

THE
CHINESE OF HAWAII

Volume II

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BY

OVERSEAS PENMAN CLUB

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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 on-coming generations.

—Kum Pui Lai, Editor.

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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.*

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

Volume II

September, 1936

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Occupational and Educational Adjustments of the Chinese in Hawaii

KUM PUI LAI

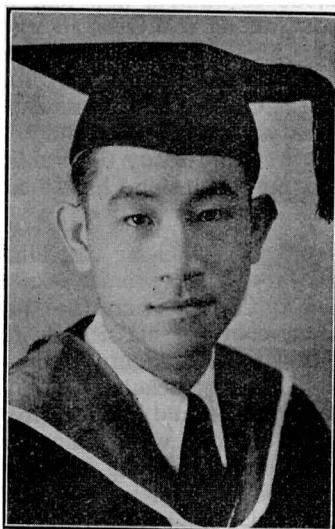
SUCCESS in cultural adjustment of the immigrant groups in Hawaii seems to vary with their length of residence, numerical size, and group solidarity. With the plantations as their first destination seven racial groups invaded Hawaii at different periods, the latest group, the Filipino for instance, taking 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.



KUM PUI LAI

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.

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

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.

"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.

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 advantages

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 4,528 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.

¹ *Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education to the Legislative Assembly of 1878*, p. 18.

² *Ibid.*, 1882, p. 38.

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 Waipahau) 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

¹ The theoretical normal distribution (Newcombe's) is used to measure the proportion of the total population of each age group.

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	1,969	6,643	8,611

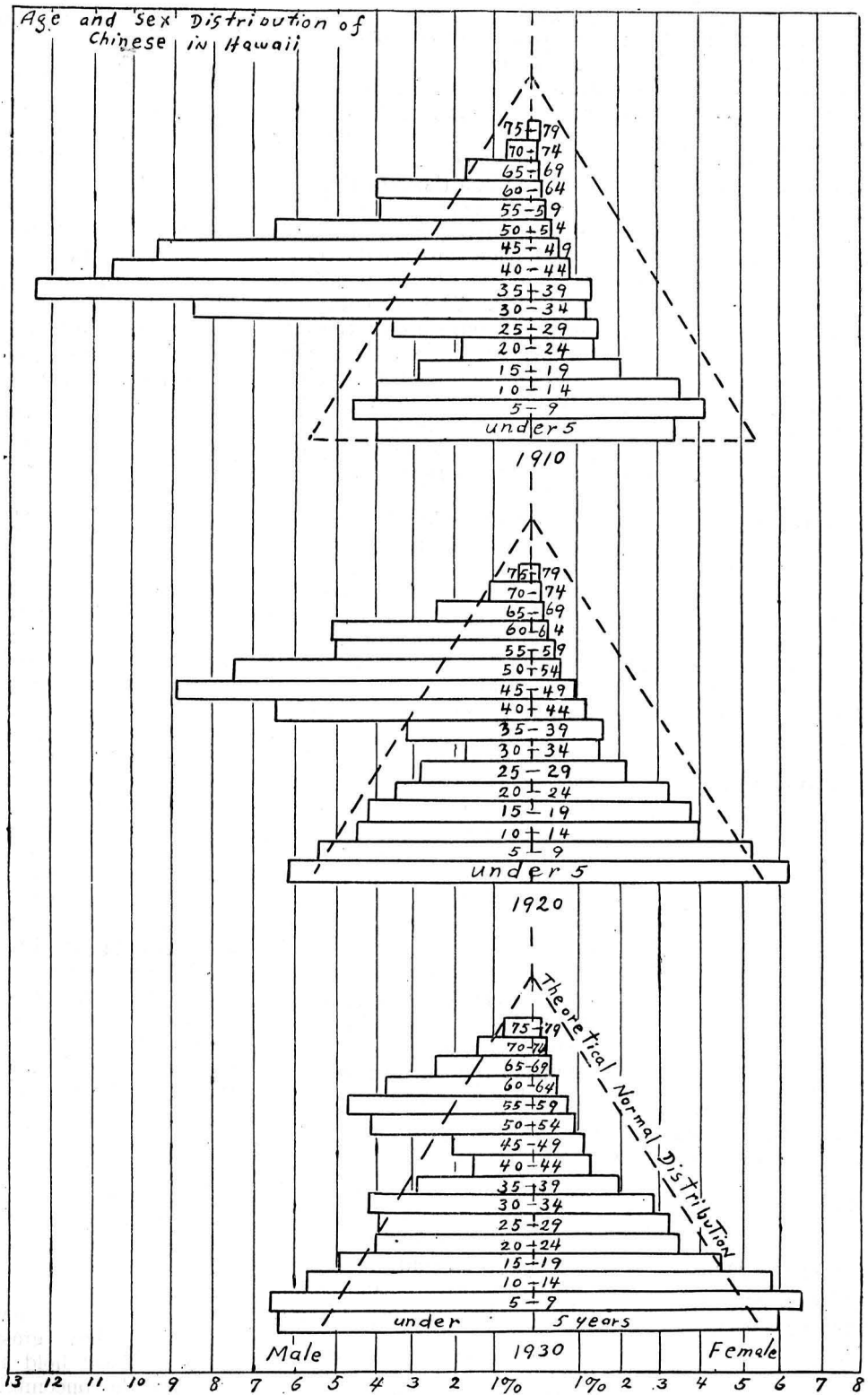
The ratio by year for the number of students who attended Chinese language schools to those registered in the American public and private schools of the Territory was as follows:

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.

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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



PAUL GOO

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

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 significances 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 1889 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 1

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

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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 Hawaiians 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 ensued. 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 of 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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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		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 ¹ ---										
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.....	895,450	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 ² ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	486		800		721		1,323		1,413	
Value of Real Estate.....	47,495,036	61.0%	57,531,821	57.9%	97,321,350	61.6%	124,411,205	58.2%	163,661,409	65.5%
Valuation Total	\$77,887,464	100.0%	\$99,186,323	100.0%	\$155,238,071	100.0%	\$212,856,398	100.0%	\$280,211,433	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, 2½% by Chinese and a little by Portuguese, Japanese and others.

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.

THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

ASSESSED VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AT DIFFERENT DATES

RACES	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.....	1,957		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%	\$2,967,192	7.4%
Portuguese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	1,132		1,499		1,891		1,938		2,695	
Value of Property.....	493,562	3.1%	593,937	4.0%	996,828	4.1%	1,380,941	5.6%	1,639,666	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%	3,335,505	21.2%	5,550,889	19.0%	5,019,036	18.7%	112,587,876	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%	2,233,291	2.6%	2,960,258	5.1%	2,929,192	3.9%
Japanese ---										
Number of Taxpayers.....	2,291		3,851		3,782		5,732		8,051	
Value of Property.....	1,750,785	0.03%	3,792,076	1.0%	5,501,689	1.5%	8,960,451	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	\$76,696,206	100.0%	\$78,343,960	100.0%	\$131,768,721	100.0%	\$134,091,142	100.0%	\$241,022,911	100.0%

TABLE 5

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 houses 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

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	\$ 343,346—
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—	1	74,860—
Fish (Retail, and Ponds, Fishing)	25	164,034—	15	253,976—		
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

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. 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

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	757		

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		

Looking at the statistics one sees the relatively small number of Chinese farm owners—only 355 for both male and female. (There are 4710 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 2½ 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 exposition 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 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 woman'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

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 Moi 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 vieing 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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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.

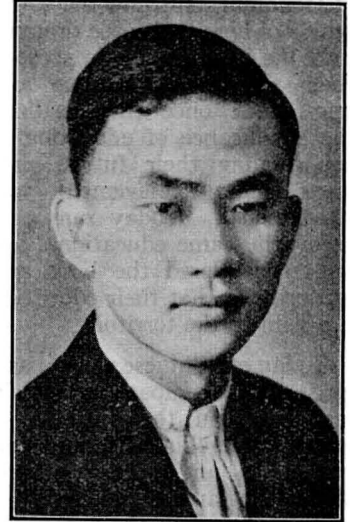
Many of the factors that motivated them to observe social customs in China were present in this new land. Indeed the isolation that was first imposed upon them fostered fertile ground for survival of Chinese customs. The inaccessibility to rural camps was itself a potent factor that prevented any active 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 unailing sign of a birth in the Chinese

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

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 aurora 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

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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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.

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.

1 The Yin Fo Society, or Nyin Fo Fui Kon (人和會館), 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 peacemakers 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,

2 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 (台山, 新會, 開平, 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 Chu 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.

3 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.

4 The Kong Chau Society (岡州會館), 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.,

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 (都) and in each Doo there are upwards of 20 villages. The Doos are Wong Leong Doo (黃梁都), Gook Doo (谷都), Kung Seong Doo (恭常都), See Doo (四都), Dai Doo (大都), Dnck Doo (得都), Leong Doo (良都), Yun Doo, (仁都), Lung Doo (隆都), and Larm Doo (攪都).

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 Namhoy, Poonyee, Shuntuck, Tunggoon and Samsui (南海, 番禺, 順德, 東莞, 三水). The first three are known collectively as Sam Yup (三邑).

Let us now describe the societies for the various Doos of Chungshan district.

The Lung Doo Benevolent Society, or Lung Doo Chung Sin Tong (隆都從善堂), 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 transship 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) (良都會館) was formed and a charter secured from the territorial treasurer for the incorporation of the society.

In 1922 when Wong Tau, now of Kahaluu, 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 (得都寄廬), 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,

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

10 Prior to the Honolulu Chinatown fire in 1900, Wong Leong Doo Kee Loo (黃梁都寄廬) 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.

11 The Kung Seong Doo Society (恭常都聯鄉會) 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 Doos, the upper Kung Seong Doo and the lower Kung Seong Doo. It is situated in the southeastermost part of that district. Macao, or Au Moon, was a part of lower Kung Seong Doo. It has been a Portuguese concession since 1887.

12 The Oo Sack Kee Loo (烏石寄廬), for the people of Oo Sack village, Goo Doo (谷都), 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 Larm 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.

13 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.

14 The Lungtauwan Villagers' Club (龍頭環同鄉會) 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.

15 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.

16 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 Kwock-Moy is president; Chun Kan-Yen, vice president; Chun Wai-Jeong, secretary, and Chun Yum-Sing, treasurer.

17 Siu Yun Quon Chark Say (小隱羣策社) was organized in 1921, 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 (北台同鄉會) and Yung Wo Tong (雍和堂). The former is for the people of Buck Toy village in Leong Doo and the latter, for Yung Mark (雍陌) 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,

Lau, Quon, Chong and Chu (劉關張趙). Members of the society are called brothers, due to the fact that Lau Bee, Quon Wun-Chong, Chong Fee and Chu Wun (劉備, 關雲長, 張飛, 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 (黃江夏堂) 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 (毛氏同鄉會) 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 (程) 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 (上榮行) 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 Ngon, 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

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 Kwok (鞏安閣), 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 (吉慶公所) 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 (檀聲劇社) 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-Tong, 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 (華慶堂), the Bark Yee

Hong, or the dressmakers' guild (白衣行), the Gum Yee Hong, or the tailors' guild (錦衣行), and the Luen Hing Club, or the waiters' guild (聯興俱樂部), 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 (中西擴論會) 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, treasurer.

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

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 Clia Club (Clia 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 Jup 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

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 Wailuku,

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 Kwok.

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 Kwok 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 Kwok 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 club-house 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 Kwok 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 Kwok 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 Kwok 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 (致公堂) 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

organized in 1905. When the two societies were merged in 1913, the name was changed to Yee Hing Chung Wui (義興總會) 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 Ching, 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 (叢興公司), Kaneohe, and the Bow Yee Tong (保義堂), Heeia, were consolidated in 1933 and adopted the latter name;

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

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 (致英會館) Hamakua; Chee Hing Society (致興會館), 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 Hanoiuln, was the first president. Past presidents include T. F. Farm, 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 Younß 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

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. Pung 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 Tyau, manager of National Clothing, president; T. F. Farm, 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.

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 (曼那聯義會), 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 (劉澤公).

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 Puolina, 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 (餘慶堂), the Man Hing Tong (萬興公司), the Tung Sin Tong (同善堂) and the Chinese Christian Cemetery Association (華人基督教墳場會).

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 (重陽節), 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, Doong-goon, Shuntuck and Samsui districts (南海, 番禺, 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.

The Sam Heong Hung Ching Hui (三鄉行清會) 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 Penglarm (烏石, 橋頭, 平嵐), of Gook Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. Yee See-Kang is president of the club for 1936.

The Ocean View Chinese Cemetery Association (位亞拉華人義地會), 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 (希墟演說會) 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 (希墟華人商會) 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 (黃梁部公所) 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 (希墟華僑婦女服務團) 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.

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 (致英會館), Chee Hing Society of Kailua (致興會館), 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 (桃義閣) 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 (致公堂) 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 (保良社), 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.

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	2,906
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

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	3,465	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	13,115,578
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	19,211,272

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	88,027.70
1916	106,889.73

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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 Peak Year	5,351,290.83
1930	4,097,775.00
1931	3,746,289.36
1932	4,056,527.96
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.

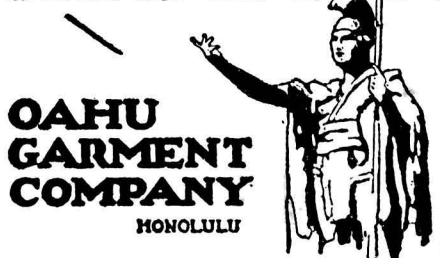
Total Value of Imports to Hawaii from Hongkong and China

<i>Year</i>	<i>From Hongkong</i>	<i>From China</i>
1912	\$329,814	
1913	393,294	
1914	369,887	
1915	347,450	
1916	380,192	
1917	428,126	
1918	385,011	\$29,638
1919	465,209	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	413,158	176,729

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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.....		3,455.32
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 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.....	558.67
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.....	6,998.63
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.....	72,743.42
Total capital account.....	<u>354,718.23</u>
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)

REPORT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF

HONOLULU TRUST CO., LTD.

漢那魯魯信託有限公司

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>\$365,758.62</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in.....	\$103,200.00
Surplus.....	72,820.00
Undivided Profits.....	<u>15,674.32</u>
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>\$365,758.62</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.

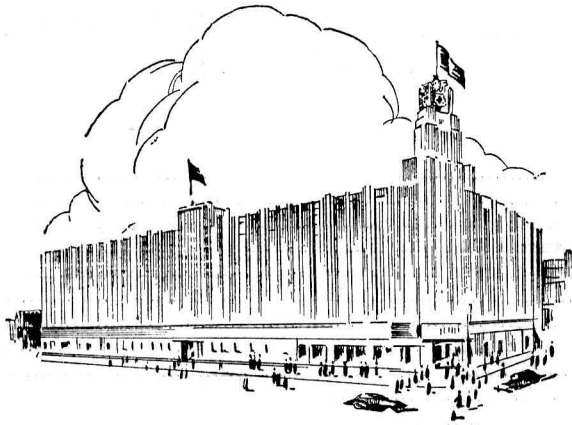
HATTIE PANG.

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

館旅大一唯海上

新亞大酒店

電報掛號〇一二三



地址上海郵政總局左鄰

宜便適舒 菜酒西中 百三間房 廈大層十
起半元三租房 管暖有冬 氣冷有夏

NEW ASIA HOTEL

SHANGHAI

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

Corner North Szechuen and Tien Dong Roads

(NEXT TO POST OFFICE) CABLE & RADIO ADDRESS 0123

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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.

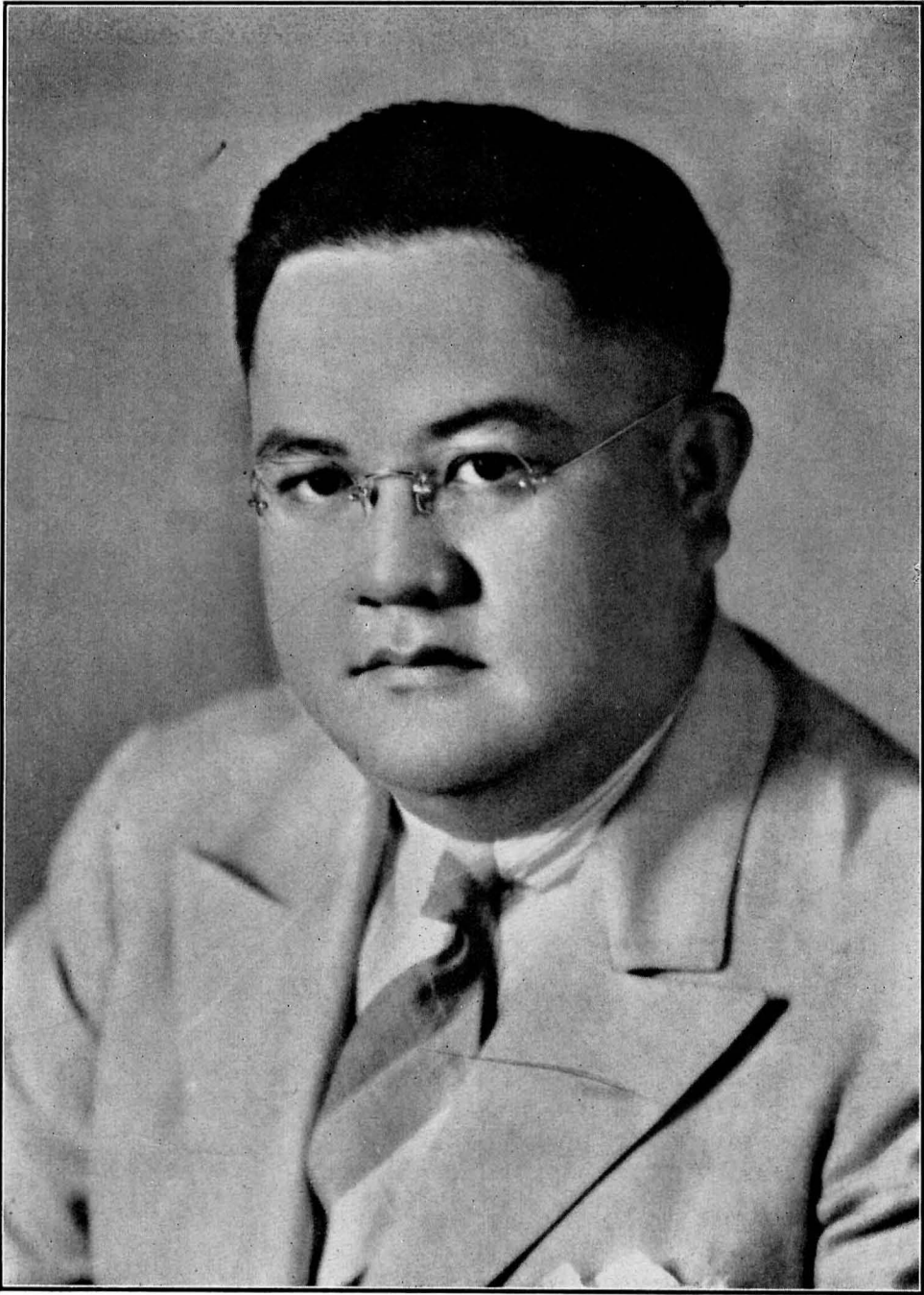
In recent years he has donated large sums to the local Chinese language schools, notably to the Mun Lun school and the Chungshan school.

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

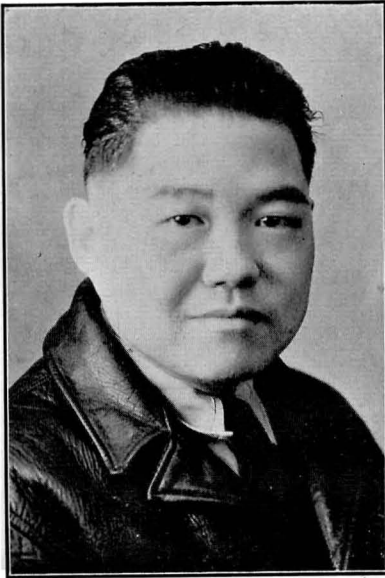
嚴關明，華人協助會會長也，檀山土生，一千九百年十二月十六日生於檀山正埠，先君子為僑商嚴敬，原籍廣東省中山縣四大濠涌鄉，畢業麥堅彌中學校後，即入疆省衛生廳受職，蟬聯十五載，升至人事統計課副主任，一九三二年九月辭職，創立怒安奴殮廳，自任司理，對於華僑喪事，躬自打理，故生意日有進展，一九三四年被選為火奴魯魯市參事，並被推為參事會財政股委員長，近年本埠僑立學校因經濟困難而籌款，會捐中山學校及明倫學校巨款，現任中華總商會董事，中華會館值理，四大都會館值理，國安會館會員，致公堂會員，華人基督教墳場會英書記，華人基督教青年會會員，華人士生參政會會員，連任麥堅彌中學校校友會會長，一九二七年結婚，現有子二，長子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



嚴 關 明 *David Y. Akana*

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 Paho Ave., Honolulu.

歐 帝 贊

歐帝贊，肉檔及西餐館商人也，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字都左步頭鄉，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。

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，母譚氏尚健在，原籍廣東省中山縣谷都烏石鄉，曾受教育於聖雷中學，歷任雷耶夏威夷仁些爐公司及罷霖麻自由車公司華人販賣部司理，為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。

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, Gcook 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.

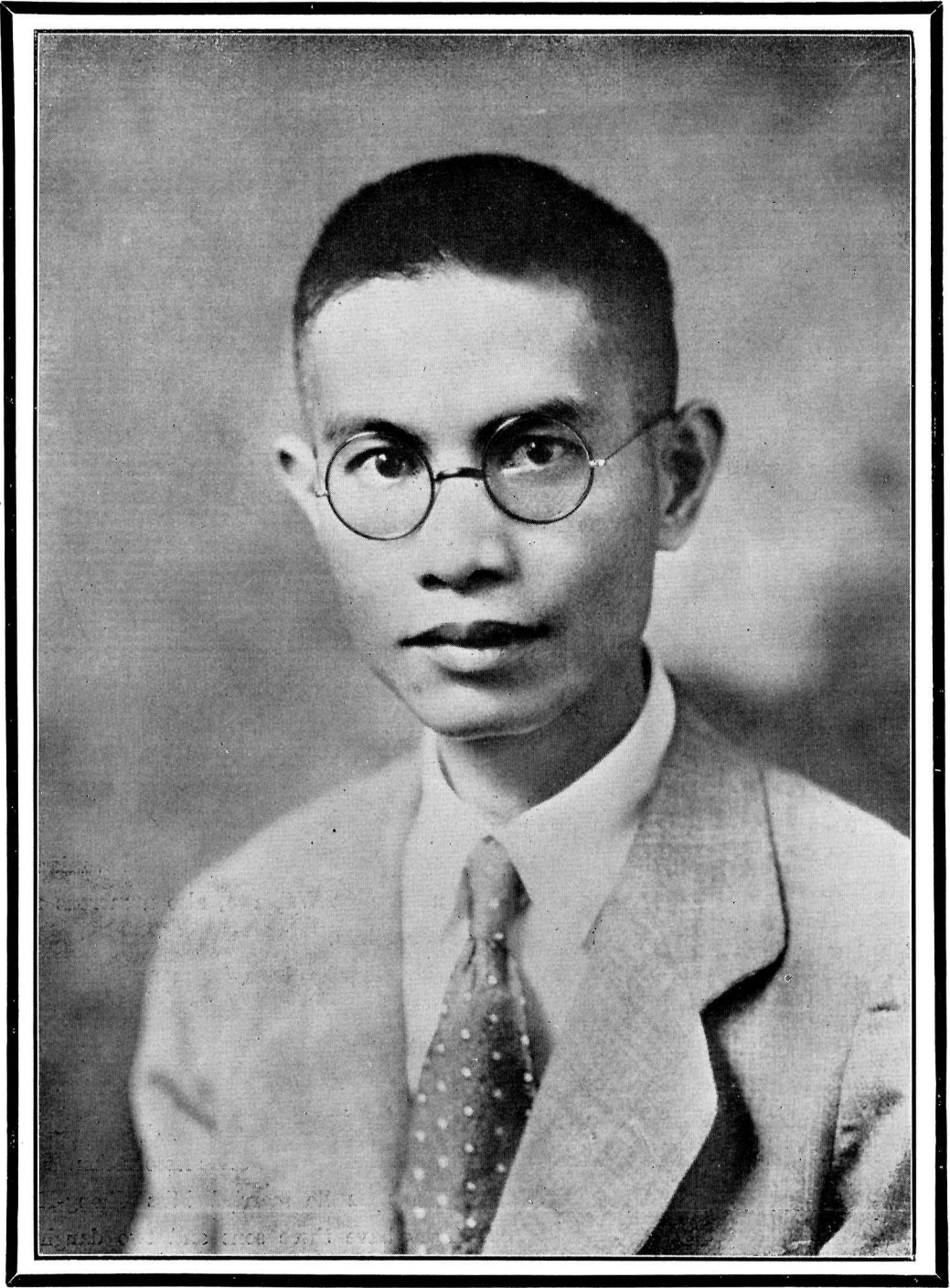
Following his death, the central Kuomintang executive committee at Nanking granted to his family 1,000 Chinese dollars as posthumous pension for his work in the party.

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，原籍廣東中山谷都雍陌鄉，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，與鄭爽等發起「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，蟬聯八載，藉此以灌輸孫先生之三民主義，民十七，有西人設航空學校於利利霞街，君堅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，君嘗廁身報界，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，特給一第一次卹金國幣千元，以卹其家屬焉。

卓麟敬撰



鄭東夢遺像 *The Late Dormant C. Chang*

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，爲謝發之子，原籍廣東寶安縣，一九一〇年畢業美路中學後，赴美讀於千尼爐大學，一九一五年畢業，卽年回檀，二十年來在本埠任樓房繪則師，如位記基留餘齋，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，其圖則皆爲謝君所繪，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，又爲華人士生會會員，一九二二年與何長嬌女士結婚，現有三女二子，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

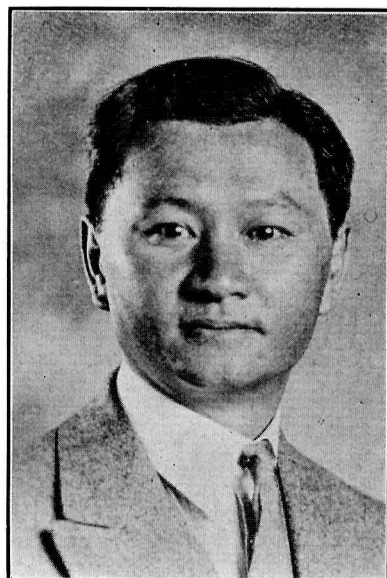
Factory and the Seto Chan, and Wahiawa Motors buildings at Wahiawa, also numerous residences in Honolulu.

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.

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，其治療所在爹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。

陳 燕



陳 燕

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.

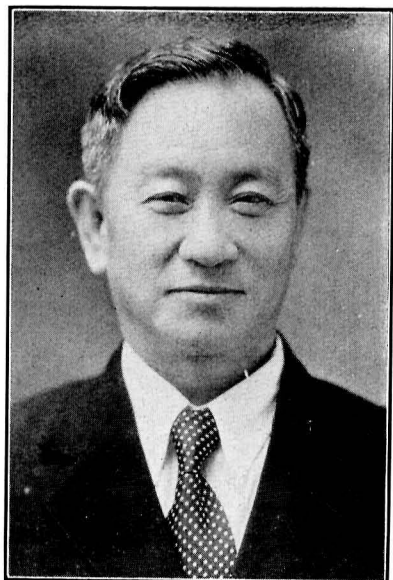
After receiving his preliminary education in Honolulu he went to the mainland and was graduated from the St. Helena Sanatorium and Hospital Training

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.

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 Clío St., Honolulu.

程 禮

程禮，字賢菘，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崩墟，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。

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蕝安定鄉，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，增設酒地於餐館之毗鄰，日夜營業，生意極旺，一九〇八年與文容筍女士結婚，現有三子二女，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。

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，長女適本都林帝春，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。

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.

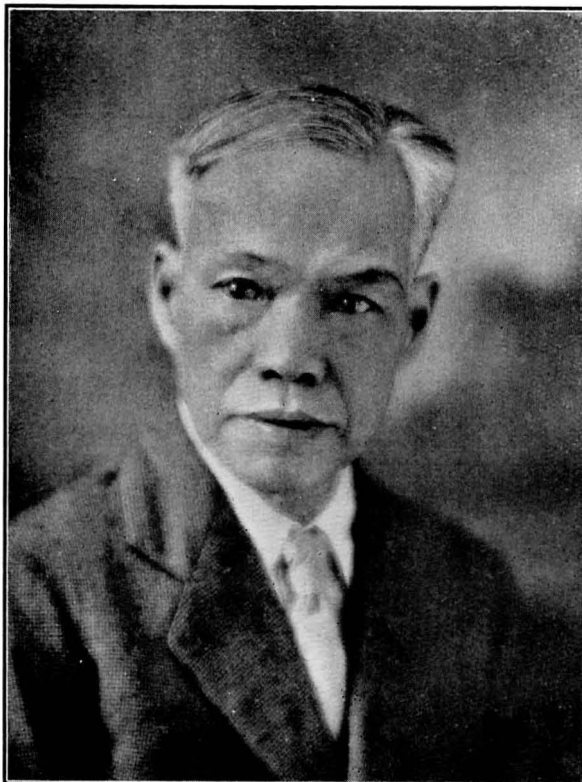
Arriving in Honolulu on December 30, 1892, he remained here until 1904 when he returned to the Orient. In that year he married, and shortly afterwards brought his wife back with him to Honolulu.

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.

CHING YOUNG

Pioneer Merchant



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.



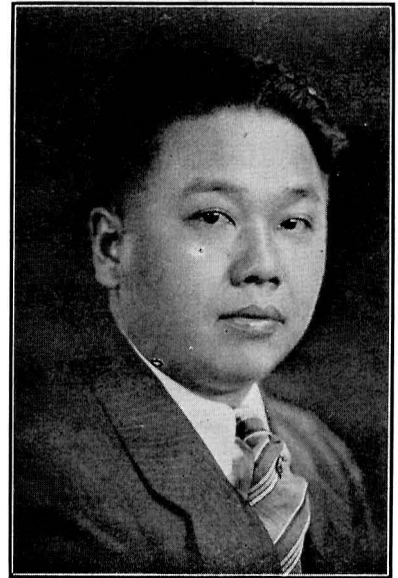
程養遺像

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。

卓經檀，字珀業，牙科醫生也，檀香山生，於一八九八年三月七號，原籍廣東省中山縣恭常都官塘鄉，曾九二〇年畢業檀山聖路，易大學，鑽研牙科，一九二八年畢業，設牙科醫室，迄今已有三十六載，其醫室在今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，卓宅在麥固爐巷三十四號。

卓經檀



卓經檀

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.

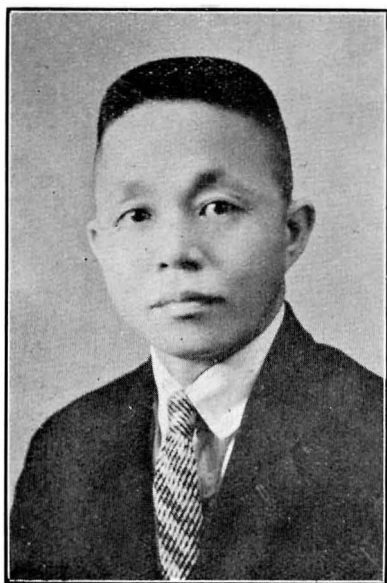
Prior to his going to the states he was a baseball player with the St. Louis College and All Chinese teams.

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, Bonolulu.

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

CHOCK LUN

Publisher and Translator



卓 麟

Chock Lun, general manager of the Overseas Penman Club, which publishes this volume and the first volume of *The Chinese of Hawaii*, is a native of Goon-tong village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kangtung 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 Finance, 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例，設局於檀山，任檀局華語通事，民二十四冬該局解組後，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。

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。

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，年十四來檀，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，如本埠惠優國際墳場，萬那聯義會墳場及道路，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奄麻街中山中學校舍，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，同年本山華僑購置領館，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，不過其犖犖大者。

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，歷任隆都從善堂主席，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，女金羣，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，迺者，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

民二十五，六月。

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 Waiiau 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 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，年二十二來檀，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，復檀後，經營買賣實業及開設陳巧牛肉店於魚京市，迭任上架行主席及司庫，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架行實業有限公司，被選為正總理，蟬聯數任，一九二八年十月，檀山華人牛肉行成立，被選為首任主席，連任至今，曾任隆都從善堂司庫，現任主席，隆都民辦谿登車路駐檀辦事處司庫，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檀募捐時，聘之為該院駐檀董事，一九三二年元月，日軍襲我上海，檀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檀董事長，現年致公堂舉之為司庫，又任陳穎川堂總理，夫人官氏，有女四男一，長女金愛，畢業泮拿賀中學，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，年尚甚幼。

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.

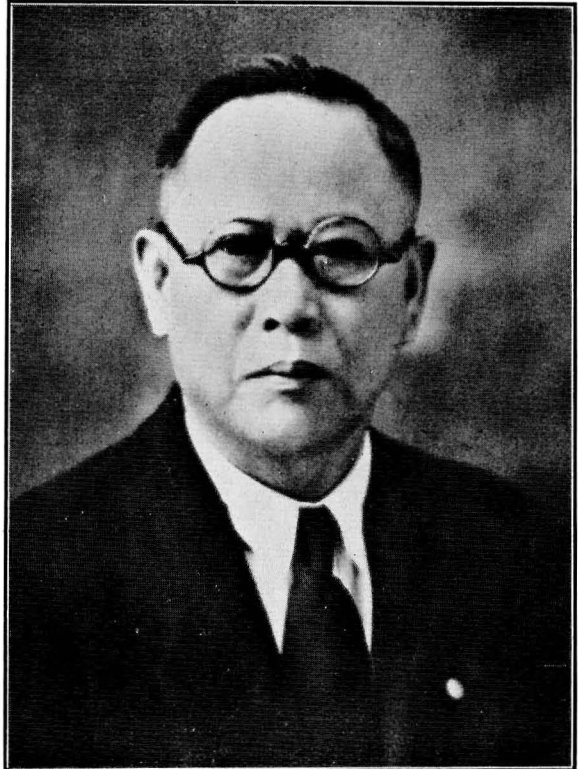
In 1905 Mr. Chun made a trip to China after having been manager of Wing Hop meat market for seven years. Returning to Hawaii he became a real estate agent and established the Chun Kow meat market at King Market, which he has been operating ever since.

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

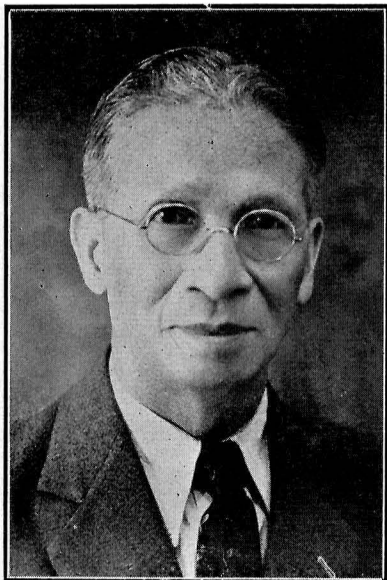
that year, he became a member of the central committee for the reorganization of the bank until the establishment of the American Security Bank.

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.

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 Pauoa, 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，現在美國爹屯大學習醫科，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 YUNG-GUNN

Corporation Manager



陳榕根

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，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，現有子三女一，子慶和，慶東，慶新，女寶蓮，陳宅在記鈕街一〇三七號。

程 觀 炳

程觀炳，地佐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，在地佐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.

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，今在參靈謙樓設辦事處，接辦訟務，杜君兼任美洲銀號書記及趙元地產公司書記。

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.

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，父穎堂，母容氏，均已身故，一八八六年來檀，入美國籍，前創澳嘩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，一九三二年八月，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「籌捐購置領事館費委員會」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實有地址，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。

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 1902 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 islands 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 Jeaneete Doo and Mrs. George Sue, the latter being a partner of the Band Box beauty shop.

范 慈 和

范慈和，「好面」雪膏公司總理兼司理也，一八七八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，又兼任共和自山車廠司理，國家衣服公司總理，及經營亞囉霞牛乳廠，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，檀光學校董事，自山新報董事，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.

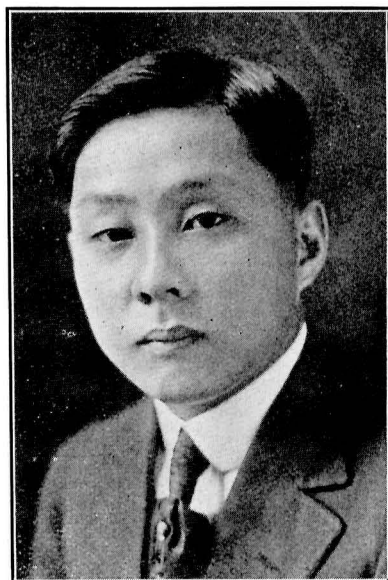
Besides attending to the various businesses, he has been devoting much of his time to civic affairs. He is English secretary of the Yin Fo Fui Kon and its former president and treasurer,

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 Chambres 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.

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，母鄭氏，尙健在檀山，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，夫人爲鄭四滿女士，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.

古 錦 超

古錦超，一九〇四年四月四日，生於檀山，爲古發及陳氏之子，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 1 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.

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.

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。

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.



