

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Swan Yee Interview Number: 163
 Chinese Name: 余從裕 Number of Tapes: 6
 Date of Interview: 7/15/82, 7/23/82, 7/29/82 Length: 6 Hours & 30 Minutes
 Interviewer: Suellen Cheng
 Others Present: None
 Language: English
 Summarizer: Stella Ling

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1</u> Side <u>A</u>
1	001-011	Introduction.	
	012-018	Swan Yee (SW) was born in 1913. SW was born in Ling Han in China. It was seventy-five miles from Canton. The village was located in the interior of China.	
	019-021	SW's father was also born in China. His name was Yee Chou Lai.	
	022-030	SW's grandfather was also born in China. He was a cattle herdsman. He used to go to distant villages to sell beef. He made enough money to just get by.	
	031-041	SW's grandfather came to the U.S. SW does not know when he came. George or SW's father would probably have more information regarding their family history.	
2	042-045	SW's great grandfather was the first in his family to come over to the U.S. After that, SW's grandfather came, then SW's father, and finally SW's mother and SW himself. The rest of the family was born here.	
	046-053	SW's grandfather worked on the railroad tracks in the San Francisco area. After that was completed, he went to the east and started a laundry. SW's father then came over and worked in the laundry.	
	054-059	SW's grandfather probably got married before he came to the U.S.	
	060-070	SW's father was also married before he first came to the U.S. He left China when SW was a little boy. SW's father came to help out in the laundry business. The laundry was located in Midland, Pennsylvania.	
	071-078	SW's father sent for SW and SW's mother when SW was eleven years old. That was in January, 1923.	
	079-091	In his journey to the U.S., SW rode in a sedan chair to Toy Sam How (or Three Market) From there they went to Macao and into Hong Kong. They stayed in Hong Kong for a few days and then got on a boat and came to the U.S.	

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	092-105	SW arrived in the U.S. on January 23, 1923. They stayed at the immigration place for about a month in Seattle. SW's father came to pick them up. After staying in the hotel for about a week, they took a train to Pittsburg.
4	106-111	While on the train, SW tried ice cream for the first time.
	112-116	They journeyed from Seattle to Ogden from Ogden to Chicago, and then they changed trains and went to Pittsburg. After staying in Chicago for a few days, they went to Midland, Pennsylvania.
	117-118	SW's grandfather, father, and uncle were there. Thus there were five of them in the laundry.
	119-123	The first day SW was there, he felt like a stranger because he could not speak English.
	124-134	SW started school, a few months after he arrived in Midland. He entered the first grade. SW started making friends at school.
	135-141	SW's family was the only Chinese family in that town. All of SW's friends were Caucasian.
5	142-180	SW had been bragging to his friends that he knew how to swim. One day, they took him to the Ohio River to go swimming. They then found out that SW could not swim at all. So they ganged up on him and threw him in the river. He could not swim and went down a couple of times. When he got out of the river, they let him rest for a while and then threw him in again. He was able to swim a few strokes. His friends then took him in and after resting, threw him out a third time--SW never saw anyone learn how to swim as fast as he did.
	181-184	Although SW started to learn English at that time, he still spoke Chinese at home.
6	185-198	SW was a little rascal when he was a child in China. His friends always looked up to him as a leader.
	199-201	SW did not fight too much as a kid.
	202-221	SW attended school in China. He went to school for about a year to learn "cao gong" (口供) which were questions and answers to prepare him to come to the U.S. The "cao gong" was conducted in Chinese since an interpreter was used at immigration.
	222-234	There were a lot of people in SW's village that came to the U.S. in the same fashion. SW may be one of the earliest ones from his village that came to the U.S.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	235-253	SW does not know if his mother communicated with his father while she was in China and he was in the U.S. Not only was SW too young to understand, his elders would also never talk about those matters in front of him. In that family were SW's mother, his grandmother, his uncle's wife, and their children.
	254-258	They lived in a regular Chinese house.
	259-269	SW's grandmother never came to the United States. SW's grandfather came to the U.S. probably before SW was even born.
	270-279	In China, the more children a family had, the more power that same family had. SW's own family did have more children than the other families at that time, so they did consider themselves more powerful.
8	280-293	SW's family was a bit better off than the other families in the village because his father and grandfather were working in the U.S. The people in China that could not rely on an outside income would either be merchants or farmers.
	294-297	No one continued SW's grandfather's beef business after he went to the U.S.
	298-309	No one in their family worked. They just relied on SW's grandfather to send money to them. SW's grandfather probably did very well since he sent a lot of money back to China for the rest of the family.
	310-316	Because of his personality, SW did not really think much about going to the U.S. He just did whatever his mother wanted him to do.
	317-327	SW's first formal education was in Midland. He was put in kindergarten although he was already eleven years old. At first they were going to place him in second grade because of his age but he ended up going to first grade since he did not know any English.
9	328-341	After first grade, SW's teacher did not want to pass SW yet so she made him repeat first grade again.
	342-356	SW was a slow learner and he was also more interested in playing than studying. Mathematics and geography were his best subjects while history was his worst.
	357-372	SW and an Italian classmate would always take turns in winning the contests in spelling, mathematics, and geography. SW enjoyed school very much but when it came to history he would fall asleep.
	373-377	SW was the only child in the family until Johnny was born in 1924 or 1925.

Interviewee: Swan Yee

Page: 4

1 Side A

Tape: 1 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	378-425	SW's uncle did not bring his family over to the U.S. SW's uncle was SW's father's younger brother. SW's aunt and cousins stayed in China with his grandmother. SW's uncle returned to China after a few years. SW's uncle's children are now in the U.S. They came here about eight or ten years ago.
10	426-438	After World War II, SW's cousins moved to Hong Kong. There is still one family in China.
	439-458	SW's uncle returned to China in 1934. SW returned to China himself in 1936. A month after SW returned to China, his uncle came back to the U.S. permanently.
11	459-464	There are eight children in SW's family.
	465-482	SW attended school from kindergarten until seventh grade. Then SW came to Los Angeles and resumed school until tenth grade.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE A

Tape 1 Side B

1	004-008	SW attended Central Junior High School in Los Angeles. They have since torn down the building and built the Board of Education headquarters. Then SW went to Belmont High School until tenth grade.
	009-015	While SW was attending school in Midland, he did not help very much at the laundry. He would just help fold the clothes now and then.
	016-049	SW's father used to make a count of the pieces to be laundered and then he would separate the clothing. He would then use a large washing machine that could hold up to 500 pieces of clothing. They would start with the cleanest clothes and wash up to the dirtiest ones. Then they had to dry and then iron the clothes. Finally they had to sort the clothes out until the customers came to pick up their clothes.
2	050-062	The actual owner of the laundry was SW's grandfather. After a year where SW's grandfather, father and uncle worked together, SW's grandfather stopped working all together side from stiffening shirt collars.
	063-066	He was about 40 or 50 years old when SW was there.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	067-071	SW's grandfather used to get up in the middle of the night to stiffen collars. He probably did not want to be in the way and also wanted to work at his own pace.
	072-078	The laundry was about as big as SW's present house, about three or four hundred square feet. There was a little office in the laundry.
	079-083	SW's mother also worked in the laundry. She also did all the cooking and took care of the children.
	084-091	SW's family lived upstairs from the laundry in 3 bedrooms. SW's mother did all the housework although there was not much housework in the laundry.
	092-100	SW's mother never went out. She would only go to the backyard. Now when they ask her to go out she does not want to.
	101-104	SW's mother did not speak English. SW's father just learned English by working in the laundry.
4	105-109	SW did not help with the customers when he did learn to speak English. He would always be outside playing. He would get in trouble with his father because of this.
	110-118	SW did not have any trouble being the only Chinese over there. People were curious and would go and talk to SW.
	119-121	Midland at that time had about ten thousand people.
	122-142	All the children made fun of SW for being Chinese. SW would get into fights but be friends again after the fight. They did respect SW after he fought with them. As with the Chinese in China, the Americans would look to SW as a leader.
	143-145	SW had a very enjoyable childhood, except that he was just too playful.
5	146-158	There were seven children in the family when SW decided to go to Los Angeles. He started his journey in 1931 when he was 18 years old.
	159-186	SW headed to Los Angeles hoping to go to Hollywood to be a movie star. SW and his friends used to sneak in to the movie theater to see the show. They would sneak into the theater through a manhole.
6	187-207	SW's father used to get mad at SW for being so lazy. There were also too many children in the family.
	208-215	The best year of SW's father's business was 1926. From then on the business got worse.
	216-221	SW began to understand about the Depression through the years. So SW decided to leave.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	222-231	SW never tried to find a job in Midland since they did not want Chinese to work. The only job SW had was selling newspaper for a couple of years. He was not even allowed to deliver papers.
7	232-238	SW's father never asked SW to help in the laundry. It was his mother that wanted him to help.
	239-277	Three of SW's friends and him decided to head out for Los Angeles. That was in June, 1931. Four of them decided to leave on Sunday. On Saturday night one of his friends by the name of Pete, burglarized a gas station. The next morning Pete did not show up and the others thought he got caught for the burglary. They found out years later that he just forgot to get up and did not care too much to go.
8	278-287	A week before they started, they began to collect camping gear. They hid the things in a hole on a hill.
	288-304	It was about 9 o'clock when the three of them went up the hill to get their things. SW had a pair of new tennis shoes which were a bit too small.
	305-322	They then went down to Cook's Ferry, then down a highway, and got half way to Pittsburg that day. Since it was getting dark, they camped in the woods, for the night.
	323-333	They got to Pittsburg by the next night. SW's tennis shoes were so tight that he was cutting out the toe of the shoe.
9	334-367	They had only a few cents in their pockets for food. SW went to get another pair of shoes with Steve Symoknak while Steve Prodo went to look for food. When it was time for the three of them to meet, only Steve Symoknak and SW showed up.
	368-371	The next morning Steve Prodo still did not show up so SW and Steve Symoknak left without him.
	372-388	They went from Pittsburg to Wheeling and then to Charleston.
10	389-414	Every day they would bum off food from people. They would tell farmers they were willing to work in exchange for some food. There were a lot of people on the road at that time due to the Depression.
	415-419	SW did not have difficulty finding food because of his race.

