

Educating the Next Generation

培育下一代



After Hours Chinese School, 1900s. Chicago's first Chinese language school was organized by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. (PS 623)
中華總商會大清僑民公立小學



Michigan Pre-Teens in China, 1930s. As was common for Chinese-American boys and girls, these three were sent back to China to get an education. They were very young. (PS 576)
密州少年求學中國



Olga Huncke's Students at Haines School, 1930s. Ms. Huncke, who educated two whole generations of Chinatown's children, is still remembered with respect and love. (PS 532)
興氏小學杏姬老師深受家長愛戴



Dong Chow Moy's Sons & Daughters, 1910s. Dressed in school uniforms, the children of Chinatown's founder look completely American. (PS 174)
僑領梅宗周子女均大學畢業



English Language Class at Dante School, 1941. These young men were eager to assimilate into American society. (PS 625)
Dante學校習英語



Boy with Gold Watch Chain. 1910s. Much hope has been invested in this American child. (PS 175)
金鍊配少年

To be American, Chinese, or Both?

Then as now, Chinese-Americans made great efforts to get good educations for their children. But they had a special problem: racial prejudice. Few educated Asians could find white-collar jobs in the U.S., even when they spoke perfect English. So parents made sure their children studied Chinese, to communicate with their relatives in China and perhaps to work there too.

身為美國人，兼懷中國心
美籍華人一向致力為下一代提供良好教育，但因種族問題，亞裔人士縱能操流利英語亦甚少晉身白領階層，故父母除把子女送往美國高中及大學受教外，也讓子女通曉足夠中文以便謀生。

Educando las próximas generaciones – ¿Ser americano, chino, o ambos?