

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Louise Larson Interview Number: 15
 Chinese Name: 譚羅蘭 Number of Tapes: 4
 Date of Interview: 3/7/79, 8/28/79 Length: 3 Hours & 57 Minutes
 Interviewer: Jean Wong
 Others Present: none
 Language: English
 Summarizer: Suellen Cheng

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1</u> Side <u>A</u>
1	007-015 016-032	Introduction. Louise Larson's (LL) parents are from Shuntak, Canton, China. Father came around 1898 to learn the herb business from Ton Foo Yuen.	
2	033-036 037-051 052-059 060-067	Father went back and brought mother back to U.S. in 1902. They were married in China through an arranged marriage. Mother came from a wealthy family and had her own maid in China. She talked a lot of the good days before her marriage. Mother didn't want to get married, but she knew she had to, because every girl had to get married. When she was told that she was to be married, she had a glimpse of the future husband. Father's family was once quite wealthy too, but lost their money. He was regarded a brilliant young man.	
3	068-076 077-100 101-107	The time their marriage was supposed to take place, both parents died, so they had to postpone for several years. Mother cried when she was getting married because she did not want to leave home. She never thought of rebelling because she thought it was fated. After they got married, they got along quite well. Father always bought her presents and was not exactly a typical Chinese husband.	
4	108-120 121-134 135-141 142-157	Mother had a tutor. LL's maternal father believed in education for girls. Father was a scholar and wrote beautiful calligraphy. Mother loved to read novels. Parents had more education than most Chinese at that time. Father constantly practiced calligraphy. Father was a student of Kang Yu-wei (), [a famous Chinese scholar in the Ching Dynasty]. Mother's father was an exporter of shark's fins.	

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	158-167	Father's family was once official. LL never had a chance to ask her father about his family, so she had no knowledge about her father's life in China.
	168-174	Father studied herbs with his uncle. He was asked to come to the U.S. to help out.
	176-182	Parents had no plans to stay in the U.S. They were just going to live here for a while and make some money, then go back home.
	183-188	Parents came to Los Angeles and lived on 9th and Olive Streets. There's where the herb company was.
6	189-207	Mother had bound feet in her younger years but was not continuously bound. She was ashamed of her bound feet.
	208-213	Mother was homesick for a long time and did not like American food and had a miserable trip when she came over.
	214-225	Parents got married in their mid-20's, because the marriage was postponed due to the deaths in the family.
	226-232	Uncle's herb company's name was Foo Yuen on 9th and Olive Streets. The family lived in the same office building.
7	233-238	LL could not speak Chinese because she and the family were surrounded by an American secretary.
	239-251	It was a big Victorian house with a big yard. There was a house in the back yard where some Chinese students stayed. Father liked to help students.
	252-254	There was a house for storing the herbs.
	255-270	Only father, uncle, a druggist, and an office girl in the company. They had a good business. The patients would wait in the front room around the wood stove. The herbs would be cooked for them.
	271-286	Upstairs was the office. A black partition was set up so that LL's father could feel the patient's pulse and ask the patient some questions.
8	287-297	Father would send the patients to the druggist downstairs. The druggist would either give patients the package of the drug or boil it right there. The patients would drink the herb there with raisins because the herbs were bitter.
	298-317	LL never went to a Western doctor until she had her first child. Eight children were brought up by Chinese herbs.
	318-332	The American Medical Association was very much against the usage of Chinese herbs. Father must have been arrested over a hundred times. They would send some undercover police and pretend to be a patient.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	333-340	LL did not remember any Chinese patient who might go to herb stores in Chinatown. He was a very successful doctor.
	341-347	He had mail order patients from Canada, and had an office in San Diego and a branch office in San Bernardino.
	348-360	Father always dressed nicely. He would buy \$200 suits. LL never saw her father in casual clothing.
	361-374	Father tried to play tennis. He wore a white tennis coat. That's the only time LL saw her father wear casual clothes.
	375-381	A lot of patients were very loyal to him and wrote all testimonials for him.