Interviewee: Swan Yee

Page: 7

1 Side B

Tape: 2 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	420-436	There was a place on the way to Wheeling where some kids were playing horseshoe. After they left, SW and Steve noticed that there was a bicycle there. Since no one was around, Steve took the bicycle and then they rode for a few miles.
	437-449	When they got to a bridge, the guard there knew that the bicycle was stolen so they had to leave it with the guard.
11	450-479	When they were going to Charleston, they hitched a ride from a farmer in a horse and buggy. The farmer was very quiet because SW was carrying a gun which Peter had stolen from the gas station. The farmer relaxed after SW told him that they were carrying a gun simply to protect themselves. The farmer even took them to his house and fed them.
	480-488	When they were hitch hiking, they would take any means of transportation they could.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE B

Tape 2 Side A

1&2	003-010 011-055	Introduction. From Charleston, they went to Nashville, Tennessee. It was a hot day and they went swimming in a canal. There were a lot of people there. There was a little boy who yelled for help because the water was too swift for him. A husky Black man came and pulled the kid out of the water. The kid pushed the man in the water in fun. No one knew that he could not swim and although SW tried to find him underwater, he could not be found.
	056-071	The crowd agreed to say that the Black man fell in the water rather than say that the kid pushed him in. The police came and tried to find the Black man's body. When SW left two or three hours later, they had still not found the man's body. SW never knew what happened to that man.
3	072-103	SW was a very good swimmer. He used to go swimming every day during the summer time. He used to play a lot of games with his friends while swimming in the Ohio River.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	104-137	After Nashville, SW and his friend went down to Mansfield and met up with three other people. The five of them decided to split up the work, one person started a fire, two people went to fetch wood and SW and Steve went to a corn field to get some corn. When SW and Steve returned with a handful of corn, the other three men were gone. They had also stolen all of SW's and Steve's camping gear and other things. They could not find the other three men. SW and Steve were completely broke.
	138-149	From there, they went to Jacksonville. All SW remembers from that part of the trip was a big, long bridge. Since they did not have any camping gear, they would just sleep on the ground anywhere.
5	150-164	Then they went to Dallas. SW and Steve would not bother to look around the different cities they traveled through. They would just look for food and possibly a ride to where they were heading.
	165-182	SW and Steve traveled to Forth Worth where SW spotted a Chinese restaurant. SW went in to the restaurant hoping to find some food. He conversed with the people in Chinese and they were very surprised as well as curious as to where SW was from. They gave SW and Steve a good meal and even packed some sandwiches for them for the road.
	183-190	From there they returned to Dallas because Steve started to want to return home. SW did not want to go home and persuaded Steve to change his mind.
6	191-203	SW claims that if his fingers were not so strong, he could have gotten killed at this part of the journey. SW used to do finger exercises at the playground.
	204-217	It was the first time SW rode in a freight train. When SW tried to hop on the train, the train was shifting tracks and SW had to hold on with his fingers. If his fingers were not so strong he would have fallen under the train.
	218-228	The freight train stopped at Abilene for an entire day so SW and Steve got out.
7	229-248	SW and Steve met up with some big and husky cowboys. One of the cowboys had a long, six-inch knife. This man then said that he did not like "Chinamen" and wanted to stick his knife into SW. SW got extremely scared and started running. He did not realize that they were just kidding around.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	247-253	They were in the middle of the desert and were both hungry and thirsty. Someone stole from a watermelon patch which was then shared among all of them.
	254-260	There were hundreds of people hopping the freight trains according to SW. SW met a lot of people this way.
	261-277	There were railroad policemen called "boos" that made sure that people would not hop the trains. If someone warned that a boos was coming, everyone would either jump off the train or some people would just stay on the train. If the police would come to kick the people off the train, SW would just get off the train. There was no need to jump off in panic.
8	278-281	SW never encountered any of these railroad policemen. They were lucky that they were never caught.
	282-297	SW hopped trains from Dallas to Barstow. He probably rode on four or five freight trains.
	298-311	SW and Steve did not get off at El Paso. They proceeded on until Needles. From Needles they hitch hiked to Barstow.
	312-319	There was another Chinese restaurant at Barstow. They used the same technique in order to get a meal at that restaurant.
	320-346	In a town in Kentucky, SW almost got a job at a ranch where they were caring for race horses. They offered SW a job as a jockey although SW had never ridden a horse before. They wanted SW since he was small but they did not want to give Steve a job. Thus SW refused to work for them.
9	347-353	Before they left Barstow, the Chinese restaurant owner packed them a big bag of sandwiches for the road.
	354-419	When they left Barstow a man in a red Roadster from New York gave them a ride. The man brought them to Los Angeles. The man had come to Los Angeles to see his grandmother who lived on Bunker Hill. The man invited SW and Steve to spend a night at his grandmother's place.
10	420-441	The next day they went down to Long Beach. They were picked up by the police over there. They had planned to meet each other at a certain time and place in case they separated.
	442-452	The police took them to jail but they were let go the same day.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
11	453-462	They then returned to Los Angeles and went to Hollywood. They were planning to go to San Francisco if they could not find any employment there.
	463-481	SW and Steve got picked up in the Silver Lake area and put in jail. SW stayed in jail for three days while Steve was let go immediately. They had previously planned to meet at Echo Park in case they got separated.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE A

Tape 2 Side B

1	009-017	SW went to court and was sentenced five days in jail but he only had to stay in jail for three days. This was the first time SW had ever seen jail.
	018-026	The first day in jail, SW was placed in the same cell as a crazy drunkard and two other people. One of the two other people kept yelling at the guard because he did not want to be in the same cell as the drunk. The guard came over and actually took SW to another cell to protect him from the other people.
	027-033	The next day SW went to court and then got transferred to another jailhouse on San Fernando Road. It was a little better place.
2	034-040	SW started talking to a man from Chicago who SW thought appeared to be a gangster. The man told SW that he would have a job for him when SW got out of jail.
	041-054	When SW was released from jail, the man was at the front door waiting for SW with a fancy car. SW was surprised. The man took SW to an apartment in Hollywood where SW was asked to help clean up and cook.
	055-062	In this apartment lived a divorced man, his daughter, his girlfriend and his girlfriend's grandmother.
	063-071	SW was given a place to stay in a garage which was a block away from the partment. The garage was located on Cahuenga.
3	072-076	SW did not like working for these people because of their "anything goes" attitude.
	077-081	SW's friend from the jailhouse thus suggested that SW work at another place.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	082-096	During their journey to Los Angeles, SW and Steve were close to Manson, when they unknowingly went to a whorehouse to ask for food. The prostitutes there were very hospitable.
	097-115	SW found a rare silver dollar at this second place in Los Angeles that he worked. It belonged to the owner of the house. SW did not get paid for working at this place--he just got fed. SW worked at this place for a week.
4	116-125	After a week, SW left to find a job. An American butcher suggested that SW go and try to find a job with Anna May Wong.
	126-128	The butcher also knew of a director of motion pictures called Irving Willis who might also be able to help SW find a job.
	129-131	When SW went to see Ann May Wong, the maid told him that she did not need any help.
	132-138	Then SW went to see Irving Willis of Beverly Hills who also did not have a job for SW. Nevertheless, Irving Willis suggested that SW go and see Tom Gubbins of Chinatown.
	139-142	That same evening, SW returned to the house he was working at to tell the owner that he no longer wanted to work there.
5	143-162	The next morning, SW went to Chinatown. SW had previously been to Chinatown right before he first went to Hollywood. The first person he met at Chinatown was Henry Ung who owned a gas station at Los Angeles Street, right next to Jin Hing's jewelry store. The gas station was located at Los Angeles Street and Ferguson Alley.
	163-166	After SW talked to Henry Ung at the gas station, he got picked up at Sunset Boulevard. That was when SW and Steve were separated.
	167-183	The next morning SW went to Chinatown to see Tom Gubbins. A man named Vincent Knot was the manager of the place and informed SW that Tom Gubbins had not yet returned.
6	184-208	When Tom Gubbins returned, SW told him that Irving Willis had sent him over. Tom Gubbins asked SW various questions as well as took SW to eat. Tom Gubbins also arranged to have SW rent a room at the place where a man named George Durby lived.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	209-217	Not only did Tom Gubbins pay for SW's rent, he also gave SW some money to buy some clothes and look decent. SW had been wearing the same clothes he wore throughout his journey to Los Angeles.
	218-225	SW left Midland in the end of June and did not see Tom Gubbins until September. Thus he was on the road for about three months.
	226-242	The next day SW went shopping for some new clothes. He met Tom Gubbins again for dinner later that same afternoon. Tom Gubbins told SW to show up again early the next morning.
7	243-250	The next morning Tom Gubbins introduced SW to George Mu. George was the first Chinese person SW met in Los Angeles.
	251-262	Tom Gubbins told George to take SW to school at Central Junior High. SW attended school for a while. He would go to the store after school and help clean up.
	263-272	The first motion picture that SW worked in was "The Hatchet Man" with Edward G. Robinson. Thus SW's dream of getting into Hollywood came true. SW worked as an extra in the movie business.
	273-303	On weekends, SW would help out at the store all day. SW was paid twenty dollars a month plus room and board. SW lived at the Paris Hotel on Los Angeles Street for three or four months. The hotel was located in the Red Light district.
8	304-330	Tom Gubbins made an agreement with SW. He guaranteed that SW would make at least twenty dollars a month working at the movie studios. If SW made less than twenty dollars, Tom Gubbins would give him the difference. If SW made more than twenty dollars, Tom Gubbins would not pay SW at all.
9	331-372	There was an earthquake in Los Angeles in 1933. In 1934, SW took a trip back home. The man sitting beside SW on the bus was very quiet throughout the beginning of the trip. When the bus left Barstow, SW began conversing with the man. The man told SW that he once met a Pilipino boy who was just like SW. The man could not be sure that the boy was Chinese or Pilipino. It then dawned on SW. He asked the man whether he had a Red Roadster. The man said he did. SW then asked him whether he took two guys to Los Angeles at one time. The man asked SW how he knew this. SW replied that that was SW himself.

