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Retracing the History of Chinese Schools in San Diego.

追溯聖地亞哥中文學校的歷史。

妈妈 妈妈 = mother

mā ma

哥哥 = brother
(older)

gē ge

Retracing the History of Chinese Schools in San Diego. 追溯聖地亞哥中文學校的歷史。



1870

1885



1925

1937

1959

1961

1964



1970

1988

1993

1994

2008

2021

John LeeWong ~ 03.06.21

The first language schools for Chinese immigrants in San Diego were in English.
在聖地亞哥中國移民的第一所語言學校是英語。



The First Presbyterian Church started the first Chinese Mission in San Diego. Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Celebration brochure cover, 1885-1985.

- In 1870, the First Presbyterian Church on Eighth St. and D St. (now Broadway) started the first Chinese Mission in San Diego as part of their Sunday School program, which offered English language classes for male Chinese immigrants to learn English and Christian teachings two nights a week.¹
在1870年，第一個開始中國傳教團是在聖地牙哥第八大街和D大街（現為百老匯）的基督長老會，其中周日學校的一部分計劃是一周兩個晚上為中國的男性移民提供英語課程，以學習英語和基督教教義。
- To the missionaries, Americanizing the Chinese here was a way of preparing them to bring the American culture and the Christian faith back to China.²
對傳教士而言，在這裡美化中國人是要他們準備將美國文化及基督教信仰帶回中國的一種方式。
- The Chinese were more than willing to risk becoming Christianized in order to learn English, to help them get jobs and to get around.³
- 中國人更樂於冒險被基督化，而以學習英語，幫助他們獲得工作及生活。

The first language schools for Chinese immigrants in San Diego were in English – Cont.
在聖地亞哥中國移民的第一所語言學校是英語。



George W. Marston was a politician, department store owner, philanthropist and teacher.

He lived to age 95 (1850 – 1946).

Photo: sandieghistory.org

- In the beginning there were only 7 students at the Presbyterian Mission. As the number of students grew, they hired more teachers.
在一開始基督長老會只有七個學生但在學生日漸增加下他們需要請更多的老師。

- One of their new English teachers happened to be George W. Marston, a very wealthy member of the First Congregational Church and the founder of the Marston Department Store in San Diego.

他們之中一位新的英文老師碰巧是喬治·馬斯頓，他是一位非常有錢的第一聯合教會會員。



Marston's Department Store, San Diego Gaslamp Quarter during the 1880s. Photo: sandieghistory.org

The first language schools for Chinese immigrants in San Diego were in English – Cont.
在聖地亞哥中國移民的第一所語言學校是英語。



George W. Marston was a politician, department store owner, philanthropist and teacher.

He lived to age 95 (1850 – 1946).

Photo: sandieghistory.org

- George Marston would become a critical lifelong friend and financial supporter of the Chinese Mission School⁴ and the Chinese Mission Congregational Church. 喬治·馬斯頓成為中國宣教學校及中國宣教會會員的終生朋友以及重要財物支持者。



Marston's Department Store, San Diego Gaslamp Quarter during the 1880s. Photo: sandieghistory.org

Eleven years later, in 1881, the American Baptist Church also successfully established a Chinese Mission in San Diego.

十一年後在1881年，美國浸信會也順利的在聖地亞哥成立了中國傳教團。



Hom Ah Quin first arrived in San Diego in 1881. He would later become a famous Chinese railroad laborer contractor, a wealthy businessman and become known as "The Mayor of Chinatown".

Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P. 60, Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society.

- Although Ah Quin had studied English as a child at the American Missionary School in Canton, he continued refining his English skills at both the American Baptist and First Presbyterian Chinese Missions in San Diego.⁵ 儘管阿奎因從小就在坎頓的美國傳教學校學習英語，但他繼續在美國浸信會和聖地亞哥的長老會中國傳教團中提高更好的英語程度。

- Between these two Chinese Mission schools, there were about 40 students and 25 to 30 teachers.⁶

在這兩家華人宣教學校之間，大約有40名學生和25至30名老師。



Ah Quin's family had 12 children, photo taken 1889. Photo: Courtesy of San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

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Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P. 60, Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society.

- In 1884, Ah Quin's oldest son was the first Chinese boy born in San Diego. Ah Quin's children would later become the only children at the early Mission School.⁷

在 1884年，阿奎因的大兒子是在聖地亞哥出生的第一個中國男孩。阿奎因的孩子們也是早期宣教學校唯一的孩子們。



Ah Quin's family had 12 children, photo taken 1889. Photo: Courtesy of San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

As the number of Chinese laborers in San Diego grew during the 1880s, so did the number of Chinese Mission Schools.

隨著1880年代在聖地亞哥的中國勞工人數的增加，中國宣教學校的數量也增加了。



- Between 1881 and 1883, about 800 Chinese laborers came to San Diego to work on the California Southern Railroad.⁸
在1881年和1883年之間，大約800名中國工人來到聖地亞哥在加利福尼亞南部鐵路上工作。

- The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association also arranged for over 100 Chinese laborers to join other work crews on the construction of the Hotel del Coronado in 1887.⁹
在1887年中國慈善聯合會還安排了100多名中國勞工與其他工作人員一起建造Del Coronado酒店。



(Above) Chinese laborers working on California Southern Railroad.
Photo: sandieghistory.org, *The journal of San Diego History*, Fall 1979, Vol.25, Number 4.

(Below) Construction site of the Hotel del Coronado.
Photo: *In Search of Gold Mountain* by Murray Lee, P.85.

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- Chinese families also started moving to San Diego after the anti-Chinese riots in the Washington State and Northern California.¹⁰

在華盛頓和北加州的反華騷亂之後，中國家庭開始搬到聖地亞哥。



(Above) Chinese laborers working on California Southern Railroad.

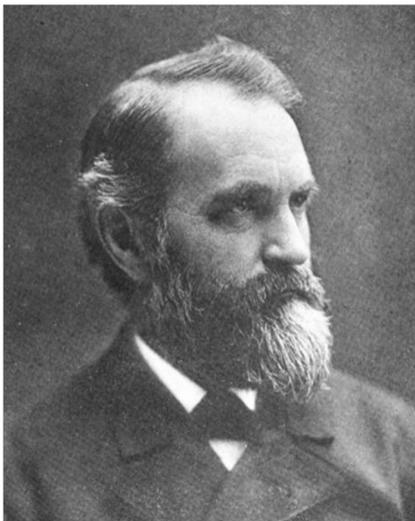
Photo: sandieghistory.org, The journal of San Diego History, Fall 1979, Vol.25, Number 4.

(Below) Construction site of the Hotel del Coronado.

Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P.85.

It wasn't until 1885 that Dr. William C. Pond started the Congregational Chinese Mission School in San Diego.

直到1885年，威廉·龐德（William C. Pond）博士才在聖地亞哥創辦了中國公教學校。



William C. Pond founded more than 49 Chinese Missions between 1874 and 1920 converting an estimated 3,500 Chinese to Christianity. Photo: Gospel Pioneering: Reminiscences of Early Congregationalism in California 1833 – 1920, by William Pond.

- A local Chinese man named Hong Lee convinced Dr. William C. Pond, the Superintendent of Chinese Work for The American Missionary Association in San Francisco, to start a Chinese Mission School in San Diego.
- 一位名叫Hong Lee的當地中國華裔男子說服了一位在美國傳教士協會舊金山的華裔工作負責人威廉·龐德博士在聖地亞哥開設了一所中國傳教學校。
- William Pond rented a small house at 631 First Ave. from George Marston to start his Chinese Mission School. It offered free English classes six evenings a week. Before long, Chinese immigrants of all ages were going there for English classes after work.¹¹
- 威廉·龐德從喬治·馬斯頓那租用了第一大道631號的一所小房子，開始了他的中國傳教學校。它每週有六個晚上提供免費的英語課。不久之後，各個年齡階段的中國移民都在下班後去那裡上英語課。
- His Chinese Mission School of the Congregational Church was the best organized mission with the best mission program in San Diego.¹² 他的公理會華人傳教學校是在聖地亞哥組織裡最有規劃的宣教組織。

It wasn't until 1885 that Dr. William C. Pond started the Congregational Chinese Mission School in San Diego.

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William C. Pond founded more than 49 Chinese Missions between 1874 and 1920 converting an estimated 3,500 Chinese to Christianity. Photo: Gospel Pioneering: Reminiscences of Early Congregationalism in California 1833 – 1920, by William Pond.