	382-403	Father had a very nice American lawyer. Every time father was arrested LL was ashamed of, yet at the same time infuriated at the police.
10	404-418	The police went through the house. One time they took both father and mother's water pipe.
	419-426	As soon as her father was arrested, the lawyer would bail him out. The charge would be practicing medicine without a license.
	427-443	After father took over the business, her uncle moved to somewhere else after a year later.
	444-471	LL was born in 1905. All the children were born in America.
11	472-476	LL has five brothers and three sisters.
END OF TAPE 1 SIDE A		
1	015-026	Mother had 9 children, 6 boys and 3 girls, and always had a nursemaid.
	027-033	LL was brought up on condensed milk. Mother would prepare the milk. Someone else would wash the diapers.
2	034-046	The first help was a white lady. After she left, they had a negro girl. Some stayed longer than the others.
	047-055	Mother did not have to cook either. The family had a Chinese cook at first. One dining room was for men and the other dining room was for women and children.
	056-065	The Chinese cook used a wok and wood stove and stayed with the family until 1913. He used to go to Chinatown every day to buy the food by Pico car.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	066-081	The cook finally saved enough to go back to China. He lived in Chinatown. He cut the bread so thin for LL's lunch, LL and her sister were ashamed of eating it. After that they made their own sandwiches. Parents were sad after the cook left. LL was glad, because she did not like Chinese food.
3	082-088	LL put tea and sugar into her rice bowl. Mother was horrified by that.
	089-096	LL loved American food, she would demand her mother give her 5 cents to buy mashed potatoes.
	097-110	Parents spoiled LL. LL was a very stubborn child. Now LL loves Chinese food.
4	111-135	When the family was living on Pico Boulevard, they had a negro woman helper. She was a wonderful southern cook. Mother and father loved her cooking very much, even though mother did not care for American food at first.
	136-141	LL thought that when he was young she wanted to be American and did not want to be different from the others, so she didn't like Chinese food.
	142-151	At school, there were all Caucasian students.
5	152-155	At school LL got along pretty well with other children.
	156-161	First LL went to Grand Avenue School, then to 10th School when the family moved to Pico. Then LL went to Central Junior High School, then to Los Angeles High School, then the University of Southern California (USC).
	162-164	LL studied in Liberal Arts courses at USC and majored in journalism and English and graduated from USC in 1926.
	165-169	Pico was the family's last home. Father died and left the family without insurance money.
	170-175	One time he asked LL to write a response letter to the insurance company's advertisement letter and said, "I don't want anything about death. I don't want to be reminded about death." He was sick for a couple of years before he died. He left the family no money in 1931.
	176-177	LL was in Chicago when her father passed away. She was a reporter for the <u>Chicago Times</u> .
	178-185	LL's first job was with the <u>Los Angeles Record</u> in 1926 and was the first Chinese American woman reporter on a big daily newspaper.

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Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	186-198	LL had no idea that she could get a job as a reporter. In the first place there were very few women reporters. In the second place, being Chinese, she didn't think she had a chance. Yet she tried to find a job right after her graduation.
	199-228	The <u>Record</u> liked LL's article about the Chinese custom of a baby's first month celebration. It was the smallest newspaper in Los Angeles. They published the article with LL's nephew's baby picture on the first page. They offered LL a job at 20 dollars a week. LL considered herself to be lucky.
7	229-234 235-258	Most of the reporters got low pay. LL learned a lot from working at the <u>Record</u> , but worked hard. First she was asked to rewrite a <u>Los Angeles Times</u> article. A month later, she started writing stories about the Hall of Justice, the Sheriff's station, DA's office, courts, etc. Other papers had one reporter at each place. LL was covering everything.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE B

1	003-009 010-015 016-035	Introduction. Blank space. LL had a chance to cover a big story that she would not have had a chance to do with a big newspaper. LL learned how to do dictating story.