Interviewee: Swan Yee

Page: 13

2 Side B

Tape: 3 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	373-387	The man did not have any money. He just had enough money for the fare to return home. SW treated the man throughout the trip. he also gave him a few dollars to get home. The man also gave SW his parents' address so that SW could visit them in New York. SW never did visit them.
10	388-400	When SW returned home, he found his mother very sick. The doctor gave her a 50-50 chance. SW's family did not believe in doctors, especially SW's grandfather. Even though SW's mother was very sick, the family refused to take her to the hospital.
	401-417	Being the oldest in the family, SW took the responsibility and took his mother to the hospital for an operation. Although her chances were not good, she pulled through. SW told the hospital to send the medical bill to Los Angeles every month.
	418-447	They sent SW two bills of very small amounts. Then the bills stopped coming and SW assumed that the bills were all paid off. SW did not realize that his mother had to return to the hospital for a second operation. He thus assumed that the second operation was some sort of a mistake.
11	448-465	SW never wrote to his parents when he was on the road on his way to Los Angeles. It was Tom Gubbins who first convinced SW to write a letter to his parents.
	466-489	SW's parents did not think much about SW leaving home. He had already left home a few times before for a few days. Of course, SW's parents worried about him. He did not want to write to him until he settled down because the more he would have told them, the more worried they would have been.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE B

Tape 3 Side A

1	005-014	Introduction.
	015-023	When SW first arrived in the United States, he took a train that had a stopover at Omaha, Nebraska, and then went to Pittsburg. From Pittsburg, they changed trains to go to Midland.
	024-029	There were sleepers in the trains but it was such a short ride, about 75 miles to Midland that everyone took the coach.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	030-033	It took about three or four days to go from Seattle, Washington to Midland, Pennsylvania by train.
2	034-041	The trip was rather uncomfortable for SW's mother. She was prone to getting seasick or carsick. SW's mother never road on a train in China. At that time in China one would either use a sedan chair or walk in order to get somewhere.
	042-063	SW's father met SW an dhis mother when they arrived in Seattle. He got a job as a cook in the immigration office. When SW and his mother came to eat, they met his father. They did not know that he would be working there. That was the first time SW met his father. SW and his mother stayed at the immigration place for about a month. After they got out, SW's father quit his job as a cook.
	064-073	When SW first arrived, he was eleven years old but he looked like a little boy of six or seven years old. They asked SW's mother about five or six questions such as her name, where she came from, and other simple questions.
3	074-083	They did not ask SW very many questions because he got sick over there. While he was in China, there would be many stories about the immigration officers being green-eyed giants. SW was so scared that he became sick. Thus when SW was up for questioning, they did not bother to ask him any questions because he was so sick.
	084-091	They were only asked questions once. SW thikns that they stayed there for about two or three weeks.
	092-097	There were at least twenty or thirty people there that lived in a dormitory type of place.
	098-104	SW could not tell if his mother was scared. If she was, she concealed her fright very well.
4	105-118	In 1977, SW returned to Seattle with his family. He trid to find the same immigration place.
	119-136	On their journey to Los Angeles, SW and Steve passed the Mississippi River. At first they tried to swim across the river but realized that it was too swift. Later on, they found a bridge and cross the bridge instead.
	137-148	SW did have a map but they just headed towards the west on their journey. They did not ask other people for directions. They just went whichever way they saw fit.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	149-154	The two Chinese restaurants that SW mentioned were the only two places that SW met Chinese people throughout his journey.
	155-157	SW did not try to look for Chinese restaurants in every city. They would just go into town and find food wherever they could.
	158-168	One of these Chinese families were in Barstow, and the other one was in Fort Worth. SW did not know much about these Chinese families. They would ask SW a lot of questions but SW did not question them, all he was interested in was food.
	169-177	The restaurant served Chinese American food to SW and Steve. They also gave them some sandwiches to take with them. The restaurant was mainly a counter with a few tables on the side.
	178-192	SW could not remember where the Chinese restaurant in Fort Worth was so he never had a chance to go back. He did try to look for the restaurant in Barstow but could not find it.
6	193-199	The people in Midland were quite surprised to see SW returned in 1934.
	200-215	SW brought toys for each of his brothers and sisters when he returned home. Someone had used a BB gun SW brought home and had somehow shot and shattered the glass of a neighbor's house.
	216-224	SW did not bring home any souvenirs from Los Angeles and Hollywood.
7	225-252	SW enjoyed his journey to Los Angeles in 1931. When SW returned home on the bus in 1934, he did not have as much fun since all he could do was sit in the bus. On the other hand, during his journey in 1931, SW was able to do whatever he pleased.
	253-262	SW's brothers probably did ask SW about his experiences away from home and SW would relate them to his brothers.
	263-275	None of SW's brothers asked SW to bring them to Los Angeles. Later on, though, in 1935, Johnny also hitchhiked to Los Angeles. Johnny had a place to go when he arrived in Los Angeles, unlike SW.
	276-308	George also came to the Los Angeles area. He could have taken a bus or hitchhiked. George stayed in Los Angeles for a month at most so that he could visit SW and Johnny. SW made George bring a lot of comic books back to their other brothers and sisters.
	309-313	There are eight children in SW's family. SW has six brothers and one sister.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	314-323	SW does not know too much about his brothers and sisters. SW's sister was only six months old when SW left home. The youngest son, Billy, was not even born yet.
9	324-334	SW did not want to baby-sit his brothers and sister. He left Midland while his brothers and sister were still very young so SW did not know very much about them at all.
	335-364	First Johnny came out, then George came out. Then Johnson came to Los Angeles to visit SW and returned to Midland. Johnson went into the restaurant business in Cleveland. Joe came out after he got married. Charlie came after Joe. SW's sister, Mary, got married and never came to California. Billy, the youngest one, never came out either. He stayed in Midland and took over the father's laundry business. After that, SW's parent came out to visit SW.
	365-372	When all of SW's siblings settled down in Los Angeles, SW's father came back. Billy stayed in the laundry business. He came to Los Angeles only a couple of years ago. Mary's husband has a business in Toronto.
	373-382	SW's parents came to Los Angeles about eight or ten years ago.
10	383-399	SW does not know if he influenced his brothers to coming to Los Angeles. Each one of them came to Los Angeles and liked it here thus decided to stay.
	400-433	SW's brothers came to visit SW in Los Angeles before World War II. Johnny was the only one who also came out to Los Angeles to stay.
	434-452	When SW tried to find a job through Anna May Wong she was probably living in Beverly Hills at the time. SW never had a chance to meet her. SW has seen her movies. He may have seen her in the studios but he never had a chance to talk to her.
11	453-468	SW thinks that Anna May Wong was a pretty good actress. She did not have any competition from other Asian actresses.
	469-472	SW did look up to her as a model for his own career in show business.
	473-481	SW had to chances to make it in show business but he did not make a go at it.

