

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Bernice Leung
 Chinese Name: _____
 Date of Interview: 12/11/80, 1/15/81
 Interviewer: Jean Wong
 Others Present: _____
 Language: English
 Summarizer: Ann Lau

Interview Number: 137
 Number of Tapes: 3
 Length: 1 Hour & 54 Minutes

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1 Side A</u>
1	009-013	Bernice Leung's (BL) mother was born in Canton City. Her father was born in San Jose, New Alamedan, a silver mine town.	
	014-016	Father, at the age of three, was taken back to China with his three sisters. He stayed in China until he was twelve.	
	017-018	BL's father worked as a house boy for a number of years.	
	018-021	Worked in a restaurant as a cook at the age of seventeen. It was a large restaurant in Fresno, California. He became a proficient cook and baker.	
	022-024	When he earned enough money he decided to go back to China to get a wife. He was 28 years old when he married BL's mother -- she was about eighteen.	
	025-026	BL believes they came back together since her father was a citizen of the United States.	
	027-031	BL was born in Fresno, but was living in Selma at the time. Father thought Fresno had a better hospital. BL's older brother was born in Fresno, the other children were born in Selma, California.	
2	032-033	At the time, the population was about seven thousand. There were no Chinese but a lot of Japanese.	
	034-038	BL completed her education in Selma Union High School. Her younger brother and sister went to school in Fresno.	
	039-041	BL did well in school, but was not inspired. She felt prejudice because they were the only Chinese family there. BL did not want to be Japanese.	
	042-043	BL was born in 1917.	
	044-046	After BL's father got married he opened a restaurant in Selma called the United States Cafe. He had four partners. He eventually bought them out.	

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Numbers	Summary
2	047-057	Then he went into the grocery business. It was a delicatessen which also sold take out foods, stews, salads, etc. There was a butcher shop on one side. BL's father had the other side. It had all sorts of things a grocery store would have. There was good business but BL's father was not a terribly good businessman. He allowed people who were not too wealthy to run up bills. Ended up without too much. BL's mother was better at business. He got into trouble and she got him out of it.
	058-064	It was a family business. They hired two Caucasian women and a Chinese person helped with the groceries. They loved BL's father.
3	065-068	BL's mother did all the hard work. She always sewed the children's clothes. Did not give her enough attention. She is still alive. BL's father never spanked the children. BL's mother did.
	069-070	BL's mother is about 85 years old today.
	071-081	BL's mother was anxious to learn English, she spoke English to the children. Mother was educated and taught school in China. Wanted to learn English, that is why the kids lost their Chinese. They did know some Chinese as youngsters but it all came back. The kids would respond in English and that was how her mother learned English. It was not terribly good, but her mother thought it was very good.
	082-092	All the children went through school. BL's father thought there was no future for his children and he was a bit concerned about them marrying Caucasians. BL's sister went out with a Caucasian boy, Charlie, to the Prom. Father told him he did not want him to take BL's sister out anymore.
	093-100	After the grocery business, one of BL's father's customers opened a first in-door golf course in the area and a restaurant. Father thought it was a great idea but indoor golf was not popular -- and the business went down. In 1934, the Depression hit very hard. Father found himself in debt, but he got himself out all right.
4	101-107	BL's family moved to a smaller place and opened another restaurant. Father said never to go into the restaurant business because once you get in you are stuck, no holidays, no fun. Prior to the grocery business, he would take two weeks off and go to San Francisco.
	108-110	The children helped out at the restaurant, when the Depression hit they went to school part time. BL was not the best waitress, but she tried.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	111-118	The restaurant sold American food. BL's father was a good American cook. When they moved to a locality near a hotel, they did have chow mein and chop suey, maybe egg fu yung. At that second restaurant, it was mostly family help. BL and her brother, and her younger sister was in the back cooking with her father. BL's mother made the salads.
	119-129	After leaving Selma, because father felt there was no future, no Orientals, Chinese, and moved to Fresno. Father worked at a small restaurant but it had gambling. Father was not very happy, he was very strict about that, but it was something to keep the family going. After six months, he did not like it although they were good to him.
	130-133	He went to work at a grocery store with open doors. He caught double pneumonia.
	134-139	A friend asked him to go into a restaurant business. BL's mother did not want him to do it, so he went back into the restaurant business. Within six months he died of a heart attack. BL was 18 or 19 at the time.
5	140-143	Mother decided to pay off the house. Father had some insurance. Mother decided all the children should go to work.
	144-149	BL's sister went to school. BL went to work at a restaurant. There was a bar next door and BL would peek in to see all those sinful people dancing. It does not bother BL today, but she was shocked then.
	150-152	BL's brother worked too and the two of them sustained the family for a while.
	153-159	Mother, during the summer, went to pack fish. A lot of Chinese ladies there. Mother was educated and not a very good mixer -- she had to come down a little bit.
	160-163	BL has two brothers and two sisters -- there are five children in all.
	164-174	Older brother is in the television business, he recently retired. Younger brother died of cancer two years ago. He was a school teacher at Bullard High School in Fresno, very well liked. School raised a considerable sum of money because they felt he had a great deal of medical expenses. They also dedicated a baseball game to him. They gave a party for him when they knew there was just no hope -- there was a large attendance. There was a beautiful article in the papers about him.
6	175-186	BL has a younger sister, the youngest, who is married to a pharmacist in Fresno. She is presently running