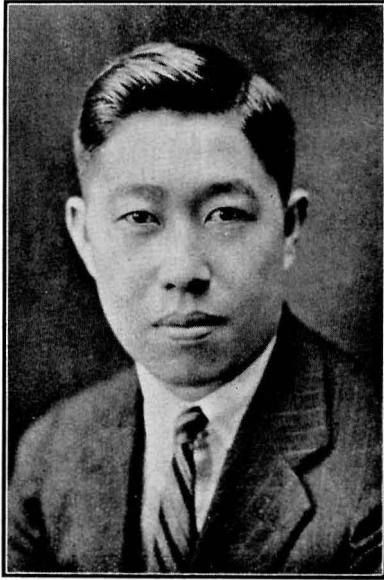
洪 德 仁

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，並爲樂育神學院教授，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，並呈報教育廳立案，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。

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。

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，人利會館總理現任協理，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。

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 distrfct, 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

甘梅，字毓邦，連任僑立大校主席也，廣東省中山縣得都江鄉人，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。

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，華人土生參政會會員，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，及接駁樓宇電燈，甘夫人爲何氏，有子四女一，子金來，金爲，金漢，容安，女秀銀，甘宅在怕思域奚路二〇一六號。

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

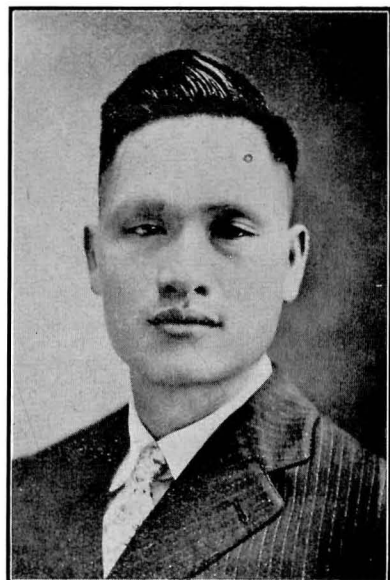
village, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. His mother, Chun Shee, is living in Honolulu.

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.

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.

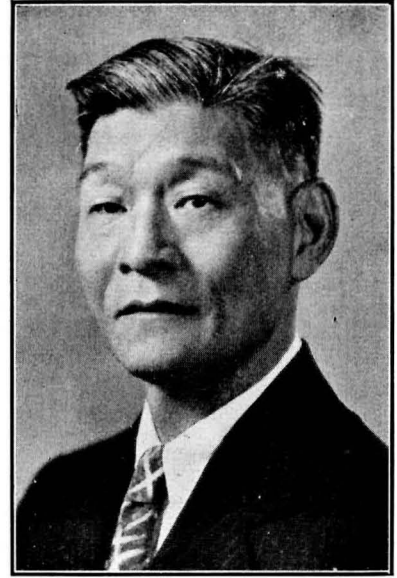
Mr. Kam and his wife, Lung Shee, have a son and five daughters. The son is Chew Hin, and the daughters, Kam Oi, Kam Lan, Yuk Mui, Kan Moi and Wai Sing.

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，尚健在，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，現為人利會館協理，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，間妹，維勝。

K. T. KWAI

Merchant



郭丁貴

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.

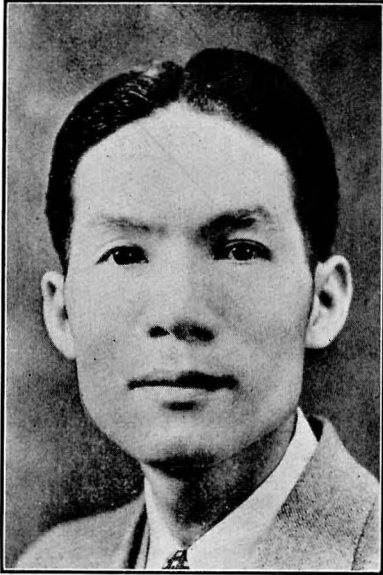
Mrs. Kwock is the former Miss Kam Quon. They have three sons and three daughters. The sons are Wun Sing, Kam Kin and Kwai Hin; the daughters, Sau Heong, Sau Ying and Sau Lin.

郭丁貴

郭丁貴，字爛勳，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。

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

年創榮興肉檔，自任司理，該肉

檔在記靠力記街澳擘湖魚市第十

一十二號檔位，專售新鮮豬肉燒

肉叉燒自製臘腸，並承接金豬，郭

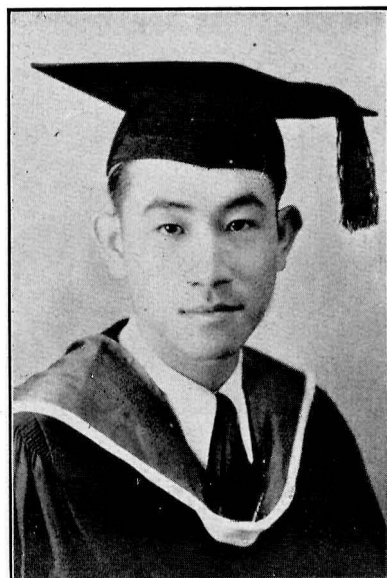
君去年任互助學校總理，現任副

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。

賴金佩



賴金佩

賴金佩，檀山土生，父閏勝（字榮朋）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.

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，女名麗瑋，現居第八街一一〇八號。

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 Kooq society, a director of the Chee Kung Tong, a director of the Lung Doo Benevolent society and secretary of the Waiialae 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，初在潰圭街開設劉會記，五年之後，遷於問拿基街一八五號，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。

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. Loo 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人部主任，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 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.



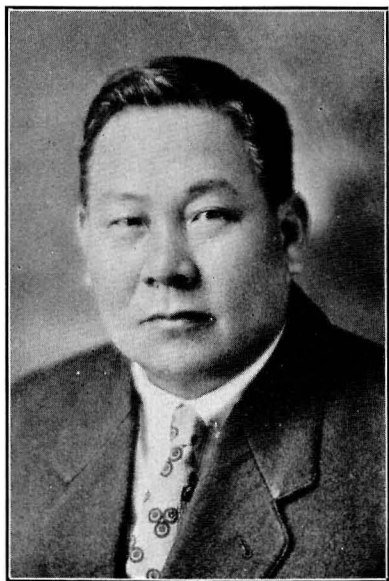
劉其玉

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，年八十二歲，尙健在鄉間，劉君來檀已四十二年，一向在本島三味地方經營中西蘇杭雜貨，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，長女瓊好，適甘權，次女瓊英，適廖振扶，三女瓊瑾，適女瓊珍，適甘祥，四女瓊悅，均讀於英文中學。

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。

LEE WAH CHONG

Newspaper Manager



李華昌

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 Fatshan. 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，字任衡，為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，尚健在鄉間，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，又在夏威夷大學養雞科修業，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支部執行委員，民國二十四年任良都會館副主席，又為中華總商會會員，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。

梁 功 照

梁功照，字蔭光，別字達廷，一八八〇年二月十八號生於檀山正埠，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，梁君在檀山，有中西蘇杭生意經驗共四十餘年，近十餘年來任梁照公司司理，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「改組華美銀行招股委員會」委員長，奔走年餘，不辭勞苦，歷盡艱阻，乃有「中美銀行」之成立，梁君為新銀行立案人之一，中美銀行於一九三五年四月二十日新張，梁君被舉為總理兼董事，名譽職，今年漢那魯魯信託有限公司改組成功後，被推為董事部主席，一九

〇八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，一九三三三四兩年任商會會長，曾任中山學校副總理管庫，一九三〇三三三，三四年任本埠聯合慈善募捐華人部總隊長，一九三二年初，檀山華僑捐資購置領事館，被舉為「籌捐購置領事館委員會」委員，梁君原配陳氏一九二九年逝世，繼室為胡焯雲女士，現有三男三女，皆已長成，長男金滿，現任梁照公司副司理，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。

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.

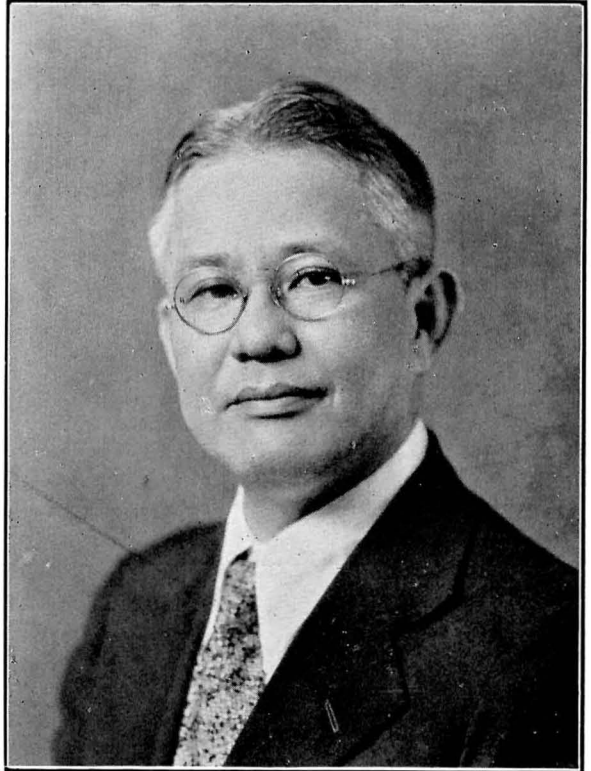
He was a director of the Chinese American Bank. After the bank was closed on September 18, 1933, there was a movement by the bank's stockholders and depositors to reorganize. A central committee for the reorganization of the Chinese American Bank was formed and Mr. Leong was made chairman of the committee.

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.

LEONG KWONG

Retired Merchant



梁 羅 光

Leong Kwong, who has retired from active business for more than 10 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，角婁保義堂總理，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，現受僱於夏威夷波羅廠為副總管，次子福燊，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。

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，一九一六年畢業泮拿荷中學，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.

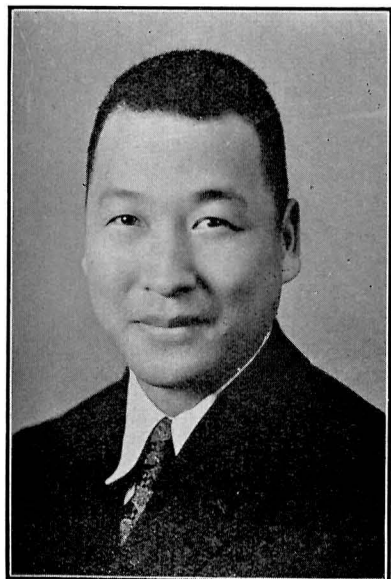
In 1932 Dr. Li was a member of the Mayor's City Planning Commission; in 1935, the Mayor's Flood and Slum Control Commission; former member of the labor advisory committee of the NRA in Honolulu; Bi-Partisan Statehood Commission, 1935; a member of the Territorial Medical Society and of the American Medical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

盧 潮

盧潮，檀山土生，一八九九年十月十五日，生於澳鴉湖島漢那了厘埠，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，在問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，五年前又在問拿基街一一一二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，閏成，女秀嬌，秀英。



盧 潮

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 Waiialua plantation; Loo Alai, for more than 20 years with the Honolulu Gas Co.; Dr. Y. S. Loó, 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.

LUKE HOON

Society President

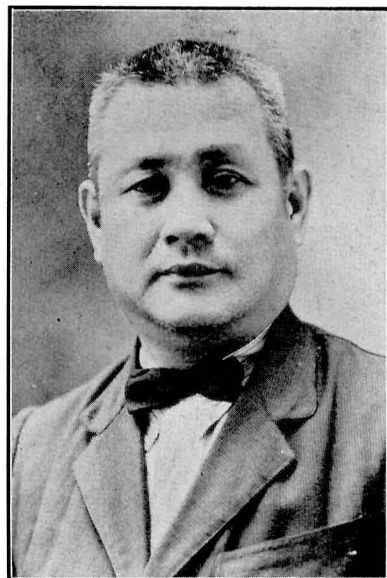


Luke Hoon, president of the Kung Sheong Doo Society, Honolulu, for 1936, is a native of Honolulu, born in 1889. He is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Luke Dak Hin. His father was a native of Kam Sack village, Kung Sheong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province.

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 Quon 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.



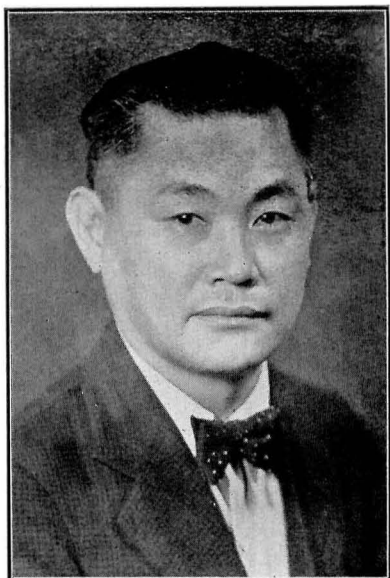
陸 桓

陸 桓

陸桓，字宏冠，爲現任旅檀恭常
 都聯鄉會總理，檀香山土生，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
 七年則充夏威夷電燈公司收賬之
 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，
 現有子女三長子社森，次子
 夏威仁，電燈公司當簿記員，次
 社泉，三子釗，四子燦，五
 子社德，皆讀書，長女金橋，已
 配黃觀廉，次女鳳珍，三女杏然
 均觀廉，次女鳳珍，三女杏然
 五，四號。學生，陸宅在荷爐街一二

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，其夫人為盧金羣女士，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.

EDWARD KAM-WO LUM

Paper Mill Chemist



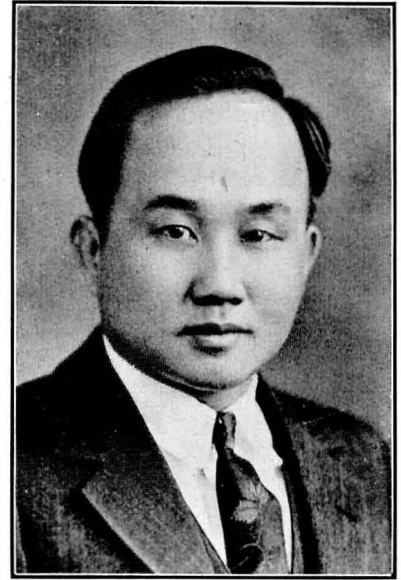
Edward Kam-Wo Lum, for the past six years chief chemist for the Beckett Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio, is a native of Honolulu, born August 2, 1900. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lum Yee-Sing, both living in Honolulu. The father is a native of Buck-Toy village, Leong Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung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

林 疊 博 士

林疊，號景斐，爲法政哲學博士，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，父觀珍，母梁氏，原籍廣東中山縣四都西江里村，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，爲在該大學領取文科學士者之首一人，是年秋赴美國紐約，入哥崙比亞大學，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墊辰中文學校後，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，爲夏威夷大學生軍練習團團員，民十一，檀山教育廳委之任全檀中文學校委員，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，同年初回檀，夏威夷大學升之爲教授，同時被舉爲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，被選爲國民會議檀香山華僑代表，返國出席，同年九

月，被簡任爲國府僑務委員，同時兼任杭州之江大學法政教授，又同年十一月，被選爲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，中央委派其爲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，中央又委派其爲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，復被大會選爲主席團主席，繼被選爲中央委員，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，則爲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，亦爲夏威夷大學政治科畢業生，即本埠僑商余揖之第六女，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姚主教路大同坊二十五號。

DR. KALFRED DIP LUM

Political Scientist and University Professor



Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum, political scientist and university professor, was born in Honolulu, December 25, 1899, being the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Koon Chun Lum, natives of Chungshan district, Kwangtung province. In 1930, 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.

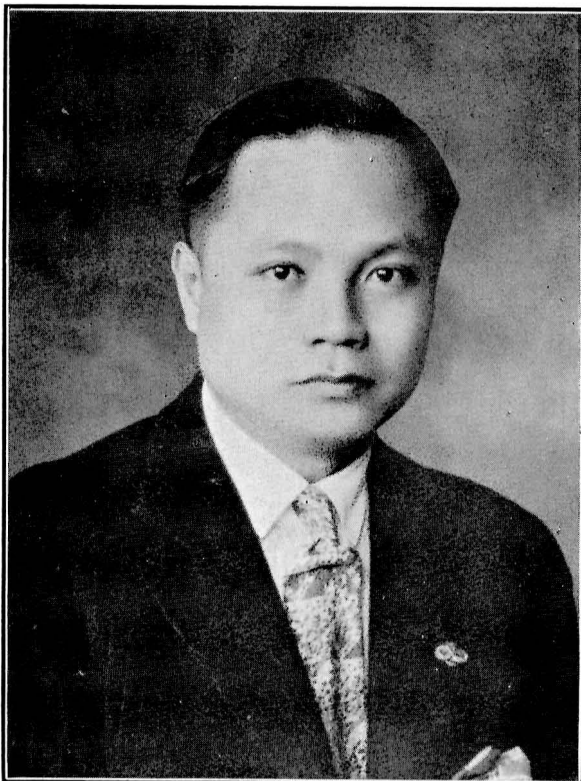
In August, 1922, he went to the mainland of the United States to continue his studies at Columbia University. From 1925 to 1926 he was engaged as a counsel and solicitor of the Corn Exchange Bank, Chatham Square, New York City.

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. Leebrick, 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 Pulaa Lane, Honolulu, but he and his family are now temporarily residing at 25 Terrace 127, Rue Prosper Paris, Shanghai.

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。

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，贊烘，女名金桃，金兆，金緣，林宅在北溫逸街三四六號。

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，爲麥水之子，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，蟬聯二十六年，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.

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，華人士生會司庫，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

巫振輝



巫振輝

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.

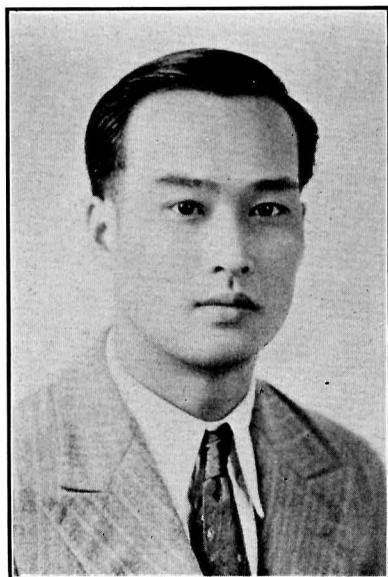
Mr. Moo is a past president of the Chinese Students' Alliance of Hawaii, and, during his administration, took a leading part in the staging of the original production in Honolulu in 1921 of the famous Chinese play, "The Yellow Jacket," both as chairman of the production committee and as the "Chorus Man"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

彭 兆 焜

彭兆焜，字煜兆，彭泗有限公司司庫兼司理也，檀山土生，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，曾在麥堅彌中學習讀英文，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，一九二三年與卓金祿女士結婚，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-harng 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.

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，爲已故僑商彭泗（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，回檀懸壺問世，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，又爲本埠西醫協會會員，一九三二年與僑商何倫之女勉彌結婚，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.

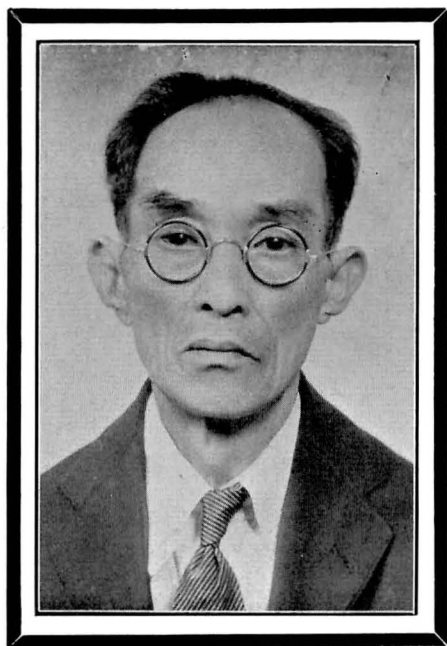
A graduate of the Northwestern University, Chicago, class 1928, he has been practicing medicine in Honolulu since that year after his return from the mainland. His offices are at 68 S. Vineyard Street. Prior to his going to the states, he was graduated from the McKinley High School and the University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

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 Amrican 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。

成 天 生



成 天 生

成天生，一八九九年三月十日，生於茂宜姑刺位澳夫厘埠，父成三盛，母劉氏，原籍廣東新安縣南圍鄉，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.

吳有成

吳有成，漢那魯魯市政府參事也，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，原籍廣東省中山縣谷都烏石鄉，幼時讀於公立學校及中西學堂，歐戰時充美國陸軍步兵上尉，其後又在木島軍營任職，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鴉湖支部候補執行委員，同年兼任檀山華人士生參政會第二副會長，隸美國共和黨，一九三一，三二任漢那魯魯市政府參事，在任時，曾建議派市政府醫生每禮拜診視罷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，（由存毡街至祕利天彌街）設置街燈，以利僑商，其議案亦通過實行，吳君前在士他布路頓西報廣告部任職多年，去在辭職，在祕利天彌街北六十七號開設「波士頓酒店」，發售樽頭美酒。



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-

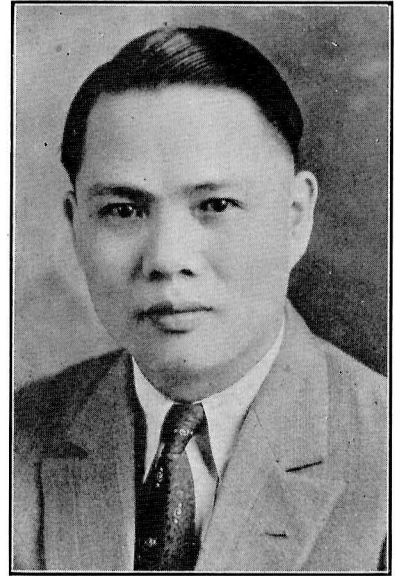
can in American politics, he ran and was elected a member of the board of supervisors, City and County of Honolulu, in the 1930 election.

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.

譚輝南



譚輝南

譚輝南，孖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，原籍廣東中山縣四字都崖口鄉，一九一五年畢業麥堅彌中學，隨代理發售肖像，一九二八年始組織孖傑樂器有限公司，被舉爲總司理，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，譚宅在利利霞街一八二一號。

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

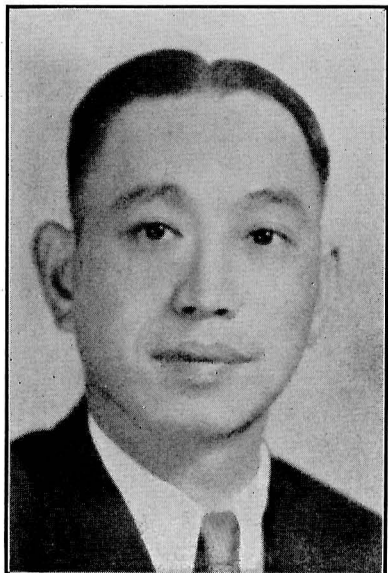
radio repairing.

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.

譚 羌 發

譚羌發，金山大埠尊地孖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，在永興架啡公司任職十六年，至一九三三年十二月辭職，翌年自創位亞嘩土產店，代理木山土產及金山生菓，現專代理金山大埠尊地孖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 羌 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 Wahiawa 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.

GIVEN K. TANG

Herb Specialist

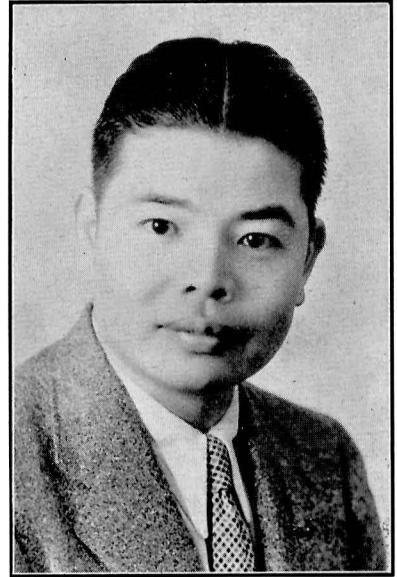


Given K. Tang, for the past 10 years a herb specialist and manager of the Tung Chun Tong herb store, 473 N. King Street, Honolulu, is a native of Hoyping district, Kwangtung province.

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.



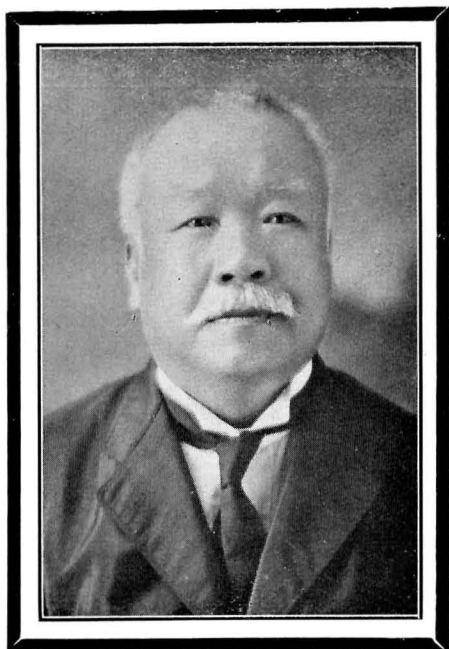
鄧基榮

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。

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，遂爲檀人，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，而爲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，屢馳諭告誡，慎毋以苛細病民，且寄鄉先進吳榮光所書「祇緣官冷心如水，每話民艱鬢有霜」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，猶以國事爲念，頻問國難日亟，民心其已興起乎，又牢執其子作楷之手，告以居今爲人大不易，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

刁 貴



刁 貴

刁貴，字貴煌，國家衣服有限公司司庫兼司理也，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，被舉爲司庫兼司理，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楷將軍返國經檀，曾與劉昶初劉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，刁宅在意澳蘭尼街三百二十號。

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.

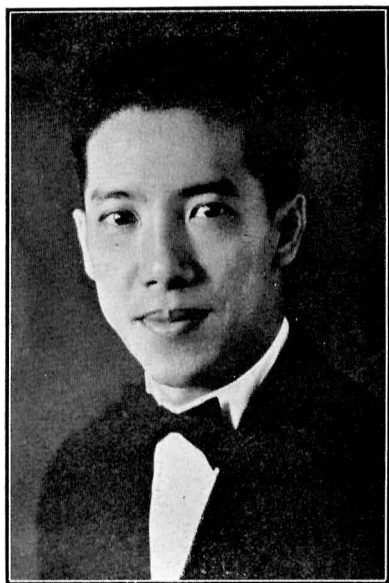
He is also vice president of the Yin Fo Fui Kon, having been its president for two years and its treasurer; a director of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the United Chinese Society and the Liberty News. He also has been treasurer of the Poo-Get Villagers' Club.

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.

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.

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, 1899. 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.



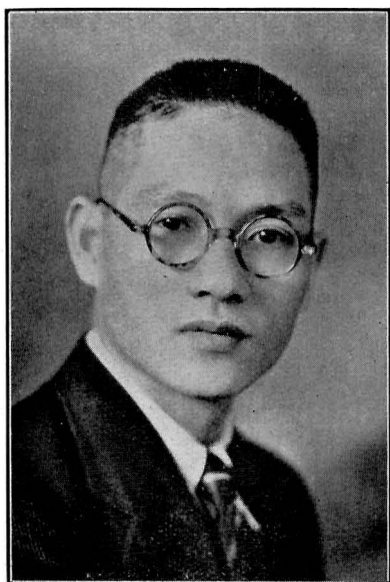
黃保燊

黃保燊

黃保燊，字湛平，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，現有子女二，長女桂蘇，現在申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。

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, San 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，中山青薑人也，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，或指爲共產黨員，意在陷君於死地，旋得朋儕救援，始免於難，論者咸以爲冤云，日人侵滬，君憤極，慨然捐助十九路軍大洋千元，更奔走籌款，以爲接濟，君娶程氏，子二女五，均在中英學校肄業。

C. T. WONG

Bank Official

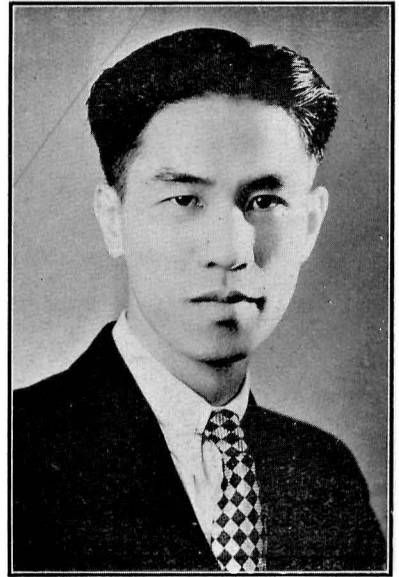


C. T. Wong (Chock-Tong Wong), cashier of the Liberty Bank of Honolulu and manager of G. Wong Sun & Co., is a native of Lungtaowan Village, Lung Doo, Chungshan district, Kwangtung province, born May 8, 1908.

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 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, 1875, 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。

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.



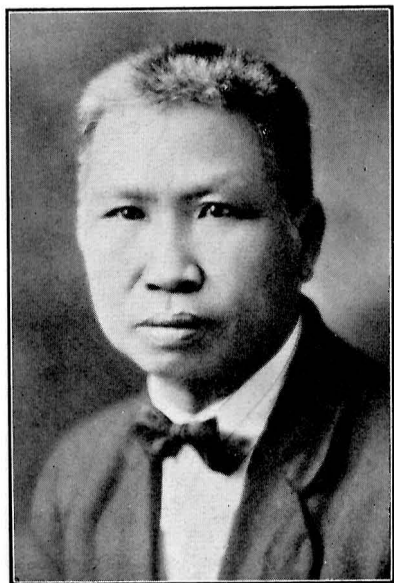
黃 華

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
 三女四，黃宅在花靈頓街一二二
 一號。

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 vilgge, 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。

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。

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.

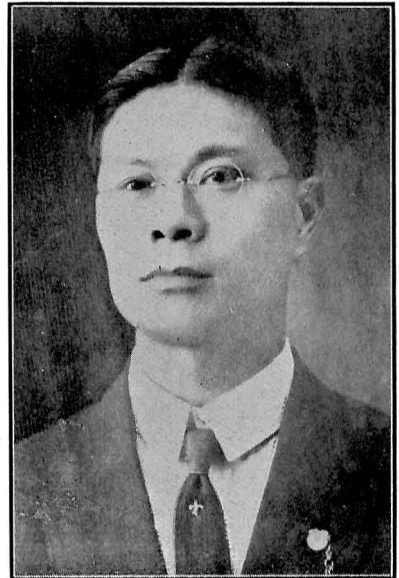
In December, 1931, he sponsored the movement to purchase a building for a Chinese consulate in Honolulu and donated \$250 to the consulate purchasing fund. After the purchase of the consulate property had been completed, the Chinese government in 1934 complimented him for the good deed.

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。

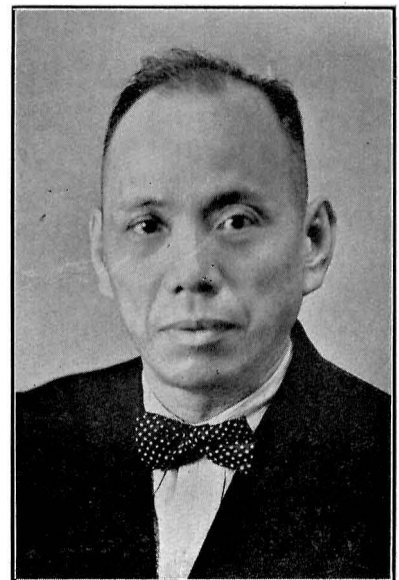
歐 帝 韶



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。在問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。

趙 森 Chu Sam

趙森。字耀初。號卓登。商人也。現年五十五歲。父琮林。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

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」書籍店於報擘兮街。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。

陳 週 樂 C. L. Chun

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。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。不爲拒人千里之態。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。當以國學爲本。西學爲用。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。而奉爲軌藩也。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

陳達文



陳達文

陳達文。實地相架舖主人也。原籍廣東省中山縣隆都坑口墟鄉。幼年在祖國受教育都凡十載。壯年返檀。在正埠比利天彌街北一百二十五號開設「實地相架舖」City Art Works 已有八年。代寫祝詞連鑲鏡架。工精價廉。近年加設信局。接收隆良得都匯單書信。並代寫家書。不另取費。今年更與友人合資。在南比利天爾街一〇四九號。開設士丹達生菓公司。

陳祖善



陳祖善

陳祖善。字恭光。五十四歲。光緒九年（一八八三）八月十一日。生於廣東省中山縣四字都茶園鄉東堡。十二歲來檀。一向經營油漆生意。或拌工。或連工包料。取價從廉。曾任國安會館值理。致公堂幹事部長。為洪門機關漢民報及漢民學校創辦人之。又歷任上架行值理。現任陳穎川堂值理。原配王氏已故。續娶程氏。有子四女二。子社就。社祥。社欣。社樂。女秀屏。秀瓊。陳宅在固該街和安會館附近。

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。

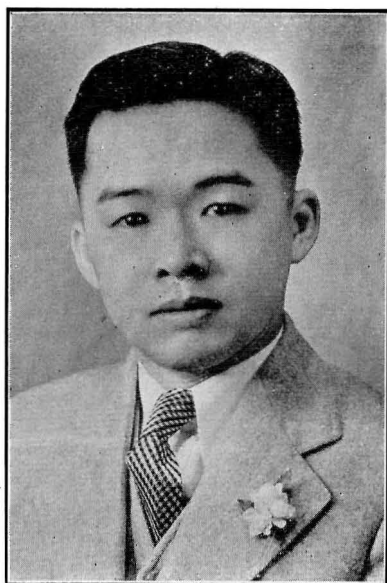
陳 功 林



陳 功 林 Chun Koong-Lum

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、二十兩年曾任國安會館華紀錄。現任陳穎川堂華書記。陳夫入爲李四妹女士。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. Sing

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。男女手鏢。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。

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

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。

甘 華 煥 Wah-Fon Kam

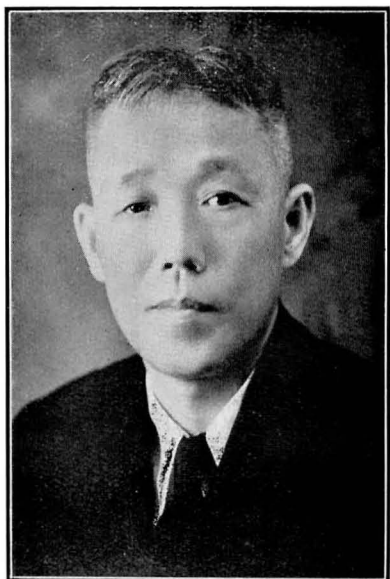
甘華煥。字存彝。現任人和會館主席也。光緒十七年（一八九一）正月十八日。生於檀香山。父甘茂（世高）。已去世。母陳氏。尙健在。原籍廣東中山縣四大都白企鄉。從商二十餘載。其伙食雜貨店在懷爐打街一二三一號。民國二十一年任四大都會館副主席。十九年任人和會館司庫。二十四年任副主席。夫人何氏。有子四女二。子容威。容貴。容壽。容裕。女容嬌。容蓮。



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。在京魚市創設肉櫃。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

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。一八八一年來檀。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檀總支部（士蔑街）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。國民義務夜學校務委員長。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。今年回檀。女柳青適黃英傳。柳英現在檀讀書。柳劍適樹翹。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。一九二六年來檀。一向經商。近年兼在中華公報營業部受職。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。華達。華樂。女二。碧雲。卓馨。劉宅在京街北一七一三號。

李 贊 堯 Lee Chan You

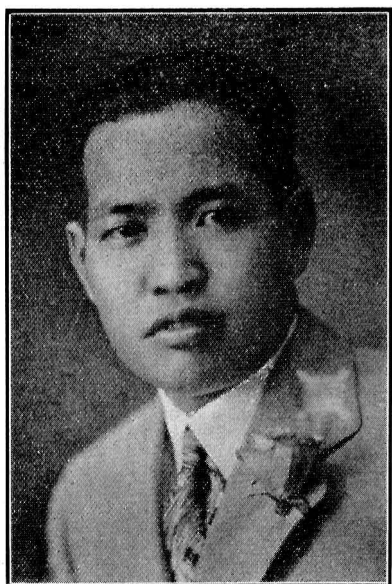
李贊堯。名永饒。號朝欽。源昌公司司理也。同治八年（一八六九）十月十六日生。廣東省新會縣沙堆鄉人。今年六十八歲。光緒二十一年（一八九五）往金山。光緒二十六年由金山來檀。迄今已有三十七年。一向任源昌公司副司理。曾任四邑會館管數。有女三。男一。孫一。女小珍。在巴蝦刺公立英文學校執教鞭。小琮則為漢那格公立學校教員。子啓華。現尚讀書。李宅在溫逸街北一百二十二號。



李 贊 堯

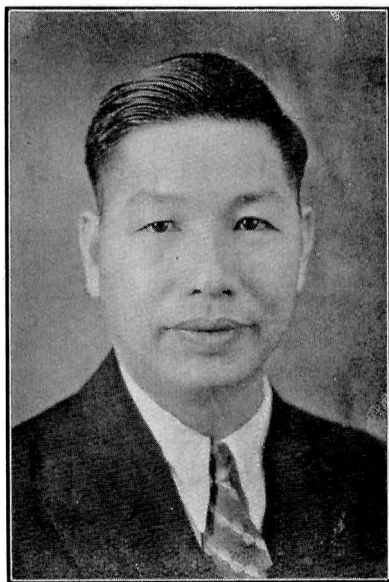
李 奕 樞 Y. K. Lee

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

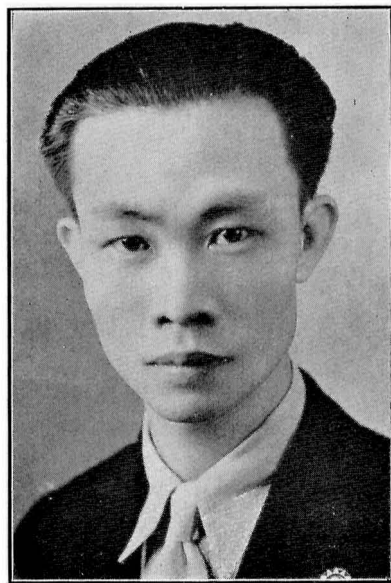
李 潤 三



李 潤 三 | Y. S. Lee

李潤三。鞋商也。廣東省中山縣隆都嵐霞鄉人。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。一九二二年來檀。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。一九三五年檀山中山中學勸捐。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