END OF TAPE 3 SIDE A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	009-015	The first chance SW had was when he went to be interviewed for the movie "Elephant Boy." The only thing SW lacked as a knowledge of music, which was probably the only reason SW did not make it.
	016-021	The second chance SW had was to play the role of Charlie Chan's son. The reason why SW could not make that was because SW was not intelligent enough to make a speech. Victor Sen Yung, one of SW's best friends, got the role and that was how he got started as a movie actor.
	022-037	Tom Gubbins would take care of all the costumes as well as the sets. He was also a technical advisor. Tom Gubbins would sometimes ask SW to help him out in the studios. SW met all the famous Asian stars except for Benson Fong.
2	038-063	Tom Gubbins was a technical advisor and he would also rent costumes out. Tom Gubbins is a very kind-hearted person. A few years after Tom Gubbins gave SW a job, he told SW that he thought SW would be one of those people who would leave right after they made some money.
	064-066	SW told Tom Gubbins that when he first met Tom, SW was in the gutter. SW would always be thankful for what Tom did for him.
	067-088	A lot of people that Tom Gubbins helped out did not like him. The reason they did not like Tom is because he would scold them before he helped them out.
3	089-091	Tom Gubbins helped out anyone who asked for help. He never refused to help anyone.
	092-107	SW does not know too much about Tom Gubbins' background. Tom's father is English and his mother is Chinese. He was born in Hong Kong and went to Chinese school. He probably knows more Chinese than most Chinese. Another man by the name of Vincent Knot also went to the same school in Hong Kong. So with another man as well as Tom's brother Joe. All four of these men grew up together in Hong Kong.
4	108-110	Tom first worked as an immigration officer interpreter in San Francisco.
	111-115	Tom then got into a little trouble with a woman who sued him. She claimed that her little boy was his and he denied it.
	116-120	He then left the immigration office and came to Los Angeles. When he came here he got into the movie business somehow and started his own business renting out props and costumes.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	121-123	His first biggest money-making picture was "Tell it to the Marines."
	124-129	Then he hired Vincent Knot to take care of the store while he worked as a technical advisor at the studios.
	130-134	SW does not know how many years Tom Gubbins spent in Hong Kong before coming to the U.S.
	135-139	Tom's brother came to visit Tom once and Tom realized that he was a wild boy. So Tom sent him back to his mother in Hong Kong.
	140-144	Tom's parents stayed in Hong Kong and never came to the U.S. Tom did not mention why he left Hong Kong. Tom also has a sister in Kowlong.
5	145-153	SW thinks that Tom is the oldest child. Joe also worked as an immigration interpreter in San Francisco.
	154-164	When SW first met Tom Gubbins, Tom had already established his business. He probably arrived in Los Angeles about five or six years before SW met him.
	165-176	The name of Tom Gubbins store in Chinatown was the Asiatic Costume Company. He also had different kinds of vases and porcelain. He also used the stores as his headquarters for his movie stars agency.
	177-181	Tom Gubbins was not the first one to handle Chinese actors and actresses. There was a man named Chou or Chew who started it first.
	182-186	When the movie industry needed Asians to work in the movies in the early days, no Asians wanted to work in the studios because all the pictures portrayed Chinese as smoking opium.
6	187-190	At that time, it was difficult to get Chinese to play those roles. In the early moves there were no Chinese playing the parts. There were always Caucasians dressed up as Chinese.
	191-197	The other man in the business had a hard time finding Chinese to play the roles. He knew Tom Gubbins and gave the responsibilities to Tom since he was having such a difficult time finding Chinese actors and actresses.
	198-203	Tom Gubbins was already an agent when SW met him in 1931.
	204-217	Gradually, Tom Gubbins got to know the people at the studios.
	218-224	At first Tom was an agent and did not have the costume rentals. He was the one who went around Chinatown to look for the appropriate kind and number of extras the movie studios needed.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	225-232	Tom would get a 10% commission from what the extras would get. Later on he acquired the rental business.
7	233-239	Tom's business was quite good when SW first met him. There were at least one or two Oriental pictures a year which enabled Tom to make good money.
	240-244	The number of Chinese extras a movie used depended on what kind of movie it was.
	245-261	Anna May Wong had her own agent. Keye Luke was on his own from the beginning. Victor Yung came to Los Angeles from San Francisco around 1934. Victor's father had written to Tom to ask Tom to take care of Victor. That is how Victor got into the movie business.
	262-271	Benson Fong, Victor Yung, and Tom Gubbins were all college graduates. Benson Fong was from Hawaii. He probably knew Tom Gubbins.
	272-274	When SW first came to Los Angeles, Tom Gubbins already had his costume rental business.
	275-285	The movie "Good Earth" probably used the most Chinese people. SW worked as an extra in "Good Earth." That is how he got enough money to return to China to get married.
8	286-300	The first movie SW worked in was "The Hatchet Man." The next one was "The Shanghai Express," and then "General Died at the Down" and then "Good Earth."
	301-306	It was a very exciting experience for SW. SW worked as an extra in the backgrounds.
	307-333	When the studio called Tom up, they would always tell him how much the extras would get paid. SW was paid \$7.50 a day for working as an extra. An extra would get \$10, \$15, or \$25 a day, depending on how much acting he did as an extra. If someone had a speaking part, they would get from \$15 to \$25. These were the wages in 1931.
9	334-346	In 1935 some Pilipinos wanted to take Tom's place. Their price was from \$3.50 to \$5.00 and up.
	347-349	In the movie business success depends on who you know, not what you do.
	350-354	Tom was well suited for the job since he was a white who spoke Chinese.
	355-362	Tom had lists of people and contacted those that were appropriate for the particular movie.

Interviewee: Swan Yee

Page: 20

3 Side B
Tape: 4 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	363-364	In those days, working as an extra was considered a pretty high-paying position.
	365-391	It is hard to say how much money SW earned because it would depend on how many pictures there were and how many days they would work. In those days, movie actors and actresses made good money but it was hard to make a living. Being an extra consisted of working one or two months a year at the most.
10	392-409	A lot of people that worked as extras would not have any other jobs. A lot of people would just wait to be called. A few people did have other jobs to fall back on.
	410-415	A lot of people did not like Tom because they accused him of favoring certain people when the job openings came along.
	416-446	Tom held a very difficult position. He had to hire extras that were dependable. Thus once he found someone who was dependable, he would call them back. Other people got jealous and thus did not like Tom. The people that got in may not have needed the money as much and that is what made the other people complain.
11	447-467	No one complained about Tom Gubbins getting a 10% commission.
	468-488	When SW worked for Tom Gubbins, there were three other people working for him as well: Vincent Knot, Loo Loy, who took care of the costumes, and Ben Quan who also worked on the costume rentals. SW was not sure whether Ben Quan got paid or not.

END OF TAPE 3 SIDE B

Tape 4 Side A

1	004-011	Introduction.
	012-016	SW helped Loo Loy and Ben Quan at the store. Ben Quan did not seem like an actual employee.
	017-028	There would be a lot of people who would come and eat a free meal. There were about 40 or 50 of these extras. About 20 people would come each day for a free meal.
	029-039	Tom Gubbins' place was about two-stories wide. He had a private restaurant upstairs which he would rent out when someone wanted to have a private party. Ben Quan would cook and Loo Loy would help out. SW would also help out.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	040-046	These parties would be held by directors and maybe actors. It was a pretty good size room. Gilbert Leong would probably know more about this.
	047-056	Gilbert Leong's father rents out a restaurant. Ed is the oldest son. Then Gilbert, and then Elmer. There is also a sister named Margaret. His mother used to teach Chinese school.
	057-066	Later on, Soo Chow (蘇州) came and took over Tom Gubbins' private restaurant in around 1936.
	067-068	Tom Gubbins used to have a room upstairs which he lived in. He then bought a house in 1935.
3	069-072	He moved to North Broadway where the Wong Family Association is now located.
	073-076	He bought the house from some Caucasian people. It was a regular wooden frame house which later got torn down.
	077-079	Tom Gubbins had no family. Ever since he got into some trouble with a girl, he did not want to get married.
	080-082	Tom Gubbins was probably in his forties when SW worked for him.
	083-086	Tom Gubbins was well off but he was not rich. He used to gamble for fun and he used to lose.
	087-096	SW saw Tom Gubbins in the gambling house once. Tom Gubbins held his cards in such a way that everyone else including the banker could see them. He would gamble from one hundred to five hundred dollars. He would win once in a while.
097-104	When Tom Gubbins came back from gambling, everyone would wait to see the expression on his face. If he was quiet, everyone would stay away from him. If he was happy and friendly, everyone would gather around him. He used to pass out money if he won. He was a very generous man.	
4	105-108	Tom Gubbins was considered well off compared to other people but he was not rich. His only income was from his business.
	109-125	In 1939 when they moved Old Chinatown in order to build Union Station, Tom and Sterling started China City. A while later, Chinatown started. The people behind China City and those behind Chinatown were competing.
	126-133	Tom Gubbins closed down his business on Los Angeles Street and moved to Spring Street in China City. This was around 1938.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	134-141	Tom Gubbins leased the area from Yee Mee Loo Restaurant up to the fish market. Tom did not want to buy the property because it was too big.
	142-145	Then Tom subleased the different areas to different shop owners. Shanghai Street was a part of his area.
5	146-151	Tom used the ground floor of a building on Ord Street as a shop in addition to his business on Spring Street.
	152-153	Gilbert's store was located on Los Angeles Street.
	154-159	F. See On was first at Spring Street and later moved to New Chinatown. There then was a store on Shanghai Street after the fire.
	160-165	Someone by the name Cannon owned a rickshaw place. Tom took it over and put SW in charge of that store.
	166-171	After the fire, F. See On's store remained in the same place.
	172-181	Tom Gubbins used to feed a lot of people without asking for money. As long as there was no studio work, Tom would remain at the store.
6	182-188	Tom Gubbins spoke both Cantonese and Mandarin. He also managed some Sze Yup.
	189-197	People knew that Tom's mother was Chinese and his father was English. People would call him "bak wah" Tom which means "motion pictures" Tom.
	198-211	The store was not only for costume rentals but also sold merchandise such as porcelain, etc. Tom would go to Hong Kong once or twice a year in order to pick up more merchandise.
	212-216	Tom would also go back to Hong Kong to visit his friends and sister. He owned property in Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and maybe in Nanking.
	217-226	When Tom returned to Hong Kong, he would go look after orphans that he supported.
7	227-236	Tom also sold antiques. Most of the customers were "lo fan" (佬番) [Caucasians]. Tom had a pretty good business.
	237-242	Tom also had good American friends but they would seldome come to the store.
	243-273	When SW first got to Chinatown, he lived in a hotel with George Durby. George was one of the people that would hang around the store waiting for work. Town was another man who also hung around. Both George and Town did clerical work for Tom Gubbins.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	274-288	In 1932, Tom bought a house on North Broadway. SW also stayed at that house with Tom. SW would do the cleaning at the house before going down to the store.
8	289-302	The name of the hotel SW first stayed in was the Paris Hotel. The hotel was part of the Red Light District. It was located on Los Angeles Street, half a block down Ferguson Alley.
	303-307	American prostitutes would work at this area.
	308-314	Loo Loy did not stay in the hotel. Only Tom stayed upstairs from the store.
	315-324	A few months or a year later, SW moved in with a Japanese actor named Shimada. The Japanese government sent him over as a student. SW and him were the best of friends.
	325-334	Shimada moved to the Pacific Hotel at Spring and Main Street. SW lived in the same room as Shimada.
9	335-343	Shimada was another man who worked at the store. It was Tom that got him in the movie business.
	344-352	SW stayed at the Pacific Hotel until he moved to Tom Gubbins' residence.
	353-361	The Paris Hotel had about 6 or 7 rooms upstairs. The Pacific Hotel was about the same size.
	362-373	Downstairs from the Paris Hotel was a Chinese store that closed down. It may have been some sort of a warehouse. Downstairs from the Pacific Hotel was a drug store. It could have been called RX.
	374-419	On Los Angeles Street there was a store at the corner. It might have been a gambling house but it was usually closed up. Next to that was Tom Gubbins' store. Then F. See On's store and then a few more stores. On the corner of Ord and Los Angeles Streets was a store which Tom had previously rented.
10	420-436	Between Alameda and Ord Streets was Frank Dong's family. He was one of the first Chinese boxers. The youngest boy of the Dong family died of fright on Halloween night.
	437-451	Frank Dong's mother was really big in size while his father was about SW's size. There was another family that Tom Gubbins helped out. Tom would send them to the studios whenever there was work.
11	452-466	George Mu's uncle had a drug store called Dun Sow Hong across from Alameda.