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	175-186	a knit shop, a weaving shop. She teaches weaving, she is part of the weavers guild. BL's brother was an art teacher. She was married at sixteen.
	187-196	BL went to Selma School, first Garfield School, then Roosevelt High up to eighth grade, then to Selma Union High School and graduated. BL studied business, short hand, typing, because she was told that those were the most useful skills.
	197-208	BL went to Fresno. She knew other Chinese girls and decided to go to Fresno Tech to brush up on her typing and short hand.
	209-225	BL's sister, Gladys, who is younger than BL by 1½ years, got married and went to Los Angeles. BL decided not to stay in that town so she moved to Los Angeles. She had visited Los Angeles before that and liked it. She was accepted in Los Angeles. BL felt that she does not look terribly Chinese. The people in Fresno thought she was of Spanish decent. She resented that and she did not get along with them anyway. When she came to Los Angeles she did not get the same feeling -- people thought that she was all right.
7	226-230	BL worked for the Navy for about six months. Her brother was drafted in World War II. She had to go back to Fresno to take care of her mother. She was the only one except for her younger sister. So she went back to Fresno.
	231-232	In 1941 she came to Los Angeles officially to stay.
	232-233	She told her sister that "if there was a good job to let me know because I wanted to go back to L.A. as soon as the boys come back."
	234-240	BL's brother-in-law was first working for a recording studio. They recorded a lot of stars when they came in for advertisements.
	241-247	There was this older person who came in and she wanted to know if BL's brother-in-law, Paul, knew any Chinese person who might want to work. It sounded like a glamorous job. She was the one who played Ora Munson in "Gone with the Wind." So BL worked as her secretary for about two years.
	248-257	She was building a house and she built a room for BL. BL did not like to stay like that. So when she went to New York on her yearly trip, BL wrote her a letter and told her that she was not coming back because she did not want to live there. "What she had planned for me was something like a lifetime companion, but that just wasn't my thing."