- In 1889 Pond purchased a house and relocated the school to 639 Thirteenth Street¹³ where there were as many as 50 students per class studying English and religion free of charge.¹⁴ In 1900 he moved the Chinese Mission School to 663 First Avenue on the edge of Chinatown to accommodate the growing number of students.¹⁵
1889年，龐德購買了一所房屋，並將學校搬遷至第十三街639號，在那裡每班多達50名學生免費學習英語和宗教。1900年，他將中國教會學校搬到了唐人街邊緣的第一大街663號，以容納越來越多的學生。

In 1907, Pond moved his Mission School down the block from 663 First Avenue to 645 First Avenue. 1907年，龐德將他的宣教學校從663第一街區搬到645第一街區。



*The Chinese Mission School at 645 First Avenue.
Photo: sandiegohistory.org, San Diego Chinese Mission, The Journal of
Chinese History, San Diego Historical Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23, Number
2, P12.*

- It was a small one-story building with a long 18-room dormitory building behind it, which also happened to be owned by George Marston. The property allowed the mission to rent out the rooms to Chinese bachelors, who were having a difficult time finding housing, for \$5 a month plus an additional \$2 a month for utilities.¹⁶
那是一棟小小的單層建築，後面有一棟長長的18個房間的宿舍，而這也恰好是喬治·馬斯頓（George Marston）所擁有的。該產權所有人允許使團將房間出租給很難找到住房的中國單身漢，每月5美元，外加每月2美元的水電費。

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*The Chinese Mission School at 645 First Avenue.
Photo: sandiegohistory.org, San Diego Chinese Mission, The Journal of
Chinese History, San Diego Historical Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23, Number
2, P12.*

- By 1907, all the other missions had closed and the Chinese Mission School absorbed all their members..¹⁷
在1907年時，中國宣教學校吸收了所有其他關閉宣教機構的會員。
- **HOWEVER, IT WOULD STILL BE 18 MORE YEARS BEFORE THE MISSION SCHOOL WOULD OFFER ITS FIRST CHINESE LANGUAGE CLASS.**
然而，第一個的漢語課，至少還要18年宣教學校才會提供。

Between 1907 and 1925, the number of Chinese families and American-born Chinese children grew immensely. 在1907年至1925年之間，中國家庭及在美國出生的中國孩子的數量急劇增加。



- Young Chinese men who wanted to find a wife had to go to Los Angeles, San Francisco, or even to China.
年輕的中國男人想要找妻子而不得不去洛杉磯，舊金山甚至中國。
- Chinese men who were born in America were also going back to China to get married and bringing their Chinese wives back to the United States.
在美國出生的中國男人也回到中國結婚，並將他們的中國妻子帶回美國。
- This influx of foreign brides created new activity and opportunities at the Mission — teaching them English and helping them adjust to the American way of life.¹⁸
因外來的新娘湧入為傳教團創造了新的活動和機會-傳授她們英語，並幫助她們適應美國的生活方式。

*Margret Fanton and her assistant, Agnes Lee, with children at the Mission School – 1920s.
Photo: sandieghistory.org, The Journal of San Diego History, San Diego Historical Society Quarterly,
Spring 1977, Vol. 23, No.2.*

Finally, in 1925, Rev. C.C. Hung
would start the Mission School's first
Chinese language class.

最終，在1925年，C.C. Rev. 洪將開辦宣
教學校的第一堂中文課。

Rev. C. C. Hung was not only the Mission's first pastor, he was also its first Chinese pastor.

C. C. Hung牧師不僅是特派團的第一位牧師，也是第一位中國牧師。



*Rev. Ching Chong Hung.
Photo: sandieghistory.org,
San Diego Chinese Mission,
The Journal of Chinese
History, San Diego Historical
Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23,
Number 2, P12.*

- In 1925, as the congregation grew, the members felt they really needed a Chinese pastor. Rev. Ching Chong Hung was born in China and came to San Diego from Hawaii as a part-time pastor and student at San Diego State College. He was bilingual and delivered sermons in both English and Cantonese.

1925年，隨著會員的增加，成員們感到他們確實需要一位中國牧師。程崇雄牧師出生於中國，從夏威夷來到聖地亞哥，是聖地亞哥州立大學的兼職牧師和學生。他會說雙語，並用英語和廣東話講道。

*Chinese Mission School at 645 First Avenue – 1925.
Photo: sandieghistory.org*



Rev. C. C. Hung was not only the Mission's first pastor, he was also its first Chinese pastor.
C. C. Hung牧師不僅是特派團的第一位牧師，也是第一位中國牧師。



Rev. Ching Chong Hung.
Photo: sandieghistory.org,
San Diego Chinese Mission,
The Journal of Chinese
History, San Diego Historical
Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23,
Number 2, P12.

- Rev. Hung started an English night class on weeknights and organized the first Cantonese language class for the children who were born here. His first Chinese class had about 30 students and met Monday through Saturday from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m..¹⁹
洪牧師在工作日期間成立了一個英語夜校班，並為在這裡出生的孩子們規劃了第一屆的廣東課程。他的第一堂中文課約有30名學生，從周一至週六下午3:00到下午5:00



Chinese Mission School at 645 First Avenue – 1925.
Photo: sandieghistory.org

In July of 1927, the Mission School was forced to move all of its church services and classes to the CCBA building in Chinatown.

1927年7月，宣教學校被迫將所有的教堂服務和課堂移至唐人街的CCBA大樓。



CCBA Building during the Chinese National Day celebration – 1920s.
Photo: San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

- The Mission School had become dilapidated. So the school turned to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association as a temporary home while the old building was being torn down and a new Mission was being built. The Chinese class was held on the ground floor.
宣教學校已經破敗不堪。因此，學校在拆除舊建築並重建新的宣教機構時，將中華會館作為臨時住所。繼續在一樓上中文課。
- George Marston was persuaded to donate the land that the old Mission facility had occupied for the site of the new Mission.
喬治·馬斯頓被說服將舊的傳教場所佔用地捐贈給新的宣教機構。

The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927. Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Celebration brochure cover 1885 – 1995 Courtesy of Henry Soohoo.



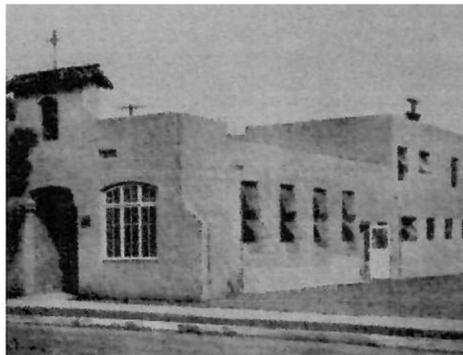
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CCBA Building during the Chinese National Day celebration – 1920s.
Photo: San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

- The new Mission-style building and dormitory was completed in November 1927.²⁰
新的宣教建築和宿舍於1927年11月完工。
- The name was changed from Mission School to Chinese Mission. The Chinese name translated to San Diego Chinese Congregational Church.²¹
宣教學校後來改為中國宣教。中文名稱翻譯為聖地亞哥中國公理會。



*The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927. Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Celebration brochure cover
1885 – 1995 Courtesy of Henry Soohoo.*

After C.C. Hung left in 1928,
the Chinese Mission would go through
four ministers and four long years
without a Chinese language program.

C.C. Hung於1928年離開之後，中國宣教經歷四位牧師
在沒有中文課程的情況下渡過四年的漫長歲月。

In 1930, the the immigration laws were revised to allow some wives of Chinese citizens to come to the United States.²²

1930年，移民法進行了修訂，允許一些中國公民的妻子來美國。

- By 1933 the city's Chinese population was estimated to be 400, and most of them turned to the Chinese Mission for some of its functions.
到1933年，該市的中國人口估計為400，其中大部分人都向中國宣教團尋求某些職務。
- The Chinese Mission became a place where the young people could get acquainted.
中國宣教團成為年輕人結識的地方。
- More marriages were taking place between California-born Chinese Americans.
更多的婚姻關係發生在加州出生的華裔之間。



*Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1930s.
Photo: sandieghistory.org*

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1930年，移民法進行了修訂，允許一些中國公民的妻子來美國。

- By now, most of the Chinese men who were arriving from China were planning to stay, rather than return to China after receiving an education or making some money.
到目前為止，大多數從中國來的中國男人都計劃留下來，而不是在接受教育或賺錢後返回中國。



*Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1930s.
Photo: sandieghistory.org*

In 1933, Rev. Robert Lee
started a Mandarin language class
at the Mission School.

在1933年，羅伯特·牧師李開始在宣教會
學校開辦國語語文課。

Although most members of the Congregation were Cantonese speakers, they still welcomed Rev. Lee's Mandarin class.
儘管大多數的中國公理會會員都是講廣東話，但他們仍然歡迎李牧師的國語文班。

- Prior to joining the Mission School, Rev. Robert Lee was the Secretary of the YMCA in Shanghai. 在加入宣教學校之前，羅伯特·李牧師是上海基督教青年會的秘書。
- He served as a part-time pastor at the church while attending San Diego State College. 當他在聖地亞哥州立學院任教期間也兼任教堂牧師。
- Because he only spoke Mandarin, he started a Mandarin class during his brief tenure.²³ 因為只會講普通話，所以他在他的短暫任期內開始了國語文班。



The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927.

Although most members of the Congregation were Cantonese speakers, they still welcomed Rev. Lee's Mandarin class.

儘管大多數的會員都是講廣東話，但他們仍然歡迎李牧師的國語文班。

- After receiving his degree at San Diego State College, Rev. Lee reclaimed his previous position as the Secretary of the YMCA in Shanghai.
在聖地牙哥州立大學獲得學位後，李牧師重新回到上海基督教青年會的秘書工作。
- **THE AND THE CHINESE MISSION WOULD GO WITHOUT CHINESE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGAIN, FROM 1934 TO 1936.**
再次的1934年到1936年，中國宣教學校沒有再教授國語語文。



The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927.

In 1937, Rev. Kei Tin Wong
partnered with CCBA to form the first
Chinese language school in San Diego.
1937年， Kei Tin王牧師與CCBA合作，在
聖地亞哥成立了第一所中文學校。

In 1937, the Chung Wah School was born –
在1937年，中華學校誕生了–



Rev. K.T. Wong and his wife, Edith. Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P.222. Courtesy of Hing Lee.

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When the Wongs joined the church, they lived in the mission dormitory. The Congregational Conference of Southern California contributed \$360/year towards his salary and CCBA paid him \$500/year for teaching Chinese School. He also taught at the adult education extension at the San Diego Unified School District and was the church janitor.

