

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Delbert Wong Interview Number: 59  
 Chinese Name: 黃錦紹 Number of Tapes: 6  
 Date of Interview: 3/22/83, 4/8/83, 4/26/83 Length: 6 Hours  
 Interviewer: Suellen Cheng  
 Others Present: None  
 Language: English  
 Summarizer: Suellen Cheng

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1 Side A</u>
1	001-011	Introduction.	
	012-023	Delbert Wong (DW) was born in Hanford, California. Father started a restaurant. After a year or so the family moved to Bakersfield in 1921.	
	024-034	Father was born in Huiping, Canton, China. He came to America at the age of 15. Grandfather had been in the United States for some years and worked as a cook. Father worked as a houseboy at ranches while going to school.	
2	035-047	About the second year his father lived with an American family, at the same time he was able to go to school. Father had very little formal education. He regreted that he had not enough opportunity to study more. Education was always important to him. He wanted the children to have as much education as possible.	
	048-054	Mother was born in Weaverville, California. Her father was a merchant in the gold rush era. She lost her father at a very young age. Her mother was able to bring up the family.	
	055-067	DW went to grammar school, high school, and junior college in Bakersfield. Father had a small grocery store which hired four or five employees. Later, he expanded the store to a dozen employees. In the mid-1930s he moved and had a supermarket.	
3	068-082	During the Depression father took over a night club which lasted for only three or four years. During that time he learned to be an amateur magician. Later he joined the Amateur Magicians Guild and enjoyed going to different cities for conventions.	
	083-106	Most of the Chinese in Bakersfield attended the Howthron Grammar School. It was an integrated school. Children got along well at school. There was no racial problem.	

## Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	107-111	Not until junior high school and high school was DW aware of the racial differences. Chinese would get together while the blacks would stay in the other area of the cafeteria.
4	112-119 120-134 135-146	Father's Chinese name was Wong Fon Kwon (黃番老). Father was born in 1898. Mother, Alice Mar, was born in Weaverville in 1901. The night club was in the center of the town and served Chinese food. Most of the customers were Caucasians.
5	147-158 159-174 175-198	The staff was partly Chinese and partly Caucasians. The first grocery store was very small. Father employed two butchers and one other helper. In the early days the store also delivered. During the Depression father extended credit to many people who were out of work. The grocery store sold American goods. On weekends, fifty percent of the customers were Mexicans. The grocery store was about two blocks away from Chinatown. The store's name was Lincoln Market.
6	199-226	Father grew up in Fresno. Emory and Grace Chow were friends of DW's father. Edwin and Elaine Chow's family was from Fresno. Later he moved to Hanford.
7	227-241 242-248 249-256 257-260 261-266 267-283	Father first came to Sonoma. Grandfather stayed on the ranch in Sonoma. Father went to Bakersfield first as an interpreter for a Chinese herbalist. DW had a brother who was killed in World War II. Both DW and his brother worked in the grocery since he was five. At the age of eight or nine DW started helping in shelving. Mother helped in the store while DW and brother were at school. The store was relatively successful in terms of being able to keep the store during the Depression. The family did not live at the store.
8	284-302 303-313	The employees were furnished three meals a day. The store first opened at seven in the morning until nine at night. Most of the clerks were single men who either had a wife in China or were not married. The employees made their own housing arrangements.

## Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	314-329	There was a good sized kitchen and eating area. The store had a cook who prepared breakfast and dinner for the clerks.
9	330-346 347-414	Mother worked in the office and did not have to cook. DW went to Chinese school from 5-7 p.m. on weekdays and 9-12 a.m. on Saturday mornings. There were too many students for one teacher. One teacher had to teach a mixed class with various ages and levels. The Chinese school also served as a baby sitter too. DW spent eight years there.
10	415-432 433-444 445-464	Many of the students resented it but did not think that it was all that bad. The school was sponsored by Chung Wah (CCBA). Sometimes there were a dozen students, sometimes there were thirty of them. They couldn't participate in the after school activities because of the Chinese school hours.
11	465-480	In high school, there were enough Chinese students to form a Chinese Club and form a basketball team.
END OF TAPE 1 SIDE A		
1	001-017 018-026 027-041	They would participate in the inter-city Chinese Basketball games. In conjunction with the basketball games there were dancing parties for Chinese young people to get a chance to know each other. Some of them would also participate in the school team and YMCA team. Chinese participated in all kinds of school activities fully with the exception of dances. If they did go they would dance among Chinese.
2	042-054 055-065	DW realized that opportunities were limited. He decided to go into business law and to come back to work at the store. He studied accounting, economics at Bakersfield Junior College. He studied banking, economics, advertising, and accounting at UC Berkeley. At the time very few Chinese who graduated from college could get jobs.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	066-083	DW still associated with high school friends while at Bakersfield Junior College. At UC Berkeley, the Chinese had their own campus activities. There was a Chinese Fraternity. It was formed because Chinese were not accepted by the other fraternities.
	084-100	The year DW was the president, he got the Chinese Fraternity into the Inter-fraternities Council. Even then, in the yearbook, the Chinese Fraternity was listed last while the others were listed in alphabetical order.
	101-117	The Chinese Fraternity had a limited membership. Not everyone was interested in joining. There were about twenty or thirty students in the Chinese Student Club which had its own home a block away from fraternity row.
4	118-128	The Chinese Student Club was mainly for social activities. Even then the Club only attracted one half of the Chinese students.
	129-144	The Chinese students who commuted from home usually could not participate in campus activities as fully.
5	145-159	There were very few Chinese students from China participated in activities of the Chinese Student Club fully.
	160-170	Aside from the contacts that DW made in the International House where DW stayed for one year, the other non-Chinese friends were more on a superficial basis and had no long term friendships.
	171-189	By and large Chinese did very well scholastically. Most Chinese realized that the family had made sacrifices for their education therefore worked harder at school.
6	190-200	Most of the first generation immigrants had very little education and wanted their children to have more opportunity.
	201-218	The Chinese were often told by their parents that they had to out perform other people in school.
	219-229	The Chinese Fraternity was not as active as American fraternities.
7	230-250	Almost all the members of the Chinese Fraternity belonged to the Chinese Student Club at UC Berkeley. There was no Chinese Sorority on campus at that time.

Interviewee: Delbert Wong

Page: 5

Tape: 1 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	251-257	The ratio of Chinese male students to Chinese female students was about 2 to 1 or 3 to 1.
	258-262	DW majored in business administration.
	263-282	Not until after the war, he decided to go into the legal field.
8	283-296	Father was rather skeptical about DW going into the legal field. There were not many Chinese lawyers in the whole country.
	297-316	DW had interests in law and did well in business law courses, so he decided to go into law school and hoped to work for the government thereafter.
	317-326	The civil service was more open and had greater opportunity.
	327-333	Father was rather skeptical and did not sell his business until DW found his first job after graduation.
9	334-343	Parents supported DW's education financially.
	344-347	DW always worked all the way through high school and junior college.
	348-374	In 1945, Japan surrendered in August. The service personnel were release on a point system. People who flied combat missions in Europe and Asia received many points for all the combat missions.
	375-386	DW came back in early September. He was too late for a USC class but not too late for Stanford University.
10	387-400	The Dean of the Stanford Law School was very interested in aviation law. DW's first class consisted of 50, 40 of them were fliers, because the fliers got out earlier.
	401-417	The second class started in January 1946. There were 200 students. During the war years the law schools practically shut down. The law students did not get a deferment. The class before DW's had only six students.
	418-438	The education at Stanford was good. They were away from the distractions of the big city.
	439-455	DW was at Stanford for three years and graduated in 1948. He took a civil service examination and got a job with a state legislator. He worked there for almost three years. Then he transferred to the Attorney General's office in Los Angeles in 1951.
11	456-461	DW was the first Chinese to be appointed as the Deputy Attorney General for the State of California.