Interviewee: Swan Yee

Page: 24

4 Side A

Tape: 4 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
11	467-474	East of Dun Sow Hong were the Soo Hoos.
	475-480	Across from the Soo Hoos was "General Lee," formerly called "Man Jen Low."

END OF TAPE 4 SIDE A

Tape 4 Side B

1	012-022	Tuey Far Low was located on the corner of Marchessault Street and Alameda Street.
	023-035	George Mu's uncle's drug store was located on Marchessault Street. Tuey Far Low was about 2 or 3 doors down from the drug store.
2	036-046	George Mu's parents passed away when he was a young boy. His uncle took care of him in China and brought him to the United States around 1927 as an adopted son.
	047-049	George helped take care of his uncle's drugstore. George learned a lot about Chinese herbs.
	050-054	When SW first came to Los Angeles, Tom Gubbins took SW to meet George so that George could take SW to school with him.
	055-059	George's oldest brother was Stanley, then Stanton, then Stanford and then Lily.
	060-071	They used to live on Stanford Street. Then they moved to College Street, right behind the gas station. They then bought another house.
3	072-074	George Mu did not work for Tom Gubbins. Tom as just friends with their whole family.
	075-079	George's uncle Mu Ping Sam, (伍品三) was the president of Chung Wah Wei Kwan (中華會館).
	080-085	The Chung Wah Wei Kwan was located near the Paris Hotel.
	086-090	Lily Mu was just a small girl when SW first met George.
	091-096	SW did not really know where the KMT Office was located.
	097-102	When Tom Gubbins moved to China City he kept the same business.
	103-108	Tom also opened another shop which he asked Harry King and Paul King to run.
4	109-110	Howard Yip would know more details regarding China City.
	111-116	At the rickshaw shop, a customer would come in and get a rickshaw ride around China City. The customers would also have their pictures taken.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	117-124	SW was responsible for taking the pictures as well as developing the pictures. After the rickshaw ride, the customers were shown the pictures. If they wanted it, it would cost them 50¢. Most of the time the customers would like the pictures.
	125-134	SW was the photographer and a Mexican boy pulled the rickshaw. SW's brother Johnny, also pulled the rickshaw a couple of times.
	135-147	SW took care of a temple for about six months to a year. They made a temple out of Kwan Yin (觀音) from the studios and some tapestry.
5	148-151	There was a fire in China City in 1939.
	152-165	SW was running a store called the Rattan Bamboo Shop in 1939. Tom Gubbins opened the store and guaranteed SW \$50 a month. Anything over \$50, SW and Tom would split 50-50. SW took care of the store.
	166-175	The fire of 1939 started right behind SW's store at George Wong's fish market. The fire burned SW's store down.
	176-181	SW wanted to insure the store but Tom told SW that he would be responsible if anything happened.
	182-192	SW went and bought insurance anyway from a man called Su. SW was going to pay for the insurance the next day but unfortunately the store burned down in that night.
6	193-197	Tom Gubbins did not like Su because he felt that he cheated people.
	198-199	Tom did rebuild that store a bit after the fire.
	200-208	Shanghai Street was built at that time. The place was divided up for various individuals.
	209-226	They placed a Buddha statue in the temple which they claimed was bombarded by the Japanese in Shanghai. A lot of Mexicans believed their story. They also claimed that the tapestries in the temple were thousands of years old. People were also given incense to place in a large incense burner.
7	227-234	Some people would go in to the temple to ask questions whereas others would go in to pray. SW got very embarrassed.
	235-244	People would give donations. After people left, SW would go and get the burning incense, cut it, in order to use it again. SW made good money.
	245-251	SW collected about \$10 or \$15 every day from these donations. Tom Gubbins would get a big share of this income.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	252-253	SW made much more money then when he first started working for Tom.
	254-261	SW had about an average income. Average wages were about \$30 to \$50 a month.
	262-272	Tom Gubbins then told SW to go work at the rickshaw store. Alan Jung took over SW's job at the temple. When Johnny came, he went to work at the temple with Alan.
	273-297	SW then worked at the rickshaw store. He got excellent wages. They had about three Mexican boys working there. They probably got some sort of a commission. Johnny worked pulling the rickshaws before he went to work at the temple.
9	298-305	A rickshaw ride was 50¢. The photograph was another 50¢ if they wanted it. The rickshaw business was very popular.
	306-315	SW probably quit the job when the war started. SW left Tom in order to go do defense work. After doing defense work, SW got drafted.
	316-348	When SW went to register he went to inquire if they had his name. SW's form was stuck in the back of the desk drawers and if SW did not inquire about it, he probably would not have been drafted.
	349-361	SW was drafted on Friday the 13th. His physical was also on the 13th. A sergeant even thought SW was too young to be in the Army.
	362-363	SW immediately passed his physical.
	364-373	SW went to Fort MacArthur in San Pedro. He was signed into the 13th Air Force. The number 13 stuck with him all the time.
	374-385	When SW came out of the service, he could not find a job. Tom Gubbins did not have any openings.
10	386-403	SW went to George Mu to find a job. George sent him to work as a lobby boy at Omareidorn Night Club. SW dressed up in a Chinese costume and just did some dusting and cleaning.
	404-433	SW could swept things up in one sweep. Customers would bet to see if SW could sweep dimes up in one sweep. SW did not mind because he would be getting tips. That was SW's first job since he worked with Tom Gubbins.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	004-010	Introduction.
	011-016	SW was in the service from 1943 to 1947.
	017-025	SW was a corporal in the air force. At first SW was a radio operator. Then he worked in construction to build a homing device to guide planes back to camp.
	026-035	SW then helped in the crib room by coding and decoding secret messages. All of SW's jobs were handyman-type of jobs.
2	036-051	At one time 5 of them went to Sum Sun Island to put up a homing device. It took them three weeks. They were stationed at Moytai Island at that time. Moytai Island was near Australia.
	052-059	Fort MacArthur was SW's induction center. SW guessed at all the answers to the questions they asked. He guessed right and so they placed him as a radio operator.
	060-069	SW was then sent for basic training near New Orleans for about three months. He was then sent to radio school in Wisconsin for about 16 weeks. After he graduated, he was sent overseas.
3	070-074	There was only one other Chinese in SW's outfit. He was later transferred to another place.
	075-081	SW was sent overseas first as a radio operator. He was then placed in radio maintenance. Finally he was placed in construction.
	082-089	SW had general duties. He watched over the transmitter and then he was placed in construction to build the radio homing.
	090-093	First they would set up camp. Then they would build a building for the homing. They then placed the homing equipment in the building.
	094-097	There were about a couple hundred people in that group. SW was probably the only Chinese among them.
	098-109	On the entire island there were many divisions and SW was only familiar with his own division, the 93rd division. SW only encountered one other Chinese in his division.
	110-112	SW did not feel as if he was treated differently because he was Chinese.
	113-126	The first day SW was there he was scared to go anywhere. Since he looked like the natives, he was afraid that he would be mistaken for a Japanese. Whenever SW went anywhere, he would go with a group of his friends in the Army.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	127-130	When there was work, they would work. When there was no work, they would stay around the camp and maybe go to the beach.
	131-146	There were not many people on the island. The Americans took over the island on SW's birthday. September 15, 1943. SW spent the majority of his time in the war at that island.
5	147-168	SW was discharged back east. He told them that his home was in Los Angeles in order to get the fare to return to Los Angeles.
	169-173	SW's parents knew that SW would return to Los Angeles.
	174-180	SW did not know what he would do when he returned to Los Angeles. He hoped to return to work for Tom Gubbins but Tom had sold his business while SW was in the war. Tom retired after that.
	181-183	Tom did not help SW find another job.
6	184-206	SW then went to see George Mu who found SW a job as a waiter in a restaurant on First Street. SW worked there for three days. he did not like it because it was too wild there.
	207-225	After SW quit that job, George Mu found SW a job as a waiter in Pasadena. The restaurant owner was a friend of SW from Central Junior High School. His name was Yin. SW worked as a kitchen helper. SW did not like it because the work was too hard. SW worked there for about a week.
7	226-232	George then found SW a job at Omareidorm. SW worked there for quite a while. The place was owned by Biltmore's brother-in-law--the man who owned the Biltmore Hotel.
	233-255	Omareidorm was located at Fifth and Hill Street. It was a night club. SW did a little sweeping at the lobby. He was really there to add to the atmosphere of the place. The place was pretty high class. All the customers were Caucasians.
	256-262	People used to bet on how many sweeps it would take SW to get coins into his dust pan.
	263-264 265-283	SW found this job very interesting. SW also helped on the stage at the night club as an assistant to a magician. SW also helped with the technical management of the club.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	284-293	Bob Johnston was in charge of entertainment at that club.
	294-299	The owner was someone by the name of Baron.
	300-308	SW worked there for a couple of years. He got average wages.
	309-345	Tom Gubbins paid SW \$20 a month with room and board. Whatever SW made at the studios in addition to the \$20 was his own. SW would make about \$50 or \$100. SW did not have any time off. He would go to school on the weekdays. SW worked at the store on Saturdays and then would accompany Tom fishing on Sundays.
9	346-369	SW attended Central Junior High School from 1931 to 1933. He would go to school off and on until 1935 or 1936 depending on his studio work. SW then went to Belmont High School until 10th Grade.
	370-390	SW did not have any recreation. He had to concentrate on work, going to school, and getting enough sleep. When the store closed at 9 o'clock, SW would then go see the shows on Main Street. They were all American movies. There were no Chinese movies or operas at that time.
10	391-408	SW did not gamble. Tom Gubbins was very strict and would not allow SW to gamble.
	409-419	SW enjoyed playing the lottery. SW plays mahjong once in a while. SW does not have too much luck.
	420-445	The people who won at the lotteries were all ages. Women did not participate. During those days, women would not gamble. They would not go to gambling houses.
11	446-460	SW did not participate in sports except he would swim down at the beach. SW never went to public swimming pools.
	461-480	SW went to a public swimming pool in San Francisco that was the longest swimming pool in the U.S.