2	036-051 052-067	The reporters who covered the sheriff department were touch. LL was just out of school and was scared of them. But they helped LL a lot. She was the only Chinese reporter working at a daily newspaper at that time. LL stayed with the <u>Record</u> for three years. Then she went to San Francisco for a vacation and visited Bessie Loo. Bessie Loo suggested that she find a job in San Francisco. LL found a job at the <u>San Francisco News</u> in 1929.
3	068-090	LL's parents did not have any objections to LL's moving to San Francisco. LL did not like the attitude of the newspaper editor. LL did cover a lot of stories on San Francisco Chinatown. She did not like the weather. She stayed with Bessie Loo for about a year.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	091-099	LL went to Chicago and worked for the <u>Times</u> and liked the newspaper.
	100-110	LL had good assignments. She was about the first Chinese known to some of the people. The City Editor was just like a friend to LL. They were very impressed by her work.
4	111-115	LL was the only Chinese on staff. There were not many women either.
	116-140	LL covered all kinds of stories, some stories were of important people.
	141-153	The weather was cold in the winters in Chicago and too humid in the summers.
5	154-173	LL got married in Chicago in 1930. Her husband got ill and had to return to Los Angeles. LL had her first son and moved in with a friend. She did not want to leave the good job she had.
	174-181	After LL moved back to Los Angeles, she did some freelance work for the <u>Los Angeles Times</u> . The first article she wrote was about Kang Yu-Wei.
	182-200	Her husband was a news reporter, who later became a publicity person. He was with the <u>Los Angeles Herald</u> . In Chicago he worked for United Press International.
6	201-207	LL had three children. LL did not have the other two before the first one was 14 years old.
	208-238	LL once worked for a California Bank in Chinatown during the war, handling the Chinese clientele. She really needed a job but could not get one as a reporter. She stayed there until the end of the war. First she couldn't understand the Sze Yup customers, later she understood enough to get by.
7	239-252	LL wanted to stay home with the children. Mother got sick and the family moved out from the Pico house.
	253-269	Brother William first built a house on East 102nd Street. Mother moved in with him.
	270-309	Mother kept on having strokes. The children took turns to take care of the mother. LL would visit her mother during the weekends for several years. Her marriage had broken up. LL needed to have a job but she did not want to work at that time. LL did not go to work for the <u>Outlook</u> until her mother died in 1957.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	310-318	LL had a chance to go to the Department of Employment and to work for the <u>Outlook</u> . She decided to stay in her training.
	319-353	LL covered Malibu and Topanga. She started working part time. LL worked there for 13 years. It was convenient to live in Topanga and work in Santa Monica. LL enjoyed reporting on Malibu news and stayed with the <u>Outlook</u> until she retired. After that she worked part time for 4 years.
9	354-379	Now and then she wrote for the <u>Los Angeles Times</u> . When she thought of something or got angry like the government tried to take the property away from her for a horse trail.
	380-407	Father never talked about his teacher Kang Yu-Wei. It wasn't until LL grew up that she knew Kang was really of historical significance. There was so little communication with her father.
10	408-421	LL was shocked when she heard that her father was dead. She always looked up to him. She then realized that she never had a chance to really talk to her father.
	422-442	Chinese fathers do not sit down and talk with his children. Her father was just a traditional Chinese father who although did everything for his children, there was a language barrier. Although he spoke English it was not enough to sit down and communicate.
	443-453	Parents understood what the children said. LL and brothers and sisters would answer in English with one or two Chinese words.
11	454-473	Parents got very upset when they visited San Francisco Chinatown in 1915. Their friends said that the children did not speak Chinese. They were embarrassed.
END OF TAPE 2 SIDE A		
1	017-031	Parents planned to send LL's three brothers back to China for an education for a few years. It was about 1920 or 1921.
	032-038	There was too much political turmoil and someone wrote to LL's father saying it was not a good time to send children over.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	039-043	Father got her brothers all military suits, suitcases and passports. Parents thought that was the only way to learn Chinese.
	044-045	The boys went to Chinese school in Chinatown everyday after American school. It was quite a chore to do that.