END OF TAPE 1 SIDE B

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	001-011	Introduction.
	012-027	Most of DW's friends were law school classmates, and some Chinese on the Peninsula. DW was married during his third year of law school. Most of the time he was studying and did not have time to socialize with people.
	028-035	The tuition was 500 dollars a year and was paid by the government under the GI Bill. Although he got 50 dollars a month from the government, DW still needed family support financially.
2	036-044	DW was the only Chinese in Law School and may have been the only Chinese to have graduated from Stanford for many years.
	045-068	The whole class was all white except for DW. The competition was very keen at Stanford. DW's classmates turned out to be quite successful.
3	069-074	DW attended the 10th reunion and missed the 25th reunion.
	075-099	Everyone in law school worked very hard. DW did work as hard as he could. By nature the law field is very competitive.
	100-111	DW found that one advantage was his high identity. When he worked for the State Legislature (California), there were twenty to thirty staff there. By and large, the members of the legislature remembered him not because of his particular outstanding performance but because he was Chinese.
4	112-129	When DW worked for the Attorney General's office, he tried many out of city cases. There were tremendous prejudices against big city lawyers, many lawyers did not like to go to Central Valley to try cases. DW was always willing and happy to take cases in any small community. He was the only Chinese trying cases there.
	130-144	Being a Chinese, very frequently people will remember you.
5	145-155	After DW was married, he still studied the same amount of hours as before.
	156-180	DW took the bar examination and the civil service examination and got appointed as a deputy legislator counsel. His job was to draft bills and resolutions for the legislators, and to render his opinion of the constitutionality of the laws. A lot of research and writing was involved and very few court appearances.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	181-183	DW wanted to get some trial experiences so he transferred to the Attorney General office.
	184-192	There were career people and new lawyers working for the state legislature.
	193-195	DW did not think about private practice. It was difficult for Chinese lawyers. Mr. Y.C. Hong was the first Chinese lawyer in Los Angeles.
	196-204	DW was the only Chinese lawyer in Sacramento while he was there. When he came to Los Angeles in 1951, he was the second Chinese lawyer.
	205-211	Many Chinese at the time who needed a lawyer for a court case would be very reluctant to engage a Chinese lawyer.
	212-231	It is a big advantage for a Chinese speaking lawyer to be able to communicate with his client. Of course, an interpreter can be used.
7	232-261	DW described the procedure of getting the job in the State Legislature (California).
	262-275	There was one black woman on the staff in the State Legislature. Her job was indexing. She was a lawyer too.
	276-297	DW prepared the first draft of the Household Carrier Act and the Public Utility Code. To be a lawyer for the members of the State Legislature is the draftsman who prepared what he was told to do.
8	298-332	One of the most controversial bills DW drafted was the Loyalty Bill during the Korean War. Twenty years later it was held unconstitutional. Before it was constitutional.
9	333-381	The work was very challenging. The work was implementing what people and legislators wanted to do. Sometimes the bills could be very specific and sometimes the bills could be very general.
10	382-412	Usually one person was assigned to draft a bill. He could always consult with colleagues and his supervisor.
	413-419	Generally speaking, DW did not have any problems working in the office.