- When Rev. Kei Tin Wong and his wife, Edith, came to the Congregational Chinese Mission with their experience teaching Chinese in Tuscon and San Francisco, they were confident they could start a Chinese school at the Mission.
Kei Tin王牧師和他的妻子伊迪絲帶著在土桑市和舊金山教中文的經驗來到中國公會時，他們有信心可以在宣教學校開設一所中文學校。
- When he wrote the directors of the Chinese Benevolent Association to seek financial support, he received an enthusiastic response and proceeded to form the Chung Wah School.
當他寫信給中華會館的董事尋求財政支持時，他得到了熱烈的回應，並著手成立了中華學校。

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Rev. K.T. Wong and his wife, Edith. Photo: *In Search of Gold Mountain* by Murray Lee, P.222. Courtesy of Hing Lee.

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- In March 1937, Rev. Wong started the first Chinese language school in San Diego with 20 students, which pleased the growing number of Chinese parents who were concerned about their American-born children losing their grasp on the Chinese language and culture. ²⁴
1937年3月，黃牧師在聖地亞哥開設了第一所中文學校，當時有20名學生，這令越來越多的中國父母感到擔憂，他們擔心他們在美國出生的孩子失去了掌握對中國的語言和文化理解。
- Classes were held on the ground floor of the CCBA Building again at 426 Third Avenue in the heart of Chinatown.
課堂再次在唐人街中心的第三大街426號的CCBA大樓底層開課。

The Chung Wah School group photo: 1937
中華學校合影：1937年



*The Chung Wah School group photo – 1937.
Photo: Courtesy of Meijean Chan and Harry Tom.*

- The Chung Wah School formally opened in August of 1937 with an enrollment of 60, including one European-American student. By the following year enrollment increased to 80 students.²⁵

中華學校於1937年8月正式開放，招收了60名學生，其中包括一名歐美學生。到第二年，學生人數增加到80人。

Principal: 校長 Tom Soon Kuey

Vice-Principal: 副校長 Tom Kwack

Board of Directors: 董事會成員

Joe Lowe

Quon Choak

Tom Ming

Thomas Quin

Tom Gan Yee

Tom Hull Mun

Chairperson of Chinese Benevolent Association:

中華會館會長

Phillip Hom

Teachers: Kei Tin Wong, wife Edith (and two others).
老師及另外兩位

The Chung Wah School group photo: 1937
中華學校合影：1937年



*The Chung Wah School group photo – 1937.
Photo: Courtesy of Meijean Chan and Harry Tom.*

Since the majority of the Chinese in San Diego were from Kwangtong (Canton) Province in China, the school taught Cantonese, but advanced students also studied Mandarin.

由於聖地亞哥的大多數華人來自中國的廣通（廣東）省，因此學校教授廣東話，但高級學生也學習國語語文話。

The Chung Wah School group photo: 1938 中華學校合影：1938年



*The Chung Wah School group photo – 1938.
Photo: Courtesy of Chinese School of San Diego.*

Five practical topics were offered:
提供了五個實用主題：

- Translation 翻譯
- Writing 寫作
- Composition (including journalism) 作文（包括新聞）
- History 歷史
- Geography 地理

K.T. Wong taught the older students up to 20 years old.

His wife, Edith Wong taught the younger students, who had to be at least 7 years old.

K.T.王教20歲以上的成年學生。他的妻子伊迪絲·王教年滿7歲的兒童學生。

Classes met 2 hours a day starting at 5 P.M. on weekdays and at 10 A.M. on Saturdays.

在工作日每天從下午5點開始2個小時的課程。星期六是午10點上課。

The school was financed by businesses and individuals through CCBA. There was no tuition.²⁶

這所學校是由企業界和個人通過CCBA贊助的。在那時是不收學費。

The Chung Wah School was a big success and went on for almost 10 years.
中華學校取得了巨大的成功，並持續了近十年的時間。

It's China In America--Right Here In S. D



**80 S. D. Chinese Students
Learn Language Of Orient**

The fighting in China may be very clear and understandable to their parents, but to all the little Americanized Chinese, boys and girls in the Chinese school here, the conflict in Asia is as hard to understand as the figures of the Chinese language.

months ago in the Chinese Benevolent Association hall at 426 Third-st and the 80 students are just beginning to make a dent in their difficult studies.

K. T. Wong, pastor of the Chinese mission, teaches the class of older students up to 20 years old, and his wife, teaches the young

Alan Quin, Jimmy Hom, Mable Lowe, and Rose Hom.

**CHINESE
SCHOOL**

Church sponsored or supported Chinese language schools have been decades old interest. Late 1930's school at 3rd Av.



Local coverage of the new Chung Wah School – 1938.
 Photo: Courtesy of David Seid.⁸⁸

- Because it was tuition-free, there was no excuse for parents not to send their children to Chinese School. 因為它是免學費的，所以父母沒有理由不讓孩子上中文學校。
- Chung Wah School was the first official Chinese School in San Diego. K.T. Wong inspired and motivated an entire generation empowering them with understanding their language, culture and heritage. 中華學校是聖地亞哥的第一所正式的中文學校。K.T. 黃激發及鼓勵了全然的一代，使他們能夠了解自己的語言，文化和傳統。
- (Upper photo) Rev. K. T. Wong teaching the geography of China to his pupils: Alan Quin, Jimmy Hom, Mable Lowe and Rose Hom. (上圖) 黃牧師向他的學生講授中國地理：艾倫·昆，吉米·坎，梅布爾·洛和羅斯·霍姆。

The spirit was high at the Chung Wah School. –

中華學校的氣勢高昂 –

- Principal, Tom Soon Kuey, wrote the school anthem, which reflected the spirit of the Chung Wah School.²⁷

Tom Soon Kuey校長寫了校歌，反映了中華學校的精神。

I love beautiful China, 我愛美麗的中國，

A glorious and heavenly country. 一個光榮而神聖的國家。

A five thousand years of ancient history, 距今已有五千多年的悠久歷史，

Our culture grows like a long rainbow. 我們的文化像長長的彩虹一樣生長。

The foundation of a people lies in children, 孩子是一個民族的基礎，

Let us study the language, 讓我們來學習這個語言，

Let us brighten the light of our culture. 讓我們來發揚光大我們的文化，

Chung Wah School has a great system, 中華學校有很好的制度，

We are taught patiently in different subjects. 我們耐心的教授不同的科目。

All young people should work hard, 所有的年輕人都應該努力工作，

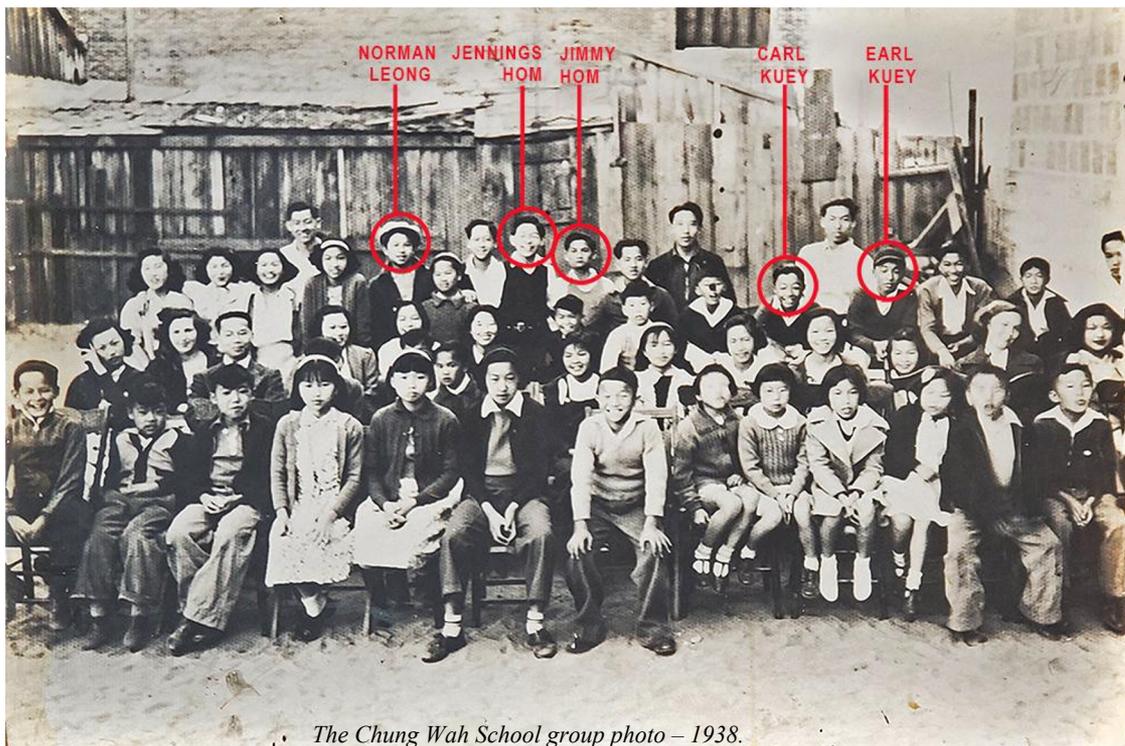
To strengthen our body and our mind. 以增強我們的身體及思維能力。

Learning by our teachers step by step, 我們透過老師逐步的學習，

Let us grow both in morality and knowledge. 讓我們在道德和知識上都能成長。

Let us brighten the light of our culture. 讓我們發揚光大我們的文化。

After the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, all able men between 18 and 64 had to serve in the military. Some Chinese School students volunteered to join the Army Air Corps together. 1941年12月7日在對襲擊珍珠港之後，所有年齡在18至64歲之間有能力的人必須服兵役。一些在中文學校的學生自願一起加入陸軍航空兵團。



*The Chung Wah School group photo – 1938.
Photo: Courtesy of Chinese School of San Diego..*

On December 13th, 1943, President Franklin Roosevelt signed a law repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act, allowing an immigration quota of 105 Chinese a year. It also granted immigrants naturalization rights for the first time.