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	258-267	BL worked for the civil service. It was during the War. She worked for the United States Army for about five years. This was when her brother was in the service.
	268-270	Then BL came back up here and worked for the Department of Agriculture for six months.
8	271-277	She worked for Western Auto Supplies for about two years as a secretary. When she first went to work there, she remembered there was a big discussion among the executives because they had never hired a Chinese person before. They were midwesterners. That was after the war, in 1947.
	278-289	The Western Auto Supplies Company was located on 11th and Grand. It was a miserly salary and BL could not understand why they made such a big deal when the salary was not that good.
	290-296	The man who hired BL had been exposed to Asians before. His wife worked with Asians at Bank of America, so he knew they were fairly good workers, so he hired BL and told her about it. A girl coworker told BL, "Did you know they had a big meeting about you?" BL replied, "Oh my God, what for? It isn't very much money they were paying me."
		BL felt it was rather rewarding because within six months these big wheels came by and asked her if they knew any Chinese girls who would like to work for them since they needed a new secretary. BL replied, "Well, not for the kind of salary you offer." BL felt that they had it coming to them. After that, they sold out.
	297-303	BL had two offers to go someplace else. That was when she came to Mr. Hong, in 1953. In the interim, she had also worked for an engineering firm for about two years too. She had a personality clash there so she just quit.
	304-312	She found that if she worked in many Caucasian places during that time and she did just a little better, there would always be some enviousness and they would always try to undermine her in some way. BL did not think it happens anymore. Maybe it still does, but she does not know because she has not worked for a Caucasian firm for a good many years.
9	313-327	BL speaks mostly English to her parents. She speaks Chinese to her mother but her mother responds in English since she wanted to learn English. To BL, Chinese was the new language (it was Sum Yup). BL's mother wanted to show off her English.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	328-339	Outside the home, that is, at work, it had to be strictly Chinese. BL answered the phone in English. But to all the customers who are Chinese, she speaks Chinese. This is at Savings and Loans. If BL is just conversing with somebody, it would be in English. English has been the most normal thing for BL, even when she was younger.
	340-344	BL lived on 31st Street when she first came to Los Angeles. It was an apartment on West 31st where her sister lived, near USC.
	345-348	BL got married and lived in the Cypress Park area.
	349-352	BL got married in 1947. Her husband's name is Elmer Eugene Leung.
	353-354	They lived in Cypress Park ever since they got married. They have no children.
	355-361	They had a restaurant business for many, many years. After the business closed, her husband went to work for the post office for five years. He got sick.
10	362-383	The name of the restaurant was Soo Chow, right in Chinatown on Chung King Road. They close about ten years ago. Her husband had it before 1947, it was a family restaurant. BL helped out as a waitress and dishwasher. The whole family pitched in. Very cooperative.
	384-390	BL's mother-in-law was very straight laced -- really from the old school and very religious. BL thinks she did not approve of BL at first, but they got along well afterwards. She was a very nice person.
	391-395	BL's husband was born in Los Angeles.
	396-419	BL did not miss Selma at first. Now when she goes back to Fresno, she likes to stay there longer. She was glad to leave Selma. She thought there was prejudice all over. BL's father thought it was a wonderful place. To the children, they always felt it was prejudiced, maybe because they did not feel they really belonged. BL has gone back for a few class reunions. She still had the feeling that she did not really belong although the people were extremely nice.
11	420-468	BL feels more Chinese than American. Now, she feels very much Chinese. She speaks the language better than some of the Chinese. Her exposure at East West Savings and Loans is mostly to Chinese speaking people. Only about two or three of them are native born so BL finds it fun to communicate with them. They laugh at her, since she makes mistakes. They told her how to say

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
11	420-468	it right. Some of the elderly ladies ask BL, "你係香港泥過嘅?" [Are you from Hong Kong?] BL replies, "唔係啦" ["No."] Their response is, "Oh, you speak so good Chinese." It just tickles BL. What little she knows is apparently very good. Because BL learned her Chinese from her mother, her mother always called a calendar 日期紙, so people said, "有冇日曆啊?" She did not know what it was, it was about December, so she said, "就係得流夾" Then she ran to Elinore and asked what that meant. Elinore told her she said the right thing. That is how BL learned Chinese, just by feeling around.
	469-477	She used to get mixed up with loans and savings. BL still speaks Chinese to her mother but she still answers in English. BL has never heard her mother respond to BL in Chinese. BL speaks Chinese better than her mother does now.
END OF SIDE A		