Interviewee: Delbert Wong

Page: 8

Tape: 2 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	420-448	There was a Los Angeles branch office for the convenience of the Los Angeles legislators. The office staff included one lawyer and one secretary. DW applied for one position in the office. The head of the Sacramento office did not feel that it was a good idea to send a Chinese lawyer to the branch office which had only two lawyers. Some of the legislators might not feel very comfortable.
	449-462	Several months later, DW did come to the Los Angeles branch office.
11	463-479	A year later DW transferred to the Attorney General's office. While he worked in the Los Angeles office, there were no problems at all.
END OF TAPE 2 SIDE A		
1	001-006	Blank.
	007-021	DW wanted to have some trial experiences so he took the examination and got to transfer to the new job.
	022-028	Every time he had an opportunity to take a new type of case, DW always felt it exciting and challenging.
	029-042	When DW first worked for the Attorney General Office, he was one of the research attorneys on the case of Arizona vs. California, a water right case. DW worked on that for three or four months. He really did not transfer to do the research. He kept asking for a transfer. Later he was able to transfer to do some criminal appellate work for six months.
2	043-046	From there DW went into the trial division and started trying cases for eight or nine years before he became a judge.
	047-068	DW described the functions of the Attorney General's office.
3	069-098	DW started working on the Arizona vs. California case then went over to criminal appeals, and from there he tried cases for the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. Then, he worked for the Bureau of Control, Marketing, Agriculture. Later he went into administrative law and defended judges.
	099-108	DW always felt that one should not stay in one particular area. In a year or two or three years, you can pretty well master a field. DW would rather have various experiences in different fields.



## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	109-123	About one half of the lawyers found something they did well and stuck with it. But DW liked to try different things.
	124-144	By and large, DW found that trying cases in small communities was more interesting people were more friendly.
5	145-158	DW enjoyed going back to Bakersfield trying cases there.
	159-179	Family and friends in Bakersfield have been very supportive. They gave parties for DW when he was first appointed and when he retired.
	180-193	Father was very pleased with DW's progress. He did not retire until he made sure that DW was able to make a living in law.
6	194-214	DW showed the newspaper clips on his first appointment to the Municipal Court on January 1959. He was the first Chinese judge in the United States.
	215-233	DW was very pleased with the response from the media to DW's appointment.
7	234-253	All the time DW was at school and at the Attorney General's office he did not think it was possible that he would be a judge.
	254-284	By 1959 there might have been two dozen Chinese lawyers. It might have been thirty or forty Chinese lawyers.
8	285-303	DW was appointed to the bench at the age of 38. There were not many judges who were appointed at such a young age at that time.
	304-330	Governor Edmund G. Brown was the Attorney General when DW was on the staff. DW was in his office for seven years. So when E.G. Brown became governor, he appointed DW to be a judge.
9	331-344	DW was hoping that someday to get to be on the Superior Court.
	345-350	The minimum experience for a municipal court judge was five years and for a superior court judge was ten years.
	351-371	DW was fully aware of the fact that he was the first one of Chinese ancestry to become a judge in the United States and recognized the responsibility of not only being a judge but also being a member of the Chinese community.

Interviewee: Delbert Wong

Page: 10

2 Side B

Tape: 3 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	372-376	DW was also the first one of his Stanford class to become a judge.
	377-416	At the time when DW was at Stanford, Chinese were not permitted to join the legal fraternity and medical fraternity. DW and a Jewish classmate were rejected by the national fraternity. DW became the first one of his class to be appointed to the bench by Governor Brown, a Democrat. His Jewish classmate Ken Lyman became the first to be appointed to the bench by Governor Ronald Reagan, a Republican.