在1943年12月13日，富蘭克林·羅斯福總統簽署了一項法律，廢除了《排華法案》，規定每年的移民配額為105名中國人。同樣的這是首次授予移民入籍權力。

On September 13, 1945, K. T. Wong was naturalized as an American citizen.²⁸
在1945年9月13日，K. T.黃被歸化為美國公民。

When K. T. Wong and Edith Wong
left the Church in 1946,
the Chung Wah School closed.²⁹

當1946年，K. T.黃和伊迪絲·黃離開教堂時，
中華學校關閉了。

It wouldn't be until 1959
that the Chinese Community Church
and the CCBA would revive the
Chung Wah School.

一直到1959年，華人社區教會和CCBA才重振
中華學校。

Chung Wah School reopened in 1959 at the Chinese Community Church on First Avenue.
於1959年中華學校在第一大道的華人社區教堂重新開放。



The Congregational Chinese Mission had changed its name to Chinese Community Church in 1950.

https://www.ucc.org/about-us_hidden-histories-2_chinese_congregationalism

.....
*Digital mockup of Chinese Community Church circa 1959
by John LeeWong.*

■By the 1950s, the size of the congregation was flourishing thanks to the War Brides Act of 1945. Besides church services in English and Chinese and Sunday School classes for children, the Chinese Community Church sponsored a Ladies' Guild, Men's Club, Teenagers Club, picnics, youth outings, a Vacation Bible School during the summers and a Christmas night service for the whole family.³⁰

到1950年代，由於1945年的《戰爭新娘法案》，教會的規模蓬勃發展。除了英語，中文和星期日兒童班的教會禮拜外，中國社區教會還贊助了女子協會，男子俱樂部，青少年俱樂部，野餐，青少年郊遊，在暑期間有聖經學校及聖誕節為家庭服務的望彌撒。

In 1959, the Chinese Community Church and CCBA reopened the Chung Wha School and Harry Tom, the President and Treasurer, recruited all the American-born Chinese children in San Diego to attend.³¹

1959年，華人社區教會和CCBA重新開放了中華學校，而總裁兼財務主管哈里·湯姆招收了所有在聖地亞哥出生的美國華裔兒童。

Chung Wah School reopened in 1959 at the Chinese Community Church on First Avenue.
於1959年中華學校在第一大道的華人社區教堂重新開放。



The Congregational Chinese Mission had changed its name to Chinese Community Church in 1950.

https://www.ucc.org/about-us_hidden-histories-2_chinese_congregationalism

.....
*Digital mockup of Chinese Community Church circa 1959
by John LeeWong.*

- The school was open to children ages six and up. It was open Monday through Friday, from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. The students sang the Republic of China National Anthem everyday before classes began.

這所學校對六歲以上的孩子開放。它的開放時間為周一至週五，從下午4:30到下午6:30。學生們在上課前每天都要唱《中華民國國歌》。

- Tuition was \$12/month. Students walked, took the bus and carpoled to school from across the city.³²

學費是每月12美元。學生們用走路，坐公車，及共乘汽車穿越整個城市來上學。

Chung Wah School reopened in 1959 at the Chinese Community Church on First Avenue.

於1959年中華學校在第一大道的華人社區教堂重新開放。



The classes for the older students were held in the sanctuary and the younger students were taught in separate classrooms in the dormitory building. Here are the names of some of the Chinese School students:³³

大一點的學生在教堂裡上課，小一點的學生在宿舍的不同教室裡上課。以下是一些中文學校學生的名字：

OLDER STUDENTS:

Steven Tom, Richard Hom, Betty Hom, Omar Hom, Amy Lee, Sue Low, Anna Tom, Jimmy Yee, Gregory Yee, Emma Hom, Carolyn Hee, Judy Dare, Ronald Dare, Richard Dare, Paul Jung, Carol Jung, Helen Jung, Jimmy Lee, Susie Lee, Jean Lee, Marie Soohoo, Evelyn Lew, Jimmy Lew, Herbie Low, George Joe Jr., Nancy Joe, Jerry Hom Jr., Dexter Hom, Fanton Hom, Jasmin Hom, Jean Wong, Shirley Wong, Judy Park, Sandra Tom, Randal Tom...*and others*

YOUNGER STUDENTS:

David Seid, Devin Hom, Jeffrey Hom, Connie Hom, Ronnie Low, John Hom, David Dare, John Lee, Henry Soohoo, Guymon Tom, Philip Lew, Teddy Hom, Victor Hom, Donna Young, Sharon Wong, Gerri Yee, Johnny and Benjie (last name unknown)...*and others*

The Chung Wah School was on the move from 1960 to 1961.³⁴

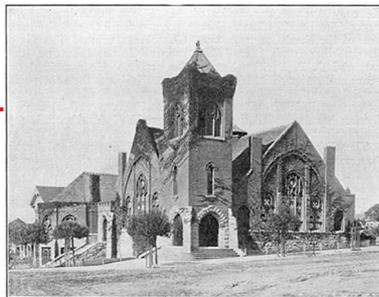
中華學校從1960年至1961年的遷移。

After the church building on First Avenue was sold in 1960, the Chinese School was relocated several times until it finally settled down at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association building at 438 Third Avenue in the heart of Chinatown in 1961. The church services were held temporarily at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Fifth and Nutmeg.

1960年第一大街的教堂出售後，中華學校多次搬遷，直到1961年終於座落在市中心的第三大道438號的中華會館大樓。教堂的禮拜儀式暫時在 第五大道和肉荳蔻街上的聖保羅主教教堂。



*In 1959, the Chung Wah School was held at the Chinese Community Church at 645 First Avenue.
Principal/Teacher:
Miss Liu*



In 1960, it was moved to the First Congregational Church at Sixth Avenue and A Street.

Principal/Teachers: Mr. Robert Yung and his wife, Cynthia



Then it was moved to the First Baptist Church at Tenth Avenue and E Street.



*By 1961, Chung Wah School settled into the CCBA Building on 438 Third Avenue.
Principal/Teacher:
Mr. Lam*

Chung Wah School, 1961.³⁵

中華學校，1961



Chung Wah School – 1961

Photo: Courtesy of San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

- Unlike in the late 1920s and '30s, when Chinese School classes were held on the ground floor, in 1961 the Chung Wah School classes were held upstairs in CCBA Building.
不同於1920年代和30年代末期，中華學校的課堂在樓下上課，1961年，中華學校的課堂在CCBA大樓的樓上課。
- **Principal & Teacher: Mr. Lam,**
A foreign student who was attending Cal-Western University in Point Loma.
一名外國留學生，當時他正在Point Loma的Cal-Western大學就讀。
- Classes were held Monday through Friday, 4:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m. with a 20-minute recess.
上課時間為星期一至星期五，下午4:30-下午6:30。及20分鐘休息時間。
- Students came from all over the city, including Point Loma, North Park, Hillcrest, El Cajon Blvd., Logan Heights, National City and the State College area.
學生來自整個城市，包括洛馬角 (Point Loma)，北部公園 (North Park)，希爾克羅斯特 (Hillcrest)，埃爾卡洪大道 (El Cajon Blvd.)，洛根高地 (Logan Heights)，國家城市(National City)和州立學院地區。

Chung Wah School, 1962. 中華學校，1962

CHINESE SCHOOL

In 1959 the Chinese School was organized to teach the Chinese children to read and write the Chinese language and learn more of the Chinese culture. This school is sponsored jointly by the Chinese Benevolent Association and the Chinese Community Church. Classes are conducted by Mrs. Joseph Quin every weekday afternoon from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. at 428 Third Avenue.

The top honor student for 1961 is Marie Soo Hoo.



Some students with the officers of the Chinese School

Officers of the Chinese School

President and Treasurer	Harry Tom
Secretary	Benny Yee
School Board	Andrew Hom
Representatives	David Gee, Mrs. Harry Jair
Principal	Mrs. Joseph Quin
Ex-officio Member	Rev. Harold Jow

- Upstairs in CCBA Building, Third Ave., Chinatown –
市中心第三大道中華會館大樓的樓上–
- **Principal & Teacher: Yvonne Quin**
校長及老師：Yvonne Quin
A newly arrived elementary school teacher from Hong Kong.
Wife of one of Ah Quin's grandsons, Joseph Quin.
來自香港新來的小學老師。阿奎因的孫子之一約瑟夫·奎因的妻子。
- **School Board: Harry Tom, Mrs. Harry Jair, Andrew Hom, David Gee.**
校務委員會：Harry Tom, Mrs. Harry Jair, Andrew Hom, David Gee.
- **Top Honor Student for 1961: Marie Soohoo**
1961年最佳榮譽學生：Marie Soohoo

*1962 Class Photo –
Photo: Annual Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Lunar New Year Promotion Book.
Courtesy of Jeffery Hom and Woo Chee Chong Family.*

*Chung Wah School
Group Photo
1962*

*Photo: From Annual
Chinese Chamber of
Commerce
Lunar Near Year
Promotion Book.*

*Courtesy of
Jeffery Hom and Woo
Chee Chong Family.*



*Yvonne Quin.
Principal and
Teacher*

Students (From top row down, left to right): **Row 1:** Laurie Hom, Connie Hom, Devin Hom. **Row 2:** Mary Hom, Anna Tom, Betty Hom, Anna Wong. **Row 3:** Jerry Woon, Omar Hom, Caroline Hee, Jean Wong, Marie Soohoo, Jean Lee, Susie Lee, Jack Woon, Sharon Wong, Jerry Hom Jr. **Row 4:** Alan Wong. **Row 5:** John Lee, Henry Soohoo, Jeffery Hom, (Unknown boy), Teddy Hom, David Seid, Guymon Tom.

