple food of the Chinese and with pigs abundant in Hawaii, is reflected in the pork business, as shown by the license percentages above. One of the earliest imports of trade from China to the Hawaiian kingdom was liquor which the sandalwood

Chinese Economic Activities in Hawaii

PAUL KIMM-CHOW GOO

FOR a span of over eighty years the Chinese have resided in Hawaii. They were among the earliest to arrive. The subsequent progress they made in the economic life of these islands is measured in a manner by such evidences as accumulation of large real holdings, savings accounts; size of their commercial and industrial activities; the rise to the preferred jobs and positions of trust in business; the recognition which they receive in the professions. No better reflection of their higher social status can be found perhaps than the testimonials of their homes which are among the best in the islands equipped with modern conveniences and the elements of modern comforts and luxuries.

The purpose of this paper on "Chinese Economic Activities in Hawaii" is an attempt, not so much to praise, but to study objectively the development of the Chinese business activities in Hawaii—first from the standpoint of its earliest inception in the agricultural pursuits, and then its subsequent manifestations in trade, occupational and industrial activities. A study of this nature obviously must include those social forces or sets of factors, both favorable and unfavorable, which tend to shape the business pattern of the Chinese group. For the sake of clarity, considerable statistics are employed, some of which are the results of the writer's own researches and hence must not be construed as being official or governmental. Actual statistical values of Chinese business and land ownership a few decades before the Annexation are unfortunately meager although references to early types of



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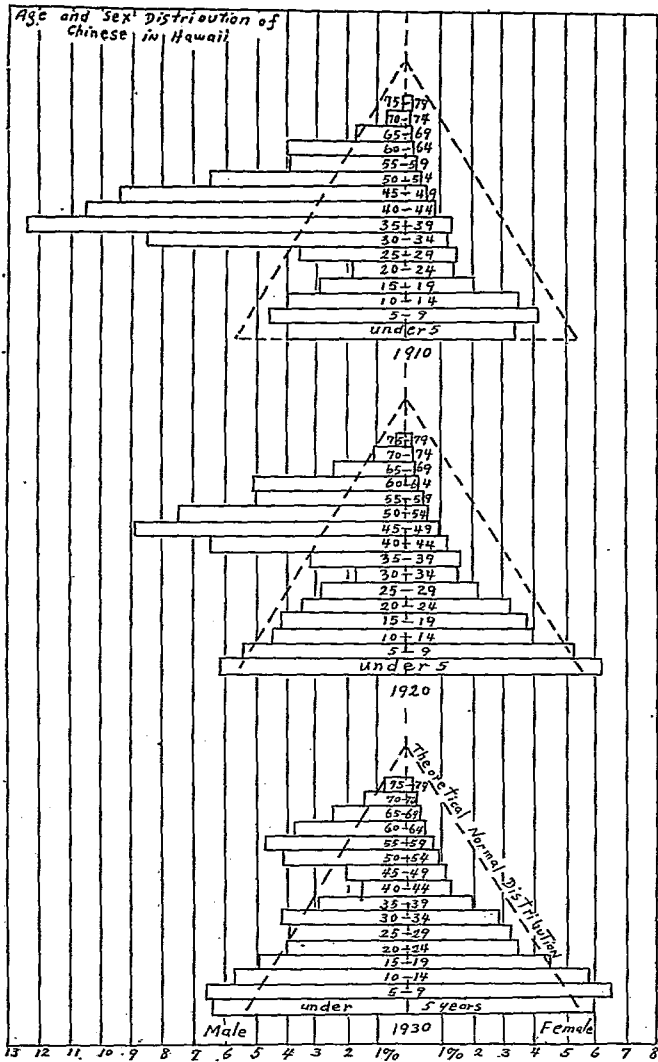
Chinese business pursuits by contemporaries are abundant.

The earliest record showed that the Chinese coming to Hawaii were cooks and helps on board trading and whaling vessels which stopped off at this port on their run to and from the Oriental markets and the Northwest of the United States. It was commonly believed that some of them took up residence in Hawaii. Around about 1794, when Captain Vancouver visited the Islands, he found that Chinese settlers were here and that commercial relations had been established between the Hawaiian Islands and the Empire of China. Sandalwood became the chief export of the Islands which eventually led the Chinese to name this land, the "Sandalwood Mountains." This sandalwood trade became an important link between Hawaii and China. Guns, ammunitions, liquors, boats and schooners as well as silks and other Chinese goods, came to Hawaii. And along came a few more Chinese.