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE B

1	001-011	Introduction.
	012-022	There were only three women students in DW's class. There were very few blacks in Stanford.
	023-040	One of the women in his class became a judge in Nevada. Shirley M. Hufstedler, from a class after DW's became the highest ranking woman in the Federal system before Sandra Day (O'Connor) was appointed to the United States Supreme Court. Shirley Hufstedler became a justice of the Nineth Circuit Court of Appeals. She was appointed to become the first Secretary of Education.
2 & 3	041-079	Out of the class of fifty, at least twenty became judges. John Butler became the Mayor of San Diego. At least two district attorneys, one top lawyer for CBS and several well-known lawyers came from DW's class. Judge Samuel Conti was a federal judge.
	080-099	Being a graduate from a better known school is a distinct advantage in terms of looking for jobs or working in the field.
4	100-120	There were simply not enough Chinese who applied for law schools. There were no special considerations given to the minority students.
	121-154	In 1951, DW was the second lawyer in Southern California. Mr. Y.C. Hong was the first Chinese to practice law in Los Angeles. There were eight or ten Chinese lawyers in San Francisco practicing immigration law in the early fifties. The number of Chinese lawyers throughout the years increased dramatically since 1960.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	155-171	DW was the first Chinese appointed to become a judge in the United States. In 1948, Judge Wong was a judge in a territorial court in Hawaii and Hiram Fong was the speaker of the Territorial House in Hawaii. DW met both of them in 1948.
	172-187	Harry Low was the second Chinese appointed to the municipal court in San Francisco. Elwood Louie was appointed to the municipal court in 1974.
6	188-208	Samuel Yee was the only Chinese appointed by Reagan. The big change was during the administration of Jerry Brown who made many appointments of minority and women.
	209-230	There wasn't a Chinese Lawyers Association until the mid-seventies when Elwood Louie was appointed. DW talked about the formation of the Southern California Chinese Lawyers Association.
7	231-269	Mr. Y.C. Hong was one of the founders of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Los Angeles Lodge. He was active in the Immigration Association. He practiced almost fifty years. DW and Mr. Hong met at CACA's monthly meeting and often exchanged ideas on legislation related to immigration issues.
	270-286	DW met a few lawyers in San Francisco including Jack Chow, Emma Lum, and C.C. Wing.
8	287-313	Over the years DW has had discussions with potential law students and has written a large number of letters of recommendation for young people to go to law schools.
	314-345	Sometimes the young people came to DW for recommendations and help in overcoming the resistance from home. Many families probably were reluctant to approve law school training. The opportunity seemed to be so limited for Chinese in the early days.
9	346-376	In the thirties and forties there was discrimination against Chinese. If a Chinese got into difficulty it was tough enough being Chinese. He would not compound the situation by employing a Chinese lawyer. Such fears were diminished over the years. Now Chinese use Chinese lawyers because of easy communication and trust.

Interviewee: Delbert Wong

Page: 12

3 Side A

Tape: 3 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	377-461	During World War II, the law schools all over the country virtually shut down. DW enrolled in the first class at Stanford Law School after being discharged from the Air Force. A majority of his classmates were veterans and fliers.
11	462-477	The second year the students started the Stanford Law Review which became a very fine journal.
END OF TAPE 3 SIDE A		
1	001-004	Blank.
	005-010	DW took his legal writing in his first year. By the time the Law Review started he was too busy in studying for the bar examination.
	011-037	DW was on the municipal court for almost three years. DW remembered the assignment in municipal court. The first year DW worked on criminal arraignment. It was a busy court, 80 to 150 cases a day.
2	038-053	DW worked in the jail in the morning and tried some small claims cases in the afternoon in the downtown office.
	054-062	The second year, DW worked in traffic court. In the traffic ticket court, a judge would handle 300 to 500 cases a day.
	063-068	Then DW sat on criminal trials and supervised judges for about five or six months during his third year when he was elevated to superior court.
3	069-090	It was rare to see an Asian American in the criminal court system. The percentage of Asians in the community was not that great. Aside from some gambling arrests, very few Asians were going through criminal courts.
	091-113	DW moved to the criminal bench in Superior Court for about fourteen months. The presiding judge would assign judges to various courts. In Superior Court a case would take a day, two weeks, or several weeks.
4	114-127	The first assignment DW had in Superior Court was to try a civil case in San Fernando. There were two judges handling all the cases for the San Fernando Valley. Now there are twenty or twenty five judges in San Fernando Valley.

## Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	128-145	After fourteen months DW went to civil court.
5&6	146-163	Being a judge, everyday is different and one deals with different people and different relationships.
	164-200	A judge must try to maintain a certain decorum in the court room. A judge has to be able to see what the facts actually are because everyone sees the facts differently.
6&7	201-263	There is a cooperative relationship between the judge and the jury. DW explained such relationships.
	264-289	Less than ten percent of the cases were actually appealed. The judges were always notified of the appealed cases and the upper court decision.
8	290-300	Sometimes the case would be returned to the lower court for revision.
	301-328	Most judges received their positions by gubernatorial appointment. The other alternative was to run in an election. Any lawyer who had five years experience could run for a vacant position.
9	329-358	DW was on the Superior Court for over twenty years. Once his six year term expired he ran for election. DW ran four times since the 1962 election and retired in 1982.
	359-379	DW explained the procedure of running for election.
10	380-410	In the early days in order to get on the ballot the filing fee was five to six hundred dollars. Later an alternative method was ruled by the Supreme Court. If one can get 2400 signatures, one can get to wave the filing fee. DW's wife, Dolores, helped him to get 4000 signatures in 1980.
	411-430	The five years, 1968-1972, DW spent at the appellate department of the Superior Court was the most satisfactory years in DW's career.