Chung Wah School, 1962.³⁶ – 中華學校，1962 – Cont.



Chinese School Entry Level Textbook – 1962.

- Students shared one large room with a blackboard as the divider. Ages 7 to 10 sat at wood desks in the front half of the room, while the older students sat around a huge wood conference table in the back. Mrs. Quin would alternate teaching on both sides of the blackboard. 學生們共同使用一個大空間，用黑板作為隔間。7至10歲的孩子坐在教室前半部的木桌旁，而年齡較大的學生則坐在後半部大會議桌旁。Mrs. Quin在黑板兩邊交替授課。
- The students also practiced special songs and dances for group performances at cultural events, holidays and festivities throughout the year: Lunar New Year, Double Ten - National Day, Hall of China International Festivals, etc. 學生們也為整年的文化活動，佳節和慶祝活動練習特殊的歌曲和舞蹈，以進行團體表演：農曆新年，雙十-國慶節，中國國際節日大廳等。
- Final exams with prizes for top students in the both age groups. 也為兩個年齡階段的學生提供期末考最佳的獎品。

Chung Wah School, 1963. – 中華學校，1963 –

CHINESE SCHOOL

In 1962 the Chinese School was organized to teach the Chinese children to read and write the Chinese language and learn more of the Chinese culture. The school is sponsored jointly by the Chinese Benevolent Association and the Chinese Community Church. Classes are conducted by Mr. Wilfred Lee every weekday afternoon from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. at 426 Third Avenue.

The top honor students for 1962 are: Constance Hom, Laurie Hom, Jean M. Lee, Jerry Woon, Devin Hom, Susie W. Lee, Anna Hom, Betty Hom.

Officers of the Chinese School

President and Treasurer	Harry Tom
Secretary	Sunny Yee
School Board	Andrew Hom
	George Joe
	Edward Sue
	Ernest Wong
Principal	Wilfred Lee



Some students with the officers of the Chinese School.

- Upstairs in CCBA Building, Third Ave., Chinatown –
市中心第三大道中華會館大樓的樓上–
- **Principal & Teacher: Wilfred Lee** (w/his sister Veronica Lee)
Both were foreign students attending San Diego State College
校長和老師：Wilfred Lee (和他的姐姐Veronica Lee) 他們倆都是在
聖地亞哥州立大學就讀的外國學生
- **School Board: Harry Tom, Andrew Hom, Earnest Lee**
校務委員會：Harry Tom, Andrew Hom, Earnest Lee
- **Top Honor students for 1962: Constance Hom, Laurie Hom, Devin Hom, Susie W. Lee, Jean M. Lee, Jerry Woon, Anna Tom, Betty Hom.**
1962年的榮譽學生：Constance Hom, Laurie Hom, Devin Hom, Susie
W. Lee, Jean M. Lee, Jerry Woon, Anna Tom, Betty Hom.

1963 Class Photo –
Photo: Annual Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Lunar New Year Promotion Book.
Courtesy of Henry Soohoo.

*Chung Wah School
Group Photo
1963*

中華學校集體，1963

*Photo: From Annual
Chinese Chamber of
Commerce*

*Lunar Near Year
Promotion Book.*

圖片：摘自中國工商會
農曆新年年度促銷書。

Courtesy of

Henry Soohoo.

由Henry Soohoo提供



*Wilfred Lee,
Principal and
Teacher
Wilfred Lee校長
及老師*

Students (From top row down, left to right): **Row 1:** Devin Hom, Guymon Tom, Dexter Hom, John Lee, David Seid, Jeffery Hom. **Row2:** Jean Lee Susie Lee, Anna Tom, Betty Hom, Jimmy Lee, Jerry Hom Jr., Mary Hom, Jerry Woon, Jack Woon, Omar Hom. **Row 3:** Teddy Hom, Connie Hom, Laurie Hom, Sylvia Hom.



Chung Wah School, 1963. – 中華學校，1963 –

- Wilfred taught the older students seated around one huge wood conference table behind the blackboard. His sister, Veronica, taught the younger kids seated on the front side of the blackboard. Wilfred教年齡較大的學生，他們坐在黑板後面大會議桌旁。他的姐姐Veronica教坐在黑板前側年幼孩子。
- Newspaper clipping from the Evening Tribune featuring some of the Chinese School students: Devin Hom, Jeffrey Hom, Connie Hom and John Lee dressed in festive Chinese costumes with one of the Lucky Lion dancers, Jack Chan, at the Hall of China in Balboa Park to celebrate the October 10th, 1911 overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, which marked the beginning and birth of the Chinese Republic. 晚報的剪報中有一些中國學校學生：Devin Hom, Jeffrey Hom, Connie Hom and John Lee穿著節慶的中國服飾與其中一位幸運獅舞者Jack Chan一起在Balboa公園的中國館慶祝1911年10月10日推翻滿清王朝，這標明著中華民國的成立和誕生。

*Newspaper clipping from the Evening Tribune, October – 1963.
Courtesy of Jeff Hom and the Woo Chee Chong Family.*

Chung Wah School student quotes³⁷, 1963. –
中華學校學生引述，1963年。–



Traditional jop-gee workbook, ink box and brush...

“I am impressed when I look back now how we all learned to use brush and ink which is rarely taught these days in Chinese classes.” –*Connie Hom*

“現在回想起來，我們都學會瞭解如何使用毛筆和墨汁，留給我深刻的印象，而如今這在中文課上很少教授。”
Connie Hom

“I remember Harry Tom sold calligraphy supplies from the trunk of his car.”
– *David Seid*

“我記得Harry Tom從汽車行李箱裡賣出書法用品。” *David Seid*

“Many of us came back from recess late and Worfred lined us up and smacked the knuckles of all of us.
We were just following the older boys like Johnny Lee Wong and Guymon.”

– *Laurie Hom*

“我們中的許多人超過休息時間回來，Worfred會把我們排成一排，打我們所有人的指頭關節。我們只追隨像Johnny Lee, Wong和Guymon這樣的大男生”
–Laurie Hom

Chung Wah School student quotes³⁷, 1963. – 中華學校學生引述，1963年。–

“I was a little kid and not very studious. I remember a Chinese herb shop or apothecary next door... We used to go there after Chinese school to get ginger pieces for a treat... the ginger was very hot.” – *Sylvia Hom*

“我還是個小孩時，不是很用功。我記得隔壁有一家中藥店或藥房……中文學校放學後，我們經常去那兒買薑片作為點心姜非常辣。” – (*Sylvia Hom*)

“I always thought the CCBA Chinese silk costumes were a treat to wear.” – *Connie Hom*
我總想著中華會館是中國絲綢服裝是一種享受。」 – *Connie Hom*

I was four when I started going to Chinese school. Yvonne Quin became my teacher. She was very kind to us. I remember thinking she was very pretty in her cheongsams and that she smiled a lot.” – *Connie Hom*

“當我開始上中文學校時，我只有四歲。Yvonne Quin成了我的老師。她對我們很友善。我記得當時她的旗袍很漂亮，而且笑容滿面。” – *Connie Hom*

I felt at a disadvantage because the other kids spoke Chinese at home all the time. Our parents spoke with us in English.” – *Connie Hom*
我感覺處於劣勢，因為其他孩子一直在家裡講中文。我們的父母用英語與我們交談。” – *Connie Hom*



Traditional jop-gee workbook, ink box and brush...

Some of the Chung Wah School students from 1959 to 1963.

1959年至1963年在中華學校的一些學生。

David Dare

Judy Dare

Richard Dare

Ronald Dare

Carolyn Hee

Adrienne Hom

Betty Hom 1 (Pullman Cafeteria)

Betty Hom 2 (China Land)

Connie Hom

Devin Hom

Dexter Hom

Emma Hom

Fanton Hom

Fong (Amy) Hom

Jasmine Hom

Jeffery Hom

Jerry Hom Jr.

Jimmy Hom

Laurie Hom

Mary Hom 1 (Pullman Cafeteria)

Mary Hom 2 (China Land)

Omar Hom

Richard Hom 1 (Pullman Cafeteria)

Richard Hom 2 (Arrow Laundry)

Sylvia Hom

Teddy Hom

Victor Hom

George Joe Jr.

Nancy Joe

Carol Jung

Helen Jung

Paul Jung

Amie Lee (LeeWong)

Jean Lee (LeeWong)

John Lee (LeeWong)

Jimmy Lee (LeeWong)

June Lee (LeeWong)

Susie Lee (LeeWong)

Willy Lee (LeeWong)

Alice Lew

Evelyn Lew

Jimmy Lew

Johnny Lew

Philip Lew

Herbie Low

Ronnie Low

Sue Low

Judy Sam

David Seid

Henry Soohoo

Marie Soohoo

Nancy Tam

Anna Tom

Guymon Tom

Sandra Tom

Steven Tom

Randal Tom

Jack Woon

Jerry Woon

Alan Wong

Anna Wong

Shirley Wong

Geri Yee

Gregory Yee

Howard Yee

Due to the shrinking enrollment in 1963,
the Chung Wah School in Chinatown
was closed and relocated to the
Chinese Community Church on 47th Street.
由於1963年學生人數的減少，市中心的中華學校被關
閉，而重新遷至第47聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會

Rev. Joseph Ma embraced
and continued the Chung Wah School
at the church from 1964 thru 1969.