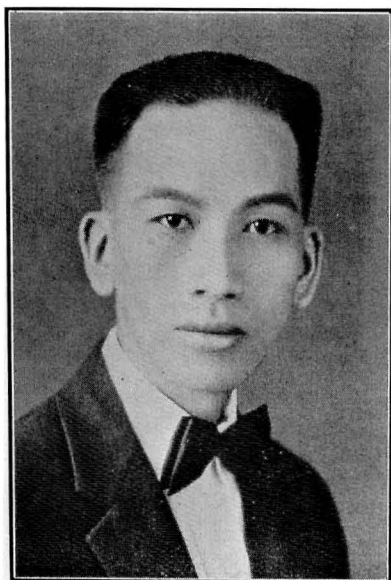


梁 惠 廉 | William S. K. Leong

梁惠廉。名官烈。又號少樞。一八九九年九月一日。生於檀山正埠。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。尚健在也。幼曾回國習讀中英文。後又來檀。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。女名幟禎。幟雄。幟順。皆在校讀書。其對於華僑社會工作。頗為出力。八年前與同好數人發起組織檀聲劇社。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。現又為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。梁宅在潰圭街北二四六號。

盧 冠 雄 M. Y. Loo

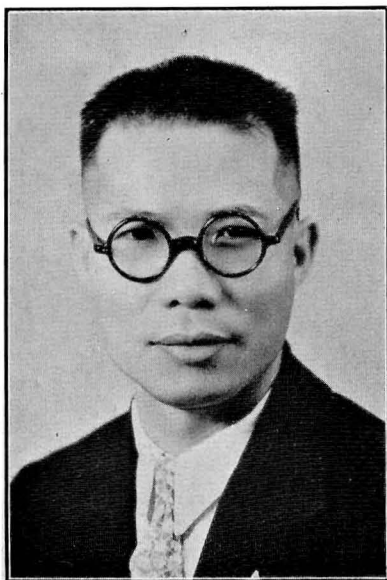
盧冠雄。名文英。字家傑。檀香山土生。今年四十二歲。生於一八九四年六月一號。父科朝前爲檀山僑商。今年在家鄉逝世。母陸氏。仍健在檀山。原籍廣東省中山縣恭常都北溪鄉。幼曾回國讀書。復檀後。營縫衣業多年。一九二七年創立英昌公司。一九三〇年遷於現在地址京街北三一二號。專售蘇杭衣物。自任司理。一九三〇年春。與馮燕平盧旭等。發起恭常都聯鄉會。曾任司庫。現任協理。夫人古氏。有子四女二。子聯勝。聯興。聯發。聯明。女玉枝。玉蓮。



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

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。有子二女二。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

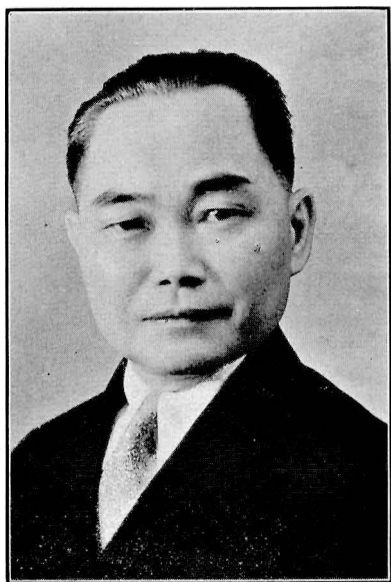


林 仲 池 Lum Chung-Chee

林仲池。名日照。別號鐵夫。檀埠僑立大公學校校長。兼婦女國文專修科教授主任也。父樹標。母董氏。兄日忻、日新、日晉、日強。姊玉梅。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。當前清庚戌年春。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、莫紀彭等同志。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。光復香邑城池。被選任縣署維持委員。及籌餉局員。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。在檀曾任隆都從善堂總理。中國國民黨駐檀總支部（士蔑街）執行委員會常務委員。兼西南執行部檀香山黨務視察專員。羣樂軒主席。安堂同鄉會主席。中華總會首任理事長。現年連任林西河堂主席。夫人為伍錦裳女士。有八男二女。長子寶昌。充嶺南教授。次子寶光。充夏威夷電燈公司簿記員。其餘俱是學生。女寶圓。適蔡奮航。

林 康 敘 Lum Hong-Chee

林康敘。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大涌逝世。母黃氏。東莞縣人。民國二十年元月十五日。在澳門作古。林君原籍中山縣下恭常都南大涌。排行居長。有弟五人。康連。康耀。康保。康熙。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 敘

員。在茂宜島刺軒拿埠經商二載。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。

林 近



林 近 Lum Kan

林近。字啓匯。別字桂芬。旅檀安堂同鄉會主席也。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）來檀，在實地美路公司板廠任板吧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檀總支部常務委員、執行委員、監察委員。現任澳鴉湖支部常務委員兼財政主任。民國二十年九月。赴中國在廣州開會之中國國民黨第四次全國代表大會檀山代表。二十三年又赴中國任第五次全國代表大會檀山（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

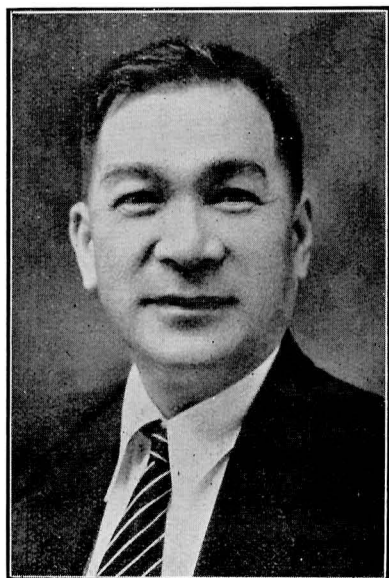


林 澗 南 Lum Kan Nam

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。在本島位亞嚕埠二十餘載。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。受僱於夏威仁波羅廠。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。六子金洮。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 茂 村 Lum Wou

林茂村。名烏。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。夫人爲阮金裕女士。有女二子三。長女玉羣適李明昶醫生。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。並爲社會辦事。現任林西河堂副總理。前任中山學校副總理管庫。四大都會館管庫。林西河堂司庫。又爲中華會館會員。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。夫人爲程氏。有子七女三。子羅根。華根。根澤。根照。根佐。根張。根燕。女妙珍。妙嫻。妙理。伍宅在利利霞街。



伍 盆

金 煥 和



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、唐琼昌、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。二十三年澳鴉湖支部候補執委。現任中華總工會監事委員。

程 十二畫

程 禮 一二

程 文運 一三

程 就 一四

程 養 一六

程 觀炳 二六

彭 十二畫

彭 兆焜 六四

彭 鳳焜 六五

彭 泗 六六

楊 十三畫

楊 福榮 八二

鄭 十四畫

鄭 文儀 七

鄭 東夢 八

鄧 十四畫

鄧 基榮 七一

趙 十四畫

趙 禧 八三

趙 森 八四

劉 十五畫

劉 振光 四四

劉 會 四五

劉 登 四六

劉 其玉 四七

劉 根 九二

劉 棠 九三

劉 樹慶 九三

歐 十六畫

歐 帝贊 六

歐 帝韶 八三

賴 十六畫

賴 金佩 四三

鄺 十六畫

鄺 廷 九〇

盧 十六畫

盧 潮 五四

盧 冠雄 九六

謝 十七畫

謝 玉棠 一〇

謝 康林 三六

謝 卓棠 七二

鍾 十七畫

鍾 英祥 九〇

譚 十九畫

譚 輝南 六九

譚 羌發 七〇

嚴 二十畫

嚴 關明 四

范慈和	九畫	三〇	陳功林	八九	陸 健	五六
洪 九畫	九畫	三〇	陳允成	八九	陸華可	五六
洪德仁	十畫	三五	郭 十畫	四一	陸萬祥	九七
陳 十畫	十畫	三五	郭丁貴	四一	麥 十一畫	六二
陳 燕	十一	一一	郭靄朋	四二	麥蔭生	六二
陳 寬	二〇	一一	唐 十畫	四二	黃 十一畫	六二
陳 巧	二二	一一	唐繼林	九一	黃 晃	七四
陳錦州	二四	一一	梁 十畫	九一	黃保燊	七五
陳榕根	二五	一一	梁功照	五〇	黃北洪	七六
陳南山	八四	一一	梁羅光	五二	黃卓棠	七七
陳棟求	八五	一一	梁惠廉	九五	黃官信	七八
陳 禎	八五	一一	張 十一畫	九五	黃 華	七九
陳週樂	八六	一一	張 爽	一九	黃 暖	八〇
陳達文	八七	一一	許 十一畫	一九	黃 有	八一
陳祖善	八七	一一	許榕根	三三	馮 十二畫	八一
陳國梅	八八	一一	陸 十一畫	三三	馮燕平	九一
	八八	一一	陸 垣	五五		九一

目 錄

(頁數由左至右)

(姓氏筆畫少多為次序)

刁 二畫

刁 貴 七三

甘 五畫

甘 金帶 三七

甘 梅 三八

甘 華祥 三九

甘 玉煥 四〇

甘 華煥 九二

古 五畫

古 倫 三一

古 錦超 三二

成 六畫

成 天生 六七

伍 六畫

伍 盆 一〇〇

杜

杜 細洲 二七

杜 惠生 二八

何 七畫

何 金爵 三四

李 七畫

李 連 四八

李 華昌 四九

李 明獻 五三

李 贊堯 九四

李 奕樞 九四

李 潤三 九五

巫 七畫

巫 振輝 六三

吳 七畫

吳 有成 六八

余 七畫

余 煥和 一〇一

卓 八畫

卓 經檀 一七

卓 麟 一八

林 八畫

林 金禾 五七

林 疊 五八

林 其忠 六〇

林 華顯 六一

林 仲池 九七

林 康敘 九八

林 近 九九

林 潤南 九九

林 茂村 一〇〇

永 生 和 有 限 公 司

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(三五〇四)

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總理兼司庫 梁銘軒

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

檀山
華僑

聞人錄

華僑團體

球。華紀錄張葵。副梁華。英紀錄卓亮。副翁光。司數鄧和讓。副黃社儉。查數許澤華。副薛章。監督曾倫。副古良。

希爐華人基督教會

長老江逢清。盧球。華紀錄楊福榮。英紀錄江恩來夫人。司庫董春發。司數程慶彭。查數鄭德理。牧師徐顯榮。

△該教會於今年五月三日。舉行四十週年紀念。

保善堂

保善堂係在夏威夷島拿亞厘湖埠(Naalehu)。有地方四畝餘。於一八七四年由檀王架刺鳩寫契據送與華僑作義地之用。前賢召集僑胞捐資創建會館。

此史材乃罷蝦刺埠唐聯君自動寄來。惜現任職員未詳。

千拿計魯致興公司

總理李珍合。副林穩。管庫廖天養。副邱壬安。華紀錄葉統。副刁義嬌。英紀錄邱添貴。副謝登喜。查數曾美。副吳木嬌。監督邱鳳。副江發。管數蕭九。司祝鄭輝。

位碌咕致公堂

會長譚池。主席劉喜。副譚貴福。司庫

鄧永。副黃宏大。華紀錄陳若湖。副黃鴻昇。英紀錄李源。副譚天祥。查數鄭三興。副吳炳扶。監督葉進。副劉三九。司理程金富。

位碌咕桃義閣

主席譚德銓。副鄧富。譚茂軒。管庫程金富。副黃晃。書記鄧明三。副黃煊。英紀錄譚三。副譚天祥。管數譚旺。副黃養。查數陳甲才。副李如貴。監督鄭福。副林賢。司祝黃養。

位碌咕華人基督教會

長老朱瓚。譚海。管庫丁貴。華紀錄蔡眉英。英紀錄官雲多女士。查數丁祐師奶。女執事譚其夫人。黃北海夫人。實業值理李廣富。譚河。劉聘。牧師勞日富。

刺軒拿和興會館

總理鄭玉棠。副梁松。司庫黃世慶。副伍于安。紀錄余宗廷。副林舉宏。英紀錄趙福。副鄭炎。司數員謝學。副鄭渭。查數黃廷煥。副李仁杜。監督葉宇。副譚渠。

共 樂 園

<p>主 人 招 呼 好 交 易</p> <p>樣 樣 常 週 到</p> <p>點 心 兼 炒 麵</p>	<p>地 點</p> <p>利士天彌街近角</p> <p>· 電 音 · 二四三四</p>	<p>共 樂 園 餐 館</p> <p>擴 張 安 當 極</p> <p>餐 房 加 建 設</p> <p>雅 潔 且 合 適</p>
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總 司 理 李 志 鵬

聯義會。該會之創立。想在此時也。過去四年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)

廿一年 陳寬 林業舉

廿二年 陳寬 林業舉

廿三年 陳寬 林業舉

廿四年 陳寬 杜惠生

現任職員

主席杜惠生。副陳照雄。紀錄陸燦。管庫李梓燦。查數何帝衍。譚達。二十六年祭墓值理廣同昌公司。

△該會歷任主席陳寬於二十四年九月二十四日逝世。

位亞拉華人義地會

位亞拉華人義地會。成立於一九一八年。但會務為會康個人操縱多載。一九三五年該會股東始向法院取回管理會務之權。今年任會長者為鄭容廣。司庫劉會。

包窩餘慶堂

會長李勝。副羅士。管庫何敬晃。書記甘百傳。查數羅田。

三鄉行清會

總理余司景。副老斗。司庫林光。書記

華僑團體

鄭學騰。查數鄭星巢。

華人基督教會壇場會

民國二十四年份職員如下。
會長范慈和。

T. F. Farm, president; Wong Sing Loy, vice President; Yap Kui, Chinese secretary; David Y. Akana, English secretary; Sing You Char, treasurer; Philip K. Chang and Chock Ng, auditors.

(別島)

夏威夷島、茂宜島、及道威島。均有華僑社團。成立俱已甚久。過去數年之正副主席。多有未詳者。故一概從略。祇錄經已發表之現任職員如下。

希爐演說會

總理鄭金磐。副林己志。司庫盧球。華紀錄李金豪。英紀錄鄭社彩。查數楊益。監督唐伯長。

希爐華人商會

總理李潮。副楊福榮。華紀錄蘇忠。英紀錄卓亮。司庫劉景輝。查數林己志。董事黎連照。張文。陳端。謝生。鄭彩。劉德耀。

希爐華人聯合會

UNITED CHINESE CLUB OF HILO

總理湯秀。副黃新發。書記黃王妙嬋女士。司庫卓華旭牙科醫生。

希爐黃梁都公司

總理黃錫龍。副張球。司庫周順利。華紀錄鄭康。英紀錄黎連照。

希爐華僑婦女服務團

此團乃希爐華人基督教會女會友及僑界婦女所組織。二十五年二月二十二日成立。發起人為徐顯榮牧師。

總理林玉羣夫人。副總理盧球夫人。華紀錄楊福榮夫人。英紀錄程慶彭夫人。司庫古葵夫人。查數江恩來夫人。

希爐聯興會館

總理呂戊寅。副陳錦。司庫陳錫光。副黃社儉。華紀錄梁華。副許澤華。英紀錄鄭景。副李來。司數鄧和讓。副陳伯棠。查數張葵。副黃芳。監督賴安。副會倫。司祝梁華。

希爐崇義會

主席鄭景。副陳錫光。司庫陳錦。副張

華僑團體

劉澄祥。英書記葉俊才。副林北田。司庫李瑞欽。副李德榮。查數吳顯容。巫振輝。值理鍾宇。鍾宇夫人。巫恩福夫人。唐雄。葉贊祥。李瑞欽夫人。李啓輝夫人。葉桂芳夫人。吳發夫人。陳英傳。

中華基督教綱紀慎二支會

中華基督教二支會。會址在秘利天尼街北八十二號。成立於一九一五年。現任傳道主任劉鐵魂。過去四年之正副主席如下

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| (年次) | (主席) | (副主席) |
| 二十年 | 蕭衛伍 | |
| 廿一年 | 蕭衛伍 | |
| 廿二年 | 馮承光 | 謝廷玉 |
| 廿三年 | 黃帝有 | 余養 |
| 廿四年 | 袁觀聯 | 鄺才 |

現任職員

主席雷華新。副程禮。司庫黃帝有。司數袁觀聯。副黃接棠。華書記盧紹馨。英書記林官英。執事鄺廣。鄺才。王官亮。彭求夫人。林京夫人。
△婦女和衷會。會長鄺廣師奶。副彭求師奶。書記劉祖敬師奶。司庫袁觀聯師奶。

△該教會於二十四年六月二十三日慶祝二十週年紀念。將有紀念特刊出版。總編輯爲林其忠。

聖彼得基督教會

聖彼得基督教會。會址在奄麻街。成立適已五十週年。牧師麥蔭生。副牧師沈維安。會員已增至五百人。教會內附設有中文學校。用客語教授。校長爲沈端廉女士。(廣州真光女子中學畢業)
該教會現任董事如下。

- Vestry: Philip F. K. Chang, Sam Ching, Nelson E. Kau, Dr. Yin Oi Mark, Ho Nee Fat, Charles Ai Soong, Joseph Yap, Sing You Char, Mrs. John C. Lo and Mrs. W. O. Shim. Auditors, Sing You Char and Clarence Chang.

記亞莫古教會

(Keeaumoku Church of Christ)

記亞莫古教會。創立於民國二十三年。教友多爲青年輩。會址在記亞莫古街。過去二年之正副主席如下。

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| (年次) | (主席) | (副主席) |
| 廿三年 | 程慶威 | |
| 廿四年 | 程慶威 | 錢潤海 |

現任職員

主席謝廷玉碩士。副程慶威。書記黃秀珍。管庫杜貴洲。

△該教會之新牧師麥廷錦神道博士。二十五年二月七日由廣州到檀就任。麥牧師前曾在二支會當牧師職。

華人基督教青年會

華人基督教青年會。創於一八八五年。初名正道會。會址在庇利天彌街。過去三年之正副主席如下。

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| (年次) | (主席) | (副主席) |
| 廿二年 | 鄭照 | 曾玉堂 |
| 廿三年 | 何舜初 | 刁貴 |
| 廿四年 | 刁貴 | 馮恩賜 |

現任職員

主席刁貴。副范慈和。紀錄葉桂。司庫謝辛酉。查數鄭雲玉。高慈恩。
△實業值理。三年、謝玉棠。江羣昌。二年、刁茂芳。嚴關明。一年、鄭恩求。馮善章。吳安。

曼那聯義會

曼那聯義塚之設。由來已久。墓地初則貸自土人。一八五四年。由土人將地賣與

responding secretary; Francis W. C. Ching, treasurer; Paul Hee, auditor; Leonard Fong, sergeant at arms; Henry K. Lum, Ambrose Wong, Clarence Lum David Lum and Joseph Tom, members of the advisory board; Bishop Stephen Alencastre, honorary president; the Rev. Father Philip, spiritual director.

京街中華基督教會

檀山華人基督教會。自開創迄今。有五十七年之歷史。初、華人信仰基督教者。均從西人禮拜堂聽道。嗣因由祖國來檀者日衆。咸以語言不通爲憾。於是提倡組織華人福音堂。卽於一八七九年六月八號。在怒安奴街賴四飲禮拜堂舉行成立典禮。操華語講道。此爲檀山華人基督教會之始。隨舉古今輝爲會長。彼得李三爲副會長。劉祥光、梁佐臣、爲值理。繼又舉化冷參文牧師、古今輝、鄭楊秀、薛滿、鄭服等發起購地建築禮拜堂。西人方面捐款達四千八百餘元。華人方面達四千七百餘元。另開展覽會。收到捐款一千八百餘元。遂在科街購地建築。一八八〇年十二月告竣。一八八一年正月二號舉行開幕典禮。時檀王架咩咩咩第七加喇交。率衛隊親

臨參加慶典。誠盛事也。自此遂名「科街華人福音堂」。

夫華人福音堂。雖已正式成立。然仍隸於西差會。卽「夏威仁總會」之治下。其傳道主任之薪金。須賴總會津貼。方能支持。至一九一八年五月間。該堂值理開常務會議。時總會代表特來參加。並宣佈來意。謂今後須貴堂擔任傳道薪金之半。至好完全自理云云。時各值理以茲事體大。一時不能切實答覆。須聽會衆贊成方可。於是遂於六月二十二號禮拜日下午。召開全體大會。主席何寬宣讀總會公函。繼請勞達堂牧師演說自理之急務。當時會衆咸以自立爲今日吾人之義務。於是全體贊成通過。並議決由七月一號起實行自理。自此名爲「檀山華人基督教自理會」。迄今既十有八年矣。

自宣佈自理後。會務日形發達。教友共七百七十餘人。原日講堂既不敷應用。於是聽衆磋商議決。將科街產業售去。在京街南即麥堅尼中學對面。購地建築新禮拜堂。時鍾宇爲正會長。總理建築事宜。自一九二八年九月興工建築。至一九二九年六月十六日竣工開幕。自此名爲「京街中華基督教會」。又稱「中華基督教一支會」。查該堂產業價值約十七萬餘元。前面

「京街」建築大禮堂一座。爲禮拜講道之用。左右兩側有宿舍三座。爲傳道主任住宅及招待來往旅客之用。後面「養街」建築樓宇二座。爲開辦主日學、勉勵會、幼稚園、及華文學校之用。華文學校名「友文」。現有學生三十六人。主日學學生一百五十人。勉勵會三十人。幼稚園二十五人。

教堂在科街時。首任傳道者蕭雄。乃西人青年會所委用。繼之者薛滿。乃該堂第一位專請實任者。計該堂前後牧師共有二十六人。其名列下。蕭雄。薛滿。葉實繁。歐陽聖澤。何佩。江瑞琪。杜千三。麥發。黃紹經。杜鼎如。吳衍基。湯麗雲。郭雲忠。凌善昌。黃旭昇。毛文明。何子聰。何貴德。謝己原。勞達堂。黃藻庭。袁道培。徐顯榮。張祝齡。謝滋生。現任洪德仁。

過去四年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
廿一年	唐雄	謝玉堂
廿二年	唐雄	謝玉堂
廿三年	吳安	巫振輝
廿四年	吳安	劉金生

現任職員

主席吳安。副劉金生。華書記葉桂。副

華僑團體

Mrs. James Ai, president; Mrs. Helen Lowe, first vice president; Mrs. Margaret Ho, second vice president; Mrs. Daisy Kong, secretary; Mrs. Fanny Leong, treasurer; Miss Amy Lim, sergeant; Mrs. Ellen Chinn, chaplain; Mrs. Winifred Mau, historian; Miss Rachel Yap, Mrs. Lucy Ching and Mrs. Jessie Pung, executive committee.

華人士生會

HAWAII CHINESE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

會長 鍾觀鵬。

Theodore C. H. Char, president; Harry Lin, first vice president; Dr. Stephen Young, second vice president; Mrs. D. C. Chang, third vice president; Soong Ching, treasurer; Robert A. Lee, recording secretary; Charles Chong Char, corresponding secretary; A. K. Wong, auditor; Titus Fong and Walter Soong, sergeants at arms.
Hiram Leong Fong, Ernest Ing, Mun On Chun, Dr. H. Q. Pang, Loui Leong Hop, Mrs. Allen Mau, Yau On Leong,

James Chun, Hung Lum Chung, Dr. Herman Ching, Richard C. Ching, T. F. Farm, Peter E. Chu, Leonard Y. K. Fong, A. B. Lau and E. N. Awana, directors.

中華婦女協會

CHINESE WOMEN'S SOCIETY

會長 葉露德女士。

Miss Ruth Yap, president; Mrs. L. M. Tyau, vice president; Mrs. James Tait Chinn, secretary; Mrs. John D. C. Chang, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Bernard C. Tom, treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Wong, auditor; Mrs. Allen C. Soong, Mrs. Aoe Chuck, Mrs. Chun Kow and Mrs. H. P. Choy, members of the executive board.

華人商務俱樂部

CHINESE COMMERCIAL CLUB

會長 蔡榮榮。

Harry Lin, president; Theodore Char, vice president; Robert A. Lee, secretary, Ernest Ing, treasurer; B. Y. Wong, auditor; Dr. Walter Chung, Dr. Raymond Kong, Dr. William Ahana, Dr. Joseph Lam and Dr. H. Q. Pang, directors.

江泰俱樂部

COUNCIL CLUB

會長 陳文持醫生。

Dr. Archie Chunn-Ming, president, James W. T. Chong, vice president; Cyril P. Yee, secretary; Jun Lum Young treasurer; Hee Chong, auditor; Jack Wong, Sing Ho Chang, Dick Chang, William Ah Moo and Joseph Choy, governors.

△此會乃於二十四年三月成立。現有會員一百五十名。

三思會

TRIPLE C CLUB

David S. F. Yap, president; H. K. Hee, vice president; Sun Chung, secretary; Theodore Char, treasurer, and Herbert Chung, auditor.

華人天主教俱樂部

CHINESE CATHOLIC CLUB

Harold K. Chun, president; Dan Wong, vice president; Francis Ching, recording secretary; Albert Hee, cor-

下。

總理陳禎。副鄭林芬。司庫陳巧。副黃
烘。華紀錄劉其玉。華書記劉炳琳。英紀
錄李關光。英書記衛榮莊。管數方益。查
數程維匯。副伍益。

國安會館

國安會館。為洪門團體之一。成立已逾
七十年。會館在固該街。其過去五年之正
副總理如下。

(年次)	(總理)	(副總理)
二十年	彭林茂	唐 球
廿一年	彭林茂	唐 球
廿二年	甘金帶	羅梓騰
廿三年	甘金帶	羅梓騰
廿四年	張觀麟	余福順

現任職員

總理張觀麟。副羅梓騰。司庫黃有。副
何敬晃。華紀錄劉其玉。副毛灶安。英紀
錄張貴秀。副溫金福。查數方木勝。副蘇
養。監督江月賢。副李霖清。

夏威仁華人公所

夏威仁華人公所。創於一九〇二年。會
所在溫逸街近利利霞街。過去五年之正副

華僑團體

主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
二十年	楊帝榮	陸文燦
廿一年	楊帝榮	陸文燦
廿二年	楊帝榮	陸文燦
廿三年	陸 燦	楊帝榮
廿四年	黃北淦	李金偉

現任職員

主席黃北淦。副李金偉。華紀錄陸燦。
英紀錄譚宗銳。管庫阮暖。查數蕭流。

廣義會館

廣義會館。創立於一八九九年。會所在
舊侯王廟背後。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
二十年	劉 演	卓 勝
廿一年	劉 演	卓 勝
廿二年	劉 演	鄭東夢
廿三年	黃北淦	梁 光
廿四年	劉 演	黃北淦

現任職員

總理劉演。副黃寅。華紀錄梁光。英紀
錄關家源。司庫譚水。查數程維賀。

檀山華人協助會

檀山華人協助會。成立於民國二十四年
二月。首任會長嚴關明。副彭鳳昆。現任
職員如下。

會長嚴關明。副李金泰。書記楊華德。
副馮省三。司庫彭鳳昆。交際吳振華。查
數鄭合。董事譚華旋。李子榮。黃明。趙
立枝。陳賽。

美國退伍軍人會高譚分會

KAU-TOM POST NO. 11
The American Legion

Dr. Joseph K. C. Chang, commander;
Dr. K. C. Chock, Loo Chow and Raphael.
Ai, vice commanders; William P. Hin,
finance officer; James Ai, adjutant; James
T. Chinn, chaplain; Joseph K. Lee, auditor;
Charles Char and James Lau, executive
committee.

高譚分會婦女部

KAU-TOM UNIT NO. 11
American Legion Auxiliary

HAWAII CHINESE AERO ASSOCIATION

會空航人華山檀




 趙添揚	 張貴祥	 李資揚
 尤志業	 李金何	 李金何
 珠玉	 林雁	 山由保
 謝雁	 魏蘭何	

。英書記林子濂。司庫楊少斌。查數馮申田。參事部主任何貴芳。參事洪國鋈。楊啓棠。嚴溥羣。李宗瑜。李寶昆。楊子軒。

民衆讀書會

民衆讀書會。成立於民國二十四年。會址在明倫學校內。現任職員如下。

書記鄭崖。會計陳功林。民衆圖書館主任程觀潮。學術討論會主任辛靜蟾。書籍代辦部主任譚綽然。民衆夜學主任鄭崖。

精武體育會

本埠華僑青年新組精武體育會。已正式成立。開始研究國技。並由中國辦到獅子九架。名爲九獅圖。舞獅用器。一概完備。此外尚有古式軍器全套。該會會址現設在卡邊拿街門牌三十四號近士滅街。不日舉行開幕禮。查首任職員如下。

正會長李文恩。副會長胡澄。司庫李惠才。中西書記彭愛賢。交際陸華可。庶務科長程傳經。監督林楊。音樂科長鄭溢。

檀華美術會

檀華美術會。發起人爲許雲梯及容澤泉。成立於民國二十四年元月。主席容澤泉。

華僑團體

。副林官兆。

現任職員

會長林官兆。副林伉新。司庫阮占時。英書記蔡惠昌。華書記阮舫。

華人大學生會

CHINESE UNIVERSITY CLUB

會長彭鳳焜。

Dr. Hong Quon Pang, president;
Benjamin T. H. Yap, vice president;
Richard Lum, secretary; Quan Lun Ching, treasurer; James Chun, Peter A. Lee, Dr. K. C. Chock, Hung Wai Ching, Richard C. Tongg and Kam Tai Lee, board of governors.

華人婦女大學生會

CHINESE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB

Miss Bertha N. Y. Chong, president;
Miss Grace Chun, vice president; Miss Myrtle Chun, recording secretary; Miss Amoy Lum, treasurer; Miss Mary Kann, auditor; Mrs. James Chun and Mrs. Henry Yap, executive board.

華人學生會

CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE OF HAWAII

Andrew Wong, president; Beatrice Lum, vice president; Reuben Tam, corresponding secretary; Helen Leong, recording secretary; Edmund Leong, treasurer; Tin Yuke Char, adviser.

檀山華人航空會

檀山青年華僑。近年學習航空者十餘人。有已取得飛行執照者。(如何金爵及鄧基榮)有尚在學習中者。今年組織「檀山華人航空會」。以聯絡感情爲主旨。希望學成爲祖國效力。首任職員。會長鄧基榮。副何金爵。書記楊貴士。紀錄陳南山。司庫何關就。

(其他)

致公總堂

致公總堂爲洪門團體。成立八十餘年。未選舉已十有二年。民國二十四年三月五日會員大會。臨時主席陳楨。紀錄劉炳林議決於三月二十六日公舉職員。陳禎當選爲正主席。鄭林芬爲副主席。現任職員如

華僑團體

羣安閣樓上。過去四年之常務委員如下。

- 廿一年 林光 蕭全棣 許棠
- 廿二年 蕭全棣 林日強 林光
- 廿三年 劉棠 林日強 許棠
- 廿四年 林仲池 許棠 劉棠

現任職員

執行委員會。秘書處。文書許棠。會計劉棠。統計林仲池。

組織科楊紀南。宣傳彭夢雲。訓練陳棟求。交際黃澄業。僑民方杰宏。調查程賢萬。

候補執委。蕭全棣。林啓迎。阮培。黃天就。劉柳英。

監察委員。馮玉棠。張京波。李奕樞。林崇暖。李金玉。阮暖。胡惠臣。候補監委李麗泉。周步雲。嚴裳昭。

△各委員皆有西南執行部之委任狀。委任狀署名者為陳濟棠。鄒魯。胡漢民。劉紀文。白崇禧。林翼中。

△該總支部之下。有澳嘩湖支部及三個分部。但新任執監委員名單。未見發表。

中國國民黨檀香山澳嘩

湖支部

黨所在自由新報館禮堂。不屬上述兩總

支部。

執行委員會。常務兼財政林近。文書林雨農。組織歐少欣。宣傳張金成。訓練林光。候補執委。楊權。蕭炳昆。高金。監察委員。林惠學。蕭祖喜。何森。候補監委。林碗。黃修。

中國憲政黨駐檀總支部

中國憲政黨駐檀總支部。地址借用新中國報。過去四年之正副主席如下。

- 年次 (總理) (左總理) (右總理)
- 廿一年 李啓輝 陳滾 鄺廷
- 廿二年 李啓輝 陳滾 黃綿鳳
- 廿三年 李啓輝 陳滾 古靄生
- 廿四年 李啓輝 陳滾 古靄生

現任職員

總理李啓輝。左總理陳滾。右總理古靄生。書記鄭任先。華紀錄林棟。副唐玉。英紀錄孫明。副容逸。管庫鄭華喜。副李梓燦。查數阮瑞緣。副葉桂。宣傳員劉商容梅。

(學藝)

中西擴論會

中西擴論會。成立於一八九三年。過去

五年之正副主席如下。

- (年次) (主席) (副主席)
- 二十年 何舜初 葉似雲
- 廿一年 何舜初 王滿
- 廿二年 王滿 葉似雲
- 廿三年 葉似雲 劉登
- 廿四年 劉登 陸燦

現任職員

主席陸燦。副林康敘。華紀錄李華聰。英紀錄駱泗隆。司庫程禮。查數劉演。葉似雲。值理陳滾。鍾宇。李啓輝。何舜初。黃弼廷。謝萬寬。

互助社

互助社成立於一九二三年。社址在利利霞街互助學校內。過去五年之正副主席如下。

- (年次) (主席) (副主席)
- 二十年 劉綽餘 嚴溥羣
- 廿一年 繆偉民 林子濂
- 廿二年 彭慶洲 郭靄鵬
- 廿三年 洪武耀 何桂芳
- 廿四年 郭靄鵬 歐致祥

現任職員

主席郭靄鵬。副嚴少陵。華書記彭杏洲

廿二年 余君武 馮省三 程頌華
廿三年 余君武 沈懷民 程頌華
廿四年 沈懷民 余君武 李連

現任職員

執行委員會。常務委員。沈懷民（書記長）。余君武。李連。

組織林康鈺。宣傳馮省三。總務李華昌。會計林康照。僑務指導程頌華。財務陳揚。其他委員。楊剛存。蕭定一。

候補執委。梁慶成。梁華顯。容湛廷。許石貴。鄧想。

監察委員會。常務委員楊健行。秘書李成功。其他委員。鄧明三。楊福榮。譚維新。候補監委。雷順。阮炎。

澳擘湖支部

執行委員會。常務李華貴。秘書劉毅父。組織彭金瑞。宣傳楊偉名。僑民甘鳳翔。總務胡星。會計劉弼揚。監察委員會。常委陳帝婁。秘書袁兆熊。

第一分部

常務李發。組訓黃觀德。宣傳劉社棋。僑運楊雄。總務楊社活。

第二分部

常務鄭弼。組訓梁和歐。宣傳彭鏡培。僑運王贊禱。總務彭銘。

華僑團體

第三分部

常務盧家傑。組訓楊宣漢。宣傳劉晉煊。僑運楊仲。總務周炳霖。

希爐支部

執行委員會。常務楊益。秘書蘇文忠。組織周強。僑民張文。宣傳盧球。總務周嚴。會計鄭金馨。

監察委員會。常務林志。周敬。陳悅寬。候補監委林渤。秘書劉景輝。

希爐第一分部

執行委員。常務黎連忠。總務王和。僑運鄧義。組訓黃勝回。宣傳吳齊有。候補執委。鄺社彩。區表民。監察委員呂忠。

布天第二分部

執行委員。常務陳成。僑運李東和。組訓鄭民福。宣傳鄭民良。總務甘天佩。候補執委梁焯。譚垣。監察委員鍾康。

位亞基第三分部

執行委員。常務唐長。僑運黃儉。組訓李有來。宣傳曾倫。總務楊政。候補執委林文光。監察委員陳端。

茂宜支部

執行委員會。常務陳卓。秘書譚池。組織鄧想。宣傳楊錦潮。僑民劉聘。總務鄧

然。會計鄧明三。候補執委。詹義生。葉進楊炎。

監察委員會。常務譚舉雲。秘書譚和發。委員鄧富。候補委員李齊秀。

位碌咕第一分部

執行委員。常務黃養。組訓鄧秀山。宣傳楊冠。僑運鄭福。總務鄧榮洽。候補委員鄧其祥。李芹生。監察委員陳軒。

架賀雷第二分部

執行委員。常委朱瓚。組訓齊海風。宣傳成天生。僑運譚天祥。總務邱維。候補委員凌容華。劉芳。監察委員張一。

刺軒拿第三分部

執行委員。常委廿日新。組訓余宗廷。宣傳古北桂。僑運練悅生。總務練金來。候補委員趙禮。黃廷煥。監察委員楊兆權。

白衣第四分部

執行委員。常務黃煊。組訓譚海。宣傳陳來。僑運譚就。總務邱新姐。候補委員伍相源。譚河。監察委員譚泰。

中國國民黨駐檀總支部

（屬西南）

中國國民黨駐檀總支部。黨所在士蔑街

華僑團體

廿二年 林榮貴 林仲池
 廿三年 林榮貴 林祥
 廿四年 林仲池 林榮貴

現任職員

總理林仲池。副林茂村。管庫林其忠。
 副林華顯。簿記員林祝泉。華紀錄林鏡海。
 副林華鎮。英紀錄林康筱。副林文經。
 查數林元。副林棟。

△該會於今年四月十二日。紀念護國庇民
 天后聖母誕辰時。舉行族人懇親耆英會。

黃江夏堂

黃江夏堂。創立於一九〇二年。會址在
 溫逸街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)
 二十年 黃官信 黃頌禧
 廿一年 黃官信 黃瑞
 廿二年 黃官信 黃頌禧
 廿三年 黃官信 黃頌禧
 廿四年 黃頌禧 黃暖

現任職員

總理黃暖。副黃華。司庫黃卓棠。副黃
 煥。華紀錄黃憲。副黃世堯。英紀錄黃天
 恩。副黃信。查數黃世高。副黃信欣。監
 督黃世漢。黃華仁。

毛氏同鄉會

毛氏同鄉會。為中山恭常都神前鄉毛姓
 所組織。四年來之主席如下。

廿一年 毛有木
 廿二年 毛錦城
 廿三年 毛義泰
 廿四年 毛榮芳

現任職員

會長毛關有。副會長毛有木。中文書記
 毛茂生。英文書記毛亞澤。司庫毛連勝。
 查數毛關麗。協理毛榮芳。毛喜勝。毛金
 祥。毛華彩。毛容清。毛季芳。

安溪社

旅檀安溪社。乃中山縣大字都安定鄉程
 族人所組織。成立已有五年。今年職員如
 下。

主席程禮。副程華勝。司庫程爽。副程
 守霖。華紀錄程春勝。副程康禮。英紀錄
 程耀宗。副程耀椿。司數程連芳。副程連
 生。查數程慶華。副程康錫。

陳穎川堂

陳穎川堂。於今年五月十日成立。經已
 舉定下列職員。七月十九日就職。

總理陳巧。副陳國梅。名譽總理陳照雄
 。管庫陳週樂。副陳金滿。書記陳功林。
 華紀錄陳漢基。副陳鐵香。英紀錄陳三來
 。副陳全。管數陳棟求。副陳達民。查數
 陳棟。副陳興。監督陳禎。副陳滾。