END OF TAPE 5 SIDE A

Tape 5 Side B

1	011-015	SW does not know if there were any swimming pools that prohibited Asians to swim at.
	016-022	Minorities would go to any beach but people could make trouble with them. This would even happen in downtown.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	023-033	People could just swear at them. One time, SW and Shimada went to an American restaurant by the beach. Some kids called them names while they were eating. SW and Shimada just ignored them.
2	034-036 037-043 044-046 047-060 061-065 066-073	That happened about once or twice to SW. There were a group of good Chinese fighters in Chinatown who would wait to hear people harass Chinese. They would then go and beat these people up. SW would just avoid this type of confrontation. Between 1923 to 1930, the discrimination against Chinese was the worst for SW. SW would get into fights with the kids in Midland. Later on, they would all be friends. Discrimination in Los Angeles was the same as in Midland. SW never had to try and find a job on his own without a friend's introduction.
3	074-084 085-091 092-100 101-110	In 1936, SW returned to China. He made about \$300 or \$400 from "Good Earth" so he had some extra money. Tom asked SW if he wanted to go to China and SW agreed. The boat ride cost SW \$150 round trip. SW went to Hong Kong with Tom. SW then returned to his village and got married. His intentions were not to go back to China to get married. The villagers knew that SW came from the U.S. Since they also knew that SW was the "right" age, they would invite him to meet their daughters.
4	111-119 120-137 138-154	The invitations would go to SW's grandmother. SW met his wife at the first invitation he answered. SW got married right away. SW had a lot of girlfriends in the U.S. He did not think about getting married until his family wanted him to when he returned to China. The wedding was a big banquet. They built a hut and set up the banquet in there. Everyone in the village that was 18 years old or older was invited. The banquet lasted three days. They hired people to arrange the entire banquet.
5	155-175	SW's wife road on a sedan chair from her village to SW's village. It was about a half an hour ride. SW's wife was from the Wong family. SW was just responsible for meeting and greeting his bride.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	176-182	The guests would try to keep the bride and groom awake all night. They would play jokes on the bride and groom.
6	183-188	People from the bride's village did not attend the wedding. The people from the bride's side were responsible for bringing her to the groom's village.
	189-201	The bride did bring a dowry trunk full of materials. They brought whatever they could afford.
	202-212	SW's father paid for the wedding. SW did not pay for anything. SW's father sent money back to China and told SW's uncle to take care of everything.
	213-218	SW got married in November and returned to the U.S. a few months later. SW's wife did not join him until 10 years later.
	219-234	When SW returned to the U.S. he continued working for Tom Gubbins. Tom was mad at him because he did not return to the U.S. with Tom as they had planned. He also did not like the idea of SW getting married because he felt that SW could not afford to have a wife.
7	235-247	SW did not return to work for Tom immediately because he was mad at SW. SW returned to the U.S. because he did not want to stay in China. He worked in the restaurant business and at Omareidorm because he ran out of money.
	248-254	While SW was in China, he even asked George Mu to send him some money.
	255-261	After working at Omareidorm, SW returned to work for Tom Gubbins.
	262-291	SW's grandfather was still in the U.S. at that time. He returned to China to retire. He was in the U.S. for fifty years. He returned to China after the Communist takeover.
8	292-302	SW's grandfather stayed in Los Angeles for about six months before returning to China.
	303-329	SW's father did have some property in China. SW's wife also bought some land. They did not get any money from renting out these pieces of property. The land was for farming rice. SW's wife would take care of their own piece of land.
9	330-340	SW would send about \$50 to \$100 a year.
	341-352	Tom Gubbins opened the Bamboo Rattan Shop in 1938 for SW so that he could bring his wife over.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	353-371	SW worked at the rickshaw store for a few months or maybe a year. SW does not remember which job was held when or for how long he was at each of these jobs.
	372-381	SW worked for the Army and Air Force Communications System at the induction center.
	382-401	SW was still working for Tom Gubbins when the war started. SW went to do defense work. He went to Lockheed to build airplanes. He would still keep in touch with Tom.
10	402-410	SW moved to an apartment of his own at this time. SW was inducted to join the service while he was doing defense work.
	411-424	SW's apartment was located on Pico and Georgia Street. It used to be a streetcar garage. SW lived alone.
	425-433	He made enough money to pay for his own apartment. He made more money than when he worked for Tom Gubbins. Tom's business began to slow down at that time.
	434-436	SW was a riveter at Lockheed.
	437-439	There were a lot of Chinese working there.
440-483	At first SW went to school to learn to be a riveter for 2 or 3 weeks. He then got a job over there.	
11	484-486	SW worked less than a year at Lockheed.

END OF TAPE 5 SIDE B

Tape 6 Side A

1	004-011	Introduction.
	012-020	After Tom Gubbins sold his business, he lived at 62nd Street on the eastside of Main Street. He returned to Hong Kong and then came back.
	021-027	When SW brought his wife over in 1947, SW took her to visit Tom. At that time he was very sick.
	028-037	Tom told SW that the only person that visited him while he was in the hospital was Kam Tom. All the other people he helped out pretended that they did not even know him. SW was then the second person to visit him.
2	038-046	After that, Tom returned to Hong Kong. He wrote to SW and asked him if it was better for Tom to stay in Los Angeles or in Hong Kong. SW said the best thing to do was return to Los Angeles and live in the outskirts rather than in the city. That was the last SW ever heard from Tom Gubbins.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	047-053	SW then received a phone call from Tom's friend who told him that Tom passed away in Hong Kong. That was a few months after SW wrote that letter to Tom.
	054-061	SW thinks that a lot of people disliked Tom because he would angrily scold them and because they felt that Tom played favorites in hiring extras. Actually, according to SW, Tom was a very kind man.
	062-067	Tom had only a sister in Hong Kong. he probably lived by himself in Hong Kong.
3	068-080	SW called up the <u>Examiner</u> to make them place an article in the newspaper which said that "the mayor of Chinatown has died." None of the people in the Chinese community held any memorial service for him. That was around 1949 to 1951.
	081-093	SW sent his wife to the U.S. Before World War II, one could not bring his wife over unless he established a business. SW did not try to bring her over. SW was not even a citizen at that time.
	094-100	After the war, a law was passed allowing anyone in the service to bring their wives or fiancées over. So SW could bring his wife over.
	101-105	SW's wife came over alone. She made a lot of friends on the boat ride to the U.S.
4	106-136	SW met his wife in San Francisco. She had problems at immigration because SW was from a different village. SW was not worried because he was able to show that she was his wife.
	137-139	SW's wife stayed at immigration in San Francisco for about a month.
	140-148	SW's friend, Bob Johnston, helped SW get a job as a shipping clerk after the war. SW worked at Clips and Clamps which was owned by Pete Horning.
5	149-156	SW told Pete Horning about not being able to get his wife into the country and Pete even called a Senator in Wasington D.C. to ask him to look into the case.
	157-159	About a week later, Pete send SW his car to go and pick his wife up.
	160-172	SW was living upstairs from the Dai Hong (大同) Restaurant at the time. It was a hotel on Broadway. SW stayed there for about three months. SW lived there when he came out of the service until his wife came over.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	173-189	If was very difficult to find a place to live at that time. Since SW knew Louie Toy, he was able to get SW an apartment on Temple Street and Patton Street, near Acre Park. It was a one bedroom apartment.
6	190-191	They stayed there until they bought a house on 92nd Street.
	192-208	SW had just enough money to pay for the down payment, \$500, for a house. SW went to George Mu to borrow \$500. He was a real good friend.
	209-227	The opportunity to buy the house came to SW. That was in 1948 or 1949. SW's wife was sewing at that time and a man was eager to sell this house. It cost \$7000 at that time.
7	228-242	They lived there for about seven years. SW's children, Tommy and Bobby, were old enough to go to school but the school in their neighborhood was not good. SW's children told SW that therewere kids that would hold them at knife-point and ask for their money.
	243-247	SW then moved to his present residence in 1951 or 1952.
	248-250	When SW moved into his first house, it was an all-white neighborhood. When they moved out, it was all Black.
	251-259	SW never experienced housing discrimination. He even got along with bosses that people said would discriminate against him.
	260-262	SW's present home is on Vaness Avenue.
	263-274	When SW moved in, the neighborhood was mostly white. Now it is all Black.
	275-283	SW's wife was also working at the same company. She worked there for about a year.
8	284-294	At that time, Bob Johnston was working for Mitchell's Camera Company. He also did odd and end jobs and one of them was delivery. When Johnston usually made deliveries, SW would sign for it and then pick it up by the garbage cans.
	295-302	On this particular occasion, SW was not the one to sign for the delivery and the person who did sign did not pick the delivery up. So when the garbage collector came that evening, he brought the delivery away.
	303-315	The boss did not blame it on SW but the manager did blame it on SW. He said that SW had to pay for the loss. SW disagreed and said it was not his responsibility because he did not sign for it although he was in charge of receiving.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	316-319	They took it out of SW's salary and SW told them that if he did not get the money back by the end of the day he would not return to work the next day.
	320-325	The boss was in San Francisco at the time. He would have given SW the money and forgotten about it.
9	326-327	Thus the next day SW did not go back to work. SW's wife did not go back to work there either.
	328-335	SW then called up a business organization and explained the situation to them. They wrote a letter to SW's company and week later SW received a check along with a note asking SW to go back to work.
	336-351	SW went back and about a month later there was some other trouble. It was not SW's fault. SW ordered 1000 pieces but the typist typed an extra zero and got 10,000 pieces. Someone knew that SW ordered one thousand pieces.
	352-368	The typist knew she made a mistake and started crying. SW told her that he would take the blame. SW knew they would try to fire him at whatever chance they had. So a week later, SW told them he had another job.
	369-388	SW was still living at the apartment at the time. SW worked for the post office temporarily.
10	389-392	When SW bought his house he got a job working for the Quon and Quon Company. He worked for them for a few years.
	393-432	After that he took a test and started working for the civil service. SW did not pass the first test. He knew he could pass the test. He immediately reapplied. A month later he took the test and passed it.
	433-483	SW worked there for a year and a half as a security guard. He made sure that everyone would sign in and sign out. SW wore a badge to check for the amount of radiation he was exposed to.