由1964年到1969年，Joseph Ma牧師欣然
接受並在教會繼續開辦中華學校。

In February of 1964, with the continued financial support of the CCBA, Rev. Ma and his wife, Virginia, began teaching Chinese School at the church.
在1964年2月，繼續在中華會館的財政支持之下，
Ma牧師與太太Virginia開始在教會教中文。



Rev. Joseph Ma

Photo: Chinese Community Centennial Book, P. 45.

- However, classes at the church were cut back to only one day a week, Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m., for children to learn Cantonese. By 1966, enrollment would increase to 34 students.
但是，教會的課程減少到每週的一天，每週六從上午10:00-下午12:00，以便孩子們學習廣東話。
到1966年，入學人數增加到34名學生。
- Adult Chinese conversation classes were held on Tuesdays from 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.³⁸
成人中文會話班在禮拜二晚上7點半到9點。



*Chinese Community Church on 47th Street.
Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Book cover.*

In February of 1964, with the continued financial support of the CCBA, Rev. Ma and his wife, Virginia, began teaching Chinese School at the church.
在 1964年2月，繼續在中華會館的財政支持之下，
Ma牧師與太太Virginia開始在教會教中文。



Rev. Joseph Ma

Photo: Chinese Community Centennial Book, P. 45.

- In 1969, before leaving for a new pastorage at the First Methodist Church in L.A. Chinatown,³⁹ Rev. Ma asked Dr. Irene Cheng to consider starting a Chinese School program at the church.⁴⁰ 1969年，馬牧師在前往洛杉磯唐人街的第一個衛理公會教堂開始新任牧師之前，Ma牧師要求 Irene Cheng博士考慮在教堂開始中文學校的課程。



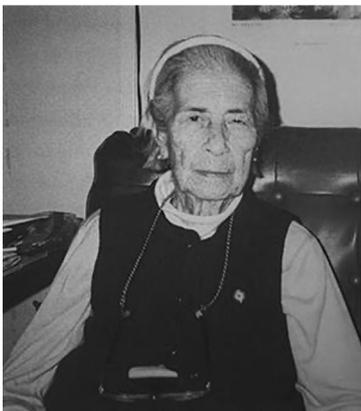
*Chinese Community Church on 47th Street.
Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Book cover.*

In 1970 , Dr. Irene Cheng founded
Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc.
at the Chinese Community Church.

在1970年，Irene Cheng博士在
聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會創立
聖地亞哥中華學校。

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993.

聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993



*Dr. Irene Cheng – 1995
Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain.
Photo by Murray Lee during oral
interview.*

- Dr. Irene Cheng served as the school's administrator while she was a full-time professor at the University of California, San Diego.

當Irene Cheng博士在中華學校擔任行政助理時她也是 加州大學聖地亞哥分校的全職教授。

- In 1970, she revitalized and expanded the church's Chinese Language School to include both Cantonese and Mandarin instruction with three principal teachers (Kitty Tow, Ming S Lin, Chun C. Lin and a handful of well wishers).⁴¹
在1970年，她將教會的中文語文學校重新振興並擴展到有廣東班及中文班。當時有三個主要的老師(Kitty Tow, Ming S Lin, Chun C. Lin) 少數幾個有心人。

⁴¹

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993.

聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993

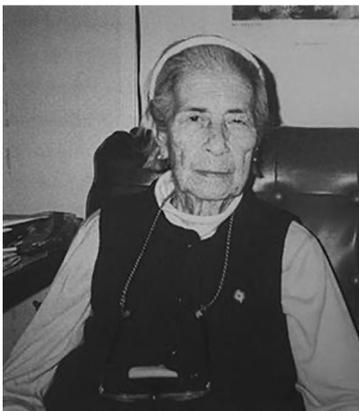


*Dr. Irene Cheng – 1995
Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain.
Photo by Murray Lee during oral
interview.*

- In 1971, she registered the school with the State Department of Education in San Diego as Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. It was incorporated as a non-profit organization separate from the church, even though its classes were conducted at the church.⁴²
在1971年，她向加州的國家教育部註冊定名為聖地亞哥中華學校。儘管該校的課程是在教會裡進行，但它是一個獨立於教會的非營利組織。
- The school began with 43 students in 1970 and flourished to 93 students in 1977.⁴³
學校從1970年的43名學生開始發展到1977年的93名學生。
- In the mid-1980s the Chung Hwa School offered Mandarin and Cantonese classes for beginner, intermediate and advanced students.
在1980年代中，中華學校為初學，中級和高級的學生提供了中文班和廣東班的課程。

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993.

聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993



- Dr. Irene Cheng was born in Hong Kong in 1904 to Eurasian tycoon Sir Robert Ho Tung and his wife, Lady Clara Ho Tung.

Irene Cheng博士於1904年出生於香港，他是歐亞大亨Sir Robert Ho Tung和他的妻子Lady Clara Ho Tung 之女。

- She received her B.A. in Hong Kong in 1925, her M.A. from Columbia in 1929, and her Ph.D. from London University in 1936.⁴⁴

她於1925年在香港取得博士學位，1929年從哥倫比亞大學獲得碩士學位，1936 得到來自倫敦大學的博士學位。

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993. 聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993



- Cheng became a professor at Lingnan University in Guangzhou and a staff member of the Ministry of Education in Nanjing before returning to Hong Kong where she became the first senior education officer in 1948. She was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1961.⁴⁵
Cheng 1948年返香港擔任第一位高級教育官員之前，她在廣州嶺南大學任職教授並且是南京市教育部的工作人員。在1961年，她被伊麗莎白女王二世任命為大英帝國勳章官。⁴⁵
- She spent many years as a lecturer on Chinese cultural life at the University of California, San Diego, and in community colleges and elementary and secondary schools, and was a speaker for many service clubs in San Diego prior to founding Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc.
在她創立聖地亞哥中華學校之前，她曾經是加州大學聖地亞哥分校、社區學院及中小學擔任中國文化事務的講師多年，並在很多聖地亞哥服務俱樂部擔任講員。

Dr. Cheng set up the school to cultivate the child's complete personality, by teaching Chinese language and culture: 1970 – 1993

Dr. Cheng 成立學校，通過教授中國語文及文化來培養小朋友的人格：1970年至1993年

The curriculum included Conversation, Calligraphy, Reading, History, Geography, Music, Art and Drama. There were 7 different class levels (3 in Mandarin, 3 in Cantonese and 1 in Oral Mandarin for adults). Students only met on Tuesdays 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m. and Saturdays 9:00 a.m.-12:30 pm, while adults met on Saturdays. The \$45 tuition per 3-month terms fell short of the overall costs, so Dr. Cheng had to seek the support of family and friends in Hong Kong.⁴⁶

課程包括會話、書法、閱讀、歷史、地理、音樂、藝術及戲劇。班別共有7個不同的等級（3班中文、3班廣東及1班中文會話）。學生只在禮拜二下午4點到6點及禮拜六早上9點到中午12點半上課。成人在禮拜六上課。因為每3個月45元的學費低於總支出，所以Dr. Cheng要請香港的家人及朋友支持。⁴⁶



*Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego 4th Anniversary group photo with Principal, Mr. Victor O. Chain seated in the center – 1974.
Photo: Chung Hwa School of San Diego 10th Anniversary booklet.*



*Dr. Irene Cheng teaching sentence construction to Denise Sue.
Photo: Chung Hwa School of San Diego 10th Anniversary booklet.*



*Chak Ho and Ly Ky with their Cantonese instructor, Donna Le – 1974.
Photo: Chung Hwa Newsletter 06/1985.*


中華學校校歌


CHUNG HWA SCHOOL SCHOOL SONG

乘 著 長 風 高 高 飛 去
 Ch'eng cho ch'ang feng gao gao fei ch'u
 sol sol do do mi re do re
 Riding on the long winds, flying higher and higher.

到 崑 崙 山 上
 Dao Kun Lun Shan shang
 mi re mi fa sol
 We reach the top of the Kun Lun mountains.

回 首 東 望：長 城 蜿 蜒
 Hui shou tung wang: Ch'ang Ch'eng wan yen,
 sol sol mi la sol sol mi do
 We turn our heads and see in the East: the Great Wall crawling
 along like a dragon.

五 嶽 為 屏 幃
 Wu Yue wei p'ing jang.
 re re mi re do
 The five famous mountains standing like screens.

黃 河 黃，長 江 長
 Huang Ho huang Ch'ang Jiang ch'ang,
 sol sol mi mi mi
 The Hwang Ho is yellow, the Yangtze Kiang is long.

肥 沃 稱 珠 江
 Fei woh ch'eng Chu Jiang.
 re do re mi re
 The Pearl River is rich and fertile.

大 好 河 山，美 麗 雄 壯
 Da hao ho shan, mei li hsiung juang,
 do la sol la do re mi mi
 Such great, good, rivers and mountains, beautiful and majestic.

是 我 的 故 鄉！
 Shi wo de gu-u hsiang!
 re do re mi-re do
 Are our Native Land.

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego also had their own school song⁴⁷: 1970 - 1993

聖地亞哥中華學校也有自己的校歌：1970 - 1993

Riding on the long winds, flying higher and higher,

We reach the top of the Kun Lun mountains.