(政治)

中國國民黨在國內現祇有一個中央黨部
 。但檀山則有兩個總支部。檀香山之有兩
 個「中國國民黨駐檀總支部」。始於民國
 二十年。(左右派則始於民十六寧漢分家
 之後)。至民二十一。旗幟愈為鮮明。屬
 西南之總支部。設黨所於士茂街之羣安閣
 樓上。其招牌為駐檀隨習領事李家驤所書
 。屬中央之總支部黨所在中華公報樓上。
 其招牌為已故行政院長譚延凱遺墨。兩招
 牌皆藍底白字。

中國國民黨駐檀總支部

(屬中央)

中國國民黨駐檀總支部。黨所在問拿基
 街中華公報樓上。過去五年之執行委員會
 常務委員如下。

年次 常務委員
 二十年 李成功 余君武 林壘博士
 廿一年 余君武 李成功 馮省三

常務、楊奕。譚華旋。理財、王官兆。程康棉。文牘、梁惠廉。蕭鐸權。音樂、鄭生檀。林和。演劇、楊錫章。古金棠。交際、鄭兆歡。鄭星環。

二十一年份職員未詳。二十二年上半年總理胡澄。副楊奕。下半年楊奕。譚華璇。二十三年份總理譚華璇。副卓觀振。二十四年份總理陸華可。副王韶。

二十五年上半年總理譚華璇。副雷華。下半年職員如下。

總理李文恩。副王官兆。司庫楊悅開。副程耀庚。華書記梁惠廉。副邱煜霖。英書記楊錫章。副林華發。華紀錄胡傑生。副楊官連。司數員吳棟權。查數員胡晃茂。交際陸華可。副許石貴。調查員古棠。副王猷傑。音樂部長鄭發。副鄧造。劇長方俠鳴。副謝安。編劇郭少倫。副梁少樞。監督馬關勝。副鄭溢。

吉慶公所

吉慶公所。為僑界音樂家及戲劇家所組織。成立於一九二二年五月二十日。其會所今在荷爐街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)
二十年 程倫 陳耀棠

華僑團體

廿一年 劉祖榮 陳耀棠
廿二年 劉榮 唐林
廿三年 周勤輝 陳業
廿四年 唐林 周創

現任職員

總理馬華。副梁根。司庫何北潤。副程和儀。華紀錄雷炳。副周步雲。英紀錄周華國。副嚴太良。司數雷泗。副黃福。查數林結。副黃炳。劇長劉榮。副鄭旺。音樂鄭溢。副胡澄。監督周創。副馬關勝。交際唐林。雷華。音樂指揮鄭發。

正聲音樂團

正聲音樂團。成立於一九三四年陰歷中秋節。其會址在荷梯厘街夾問拿基街檀華酒品有限公司樓上。首任職員。音樂指揮蕭子俊。訓練主任鄭兆歡。鄭聲檀。文牘余福仁。理財李志鵬。交際嚴泰良。

現任職員

團長李志鵬。副李鈿。文牘余福仁。理財孫錦棠。紀錄鄭中寧。指揮鄭星檀。總幹事嚴泰良。幹事李天池。監察程慶波。副劉俠波。歌曲訓練方子雲。響樂訓練鄭發。音樂訓練蕭子俊。

(姓氏)

龍岡公所

龍岡公所。一九二二年正式成立。會址在利利霞街一四四八號。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)
二十年 劉棠 趙炎
廿一年 關林 劉演
廿二年 張爽 劉三照
廿三年 趙森 劉昶初
廿四年 劉登 張梧

現任職員

總理劉達瑛。副關潤泉。司庫劉會。副張觀麟。華紀錄劉其玉。副趙禧。英紀錄劉金煥。副張照球。查數劉演。副劉惠略。管數劉三照。協理劉昶初。劉登。劉棠。張梧。趙福丁。

林西河堂

林西河堂。創於一八八九年。會址在河邊街近潰潰街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)
二十年 林疊博士 林祥
廿一年 林榮貴 林仲池

華僑團體

廿三年 歐天貴 陳國梅
廿四年 歐天貴 陳國梅

現任職員

主席林文桂。副歐岸。華紀錄陳國梅。副洪錮。英紀錄黃天恩。副歐炳和。司庫歐天順。副陳巧。司數歐恩。副陳炳。查數劉錦。副歐梯。

中華總工會

中華總工會。原名中國工黨。於民國六年八月成立。會址在士蔑街及包窩兮街角樓上。民國二十年及廿一年進行改組。增收會員。故未選舉。二十二年設理事部。職員如下。

組織林仲池。宣傳林其忠。理財陳棟求。文書林祝泉。工務李流。調查許石貴。庶務姚吉慶。交際楊帝榮。設計陳國梅。二十三年份理事長為林仲池。副許石貴。廿四年份為陳國梅。副楊紀南。

現任職員

理事長陳國梅。副許昌。總務黃北淦。理財甘梅。文牘楊紀南。組織林仲池。宣傳林其忠。工務胡霞。調查歐致祥。招工局主任胡玉漢。圖書報室主任歐標。

牛肉行

牛肉行。成立於一九二八年。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
二十年	陳巧	彭泗
廿一年	陳巧	彭泗
廿二年	陳巧	彭泗
廿三年	陳巧	彭泗
廿四年	陳巧	彭泗

現任職員

主席陳巧。副歐昌裔。華書記林日照。英書記楊澤羣。華紀錄陳璧。英紀錄官三秀。司庫彭背。司數陳維。查數蕭貴清。楊隸珍。監督彭泗。郭丁貴。

羣安閣

羣安閣。創於一九〇一年。會址在士蔑街近庇利天彌街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
二十年	林杰樵	譚秉良
廿一年	張金成	林祥
廿二年	張金成	林祥
廿三年	張金成	譚秉良
廿四年	林祥	古靄生

現任職員

會長林祥。副古靄生。管庫林始蓋。副楊滿。華書記梁標。副譚炳華。英書記楊星樞。副歐天晃。查數林才。副鄧柏軒。理數古文好。管理樓房楊滿。

海安堂

海安堂。成立於一九〇三年。會址在問拿居街及庇利天彌街角。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
二十年	程閔生	林聖洪
廿一年	林任	梁百有
廿二年	程銳	林任
廿三年	梁百有	林聖洪
廿四年	程銳	梁百有

現任職員

總理林聖洪。副李記容。華紀錄卓全。英紀錄梁關祐。管庫凌生。管數林棟。查數黎煜。協理程銳。副徐新喜。

檀聲劇社

檀聲劇社。社址在固該街。組織於民國十九年冬。為梁惠廉等發起。首任職員如下。

庫林崇寶。副林妙情。交際員林仲池。副林文六。查數林勤洲。副林惠甫。庶務員林惠學。副林崇洋。監督林勤照。林崇武。協理林惠秋。林碗。林進。林關裕。林金受。

龍頭環同鄉會

龍頭環同鄉會。創於一九二六年。職員用委員制。過去四年之常務委員如下。

- 廿一年 楊子軒 侯鐵郎
- 廿二年 黃卓棠 周權輝
- 廿三年 鄭合 周權輝
- 廿四年 王北流 周權輝

現任職員

執行委員會。常委王寶榮。周品榮。文書靜合。財政王北流。組織黃卓棠。核計劉新林。交際王金顯。監察委員周權威。周關旭。

茶園惟博社

茶園惟博社。創於民國十六年。社址在士蔑街及秘利天彌街角樓上。民二十至廿二年之常務委員及廿三廿四年之正副主席如下。

年次 (常務委員)

二十年 陳忠檀

華僑團體

- 廿一年 陳帝棋
- 廿二年 陳國梅 (主席)
- 廿三年 陳國梅 (副主席)
- 廿四年 陳週樂 陳頌求 陳文炳

現任職員

主席陳國梅。副陳關源。文書陳惠章。理財陳蔭生。查數陳棟求。交際陳帝其。庶務陳慶源。調查陳忠。監督陳週樂。陳閣。

小隱羣策社

小隱羣策社。創立於一九二一年。過去五年之正副社長如下。

- (年次) (社長) (副社長)
- 二十年 姚祖光 黃帝有
- 廿一年 未詳
- 廿二年 黃帝有 黃汝流
- 廿三年 姚吉慶 阮炎
- 廿四年 阮炎 姚瓊琚

新任職員

社長阮炎。副姚瓊琚。司庫陳志伯。副黃忠源。紀錄阮運勛。副黃祿。交際主任姚光。監督黃汝塗。駐鄉代表阮芳玉。

(職業)

永樂魚行

永樂魚行。於一九〇三年發起組織。會址在潰潰街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

- (年次) (主席) (副主席)
- 二十年 胡提 王倫
- 廿一年 胡提 張德
- 廿二年 胡提 阮培
- 廿三年 胡提 彭背
- 廿四年 阮培 郭金燦

現任職員

主席阮培。副彭慶州。司庫李奕樞。司數楊官富。華紀錄劉軍鐸。華書記楊煥芝。英紀錄雷東紹。英書記高遊鏡。查數歐美。副蔡就。

上架行

上架行。成立約在三十二年以前。會館在利利霞街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

- (年次) (主席) (副主席)
- 二十年 陳帝巧 歐天貴
- 廿一年 陳帝巧 歐天貴
- 廿二年 陳帝巧 歐天貴

華僑團體

恭常都聯鄉會

恭常都爲中山縣第六區。該都僑檀人士。共千餘人。前雖有人提倡創立恭都會館。但未成事。民國十九年馮燕平、盧旭、盧冠雄等。又發起設立之。先發起春茗。贊成者八十餘人。於二月二十三日設席於新人和。宴會之前，到者齊集會議。由盧東宣佈會議旨趣。隨舉卓斯慶爲臨時主席。林康鈺爲臨時記錄。僉謂『恭常都聯鄉會』宜即成立。會遂誕生。主席派盧冠雄甘承謙卓德三人爲挑選職員總裁。隨選舉。舉定第一任職員。正總理盧漢。副胡普。正華紀錄卓麟。副陸社根。正英紀錄林康鈺。副唐觀貞。正管庫卓釗。副李潮。正司數盧東。副胡泗良。正查數古忠。副江任。監督陸垣。陸健。唐星。黃烘。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(總理)	(副總理)
二十年	卓祥	楊訓暢
廿一年	卓祥	楊訓暢
廿二年	楊訓暢	李潮
廿三年	陸健	江任
廿四年	陸健	林康鈺

現任職員

總理陸垣。副毛榮芳。司庫胡士良。副

黃烘。華紀錄卓麟。副林康鈺。英紀錄陸健。副李關光。司數梁慶成。副江任。查數卓瑪先。副卓香。監督盧旭。李潮。古倫。卓豐先。

積善堂

積善堂。即昔日之黃梁都寄廬。一九〇六年始改名積善堂。地址在潰潰街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
二十年	歐禮顯	林德安
廿一年	職員未詳	
廿二年	歐禮顯	梁本信
廿三年	歐禮顯	趙森
廿四年	趙安連	梁本信

現任職員

總理鄭容廣。副駱泗隆。管庫周北其。副鄧慶。英紀錄鄭有量。副鄭社廣。華紀錄容湛廷。副梁士貞。管數趙相。副歐買好。查數歐賀。副陳丁。監督歐禮顯。副陳東有。協理梁本信。趙安連。趙森。林金。姚樹。

烏石寄廬

烏石寄廬。成立於一八九七年。地址在

潰潰街欽馬基刺巷。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
二十年	容景	鄭銳來
廿一年	鄭淑琨	容錫南
廿二年	孫明	鄭兆良
廿三年	孫明	鄭兆良
廿四年	鄭星亮	鄭揚熙

現任職員

總理鄭星亮。副鄭揚熙。華紀錄鄭迺文。英紀錄鄭球。司庫孫明。副鄭奕。監督容景。查數鄭星河。幹事鄭培。

安堂同鄉會

安堂同鄉會。成立於一九二六年。新會所在溫逸街北五百廿二號。過去四年之正副主席如下。

(年次)	(主席)	(副主席)
廿一年	林杰樵	林仲池
廿二年	林日強	林崇寶
廿三年	林崇寶	林仲池
廿四年	林崇寶	林文桂

現任職員

主席林近。副林文桂。華書記林子濂。副林金偉。英書記林永寬。副林乃彭。司

廿二年 謝卓棠 譚學徐
廿三年 謝卓棠 譚學徐
廿四年 譚學徐 張梧

現任職員

總理譚學徐。副張梧。管庫聶春甫。副林棟。華紀錄余龍照。副林達三。英紀錄李玉書。副蔣社。查數容樹。副林廷。協理李才。林其忠。黃瑞。

四大都會館

四大都會館。成立於一九〇六年。地址在溫逸街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (正主席) (副主席)
二十年 姚祖光 李輝
廿一年 蕭天榮 甘華煥
廿二年 程金翼 甘華煥
廿三年 程金翼 陳國梅
廿四年 許昌 歐天貴

現任職員

主席許昌。副歐天貴。管庫許初。副許讓。華紀錄林鏡海。副歐標。英紀錄錢潤華。副王錦湖。查數程康報。副楊滿。查數林倬夫。副陳棟求。

△該會館於廿四年七月四日舉行成立三十週年紀念典禮。現從事編印三十週年紀念特刊。總編輯林鏡海。

華僑團體

念特刊。總編輯林鏡海。

隆都從善堂

隆都從善堂。成立時期約在四十八年前。地址在亞鴉刺巷。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)
二十年 李梓燦 阮培
廿一年 陳寬 蕭祖喜
廿二年 黃官信 劉昶初
廿三年 劉昶初 黃北洪
廿四年 李連 陳揚

現任職員

主席陳巧。副王碧流。司庫黃北洪。司數張深。華書記陳鐵香。華紀錄楊紀南。副余桂芳。英書記彭鳳昆。英紀錄李金泰。副彭深。查數周耀。李妙田。監督劉昶初。彭勝。

良都會館

良都會館。一九一五年正式向美政府立案。會所在溫逸街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)
二十年 雷華新 徐奕揚
廿一年 雷華新 徐奕揚

廿二年 林岳泉 秦生
廿三年 林岳泉 徐奕揚
廿四年 楊金兆 李華昌

現任職員

主席劉華根。副李耀。華紀錄秦少洲。副徐華照。英紀錄劉樹慶。副譚才裕。司庫陳璧。副陳允成。司數徐兆賢。副劉三照。查數雷堯。副梁扶。監督雷華新。副雷順。

得都寄廬

得都寄廬。成立於一九〇六年。地址在溫逸街架路威刺巷。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (正主席) (副主席)
二十年 鄭樹榮 高官意
廿一年 鄭衍結 陳錢
廿二年 林遠梯 陳錢
廿三年 黃暖 劉其玉
廿四年 吳振華 鄭社發

現任職員

總理陳暖。副甘梅。司庫鄭社發。副黃關有。華紀錄劉其玉。副周鳳光。英紀錄吳振華。副王萬祥。監督鄭卓興。副林瓊。查數鄭衍結。副歐陽三洪。

華僑團體

記譚學徐。英書記李金泰。

△慈善委員會。委員長范慈和。委員阮鶚

秋。鄺廷。譚宗銳。譚學徐。

△商務發展委員會。委員長杜惠生。委員

鄺君烈。鄧褒一。張深榮。黃福民。

△財政核計委員會。委員長陳巧。委員程

就。楊訓暢。何錦棠。卓麟。

△招待委員會。委員長梁功照。委員楊星

樞。何棠。譚華燦。黃北洪。

△徵求會員委員會。委員長許昌。委員鄧

基榮。刁貴。陸健。林其忠。

△其餘董事。嚴關明。聶春甫。鍾宇。鄺

帝恩。鄺金勝。程潤乾。張鵬一。許廣

。黃暖。黃綿鳳。黃熾。陸燦。郭丁貴

。陳滾。陳寬。陳錦洲。林榮貴。李紹

昌。李登。李連。李明添。甘梅。

(地方)

人和會館

人和會館。成立於一九二一年。一九三六年三月一日。會員議決在固該街建築會所。建成後將更名為「旅檀崇正會」。最近購得問拿居街舊中華商會館為會所。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)

二十年 范慈和 謝玉棠

廿一年 范慈和 謝玉棠

廿二年 刁貴 謝玉棠

廿三年 刁貴 何帝衍

廿四年 曾有發 甘華煥

現任職員

主席甘華煥。副刁貴。司庫甘梅。副何晃。華書記陳功林。副徐日初。英書記范慈和。副駱泗隆。查數劉其玉。陳三來。董事劉達瓊。李勝。曾仕興。謝玉棠。李麗泉。

四邑會館

四邑會館。創立於一八九七年。地址在京街北近利利霞街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)

二十年 司徒文基 譚學徐

廿一年 譚學徐 鄺廷

廿二年 譚學徐 鄺廷

廿三年 鄺廷 謝卓棠

廿四年 鄺廷 譚學徐

現任職員

主席林其忠。副鄧基榮。司庫曾旺。副主席林棟。華紀錄區頌和。副余龍照。英紀錄

張文漢。副趙明。查數劉演。副余朗和。

△徵求會員委員會。委員長鄺廷。副譚學徐。財政鄧基榮。文書區頌和。

以義堂

以義堂創於一九〇一年。會址在荷梯厘街近問拿居街。其過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)

二十年 鄺廷 劉迎祿

廿一年 鄺廷 張梧

廿二年 張梧 劉迎祿

廿三年 鄺廷 張梧

廿四年 鄺廷 張梧

現任職員

總理張梧。副鄺廷。華紀錄司徒育。副主席林耀成。英紀錄林榮書。副鄺森。司庫鄧基榮。副劉迎祿。管數余龍照。副余朗和。查數林錦棠。副鄺焯。

岡州會館

岡州會館。成立於一九〇七年。地址在京街北近利利霞街。過去五年之正副主席如下。

(年次) (主席) (副主席)

二十年 謝卓棠 張梧

廿一年 謝卓棠 張梧

稅廳後來將中華會館所欠稅項三千三百零二元七毫四仙。減去一千五百八十五元二毫六仙。實收一千七百一十七元四毫八仙。

中華總工會籌款

中華總工會。因設立招工局及圖書報社。廿四年四月八日演劇籌款。總共籌得一千三百八十元八毫九仙。除化用二百六十七元九毫三仙外。實得一千一百一十二元九毫六仙。

今年再籌款。籌款主任為劉登及黃華。四月一日在公園戲院演劇。吉慶公所同人擔任排演。劇名『西篷擊掌』。

廣州中山大學籌款

廣州國立中山大學。因在石牌建築新校舍事。民國廿三年派侯民一為勸捐員。赴美國及加拿大勸捐。廿五年二月八日侯君由美到檀。在檀組織籌款委員會。進行募捐。共捐得法幣約五千元。伸美金一千五百元。

中山縣圖書館

中山縣長楊子毅等。現倡議在石岐建築圖書館。請旅檀邑僑募捐。廿五年三月十九日。邑僑赴留齋張鵬一之宴。即席組

成籌捐委員會。張被舉為委員會主席。陳巧黃弼廷副之。書記鄭君烈。管庫梁功照及程就。截至五月三十日報告。共捐得法幣七千三百一十六元。伸美金一千八百三十元。

華僑團體

檀山華僑團體。不下數十。分為地方、姓氏、職業、學藝、政治、等類。三十四年前所立之團體。會員日減。除每年循例選舉職員外。幾無事可辦。各團體之歷史已詳見「檀山華僑」第一集。今紀其近況如下。

中華會館

中華會館。創立於一八八四年。地址在京街。民國二十三年舉行五十週年紀念。



中華會館
首任總理
程利

過去五年之正副主席如下。
(年次) (總理) (副總理)
二十年 鄭廷 陳巧

現任職員
廿一年 鄭廷 陳巧
廿二年 陳巧 程就
廿三年 陳巧 程就
廿四年 陳巧 楊星樞

中華總商會

中華總商會。創立於一九一二年。會址初在問拿居街。一九二八年在中華會館後面自建會館。職員兩年一屆。過去兩屆之正副主席如下。
(年次) (主席) (副主席)
二十年 杜惠生 黃弼廷
廿二年 梁功照 譚宗銳

現任職員

名譽會長梅景周總領事。
會長黃弼廷。副劉登。司庫張深榮。華書

慈善與募捐

三次電匯大洋共一萬二千元。伸美金四千五百七十三元八毫。支舟車費告白印件費等二百八十四元六毫三仙。尙存美金一百六十一元四毫八仙。

以島別之。澳鴉湖島華僑捐二千一百九十五元三毫四仙。夏威夷島七百七十三元二毫。莫洛鷄島六百九十五元三毫四仙。茂宜島六百四十八元二毫八仙。蘭尼島七十四元七毫五仙。

(一)檀聲劇社。因黃河長江水災。組織義賑會。八月演劇。將所得入場費。除支告白印件等費外。四次共匯去上海仁記路華洋義賑會大洋三千九百三十二元七毫五仙。

(二)中山中學學生自治會。九月十八日匯去上海仁記路華洋義賑會大洋二百二十四元。

(四)京街中華基督教會會友。捐得美金九十一元一毫二仙。匯去上海仁記路華洋義賑會大洋二百四十元零二毫七仙。

(總數)以上四柱。合共匯去大洋一萬六千四百九十七元零二仙。

國府獎賞檀山華僑

近年來。我國內有水旱等災。外受日本侵略。檀山華僑。對於賑濟災民及救濟國

難。歷捐鉅款。國民政府依照救國捐款條例。廿四年份會頒給獎品於各團體及個人。據總領事館發表領獎者如下。

△檀山華僑國難救濟會。(會長為黃弼廷)金質獎章。證書第廿九號。

△檀山華僑祖國救濟團。銀質獎章。證書第三百五十一號。

△中華賑濟會。(會長為程就)。銀質獎章。證書第七十號。

△檀島華僑救濟會。銀質獎章。證書第十七號。

△華僑救國會。(會長為李奕樞)。銀質獎章。證書第七十八號。

△陳寬。銀質獎章。證書第四十六號。

△楊星樞。匾額題字。證書第一百四十四號。

△檀香山希爐賑濟會。匾額題字。證書第一百七號。

△檀香山茂宜埠中華賑濟會。匾額題字。證書第一百九十一號。

△又陳寬捐資興學。國府頒給一等獎狀。

二區初中學校募捐

中山縣二區(隆都)初中學校籌備處主任周守愚。為該校籌款事。廿四年五月三日。檀山隆都從善堂。乃組成籌款委

員會。職員如下。主席李連。副陳揚。張爽。司庫楊棋。書記陳鐵香。核數林仲池。余啓耀。勸捐隊總隊長陳寬。

據司數員劉昶初報告。總共捐得美金約一萬元。但已收者共三千一百元。匯款兩次共港紙六千五百元。伸美金一千九百九十七元五毫。

捐款中。隆都從善堂着美金三千元。分五年支付。即每年美金六百元。其他大柱者。有陳寬美金一千元。楊春年祖。彭兆茂祖。陳惠發祖。周華社。黃官信。張爽。劉會。楊星樞。陳巧。劉偉南。余炳。張悅有。李潤三。以上十三名。每捐美金一百五十元。

周君於六月廿三日往金山。亦為二區中學籌款。

中華會館中華商會聯合

籌款

本埠中華會館。因年來租項失收。欠稅四千餘元。而中華商會財政亦極困難。故該兩團體聯合籌款。以梁功照劉登二人為主任。廿四年八月四日晚演劇。計共籌得四千八百四十八元六毫六仙。已收者三千四百二十三元六毫六仙。未收者一千四百二十五元。

上海兵燹難民救濟會收。

救濟被撥墨國華僑

二十一年。墨國排華。華僑被撥回國者以千百計。此輩難僑。類多貧乏者。回國道經檀山者甚多。檀山隆都從善堂。遵照定章。如係隆都梓里被撥回國經檀者每位資助美金五元。計二十一年份。該會館共支出救濟費四次。該美金九百五十五元。

黃河水災捐款

二十二年八月九月間。黃河汎濫為災。蔓延河北河南山東江蘇四省。上海華洋義賑總會。函請檀山中華總商會籌賑。商會乃聯同中華會館募捐。共得美金九百零八元七毫八仙。

捐款內。國府外交後援會撥來二百四十一元七毫六仙。救濟東北難民分會撥來一百八十三元四毫六仙。謝卓棠捐銀七十五元。

共匯去上海華洋義賑會大洋二千五百八十三元六角六分。仲美金八百九十三元零八分。支告白費十五元七毫。進支兩訖。

南洋高級商科中學

上海南洋高級商科中學校長吳醒濂。於

慈善與募捐

十九年曾與陳良猷來檀募捐一次。捐得美金二千一百二十一元。但廿一年春間。日軍襲我上海時。該校校舍被毀。

二十二年十月廿四日。吳醒濂偕教員黃華英。再來檀籌捐重建校舍費。曾赴各島籌捐。總共捐得三千一百餘元。

台山中學捐款

民國十六年三月。廣東台山縣旅檀華僑。為籌建上海台山會館事。捐得三百九十二元五毛。連銀行利息合共四百二十八元四毛八仙。除支告白印件等費外。尚存三百二十四元八毛三仙。此款後來撥入台山中學捐款。台山會館駐檀募捐處管庫為李登。

民國二十一年十一月。台山中學校長黃鐵錚回國經檀。台山僑梓組織台山中學籌捐分處。主席鄭廷。管庫余臻。連台山會館所捐三百餘元。總共捐得一千一百七十四元八毛三仙。除告白等費八十一元五毛五仙。尚存一千零九十三元二毛八仙。匯交台山中學黃鐵錚收港銀三千一百四十六元。

檀聲劇社籌款

檀聲劇社為購置戲服及樂器。於廿三年

十一月廿九日。演戲籌款。共得一千一百三十七元零五仙。除費用三百十二元四毫外。實得八百二十四元六毫五仙。捐款最大者。李連黃暖兩人每捐五十元。

廣州漢持醫院護士學校

廣州市政府特派赴歐美考察公共衛生兼為漢持醫院護士學校募捐專員伍智梅女士。廿四年元月三十日由美到檀。向僑界募捐。共捐得大洋五千四百五十元。另美金二百六十六元。捐款中陳寬捐大洋一千元。伍女士於二月十四日返港。

籌募災區冬賑

中國國民黨駐檀總支部(問拿基街)。於廿四年二月接奉中央訓令籌募災區冬賑。當即轉令三支部遵辦。共捐得美金五百九十二元七毫五仙。滙回中央黨部大洋一千五百零一元三毫。

黃河長江水災捐款

(一)民國廿四年夏秋之間。我國黃河長江水災。檀山中華會館及商會得接上海仁記路華洋義賑會來電之後。即成立籌款委員會。向僑界募捐。共捐得五千零十九元九毫一仙。

慈善與募捐

第一次與第二次捐款報告冊所載。檀山華僑付與該會之東北救濟費。共大洋五萬零九百二十二元七毫二仙。分列如下。

祖國救濟團二萬五千元。國難救濟會一萬元。救濟東北難民分會五千元。中華航空學生會一千七百八十七元四毫五仙。岡州會館一千五百元。希爐華僑一千三百零六元二毛七仙。永和泰一千一百元。國難救濟茂宜分會一千零二十元。海安堂一千元。得都寄廬一千元。永樂魚行一千元。中山補習學校一千元。中西擴論會五百元。國難救濟道威位咩分會四百元。彭梧一百六十元。蘇榕根一百元。李田五十元。(二十二年七月廿二日中華公報發表)

救濟東北難民分會

中華會館中華總商會。於二十二年正月。聯同組織救濟東北難民分會。負責人員為杜惠生。黃弼廷。鄭廷。陳巧。譚學徐。勸捐員分為十四組。劃分地點。按月募捐。總共捐得美金二千九百八十元零四毫五仙。

共匯返上海救濟東北難民協會大洋一萬元。仲美金二千一百七十六元二毫五仙。撥去黃河水災捐款美金一百八十三元四毫六仙。支印件告白等費美金一百三十六元

六毫七仙。尚存美金四百八十四元零六仙。(內存共和銀行二元九毫二仙。華美銀行四百八十一元一毫四仙)

購置飛機籌備委員會

中國國民黨駐檀總支部(萬拿基街)。以東北被奪。熱河又危。國難日亟。遂於廿二年二月尾。組織『檀山華僑購置飛機籌辦委員會』。向僑界勸捐。陳寬首先認捐美金一千元。約伸大洋四千五百元。委員會常務委員。陳揚。李連。李成功。財務程頌華。文書馮省三。劉毅父。會計梁慶成。林康熙。

救濟上海戰區難民之演劇籌款

二十一年三月。檀山華僑青年。以日軍蹂躪上海。居民被禍。不可勝數。遂組織『救國劇團』。於三月九日十日兩日。在自由戲院。演劇籌款。劇員有中國女伶譚玉蘭。譚少鳳。秀慧珍等。皆擔任義務。總共集得美金四千八百五十七元七毛七仙。除戲棚租金告白印件等費三百零九元五毛外。盡數電匯上海廣肇公所附設廣東同鄉救濟會收。共大洋一萬八千三百元。

捐款中大柱者。張鵬一壹百五十元。陳寬夫婦各一百二十五元。何佩一百元。俱美金。

救國劇團負責職員如下。陳義生。阮勉初。阮紹賢。程棉。陸少彬。譚帝良。楊錫章。

救濟上海難民

二十一年二月。上海慘遭兵燹。難民衆多。是年三月。中華商會會長杜惠生。以個人名義。向僑界募集捐款。共集得大洋四千二百七十二元。分三次匯交上海先施公司黃煥南轉交廣東同鄉慰勞會收。捐款中大柱者。杜惠生一千元。陳滾五百元。永興咖啡公司三百零五元。均大洋計算。△四月。鄧杜氏捐美金十元。雷梅氏九十元零六毛。共匯大洋四百零八元五毛。寄交上海中國紅十字會放賑。

△五月。華人學生團強社演『琵琶記』籌款。除費用外。實得美金二百一十五元五毛一仙。(陳寬捐一百元在內)。共匯大洋一千一百零八元五毛。亦寄上海紅十字會放賑。

△六月。中華總商會。因各方捐款。救濟上海難民。而難民之中。以粵籍爲多。故匯港幣一千元。寄交廣州方便醫院籌辦

計匯去十九路軍大洋十六萬五千元。中央財政部五萬元。上海市商會轉交東北義勇軍後援會者大洋三千元。寄去上海東北難民救濟協會者大洋五千元。宋哲元二十九百元。合共大洋二十二萬五千九百元。伸美金五萬七千零二十二元一毫二仙。支電報費二百二十八元七毫八仙。支印件二百一十八元五毫。支核數工金及其他雜費八十元零五毫九仙。四柱共支五百二十七元八毫七仙。總共支五萬七千五百四十九元九毫九仙。進支兩訖。

祖國救濟團

檀山華僑祖國救濟團。乃後於國難救濟會而組織者。除聲明『所收捐款一律匯交上海中央銀行國民政府財政部辦事處』外。旨趣與救濟會大略相同。惟注重長期募捐。

救濟團職員。監督杜惠生。鄺廷。執行委員會常委。黃德興。陳揚。劉樹慶。委員張洪彬。楊星樞。李連。楊棋。徐奕揚。陳巧。劉會。李棋。文書馮省三楊剛存。會計程就黃星耀。調查林康敏鄧錫寅。宣傳余君武鄭東夢。庶務歐陽壽康梁慶成。辦事處在中華公報樓上。

慈善與募捐

二十三年三月十五日刊佈徵信錄。其進支總數如下。總共捐得美金一萬二千三百二十五元零三仙。

共匯去中央財政部駐滬辦事處大洋二萬元。上海東北難民救濟協會大洋二萬五千元。上海廣肇公司大洋三千元。上海紅十字會一百二十元零五毫。及華洋義賑會大洋八百三十六元八毛。合共大洋四萬八千九百六十一元八毛。伸美金一萬一千八百三十元零三毛。支電報費四十六元三毛二仙。印件一百三十一元九毛。頸帶一千五百六十餘條該銀一百六十四元五毛。雜費八十九元六毛一仙。總共支銀一萬二千二百四十二元六毛三仙。除支存銀八十三元四毛。(存在中美銀行)

國難救濟會茂宜分會

茂宜島華僑。於二十一年二月。組織國難救濟會茂宜分會。共捐得美金五千九百四十五元九毛。寄去十九路軍者大洋二萬一千元。寄去上海東北救濟難民協會者。

大洋一千零二十元。

該會職員。主席鄧明三。副譚貴福。楊錦潮。管庫鄧仲都。副詹開。華書記勞日富。副鄧想。英書記黃北海。副黃天富。查數陳卓。

國難救濟會希爐分會

二十一年一月二十八日。日軍擊我上海。希爐華僑亦有國難救濟分會之設。共寄大洋一萬七千元左右。該會職員。主席李潮。副楊益。華書記余哲海。英書記卓觀亮。司庫劉景輝。副鄭景。司數林志。查數董平。

國難救濟會位咩分會

道威島位咩之國難救濟分會。於廿一年五月直接匯寄財政部收大洋一千零十二元。該會職員。會長鄭芳。副周天祥。華書記徐顯榮。英書記程中美。司庫許康年。副張洪。勸捐隊長許康時。

救濟東北費

日人佔我東北。得寸進尺。廿二年元旦。又奪山海關。檀山華僑隨即電匯款項。接濟東北義軍。據上海東北難民救濟協會

慈善與募捐

洋一千元者。為林岳泉李連李成功三人。此項匯單存在會計程頌華處。未曾付返南京。

補誌中山公園之籌款

民國十六年廣東中山縣有籌建中山公園之議。派劉漢華來檀及赴美募捐。檀山僑界組織中山公園籌辦處。鍾宇為處長。唐雄為司庫。共捐得美金二千八百九十七元二毫半。另銀行息銀三百六十八元四毫六仙。除支劉漢華水脚一百三十元及印件告白費二十三元外。以三千零四元買得香港銀八千元存在香港銀行。

二十一年二月。籌辦處職員。以中山公園無進行消息。乃將存在香港之八千元寄反上海。為國難救濟費。

華僑救國會

二十年九月十八日日兵佔我瀋陽後。不一月據有遼寧吉林兩省。十二月。日兵進而謀奪黑龍江。有馬占山者。領軍與日兵戰。黑省遂不致垂手失去。本埠華僑李奕樞等。以馬占山努力拒日。乃組織救國會。向華僑募款。接濟馬占山。華僑救國會職員。主席李奕樞。副蔡奮

航。理財曹添求。書記阮洪珍、彭沃雲。會計劉定中、李卓儀。查數蔡壽元、周金炳。宣傳陳富信、余丁。交際劉軍鐸、周權輝。辦事處羣安閣。

該會於二十一年五月二十三日結束。刊佈徵信錄。計共捐得美金六千三百一十八元九毛五仙。

寄去馬占山者大洋一萬一千員。寄去十九路軍者大洋一萬元。寄去廣肇公所救濟難民費大洋二千八百元。合共大洋二萬三千八百元。捐款中大柱者。周華社。陳妙廷。每捐美金二百五十元。

接濟十九路軍

民國二十一年一月二十八日。日軍擊我上海。十九路拒之。檀山華僑組織之國難救濟會及其他團體。即於二月及三月。籌集鉅款。慰勞十九路軍。據十九路軍財政處報告。共收到檀山捐款大洋二十三萬八千元。計開。國難救濟會大洋十六萬五千元。華僑救國會一萬元。茂宜華僑一萬元。隆都從善堂一萬元。陳寬一萬元。中山公園募捐處八千元。莫洛鷄華僑七千元。楊星樞五千元。四大都會館四千元。明倫學校四千元。恭常都聯鄉會二千元。希爐聯興社一千元。黃北洪一千元。吳發夫人

五百元。謝玉恩夫人五百元。

國難救濟會

民國二十一年元月二十八日。日人圖佔上海。先燬三友實業社。國民黨(左派)總支部。以國難當前。乃發起華僑大會。在中華會館開會。以黃弼廷為主席。三十一晚在中華會館開正式全體華僑大會。『檀山華僑國難救濟會』以是成立。

該會職員。正會長黃弼廷。副陳巧肅全棣。秘書林仲池黎程千。會計陸燦程就。宣傳劉鐵魂卓麟。調查林遠梯。庶務楊星樞。勸捐員男界十五隊。女界三隊。

國難救濟會會長黃弼廷



該會向華僑募捐。共捐得美金五萬七千五百四十九元九毫九仙。各數經林倬夫等查核妥當。於二十二年五月一日刊佈徵信錄。

嶺南大學

廣州嶺南大學副校長李應林。於民國十九年八月十六日由中國到檀。募捐增建該大學附設之華僑學校校舍。在檀募捐時。助其進行者有鄺廷梁功照等。共得美金三千六百餘元。結束後乃赴美國募捐。

貧兒教養院

南京開國紀念貧兒第一教養院院長黃克強夫人徐宗漢。民國十九年四月二十四日由中國到檀。同行者有蔡乾九、黃福、蔣光華、三人。在檀組織募捐局。局長鍾宇夫人。司庫陳巧夫人。捐款共三千餘元。黃夫人等遊茂宜及希爐後。於五月二十二日赴美。陳巧被聘任該院駐檀董事。

廣州市惠愛堂之籌捐

廣州市惠愛堂籌建醫院義學。派招觀海牧師赴美募捐。招氏乘日郵船大洋丸於民國二十年三月九日抵檀。同來者其夫人及二子。

招牧留檀三閱月。得其督教友之引導。週遊各島。共捐得美金三千五百九十四元。另粵洋五十元。

招氏於六月二十六日挈眷搭威路臣總統

慈善與募捐

赴美大陸。

籌賑旅韓被難華僑

二十年七月。高麗有排華風潮。華僑遭斃者百餘。受傷者數百。中華總商會接上海總商會來電求賑。商會出而勸捐。共得美金一百七十九元一毫五仙。伸合華洋七百七十三元五毫。彙寄上海先施公司轉交上海中華總商會。以資救濟。

籌賑粵省水災

民國二十年八月。廣東水災。中華會館得香港電報求賑。乃向華僑勸捐。共得美金一千六百三十六元二毫五仙。捐款中以謝卓棠之五十元為最多。

捐款中除四十四元為印件告白郵費外。共匯得港銀六千三百八十八元二毫四仙。

十六省水災之籌賑

民國二十年八月。祖國十六省水災。檀山中華總商會得上海電報求賑。因即組織籌賑委員會。以杜惠生、黃弼廷、為正副會長。派隊勸捐。黃弼廷、鄭君烈、則先後同赴茂宜道威兩島勸募。歷時三閱月。始告結束。共捐得美金一萬七千一百九十

八元七毫。

捐款中正埠及山裏着九千七百五十二元二毫。道威四千二百六十一元五毫。茂宜一千五百八十元三毫。莫洛鷄九百三十六元七毫半。希爐五百六十七元九毛半道威捐款中。西人方面。G. N. Wilcox \$1,000; Elsie H. Wilcox, Emma L. Wilcox and Mabel I. Wilcox, each \$250; Mrs. D. R. Isenberg, \$300. 共一千二百五十元。

華僑捐款最多者為陳寬。捐大洋五千元。即美金一千一百四十八元五毫。

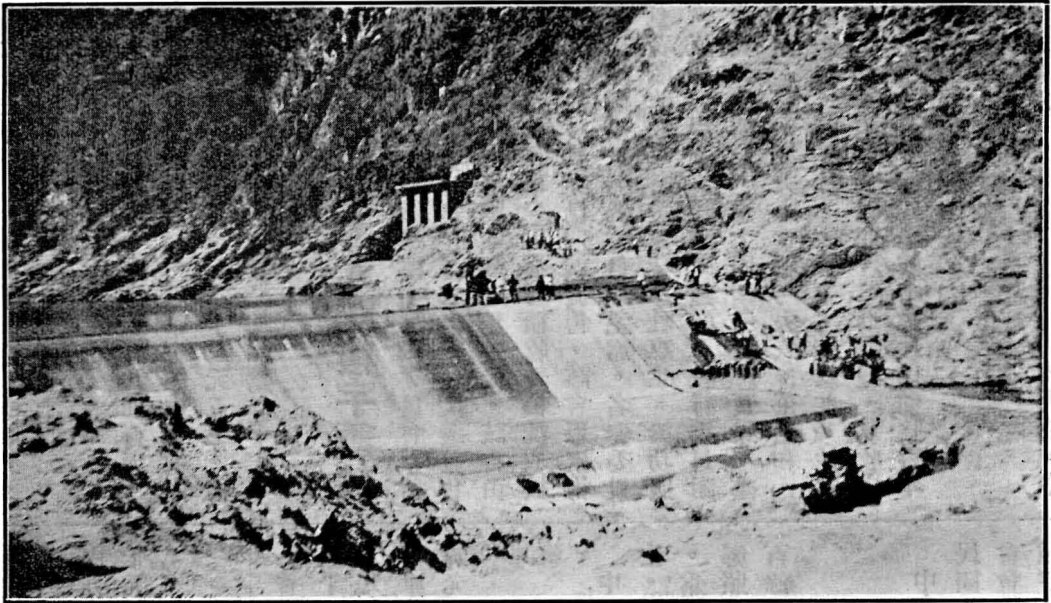
捐款中。除船脚旅費告白印件雜費共二百三十七元三毫七仙外。共付大洋七萬二千二百二十四元二毫七仙。匯去上海華洋義賑會收。代為放賑。

籌賑委員會於十二月五日結束。數目經卓麟楊剛存二人查核無訛。

所餘存款及續收捐款於二十一年六月結束。寄去大洋四百九十三元。付上海華洋義賑總會查收放賑。

中央黨所建築費之募捐

二十年南京中央黨部有籌建中央黨部黨所之議。向海內外黨員勸捐。檀山總支部(右派)曾向所屬黨員募款。計已收匯單大洋一萬二千二百六十元。捐款中每捐大



The Honolulu Dam, Shensi, China

The Chinese in Hawaii can perhaps still recall the generous gift they sent to their homeland some five years ago to help financing an irrigation project. The accompanying picture is the result of such a generous action. It is a picture of the Honolulu Dam in Shensi, China. The Honolulu Dam is one section of the Wei Pei irrigation project undertaken by the China International Famine Relief Commission. The drought famine of 1928-30 struck Shensi severely and so affected the Wei Pei district, known as Shensi's granary, that crops in this region were entirely destroyed. To insure against a recurrence of such a calamity, the Wei Pei Irrigation Project was undertaken. The project included a concrete dam, the function of which was to maintain or raise the water level during the mean or low water season. This dam for diversion of water is now known as the Honolulu Dam. It is so named because of the \$175,000 required for its construction, \$145,000 were contributed by the Chinese and their friends in Honolulu. The dam stands a monument for generosity and patriotism of the community whose gift has made its erection possible.