END OF TAPE 6 SIDE A

Tape 6 Side B

1	004-008	SW worked as a security guard at an Air Force base. It was a warehouse for all the equipment.
	009-014	SW worked for the Federal government for 15 years. When he left his job, the place was closing down.
	015-019	A lot of people were getting laid off, so SW decided to find another job as well.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	020-026	SW saw a notice on the bulletin board and he went to take a test with the School Board. He passed the test. That was in January, 1949.
	027-037	SW was offered a temporary job but he refused it and waited for a permanent opening. In June they offered SW a permanent job. So SW left his federal job.
2	038-042	SW worked for the Los Angeles School Board for 18 years. He would have worked for them for 20 years but he had to go to the hospital because of his back.
	043-045	After his injury, the boss sent someone to help SW with his work since he could not do heavy work any longer.
	046-060	SW started working in a warehouse for the School board. SW was the only Chinese that was working there. It was 99% Black. The man in charge was Black and did not like SW at all.
	061-066	SW did packing. Whatever SW did, his boss did not like. During evaluations, SW got an "unsatisfactory" marking. After two or three of those they let you go.
	067-075	SW knew the big boss at that warehouse. He changed SW's report to "satisfactory." The man in charge got very angry.
3	076-077	The second time the same thing happened.
	078-082	SW then got transferred to the groceries department. That is where SW worked until he retired.
	083-098	When SW first went in, he was given very heavy work. He had to move 100 pound sacks of flour, rice, gallon cans, etc. SW had to check, pack, and fill these bags.
	099-107	At first when other people were taking a break, SW would go and take a break too. He got called in and the boss told him that if he did not finish his work he could not go sit down until it was done.
4	108-110	SW learned quickly. In a few weeks, SW could do as good a job as everyone else.
	111-121	SW became one of the best packers as well as checkers. SW did a very good job.
	122-129	When the man working at the converting room retired, everyone wanted his job. It was a good job because he would work by himself and at whatever pace. SW got his job.
	130-144	SW worked in the converting room to convert from 100 pounds to 5, 10 or 25 pound packages. It was a harder job than packing or checking but it was more comfortable.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	145-154	SW's coworkers were very wasteful and would throw away paper clips, pencils and tools. SW on the other hand, would pick these things up and keep them on one side. So whenever anyone needed anything they would say "See Yee."
	155-168	At first, SW missed China for about 3 or 4 years. Gradually the feeling went away.
	169-173	Not only did SW return to China in 1936, he also went back in 1981. He returned back to his village. SW's uncle's son's family is still in China.
	174-179	SW did not correspond with his family in China.
	180-194	SW's friends are mostly Asians. Bob Johnstone is a good friend of SW's--he is white. A lot of SW's coworkers at the School Board were Black.
6	195-196	SW's working environment was very pleasant even though there were different ethnic groups working together.
	197-199	SW's family associates mostly with Chinese.
	200-202	SW's family speaks Chinese most of the time.
	203-212	SW feels more Chinese than American. SW feels as if he was born in the U.S. SW feels like a "hu gee doi" (土著仔). SW knows more about American customs than Chinese customs.
	213-228	SW's wife feels more like a Chinese. She picked up her English here and there. After working in the shipping company, she sewed at home for pay for a few years. She then worked at the sewing factory. She contributes considerably to the family income.
7	229-232	She was able to both take care of the children as well as work. They are lucky that the children are so well behaved.
	233-246	SW's children are Tommy, Bobby, and Gary. Gary was especially well behaved. He probably knows more Chinese than the older two boys because he used to take Chinese books and sit by his mother while she sewed. He would ask her how to read the Chinese words.
	247-252	SW's wife used to get about \$220 or \$300 a month for sewing garments.
	253-269	SW never regretted being Chinese. SW encourages his children to learn Chinese just so they can know another language.
	270-287	When SW's son, Tommy, first worked as a busboy in a restaurant, the cook thought that he did not know how to speak Chinese. Tommy did and was able to defend himself when the cook spoke badly of him. Tommy

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	270-287	returned home and told his parents he was glad they taught him how to speak Chinese.
8	288-295	While SW was in Midland, he spoke Chinese at home and English outside. He never disagreed with his parents about speaking Chinese because they could not speak English.
	296-304	SW's own children were required to speak Chinese at home. His children willingly followed his rules.
	305-330	SW's mind has always been Chinese. Whites used to strongly discriminate against Chinese. The situation improved after World War II.
9	331-342	SW was losing his grasp of the Chinese language during his seven years in Midland.
	343-351	When SW came to Los Angeles, he hardly mingled around Chinese people. It was only after World War II when he started to associate with Chinese people and retain his knowledge of the language.
	352-364	SW's family follow Chinese customs. SW is the only one among his brothers who does not go to church. SW's family does not worship ancestors although they occasionally have "bai san."
	365-371	SW does not want to use the church to hide himself.
	372-379	Their family does not have a "san lao" (神 桌) [altar for ancestor worship].
	380-400	During Chinese holidays, SW's family does prepare special Chinese food for the occasion. They have chicken on New Year's Day. They also have "zai" (齋). SW's wife is responsible for the celebration of Chinese holidays.
	401-421	When someone in their family gets sick, they will go to an American doctor. SW always went to an American doctor. SW belongs to Kaiser for health insurance. SW seldom got sick when he was working for Tom Gubbins. SW believes he presently has his third set of teeth.
	422-441	SW's wife uses Chinese herbs, such as "toi gon" (菜 乾) in food. SW's mother also used these herbs occasionally. They could get these ingredients in Pittsburg.
	442-461	SW's grandfather would take a streetcar to Pittsburg practically every weekend. SW's father would not go to Pittsburg. When SW was in Los Angeles already, his mother did mention that his father would go to the city for gambling and other things.

Interviewee: Swan Yee

Page: 39

Tape: . 6 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
11	462-468	There is a Chinatown in Pittsburg. SW has been there a few times.
	469-477	Pittsburg Chinatown is of no comparison to Los Angeles Chinatown.