TAPE 1 SIDE B

1	001-007	BL's mother's English is not fluent. She speaks broken English. However, she reads English novels.
	008-013	BL's maternal grandmother taught the missionaries. Her grandfather died when BL's mother was fourteen.
	014-031	When BL was very young, her mother tried to teach the children Chinese, but she got discouraged. There was a period when BL and her siblings did not think they were Chinese. In their minds, they did not think Chinese -- they thought Orientals looked funny. Not looking at the mirrors themselves since they were just as strange looking. When they were little, they used to think why they were not born with blue eyes and blond hair. There were Danish people there, Christensons, Andersons, etc. Only a few Japanese and Mexicans with dark hair. BL and her siblings were envious of the blue eyes.
2	032-049	They did not celebrate Chinese holidays. Father and sister did not get along too well. Later on, when BL was around 9 years old, they ironed out their differences. BL's aunt would bring in Chinese goodies, gin dui (煎堆) and brown cake for New Year. BL's mother never did any of those things.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	050-072	BL did not know how to use chopsticks even when she was quite old. She made an attempt at one dinner in her aunt's house and came home determined to learn. She used chopsticks at home but not proficient at it. Basically eats rice.
	073-096	BL saw Chinese opera when they went to San Francisco. She thought it was terrible -- noisy, smoke, and people threw shells (瓜子) around. Her father loved it and bought the Chinese records. BL and her siblings did not appreciate it before, now they do. They also saw Chinese movies and stage plays.
4	097-113	For recreation, they played at the ditch. BL's brothers had bicycles and skates but not the girls. BL's older brother was allowed to go to football games.
	114-125	There was no conflict with her parents as to whether they were Chinese or American. Father did not want the children to go out with Caucasians. Had a very good Caucasian friend but when they got to high school, she decided no longer to be friends.
	126-138	Parents did not use Chinese medicine. Used to visit a family in Fresno on Sundays, the family used to say this or that is bu (不), this or that.
5	139-172	BL worked for a herbalist on her first trip to Los Angeles. She worked for T. B. Chew for a year. The elder T. B. Chew. Mostly Caucasian patients. The office was located on Figueroa, it is still there. 5500 Figueroa Street.
6	173-191	BL's family used Chinese condiments for cooking. Her husband uses Chinese medicine and goes to acupuncture for nerve problems.
	192-203	BL's mother's sister died and her mother died. Father died on ship and there was a storm and never returned. No relatives in China. Father may still have relatives in China.
	204-213	Father sent money to sisters and mother sent money to her mother in China. Continued sending money after father died and stopped later on.
7	214-228	BL does not join family associations. She goes to Kong Chow (潮州) only because her brother-in-law, Gilbert, is a member of the family association.
	229-236	Before the War, most Chinese engaged in the restaurant, laundry business. Not that many herbalists.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	237-275	Income was low. When BL worked for T. B. Chew, she got \$10 a week. She worked in Fresno waiting on tables for ten dollars a week. It was considered a good salary. BL worked for T. B. Chew in 1940. Managed very well on that salary. Saved a thousand dollars when working for the Far East and lived at home. When she worked for the Army, her mother was given \$40 to spend from the salary of \$165. Added a front room for the house for \$500.
	276-289	Before the War, the Chinese liked to live near other Chinese. In Fresno, they lived on the west side. Chinese liked to live together because there may be repercussions moving out.
	290-301	In-laws lived in Cypress Park for at least 50 years. It was an Italian neighborhood at that time. They did not want them to buy there. Now it is a Chicano neighborhood.
	302-310	In Fresno, on the west side, the Chinese started to move when blacks started to move in.
9	311-332	Most Chinese are very thrifty. Mother banked her money, set some aside for emergencies without her father knowing.
	333-358	BL did not feel hostility against Chinese. More opportunities in Los Angeles. Best job in Fresno for girl friends was bookkeeper.
	359-369	When the War came along, they found out that Chinese were good employees. They were rated high in the Army. Chinese did not have the opportunity before that.
10	370-394	BL never rented therefore did not encounter prejudice in renting. Sister did when they tried to rent at Burnside Apartments. They were rejected because they had a daughter. Caucasians would not discriminate much if you are a professional person and making enough money.
	395-434	Could not say when the break came in discrimination against the Chinese. Got jobs mostly through recommendations. Now, there is probably none. But if a Caucasian and a Chinese are the same, the Chinese will not be hired.
11	435-450	Chinese managed during the Depression. They did not go on welfare.
	451-468	Now businesses come and go. There are many different Chinese, Vietnamese, etc.