	046-052	LL never went to Chinese school. Parents hired a tutor to teach LL. They hired one teacher after another to teach the children. LL forgot it all.
	053-056	The tutor came to school at night for about a couple of hours and the day time during the summer.
	057-067	LL's aunt lived next door and had a student live in with her. This student was a good Chinese teacher and taught LL's brothers and sisters. LL's older sister, Lily, went to work for the Chinese Consulate and could make a speech in Chinese.
3	068-092	The tutors taught them Chinese from books instead of conversation. LL had years of Chinese lessons. Parents never gave up until her father passed away. Sometimes they could not find a teacher so they would stop for a while and then pick up again. It was a constant struggle. LL always hated it and developed some kind of resistance to learn Chinese.
	093-096	Later on LL really was sorry, she missed not being able to read anything Chinese.
	097-109	Chinese tutors taught full time. Some of them were students. LL did not think they were good teachers. They tried hard enough.
4	110-123	LL and her sister were in one class. The brothers were younger. Probably went to the Chinese school in Chinatown.
	124-129	Kit King was the best teacher by far. LL was working then and did not have time to take more Chinese from her.
	130-137	LL took one course in Mandarin and got an "A". LL had a good memory but after a while it was a very short lived memory. After a month, LL forgot everything.
	138-141	LL never taught her children Chinese, because she does not know enough herself.
	142-149	Her daughter taught herself Chinese before she went to China. But her sons don't know any Chinese.
5	150-153	LL did not send her children to Chinese school.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	002-004	Introduction.
	005-017	LL started working for the <u>Los Angeles Daily News</u> in 1942 when Madame Chiang Kai-shek came to Los Angeles. LL was hired to cover her news, because she was Chinese.
	018-030	After Madame Chiang left, LL was offered a job for the <u>Daily News</u> as a regular reporter and had general assignments. LL stayed there until 1945 when her daughter was born.
	031-037	There were different shifts working at the <u>Daily News</u> . Sometimes from 9 to 5 and other times from noon until 8 and sometimes until midnight.
2	038-044	It was easy to get from her home on Pico to the office, which was on Los Angeles Street.
	045-054	LL was the only Chinese working at the newspaper at that time. There was a Chinese man who worked for the <u>Herald</u> .
	055-064	LL got about \$45 a week. She paid something for her mother's house. Father died without insurance. They were really strapped for a while. When LL was working, they were in better shape because LL's brothers were older and were able to work.
	065-068	Right after her father's death in 1931, the family really had a hard time. It was in the depths of the Depression.
3	069-079	Things were cheaper. LL was able to save some money. You could get spinach for 5 cents a bunch.
	080-084	LL was always very thrifty and did not buy a lot of clothes.
	085-089	LL put the money in the bank through U.S. Saving Bonds.
	090-101	Father used the bank. Some Chinese were afraid of the banks. Father didn't believe in credit. He paid cash for everything including his home. For a 15 room, three-story house, with a roof garden and and basement, he paid \$30,000 in 1914.
	102-114	For dining room chairs, they were \$2 a piece. A dress was only \$38 from Baker Brothers. He bought the furnishings, the land and the house for \$30,000.
4	115-120	Father believed in paying cash. He said that someday America was going to go broke.
	121-129	Chinese didn't trust the banks. They wanted to have it right there in their socks or some place. They didn't understand English and what the banks did.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	130-156	LL's family moved to the Pico Street house on January 1st 1914. Before that, her father would have an architect come to the house and talk about the plans. LL and her sister would listen and thought it was exciting. They would go to look at the new house as it was being built. At that time they lived at 9th and Olive Streets, which was residential also. There were a lot of old Victorian houses. Going to see the 1619 Pico house was like going into the country.
5	157-163	It had 15 rooms, 3 stories, a roof garden and basement. Father had a very nice garden in the back with a fountain and a sort of summer house.
	164-171	Father never did any work himself. Brother William loved flowers. If he earned ten or fifteen cents he would go and buy seeds and plant flowers.