END OF TAPE 6 SIDE B

END OF INTERVIEW

- Actresses, 3A:10-11
 Alameda Street, Los Angeles, 4B:1
 Asiatic Costume Company, 3B:5
 employers of, 4A:7
 merchandise of, 4A:6
 suppliers for, 4A:6
- Bamboo Rattan Shop
 owner of, 5B:9
- Belmont High School
 Chinese Americans in, 5A:9
- Cao Gong, 1A:6
- Celebrations and holidays
 food eaten for, 6B:9
- Central Junior High School
 Chinese Americans in, 1B:1; 2B:7;
 5A:9
- China City, 4A:4; 4B:4-5
 as tourist attraction, 4A:5
 businesses in, 4A:5; 4B:4
 rickshaw shop in, 4B:4, 8-9
 temple in, 4B:6-7
- China
 money sent back to, 1A:8; 5B:6, 9
 nostalgia for, 6B:5
 property owned by Chinese
 Americans in, 5B:8
 retirements in, 5B:7
 return to, 1A:9; 5B:3, 7; 6B:5
- Chinatown (Los Angeles)
 businesses in, 4A:1
 gambling houses in 4A:9
 housing in, 4A:3
 leaders of, 4B:3
 move of, 4A:4
- Chinatown (Pittsburg), 6B:11
- Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
 Association, 4B:3
- Chinese language
 in homes, 6B:6-8
- Chinese restaurants
 size of, 3A:5
- Chinese schools
 teachers of, 4A:2
- Clips and Clamps, 6A:4-5
- Correspondence, 2B:11
- Depression, economic (1929-1939)
 2A:7
 impact on Chinese, 1B:5-6, 10
- Discrimination
 against Black, 2A:1-2
 Chinese American response to
 1B:4; 2A:6; 5B:2
 decline in, after World War II
 6B:8
 in employment, 1B:6
 in public places, 5B:1
- Dong, Frank
 mother of, 4A:10
 residences of, 4A:10
- Dowry, 5B:6
- Dun Sow Hong
 locations of, 4A:11
- Durby, George, 2B:6; 4A:7
- Elephant Boy, 3B:1
- Employment, 2A:11; 2A:8; 2B:3-4;
 3A:10; 4B:9-10; 5A:5-6
- English language
 learning of, 1A:4, 8; 6B:6
- Ethnic identity
 Chinese vs. American, 6B:6
- Extras, 2B:7; 3B:6, 9-10
- F. See On
 locations of, 4A:5, 9
- Families and family life
 language spoken in, 1A:5;
 6B:6, 7-8
 members remaining in China
 1A:2, 7, 9-10; 5B:6; 6B:5
 size of, 1A:7; 1B:5; 3A:7
 women's roles in, 1A:7; 1B:3
- Fong, Benson, 3B:7
- Food, 1A:4
 ingredients used in, 6B:9
- Friendships
 among Chinese Americans, 3B:1;
 6A:6; 6B:5
 with other ethnic group, 4A:8;
 1B:7; 6B:5
- Gambling, 4A:3, 9
 in Chinatown, 5A:10
- General Lee's Restaurant
 locations of, 4A:11
- Good Earth, 3B:7; 5B:3
- Gubbins, Joe, 3B:3
- Gubbins, Tom, 2B:4, 6, 8; 3B:1-3;
 3B:10-11; 4A:3-7; 5B:7; 6A:1-2

- Gubbins, Tom
 birth of, 3B:3
 businesses of, 4A:4-5; 4B:3, 5
 friendships of, 4A:1-2, 7; 6A:1-2
 occupation of, 3B:4-6
 residences of, 4A:2-3, 7; 6A:1
 siblings of, 3B:4
- Hee, Margaret Leong, 4A:2
- Herbal medicine
 herbs
 used in food, 6B:9
- Hitch hiking, 1B:9-11
- Horning, Pete, 6A:4-5
- Housing patterns, 1B:3
 in China, 1A:7
 price paid, 6A:6
 structure size, 1B:3
- Immigrants and immigration
 arrival
 confinement upon, 1A:3; 3A:3;
 6A:4
 interrogations upon, 3A:2-3
 experiences during, 1A:3-4; 3A:1
 voyage, 1A:2-4
- Immigrants and immigration
 legislation
 families separated by 1A:9;
 6A:3
- Incomes, 2B:7-8; 3B:8, 9; 4B:7;
 6B:7
 average of, 4B:8; 5A:8
- Insurance, 4B:5
- Interpreters, 1A:6; 3B:4, 5
- Jin Hing Jewelry, 2B:5
- Johnston, Bob, 5A:8; 6A:4, 8
- Jung, Alan, 4B:8
- King, Harry, 4B:3
- King, Paul, 4B:3
- Knot, Vincent, 2B:5; 3B:3-4, 11
- Laundry business, 1B:1-2
 family involvement in, 1A:4;
 1B:1
 size of, 1A:4; 1B:3
 workers in, 1A:4
- Lee, Lilly Mu
 siblings of, 4B:2
- Leong, Ed, 4A:2
- Leong, Gilbert, 4A:2
 father of, 4A:2
 mother of, 4A:2
- Ling Han Village
 Canton, China, 1A:1
- Lockheed Company
 Chinese Americans in, 5B:9-11
- Loo, Loy, 3B:11; 4A:1, 8
- Los Angeles School Board
 employees in, 6B:2
 workers in
 ethnicity of, 6B:2
- Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles
 2B:7, 4A:5, 8-10
- Luke, Keye, 3B:7
- Man Jen Low, 4A:11
- Marchessault Street, Los Angeles
 4B:1
- Marriages
 ceremonies, 5B:3-6
 in China, 1A:2; 5B:3-6
 mate selection patterns in
 5B:3-4
- Medical practices
 Chinese medicine vs. Western
 medicine, 6B:9
- Midland, Pennsylvania
 Chinese Americans in, 1A:2, 4;
 3A:9; 5B:2
- Mississippi River, 3A:3
- Movie industry
 Caucasians in Chinese roles in
 3B:6
 Chinese Americans in
 2B:7, 3A:10-11, 3B:1-3,
 3B:7-8
 casting agent for, 3B:5-6
 workers in
 wages earned by, 3B:8
- Movie rentals, 3B:2, 4; 3B:5
- Mu, George, 2B:7
 friendships of, 6A:6
 parents of, 4B:2
 residences of, 4B:2
 siblings of, 4B:2
 uncle of, 4A:11
 uncle of, 4B:1
 working experiences of, 4B:2

- Mu, Ping Sam
 organizations involved in, 4B:3
- Mu, Sam
 organizations involved in, 4B:3
- Mu, Stanford
 siblings of, 4B:2,
- Nashville, Tennessee, 2A:1-2
- Neighborhoods, 1B:4; 6A:7
- Occupation patterns, 2B:2
 among women, 1B:3; 6B:6-7
- Ohio River, 1A:5; 2A:3
- Omareidorm Club
 location of, 5A:7
 waiters in, 4B:10; 5A:7
- Pacific Hotel
 location of, 4A:8
- Paris Hotel, Los Angeles, 2B:7;
 4A:8, 9
- Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
 Chinese Americans in, 6B:9
- Police, 2A:7
- Prisons, 2A:1
- Prudo, Steve, 1B:9
- Prominent families and individuals
 4B:3
- Property ownership
 commercial, 4A:4-5
- Prostitution, 2B:7; 4A:8
- Quan, Ben, 3B:11; 4A:1
- Quon and Quon Company, 6A:10
- Radio operators
 in Air Force, 5A:2-4
- Railroad construction, 1A:2
- Recreation, 1A:5; 1B:5; 2A:3; 5A:9
- Religious affiliations, 6B:9
- Remittance, 1A:8
- Remittance, 5B:9
- Rickshaw Shop
 in China City, 4B:4
- Robinson, Edward G., 2B:7
- Sewing factory
 workers in
 wages earned by, 6B:7
- Shanghai Street, Los Angeles, 4A:5;
 4B:6
- Soo Chow Restaurant, 4A:2
- Spring Street, Los Angeles, 4A:4
- Symoknak, Steve, 1B:9
 adventure of, 1B:6-11; 2A:1-11
- Tom, Kam, 6A:1
- Toy, Louie, 6A:5
- Transportation, 1A:2; 1B:10-11;
 3A:1
 in China, 3A:2
- Tuey Far Low
 locations of, 4B:1
- Ung, Henry, 2B:5
- Union Station, 4A:4
- Willis, Irving, 2B:4, 6
- Women
 in family business, 1B:3
 occupation patterns among, 1B:3;
 6B:6-7
 remaining in China, 1A:7; 5B:6;
 6A:1
- Wong, Anna May, 2B:4; 3A:10; 3B:7
- Wong, George, 4B:5
- World War II
 Chinese American involvement in
 4B:9; 5A:1-5; 5B:9
- Yee, Billy, 3A:8
- Yee, Charles, 3A:9
- Yee, Chou Lai, 1A:1
- Yee, George, 3A:7, 9
- Yee, Joe, 3A:9
- Yee, Johnny, 3A:7, 9
 working experiences of, 4B:4, 8
- Yee, Johnson, 3A:9
- Yee, Mary, 3A:9
- Yee, Swan
 adventure of, 1B:6-11; 2A:1-11
 2B:6; 3A:4-5
 birth of, 1A:1; 5A:4
 childhood of, 1A:5-6; 1B:4; 6A:7;
 6B:7
 education of, 1A:4-6, 8, 11;
 1B:1; 2B:7; 5A:9
 emigration from China by, 1A:2, 6
 ethnic identity of, 6B:6
 father of, 1B:3; 3A:2; 6B:9-10

SWAN YEE

Swan Yee

friendships of, 1B:7, 2A:2-3;
2B:9; 3B:1; 4A:8, 4B:2, 10;
5A:6; 6A:6; 6B:5
grandfather of, 1A:1, 8; 1B:8;
1B:2-3; 5B:7; 6B:9-10
grandmother of, 1A:7
in movie industry, 2B:7; 3B:1-3;
military service of, 4B:9;
5A:1-5; 5B:9
mother of, 1B:3; 2A:10; 3A:2
occupation of, 3B:1-3,
parents of, 3A:9
recreational activities of
1A:5; 1B:5; 2A:3; 5A:8-9
residences of, 2B:2, 6; 4A:7;
5B:10; 6A:5-7
return to China by, 1A:10; 5B:3;
6B:5
siblings of, 3A:7-8; 4B:4
uncle of, 1A:9
wife of, 5B:6; 6A:3-4; 6B:6
working experiences of, 2B:2
2B:3-4, 7; 3B:1-3, 10-11;
4B:4, 8-9, 10; 5A:6-8;
5B:8-9, 5B:9-11; 6A:7-10;
6B:1-5
Yip, Howard, 4B:4
Yung, Victor Sen, 3B:7
friendships of, 3B:1