檀香山壩概說

上圖爲檀香山壩。即陝西涇惠渠間之攔水壩。係中國華洋義賑救災總會引涇通渭、闢渠利農時、舉辦工賑所築造。因其工款十七萬五千元中、募自檀香山華僑者、計有十四萬五千元之鉅、故名。該壩以洋灰造成。壩址在老龍王廟上游、廣惠舊渠口。與朱子貝克兩橋。同爲紀念慈善家功德而命名者。遙遙相對。並足千秋。壩面長二百二十三英尺。寬十六英尺半。最深處高度三十一英尺二。石工容積十七萬九十二立方英尺。其功用在於升高並保持涇河水面。於平度及小水位時呈一定之高度。以便過水入渠。藉資灌溉。興工於民國二十年夏。翌年六月告竣。同時義賑救災會並於該渠上部。開鑿石涵洞一千三百一十二英尺。石渠長〇、九四英里。土渠三英里一。並建築石料及鐵筋洋灰橋樑若干座。用款共達五十五萬元。是項鉅大工程雖由義賑救災會主辦。而我檀山僑胞。慨捐鉅款。宏襄義舉。命名將與該壩同垂不朽矣。（中國華洋義賑救災總會駐滬事務所惠稿）

二十三年 一萬六千五百八十四元。
二十四年 一萬七千一百七十四元。
二十五年預算一萬七千七百元。
老人院廚房殘舊。修整工料共九百元。
除慈善會提撥六百元。中華會館中華總商會。合同僑界捐得二百二十三元五毛。捐款最大柱者陳巧二十五元。此為二十三年五月份之事。

罷羅羅老人院樓宇籌款

罷羅羅老人院添建樓宇籌備委員會執行委員。於二十五年五月二十三日決議發售自由車獎券。每獎券擬定為一元。該自由車開係新款科車。另有雪櫃收音機洗衣機等為獎品。獎券已印就發售。該會舉定梅景周總領事為名譽委員會主席。名譽委員為黃蔭餘領事。黃弼廷。杜惠生。梁功照。陳巧。程就。陳滾。鍾宇。執行委員謝官興(主席)。李士同。刁貴。黃果。李華昌。鄭帝澤夫人。陳巧夫人。范慈和。李金泰。陳在興。練帝業。鄺友良。並挑定各社團主席為顧問。協助辦理。冀收宏效。籌足八千元建築樓宇費。以備收容年老有病無依之老華僑。

籌賑豫甘陝三省

民國十八年河南甘肅陝西三省災荒。中

慈善與募捐

華商會與中華會館。發起籌賑。向僑界募捐。先後匯款六次。共滙洋一萬一千元。內九千元寄廣東銀行轉交南京僑務局。二千元交華洋義賑會。

香港聖保羅女中學校

香港聖保羅女中學校校長胡素貞女士。於十八年十二月由美到檀。為該校募捐。十九年元月駐檀勸捐局成立。主席鍾宇。司庫黃福民。捐款共得美金二千一百九十四元。胡女士於元月三十一日返美。

中華基督教粵青年協會

中華基督教粵青年協會總幹事譚沃心碩士。民國十九年二月二十七日由中國到檀。為該協會募捐。助其進行者。葉桂芳、鄭照、唐雄、劉鐵魂。共捐得美金四千三百餘元。

全檀籌賑華北災荒

中華總商會。以中國北部災情慘重。於民國十九年四月二十一日。召集慈善委員會會議。議決籌款助賑。並舉出杜惠生、鍾宇、鄭帝恩、林榮貴、四人。晉謁檀山

民政長羅倫質。請求通告全檀人民助賑。質氏遂定期五月二十三日為全檀節食賑災日。四月二十七日又召集會議。組織籌賑委員會。

籌賑委員會。名譽正會長民政長羅倫質。名譽副會長三名。中國領事黃芸蘇。前任檀民政長花靈頓。前任檀民政長斐里亞。正主任杜惠生。委員長鍾宇。司庫華美銀行。華書記譚學徐。英書記林榮貴。另華人委員二十三人。外國人顧問十二人。計自開捐之日起。至宣佈結束之日止。共捐集美金四萬二千八百二十五元四毫八仙。除支印件廣告各項費用五百七十六元六毫四仙外。實存四萬二千二百四十八元八毫四仙。六次撥匯北平華洋義賑總會放賑。共大洋十四萬六千零五十七元三毫一仙。連同林業舉之匯單五十元。總共十四萬六千一百零七元三毫一仙。

北京華洋義賑總會即以此款建築引涇水壩。而以「檀香山壩」名之。二十一年六月大工告成開幕。中華總商會特派北京清華大學教授陳福田前往參加。陝西涇、原、高、臨、醴、五縣人民。寄來檀山華僑橫額一幅。該橫額係紅緞底。繡以黑字。文云。『檀山僑胞輸款引涇紀念。同沾河潤。涇原高臨醴五縣人民敬贈』。

播 音 社

廿一年 司徒育 (未詳)
 廿二年 司徒育 陳 滾 鄭 廷
 廿三年 司徒育 鄭 廷 李 梓 燦
 廿四年 司徒育 鄭 廷 古 京

播 音 社

檀香山以粵語在射電播音台放送者。以『華人播音局』始。二十二年春。蔡融勳、佐治林全、劉惠略、三人。鑒於檀香山播音事業之發達。各國人都以其本國語言放送。我華人獨付缺如。遂發起向西字早報所附設之 KGD 播音台。租用時間。以粵語放送。四月。成立華人播音局籌備處。因蔡林二人為自由新報職員。該局遂歸於該報。

四月三十日開始播音。請劉惠略為宣講員。是為檀山以華語播音之第一聲。(聞美國大陸許多播音台中無有以我華語放送者)。其放音時間為每禮拜日由下午一時半起至二時半止。額定一小時。直至十月十五日止。自由新報以難於兼顧。乃將播音局停辦。接辦者為黃關有。

華 語 播 音 社

黃關有於二十二年十月二十二日。繼續自由新報之華人播音局。改名為華語播音

社。聘梁炳財為宣佈員。放音時間照舊。設辦事處於黃和興印刷公司內。

檀 華 播 音 新 聞 社

檀華播音新聞社 發起人為彭愛賢。二十二年五月一日。開始在 KGD 播音台放音。後於『華人播音局』者僅一日。始初之數月。每星期放音三次。即星期一、三、五、之下午。宣講員為彭愛賢。後改在 KGNB 播音台放送。卒以環境關係於二十四年停辦。故現祇有黃關有之『華語播音社』。

慈 善 與 募 捐

檀山華僑人數雖僅二萬七千。然歷年對於祖國之國難及災荒。均捐貲不少。此外。又須捐輸於當地之僑校及慈善會。茲將六年來募捐成績分述於下。俾國內外同胞知我旅檀華僑之樂善好施也。

學 校 捐 款

檀山各中文學校。經濟來源皆不甚豐裕。故每年須向僑界募捐。至於各校每年捐得若干。詳見「華僑教育」欄。

聯 合 慈 善 募 捐

本埠每年十一月份舉行聯合慈善募捐。

為次年檀島各慈善機關經費。埠中人士。無分種界。均解囊輸將。募捐總額。歲達四五十萬元。茲將五年來華僑方面勸捐隊長及捐得總額錄后。

(年次)	(隊長)	(捐款)
二十年	杜惠生	六、〇七一、三〇
廿一年	范慈和	五、一八九、四六
廿二年	梁功照	四、〇一〇、一八
廿三年	梁功照	四、四六〇、八三
廿四年	劉 登	五、一八三、五〇

華 僑 老 人 院

民國十九年。中華總商會慈善委員會委員長鍾宇。以巴羅羅之華僑老人院。房舍不足以容待入該院之老人。特向僑界募捐。共得款三千五百餘元。增建房舍一座。現在住院之人數。共一百零五人。院之司理為歐少欣。

該院之經費。乃由聯合慈善募捐總會撥給。六年來經費如下。
 民國十九年 一萬八千七百七十六元。
 二十年 一萬六千八百七十二元。
 二十一年 一萬五千二百五十五元。
 二十二年 一萬四千五百二十三元。

。經已售完，夏大擬籌款重刊。

國際青年會中文及國語班

本埠國際青年會。即怒安奴青年會。二十五年元月。增設中文及國語兩班。國語已乃用注音字母新法教授。教員為王素樸。王君現任該青年會華語幹事。前曾任本埠華文（即中山）學校及位亞嘩華文學校教員。

已停辦之僑校

近年來檀山華僑所辦之學校。除上述之「今是」及「復興」兩所已停辦外。其他已停辦者。有中華會館之平民學校。茂宜烏位碌咕埠之國民黨學校。歐陽壽康（已故）之共和學校。國民黨務夜校。譚學徐之麥基基中文學校。楊文祿之檀華國民學校。許林金玉之明漢學校。及余天衢之公理學校。

華僑報紙

檀山現有華僑報館三間。皆於每禮拜出版三期。自由新報及新中國報完全用中文發刊。中華公報則於二十一年四月二十三日起每禮拜六增刊英文二版。

華僑報紙

近年停刊之僑報。有洪門機關之「漢民報」。及華僑士生所辦之中英文週刊「檀華新報」。

中華公報

中國國民黨中央黨部駐檀總支部機關報『中華公報』。創於民國十七年。現任總編輯馮省三。主筆沈靈修。翻譯記者彭森。英文記者陳在興李金泰。司理李華昌。董事部職員。總理李連。副陳揚。司庫程就。副李成功。華書記余君武。英書記林康鈺。查數鄧錫寅。劉弼揚。彭金瑞。董事陳照雄。楊棋。許發。劉會。阮炎。林容映。司徒贊。黃華。余潤秀。

△過去五年之編輯及正副總理如下。

(年次)	(編輯)	(正總理)	(副總理)
二十年	鄭東夢	林壘博士	陳揚
廿一年	鄭東夢	陳揚	李連
廿二年	楊剛存	李連	陳揚
廿三年	楊剛存	李連	陳揚
廿四年	楊剛存	李連	陳揚

自由新報

荷梯厘街中國國民黨檀山澳鴉湖支部宣傳機關『自由新報』。創於一九〇八年。現任編輯兼主筆方學崇。翻譯記者楊獻琛

。司理林光。

董事部職員。總理馮玉棠。副范慈和。

黃北洪。英書記許昌。華書記林雨農。司庫林光。副歐少欣。查數劉建球。蕭衛伍董事刁貴。蕭全棣。蕭衛伍。阮培。曾有發。孫帝堯。林近。李君俠。林祥。蕭祖喜。雷棠。劉建球。歐少欣。張金成。△過去五年之編輯及正副總理如下。

(年次)	(編輯兼記者)	(正總理)	(副總理)
二十年	方學崇	蕭全棣	雷棠
廿一年	方學崇	黃北洪	許棠
廿二年	方學崇	黃北洪	林光
廿三年	方學崇	張金成	郭丁貴
廿四年	方學崇	林光	馮玉棠

新中國報

中國憲政黨機關新中國報。創於一千九百年。現任編輯司徒育。譯員劉金煥。司理容鼎新。

新任職員。總理李啓輝。副李梓燦。紀錄容炳。管庫鄭華喜。查數陸芬。值理陳滾。鄭廷。孫明。張梧。陸垣。黃卓棠。黃新。林棟。唐玉。黃安。

△過去五年之編輯及正副總理如下。
(年次) (編輯) (總理) (副總理)
二十年 司徒育 陳滾

華僑教育

榮。司庫董春泉。查數林志。書記卓亮。董事劉景輝。鄭景。陳端。鄭磐。黃占眉黃顯。黃甲。盧球。

希爐僑英學校

希爐僑英學校。乃楊楚材所創。二十三年三月十五日開辦。二十三年份學生平均二十三人。二十四年份二十二二人。

今年二月一日有學生二十名。男十四。女十六。主任教員楊楚材。

希爐振羣學校

希爐華人基督教會。一向附設有振羣學校。前去兩年因袁道培牧師有恙。故暫停辦。二十四年徐顯榮牧師由道威調往希爐埠主持教會。振羣學校亦得以恢復。七月十五日上課。

二十四年下半年。學生人數。平均三十一名。

今年二月一日有學生三十六名。

校長徐顯榮牧師。教員袁道培牧師。徐袁觀貞女士。

茂宜漢文學校

茂宜漢文學校。附設在茂宜島位礮咕埠華人禮拜堂內。教員為勞日富牧師。二十

五年二月一日報告。有學生十六人，過去五年之學生人數如下。

(年次)	(學生人數)
二十年	三五
廿一年	一七
廿二年	一五
廿三年	二五
廿四年	一六

架巴華文學校

道威島架巴埠華文學校。於二十四年五月一日恢復。教務主任為余哲海。余君於二十五年二月二十九日辭職。

二十四年份學生人數。最高率三十一人。最低率二十二人。平均二十四人。今年二月一日。因新校舍未建築完成。學生額未確定。

校董會新職員未選定。舊職員如下。總理鄭長勝。副許帝創。司庫譚樞。副歐帝漢。查數蔣福如。副譚金祥。華紀錄黃森。監督趙槐。

該校為僑立學校。二十四年會籌得一千五百元為建築校舍費。

夏威夷大學東方文化學院中國學系

夏大中國學院。成立已十六年。現設五

科。(一)中國語言文字科。(二)中國文學研究科。(三)中國歷史科。(四)中國文化研究科。(五)東方宗教史。

教授二名。李紹昌與謝庭玉兩碩士。謝君今年辭職。就廣州嶺南大學之聘。

二十一年九月。中國學院與日本學院改組。合成一院。名為東方學術研究院。大學董事部委任李紹昌碩士為院長。

李教授去年應廣州嶺南大學之聘。為交換教授。於二十四年秋回國講學半年。二十五年春季在假期內遊歷各地。考察文化教育事業。夏威夷大學華語各班。主任教授為謝廷玉碩士。二十四年夏令學校。特請蘇州東吳大學校長楊永清博士。來檀演講中國文化及最近各種新運動。又二十四年秋特聘嶺南大學教務長陳榮捷博士為交換教授一學期。擔任教授中國哲學、中國文化、中國歷史、三科。楊陳兩博士均已回國。李教授已於二十五年秋回檀。

大學圖書館現藏有關於中國文化書籍一萬餘冊。最要者為全套大藏經。四庫叢刊。二十四史。嘉慶書修一統志等。

該學系出版書籍。有英文『中國文化演進史表』。『日用中文』。英文『中國舊文化之復興』。英文『中國文學講義大綱』。以上各書。除『中國文化演進史表』外

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二十二年六月演劇籌款。共籌得二千零八十一元。二十五年二月復籌款一次。

校長兼教員劉夢覺。教員郭炳潤。新任職員。總理譚炳全。副陸帝祥。華書記梁昌。副郭炳潤。英書記容林沛。副江厚德。司庫歐幹宏。查數鄭帝秋。董事黃安。雷世昌。區賀。楊官佑。

公益學校

公益學校。成立於民國二十年十月。校址在柯湖島架彌阿兮埠。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生四十一名。過去五年之學生人數如下。

年次	學生人數
二十年	三七
廿一年	六二
廿二年	六二
廿三年	四三
廿四年	五二

二十二年份經費籌款。共得二百四十元。二十四年演劇籌款。共得四百八十元。今年三月十九日。開演粵語有聲影片以籌經費。

校長兼教員楊深翰。教員許秉崑。董事部職員。主席蘇天意。副鄭官溢。管庫王沐恩。副方金生。華紀錄許秉崑。

華僑教育

副黃泗源。英紀錄蘇保勝。副盧華。司數鄭霖健。副古棋忠。查數會祐。副蔡禮梅。監督嚴寬惠。副黃映。董事許廣。劉德。劉輝。黃瓊。黃道。馮承光。歐禮顯。劉顯揚。許石貴。林來。嚴康振。陳連。林穩。蘇乾森。

位巴湖華文學校

位巴湖華文學校。創於民國六年六月。校址在位巴湖叢義會館右鄰。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生四十名。過去五年之學生人數如下。

年次	學生人數
二十年	四一
廿一年	三八
廿二年	四〇
廿三年	四五
廿四年	四一

二十一年份籌款五百元。二十二年十月演劇籌款。籌得一千一百六十元。二十四年五月演劇籌款。共籌得一千三百二十三元。

主任教員林倬夫。董事部職員。總理甘漢。副李華紹。司庫陳蔭生。華紀錄黃積。副譚薇。英紀錄甘行。副古北帶。查數黃信勳。監督彭九

貴。校長毛二娣。協理黃觀思。余觀福。甘陵。彭七貴。鄧有。

希爐華文學校

希爐華文學校。民國十六年停辦。十九年黃芸蘇領事赴希爐調查學務後。委李潮楊福榮二人為駐希辦學委員。十九年七月一日開課。學生八十餘名。尚有額滿見遺者。委員有見及此。乃召集全體華僑會議。組織建校委員會。捐得一萬一千餘元。購校地一段。面積二萬餘方尺。值銀五千元。建築費約八千元。二十年六月落成開幕。過去五年之學生人數如下。

(年次)	(學生人數)
二十年	八五
廿一年	六〇
廿二年	六〇
廿三年	四二
廿四年	三八

現任教員鄭星帆。今年二月一日有學生三十四名。男十七。女十七。二十四年份籌款。共得約一千元。已收者約六百元。董事部。總理李潮。副總理兼校長楊福

華僑教育

楊訓暢。歐天貴。溫發。黃北淦。查數方益。陳棟求。簿計員林仲池。董事陳巧。許昌。劉根。彭勝。林其忠。甘華煥。鄭通。嚴關明。李志鵬。鄭炯。許石貴。楊樞。陳照雄。張爽。鄭溢。王沐恩。林鏡海。余炳。李麗泉。張鵬一。趙禱。

中文專科學校

中文專科學校。成立於民國二十四年元月四日。校址在利利霞街一六三九號。二十四年份有學生八十一名。二十五年二月一日共有學生八十八名。

校長兼教員劉綽餘。教員蔡明姬。
△該校附設之義務夜學。現有學生四十五名。教員除劉蔡兩位外。並有方若樵、歐標、方學崇、等。

今是學校

今是學校前名今一學校。二十三年六月。由百域遷至固該街夾高列池鏤之聖路易學校舊址。改名今是學校。二十三年份學生平均六十八人。二十四年二月一日報告。有學生六十四人。二十五年二月一日有學生七十二人。二十四年二月演劇籌款。共得一千零八十餘元。

該校因入不敷出。維持不易。已於今年

六月停辦。未停辦前之教職員。校長李江。教員林伉新。彭慕賢。歐鳳彩。
△校委會。總理陳國梅。副歐天貴。司庫彭杏洲。華書記雷惠彬。英書記林伉新。會計劉亮德。

△董事部。主席程金翼。副李奕樞。董事吳純涵。徐奕揚。彭鳳昆。陳進才。余亮寬。盧其彰。彭連勝。陳壽益。黃北洪。李萬靄。古延珊。李江。余桂芳。

友文學校

友文學校。為京街中華基督教會所創辦。二十四年八月四日成立。校址在京街中華基督教會主日學課室內。二十四年九月二日開課。在該學期內。學生人數平均三十三人。

二十五年二月一日。共有學生三十六人。男二十五。女十一。校長洪德仁牧師。教員歐潤嬋。

校董會職員。主席劉金成。書記葉桂。司庫劉祥。董事吳安。鍾宇。唐雄。李麗泉。鍾宇夫人。巫恩福夫人。吳發夫人。葉桂芳夫人。李啓輝夫人。張效和夫人。李光輝夫人。

復興學校

復興學校。民國二十三年四月二日開

辦。校址初在京街。後遷央街一七五一號。開學時有學生三十二人。二十四年二月一日共有九十人。二十五年二月一日共有八十六人。

該校因經濟困難。已於今年六月收束。未結束時。校長許漢彪。教員許漢雄。二十四年份演劇籌款。共得銀一千三百六十三元。捐款最大柱者陳銓三百元。

聖彼得中文學校

聖彼得中文學校。為奄麻街聖彼得華人基督教會所附設。創立於一八九〇年。今年二月一日有學生四十二人。教員為沈端廉女士。以客話教授。全檀華僑學校中用客話教授者僅有此校。

位亞嘩華文學校

位亞嘩華文學校。成立於民國十六年元月二十日。校址在位亞嘩埠之怕庵街。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生五十四名。過去四年之學生人數如下。

年次	學生人數
廿一年	五一
廿二年	四七
廿三年	四五
廿四年	五六

立十週紀念典禮。

檀光學校

檀光學校。創於民國二十一年。校址在秘利天尼街基督教二支會。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生二百九十八名。過去四年之學生人數如下。

(年次) (學生人數)

廿一年 五二
廿二年 六八
廿三年 一二四
廿四年 二二三

現任教職員。校長兼教員劉鐵魂。教員郭慧貞。何金愛。鄺寶琴。劉約翰。

董事部主席程禮。董事范慈和。程潤乾。黃歡和。范恩愛。林其忠。袁兆熊。林光。程勝和。陳義生。李金有。彭兆昆。鄭桂。許石貴。郭方略。陳振興。程帝姚。鄺廣。黃福民。雷惠森。袁觀聯。盧紹馨。鄺才。林官兆。黃帝有。王官亮。林京夫人。彭求夫人。王羅有夫人。劉祖敬夫人。

據劉校長報告。該校從未向僑界籌款。二十四年份所收得之學生修金。除支教員薪水外。尚有銀七百餘元。撥作二支會經費。

中華學校

中華學校。創於民國十五年。校址在計務基第八街近哈定路。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生一百七十二人。過去五年之學生人數如下。

(年次) (學生人數)

二十年 一二〇
廿一年 一三三
廿二年 一四〇
廿三年 一五五
廿四年 一七一

該校為劉振光夫婦所創立。屬私立性質。但學父母及該區人士。並不以該校為私立而分畛域。年來贊助不遺餘力。在草創開辦時。得唐雄、陳巧、鄭帝恩、程致成、襄助之力尤多。故多年來雖不向任何方面捐款。而校舍及校地得以逐年擴充。為計務基區域僅存之中文學校。

現任教職員。校長兼教員劉振光。教員劉鄭佩蘭。黃鄭幼予。鄭漢璧。

大中小學校

大中小學校。創立於民國二十一年。校址在北溫逸街。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生一百三十一人。過去四年之學生

人數如下。

(年次) (學生人數)

廿一年 六九
廿二年 九九
廿三年 一一三
廿四年 一三二

該校為黎程千所創立。民國二十一年元月初建教室兩間。二十二年八月增建樓宇一座。現有教室四間。可容學生二百餘人。

現任教職員。校長兼教員黎程千。教員黎黃婉顏。

大公學校

大公學校。成立於民國二十三年六月。初為林仲池所創辦。旋改為僑立學校。設一校董會以董其事。校址初在科街夾士姑爐街。民國二十四年份。籌款共得一千八百三十九元。購校舍在科街一四二九號。二十四年十月。在疆省財政廳立案。二十四年份有學生一百零二名。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生九十三名。

校長兼教員林仲池。教員王兆英。

校董會職員。總理甘梅。副劉棠。司庫陳錦洲。副歐帝韶。華書記林偉夫。副楊紀南。英書記何帝衍。副林崇寶。設計員

華僑教育

召南。劉金成。鄭子厚。馮汝璋。鄭迺文。鄭學騰。蕭子俊。梁炳才。鄭澤森。譚綽然。劉皓商。辛靜蟾。彭金杏。程觀潮。陳兆英。陳惠璋。劉金煥。李飛雄。彭少英。盧月顏。陳昇奇。程妙蓮。共二十八名。

務學俱樂部明倫中學職員。總理鄭帝恩。副黃慶新。華紀錄唐玉。副黃世鑿。英紀錄容逸。副鄭華貴。管庫鄭華喜。副孫明。查數容鼎新。副彭生茂。監督鄭廷。副黃棉鳳。司理容雍。

中山中學

中山學校。創於民國紀元前一年。校址在貴該街。新校址在奄麻街。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生七百三十四人。過去五年之學生人數及籌得款項如下。

(年次) (學生人數) (籌得款項)

二十年	五三九	一、八〇〇〇元
二十一年	五五八	三、四六一·七九
二十二年	五九四	三、〇九二·九六
二十三年	六二三	八、七三〇·七九
二十四年	六七二	一〇、五九九·三一

中山學校。前名『中山補習學校』。今因增設中學。故改名為『中山中學校』。董事陳寬。個人出資萬元。建築奄麻街

中學校舍。二十四年七月四日始在新校舍上課。開辦中學。招中學學生一班。

同年十月四日。演劇籌款。國民政府、行政院、立法院、上海市政府、四機關各撥助國幣二千元。共八千元。仲美金三千一百元七毛七仙。在本埠共籌得七千四百九十八元五毛四仙。二柱合共美金一萬零五百九十九元三毛一仙。本埠捐款最大柱者。李連。黃暖。每人五百元。

該校由二十三年三月份起。每月得中央僑務委員會補助費國幣一百八十元。二十四年冬。僑務委員林登博士。特建議於僑務委員會。再撥補助費國幣一萬元於該校。決議通過。

現任教職員。校長楊剛存。教務主任陳鐵香。吳振華。訓育主任楊華德。庶務主任李炳昌。教員何文炯。古石雲。馮省三。梁月初。王玉梅。王杏珍。劉毅父。孫仲英。譚翠寬。張寶容。陳慰萱。歐鳳娥。古金瑞。共十八人。

董事部職員。主席程就。副李成功。司庫陳週樂。書記梁月初。查數余君武。董事李連。陳揚。黃暖。杜惠生。余潤秀。劉會。陳照雄。

互助學校

互助學校。創於民國十五年。校址在利

利霞街贊臣巷。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生二百五十二人。過去五年之學生人數及所籌款項如下。

(年次) (學生人數) (所籌款項)

二十年	二四八	四、六一二元
二十一年	二三一	一、四〇〇元
二十二年	二六〇	一、三四〇元
二十三年	二五〇	一、六九九元
二十四年	二四九	三、六六一元

該校原為互助社同人所開辦。二十四年秋。該社同人以互助學校歷年經費。皆賴華僑捐助維持。實含有公共性質。於是決議將該校交出華僑公辦。由該社委派馮申田、楊少斌、郭靄朋、嚴溥羣、歐致祥、等為代表。聯合該校教職員及學父嚴森。雷華新。楊祥光。余祖健等。組織『互助學校僑辦籌備委員會』。新董事會總理陳巧。副郭靄朋。華書記楊啓棠。英書記楊祥光。司庫馮燕平。副余祖健。查數嚴森。副雷華新。董事黃弼廷。劉登。黃華。鄭炯。許初。甘梅。錢金。林華顯。楊少斌。

現任教職員。校長林其忠(名譽職)。監學劉惠略。教務主任余一聲。校務主任林子濂。教員林民治。楊夢樓。譚金靈。該校於今年六月。舉行第一屆畢業及成

華系學生人數。兩相比較。約一與三之比。國學之不能普及於僑童也遠矣。

十五年來僑校學生人數及英文公立學校華人學生人數比較表

(年次)	(僑校學生人數)	(英文公立學校華人學生人數)
民國十年	一、一九一	四、九七四
十一年	一、三一四	五、一二一
十二年	一、一九九	五、六三九
十三年	一、一六二	六、一二六
十四年	一、一八一	六、二二九
十五年	二、二二〇	六、八六〇
十六年	二、一二二	六、九七五
十七年	二、一七六	七、二六九
十八年	二、二九八	七、九四〇
十九年	二、四〇三	七、九九四
二十年	二、四八三	八、二二五
廿一年	二、四七八	八、〇七〇
廿二年	二、六七八	八、〇七六
廿三年	二、七一四	八、二八六
廿四年	三、三一一	八、六一一

十四年來華校學生與日校學生人數統計表

下表為過去十四年來日校學生與華校學生人數。

華僑教育

生之統計。據一九三五年人口估計。檀香山有日人一十四萬八千九百七十二人。有華人二萬七千二百六十四人。而日人之習誦於日文學校者竟達四萬二千餘。比率之高。遠超於我。

△年度	△日學生	△華學生
一九二一年	一六、六三三	一、一九一
一九二二年	二〇、四二六	一、三四一
一九二三年	二七、六七〇	一、一九九
一九二四年	二七、六七二	一、一六二
一九二五年	一九、六四三	一、一八一
一九二六年	二六、七六六	二、二二〇
一九二八年	三三、六〇七	二、一七六
一九二九年	三三、九三六	二、二九八
一九三〇年	三六、一三三	二、四〇三
一九三一年	三九、一四四	二、四八三
一九三二年	四〇、〇七	二、四七八
一九三三年	四〇、七五四	二、六七八
一九三四年	四一、一九三	二、七一四
一九三五年	四一、六五五	三、三一一

明倫中學

明倫學校。創於民國紀元前一年。校址在架片拿巷。二十五年二月一日報告。共有學生一千三百四十八人。過去五年之學生人數。及所籌款項如下。

(年次)	(學生人數)	(所籌款項)
二十年	一、一〇一	四、七五二·七五
廿一年	一、一八三	四、五〇〇·〇〇
廿二年	一、一九一	四、九〇〇·〇〇
廿三年	一、二一四	四、五〇〇·〇〇
廿四年	一、三二六	三、五〇〇·〇〇
二十年元月二日晨		該校樓宇兩座被焚
		。乃新建石樓宇一座。建築費約二萬元。
		。是年籌款共得銀四千七百五十二元七毫半。
		。燕梳公司賠償一萬一千六百一十二元五毛。

明倫學校。近數年祇辦初中。今年春季始業時。加設高中級。故校名由『明倫中學校』改為『明倫中學』。今年二月二十八、二十九兩晚。開設『二十五週紀念展覽會』。三月七日晚。舉行二十五週年紀念慶典。有『花好月圓同慶祝』白話劇。三月八日下午。舉行二十五週年紀念聯歡宴。赴宴者三百餘人。

二十五年春季始業時。增設高中第一級甲乙兩班。期以三年完成高級中學之學制。各科教學並採用地方性及臨時補充之教材。以期提高學生程度。及適應社會需要為主旨云。

現任教職員。校長鄭任先。教員鄭岸父。司徒育。陳功林。鄭星河。陳達文。黎

華僑教育

民國七年	二九、六三八元
八年	九三、四〇三元
九年	一五九、八〇七元
十年	一三一、二三八元
十一年	一〇一、一六九元
十二年	一四七、五一五元
十三年	一六八、九四二元
十四年	二六四、三六五元
十五年	三三四、七七九元
十六年	一八八、九五七元
十七年	二四九、九七〇元
十八年	二三一、八四六元
十九年	一八六、三〇八元
二十年	二〇三、七四三元
廿一年	一〇五、三五六元
廿二年	未詳
廿三年	一三五、六三六元
廿四年	一七六、七二九元

華僑教育

華僑教育。近年有欣欣向榮之象。學生人數。按年遞增。僑胞捐資助學。歲達二萬元以上。各校雖未聯絡一致。然多能本其素抱之宗旨。盡量發展其教育事業。有識之士。多遣其子弟兼習中文。為將來立

身處世之基礎。惜為西校時間及功課所限。班數稍高。每有不能畢其所學者。

華僑教育會議

檀山之有半公立華僑學校。二十有餘年。信仰不同。各自為政。絕無聯絡之可能。年前雖有華僑教育協會之設。曇花一現。於華僑教育前途無所裨益。本埠中華會館。有鑒於此。乃於二十二年四月二十五日。召集檀山華僑教育會議。

到會者。有明倫、中山、互助、平民、大中、中華、檀光、國民義務、位亞嘩華文、位巴湖華文、架彌阿兮公益、希爐華文、十二間學校代表。

決議案。(一)授權中華會館為華僑教育總機關。凡關於各校聯合會議。以學校為單位。每一學校祇享一表決權。(二)處置斥退學生辦法。凡學校斥退學生。須將斥退該生之理由。具函照會各校。各校須函覆。以資存查。被斥退生。在六個月內。不得恢復學籍。滿六個月後。該斥退生可到原校請求恢復學籍。如得准許則可照常上課。倘欲轉學別校。該校校長亦須給予轉學證書。(三)凡學生轉學別校。須繳清原校學費。除學生有積欠學費外。各校須一律給予轉學證書。不得藉端留難。各校

如有別校轉學學生。須有轉學證書方得收容。以杜學生積欠學費而轉學別校之流弊。(四)以上決議案。訂於二十二年七月一日實施。

該決議案行之期年。各校中有不繼續執行者。至於統一教材、放假日期、學費一律、等問題。尚未談到。

華僑教育談話會

駐火奴魯魯總領事館。於二十三年十月十三日下午。舉行華僑教育談話會。各校教職員到會者四十餘人。黃領事報告調查各僑校之經過。以及應行改善之處。各教育家對於華僑教育之改進。各有貢獻。主張各僑校互相聯絡。設一敝餐會。以便各校教員常相晤面。不致有所隔膜。復由留齋齋主人張鵬一宴全體僑校教員於位記基。席間演說者十餘人。各有發揮。但自此次談話會及宴會之後。迄今仍未見有若何聯絡。

僑校學生

民國十年以前。僑校學生若干。並無統計。無從稽考。民國十年檀山教育廳有外國語學校管理局之設。始得華校學生之數。觀於下表所列僑校學生人數及英文學校

李明添。程金翼。龍桂超。總行副司庫宋啓明。架巴分行司理鄭有。法律顧問李明添。

共和銀行

共和銀行。成立於一九二二年。今年新任職員。總經理程就（名譽職）。常務副總理兼司理陳巧。副總理范慈和。黃北洪。正司庫黃卓棠。副司庫劉迎祿。程炳希。書記阮桂森。上列八人除程炳希外均兼任董事。其餘董事為楊其。駱華初。劉達瑣。李炳昌。刁貴。