	172-176	Father always had Chinese lilies and put them in beautiful Chinese ceramic pots for Chinese New Years.
	177-180	Chinese New Year would be a big day. Mother would get an octagonal lacquer dish with all the goodies like coconut ginger and all that.
	181-190	They would have laisee (利是). Especially at 9th and Olive Streets, LL and sister got tons of laisee. All the friends from Chinatown would come. They didn't come to Pico. It was too far. They said <u>Gong Hei Fat Choy</u> (恭喜發財). When the friends came and gave them laisee, at least a dollar was in it.
6	191-200	Six of the Leong children were born at the 9th and Olive Street house. Two of LL's younger brothers were born in the Pico Street House.
	201-204	Pico Street house became the headquarters for the Chinese activities. Parents were so generous and were glad to have a Chinese students from USC to meet there once a month at least.
	205-207	In between they had mahjong parties.
	208-212	LL's parents never played mahjong but didn't mind their playing.
	213-219	Students played mahjong for little money. They put that money into a pot and after a while used it for a party, sometimes at the beach.
	220-235	Father would allow them to hire a band for the party. Usually they came at 8 o'clock. Young people would be shy and nobody would start dancing but then pretty soon some bold person would get up and start dancing. Sister and LL would roll up the carpets and make sandwiches and punch.

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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	236-248	Father would just have the band until midnight. But when midnight came everybody was still going full speed ahead. They always asked father to hire the band for one more hour. He did. He actually came down and danced. One time he put on his tuxedo and LL and her sister were embarrassed.
	249-253	LL always had a party dress.
	254-264	The Leong family always had students for dinner. They all had a fun time. Some people who LL met still remember the good times they had at 1619.
	265-277	After father died, brother William had to work at an apartment as a janitor.
8	278-283	Sister Holly also went to work at the same apartment house. She was supposed to get \$25 a week to take care of three kids, but instead she found out it was only \$25 a month. Mother made her quit.
	284-290	She worked from seven in the morning until about night. It was just slave work.
	291-293	Family even shelled walnuts to get a little more money.
	294-300	After father passed away, there was no money coming in. Brother Taft tried to take over father's business but did not know anything about herbs. Mother knew something about herbs and tried to coach him.
	301-305	The herb store could not continue after father died.
	306-311	Father was sick for two years, so the business got worse and worse. LL would send money back from Chicago.
9	312-326	Afterwards, it was better. The three brothers got married and lived in the house. It was like a Chinese compound. Mother was a matriarch and later had a stroke.
	327-341	During the war everyone was drafted except for Taft. William went through about five campaigns. Howard went to Italy. Munroe got to play in the band and didn't even have to leave the States. He was a drummer.
	342-376	Lincoln, the youngest brother, was always able to make money. He was a good salesman, selling tea and writing people Chinese names on chopsticks in Chinatown. He went to China during the war and became a major in the Marine corps.
	377-385	Mother was terribly worried about all her sons in the army. She never broke down until her grandson Peter went to the war. She cried.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	386-389	While young Peter was overseas, his father (Peter SooHoo, Sr.) died at the age of 45.
	390-396	Peter SooHoo, Sr. started Chinatown and died of a stroke. It was so sudden it was a terrible shock.
	397-412	Taft was allowed to stay home to take care of the business. Mainly they had mail order patients. He didn't know much about the business and later went into accounting.
	413-463	Brother William came back from the war and wanted to open a nursery. But he thought it was such a risk, so he went to work for the post office, which was more secure. Through the GI Bill, he bought land and built a house on 101st Street. It was only \$7000. He had a beautiful garden.
11	464-474	After LL's mother had a stroke, he wanted her to live with him. She never said one thing about 1619 after she moved to William's house.
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1	008-021	Last one to stay at 1619 was Munroe. The house was sold to a dentist and later became a boarding house. Now the house and the neighborhood is run down.
	022-029	LL's cousin Yisao (二嫂) lived next door. She was very close to LL's mother. After her husband died, she had to work and had four little kids to take care of. They were the only other Chinese family who lived on the block.