We turn our heads and see in the East: the Great Wall crawling along like a dragon.

The five famous mountains standing like screens.

The Hwang Ho is yellow, the Yangtze Kiang is long,

The Pearl River is rich and fertile.

Such great, good, rivers and mountains, beautiful and majestic,

Are our native land.

Chung Hwa School of San Diego school song.
 聖地亞哥中華學校校歌。

Chung Hwa School of San Diego 10th Anniversary booklet, P.5.

In 1984, Sally Wong was named the Principal of Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego.
在1984年，Sally Wong被任命為聖地亞哥中華中文學校的校長。

Sally Wong Named Principal

The Board of Directors announces the selection of Sally Tsui Wong, as Principal of the Chung Hwa School, effective immediately. Sally Wong replaces Don Kwan, who plans to concentrate on private business interests.

Ms Wong was born in Hong Kong, received her early education in Malaysia, earned college and juris doctor degrees from universities in the United States. She is conversant in Mandarin, Toishanese, Hakka, and English.

Ms Wong is very knowledgeable of the San Diego Chinese community. Currently she also serves as Executive Director of the Chinese Social Services Center. She resides in San Diego with husband, Frank and daughter Tasha. She looks forward towards meeting the parents and friends of the Chung Hwa School during Chinese New Years. Or phone calls to the School during school hours can be made to set up visits or just to chat. Ms Wong says everyone's ideas and comments on the teaching program and school improvements are sought.

Photo: Highlight in the Chung Hwa Newsletter – Winter/1985

- Sally was ideal for the position because she always had a passion for the Chinese language.

Sally是這個職位的理想人選，因為她對中文充滿熱情。

- She was born in Hong Kong, grew up in North Borneo, earned her college and law degree in the United States, and was fluent in Mandarin, Cantonese, Hakka and English.

她出生於香港，在北婆羅洲長大，在美國獲得大學和法律學位，並且能說流利的普通話，廣東話，客家話和英語。



*Sally Wong
Photo: Courtesy of
San Diego Chinese Historical
Museum*

In 1984, Sally Wong was named the Principal of Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego.

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Photo: Highlight in the Chung Hwa Newsletter – Winter/1985

- Sally was also very well respected in the San Diego Chinese Community, was Director of the Chinese Social Services Center and was the mother of a young daughter.⁴⁸ Sally在聖地亞哥華人社區也很受人尊敬，是中國社會服務中心主任，並且是一個女兒的母親。
- Sally would play an important role in the school's future. Sally將在學校的未來中扮演重要角色。



*Sally Wong
Photo: Courtesy of
San Diego Chinese Historical
Museum*

Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego: 1970-1993 –
聖地亞哥中華中文學校：1970-1993年– *Cont.*



*Student ribbon dancers: (Standing left) Arlene Tuey,
(Standing right) Gloria or Denise Tuey, (Seated bottom left) Ardy Hom,
(Seated bottom right) Gloria or Denise Tuey.*

Photo: Chung Hwa School 10th Anniversary Book, P. 24.

Student singers (unknown) and lion dancer (Matt Tom).

Photo: CCC Centennial Book, P.41

- The Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego raised awareness of the local Chinese community by producing an “International Hour” program for Channel 8 TV, staging a lion dance and lending Chinese artifacts to the Broadway Department Store in Fashion Valley.⁴⁹

聖地亞哥中華中文學校透過8號頻道電視製作的“國際小時”節目，表演舞獅並將中國文物提供給時Fashion Valley的百老匯百貨商店，來提高當地華人社區的認識。

Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego: 1970-1993 –
聖地亞哥中華中文學校：1970-1993年– Cont.



*Student ribbon dancers: (Standing left) Arlene Tuey,
(Standing right) Gloria or Denise Tuey, (Seated bottom left) Ardy Hom,
(Seated bottom right) Gloria or Denise Tuey.*

Photo: Chung Hwa School 10th Anniversary Book, P. 24.

Student singers (unknown) and lion dancer (Matt Tom).

Photo: CCC Centennial Book, P.41

- The school also provided information on Chinese culture for stage productions for the Miss Chinatown Pageant during the Chinese Lunar New Year festivities.
在農曆新年慶祝活動期間，學校還為市中心選美比賽的舞台製作提供了有關中國文化的信息。
- For many years, the Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego was the premier Chinese school in San Diego and changed the lives of many American-born Chinese children.
多年來，聖地亞哥中華中文學校是聖地亞哥的主要中文學校，它改變了許多在美國出生的中國孩子的生活。

Between 1979 and 1988
several other Chinese schools opened
from North County to South Bay
to meet the growing needs of
immigrating Chinese families.

1979年至1988年之間，從北縣到南灣的其他幾
所中文學校開張，以滿足中國移民家庭日益增
長的需求。

In 1993, Dr. Irene Cheng decided to close
Chung Hwa School of San Diego
because of diminishing funding.

1993年，由於的經費減少，Irene Cheng博士決定
關閉聖地亞哥的中華學校。

50

Sally Wong, the school principal,
would reopen the school later that year as the
Chinese School of San Diego
with her personal funding.

該校校長Sally Wong於同年稍晚時以她的私人
資金重新開設聖地亞哥中文學校。

From 1993 - 2008, the Chinese School of San Diego grew by leaps and bounds.
由1993年到2008年，聖地亞哥中文學校迅速發展。

Sally's vision was to make the school's Chinese Language and Culture Program available to students of all ethnicities, and to make the Chinese School of San Diego the only fully-accredited Chinese language program in the county. The Chinese School of San Diego was registered with the San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD) and the Southern California Chinese Council of Schools (SCCS), and it would become the only Chinese School to receive accreditation with the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC).

Sally的遠見計劃是使該學校的中文語言和文化可供所有族裔的學生使用，並使聖地亞哥中文學校成為該縣唯一獲得認可的中文語言課程。聖地亞哥中文學校已在聖地亞哥聯合學區（SDUSD）和南加州中文學校理事會（SCCS）註冊，它將成為唯一獲得西方學校聯合會認可的中文學校（WASC）。

(Left) Dennis Avery, Sally Wong-Avery's husband, leading commencement ceremony when Chinese School of San Diego was at Coleman College. Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.



(Right) Sally Avery-Wong leading the commencement ceremony when Chinese School of San Diego was on Aero Dr. Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

(Center) 2003 CCSD group photo at Chinese Community Church in with Sally in the center. Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

From 1993 - 2008, the Chinese School of San Diego grew by leaps and bounds.
由1993年到2008年，聖地亞哥中文學校迅速發展。

Between 1994 and 2008, CSSD moved several times, from the Chinese Community Church to the Coleman College campus, back to the Chinese Community Church and to two different locations on Aero Drive, constantly looking for more space to expand. In 2008, Sally would finally move the Chinese School of San Diego to its current custom-built campus on Ruffin Road and launch their Chinese Bi-lingual Preschool. Between 1994 and 2008, enrollment increased by 265%, from 60 to 160 students.⁵²

從1994年到2008年，CSSD幾次搬遷，從華人社區教堂到Coleman學院，再回到華人社區教堂，再到Aero Drive上的兩個不同地點，不斷尋找更多的擴展空間。2008年，最後決定性地Sally將聖地亞哥中文學校遷移到了目前在Ruffin Road上自建的校園，並創辦了中英幼兒園雙語學前班。從1994年到2008年，入學人數從60名增加到160名，增長了265%。

(Left) Dennis Avery, Sally Wong-Avery's husband, leading commencement ceremony when Chinese School of San Diego was at Coleman College. Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.



(Center) 2003 CCSD group photo at Chinese Community Church in with Sally in the center. Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.



(Right) Sally Avery-Wong leading the commencement ceremony when Chinese School of San Diego was on Aero Dr. Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

In 2005, Sally's husband, Dennis Avery, had bought her the building on Ruffin Road so she could create her ideal campus, which was completed in 2008.⁵³

2005年，Sally的丈夫丹尼斯·艾弗里（Dennis Avery）為她買了在Ruffin Road上的建築物，以便她可以創建自己理想的校園，該校園於2008年完工。



(Left) Sally Wong-Avery. Photo Courtesy of San Diego Women's Hall of Fame.
(Right) Chinese School of San Diego and Chinese Bilingual Preschool campus on Ruffin Rd. Photo: Courtesy of John LeeWong.

“My ultimate dream would be to offer instruction on all the major Chinese dialects.”⁵⁴

“我的最終夢想是為所有主要的漢語方言提供教學。”

– Sally Wong-Avery



- Today, CSSD’s program still includes both Mandarin and Cantonese language instruction for K-12 and their Bi-lingual Preschool, and foreign language credits that can be transferred to San Diego County school districts. It is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, and is open to passionate learners of any age and ethnicity.

如今，CSSD的計劃仍然針對中小學生及雙語幼兒學前班的國語和廣東話教學，被WASC認可以轉換到聖地亞哥縣的外語學分學區。並且對不同年齡和種族的熱情學習者開放。

*Home of Chinese School of San Diego and Chinese Bilingual Preschool campus
on Ruffing Rd. Photos courtesy of CCSD.*

“My ultimate dream would be to offer instruction on all the major Chinese dialects.”⁵⁴

“我的最終夢想是為所有主要的漢語方言提供教學。”

– Sally Wong-Avery



- CSSD's campus has 14 indoor classrooms, a privately owned gallery of ancient Chinese art for its students' cultural enrichment and appreciation, and a full commercial kitchen for student meal preparation and cooking classes.