Interviewee: Bernice Leung

Page: 10

Contents (cont'd)

1 Side B

Tape: 2 Side A

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
11	469-482	In comparing Chinese and Jewish people, BL felt that the two races both enjoyed eating and had the same manners.
END OF TAPE 1		

TAPE 2 SIDE A

1	000-017	According to BL, Chinese and Jewish are similar in the way they do business. Gau Gon (九江) people say they are Chinese Jews. Both are clever and shrewd in business but really are very different people.
	018-028	American born Chinese met their future spouses in dances. In Fresno, the mothers and grandmothers attended these dances.
	029-032	BL met her husband in the church.
2	033-049	Most American born Chinese marry American born Chinese. BL knows of American born Chinese that married foreign born Chinese too. Some boys married girls in Hong Kong but often these marriages are not successful. BL thinks that native born should marry native born because of their similar backgrounds.
	050-053	For American born Chinese, the dialect makes no difference.
	054-056	BL thinks that American born Chinese like to have at least one son.
	057-065	Interracial marriages are accepted like fate. BL personally does not favor mixed marriages. People her age would say that there is nothing they can do about it, they are just thankful 唔係黑鬼 [not black].
3	066-079	BL's brother-in-law married a half Chinese and half English. His mother was very much against it. Interracial marriages were not accepted during his period.
	080-089	BL's father only wanted his children to realize that they were Chinese but he believed that Chinese school was impossible because they lived in a small town.
	090-096	BL thinks most American born Chinese resented Chinese school. They felt it was a waste of time and that they did not learn anything.
4	097-120	BL was not disturbed by the portrayal of Chinese in early movies. She thought it was wonderful to have Chinese in movies. BL knows that the East West players resented it. BL thought that Anna Mae Wong was great in her parts. Gilbert and his wife knew her very well. She used to come to the restaurant, she was very thrifty.

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	121-127	BL's father only wanted his children to complete school and remain Chinese at the same time but he did not indicate what he wanted his children to pursue as careers.
5	128-155	BL's father was more religious than her mother. Their family had to go to church every Sunday until they reached high school age. BL's father insisted that his children go to Sunday school. They went to a Chinese church in Fresno. Father went but mother did not go. BL thinks that church is something basic.
	156-163	BL does not think that many Chinese are religious. Some did attend religious services because it was the thing to do.
6	164-186	BL thinks that her in-laws, the Leongs, are very prominent. Her mother-in-law was a community leader, the president of the New Life Movement Club, a purely Chinese speaking organization. The Soo Hoo family is also prominent. Also the Honges.
	187-204	BL's mother always wanted to go back to see her mother in China, but she never did. Now she has no more desire.
END OF TAPE 2		