	030-042	Father used to love to take the Pico car and go to Los Angeles High school on Pico and Rimpau to get some fresh air. One time LL went with him. It seemed like it was so lonely.
2	043-052	Family went to Chinatown for dinner, LL remembered the Grandview Restaurant. LL did not like it and thought it was dirty. LL did not like to go to Chinatown to eat.
	053-060	LL used to go to dances at the Native Son's Hall. Sister Lily used to shop for Chinese food.
	061-075	Parents would go to Chinatown for Chinese opera every night. LL couldn't understand and hated the Cantonese opera. Parents loved the Chinese opera whenever it came to town. It didn't come very often.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	076-090	Family went to the beach for picnics. Father tried to make LL learn tennis. He would dress up in his real good tennis outfits. They had a teacher.
	091-093	LL played volleyball in grammar school.
	094-098	LL played mahjong and didn't care for Chinese music.
	099-108	Father liked to play Chinese chess. He tried to teach them. He loved to play Chinese chess with Chinese students. With the old folks, they would play jook kee (着棋), Chinese dominoes.
4	109-127	Parents wanted them to study Chinese. They were planning to send the boys to China for an education. They were very troubled by the fact that they didn't know Chinese and felt ashamed. When they visited Chinese friends in San Francisco Chinatown their parents were apologetic. Parents would have liked to have the children be more Chinese. They could see that the children were just growing up to be Americans.
	128-132	Once father would lay down the law and said they were going to speak nothing but Chinese at home. That didn't work out.
	133-139	Father had them taking lessons. There were no arguments. Parents were very indulgent to them.
	140-147	LL and her brothers and sisters always went out with Chinese. When they had parties, only Chinese came to the house, no mixed groups.
5	148-158	Mother was pretty shocked when LL married (to a non-Chinese). But then she got to like LL's husband very well. For LL it was really bad, she knew it was something she shouldn't do.
	159-163	LL got married in 1930. There must have been other interracial marriages, but she did not know of any.
	164-179	LL felt uncomfortable. For example, it was hard to rent a place when they just married in Chicago. LL remembered one person asked if LL was going to wear Chinese clothes.
	180-190	Things are very different. All of LL's cousins, nieces are married to Caucasians. Munroe's children were the only ones married to Chinese. All the children made no attempt to speak Chinese. LL's daughter Jane was the only one who has interest in learning Chinese.
6	191-199	Sister's son Peter sent children to Chinese school for a couple of years. Everyone gave up on it too.
	200-210	We all just become Americanized. It was a shame that they don't have more interest in it.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	211-221	Brothers had more Chinese education than LL and sisters. There was a good Chinese teacher Kit King Louis who went to USC and taught LL's cousin's children and LL's nieces and nephews.
	222-225	LL's Chinese teachers were not very good at making them learn Chinese.
	226-229	They did their best to teach them Chinese characters.
7	230-256	Actually Kit King went back to China and taught English in Yen Jing University. She wrote a letter to LL and offered her a job teaching journalism in Yen Jing University in 1932. LL was married and was working at the <u>Times</u> in Chicago. The offer was good. It was \$150 a month to teach 7 hours a week. LL was also afraid to go on a boat.
	257-290	Mother had eight children all born at home. She had a German midwife. She also had a nurse who took care of the baby. All the babies were born at night. LL was very excited to see the new baby.
8	291-299	LL loved to help the nurse to make flannel diapers.
	300-307	Father would give LL's mother Gei jook () which was supposed to make you strong after childbirth. Before childbirth mother took certain herbs.
	308-321	Practically all mothers, even American mothers had their babies at home. Children were brought up on Eagle's brand evaporated milk.
	322-330	Father was very disappointed when LL was born, because he wanted a boy. He used to dress LL like a boy.
9	331-337	When Taft was born, father was so happy and they had a great big banquet for him. Children's <u>man yuet</u> (满月) banquet.
	338-350	Some Chinese, even some Americans like to have sons first.