From the late James W. Girvin in a paper which he wrote in 1901 we learn that King Kamehameha, in the course of the sandalwood trade, was instrumental in bringing a few Chinese over, one of whom made some sort of experimentation in sugar cane growing and extraction of sugar with a crude wooden mill which he brought from China. But having lost two hundred dollars, he abandoned the venture. Just what course the sugar industry would have taken had this Chinese succeeded and into what form the industry would have developed, would seem to be a moot subject for contemplation or speculation. It would have become highly improbable, perhaps, that he would have extended it beyond the individual stage. Being a product of a country that was wanting in scientific development and of a race of whose prominent characteristic traits is being individualistic, it would have been too much to expect of him to succeed on a large scale. The sugar industry, it must be remembered, did not grow up overnight. The development was a slow process of growth in which many failed, among whom were the pioneers, Irishmen, Norwegians, Germans, Portuguese and Spaniards.

The Chinese began rice culture in Hawaii as early as 1789 although in a very small way. Not until considerable number of Chinese came to fill a shortage of resident labor in the sugar industry some years afterwards, and subsequently became identified with the rice industry that much progress began. From 1789 to 1852, the immigration of Chinese to these islands was not extensive. In 1866, five hundred Chinese were recruited to work in the sugar fields. With over

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From a business standpoint a knowledge of Chinese is essential. The frequent advertisements in the Chinese newspapers by these dentists, physicians, etc., indicate the source of their income.

The movement of the Chinese from Chinatown to better residential districts such as Bingham Tract and Kaimuki presupposes that the Chinese have improved their economic status in Honolulu and therefore are in a more advantageous position to contribute to the huge expenses of the Chinese language schools. Therefore, the Chinese public and a few American friends were able to raise about \$10,000 in 1932, \$17,000 in 1933, \$18,000 in 1934, and \$21,000 in 1935 for the various semi-public Chinese schools in the Territory. According to the *Hawaii Chinese Annual*, Volume VII, the Chinese people in 1935 subscribed \$21,685.25 to the various schools; the amounts were: (in Honolulu) Chung Shan, \$10,599.31; Hoo Cho, \$3,661.71; Mun Lun, \$3,500.00; Dai Goong, \$1,839.00; Fook Hing, \$1,363.00; (in Kapaa) Wah Mun, \$1,500.00; (in Waipahu) Wah Mun, \$1,323.00; and (in Hilo) Wah Mun, \$1,000.00.

Besides aiding in the maintenance of the Liberty Bank (opened for business, Feb. 18, 1922) in Honolulu, the Chinese also organized the American Security Bank which was incorporated March 1, 1935 and opened for business on April 20, 1935. While the total Chinese savings accounts in the various banks, personal and real property, and other investments may fluctuate from year to year, there is no doubt that the Chinese have become economically more stable in the larger community.

Growth of the Chinese Population and the Language Schools.

The occupational trends, economic stabilization, residential movements, and educational

organizations of the Chinese in Hawaii are modified by the age groupings of the population; and the Chinese language schools seem to have flourished together with the attainment of equilibrium in the sex ratio, which in turn produces age groups as expected in a theoretical normal distribution of population.¹ The population pyramids in the following page illustrate the stabilization of the Chinese population in Hawaii. The percentages of the age groups are of the total Chinese population. Deviations from the norm for the Chinese have decreased from 74.77 in 1910 to 47.85 in 1920, and to 32.25 in 1930, signifying that the group is rapidly assuming stability.

The Chinese immigrants came over in two great waves: from 1876-1885, and 1890-1897. About 11,165 men arrived in these two periods, besides many from 1885 to 1890. Consequently, the highest deviation from the norm in 1910 would include the men in the age groups from 35-39 years and above. Thus in 1910 the men in the age group from 35-39 totaled 12.52% of the entire Chinese population, the highest of all the age groups. However, when stability was more or less reached in 1930, the highest age group included the Chinese men in the 55-59 group (only 4.68% of the total).

The fewness in the number of Chinese females in the upper age groups was seen readily in the earlier years, but in 1930 the age groups of the female from 25-29 and below were assuming stability rapidly.

This inevitable stabilization of the population means that the younger age groups would increase and thereby demand attention along educational lines if effective social control is desired.

In the private and public schools of the Territory of Hawaii

the Chinese between the ages of six and nineteen numbered as follows:—

Year	Private	Public	Total
1930	1,288	6,854	8,142
1931	1,399	6,726	8,125
1932	1,392	6,678	8,070
1933	1,408	6,668	8,076
1934	1,677	6,609	8,286
1935	1,967	6,643	8,611

The ratio by year for the number of students who attended Chinese language schools to those registered in the American public and private schools of the Territory was as follows:

1930	.2951
1931	.3001
1932	.3071
1933	.3327
1934	.4070
1935	.4235

Having made satisfactory adjustments in the economic, educational, and residential phases of their contacts with the new environment the Chinese in Hawaii, on achieving a stable population with a more equal sex ratio, are now watching the younger generation establish social and political organizations for further assimilation of the new culture in Hawaii. Especially in politics, the Chinese have gained recognition as a minority group with 6,398 eligible to vote in 1930, 6,982 in 1932, and 7,546 in 1934. Registered voters of both sexes for the group were 4,402 in 1930, 5,356 in 1932, and 5,991 in 1934. At the 1934 election 33 of Chinese or of part Chinese ancestry were among the 256 candidates seeking public offices in the Territory.