該銀行前任總理兼司理黃官信。於二十四年五月三十日逝世。六月二十五日董事部會議。舉定程就為總理。副司理駱泗隆被舉為司理。今年元月二十八日股東會議時。駱氏被舉連任常務副總理兼司理。二月初旬。因事辭職。乃由陳巧繼任。駱氏三月十三日回國。七月返檀。

漢拿魯爐信託公司

漢那魯爐信託有限公司。近年因受世界不景氣之影響。營業不若前此之順利。財政廳遂令其依照檀山信託公司營業法之規定。補足資本。今資本經已補足。今年三月五日已舉定下列之董事及職員。

△董事。梁功照（主席）。譚宗銳。劉登程。潤乾。杜惠生。陳滾。李明添。程金翼。李炳昌。林其忠。余秉彝。黃福民。鄭衍杰。
△職員。總理陳滾。第一副總理程潤乾。第二副總理李明添。司庫兼司理譚宗銳。書記余秉彝。

中華營業公司

中華信託有限公司。亦為世界不景氣打擊。今已改名為中華營業有限公司。除不經營信託事業外。照舊代理買賣實業。代理人壽及火燭燕梳。總理兼司理仍為許廣。該公司之西名如下。

UNITED INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

國貨來檀

國貨來檀。由香港輸出者為大宗。由上海來者甚少。二十四年來由香港運來檀山之貨。以民國十年為最多。着美金九十四萬餘元。此後雖略減損。惟因近六七年匯價低跌。華銀每百元僅得美金二十餘元或三十餘元。故最近數年間美金數目雖減少。而中國銀數或未嘗減少也。下列為二十四年來由香港來檀貨品之價值。以美金計算。

民國元年	二年	三年	四年	五年	六年	七年	八年	九年	十年	十一年	十二年	十三年	十四年	十五年	十六年	十七年	十八年	十九年	二十年	廿一年	廿二年	廿三年	廿四年
三二九、八一四元	三九三、二九四元	三六九、八八七元	三四七、四五〇元	三八〇、一九二元	四二八、一二六元	三八五、〇一一元	四六五、二〇九元	七六九、九〇一元	九四八、二六八元	六八一、四三九元	七九三、〇七八元	七一九、七七三元	七二八、二一六元	五四〇、五〇二元	六〇六、〇一九元	五五三、四八五元	五一九、一九四元	四三五、九七五元	四五三、八三七元	三一七、七九二元	未詳	三五〇、七六五元	四一三、一五八元

過去十四年間。由中國上海運入檀山之貨。列如下表。亦以美金計算。

華僑商業

外國匯價因之而起。(二)創復興法。救濟失業。此兩種政策。大有裨益於檀山華僑商業。蓋匯價起則前者匯款回港滬銀行存貯者將逐漸匯返檀山。金融得以流通。美政府又設有民工局支局 Civil Works Administration (CWA) 於檀山。付款來檀以救濟失業業者。此均足以加增人民之購買力。兼之糖價已高(每噸由十八元起至六十六元。每噸起八元。每年全檀產糖約九十九萬噸。全年加增糖業入息七百二十萬元)。波蘿亦較前暢銷而價亦漸昂。我華僑商業。雖未見大效。然已令商人打破其前此之鬱悶氣象。勝於前此之三四年也。惜華美銀行不幸於是年被停止營業。十七年來慘淡經營之華僑金融機關。結果如此。誠為可惜。

美國中央政府。對於失業工人的救濟。甚為關切。就在檀山而論。二十三年份每月撥來三十萬元。用以救濟此項失業業者。故勞働界有工可做。大家得以溫飽。商場亦得以日有起色。加之零沽業復興例於二十三年十月二十九日頒行後。工作工作時間減縮。商店不得不要多雇工人。經濟循環。工商兩方互得相助。於是幾年來不景氣的現象。已由密緊而疏鬆。二十三年份。檀山華僑商業。比前確有起色。二十四

年份。檀山華僑經濟上一件可紀之事。乃四月二十號「中美銀行」之開業。故華美銀行之貯戶。於二十四年五月十五日得回其貯款六成。二十五年元月十五日又得回一成。兩次共得七成。據權理華美銀行者預料。貯戶有得回其餘三成之希望。就已攤之七成而論。貯戶共已得回八十四萬元。大有裨於銀業之流通。

華美銀行被停止營業及中美銀行開業之經過

華美銀行於民國五年五月十六日開辦。營業頗為順利。不意因按揭中之實業抵押品跌價。檀山政府財政廳長士減氏。遂以其資產不足以抵欠負為理由。突於民國二十二年九月十八日下令。停止其繼續營業。九月二十八日華美銀行股東會議。公舉五人為股東代表。執行銀行停業期間之進行事宜。隨有財政廳銀行檢查員軒利鴉殊氏。擬有改組華美銀行計劃。獻於改組華美銀行委員會。依該計劃。須招新股十二萬五千元。又須貯款人認股十二萬五千元。乃呈請金融復興局認優先股二十萬元。又請該局借二十萬元。以償還負欠兩間西人銀行之債。十二月二十六日。「改組華

美銀行招股委員會」成立。進行招股。然官廳方面。以「改組」華美銀行。於法律手續。頗難實行。故該委員會中之執行委員。轉而組織一個「新銀行籌辦委員會」。此委員會之七個委員為梁功照(主席)。巫振輝(書記)。杜惠生。程潤乾。鄧帝恩。李明添。程金翼。計由二十三年十二月一日開始繳收現銀股本。至二十四年三月六日。股銀已收足。而舊日華美銀行貯款人應附之股亦已認足。財政廳長麥干匿咕氏。與新銀行副總理兼司理窩爐殊氏。於元月十二日同赴美京。將新銀行之計劃呈於金融復興總局。求揭借二十萬元。已得首肯。又請美國貯款保險公司承保新銀行之貯款。亦獲許可。改名為中美銀行。英名為 American Security Bank。總行設在正埠(火奴魯魯)。支行設在道威島架巴埠。於二十四年三月一日向財政廳立案。以八十八萬九千零十六元三毛三仙。購得華美銀行資產之一部。三月十九日開一次股東大會。四月二十日新張。今年該銀行職員。多係連任。董事部主席杜惠生。總理梁功照。常務副總理兼司理窩爐殊(西人)。副總理鄧帝恩。約瑟斯爐華(西人)。司庫程潤乾。書記兼副司庫巫振輝。(以上均董事)其他董事。陳滾。

十二年	二、七二九、〇五六・〇五
十三年	三、〇〇八、四七九・七八
十四年	三、八〇二、四八一・九四
十五年	四、一四五、九九二・五三
十六年	四、七〇四、二六一・九一
十七年	五、一二二、四一三・三五
十八年	五、三五一、二九〇・八三
十九年	四、〇九七、七七五・〇〇
二十年	三、七四六、二八九・三六
廿一年	四、〇五六、五二七・九六
廿二年	三、九九〇、〇〇四・二〇
廿三年	三、七一一、四九〇・一九
廿四年	三、五二七、一七一・〇一

十八年以後儲蓄貯款之驟減者。大概因金貴銀賤。華僑多向檀山各銀行儲蓄部提款付返香港或上海。以期銀價恢復時匯返檀山。圖獲鉅利也。

華僑匯款

二十年來檀山華僑匯款數目。各銀行以事關營業。未便發表。最近三年。金貴銀賤。匯款比往年當然較多。據駐檀中華民國領事館調查所得。民國十九年檀山華僑共匯去中國銀一千一百五十五萬元。約合美金三百九十三萬元。民國二十年匯去一千三百七十二萬元。約合美金三百四十八

華僑商業

萬元。民國二十一年總數約與民國二十年等。二十年來之匯款數目。當以此數年為最者矣。

香港匯價

檀山華僑。幾盡為廣東人。故匯款多向香港寄去。民國元年至五年之香港匯價未詳。民六以後之香港最高最低匯價如下。即港幣每百元值美金若干是也。

民國年份	最高率	最低率
六年	八二・七五	五五・二〇
七年	九一・七五	九一・二五
八年	一〇四・五〇	七三・七五
九年	一〇一・五〇	五四・五〇
十年	五九・五〇	四五・四五
十一年	六〇・二五	五二・五〇
十二年	五六・九〇	五一・七五
十三年	五六・九〇	五〇・八〇
十四年	六一・五〇	五四・七〇
十五年	五九・四〇	四六・一〇
十六年	五三・四〇	四八・五五
十七年	五三・八〇	五〇・二〇
十八年	五一・〇〇	四一・四五
十九年	四二・〇〇	二七・五六二五
二十年	二九・八七五	二三・〇六二五
二十一年	二七・〇〇	二二・〇六二五

華僑商業

二二年	四〇・〇〇	二二・〇六二五
二三年	四三・八七五	三六・一二五
二四年	六四・〇〇	三二・六〇

自一九二九年（民國十八年）不景氣瀰漫全球。美國商業受重大打擊。檀香山商業。自然不能逃此例外。華僑商戶是年倒閉者多間。惟是年華僑匯款回國者。為數至鉅。原因在於金貴銀賤。匯價大跌。華僑銀行。因匯款過巨。儲蓄貯款額遂因之減縮。是時華僑商店或個人欲生提款風潮。頗不易易。繼而華人銀行發生提款風潮。所幸為期甚暫。即告平息。民國十九年份。商業冷淡如常。華僑商店收盆者數起。二十年份。冷淡比前尤甚。商店收盆或倒閉者之數目。不亞往年。原因在於糖價與波羅銷場。每况愈下。失業業者多。故商務無起色。二十一年份之華僑商業。冷淡甚於前年。糖價低落。波羅銷場尤滯。商號店員有減無加。失業業者愈眾。二十二年三月四日。美國新任大總統羅斯福（民主黨領袖）秉政。以打破不景氣為目的。施行新政。（一）收買黃金。壓低銀圓價格。

華僑之富力

不動產	○民國十四年	一二、〇三九、二八五元
動產	合共	三、〇七六、二九三元
不動產	○民國十五年	一五、一一五、五七八元
動產	合共	一三、三一二、七八三元
不動產	○民國十六年	一四、三〇九、四五七元
動產	合共	三、一六四、七四三元
不動產	○民國十七年	一七、四七四、二〇〇元
動產	合共	一四、九三四、一九六元
不動產	○民國十八年	一五、五四七、一四七元
動產	合共	二、九二九、一九二元
不動產	○民國十九年	一八、四七六、三三九元
動產	合共	一五、四九九、二四五元
不動產	民國二十年及以後	二、七一二、〇二七元
動產	合共	一八、二一一、二七二元

類別產業之價值。因稅務局不以人種無由知矣。故華僑部份所值幾何。

華僑納稅

檀山華僑納稅於疆省政府者。有不動產稅（即實業稅）、動產稅（即商店之貨品稅）、人頭稅、及所得稅（即入息稅）數種。民國三年華僑納稅總數為十萬零四千餘元。迄於民十九。此總數增至七十六萬八千餘元。十六年間加增六倍有餘。皆因我華僑置業日多。稅率亦加重也。

下列之納稅銀數。限於上述之各種疆省課稅。餘如合衆國所得稅。及市政府之營業稅整路稅。皆不在內。

民國三年	元	一〇四、七〇六、九六
四年	仙	八八、〇二七、七〇
五年	元	一〇六、八八九、七三
六年	元	一一七、三七六、七六
七年	元	一三七、六二三、七六
八年	元	一六六、七八一、一五
九年	元	二一九、六七四、六〇
十年	元	二八八、一六六、九二
十一年	元	三三五、〇六七、九六
十二年	元	四〇六、二九一、〇八
十三年	元	五〇四、二七八、一〇
十四年	元	五四七、四三三、二三
十五年	元	六一三、五九三、八七

儲蓄貯款

民國元年。檀山各銀行儲蓄部。華僑貯款戶口共一千二百七十七個。迄於民二十年。增至一萬六千六百六十六個。二十年來貯款戶口增加十二倍。民國元年貯款總數為三十八萬餘元。迄於民十八。為二十年來貯款最高率。共五百三十五萬餘元。比之民元。加增十三倍。我僑胞可謂善於儲蓄矣。

十六年	元	七〇八、八七七、一八
十七年	元	七三二、八二一、一八
十八年	元	七五六、二二二、二九
十九年	元	七六八、四〇九、五三
民國元年	元	三八四、四五三、六三
二年	元	四六四、八九九、〇九
三年	元	五三五、〇六二、一四
四年	元	五九五、九二二、〇八
五年	元	六六〇、二三四、四六
六年	元	七二七、八九一、六三
七年	元	七一九、七六八、三九
八年	元	一、〇〇四、九六三、二五
九年	元	一、三五二、四七七、二一
十年	元	一、七〇七、六一六、七八
十一年	元	二、二六八、〇二七、九六

一九〇〇年	五九六九	二年	二五六一
民國元年	二七四四	四年	二二〇八
三年	二二二九	六年	二二二九
五年	一九九七	八年	二〇一六
七年	一八九五	十年	一六三九
九年	二二七四	十二年	一五一七
十一年	一四八七	十四年	一三九三
十三年	一四二一	十六年	一一五四
十五年	一二九七	十八年	九四六
十七年	一〇三八	二十年	七八七
十九年	八〇五	廿二年	六六六
廿一年	七〇六	廿四年	五五四
廿三年	六一八		

華僑之富力

產業估價表

民國元年檀山華僑之動產與不動產總共估價為三百四十三萬餘元。迄於民十九。此數增至一千八百二十一萬餘元。十九年來已增加四倍有餘。若以華僑二萬七千八分之。平均每人應有產業值美金六百七十四元。

華僑之富力

○民國元年	不動產	一、一七一、八六二元
○民國元年	動產	二、二六二、六一三元
○民國二年	合共	三、四三四、四七五元
○民國二年	不動產	一、六八八、五一〇元
○民國二年	動產	二、四四三、二二九元
○民國三年	合共	四、一三一、七三九元
○民國三年	不動產	一、八六六、五五四元
○民國三年	動產	二、四八九、〇七四元
○民國四年	合共	四、三五五、六二八元
○民國四年	不動產	二、〇八四、三五六元
○民國四年	動產	二、二二四、六四七元
○民國五年	合共	四、三〇九、〇〇三元
○民國五年	不動產	二、二九七、五〇〇元
○民國五年	動產	二、二七〇、三四八元
○民國六年	合共	四、五六七、八四八元
○民國六年	不動產	二、六一六、五四一元
○民國六年	動產	二、三八九、六四一元
○民國七年	合共	五、〇〇六、一八二元
○民國七年	不動產	二、八〇一、四八四元

○民國八年	不動產	一、五七八、六三五元
○民國八年	動產	四、三八〇、一一九元
○民國九年	合共	三、一四〇、三〇五元
○民國九年	不動產	一、六五六、二五〇元
○民國九年	動產	四、七九六、五五五元
○民國十年	合共	四、一四二、九四四元
○民國十年	不動產	二、二三三、二九一元
○民國十年	動產	六、三七六、二三五元
○民國十一年	合共	四、八三三、五四六元
○民國十一年	不動產	二、四〇四、九六八元
○民國十一年	動產	七、二三八、五一四元
○民國十二年	合共	五、九三二、二三三元
○民國十二年	不動產	二、四〇八、〇四四元
○民國十二年	動產	八、三四〇、二七七元
○民國十三年	合共	七、四七九、三八四元
○民國十三年	不動產	二、五七七、九八三元
○民國十三年	動產	一〇、〇五七、三六七元
○民國十三年	合共	一〇、九四四、〇八五元
○民國十三年	不動產	二、九六〇、二五八元
○民國十三年	動產	一三、九〇四、三四三元

檀山華僑人口

十一年 一千四百九十九
 十三年 二千零一十六
 十五年 二千九百零六人
 十七年 三千九百五十人
 十九年 四千四百零二人
 廿一年 五千三百五十六人
 廿三年 六千零七十五人
 民國二十三年之六千餘人中。男子着四千零四十二人。婦女着二千零三十三人。

出生與死亡

檀山華僑之生產率。二十年來平均每年六百九十二名。死亡率為三百零二。出生多於死亡者每年三百九十人。幾為二與一之比例。

(年份)	(出生)	(死亡)
中華民國元年	四四四	二二五
二年	四八九	二三〇
三年	五四八	二四〇
四年	六〇七	二七六
五年	六五五	二七四
六年	六八〇	二七一
七年	六六六	三三一
八年	七一七	三二二
九年	六六一	三六四
十年	七一一	二九八

十一年	七六二	三三五
十二年	七九〇	三三二
十三年	八〇〇	三〇九
十四年	八三七	二九二
十五年	八三二	三二三
十六年	七七七	二九七
十七年	七七三	三四三
十八年	六九四	三三一
十九年	六九四	三三一
二十年	六九七	三三五
廿一年	六二六	三三〇
廿二年	五七四	二七九
廿三年	四九二	二九五
廿四年	五一八	二四八

婚姻

現在檀山華僑婚姻(尤其是土生華僑)華男與華女結婚者居十之七。雜婚居十之三。因各種人民雜居。並無惡感。故雜婚有必然之趨勢。

由民國二十年七月一日以至二十四年六月三十日止。四年之間。婚姻宗數。有如下表。

男 婚

在此四年內。檀山華人男子娶婦者六百

九十三人。其新婦為華女者五百一十四。別種女子一百七十九。別種女子如下。
 黃土混合種六十八。白土混合種二十七。日本人二十六。檀山土人二十。葡萄牙人十四。白人七。高麗人六。勃度力古人三。西班牙人三。菲律賓人二。其他三。

女 嫁

同上時期。華女出嫁者七百零四人。其新郎為華人者五百一十四。別種男子一百九十人。別之如下。
 黃土混合種六十二。日本人三十七。白人二十五。白土混合種二十二。檀山土人十三。葡萄牙人十一。菲律賓人十。高麗人五。勃度力古人二。西班牙人。其他二。

糖 榨 華 工

糖榨工作。為辛苦之工作。與耕田無異。而工金又極微。祇有來自中國者能當此役。土生子弟不屑耐此微酬之苦工。故一千九百年糖榨華工有五千九百餘眾。迄民國元年(十二年之後)減至二千七百餘人。今則不滿一千人。蓋年老者或回國或死亡。而美禁華工。無復有新人入蔗園矣。

五人。中國籍民九千五百八十六人。

▲民國十九年為美國調查人口之年。四月一日為調查人口之日。全檀人口總數為三十六萬八千三百三十六人。而華僑人口為二萬七千一百七十九人。

居總數百份之七、三八而弱。

前十一年。即民國九年。亦為美國調查人口之年。當時檀山華僑人口為二萬三千五百零七人。十年間。已增加三千六百七十二人。

△戶口調查之統計

民國十九年四月一日。美國調查戶口。檀山華僑二萬七千一百七十九人。以性別之別。男一萬六千五百六十一人。女一萬零六百一十八人。

以出生地點言。二萬七千一百七十九人中。生於檀山者（美籍民）一萬九千七百一十一人。生於中國者（中國籍民）七千四百六十八人。

▲民國二十年六月結。檀山華僑人口共二萬七千三百一十七人。

▲民國二十一年六月結。檀山華僑人口。共二萬七千二百三十五人。

比之前一年。減少八十二人。全檀人口三十八萬零五百零七人。華僑人口居百分之七、一六而弱。

檀山華僑人口

▲民國二十二年六月結。檀山華僑人口。共二萬六千九百四十二人。

比之前一年減少二百九十三人。全檀人口三十八萬零二百一十一人。華僑人口居百分之七、〇八而強。

檀山華僑中。美國籍民二萬一千二百三十七人。中國籍民五千七百零五人。約為四與一之比。

▲民國二十三年六月結。檀山華僑人口。共二萬六千九百八十九名。

比之前一年。增加四十七人。

全檀人口三十七萬八千九百四十八人。華僑人口居百分之七、一二而強。

檀山華僑中。美國籍民二萬一千六百四十四名。中國籍民五千三百四十九名。約為四與一之比。

▲民國二十四年六月結。檀山華僑人口。共二萬七千二百六十四名。

比之前一年。增加二百七十五名。檀山華僑中。美國籍民二萬二千二百三十四名。中國籍民五千零三十名。

性別與國籍

(年次)	(男)	(女)	(合共)
一九一〇	一七、四	四、五	二、六七
一九二〇	二六、七	七、三〇	三、五七

一九三〇 二六、五二 二〇、六八 二七、一七

(年次) (美籍) (中國籍) (合共)

一九二〇 三、三〇 二、一五 三、五七

一九三〇 九、七二 七、四六 二七、一七

(備考) 二十年間。華僑女界加增六千

一百名。男界減少六百名。

十年間。美籍民加增七千四百名。中國籍民減少三千七百名。

華系選民

檀山自一八九八年隸屬美國後。各系美籍民日有增加。而適齡（適合法定年齡）選民之數亦因之而多。我華系登記選民之數。三十年前祇有一百四十三名。今則有六千零七十五人。加增比例為四十倍有餘。故華系美籍民當選為官吏者日繁矣。

一九〇二年 一百四十三

一九〇四年 一百七十五

一九〇六年 二百二十人

一九〇八年 二百七十二

一九一〇年 三百九十六

中華民國元年 四百八十六

三年 六百五十四

五年 七百七十七

七年 九百五十四

九年 一千一百四十一

華僑人口

彬函稱。擬發現駐山城治埃蘭即檀香山國商董陳國芬諭帖。約束在彼華民等情。當經據情具奏。請旨辦理。並聲明檀香山與中國並未立約。即由出使大臣陳蘭彬。飭令商董陳國芬。隨時稽查該處華民若干。有何章程。限一年內稟由陳蘭彬酌核辦理等因。奉

旨依議。欽此。咨行該大臣欽遵辦理在案。茲據出使大臣陳蘭彬容閱咨稱。轉據駐檀香山國商董同知銜陳國芬稟報。試辦一年。期滿請派委員接替。又據陳蘭彬致臣衙門另函內稱。檀香山國雖未與中國立約。但未與該國立約之俄羅斯等國。皆有領事在彼駐紮。今陳國芬試辦一年。尚無貽誤。人地亦覺相宜。似應奏改領事。即以該商董承充。至該商董試辦期內。原有繙譯文案各一人。所須用費。委係自行捐給。嗣後可否由出美國經費項下。定明每年酌撥銀二三千兩。以資辦公各等語。臣等查泰西有約各國。如英之新加坡。美國之舊金山各處。現均設有領事官。原為保護華民在外貿易傭工起見。檀香山雖與中國未立和約。而該處本為華民出洋要衢。又為美國金山後路。且係秘魯來華中站。華民往彼謀生者。日多一日。近又有中國招商局和衆輪船往彼。常川往來。華商亦可

陸續賃船赴彼貿易。若不設領事官妥為保護。誠恐華民聚集該處。土人寢滋疑忌。既據陳蘭彬函稱。俄羅斯等國皆有領事在彼駐紮。可否將現駐檀香山國商董同知銜陳國芬改為領事官。以資約束。如蒙俞允。即由臣衙門咨行該大臣轉飭遵照。至該領事官應需俸薪等項。應由出使大臣陳蘭彬。在出使美國經費項下。每年酌撥銀二三千兩。歸出使美國經費案內造報。臣衙門核銷。以憑查核。

華僑人口

檀山華僑人口。由民國元年至民國二十年加增約六千人。即平均每年加增三百人。此三百人類皆土生新丁。蓋美國禁我華人入境。新人由中國來檀。已如鳳毛麟角。美國籍民日增。中國籍民日減。良有以也。

(年份)	(人數)
中華民國元年	二一、五六〇
二年	二一、五〇〇
三年	二一、六三一
四年	二一、七七〇
五年	二一、九五四
六年	二二、一〇〇

七年	二二、二五〇
八年	二二、八〇〇
九年	二三、五〇七
十年	二三、三七八
十一年	二三、七四五
十二年	二三、七一四
十三年	二四、五二二
十四年	二四、八五一
十五年	二五、一一一
十六年	二五、一九八
十七年	二五、三一〇
十八年	二五、二一一
十九年	二七、一七九
二十年	二七、三一七
廿一年	二七、二三五
廿二年	二六、九四二
廿三年	二六、九八九
廿四年	二七、二六四
廿五年	二七、四九五

七年來華僑人口之比較

▲民國十八年六月結。華僑人口。共二萬五千二百一十一人。
比之前一年減少九十九人。
全檀人口為三十五萬七千六百四十九人。
華僑人口居百分之七而強。
檀山華僑中。美國籍民一萬五千六百二十

甚屬妥協。

△出使美日秘國大臣陳容咨呈。案照本大臣於光緒五年四月初三日。奉總理各國事務衙門來文。內開。光緒五年二月二十三日。本衙門具奏。出使美日秘國大臣陳擬發現在山城洽埃蘭國商董諭帖。約束華民。據情具奏。請

旨辦理一摺。本日奉

旨依議。欽此。相應恭錄

諭旨。抄錄原奏。咨行大臣。欽遵辦理等因。到本大臣當即諭委該處商董同知銜陳國芬。設法試辦。並以開辦之初。須得委員前往查勘。以期洞悉底蘊。而臻周妥。復經飭委隨員兵部候補主事朱和鈞。前往會同商董陳國芬。細心查察。妥慎辦理。各在案。茲接據該商董並委員朱主事稟報。已於本年正月十一日接到彼國外部准照。傳知商民試行開辦。除分咨外。相應咨請查照。

附錄檀香山商董與檀香山官

員酌議允行事宜六條

一所有華人在夏威仁國轄內居住者。須按照相對待最優之國所得權利。俾華人一體均沾。准其任便往來。購買田產物業。並准入衙門作證。凡一切合法生理。應

准華人任便營爲。及准華人子弟得入義學讀書。以廣學業。

一凡待華人在夏威仁國轄內居住者。必時加以保護。務使身家一切安全。如有告訟等情。准華人到案。任由請認師代審。以比各國及本國視同一體。

一所有華人。如有不測。存下家財物產。地方官按律公辦。應將所辦情節錄明。交領事官查閱。若遇有交涉華人案情。應准領事到署聽審。

一華人招工合同。應出於自願。務與待各國及本國工人同一章程
一華人凡有以違法營生者。應由地方官辦理。倘領事官察知。邀請地方官助理。地方官務必相助。

附錄出使大臣議發檀香山商

董章程九條

一稽查航海通商事務。保護本國商民。調處爭訟。代向地方官伸訴冤抑。遇有緊要事件。務須稟報聽候核奪。

一辦理交涉事案。當按照前稟與彼國官員酌議。允行六條。妥慎辦理。其餘一切應行事件。仍查照萬國公法、星報指掌公法便覽、等書。及參酌各國事例而行

一遇有華民搭客來往。必須嚴密訪察有無販賣豬仔情事。倘有各國招工船隻附搭華民抵境。或由該島附搭華民他往。查係何國船隻。即與該國駐島領事相議。查驗辦理。據實稟報。

一每月華人出口進口人數。務必在稅關確切查明。按季稟報。至華人在彼國犯事監禁者。共有若干。其中所犯何罪。情節輕重。罪名大小。均須確查接季稟報。

一辦理華人投訴事件。及與彼國交涉各事。除事關緊要。專稟候批遵行外。其餘一切事務。均須逐件詳查。按季彙報。一商董公署。不可收留逃犯。致招物議。一每逢宴會。切不可談論公事。及刊刻新聞紙說自己暨別國所辦公事。

一另有未盡事宜。果於華人有利益無損者。該商董務須傳集公正華商。和衷妥議。顧全大局爲要。仍一面將辦理情形稟明察核。

一印信卷宗。暨收支冊簿。均須妥存。或遇有新舊交替。移交接收。取其回文具報。

△光緒七年總理衙門奏。再臣衙門前於光緒五年二月間。據出使美日秘國大臣陳蘭

附錄檀香山設立領事之

清朝官樣文章

李紹昌錄自皇朝續文獻通考卷三百十外交考

光緒五年總理衙門奏。竊臣衙門接准陳蘭彬函稱。太平洋中有國曰山城治埃蘭。譯稱檀香山。共轄八島。內有大島曰阿亞湖。正埠曰漢拿老路。爲各國商人聚集之所。距廣東省香港一萬六千餘里。咸豐初年華人前往貿易。繼以耕種畜牧。合計止有千餘人。自美國與該國立約通商。互相免稅。生計日蕃。又值金山土人逼逐華工。因之前赴該島者。添至七八千人。遊手既多。華商經理無權。土人寢滋疑忌。現據同知銜陳國芬等聯名稟請該大臣。就近派領事官駐紮檀香山。一切經費。各商情願籌備等語。查陳國芬請設領事。原係該處急務。惟未經換約之國。既不便設立領事。又不屬美邦。非使美之員所能派設。但念此地本爲出洋要衝。又爲金山後路。且係秘魯來華中站。若得有人照料。爲中國數萬窮民棲身謀食之地。亦屬相宜。並查陳國芬係廣東香山縣人。已在該島貿易有年。華洋夙著聲望。可否變通酌辦。或由南洋大臣、或由兩廣總督、或由該大臣發給商董諭帖。飭令陳國芬隨時稽查約束。即將該處華民人數若干。作何生業。

有何章程料理。限於一年之內稟報。如所辦實合機宜。隨後即可接辦。否則即將諭帖撤銷各等語。臣等查泰西有約各國。業經欽派出使大臣。前往駐紮。且於英國新嘉坡、美國舊金山各處。設立領事官。原爲保護華民在外貿易傭工起見。檀香山與中國並未立約。原未便按照各國在於該處設立領事。惟現據該大臣查明該島華民聚至七八千人之多。若不妥籌保護。時加約束。誠恐華民愈聚愈多。該島之人。漸生忌嫉。他日更難辦理。該大臣現擬發給商董諭帖。交由陳國芬稽查約束。並擬嗣後或辦或撤。再行隨時酌度。原於保護之中。仍作權宜之計。今若由南洋大臣或兩廣總督發給諭帖。地在萬里以外。未免遙制爲難。自以由出使大臣就近辦理。較爲合宜。應否即照陳蘭彬所商由該大臣趕辦商董諭帖。飭交陳國芬暫行試辦。與領事官亦有區別。如蒙

我政府來文。着派檀香山島華民陳國芬爲中國商董。以便保護該島華民等因。奉此。當經飭陳國芬遵照。並派兵部主事朱和鈞。前往該處。會同陳國芬妥定章程辦理。查本國與貴國向未通使。此次派官伊始。未審貴國允否接納。如貴大臣以爲事屬可行。應否由貴大臣先行備文關照貴國。以便妥爲接納。如須覲見貴國君主。並請備文發交陳國芬等親賚覲見。於陳國芬未到任以前。應如何辦法。方邀接納之處。務望貴大臣詳明見復。爲此照會。

附錄出使大臣容閱致檀香山

駐美公使照會

爲照會事。照得本大臣與正使陳大臣奉

附錄檀香山駐美公使照會

爲照會事。昨接貴大臣本月十一號（中國六月二十四日）來文。備悉。陳國芬奉節派爲中國商董。本大臣樂於允從。竊謂檀香山島華民甚多。理宜派設商董以保護之。於兩國均有裨益。陳國芬忠誠任事。久著聲望。以之充當貴國商董。應有以洽本國君主之意。屆時只須由該員呈報外部。便可接見。茲附上致敝外部大臣一函。交朱君親齎往見。至陳國芬係敝國君主及外部大臣所素識。無須本大臣修函引見。所有派設商董一事。既經備文知照本國。嗣後遇有交涉事件。由該商董呈報貴署。由我兩國派駐美京公使。會同商議辦理。

梅總領事景周履歷

梅景周以字行。廣東台山縣人。現年四十歲。廣東嶺南大學畢業生。美國歐柏林大學畢業生。得文學士學位。芝加高大學、西北大學、麻省理工大學、法國哥里昂學校肄業生。歐戰時任駐法華工青年會幹事。以在戰地服務有功。得英皇金牌之獎。民國十八年四月至十二月、充任國民政府外交部條約委員會委員。同年十月、奉部令兼在情報司辦事。十九年二月至九月、任駐古巴公使館三等祕書。加二等祕書銜。兼理副領事事務。十九年九月至二十年二月、任駐夏灣拿總領事館副領事並加領事銜。三月升署領事並代理館務。二十一年一月、中國國民黨中央執行委員會派駐古巴國民黨總支部第六次代表大會籌備委員兼主任。二十一年五月、實業部派赴太平洋國際商務會議代表。六月奉實業部指令嘉獎。二十年六月至二十三年六月、任駐檀香山領事。二十二年九月奉外交部部令晉一級。二十三年六月升任駐火奴魯魯總領事。二十四年十一月外交部派為出席美西商會商務會議代表。美國國際公法學會會員。哥倫比亞大學政治學會會員。國際扶輪社會員。汎太平洋會董事。著有九

領 館

一八事變後駁覆日方宣傳文集（英文）。中美貿易史略（英文）。梅景周氏言論集（中文）。中國文化政治經濟論文彙刊（英文）。播音演講集「中國最近進步」（英文）等書。

黃領事蔭餘略歷

黃領事蔭餘。廣東台山人。現年三十五歲。曾由廣東省政府選錄首名送北平師範大學肄業。旋轉赴美國留學。先後入紐約省曲克學院、哥倫比亞大學商學院、加省大學研究院、哥倫比亞大學研究院等處、精研學業。得商科學士、經濟碩士等學位。在學時兼致力於報務、黨務、及華僑教育。曾為紐約民氣日報翻譯、編輯、及董事局長。紐約、三藩市、山且寸、等處國民黨執行委員及常務委員。華僑學校教員及校長等職。回國後、先後任教職於嶺南大學、廣州大學、上海暨南大學等處。又曾為上海五華銀行會計主任。民國二十三年八月始任今職。

李隨習領事家驥略歷

李家驥。字叔騰。廣東南海縣人。前清生員。在北京京師大學堂肄業。光緒二十六年。以拳匪起事。大學停止。歷遊冀晉

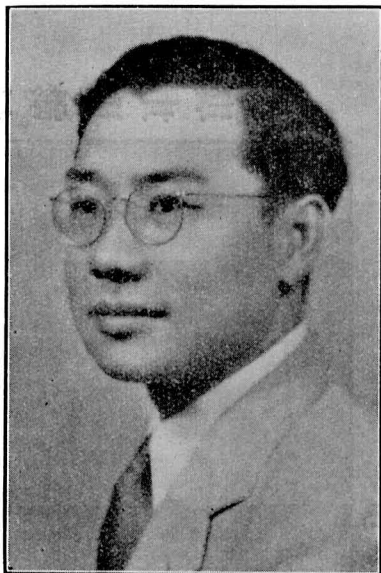
魯汴皖鄂湘豫蘇浙閩遼寧等省。旋於二十九年奉出使奧匈國楊大臣晟調充駐奧使館隨員。調充駐德使館隨員。期滿回國。三十四年隨出使美墨秘古國伍大臣廷芳赴美。奉外務部任命駐墨西哥使館書記官兼通譯官。宣統二年調駐檀香山領事館書記官。三年調駐古巴使館書記官。民國二年奉外交部任命駐古巴總領事館副領事。創辦古巴華文日報。古巴之有華報自此始。旋以該報反對袁氏稱帝。交讒查辦。奉外交部令降調駐紐約領事館隨習領事。民國六年調駐檀領事館隨習領事。七年代理駐檀領事。二十三年五月領館升格為總領事館。仍連任。二十三年七月。奉外交部令以辦事勤勞加副領事銜。二十四年四月正式任命駐火奴魯魯總領事館隨習領事。計先後在駐各國使領館供職共三十三年餘。中以在檀為時最久。先後共二十二年。

吳主事純涵略歷

吳純涵。年三十三歲。江蘇省江陰縣人。畢業吳淞中國公學大學部。曾任該校訓育主任、圖書館主任、及英文經濟簿記教員。民國十八年任外交部書記官辦事員。二十年派駐火奴魯魯領事館主事。奉命留部辦事。迄二十二年六月二十一日到任。

領館

總領事梅景周



領事黃蔭餘

。今年元旦。新領館正式開幕。由委員會以全體名義。贈送政府。景周何幸。躬與其盛。竊恐後之人士。不知創業艱難。無以表白各僑胞之一番苦心也。故就斯事之經過沿革。筆而出之。藉留鴻爪以爲徵信



錄序云。

二十二年三月十日梅景周序

僑務委員會之嘉獎

僑務委員會。以陳寬、杜惠生、黃弼廷、陳巧等。對於購置領館。出財出力。二十三年八月。特函嘉獎。而於十一月又嘉獎提倡購置領館之楊福榮。

領館升格爲總領事館

中華民國駐檀香山領事館。於二十三年五月八日奉國民政府令升爲總領事館。因檀島地方衝要。僑務殷繁。我國僅設領事館。較之其他各國之已設總領事館者。似於對外體面。相形見絀。故實有升格爲總領事館之必要。爰由駐檀中國國民黨總支部及中華總商會等。分頭呈請政府。將領館升格爲總領事館。