TAPE 3 SIDE A

1	001-011	On BL's first trip to Los Angeles, she worked for a herbalist.
	012-013	In 1940, BL came back to Los Angeles to live with her sister, Gladys Quan, on 34th Street, near USC.
	014-022	Her sister got married at an early age. Her husband worked for a recording studio, C. P. McGregors, on Western Avenue. Her husband's name is Paul Quan. They now live in Hollywood.
	023-028	BL's brother used to sell televisions, later he did service. He had his own business and had a partner too. Now he is on his own.
2	029-043	When BL first came to Los Angeles, she associated mostly with Chinese. She worked for the Department of Agriculture, then for an engineering firm, then for the Western Auto Supplies. She originally worked for a movie actress, Ona Munson, a madame in "Gone With the Wind." BL worked for her for two years. She also worked for Mr. [Y. C.] Hong.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3&4	044-107	Mr. Hong handled immigration cases, mostly. Practically all Chinese clients. Cases mostly of people who wanted to bring people over from China and Hong Kong. Mostly of low income background. Mr. Hong was the first Chinese lawyer to practice in the United States. He would take considerations for less in fees when clients were poor. During the first few years BL worked for him, Mr. Hong was quite busy. Later on, he was less so. He was getting along in years and did not want to take up more cases.
	108-130	Mrs. Hong did not work in the office. Now the office is used to take care of estates, their rentals. Mr. Hong's son is now in a partnership as an attorney. He used to work for the district attorney.
5&6	131-194	The Soo Chow Restaurant was on Los Angeles Street for many years. Later it moved to Chung King Road, and is now known as the Peking Restaurant. During the War, they used it as a canteen for the soldiers. Council Kan has Double Ten [Independence Day] parties there. It was opened from 11:00 to 12:00 for a while. Later it opened from 11:00 to 10:00, seven days a week. BL's husband, Elmer, his oldest brother, Edward, his sister, Margie, and his second brother, Gilbert, all helped. They did not get paid. They all lived in the family home. The mother was in charge originally, later Edward became in charge.
	195-212	During all BL's married years, they worked there -- for twenty years or so. She never got paid. She felt it was her duty since they lived in the family home. BL had other jobs at the same time. She would help out in the restaurant in between jobs.
7	213-266	The restaurant could handle one hundred people. Half of the customers were Chinese. They had two to five employees. The salaries were very low, about \$100 to \$150 a month, about ten to fifteen years ago. The employees worked ten hours a day, about seven days a week with an alternate day off each week (BL was not sure). They had a Mexican dishwasher.
	267-274	Most of the workers stayed on. They did not advertise for help. The workers stayed on probably because they could not find other jobs.
8	275-296	The cook was Bok Chin. He was like family. All the family members could cook if necessary. The cooks were tempermental.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	297-304 305-322	Employees did not get any benefits. The problems with the employees were usually in the kitchen.
9	323-326 327-334 335-347 348-355 356-376	The family leased the restaurant from the Wong family who lived upstairs from the restaurant. BL thinks that good service and good food are necessary for a restaurant to be successful. Restaurant never had problems of threats by gangs. They had one robbery in the restaurant at Main and Sunset, that was opened after the one in Los Angeles Street closed. The restaurant closed because everyone did not want to continue and therefore they sold the restaurant. Elmer's mother did not expect her children to continue and carry on the restaurant. She wanted her children to have an education.
10	377-385 386-393 394-402 403-END	The restaurant had no problems with the authorities. Sometimes the immigration asked for information, to see if they could recognize some faces. There were no restaurant associations at that time. BL noticed that there is a United Chinese Restaurant Association today. The restaurant had just friendly relationships with other restaurants. Edward took care of the supplies from the various markets. They bought fish from the Third Street Market. They did not have fish markets then.

END OF TAPE 3

END OF INTERVIEW

- Acupuncture, 1B:6
Agriculture, Department of, 1A:7;
 3A:2
Army, U.S., 1A:7
- Banks and banking, 1B:9
Blacks, 1B:8; 2A:2
Bok, Chin, 3A:8
Businesses
 language spoken in, 1A:9
- Canton, China, 1A:1
Celebrations and holidays, 1B:2;
 3A:5-6
Character traits, 2A:1
Chew, T. B., 1B:5,8
Children
 preference for sons, 2A:2
China
 marriages in, 1A:1
 money sent to, 1B:6
 returns to, 1A:1; 2A:6
Chinese language
 continuing knowledge of, 1A:11
 dialects, 2A:2
 decline in knowledge of, 1A:3;
 1B:1
 learning of, 1A:11
Chinese New Year, 1B:2
Chinese school, 2A:3
Cooks, 3A:8
- Dancing, 1A:5
Depression (economic 1929-1939),
 1A:3,4; 1B:11
Discrimination, 1A:2,10
 decline in, after World War II,
 1B:9
 in employment, 1A:8; 1B:10
 and friendships, 1B:4
 in housing, 1B:10
- Education
 attitudes toward, 2A:4; 3A:9
English language
 in business, 1A:9
 in homes, 1A:3
 learning of, 1A:9
Ethnic identity
 Chinese vs. American, 1A:2,11;
 1B:1,4
- Families and family life
 conflicts within, 1B:2
 and death of father, 1A:4-5
 as economic unit, 1A:5
 father's roles in, 1A:3
 language spoken in, 1A:3,9;
 1B:1
 women's roles in, 1A:3
Family associations, 1B:7
Fresno, Calif., 1A:1-2,4,5,6,10;
 1B:8
Friendships
 among Chinese Americans, 3A:2
 and discrimination, 1B:4
 parental influence upon, 1B:4
Food, 1B:3,6
- Gambling, 1A:4
Gau Gon people, 2A:1
Grocery stores
 credit given by, 1A:2
 family involvement in, 1A:2,3
 merchandise in, 1A:2
 workers in, 1A:2
 working conditions in, 1A:4
- Herbal medicine, 1B:5-6
Hong, Y. C., 3A:2, 3-4
Hong family, 2A:6
Housing patterns
 Chinese American clustering, 1B:8
 and discrimination, 1B:10
- Incomes
 averages of, 1B:8
Interracial marriages
 hostility toward, 1A:3; 1B:4;
 2A:3-4
 increasing acceptance of, 2A:2
- Japanese Americans, 1A:2
Jews, 1B:11; 2A:1
- Kong Chow Association, 1B:7
- Lawyers, 3A:3-4
Leong, Edward, 3A:5-6,10
Leong, Gilbert, 2A:4; 3A:5-6
Leong, Margie, 3A:5-6
Leong family, 2A:6