聖地牙哥中文學校的校區有14個室內教室，一個私人擁有的中國古代藝術畫廊，以充實學生的文化和鑑賞力，以及一間完整的商用廚房，為學生準備膳食和烹飪課。

- CSSD is also fully compliant with the latest California State Covid-19 safety guidelines. 聖地牙哥中文學校還完全符合最新的加利福尼亞州2019年新型冠狀病毒 (Covid-19)安全準則。



Home of Chinese School of San Diego and Chinese Bilingual Preschool campus
on Ruffing Rd. Photos courtesy of CCSD.

Since 1993, CCSD has remained committed to giving students of all ages and ethnicities in San Diego the best Chinese language/cultural enrichment program.⁵⁵

由1993年以來，CSSD一直致力於為聖地亞哥各個年齡階段和不同種族的學生提供最佳的中文/文課程。



- CSSD's teaching staff are from Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan. The administrative team is constantly looking for the best learning materials from Asia as well as developing proprietary content for the curriculum (Chinese history, geography, literature, philosophy, Chinese customs, art, music, fashion, cuisine, etc.).

CSSD的教學人員來自香港，中國大陸和台灣。行政部門一直在尋找來自亞洲的最佳學習材料，並為課程開發專有的內容（中國歷史，地理，文學，哲學，中國習俗，藝術，音樂，時尚，美食等）。

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由1993年以來，CSSD一直致力於為聖地亞哥各個年齡階段和不同種族的學生提供最佳的中文/文課程。

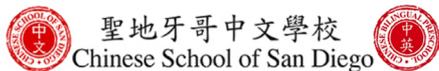


- CSSD has temporarily streamlined its regular staff of 20 bilingual instructors to a select team of 10 prolific, virtual-minded, Zoom instructors to keep students engaged with their studies during the pandemic.

在病疫大流行期間CSSD暫時將20位雙語老師精簡到10位經驗豐富，會運用電腦教學的教師，讓學生能繼續學習。

Today's landscape of Chinese Schools in San Diego.⁵⁶

聖地亞哥中文學校當今的景觀。



圣地亚哥华夏中文学校
San Diego Hua Xia Chinese School



All About Mandarin Academy
@AllAboutMandarinAcademy · Language School



(Schools above displayed according to lineage...)

There are also many Mandarin preschool and K-Age 10 and 12 programs, after school Mandarin Programs and Mandarin plus multi-lingual (English/Spanish/French/Hindi) language programs in San Diego.

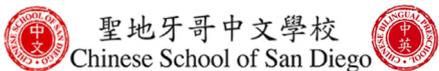


At one time, the Chung Wah School and the Chung Hwa School of San Diego were the only Chinese Schools in San Diego, but today there are more than 20 independent Mandarin/Chinese culture schools throughout San Diego County, North County and South Bay, and that number is still growing.

曾經，中華學校和聖地亞哥中華學校是唯一的中文學校，但是今天在聖地亞哥縣，北縣和南灣，有超過20所獨立的華語/中國文化學校。而這個數字還在增長。

Today's landscape of Chinese Schools in San Diego.⁵⁶

聖地亞哥中文學校當今的景觀。



All About Mandarin Academy
@AllAboutMandarinAcademy · Language School



(Schools above displayed according to lineage.)

There are also many Mandarin preschool and K-Age 10 and 12 programs, after school Mandarin Programs and Mandarin plus multi-lingual (English/Spanish/French/Hindi) language programs in San Diego.



The schools include the half-dozen well established independent Chinese language/culture schools which offer preschool or kindergarten to fully accredited high school programs; schools with multiple locations; preschool only, elementary school only, afterschool and weekend only, Mandarin instruction programs. There are also an increasing number of Mandarin/Multi-language instruction schools (i.e., Mandarin/English, Mandarin/Spanish, etc.).

學校當中有半數獨立並有完善的中文/文化學校為學前班或幼兒園提供完全認可的高中課程; 學校有多項定點; 有只是學前班, 有的是小學, 有的只是課後及周末的中文課程。中文/多國語言教學學校 (即中文/英語, 中文/西班牙語等) 也越來越多。

Among the growing number of
Chinese language schools in San Diego,
Chinese School of San Diego
is the only one that offers both
Mandarin and Cantonese instruction.

在聖地亞哥越來越多的中文學校中，聖地亞哥中文學校是唯一
同時提供中文和廣東話教學的學校。

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Chinese School of San Diego
continues to lead the way with its over
100 years of Chinese School history
going back to 1885.

由1885年至今，超過100年歷史的
聖地亞哥中文學校繼續
帶領傳承中國語文及文化。

Here are some of the resources that helped me retrace the history of Chinese Schools in San Diego:

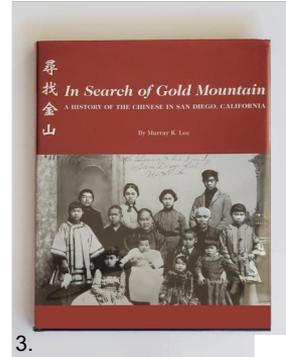
以下的資訊幫助我回顧聖地亞哥中文學校的歷史：



1.



2.

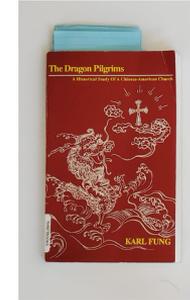


3.



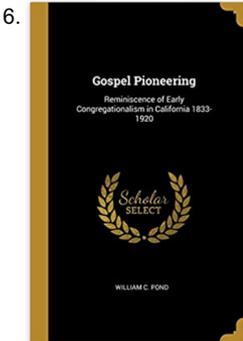
6.

7.



4.

1. Chung Hwa School 10th Anniversary Book and Newsletters. Courtesy of David Seid.
2. Chinese Community Church Centennial 1885 - 1985, Book. Courtesy of Henry Soohoo.
3. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee. Courtesy of Sally Wong-Avery
4. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung. Recommended by Meijean Chan and Devin Chin-Lee.



6.



10. It's China In America—Right Here In S.D.



11.

San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum

aka San Diego Chinese Historical Museum | San Diego, CA | www.sdchm.org

8.



12.

5. San Diego Union Tribune.
6. San Diego Reader.
7. South China Morning Star.
8. San Diego Chinese Historical Society Archives.
9. Gospel Pioneering: Reminiscence of Early Congregationalism in California 1833 - 1920. By William C. Pond.
10. Community editorial on the new Chung Wah School - 1938. Courtesy of David Seid.
11. <http://sandiegohistory.org>
12. News clipping, Evening Tribune - Chinese National Day Celebration - 1963. Courtesy of Jeffery Hom and the Woo Chee Chong Family.

Retracing the History of Chinese Schools in San Diego.

追溯中文學校在聖地亞哥的歷史



1870

1885



1925

1937

1959

1961

1964



1970

1988

1993

1994

2008

2021

John LeeWong ~ 03.06.21

FOOTNOTES SECTION 1:

1. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press, 1920. P.24, Paragraph 2.
2. Ibid. P.21, Paragraph 6.
3. Ibid. P.21, Paragraph 5.
4. Ibid. P.24, Paragraph 2.
5. Ibid. P.25, Paragraph 2.
6. Ibid. P.25, Paragraph 3.
7. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, Coronado and the Chinese, P.60-61.
8. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 7)
9. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, Coronado and the Chinese, P.85
10. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 4)
11. Ibid. P.26, Paragraph 3.
12. Ibid. P.25, Paragraph 3.
13. Ibid. P.28, Paragraph 2.
14. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 17)
15. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press, 1920. P.30, Paragraph 3.
16. Ibid. P.31, Paragraph 1.
17. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.30, Paragraph 5.

FOOTNOTES SECTION 2:

18. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 25)
19. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.34, Paragraph 3 and 4.
20. Ibid. P.36, Paragraph 3-5.
21. Ibid. P.37 Paragraph 1
22. Stanford Journal of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties, P.148, 22. Ibid. P.42, paragraph 3.
23. Ibid. P.52, paragraph 3.
24. Ibid. P.57, Paragraph 1 and P.66, Paragraph 1.
25. Ibid. P.52 .Paragraph 3-6
26. Ibid. P.53 . Paragraphs 1-3.
27. Ibid. P.53 and P.54.
28. Ibid. P.57
29. Chung Hwa Newsletter, History Highlights, Sept, 11, 1984 Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. Tenth Anniversary booklet. P.21
30. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 55)
- 32., 33., 34., 35, 36.. My personal recollections.
37. Quoted submitted via email and interviews during research.
38. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.97, Paragraph 2.
39. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.101, Paragraph 1.
40. Chung Hwa Newsletter (w/o date or issue#) from David Seid.
41. Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. 10th Anniversary Book, 1870-1980, P.7, Paragraph 1.
- 42., 43. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.107, Paragraph 2..
- 44., 45. South China Morning Post, March 11, 2007, Irene Cheng, teacher and daughter of Hong Kong.
<https://www.scmp.com/article/584606/irene-cheng-teacher-and-daughter-hong-kong>
46. Chung Hwa Newsletter (w/o date or issue#) from David Seid.
47. Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. 10th Anniversary Book, 1870-1980, P.5.
48. Highlight in Chung Hwa Newsletter, Winter/1985.
49. Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. 10th Anniversary Book, Historical Summary, P.23.
50. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, The Last Chinatown Years, P.301, Paragraph 2.
51. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, The Last Chinatown Years, P.301, Paragraph 2.
- 52., 53., 54., 55. Personal interview with Sally-Wong Avery, 02/24/21.
56. Google.com, Online research.
57. Google.com, Online research.
58. Google.com, Online research.