六月二十二日升梅景周領事爲總領事。

七月十五日舉行總領事館

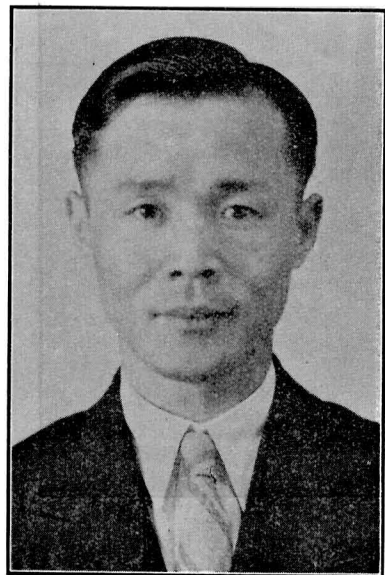
隨習領事李家驥



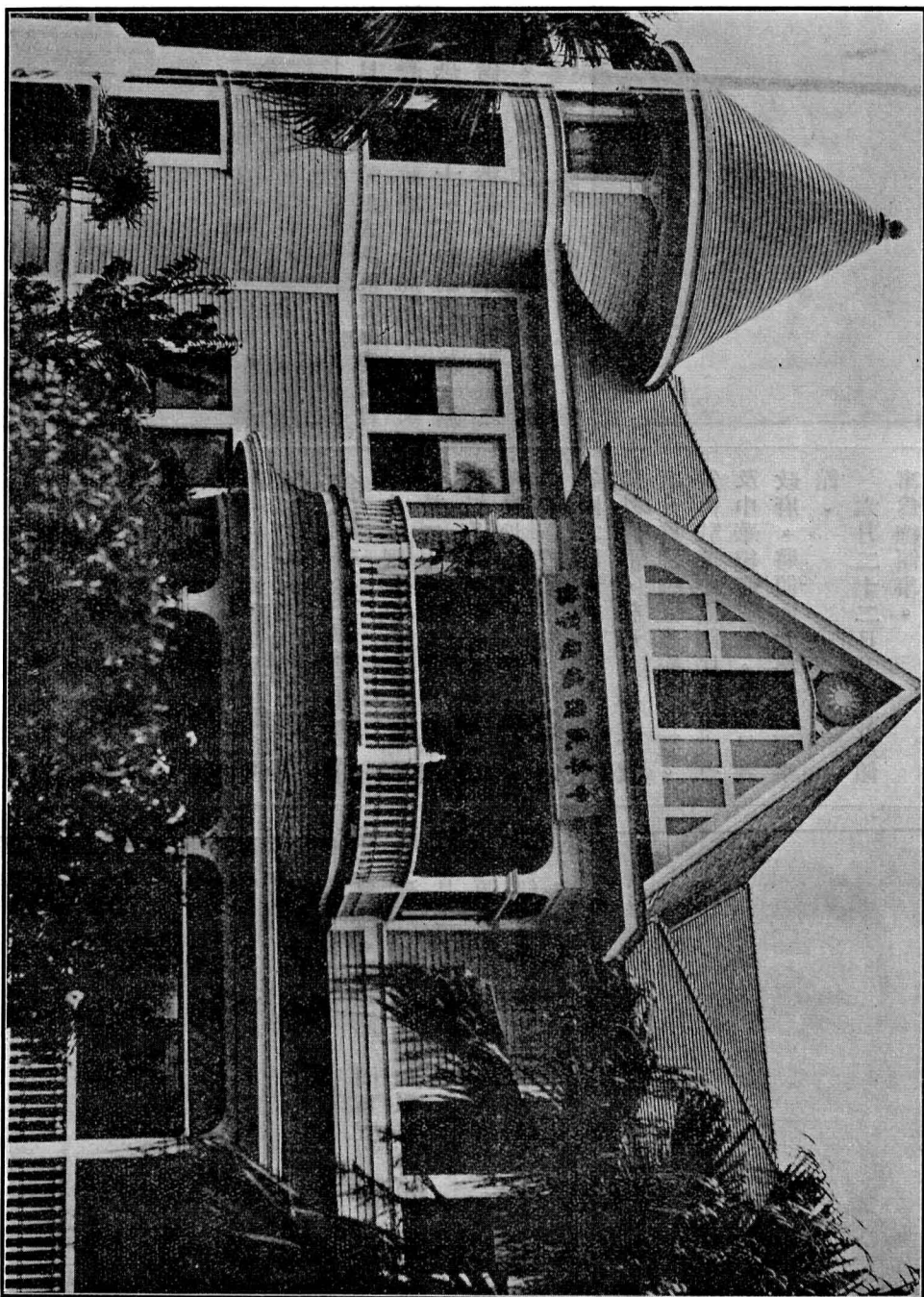
成立典禮。梅總領事同日宣誓就職。監督者立法院長孫科。國民政府加派黃蔭餘爲領事。黃領事於八月二十五到檀。

總領事館除梅總領事及黃領事外。有副領事銜隨習領事李家驥。主事吳純涵。

主事 吳純涵



中華民國駐火奴魯魯總領事館



Consulate General of the Republic of China at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

領 館

領館

當時華人來檀。多隻身而來。有些華人於稍有積蓄時。即攜其眷屬而來者。有娶土婦爲妻。樂不思蜀者。亦有終身不娶者。與土婦結婚之華人。爲數頗衆。所生子女。其社會地位並不低微。土人華人。均承認其社會地位。又因秉其父親勤儉耐勞之習尚。及百折不撓之精神。故其所得利益獨多。現在華土混合種之後裔。約一萬三千人。已傳至四五代。受高深教育者指不勝屈。在政治舞臺上極形活動。

領館

光緒十二年。駐美清使張蔭桓以檀僑日衆。僑務日繁。遣員來檀調查僑况。旋委僑商程汝楫及古今輝爲商董。並加正副領事銜。十八年駐美清使崔國股改派古今輝王殿璋爲商董。同代辦領事。一八九八年檀香山歸併美國。清廷聞其事。始特設領事。遣派浙江同知楊蔚彬任其職。時駐美清使爲伍廷芳。一千九百年因發生疫症。火燒華人區。其事甚慘。楊盡保護僑民之責。至今僑民猶津津道楊氏之功德。楊後而任領事者。有張作藩、曾海、梁國英、陳慶酥、伍璜、譚學徐、曹恭翊、黃芸蕪

、梅景周。自梅領事升任爲駐檀總領事後。遺缺由現任領事黃蔭餘充任。

領館之購置

駐檀領事館。向無定所。歷來租賃。昔時僑胞曾有購置領館之議。自梅領事蒞任後而見諸實行。其購置之經過。捐款之進行。詳載「購置領館徵信錄」梅領事之序文中。茲將梅領事序文全篇轉錄於后。

我國駐檀領館。歷來向人租賃。遷徙頻仍。未有定所。而海外生活奇昂。居大不易。祇得因陋就簡。勉敷辦公。旅檀僑胞。素多急公好義之士。鑒於館址屢遷。湫隘簡陋。未足以彰國體而爲僑界光也。早有籌置新館之議。惟一則以所需之款項頗鉅。再則以相當之館舍難覓。故屢議而屢輟。非一日矣。民二十年臘月。有故僑商楊著昆先生遺宅出售。結構華麗。地段清靜。富有花木之勝。了無囂塵之染。交通往來。亦至便利。購爲領館。堪稱上選。希爐楊君福榮。乃首將此議提出。僑界領袖杜惠生陳巧二君。力主其成。遂以美金一萬一千七百餘元之代價投得。旋即會同鄭廷、黃林、唐雄、梁功照、四君。以發起人

六人名義。召集各社團代表會議。再加討論。均表贊成。議決組織購置領館費委員會。委員十一人。除發起人外。爲陳滾、黃官信、陳寬、李連、鄭君烈、李紹昌、五君。正委員長杜君惠生。副委員長陳君巧、黃君林。顧問鄭君廷、譚君學徐。其置業過戶諸手續。由法界聞人威林鍾賢、財政專家譚君宗銳。妥爲辦理。一一就緒。於是着手組織勸捐隊。實行籌款。陳君寬自動捐助美金一千二百五十元。其他委員會諸君。亦各自認鉅款。爲衆表率。杜委員長惠生、黃副委員長長林、不辭勞瘁。親往各島招募。厥功尤偉。而各島僑胞。如希爐李君潮等多人。聞風響應。慷慨輸將。亦爲難能可貴。凡此種種。皆景周之所親歷目擊者也。是以不數月間。鉅款立集。支出項下。計基地樓宇以及修整裝璜等費。共爲美金一萬七千餘元。此莊嚴燦爛之新領事館。乃得與吾人相見。誠幸事也。夫一國之領館者。國際觀瞻之所繫也。矧檀島居太平洋之中樞。輪船輻湊。商旅頻繁。各國人士。每年路過觀光者。更僕難數。吾人有此新領館在。庶幾可以無愧

檀山華僑

華僑史略

最初之華僑何時到檀。無從稽考。據史載一七九四年之人口表內。已有華人一名。他何時到檀。不易下斷語。

據檀香山歷史協會已故會長李士直勒氏 Bishop Henry B. Restarick 所編著之『華人入檀簡史』內云。當一七九四年英人甲必丹雲高華駕船而至。發見有華人一名。時全檀香山僅有外國人十二名。其中白人十一名。餘一為華人。而此一名華人如何至此。蛛絲馬跡。大可尋索。蓋當皮毛業貿易之開始。即有船舶由廣州航行至美洲之諾達海峽。此等船舶。皆有華人海員操作於船上。其時凡船舶之由中國赴美洲西北海岸者。皆取道北帶。若回航西行。必道經檀香山一停。故常有海員逃船之事發生。一七九四年檀香山之有此一名華人。由於逃船入境。固甚明瞭。又有一節云。一七八八年十二月。有船名『伊斐箋尼亞』號到夏威夷島記刺記姑亞地方。船主名多格刺斯。船員多為華人。彼輩皆勤

華僑史略

敏而耐勞者。翌年之末。伊連諧船離檀。華人海員多不隨船而去。留居於茂宜島。以上兩節。如認為實在史料。則我人不必再作翻案文章。如所舉為揣測之詞。則該華人必駕船而來。查中國海岸距離檀島在四五千里以外。昔時航海。祇靠桅船。此一名華人。斷難獨自飄流五千里而至。其同來者。或不止一人。其到檀時期。或遠在一七九四年。此種推論若無訛誤。則我華人或先於甲必丹曲而至檀香山。惜乎土人無文字之記載。而初來之華人。或為目不識丁之勞働者。亦無法記載。遂使年代湮沒。事蹟不彰。此誠憾事。

檀香山與中國交通。在英人甲必丹曲發現檀香山（一七七八年）之後數年。約在十八世紀之末葉。即清嘉慶中。當時夏威夷土人曾運檀香至廣州發賣。此為檀香山與中國通商之始。其後各島因發展糖業。需用工人孔亟。因思及華人勤儉耐勞。遂有聘用華工之舉。一八二〇年首次桅船派赴廣東福建招工。檀香山之有合同工人。想自此始。一八五二年第二次蔗園合同工人到檀。其合同定五年為期。計由一八五二年至一八七六年間。華工之輸運入檀者。約一千八百人。一八七六年檀香山與美國訂立互惠條約。美國人投資於糖蔗事業

者驟增。既有巨量之金錢以流通。復有宏大之市場以傾銷糖產。於是需用工人益巨。繼續輸入大幫華人入境。由一八七七年至一八八四年。華人之被招來檀者。已逾一萬二千人。自一八八六年至一八九六年間。檀香山已有二萬五千華人入境。在此巨量之華人中。其勤儉耐勞者佔多數。每每於合約期滿後。即離却蔗園。集中於正埠。或赴其他市鎮尋求工作。往往因職業問題。招白人及土人之忌。於是反對者漸多。所以有不再招華工來檀之議。由一八八七年至一八九〇年絕少華人入境。即此故也。但在夏威夷民主時代。又有大幫華人源源入境。於是朝野人士發生恐怖心。蓋恐檀香山八島。將變為中國人之殖民地。一八九八年檀香山歸併美國。禁止華工入境之例。悉照美國執行。華人之來檀香山。從此感受困難矣。

自華人源源入境後。檀島生產事業。頓改舊觀。蓋華人所能。不祇一門。華人之執業。亦不限於一藝。除種蔗外。兼操種稻種蔗種波蘿種芋及其他種種職業。土人習性疏懶。多以捕魚為業。不知治生。我華人足履其地。闢草萊。墾荒地。化荒陬僻壤為有用之田園。又因來檀獨早。對於文化上之貢獻。較他族為多。

正埠 行銀和共 檀山

THE LIBERTY BANK OF HONOLULU

股本兼公積三十五萬元 資產總額一百一十萬元

Capital and Surplus \$350,000.00 Total Resources \$1,100,000.00

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僑胞諸君。如欲得良好而可靠之銀行服務。共和銀行足以當之。並有如下之特點。

一、共和銀行爲本埠華僑生意場中經濟信用之唯一後盾。

二、共和銀行。經理匯兌。無論匯往中國或寄去美國。服務至爲妥善。因各該地之銀行極爲可靠。

三、共和銀行預有大宗銀兩出揭。如有上好抵押品交來作保。隨時可以揭銀。

四、共和銀行所給與各儲戶之利率。與本山其他銀行所給者相同。

五、共和銀行經理電匯。寄往全球各埠。皆極快捷妥當。

六、共和銀行。常備大宗現款。以俾各界不時之需。其所投資。又極穩陣。對於舊日辦理銀行之不良習慣。勉力革除之。

七、共和銀行代華僑向上海萬國儲蓄會取回已供而應得回之款。手續妥善。免君麻煩。

八、共和銀行主張新式的進步的銀行方針。與美國政府採取之銀行政策相符。

九、共和銀行完全擁護美國大總統羅斯福之建設及經濟復興等新猷。

十、共和銀行可代華僑向中國各地之銀行提回前者匯貯之銀兩。或函匯或電匯。匯返檀山。以資週轉。

敬懇僑胞諸君留心賜顧

電音
司理部四〇三
營業部六〇九六
郵箱一四八〇

檀

山

華

僑

檀香山教育現況

一九三五年疆省公私立學校
數目及教師學生人數一覽表

學校數目	教師		學生	
	男	女	男	女
公立	一六四	五三三	一四四三	一〇八〇
私立	八〇	一三〇	四七五	七、一〇四
				六、〇三六

夏威夷大學

夏威夷大學原為夏威夷農工科專門學校。最初學生人數僅四人。至一九一九年。此專門大學遂一進而為現在之夏威夷大學。

昔時夏威夷人民有此小規模之專門學府。已覺滿足。因當時夏威夷僅為農產區。以波羅糖蔗及咖啡為出產大宗。至歐戰簽約後。各界領袖。始轉念及夏威夷之高等教育。

初時夏威夷專科學校教員總數。超於學生。及後夏威夷漸成爲商業中心。學生人數亦漸漸增加。一九一〇年正科學生僅十九人。一九一五年則增至二十九人。逐年增加。至一九一九年改爲夏威夷大學。始有九十七人。

夏大根於一小規模之專門學院而進爲現有之大學。內有文理學院、應用科學學院、教員訓練學院、及熱帶農學院。被認爲與美國各大學蓋同等地位之大學。

其他著名英文學校

麥堅尼高中 McKinley High School

羅斯福高中附屬初中 Roosevelt High School

花靈頓高中 Wallace Farrington High School

泮拿荷高初中及附小 Punahou School

聖雷中學及附小 St Louis College

意柯蘭尼高初中及附小 Iolani School

架咩霞咩霞高初中及附小 Kamehameha School

中央太平洋學院 Mid-Pacific Institute

聖晏度魯女學校 Saint Andrew's Priory

聖心女學校 Sacred Hearts Academy

聖公會英語學校 Cathedral English School

非立商業學校 Phillips Commercial School

漢諾魯魯商業學校 Honolulu Business College

堅煖商業學校 Cannon's School of Business

地摩時商業學校 Margaret Dietz Commercial School

報 紙

中文報紙 有三。即中華公報。自由新報。新中國報。皆每禮拜出版三次。

英文報紙。各島皆有。其中大規模者爲在正埠刊行之英文日報兩間。

一、英文晚報 Star-Bulletin

總經理爲 Joseph R. Farrington

總主筆爲 Riley H. Allen

總編輯爲 Vern Hinckley

一、英文早報 Honolulu Advertiser

總經理爲 Lorrin P. Thurston

總主筆爲 Raymond Coll

日文報紙。亦於各島發刊。最大者爲(一)日布時事。社長爲相賀安太郎。

(二)布咩報知。社長爲牧野金三郎。兩報皆於下午出版。用日英兩種文字發刊。

其他如高麗文。菲律賓文。檀山土文。皆有週刊。然銷數甚少。不足輕重。

醋	三三、三五四元
咖啡	六四二、九六三元
罐製魚類	五二、八五三元
蕉子	八九、二六七元
新鮮菠蘿	四四、四九七元
罐製菠蘿	三四、一五、一〇六元
其他果類	二〇、九六三元
生皮	九三、九三〇元
糖漿	四四、三二八元
蔗渣紙	一、四三六、一九〇元
生糖	三七五、四二二
精糖	五、四三、九一九元
其他貨物	三三、三六元
總額	九、八七六、三八元

檀香山教育現況

一九三四年至一九三五年之公立學校教育 (Public-school education) 已有顯著之進展。此種進展。與美國之國家精神及傳統性。均息息相關。現在疆省教育。極注重普及教育。以養成守法之國民。使理解不侵犯他人之權利。保障公眾安寧。講求公眾衛生。致力於國家社會事業。在各教材中。均注意及此種種事項。最重要的在

檀香山教育現況

使學生了解社會問題。使明白民治之真諦。收合作之效能。及貢獻理想暨工作於社會。所以現在之學校教育。均注意養成良好之國民。而非側重於養成偉大之學者。一九三五年疆省議會開會時。曾表示對於學校教育發生極大之興味。並與以經濟上之援助。下列各項。是代表最重要之議案。

(一) 預算案之通過 學校經常費及教員薪金。在二年前已議決加增。即經常費增加二十二個比先。教員薪金增加五個比先。統計一九三三至一九三四年增加八百九十元。一九三五至一九三六年增加八百九十餘萬元。

(二) 衛生教育組之恢復 二年前衛生教育組曾被議會裁汰。現已恢復。故教育廳得以進行其未竟之工作。

(三) 課程之革新 疆省各校學科。目下尙未完全變換。照教育委員股所議定之新政策。將改良學科。以求適合於社會環境。如農事教育、職業教育之添設是也。其費用由疆省府及聯邦政府資助。除現有之日學外。將添設特別班及夜學。以教授農業、工藝、家政、商學等。預備學子將來為社會服務。

(四) 衛生與教育之聯絡 學校執事人均依照衛生廳之指導。進行其衛生工作。如學校看護婦、傳染預防、校內清潔等。又學校與其他慈善團體。如 Palama Settlement 及 the Social Service Bureau 等互通聲氣。

此外教員之交換。為疆省教育新政策之一。去年交換教員凡十四人。均東渡美陸任各校教職。今年秋季開學時。將有交換教員三十二人聯翩赴美陸。此種新制度。近年始舉行。使教員增加新經驗及知識。法良而意美。

關於學校校舍。在檀島各學校中。絕少因建築校舍而負擔重債者。疆省各學校。現尚有餘地以收容學生。至於各校校舍。均尚完好。故現無校舍逼仄、腐爛、及負債各問題發生。

一九三四年至一九三五年之學生人數。較前一年增加二千零七十九人。其中由第一年級至第八年級加增者祇一百零四人。其餘均是中學生。據教育局報告。高級以男子繼續求學者居大多數。蓋因缺乏職業。又不能賦閒家中。故繼續入校攻讀。使在校時期與工作時期互相銜接。免游手好閒。

生產事業

一九三三	九七一	四,067,100	110,335
一九三二	八五五	三,137,000	115,400
一九三一	一,090	四,031,900	115,118
一九三〇	一,632	三,828,851	113,949

漁業

檀香山漁業。昔日爲土人及華人所操縱。近二三十年來。已落於日人之手。但日人之業此者。近年亦日漸減少。考其原因。約爲死亡、歸國、改業、年老各端。外國漁人。因限於禁例不准入境。土生青年之願執此職業者。殆如鳳毛麟角。疆省議會。絕少提議資助漁業。又無漁業學校之設立以訓練青年人材。蓋因該業爲外國人所操縱。故議會絕少顧及之也。操該業者。多工資微薄。工作辛苦而危險。且需多年之訓練。甚或要多量之投資。而捕得之魚。又不易高價發售。

檀香山捕魚之用費。較他處爲昂。因羣島孤立太平洋中。羣島實海洋中之山嶽。露出山頂於水平線上。故距離每島數里以外。水深常達六千尺至一萬八千尺。魚族以棲息於水底者爲多。取魚者輒費無限之時間。始能將魚由深水牽出水上。工作既多。消費亦鉅。此鮮魚成本價高之理由也。

近十餘年來。檀香山有罐頭廠專裝製吞那魚(Tuna fish)。銷路頗暢旺。一九三五年。吞那魚出口共三百四十餘萬磅。值銀五十八萬餘元。

由一九二九年至一九三四年吞那魚產額及其價值

(年次)	(產額)	(價值)
一九二九	三,800箱	三,750,000元
一九三〇	九,276	四,500,000
一九三一	三,543	1,300,000
一九三二	六,773	二,750,000
一九三三	106,137	500,000
一九三四	111,161	600,000

蕉業

蕉業在檀香山農產中佔第五位。出口價值佔第四位。昔時土人用土種蕉以作糧食。新種則於各時期介紹入境。總計檀香山出產蕉子之種類。共四十二種。凡高原、低原、以及乾旱之區、卑溼之地。均可種植。各島所產蕉子。除半數消流於本處外。其餘運往金山發售。檀山所產之重要蕉種。有中國種、巴西種、布魯菲爐種(Bluefields)、蘋果種、夏威夷種、等。

運出口者。幾盡爲中國種。出口之蕉。多種在柯湖島。因便於載運往美。

蕉之生產極速。如環境適宜。每畝可得三萬二千磅。現有許多耕地極合種蕉之用。此業大可發展。惜感受下列種種困難。(一)資本家及大地主對於蕉業均不發生興味。(二)限於船位。不能多載往金山市場發售。(三)種蕉者不能合作以發展其新市場。(四)不能與中美洲所產者競爭。(五)本處所產各種蕉子。質柔而易損。不易運至金山內地消售。

貿易

檀香山貿易。無論輸出輸入。皆以美國爲主要部份。自美國輸入者。以鋼、鐵、石油、麵粉、肉類、乳酪、木材、織物、肥料、自由車及其附屬品、樹膠製品、革製品、紙料、等爲大宗。有檀香山輸出土產。以糖、咖啡、罐製波蘿、米、生皮等爲大宗。進出口兩相比較。出口遠超於入口。

一九三四年檀香山運往美國本部之主要物品及其價值

火酒 一六,八七三元

畝歲值三十元。但在價格低落時。農人覺無利可圖。多有棄而不耕者。計至一九三二年減至五千五百英畝。較之昔時一萬四千英畝。相去遠矣。查咖啡市價。以一九二九年為最高。此後為不景氣所籠罩。每況愈下。加以市價為巴西所操縱。成本之低微又遠不及中南美洲及爪哇蘇門答臘等處。故此業難與他處競爭。近年以來。絕少農人另墾新地。增種新樹者亦少。他如施肥殺鼠等問題。亦極少注意。至於傾銷及廣告諸問題。非聯合同業不能收良效。

檀香山出產之咖啡。以千拿所產者為最佳。香味濃厚。非他處所產者可比。其產地多由小資本之農人獨自經營。以日本人為最多。葡人次之。園地每家不過數畝。礮石巉巖之區均可種植。以生於干拿高地者為尤佳。各公司多用干拿名義出售。華僑方面經營此業者以**永興公司**為最大。業此已三十年。近年生意極有進步。相繼設支店於金山香港九龍等處。

過去八年間生咖啡產額與價值

(年次)	(產額)	(價值)
一九二六	七、四六四、六〇〇磅	二、〇一五、四三二元
一九二七	八、六六三、三〇〇	二、一六五、八三五

生產事業

一九二〇	八、八四六、五〇〇	一、三三六、九七五
一九二一	一〇、〇〇〇、四七五	一、五〇〇、〇〇〇
一九二二	九、八〇八、九七五	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
一九二三	九、三三三、四九一	一、〇九八、七四三
一九二四	一〇、三六七、六六元	一、四四一、三六八
一九二五	九、六五八、八三四	一、一〇一、一〇七

米業

米業在二十餘年前。佔檀香山農業之第二重要地位。向為我華僑執牛耳。華僑先輩。以米業而知名者頗眾。溯自十九世紀之中葉以迄二十世紀之初期。五十年間。米之產額僅次於糖產。為出口物產之大宗。最近二十餘年來。禾田多改為蔗園。檀香山所食之米。多自加利福尼亞州運入。昔日華僑開辦之米磨。今尚存者僅數間。據克拉斯氏(F. G. Kraus)在「檀香山經濟地理」發表。檀香山所產之米。在一九二〇年以前之二十餘年來。平均每年價值二百五十萬元。耕地萬畝。平均每畝所產值二百五十元。本極有可觀。在理自應繼續發展。何以一落千丈。考其原因。約有數端。(一)日本人不嗜食中國米。寧願每磅多給一銅仙。亦要食日本米。檀山以日本人居多。供過於求。消路頓滯。(二)中國米品質不良。因種稻者不注意選種。又

不檢查米之精粗。遽入市販賣。(三)不研究耕作新法。工人缺乏。工價過昂。老輩及有經驗之農人。無法替代。(四)加州米之源源輸入。價值平廉。(五)禾田租期滿後。地主不肯續批。禾田多改為蔗園。

據克拉斯之意。米產於夏威夷羣島者。可比擬於世界任何產米國家。本來可以自種自給。可不必每年費三百萬元。購米於外地。如種植者能於選種及耕作上加以留意。政府及地主予以獎勵。可能與外米爭衡。但自糖業及波蘿業發展。利錢深厚。既得多量之金錢以挹注。糧食不虞缺乏。米業遂置之於腦後。

三十餘年來禾田面積米產量及其價值統計表

(年次)	(畝數)	(產量)	(價值)
一九〇〇	九、三三〇	三、四一四、〇〇〇磅	一、六六六、〇〇〇元
一九一〇	九、四四五	四、一六七、九〇〇	一、六七三、一一六
一九二〇	五、〇六一	二、九、五七一、八四五	二、五七七、三三六
一九二六	四、〇〇〇	六、九三三、〇〇〇	四、七、八七九
一九二七	三、六六〇	三、〇九二、四六〇	五、二、八四四
一九二八	三、四四五	三、三、三、六九〇	六、四、二、四七
一九二九	三、四四一	一〇、三三四、六三三	五、七、八五四
一九三〇	二、〇四五	七、〇六二、〇六七	四、七、八七九
一九三一	一、三三六	三、三、七、〇〇〇	二、〇一、六六〇

生產事業

國罐頭果子中列第二位。佔世界波蘿產額百分之八十。其顯著之進展。祇在最近之二十五年內。蓋一八九〇年波蘿尙未開始製罐也。各島土壤。最適宜於波蘿之種植。因泥土質鬆而易碎。去水迅速。且各島土壤均含硫磺質。氣候亦極適宜。當波蘿滋生發育時。恰爲雨水時節。收穫時則雨水稀少。絕少使波蘿腐爛。各島波蘿園現約九萬畝。爛尼全島幾盡爲波蘿園。考波蘿業之成功。與糖蔗無異。非僅得天之獨厚。亦由人事使然。蓋科學方法之實施。與夫科學家之殫心竭慮。實偉大波蘿業成功之關鍵也。一九三二年組織波蘿業合作社。主要目的不使出產過剩。務使求供均衡。

過去七年內檀香山波蘿運往美國銷售之數量及其價值表

(年份)	(數量)	(價值)
一九五〇	四九,八六六,九三磅	三六,四〇〇,八〇五元
一九四九	四三,一七〇,四六八	三七,七二七,七六一
一九四八	四四,二七六,〇七九	三五,三四一,〇六一
一九四七	三六,〇六八,八五七	二〇,五九一,五〇三
一九四六	四四,八四四,〇五七	二三,九二五,〇三三
一九四五	四〇,九三五,六二二	三四,一五五,〇六六
一九四四	四六,八〇〇,八五五	二六,三九九,四九九

遊客業

遊客業在檀香山生產事業中居第三位。其所以發展原因。因檀香山位置特殊。風景美麗。氣候和煦。宛如海外神山。最易吸到遊客。加以遊客局近年不斷的努力。廣告遍美大陸。以是達官富人之來遊者。絡繹於途。現遊客暢旺時期爲每年寒暑二季。遊客局設法吸引遊客於一年四季內來遊。使各旅館及來往輪船易於料理。前數年因不景氣影響。遊客退減。去年(一九三五年)已復舊觀。預料一九四〇年遊客可增至四萬人。

遊客在檀香山用費之多寡。頗難得確切及精密之調查。夏威夷大學經濟教授劍繆倫博士。曾於一九三〇年作一遊客用費之報告。據考查所得。一九三〇年間正式遊客(指在檀居留二日以上者)及過往遊客(指作一日之逗留者)之大概費用。約七、八七五、〇一七元。在此七百餘萬元中。大約五十六萬元是用於別島。其餘均用之於柯湖島及漢諾魯魯埠。上述用費。是指遊客用費而言。其他輪船船員、水手、過往海軍陸軍、及其他政府人員之用費。尙不在此數內。由是可知遊客業爲檀香山重要生產事業之一焉。

過去八年內正式來檀遊客統計

(停留二日以上者)

一九二八	一九,九八〇人
一九二九	二二,一九〇
一九三〇	一八,六五一
一九三一	一五,七八〇
一九三二	一〇,三七〇
一九三三	一〇,一一一
一九三四	一六,一六一
一九三五	一九,九三三

過去八年內過往遊客統計

(作一日之逗留者)

一九二八	二〇,七九三人
一九二九	二二,二六二
一九三〇	二一,五八五
一九三一	一九,二六八
一九三二	一六,六六二
一九三三	一七,一七三
一九三四	二五,一一〇
一九三五	二五,九九二

咖啡業

據「夏威夷經濟地理」載。咖啡蕃殖於檀香山。已逾六十載。當市場價格高漲時。咖啡在檀香山各生產事業中。列第三位。咖啡園每畝值銀三百元。批租價格。每

華人	五	一九四
白人	六七	一四四
華士混合種	六	一二六
砵吐力古人		八三
日人		五十
韓人		二七
西班牙人		十五
非人		十二
其他		七六

財政

一九三五年各市縣動產及不動產評價

漢諾魯爐市縣	二七, 五〇, 八六元
茂宜縣	三, 三六二, 六五元
夏威夷縣	四, 八五六, 九〇元
道威縣	二七, 七五, 四三〇元

漢諾魯爐市縣過去六年稅率表

一九三〇	三七·九四
一九三一	四〇·〇三
一九三二	四〇·一一
一九三三	二八·八七
一九三四	三〇·二六
一九三五	二九·九四

財政

疆省政府七年來不動產及動產稅收表

一九二九	三, 六二五, 九六·七〇
一九三〇	三, 〇七八, 五四·九〇
一九三一	三, 六四四, 八五·九〇
一九三二	三, 四四五, 四五·七五
一九三三	八, 二六七, 五〇·七二
一九三四	六, 四五一, 〇六五·四七
一九三五	七, 九一, 四六·五

生產事業

檀香山之生產事業。約略述之。有糖業、波蘿業、遊客業、咖啡業、蕉業、米業、漁業、芋業、果子業、蔬菜業、花業、畜牧業、蜜糖業、等。茲篇祇擇其學犖大者述之。

糖業

糖業為檀香山生產事業中之最重要者。始於百二十餘年前。至今日而大發達。與政治、社會、經濟、皆有密切關係。當英人甲必丹曲發現檀香山時（一七七八年）。田裏已叢生甘蔗。傳說係由外人移植於此。相傳一八〇二年已有華人在爛尼島製糖。惟當時製法簡陋。出品無多。一八三

五年有美國人組織公司 Lodd & Company。得土王之許可。於道威島設立糖榨。時值一八四九年美國加州發現金礦。及一八六一年美國南北戰爭。用糖頗多。檀島糖業。呈欣欣向榮之象。一八八六年。糖產額已超過十萬噸之紀錄。各糖業領袖益加奮勉。應用科學方法。介紹灌溉、除蟲、施肥、及土壤各種新知識。一八九五年成立檀香山糖業公會。收彼此聯絡之效能。增進糖業之利益。初設試驗場一所。聘科學家三人。年費七千元。現聘科學家之數目。達一百人。另工人不在其內。年費五十萬元。作科學試驗之用。

一九三三年國會通過砂糖統制案 (Jones-Costigan Act)。限制砂糖產額。故一九三四年及一九三五年砂糖產額略減。以符定例也。

過去四年內生糖產額統計表

(年份)	(噸數)	(價值)
一九三二	1, 011, 554	60, 000, 七六
一九三三	1, 035, 548	66, 482, 一八一
一九三四	952, 187	56, 997, 九三
一九三五	965, 000	61, 000, 000

波蘿業

波蘿為檀香山出產之第二大者。在全美

檀香山軍備概要

各區人口估計表

(一九三五年六月三十日)

首府漢諾魯魯	一四三、五九〇
漢諾魯魯縣(首府不在此內)	六七、〇二〇
希爐市	一五、六三三
夏威夷縣(希爐市不在此內)	六一、〇九七
架刺窩縣	五二六
道威縣	三七、五〇〇
茂宜縣	五九、〇七一

檀香山軍備概要

在軍事上說。檀香山為美國太平洋方面之第一重防線。其陸軍區及海軍根據地規模之偉大。為美國冠。先言陸軍。溯自一八九八年檀香山歸併美國時。即有陸軍奉調來檀。初設營房於位記基。名麥堅尼兵營。一九〇七年在距埠西三里之要塞建些扶打軍營(Fort Shafter)。為檀香山駐防陸軍之總司令部。一九〇八年復在距埠西北二十里之廣大平原上。建築一宏大新式之軍營。名士哥非爐軍營(Schofield Barracks)。佔地一萬四千四百畝。現駐陸軍官佐及士卒一萬二千人。海岸砲臺。分設於各要塞者。有奄士吐郎砲臺。(Fort Armstrong)。完成於一九一三年。用以駐

紮海岸砲隊。以拱衛漢諾魯魯港者也。正埠之東即位記基地方有地魯士砲臺(Fort De Russy)。更東之鑽石頭山頗有魯架砲臺(Fort Ruger)。一九〇九年告成。正埠之西有架咩霞咩砲臺 Fort Kamehameha 用以防守珍珠港之港口。一九一三年告成。以全檀陸軍而論。統計官佐及士卒之總數約一萬五千人。軍餉之支出。建設之費用。軍需品之購置。歲達一千二百萬元。影響於檀山人民生活至鉅。

次言海軍。檀香山之海軍根據地為珍珠港(Pearl Harbor)。在正埠西七里。港內可容美國全數艦隊。港內設備。包括海軍船塢、海軍陸戰隊營房、海軍醫院。機械廠、儲藏所、潛水艇駐紮地、科島航空站、軍械庫、播音臺等。水雷隊及潛艇隊。亦以此為永遠根據地。

海軍軍費。每歲在檀支銷者。達一千萬元。至於為檀香山海軍而在美陸度支者尚不在此數內。現有海軍官佐四百五十人。士卒四千五百人。雇工於海軍區者一千七百人。

在檀香山未歸併美國之前四年。國會根據約章。第一次撥款十萬元以作建築珍珠港費用。自此以後。美國曾用去五千萬美元以建築此宏大軍港。為美國第十四海軍區

之大本營。在此港未能駐紮艦隊以前。港口海底為珊瑚礁所橫斷。鑿礁工程。始於一八九八年。一九〇二年着手測量海港。一九〇八年開始建築軍港及船塢。一九一三年工程將竣。不料基礎不固。為靜水壓力所毀。數載工程。化為烏有。於是改變建築計畫。至一九一九年乃告成功。其中強有力之無線電臺。能與美京及峴尼刺互通消息。

空軍根據地。建築於珍珠港之科島上。名礫飛行場。接近士哥非爐軍營有威刺飛行場。在珍珠港附近。現建築黑文飛行場。預算建築費一千二百萬元。將為世界上最大飛行場之一。疆省各地。均建有小規模之飛行場。以備不時之需。

國民軍原為後備之兵。現在之檀香山國民軍。係由一八九三年檀香山革命時代之來福鎗隊改編而成。承平時。每星期僅操演一次。每年召集調往郊外實地演習戰爭一星期。有事時。則奉調入營服役。一變而為常備兵。現在之國民軍。人種至為複雜。列表如后。

(種別)	(官佐)	(應募者)
土人	十四	三〇一
葡人	七	二九四
土白混合種	十一	二〇〇

據美國法律所賦與之權能。於一九〇五年設立五個縣政府。

(一) 架刺窩縣 County of Kalawao 即莫洛雞島之瘋人地。歸由疆省衛生局直接管理。

(二) 夏威夷縣包括夏威夷島及該島三海里內之各島。

(三) 茂宜縣包括茂宜島、爛尼島、架賀刺夷島、莫洛雞島之一部以及三海里內之各島。

(四) 道威縣包括道威島、呢拷島、及三海里內之各島。

(五) 柯湖縣包括柯湖島及未轄屬於其他縣之各島。

一九〇七年議會修正縣組織法。將柯湖縣取消。設立漢諾魯爐市縣政府。舊制縣界仍舊。同時增入夏威夷羣島西北之十數小島嶼。滅威島即其一焉。

自漢諾魯爐市縣政市成立後。增設市長一人。市縣立法權全操於七名參事員手中。參事員由市民每二年選舉一次。此外尚有警察局長、文書局長、審計局長、檢察局長、財政局長。行政部官吏。有民選者。有委任者。亦有委任的委員。半委任半兼任的委員。及兼任的委員。

各縣官吏之首腦部為參事局。參事局主

人口

席為一縣最高級之行政官。

人口

三十年來人口統計表

一九〇〇	一五四、〇〇一
一九一〇	一九一、九〇九

最近四年內人口估計表

一九二〇	二五五、九一二
一九三〇	三六八、三三六
一九三二	三八〇、五〇七
一九三三	三八〇、二一一
一九三四	三七八、九四八
一九三五	三八四、四三七

檀山人口種別

(中華民國二十四年六月結)

種別	(美國籍民)	(本國籍民)	(合共)
日本人	十萬八千三百五十五	四萬零六百一十七	十四萬八千九百七十二
菲律賓人	一萬三千七百八十三	四萬零八百八十五	五萬四千六百六十八
白人	四萬八千七百五十二	一千五百零六	五萬零二百五十八
葡萄牙人	二萬七千六百四十七	一千八百八十三	二萬九千五百三十一
中國人	二萬二千二百三十四	五千零三十	二萬七千二百六十四
檀山土人	二萬一千七百一十		二萬一千七百一十
半白土人	一萬八千七百四十二		一萬八千七百四十二
半黃土人	一萬七千二百三十六		一萬七千二百三十六
勃度力古人	七千三百六十八		七千三百六十八
高麗人	四千零七十三	二千五百九十六	六千六百六十八
西班牙人	一千零一十七	二百五十	一千二百六十七
其他	七百二十九	二十五	七百五十四
總共	二十九萬一千六百四十五	九萬二千七百九十二	三十八萬四千四百三十七