The younger Chinese are becoming more Americanized, but at the same time they have attempted to retain the best in Chinese culture. The first generation Chinese have done their part faithfully and judging from present trends the new generation youths have grasped their spirit and will hold the torch high for the oncoming generations.

¹ The theoretical normal distribution (Newcombe's) is used to measure the proportion of the total population of each age group.

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to dusk as common laborers or rice farmers the language schools did not attract them with any tangible economic rewards. For the retail dealers and domestic servants a knowledge of Hawaiian and broken English was necessary for business and social transactions, and whatever Chinese necessary for daily use the merchants had already acquired in the old country.

Thus in the fifties, sixties, and seventies the Chinese in Hawaii made no consistent attempt to establish language schools to teach Chinese to either adults or children. Besides, urbanization of the Chinese had only begun; scattered groups of Chinese on various plantations were at a disadvantage to pool their financial efforts or leadership together. In fact, in 1878 the early Christian mission schools with instruction in Chinese and English for the Chinese adults and children were maintained by annual grants from the Hawaiian Government. The Bethel Chinese School under Dunscombe received \$200 annually from 1878-1882.¹ In 1882, the Chinese Children's English School with Adela M. Payson as principal and Tang Peng Sum as teacher of Chinese secured \$404.50 for the education of 50 boys and two girls in the Chinese and English languages; the Bethel Chinese School received a six hundred dollar grant that year.² The Chinese population in 1878 numbered 6,045; it jumped to 18,254 in 1884. At that period of occupational exploration the Chinese placed a premium on learning the English language and religion.

¹ "Evening schools for Chinese were conducted by the Seamen's Institute and by the Y.M.C.A. for the purpose of teaching English, and in 1872 a Chinese Sabbath School was started by the Y.M.C.

¹ *Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education to the Legislative Assembly of 1878*, p. 18.

² *Ibid.*, 1882, p. 38.

A. in the Fort St. Church. The business of this Sabbath School was primarily to teach the 27 Chinese men enrolled to read and to speak the English language. In that year the population was estimated to be 1,938. (in Honolulu)¹

In June 1885, they subscribed \$2,000 to build a new hall for the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; in 1897 the Chinese merchants of Honolulu contributed over \$500 to aid the Chinese mission schools.² From an economic standpoint they were not ready to establish large and exclusive Chinese language schools.

But nevertheless, travelling scholars and private tutors taught Chinese via the rote memory of the classics in the homes of their students. Among the earlier teachers, peddling their intellectual wares from home to home, were Chang Siu Hon, Ching Yau Hong, Hee Jack Sun, Lee Kai Chuck, Wong Min Tim, and Young Kam Hoy.

Besides, young Chinese and Chinese-Hawaiian boys were frequently sent back to China to be orientalized. The well-to-do merchants of Hawaii had the means to send their children to their ancestral villages. The biographies of the Chinese makers of Hawaii in the Overseas Penman's volume published in 1929 recorded in many instances the orientalization of the Hawaii-born youths in the village schools.

Economic Stabilization and Educational Progress

The economic stabilization and subsequent residential dispersion of the Chinese to better areas put them and their children within educational advantage

¹ N.C. Schenck, "Chinese Protestant Christian Life in Hawaii," in *The Chinese of Hawaii*, Overseas Penman Club, 1929, p. 21.

² F.W. Damon, *Annual Report of Chinese Mission Work*, June 1880, p. 4, and F.W. Damon, *Work Among the Chinese*, 1897, p. 15.

and in contact with the well-to-do classes of other races. As a result, there were an increase in school attendance and a decrease in the number of illiterates, thereby placing the Chinese in a favorable position to learn more about the American culture. In 1910, 71.4% of the Chinese between 5 and 20 years of age attended the American schools. This rose to 72.9% in 1920, and 75.8% in 1930. Chinese girls are no longer detained at home by custom; 64.1% or 1,274 in 1910, 70.0% or 3,225 in 1920, and 75.2% or 4,730 in 1930 attending American schools show that the traditional belief in education for boys only has largely disappeared.

With the early education of a great majority of the youngsters and the disappearance of the older aliens by death and departure for China the rates for Chinese illiteracy (10 years and over) in the Territory of Hawaii reflected the following changes: 1910, 32.3%; 1920, 21.0%; and 1930, 15.7%. Chinese ten years old and over who were unable to speak English numbered 6,907 or 38.1% of the total Chinese population in 1920 and 4,328 or only 22.4% for 1930.