- Leung, Bernice
 appearance of, 1A:6
 birth of, 1A:1,2
 courtship and marriage of,
 1A:9; 2A:1
 education of, 1A:2,3,6
 employment of, 1A:4,5,7-8,
 10; 1B:5,8; 3A:1,2,5-6
 ethnic identity of, 1A:2,11;
 1B:1,4
 father of, 1A:1,2,3,4,10;
 1B:2,3,4,6,9; 2A:3,4-5
 friendships of, 1B:4; 3A:2
 husband of
 See Leung, Elmer Eugene
 language spoken by, 1A:3,9,
 11; 1B:1
 mother of, 1A:1,2-3,4,5,7,
 9,11; 1B:1,6,9; 2A:5
 mother-in-law of, 1A:10
 move to Los Angeles by, 1A:
 6,7; 3A:1,3
 organizations involved in,
 1B:7
 religion of, 2A:5
 residences of, 1A:9
 siblings of, 1A:2,5-6; 1B:1
 Leung, Elmer Eugene, 1A:9; 1B:6;
 3A:5-6,9
- Marriages
 in China, 1A:1
 mate selection patterns in,
 2A:1,2
- Medical practices, 1B:4,6
- Missionaries, 1B:1
- Money
 attitudes toward, 1B:9
 savings of, 1B:8
 sent to China, 1B:6
- Movie industry
 Chinese, 1B:3
 Chinese Americans employed in,
 2A:4
 stereotypes in, 2A:4
- Munson, Ona, 3A:2
- Music and musicians, 1B:3
- Navy, U.S., 1A:7
- New Life Movement Club, 2A:6
- Occupations patterns
 and discrimination, 1A:8; 1B:10
 parental influence upon, 2A:4
 typical jobs, 1B:7
 among women, 1A:5
- Opera, Chinese, 1B:3
- Prominent families and individuals,
 2A:6
- Quan, Gladys, 3A:1
- Quan, Paul, 3A:1
- Recreation, 1B:4
- Religious affiliations, 2A:5
- Restaurants, 1A:2; 3A:5-6
 associations of, 3A:10
 cooks for, 3A:8
 customers of, 3A:7
 during Depression, 1A:4
 gambling in, 1A:4
 family involvement in, 1A:4,5,10;
 3A:5-6
 food served in, 1A:4
 and immigration officials, 3A:10
 ownership of, 3A:9
 profitability of, 3A:9
 relationships among, 3A:10
 size of, 3A:7
 suppliers for, 3A:10
 workers in
 numbers of, 3A:7
 problems of, 3A:8
 wages earned by, 3A:7
 working conditions in, 1A:4
 working hours in, 3A:7
- Sam Yup dialect, 1A:9
- Savings, 1B:8
- Selma, Calif., 1A:1-2,4,10
- Soo Chow Restaurant, 1A:10; 3A:5-10
 See also Restaurants
- SooHoo family, 2A:6
- Stereotypes
 reaction to, 2A:4

Third Street Market, 3A:10

United Chinese Restaurant Association, 3A:10

United States Cafe, 1A:2

Values, 1B:9

Welfare, 1B:11

Western Auto Supplies, 1A:8

Women

family roles of, 1A:3

occupation patterns among,
1A:5

recreation of, 1B:4