疆省政府組織大要

卡打 George R. Carter (共和黨)

一九三一—一九三七年

斐里亞 W. F. Fear (共和黨) 一九三十一—一九三三年

賓咸 L. E. Pinkham (民主黨) 一九三一—一九三七年

麥卡地 C. J. McCarthy (民主黨)

一九二七—一九二九年

花靈頓 W. R. Farrington (共和黨)

一九二一—一九二九年

羅倫質 Lawrence M. Judd (共和黨)

一九二一—一九二四年

潘的士打 Joseph B. Poindexter (民主黨)

一九二四—

疆省政府組織大要

檀香山自歸併美國後。即為美國整個疆土之一部。受治於美國憲法及其他法律之下。與殖民地或屬地不同。其市民享有美國公民權及受憲法保護殆無異於美大陸各州。所差異者。則美大陸各州人民有行使選舉總統、國會議員、民政長之公選權。以及修改省法之特權。而檀香山市民則無此權利也。近年以來。檀香山一部市民堅

持改省。使權限與各州市民平衡。蓋因疆省政府組織規例。係由國會所定。與美國各省憲法不同。疆省市民。無權修改。祇有權提議向國會或請願國會修改。疆省政府組織。為三權分立制。即立法、行政、司法。

立法部

立法部為二院制。上議院議員人數額定十五名。下議院議員人數額定三十名。由市民直接投票選舉。每二年集會一次。會議六十天。但有緊急事件發生。民政長認為有集會之必要時。得隨時召集特別會議。

行政部

疆省政府最高級之官吏為民政長。由美國大總統任命。民政廳長。亦係大總統任命。任期皆四年。民政長有任命屬下各官吏之權。但須得省議會認可。如檢察廳長、財政廳長、審計廳長、公地廳長、工務廳長、教育廳長、測量廳長、監獄高等警長、衛生廳長、農林局長、海港委員會局長、公用委員會、教育委員會、夏威夷大學董事部、及其他各局長委員等。此外中央政府各部、又派有駐檀官吏。如禁酒局

長、禁烟局長、內務稅收稅官、稅關長、移民局長、郵政局長、郵政檢查監督、及其他農林商業內務官吏。

司法部

司法部包括大審院、巡迴法庭、及地方法庭。大審院為疆省之最高法院。設疆省大審院長一人、及副院長二人。係由美國大總統任命。任期四年。

疆省分為五個司法區 (Judicial Circuit) 。柯湖島為第一司法區。夏威夷島為第二第三司法區。茂宜島為第四司法區。道威島為第五司法區。第一司法區 (柯湖島) 有巡迴法庭四所。每所一判官。由美國總統任命。任期四年。全檀香山之地方法庭、共有二十七所。各有判官一名。係由疆省大審院長任命。任期二年。凡關於刑事事件。一年以下之禁錮及三百元以下之罰金者。歸地方法庭審理。

此外尚有土地法庭。係臨時指派以審理土地手續者。又每一市縣設置一租稅控訴法庭。判官由民政長任命。

合衆國法庭。係審理違犯合衆國法律之案件。法官二名、由美大總統任命。

地方政府組織

檀香山自歸併美國後。疆省議會。即根

。大戰於希爐附近。生擒叛黨首領而殺之。自是以後。寢息干戈。定都於柯湖島。組織中央政府。是為夏威夷羣島王朝之第一世。委 John Young 為夏威夷羣島總督。Keaumoku 為丞相兼財政大臣。一八一〇年道威島及尼拷島來歸。一八一九年五月八日王崩。享年八十二歲。

王位之傳統

架咩霞咩霞第一崩後。其子利賀利賀即架咩霞咩霞第二繼位。恣情奢侈。一八二二年十一月偕后及酋長三人乘英船赴英遊歷。王及后均先後卒於倫敦。王子即架咩霞咩霞第三繼位。一八二七年與美國訂立通商條約。一八三九年宣布土文憲法。設立大審院及議政院。一八四三年英法同時正式承認檀香山為獨立國。一八五四年十二月王崩。其螟蛉子阿力山打利賀利賀承繼大統。是為架咩霞咩霞第四。娶開國有功外臣 John Young 之女為后。生一王子。僅三齡而殤。王哀慟過度。一八六三年十一月王崩。時年僅二十九歲。Lot Kamehameha 王子繼位。是為架咩霞咩霞第五。翌年召集民選議會。一八七二年十二月十一日王突然崩。無子承繼。架咩霞咩霞傳統。至是告終。

議會依照憲法。舉會長中之最高級者 William C. Lunahilo 王子為王。王體質素弱。日理萬幾。益覺不支。一八七四年正月崩逝。在位僅一年零二十五日。繼位問題。發生糾紛。有欲舉架咩霞咩霞第五之后 Emma 者。有擁戴架刺鳩 David Kei-lakaua 者。結果以三十九票對六票。架刺鳩被舉為王。奄麻后之黨羽不服。蜂湧入議會。搗議場。毆議員。勢甚兇猛。警察無法制止。乃請求駐泊海口之英美戰艦海軍陸戰隊登岸。助平暴動。一八七四年十一月十七日架刺鳩王接納美政府之邀請。取道舊金山。前赴美京華盛頓。與美政府訂立互惠條約。翌年二月回檀。一八八一年二月二十日王作環球之遊。一八八一年十月二十九日回檀。時國中分為兩派。一欲削王之大權。一則勤王。互相衝突變亂。勤王黨失敗。一八九〇年王以御躬不豫。再作舊金山之遊。未幾。崩於金山旅次。其妹利利奧固蘭尼宮主 Lihoukalani 繼位。是為王朝最後之主也。

共和政體之成立

利利奧固蘭尼即位後。以其兄架刺鳩王所頒之憲法。為王朝衰弱之根源。因決計修改憲法。恢復王權。遂招國民之反感。

舉行革命。復得美國海軍陸戰隊之助。勢力益大。女王知不能敵。不得已而退位。將政權還諸國民。遂由國民組織臨時共和政府。推舉美人刀爐氏出而執掌國務。於政廳上懸美國旗。冀實行其美檀合併之計畫。嗣以合併之議。未得美國同意。遂正式成立夏威夷獨立共和國。仍舉刀爐氏 (Sanford B. Dole) 為大總統。是為共和時代。

檀香山之歸併美國

女王雖已退位。其部下之熱心王政者。仍秘密組織勤王黨。暗助女王。俾達其復位之目的。遂釀成王黨與共和黨之劇戰。卒以王黨勢力不敵。終歸失敗。共和政府為杜絕王黨陰謀計。於是再倡美檀合併之議。擬定合併條約。竭力向美國運動。旋經美國兩院決議承認。於一八九八年八月十二日舉行合併儀式。將夏威夷國旗卸下改懸美國國旗。仍任刀爐為民政長。夏威夷羣島主權。遂歸美國人掌握中矣。自是以後。民政長凡七易。任期之久暫。各自不同。大抵非四年則八年者。

檀香山歷任民政長一覽表

刀爐 Sanford B. Dole 1890-1900年

。土人津津樂道。據云土人之祖先乃神靈之種。當萬能之神宰治宇宙時即賦其形。及至一八二〇年美東傳教士初抵檀島時。始根據土人之傳說、可考之事蹟、相沿之習俗、及流傳之歌曲。以尋求歷史之資料。檀香山史乘。自此始有文字之記載焉。

土人之來源

檀香山土人人種來源問題。經人種學者多年之研究。多承認出自波尼斯族 (Polynesian)。然土人如何移殖於此。始自何時。尙懸而未決。據遠代土人相傳。謂檀香山由一南洋土人航海家名夏威夷羅亞 (Hawaiiōa) 發現。遂偕其族人遷居於此。因無文字之記載。不足憑信。據歷史家科南達氏 (Fornander) 估計土人移殖於檀島之時期。係在紀元後五百年間。當時或因天災。或因戰事。致被驅逐離去。一說謂在耶穌降生之前。惟考驗由古代石花層下及溶石層下掘出之人骨。知其移殖年代悠久。又據土人之精於世系者言。Wales 及其妻 Papa 乃土人之始祖。土人種族即由是而來云。

酋長之割據

在羣島未統一以前。各島之中。爲有力

者所割據。各自稱王。有自稱夏威夷王、茂宜王、柯湖王者。由一五三七年至一七三六年之間。各島酋長。互相侵伐。迭起戰爭。尤以夏威夷王與茂宜王因爭茂宜島限拿之一戰爲最劇烈。血戰連年。死亡枕藉。柯湖王亦曾數次引兵渡海。侵略莫洛雞島。

羣島之發現

英人甲必丹曲 (Captain James Cook) 駕船二艘。航行於太平洋。以尋求由太平洋至大西洋之北航路。當其由 Society Islands 出發。進向美洲西北岸時。於途中發現柯湖島。繼見道威島。時一七七八年正月十八日 (星期日) 晨也。正月十九日晨。船駛向道威。復發現尼拷島。翌晨 (正月二十日) 彼率船員在道威島位咩港登陸。二月一日駛舟至尼拷島。翌日。曲氏繼續駕船北行。發現阿拉斯加海岸及白令海峽。入北冰洋後。駛舟南航。一七七八年十一月二十六日舟抵茂宜島東北岸。斯時夏威夷島老王架蘭彌柯蒲正與茂宜王交兵於茂宜島之個婁一帶。老王聞曲氏至。駕小舟來訪。是夜並與架咩咩霞咩宿於曲氏之船內。

自此以後。彼此餽贈。極爲親密。未幾

。英人船員因乏燃料。取土人所崇拜之木偶以爲柴。遂引起土人之反感。同時土人頻頻盜取英船之器物。亦惹起英人之憎惡。雙方惡感日深。於是發生爭鬪。曲氏爲士民殺斃。負屍至廟堂中。刀削其肉。英船員要求交回曲氏屍。僅得遺骨之一部。是役也。土人死於英人炮火之下者二十七人。內有酋長七名。二月二十五日英船離夏威夷島。後英政府立曲氏碑於其遇害地以紀念之。

羣島之統一

架咩霞咩霞第一 (Kamehameha I) 於一七三六年生於夏威夷島北個蝦刺區域。爲一絕有勢力酋長 (Keona) 之子。英俊勇武。素抱統一羣島之志。一七八五年率兵征服夏威夷所屬各地。一七九〇年征服茂宜島。一七九五年二月佔莫洛雞島。同年四月率領大軍一萬六千人來攻柯湖島。與柯湖王大戰於怒安奴谷。結果。柯湖王兵敗被擒。是役參與戎幕者有外人十六名。其中如 Davis 及 Young 爲最著。克服柯湖島後一年。架咩霞咩霞率舟進攻道威島。途遇颶風。舟覆殆半。斯時夏威夷叛變復作。叛徒佔據島之大半。一七九六年秋。架咩霞咩霞親自督師回夏威夷島平亂

農會。一爲瘋人院。

土人歸農會是獎勵土人自墾其耕地而設立者。該會之成立。始於一九二一年七月九日。由國會通過設立歸農委員議案。授權該委員管理及選擇承領耕地之人。

瘋人院爲疆省政府供給。並得聯邦政府之協助。該院占地數方里。包含架婁巴巴(Kalaupapa)半島一帶。近海處有懸崖削壁。伸入白浪銀濤中。幾與世外隔絕。內部組織。非常完備。有法官、有警吏、有律師。均爲瘋人充任。該院之建立。遠在土皇時代。(一八六六年。)據云瘋症在百年以前由中國傳入。傳染之速。在吾人料想之外。檀山政府曾多方設法以絕其根源。自一八九八年檀島歸併美國後。對於預防及醫治方法。日益進步。

爛尼島

爛尼島全島是夏威夷波羅公司產業。面積共九萬方畝。其中二萬畝爲波羅產地。在一九二二年以前。人尙未知該島之重大價值。以爲除畜牧以外。別無其他用途。當時夏威夷波羅公司缺乏波羅園。當事人正在殫精竭慮以尋求波羅產生地於太平洋沿岸各地。是年(一九二二年)向政府承購此島。旋建海港。築道路。建立爛尼市。

該市全由工人及其眷屬組織而成。爲一模範工人市鎮。除住宅外。另有影戲場、教堂、體育館、網球場、議事廳、游泳池等等。建立於島之中區。高出海面一千六百尺。島內出產之波羅。均運往正埠裝罐。

道威島

道威島爲羣島中之第四大島。以年齡論。爲八島中之至老者。在正埠北九十海里。風景秀絕。有「園囿島」(The Garden Island)之稱。島中樹葉青葱。叢林茂密。黃金色之沙灘。青綠色之峽谷。均足使遊人心醉。最著名者爲位咩峽(Waimea Canyon)深達三千尺。闊逾一里。縱橫二十五方里。風景之秀麗。與柯湖島之巴厘山齊名。位咩亦爲歷史勝蹟。因甲必丹曲曾在此初次登陸。當一九二八年紀念甲必丹曲發現檀島一百五十周年紀念時。曾建立曲氏紀念碑於此。在位咩河口又有俄人建築之礮臺。建於十八世紀之末葉。今尙存在。

尼拷島

尼拷島在道威島西十七里。中隔深水之海峽。島之最高處高出海面一千三百尺。北部多險崖。水從淺水井抽出。供給民居

之用。著名之尼拷蓆。用蘆葦製。該蘆葦係產於沼澤及低濕地一帶。蓆則多數在道威島織成。海灘產白色介殼。用以製頸飾。該島屬私人產業。內有牧場。除少數異族人外。全是土人居住。政府設學校及築道路於此。

架賀拉夷島

架賀拉夷島爲八島中之至小者。縱橫六十九方里。懸崖環繞。最高點離海面一千四百七十二尺。因有茂宜島爲屏障。東北巨風不易刮至。故地面不至剝蝕。至今猶呈平坦之狀。島內無水源。植物希少。不宜於耕作。祇畜養牛羊少許。牧人棲息其間者寥寥。

其他四小島。面積極小。且爲不毛之地。殆無人煙。故不詳述。

檀香山史乘

史前之神話

夏威夷古代歷史。因無文字之記載。憑口舌相傳。漫無稽考。所傳所述。屬於神話者尤多。大抵一山一谷。河流海港。火山噴口。均有神話附會於其間。代代相傳

首府。在昔農工商航各業未臻發達。限於碼頭一帶謂之埠。今則西至架利喜。東至計務基。他如萬那山谷。怒安奴山谷。亞利華山谷。均人烟稠密。屋宇鱗櫛。一切文明設備。應有盡有。其中之位記基海灘 (Waikiki Beach)。尤為世界著名之遊樂地。蟠伏於鑽石頭山麓。旅舍巍峨。遊人蟻聚。遊客之來檀遊歷者。莫不以先觀為快。怒安奴巴厘山巔。(Nuuanu Pali)。距正埠六英里。為歷史勝蹟。

柯湖島

柯湖島為羣島中之第三大島。首府漢那魯魯在島之南。已於上節略述之。位置當羣島交通之要衝。東南接茂宜、及夏威夷各島。西北接道威島。為國防重鎮。島中有珍珠港。為海軍根據地。陸軍在此駐紮者亦多。近年漸趨於強有力化。島內飛行場。規模偉大。島中有鐵路環島之一半。路政完善。環島均築有道路。沿途多名勝風景。一路青山綠水。蔗園菠蘿園。使遊者悅目賞心。故柯湖島不獨有美麗之都市。且有美麗之山水田園。

夏威夷島

夏威夷島為羣島中之最大者。據地質學

家之研究。該島年齡。為八島中之最幼稚者。島內主要都市為希爐埠。為羣島中之第二大埠。距正埠一百九十二海里。飛航則二小時可達。島內多美麗風景。山陵起伏。有二高峯。均為昔日琉璜山之噴火處。一為間拿基山 (Maunakea)。此為死火山。高一三，八二五尺。為太平洋中最高山之一。山巔積雪。四時不消。其姊妹峯名間拿羅山 (Maunaloa)。高一三，六七五尺。為半活火山。一九三五年十一月至十二月曾大活動。火光燭天。溶岩四溢。四方來觀者極衆。在間拿羅山坡之火山口名記婁威亞火山。為「國立夏威夷公園」中名勝地之一。島中產糖、咖啡、牲畜極夥。但荒地亦多。多為溶岩所蓋。島中古蹟。隨處可尋。土人古代廟宇。今仍存在。島西之干拿地方。位在個蝦拉之南。為架咩咩咩之發祥地。干拿海面。美總統羅斯福曾一度釣游於此。該島神話極多。大抵因披離 (Pele) 火山神之活動而來。島中多旅舍。以備遊人棲息之用。

茂宜島

茂宜島為羣島中之第二大島。以夏威夷神話史中之「茂宜神」而得名。位在夏威夷島及柯湖島之間。莫洛雞島、爛尼島、

及架賀刺夷島、則列於其側。島中有死火山。其名曰「夏利亞架刺」(Haleakala)。高出海面一〇、〇三二尺。在島之東部。西有西茂宜山 (West Maui)。二山聳峙。中間夾成平原。在「夏利亞架刺」低坡一帶。泥土肥沃。產巨量之菠蘿及糖蔗。在山坡稍高之處則為牧場。除牲畜外。兼植菜蔬果木。氣候隨山之高度而異。風景秀麗。峯巒起伏。瀑布閃映。又有懸崖峭壁。峙立海中。海灘椰影婆娑。極嫵媚之致。而夏利亞架刺之噴火口。周圍凡二十里。尤為大觀。

位碌古埠為茂宜島中之最大市鎮。行政署在焉。離港口凡三里。埠之四周。為廣闊之蔗園。縣互不斷。直達西茂宜山。位碌古埠原非茂宜島最大市鎮。自舊首府刺軒拿 (Lahaina) 遷往正埠。始變為商業中心。現在環繞該埠者。除糖榨外則為蔗園。其中之位碌古糖榨。為檀香山糖業中之至老者。

莫洛雞島

莫洛雞島與正埠最為接近。一葦可航。但游客鮮至。產菠蘿極多。各大罐頭公司。均有物業於此。出產之菠蘿。運來正埠藏罐。該島之公共事業有二。一為土人歸

檀 香 山

地理概要

名 稱

檀香山原名夏威夷羣島(Hawaiian Islands)簡稱之曰夏威夷(Hawaii)。中國人以檀香山稱之者。因羣島昔產檀香。清嘉慶中(西歷一千八百年間)。有人載運檀香至廣州販賣。檀香山之名即由此始。一七七八年。英人甲必丹曲(Captain Cook)發現檀香山。即名之曰「山城治羣島」(Sandwich Islands)。用以酬報英國海軍大臣山城治伯爵助其成就之德。日本人則以「布哇羣島」名之。乃譯音也。島內政治修明。人民安居樂業。加以風景秀麗。氣候四時如春。故人稱之曰「太平洋之樂園」(Paradise of the Pacific)。又因位在北太平洋之中。為太平洋沿岸各國國際貿易必經之地。人稱之曰「太平洋之十字路口」(Cross-roads of the Pacific)羣島共十二。主要島凡八。曰夏威夷 Hawaii。曰茂宜 Maui。曰柯湖又名澳嘩湖 Oahu。曰道威 Kanai。曰莫洛雞 Molokai。

地 理 概 要

。曰爛尼 Lanai。曰呢拷 Nihoa。曰架賀拉夷 Kahoolawe。餘四小島。並無人居。曰莫洛堅彌 Molokini。曰利富亞 Lehua。曰架烏刺 Kaula 曰尼賀亞(又名雀仔山) Nihoa。

首府曰漢那魯爐 Honolulu 中國內地譯稱曰火奴魯魯。華僑簡稱之曰正埠。位於柯湖島之南。

位 置

夏威夷羣島位置。在北太平洋中心點。依經緯度說。南從北緯十八度五十四分起。至二十二度十五分止。東從西經一百五十四度五十分起。至一百六十度三十分止。在北回歸線下。介溫帶熱帶之間。

面 積

檀香山八個主要島總面積。共六千四百零二方里。以夏威夷島為最大。面積四千零十五方里。次為茂宜島。七百二十八方里。柯湖島五百九十八方里。道威島五百四十六方里。莫洛雞島二百六十方里。爛尼島一百三十九方里。呢拷島七十二方里。架賀拉夷島四十四方里。

溫 度

夏威夷島氣候。終歲和暖。絕無嚴寒酷

暑之苦。其原因約有二端。一因洋流之影響。二因羣島位置。適當貿易風之要衝。故位置雖在溫熱帶間。而氣候絕少炎熱。各島溫度。隨地略異。同在一島。溫度亦間有不同。因高度及山嶽之位置而影響也。以首府漢那魯爐而論。四十年來平均溫度之高低差別。僅為一十度零三。四十五年來之最高溫度為九十度。最低溫度為五十二度。

雨 量 及 風 向

夏威夷羣島雨量。雖隨處不同。但燥溼之懸殊。絕不似他處地方之明顯。溼度則有比較上之恆久性。太陽光終歲照耀。一年之中。絕少全日不見太陽者。

羣島風向。非隨四季而轉移。大抵全年吹東北貿易風。冬季或吹南風及西南風。至於狂烈颶風則絕少見。

八 島 略 志

在末言八島之先。先述首府漢那魯爐埠。漢那魯爐(Honolulu)華僑簡稱之曰正埠。在柯湖島之南。舊為夏威夷王國之京都。皇城宮殿今仍存在。隸美後。仍置為

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電音六一一九

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香

山

姑仍其舊。至於其中事實。間有與第一集不符者。因原英文本之不同。故所譯亦隨之而互異。

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西文多譯漢名。本用國音。但檀山華僑。粵人幾佔全數。為適合地方情形計。故用粵音多譯。並依照散見於報章或習用之人名地名書寫。

「檀山華僑第一集」編輯為鄭君東夢。鄭君不幸於民國廿二年七月逝世。振光以淺學肩此職責。既感耳目之未周。復感心思之不及。加以時間匆促。校務私務待理。疏漏之處。自知難免。閱此篇者。能不吝指正。極表歡迎。

中華民國廿五年六月十七日

劉振光序於檀香山計務基中華學校

麗章公司

在怒安奴街門牌一〇一四號

電音：五六八〇

信箱：一四一四

金陵公司

在科街一二三三號

向正報窩兮街

電音：五〇七四

祖國絲髮
顧繡貨品
歐美絲髮
蘇杭布疋
搜羅萬有
貨質優美
款式新奇
價極相宜
僑胞惠顧
格外歡迎
司理人
張森 同啓
李遠



陳 先 生

議刊檀山華僑第二集。各稿俱備。將付剞劂。辱承鍾誘作序。故略綴數言。以弁其首。
中華民國二十五年六月十六日。

陳週樂序於檀山福源公司

編者自序

檀香山在太平洋中心。爲軍事衝要之地。亦農業發達之區。東西航線之所必經。歐亞文明之所共治。華僑蕃殖於斯者。遠在百年以前。其後數十年間。來者已達二萬衆。筆路藍縷。沐雨櫛風。化荒陬僻壤爲田園。以農工商賈爲事業。對於拓殖之勳勞。文明之貢獻。可紀者至多。影響

序

於檀香山者亦至巨。惜無專書紀載。偌大武功。每隨年代以湮沒。民國十八年秋。檀山華僑編印社曾刊印「檀山華僑第一集」。總編輯事務者爲已故鄭君東夢。總其成者爲卓君麟。當時搜集史料。煞費苦心。往往因一事之懷疑。輒窮搜冥索。沿流溯源。由是散佚者賴以得存。考史者知有所據。惟自「檀山華僑第一集」出版以迄今。星霜七易。其間社會之變遷。人事之遞嬗。日新月異而歲不同。更逢經濟劇變時期。由經濟繁榮而陷於經濟衰落。由經濟衰落而轉爲經濟復興。社會既隨經濟而轉移。人事亦隨經濟而變換。苟非另集成篇。不足以紀其梗概也。故有「檀山華僑第二集」之刊。現值各稿付刊之日。略誌數言。

是集編輯順序。與第一集略同。關於紀載。第一集注重史料。第二集注重近數年來之重要事件。故是集所編入者。均根據最近中英文書籍發表之統計及調查。關於民十八以前曾詳見於第一集者。絕少編入。

爲避免第二集與第一集重複起見。資料多重新翻釋。間有史乘及政府組織等之大致相同者。

化事業不斷之努力。喜觀第二集之告成。故不揣不文。樂爲書數言如右。

黃蔭餘序於火奴魯魯中國總領事館

中華民國廿五年六月十五日

序 (三)

根深則葉茂。源遠則流長。神州大陸、根也。源也。世界殖民地、葉也。流也。華僑足跡徧全球。古昔未闢之地。多藉華僑之力以闢之。中外不通之點。多藉華僑之力以通之。其艱忍不拔之志。與大同博愛之心。忍辱負重。舍己從人。此全世界所共稱者也。以檀山一地而論。昔爲荆榛之島。沙礫之場。皆賴華人之力以闢之。整頓之。遂使道路交通。田疇滿目。至有今日之繁盛。詎意外族人士。享此幸福。不知飲水思源。看花辨種。對於一般華僑。動加白眼。復遭排擠。甚至離檀後亦不能自由復來。故華僑日少。而華僑農工商業日益衰落。靜言思之。不堪回首。雖然。吾華僑處於今日。以其堅忍不拔之操。籌補

救之策。尙結大團體。謀農工商業之振興。助商學界之發達。以臻滿足愉快者。終能副根深葉茂源遠流長之實。

檀山華僑一書。爲檀山華僑編印社諸君發刊。第一集於民國十八年九月出版。全書所載。以檀山華僑歷年商業之升降、農業之得失、工作之變遷、社會之盛衰、學校之創立、一切情狀。無不瞭如指掌。吾嘗得其書而讀之。歎其如晨鐘暮鼓。足爲我華僑一助。稍留心於僑務者。亦以爲極有用之書。各事賴其稽考也。雖然、吾華僑航海來檀者。百有餘年矣。其中悠遠歷史。豈無可載。因恐一時採輯未備。遺漏堪虞。吾友卓麟先生。再錄於吉光片羽。或重集於劫火滄桑。窮索冥搜。不遺餘力。欲輯而傳之。使世重知有其人。知有其事。卓君誠有心於僑務者矣。況乎檀山處於太平洋之中。氣候溫和。商業繁盛。我國官、商、遊、讀。凡經過其間。多流連而後去。是以國事之宣傳。文化之闡揚。商業之消息。歲時之送迎。亦可並輯悉載靡遺。不但成爲鉅觀。大可使後者而知前人之狀況。豈不懿歟。卓麟先生

豐功偉績。湮沒而無聞。實我民族開拓史上一大缺憾也。

檀山僻處重洋之中。在昔爲荒莽之區。海通以還。百數十年間。漸呈燦爛光華之象。而以極樂土稱於世者。吾民族櫛風沐雨征服自然之血汗結晶也。吾民初至。卽能與土人相安。其後各種民族紛來。又能與之協調。至今好感無間。愉然同趨於人類共存共榮之大道。以視帝國主義者之以殖民爲侵略之工具。附帶一種政治條件者。不可同日而語。此又吾民族在海外能發揚其優美之德性以貢獻於世界也。孫中山先生倡導革命。卽以檀島爲出發點。由此而伸張勢力於美洲南洋日



黃頌事

序

本各處。民國於焉建樹。是又檀島僑胞首先贊助革命、創造時勢、立永世不磨之功也。他如國內慈善事業。公益事業。解囊輸捐。從不後人。愛國運動。尤爲熱烈。凡此偉績。足資後人之借鑑。可以激勵他處僑胞之奮發。以收觀摩爲善之效。豈可以無記而令其湮沒也耶。檀山華僑編印社諸君子。早年已從事於華僑之史的記述。宣揚吾民族之文化。曾編印『檀山華僑』一書行世。使吾人一展卷卽瞭然於檀僑社會過去與現在之狀況。是誠文化上莫大之建樹也。余於未來檀之前。在國內載籍中搜集關於檀島之材料。所得甚少。抵檀後得是書。一起讀下。欲罷不能。內容所載。均一一爲余所急欲知者。其爲欣慰當如何哉。

自『檀山華僑』第一集之出世。至今已七易寒暑。時序推移。社會有不少之演進與變遷。而新興之事物。亦與年俱增。諸君子向以服務華僑社會爲職志。不以第一集之成而饜足。今茲又努力於第二集之編印。廣搜見聞。詳徵博考。使事無遺漏。適應時宜。吾知國內外之關心僑務者。咸欲先得一本以爲快也。余欽佩諸君子對華僑文

公歷一七九四年已有華人足跡。至一八二〇年乃有大批華人入境。此時即檀山糖業之濫觴也。由是而後。來者益衆。斬荆棘。闢草萊。筭路藍縷。胼手胝足。檀香山今日有此文物之璀璨。稱爲太平洋之樂園。何莫非吾僑之偉績哉。檀香山現有華僑人數二萬七千以上。農工商賈。百業咸備。銀行存款達美金數百萬。資產總額達美金數千萬。縱無巨富。然皆安居樂業。家給人足。每歲衣錦榮歸者。亦肩背相望。踵趾相接。平日對於地方善舉。無不踴躍輸將。歷年爲祖國救災賑饑。捐資興學。與乎爲國難而扶助軍實者。更僕難數。其最足令人贊嘆者。則爲自動發起購置新領事館。以全僑名義。贈送政府。此實爲海外僑界破天荒之創舉。其尊重國體之熱忱。尙不能以金錢爲代價。不特此也。檀香山爲我國革命策源地。甲午戰後。孫總理來檀倡導革命。我僑爲祖國革命事業。捐軀就義。輸財出力。何可勝數。是則檀山華僑對於檀島之貢獻既如此。對於祖國之功績又如彼。謂爲中華民族之優秀份子。誰曰不宜。檀山華僑編印社社長卓麟君。有心人也。乃

於民國十八年發爲宏願。編纂「檀山華僑」。紀往昭來。今復有「檀山華僑第二集」之作。將吾粵父老之奮鬥事跡。重加搜羅。編之簡冊。布諸絃歌。以供後世詠嘆矜式。吾知是書一出。風行海內外。萬目爭瞻。庶幾吾粵先人之遺澤。後裔實食其報。吾人鑒於父老開基創業之苦心。必思有以繼繩祖武。卓君之功。不其偉歟。茲者卓君以該書編就。擬卽束裝回國付印。親自校對。請序於予。予無以辭。爰綴數言以應之。時在中華民國二十五年六月十二日

梅景周書於駐火奴魯總領事館

序 (二)

我中華民族移殖海外數百年。人數達千萬。粵稽載籍。關於移殖之歷史。則晨星散落。不可多覩。明史散記海外殖民八大偉人之功業。然語焉不詳。有清一代視華僑爲海盜莠民亡命之徒。其事迹更少記載。遂使我華僑於殊方遙甸所建之

序(一)

自來言世界文明者。每分爲自然民族與人文民族之二種。自然民族者。受治於自然界。依賴外來之力。不能發揮天賦之權能。其意志不能自由。精神日趨於消極。任歲月之悠悠。而穆然相對於其間以終其生。是自然民族之狀態也。史稱太古之時。赫胥氏之民。鼓腹而遊。含哺而喜。無懷氏之民。甘食而樂居。披髮茹皮。怡然以自得。人文民族則反是。我中華民族。開化最早。與自然界戰。創歷象。立算數。制文字。明醫藥。造舟車。三代之時。典章文物。已蔚然可觀。



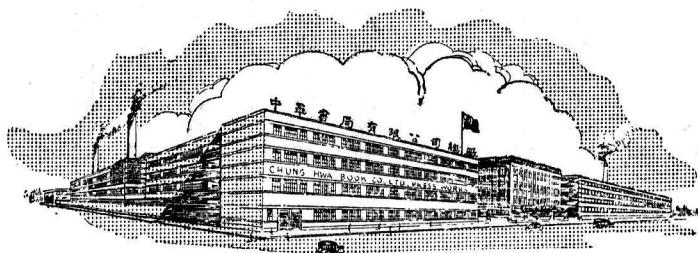
梅 總 領 事

序

而現世號稱文明之三大利器——羅盤針、火藥、印刷術。皆爲中國人所發明。歲序嬗變。權勢迭更。數千年來。其間列帝卿相。聖賢豪傑。人才輩出。設政施仁。竭精殫思。由是而政治社會之改善。一日千里。人民思想智識之增長。亦與時俱進。茲姑假定中華民族由西北而漸至東南。遍殖各省。乃定者自定。動者自動。環境所致。有因農鑛水利而遷徙移殖。有因戰爭災祲而避地易居。各地人民。其性格能力固各個不同也。魯語有云。沃土之民不材。瘠土之民向義。爾雅釋地。太平之人仁。丹穴之人智。大蒙之人信。空桐之人武。古之人各因其地而具有特性也。迄至晚清。全國人口。達四萬萬餘。而東南閩粵諸省人民。智勇兼備。尤好冒險。有堅忍耐勞適應環境之精神。有開拓事業之創造能力。冒苦排難。背故土。適絕國。以經以營。中華文物之光。由是而遠燭海外。今日瀛寰萬國。無論窮鄉僻壤。莫不有我僑足跡。可謂盛已。

檀香山華僑。多吾粵中山縣人。其最初來此之歷史。雖不可考。然據溫哥華氏航遊記所載。

中國唯一的大印刷廠



▼規模宏大 ▼設備最新

敝局建築新廠於上海澳門路，業已落成遷入。廠屋全部用水泥鋼骨，四層大樓五座，建築堅固，設備最新。爲慎重保存印件，尤其是有價值證券等，特建築庫房三大間，裝有迴旋鋼門，水火竊盜，均可無虞。敝局利用此全國唯一之新式印刷工廠，對於文化事業，努力改進，關於印刷方面：如膠版（即橡皮版）、凹版、雕刻凸版、聚珍做宋版、照相版、電鍍鋼版、西文排版、（用最新式打字鑄造機）等，久執印刷界之牛耳；此外如鉛印、石印、金屬版等，更應有盡有，凡近世印刷上之能事，敝局均優爲之。歷年承印財政部之公債、庫券、各銀行、公司之股票、鈔票、支票，各大公司、工廠之商標、招貼等，均能隱妥迅速，尅期交貨。各界如有貴重、精細、大量之印件，爲其他印刷家所不能勝任者，請交敝局印刷，必能獲得滿意也。

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穎川堂、(政治)中國國民黨中央

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會、華人大學生會、華人婦女大學

生會、華人學生會、檀山華人航空

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館、檀山華人協助會、美國退伍軍

人會高譚分會、高譚分會婦女部四五

華人士生會、中華婦女協會、華人商

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華人天主教俱樂部.....四六

京街中華基督教會.....四七

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會.....四八

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鄉行清會、基督教墳場會、(別島)

希爐演說會、希爐華人商會、希爐

華人聯合會、希爐黃梁都公司、希

爐華僑婦女服務團、希爐聯興會館

、希爐崇義會.....四九

希爐華人基督教會、保善堂、干拿計

魯致興公司、位碌咕致公堂、位碌

咕桃義閣、位碌咕華人基督教會、

刺軒拿和興會館.....五〇

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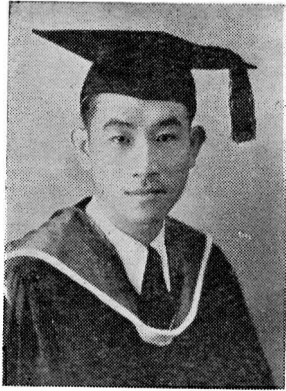
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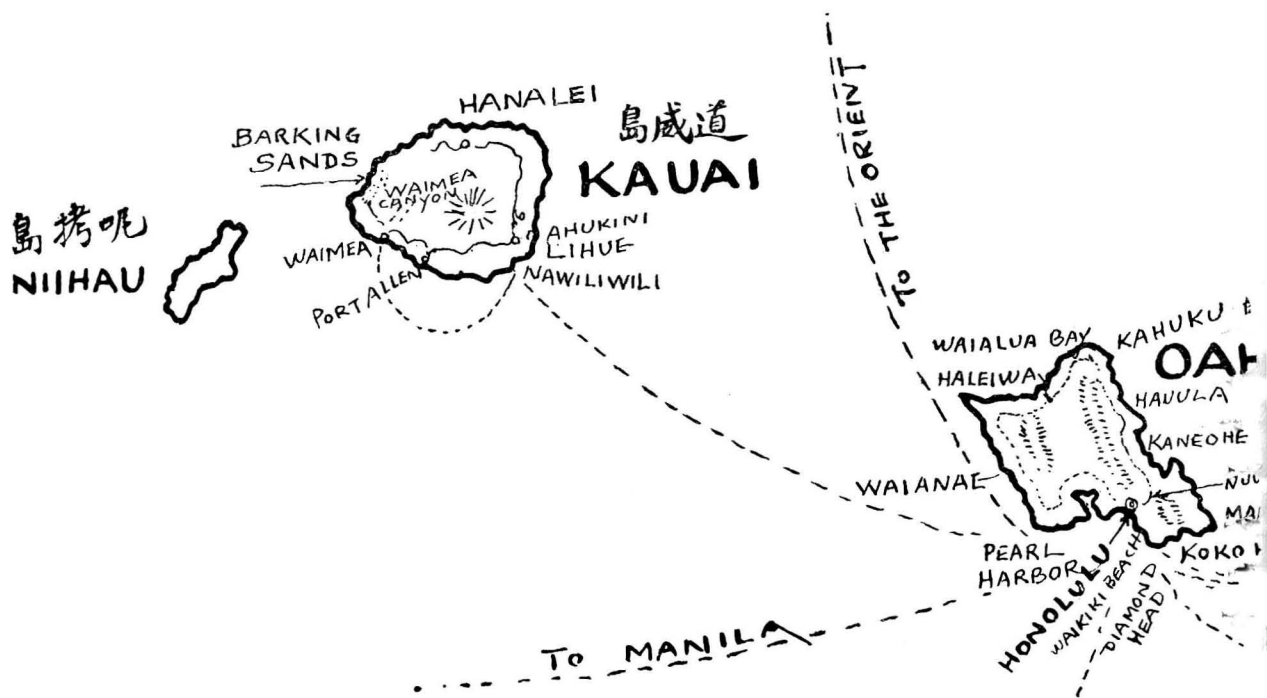
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