	351-368	Mother was very brave to go through all the childbirths and not make a sound. Only when Lincoln was born she said hao sunfu (好辛苦) [very physically difficult].
	369-406	Madame Chiang Kai Shek's visit to Los Angeles was a big media event. She stayed in the Ambassador Hotel. LL was so thrilled to shake hands with her. She was beautiful and dressed so nicely. The story was told that Madame was finicky, etc.
10	407-434	LL asked her about Generalissimo, etc. She wrote about it in her articles. Madame Chiang was a beautiful speaker. She made a wonderful impression on everyone. She came off as being number one.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
	435-438	It was quite an experience for LL, but at the same time LL was nervous. The whole thing was a nervous strain.
	439-461	Sister Lily first worked at the Chinese Consulate as a secretary. She worked herself up to become the consul. She made a Chinese speech in Chinese when she retired. She was extremely meticulous and well organized. She practically ran the consulate office.
11	462-480	Lily went to USC. Taft always wanted to go to Berkeley. He went there for a couple of years until father died and did not finish school. Howard and Holly did not go to college. Munroe went to art school. Lincoln went to UCLA and graduated.
	481-489	Howard would have gone to college if they had money
END OF TAPE 3 SIDE B		
1	001-003	Introduction.
	004-009	In LL's work she was with Caucasians entirely. LL also had a different social life with Chinese in her family and Chinese families. LL also socialized with people whom she worked with.
	010-033	LL felt that she was accepted by non-Chinese newspaper people. They were more liberal. LL has felt very much at home with newspaper people. In Chicago, LL felt she was treated better because they had not known many Chinese and were surprised that LL could speak and write an English sentence. LL did so well they gave her all their best assignments.
2	034-037	LL never felt that she was discriminated against because she was Chinese at any time in any paper she worked for.
	038-063	There was a (Chinese) girl who wrote occasionally but not a regular reporter. There was a Chinese man who worked at the <u>Los Angeles Herald Express</u> . He was on the staff after LL started. Charlie Leong in San Francisco was encouraged by the fact that LL got in to do newspaper work. He worked for UPI. Now there are quite a few (Chinese reporters).
	064-076	LL felt that she had to get a job after going through college. Since she had taken journalism and seemed to have a flair for it. LL was always interested in the newspaper business. She still loved to listen to the news.

Contents. (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	077-085	LL thought that her parents were happy that she did it [in journalism]. Father was quite advanced in that way.
	086-092	LL felt more American. They had been brought up by American maids, and surrounded by American patients and American influence.
	093-101	When LL was young, she didn't want to be different from other people and didn't want them to be called "Chink."
	102-108	Parents always were anxious for them to know more about China and to be proud of being Chinese. Although children never had any arguments about it, LL was sure her parents would have been happier if they had learned more Chinese.
4	109-119	There were a lot of families just like the Leong family. The Chan family was even more Americanized than the Leong family because Mr. Chan, the father, spoke mostly English and was a minister.
	120-134	A lot of Chinese that LL knew spoke both Chinese and English. LL really envied them. Bessie Loo can speak Chinese very well. Peter SooHoo's family all spoke Chinese. These families lived in Chinatown and were surrounded by Chinese. They could speak both languages.
	135-141	Father did not join any family or district associations.
	142-148	LL did not join any clubs in Chinatown. But at USC LL belonged to the Chinese Students Association. Once in a while she went to the Chinese church for social reasons.
5	149-153	LL did not know people who belonged to the family associations.
	154-166	In LL's days, George Lem's family was very important. His restaurant was well known. They had a family orchestra and children would play at the restaurant. They were in Los Angeles before LL's parents came and a lot of people went to Lem's restaurant.
	167-196	The Chan family was very prominent. Father was a minister. SooHoo was a prominent family. Especially Peter SooHoo was a most prominent young man. Dr. George Chan's family also was prominent. George Chan was an herbalist.