However, the exploration in a wider area of professional occupations by American-educated Chinese gives the language schools a new function. Whereas, the early Chinese conceived of the language institutions as a means to retard the too rapid acculturation of their youths and cultural estrangement from the first generation, they now place value on bilingualists.¹ Salesmen, physicians, surgeons, photographers, dentists, and businessmen find the older Chinese their best racial customers.

¹ For a brief discussion of the changing attitudes of the Chinese, see Kum Pui Lai, "Attitudes of the Chinese in Hawaii toward their Language Schools" in *Sociology and Social Research*, (University of Southern California publication) Nov.-Dec., 1935, Vol XX, No. 2, pp. 140-144.

Occupational and Educational Adjustments of the Chinese in Hawaii

KUM PUI LAI

SUCCESS in cultural adjustment of the immigrant groups in Hawaii seems to vary with their length of residence, numerical size, and group solidarity. With the plantations as their first destination seven racial groups invaded Hawaii at different periods, the latest group, the Filipino for instance, taking the role in the plantations left by former groups, the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Koreans, and others. This "graduation" from the rural plantations to the business houses and then to professional occupations in the cities of Honolulu and Hilo appears to be duplicated by each group after a period of labor in the sugar camps and pineapple fields.

Occupational Trends

The Chinese, with a longer average length of residence than any other group in Hawaii,¹ have had greater opportunities to make progress in their occupational and educational adjustments. They migrated from South China to work on the sugar cane plantations of Hawaii. In 1882, there were 5,037 plantation Chinese, 49% of the total plantation employees or 28% of the Chinese population; in 1932 Chinese laborers numbered only 706, 1.4% of the total employees or 2.5% of the Chinese population. The total Chinese population was 18,254 for 1884 and 27,235 for 1932.²

¹ Romanzo Adams, *The Peoples of Hawaii*, 1933, p. 13

² Estimated population by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Territorial Board of Health. The next U.S. Census will be taken in 1940.



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However, when the Chinese left the plantations they met slight competition in the retail business because the field was relatively unoccupied. In 1910 out of 13,742 Chinese males 10 years of age and over engaged in selected occupations there were 2,658 sugar farm laborers, 1,634 rice farmers, 1,067 retail dealers, and 1,059 servants. During the period around 1910 there occurred a start towards the selection of professional occupations by both sexes:— 68 teachers, 51 bookkeepers, and 4 physicians.

Ten years later, out of 11,110 Chinese males 10 years of age and over engaged in selected occupations 1,735 were sugar farm laborers, 1,324 rice farmers, 1,018 retail dealers, and 886 servants. By that time both sexes had tried their skill in a wider field of professional occupations: 255 bookkeepers, 240 clerks, 143 teachers, and 18

photographers found enumeration in the occupation census.

The year 1930 presented a still wider selection of professional positions. Out of 9,779 Chinese 10 years old and over in selected occupations for the Territory 444 teachers, 32 technical engineers, 31 dentists, and 20 physicians and surgeons had been enumerated.³

One does not need to wait for the 1940 U.S. Census on occupation statistics to follow the trend of the Chinese and other racial groups in a more varied distribution of their gainfully employed. A preliminary survey by the Overseas Penman Club in 1934 discovered that there were 37 dentists, 31 physicians and surgeons, and 5 attorneys at law among the Chinese in the Territory.¹

Occupational Succession and Educational Institutions

Other immigrant groups have followed the same occupational succession of the Chinese in their familiar movement from the plantations as laborers to "white-collar" jobs in the city. This movement sooner or later influences the establishment of educational institutions, i.e., language schools and cultural societies by the Chinese. The language schools, especially, take on certain roles and functions which change from time to time. From an occupational standpoint, the function of the Chinese language school would vary in response to the changing occupations of the second generation Chinese. When the first generation orientals toiled from dawn

¹ *Hawaii Chinese Business Directory*, Nov. 1934

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

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THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

DEDICATION

*To the thousands of Chinese
Pioneers, the real makers of
Hawaii, and to the present gener-
ation Chinese who have faith-
fully carried on—this volume is
gratefully dedicated.*

PREFACE

Seven years have elapsed since the first appearance of the "Chinese of Hawaii." This present volume aims to supplement the first in the preservation of the inspiring life histories of the Chinese immigrants who struggled unselfishly and unflinchingly for a greater day.

The descendants of the Chinese people have achieved distinction in many professional fields. They have certainly proved the genuine quality of the first generation, and many of their stories are being told in this issue. It is hoped that soon the publishers will be able to record the biographies of the new and oncoming generations.

—Kum Pui Lai, Editor.

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Volume II



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