6	197-206	It seemed very difficult for Chinese to get jobs. Even college graduates had a hard time. They had to take menial jobs as waiters working in restaurants.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	207-215	Socially, LL felt that there was discrimination against Chinese. They were never asked to join sororities or fraternities in college. The Chinese students finally formed their own fraternity.
	217-219	They never went to American dances.
	220-227	LL did not feel discrimination in looking for a job. She found a job immediately. She thought she was lucky.
7	228-242	LL remembered in a dance hall in Ocean Park, they would not sell tickets to LL and her friend.
	243-248	LL remembered at USC her brothers were discriminated and were not allowed to join the band.
	249-256	LL's brothers and friends went to the president, Von Kleinsmith, and protested. But at the dance hall incident, LL just turned away. The man with LL was so embarrassed.
	257-273	Before World War II, if you made \$200 a month, that was a very good income. Maybe the average income was \$150 a month. It all depended on the job.
	274-287	The expenses were low so you could get along. \$20 a month for rent.
8	288-297	The Leong family did not think [to live with Chinese]. People who lived in Chinatown liked to be with their own people but there were a lot of Chinese scattered all over Los Angeles in different places.
	298-306	Chinatown was the only place where there were a lot of Chinese.
	307-330	In the Leong family, father spent a lot of money on a good living, good restaurants, and good clothes. He sent money to China to his family. He never gambled. When he died, because he wasn't able to work, there wasn't much money left. There was no savings.
9	331-338	Father always believed in paying cash. He paid \$5000 for their first car which was an Olds Peerless. He didn't have that much to save but he did put money in the bank.
	339-356	He sent money to China and was very generous giving money to students. He made some bad investments and lost all the money.
	357-361	LL did not know any Chinese who were involved in politics in China.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	362-375	Many Chinese think they had obligations in China. Mother always made remarks and commented on how the people in China always were asking for money. They thought she was very wealthy.
	376-384	The Chinese were affected by the Depression.
10	385-391	Chinese probably had a harder time. If there were jobs, the white people would get them.
	392-413	Because of discrimination, white Americans probably did better on the whole.
	414-421	Chinese probably did better than Blacks.
	422-426	LL never had heard people compare Chinese with Jewish people.
	427-443	American born Chinese always preferred to marry with American born Chinese.
	444-455	Most Chinese parents felt it was important to send their children to Chinese school. LL did not sent the children to Chinese school.
11	457-END	The information from here on on the tape is not related to this interview, please ignore.
END OF TAPE 4 SIDE A		
1	001-004	Mother never gave up hope of going back to China until father died. She was always talking about going back to China.
	005-008	LL didn't even want to go to China when she was young.
	009-012	American born Chinese thought Chinese school was a drag.
	013-018	LL thought that Chinese didn't have very good parts in American movies. They were always given the villain or the menial parts. Chinese were looked down upon.
	019-022	Anna May Wong felt she wanted to get better parts for Chinese. Chinese were portrayed in a lower level.
	023-028	LL did not think Chinese protested very loudly. There was never any organized protest.
	029-030	LL did not hear of anyone who has said that they are embarrassed to be Chinese.
	031-038	Chinese like to be teachers, doctors, lawyers and other professional occupations.
2	039-042	Father was pretty satisfied with the job he was doing.
	043-050	LL felt that she was very fortunate to get a newspaper job.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	051-057	LL liked news, and words. She thought she was not a creative writer. She liked to do hard news.
	058-065	LL didn't join any organizations. She belonged to the newspaper guild. There were no other Chinese in that guild in Los Angeles.
	066-083	LL regrets so much that she did not learn Chinese. She looks back and feels that she missed a lot by not being able to speak Chinese. LL never had been able to really talk to her father.
3	084-092	Working in journalism made LL more aggressive. Being a journalist, one has to be pretty thick skinned. LL was used to having doors slammed in her face.
	093-098	LL didn't really have many Chinese friends because she was very isolated.
	099-105	LL moved to Topanga in 1940. There wasn't other Chinese there.
4	106-END	The information from here on on the tape is not related to this interview, please ignore it.

END OF TAPE 4 SIDE B

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