END OF TAPE 3 SIDE B

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	001-011 012-034	Introduction. Generally speaking, the opportunity for Chinese in law is excellent. The advancement for women and minorities in the legal field has been very dramatic. Today we have many Asian women in high level positions in California. Ten or fifteen years ago nobody would have dreamed that there would be Asian women judges in 1982 and 1983.
2	035-039 040-050 051-057	Franklin Tom's recent appointment to be the Corporation Commissioner is another illustration of how far Chinese have gone. Then are a good number of Chinese judges in California. Judge Harry Low is the presiding Justice of one of the Court of Appeals. He is the highest ranking Chinese judge now. Chinese lawyers also are very active in private practice. There are prosecutors and public defenders.
3	058-078 079-087 088-110	Ten to fifteen years ago there were not many Chinese lawyers especially Chinese women lawyers. One would not have dreamed of having Chinese judges so soon. There were not many women law students ten to fifteen years ago because the opportunities were not there. The progress of Asian lawyers has been dramatic and has been heartwarming. Emma B. Lum was a pioneer in the field. People recognized that she was exceptional and practiced in an area where she was able to speak the language. DW did not know why her example did not encourage Chinese women to go into law.
4	111-144	There was a good deal of resistance to women entering law school. In DW's class there was about 10 percent or less who were women students. Many women went into research or office practice. Not too many of them were in the court rooms in the fifties.
5	145-184	The women law students had a difficult time the day they entered law school. There was discrimination and many road blocks in front of women lawyers. The road blocks were even more devastating for Asian women trying to get into law. It was also true for minority lawyers.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6	185-205	Chinese lawyers are more willing to go into politics and to participate in the bar association activities today.
	206-217	The opportunity for Asians in politics was not very good. Senator Hiram Fong's success encouraged others to participate in politics.
	218-223	The earliest victories of Chinese in California were in small communities.
	224-237	In the early days there was William SooHoo, the mayor of Oxnard. Raymond Eng was on the City Council of Oakland. March Fong Eu has moved from being a member of the school board to the Secretary of State.
7	238-241	Political opportunity was always better at the local level. March Fong Eu is an outstanding example of a successful person in politics.
	242-278	Most of the Chinese who have gone into politics were not lawyers except for Hiram Fong.
8	279-293	Chinese lawyers had a big impact on the Chinese community. Because there were so few Chinese lawyers, most of them were more interested in practice than in politics. It may have been that the opportunity was not there.
	294-307	The contribution of Chinese lawyers in the early days was to assist the community in legislature programs and possibly to assist in electing officials.
	308-346	Over the years, DW served on many assignments as many other judges. DW sat on criminal court for five years. He spent five years in the appellate department of superior court with the responsibility of supervising the work of 134 municipal judges. The other thirteen years DW worked on civil cases.
9	347-362	DW was appointed by the chief justice to serve on the appellate department.
	363-389	As a judge, he was somewhat limited as to giving legal advice to the public or to an individual. However as a judge he sometimes served in committees and activities for the betterment of the public.
10	390-413	A judge cannot, directly or indirectly, have his name linked to any fundraising activity.
	414-455	It is not proper for judges to express an opinion on pending political issues, unless he is called upon for the legality of a law.

END OF TAPE 4 SIDE A

## Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	001-006	Blank.
	007-026	DW is a member of the California Judges Association, Asian Judges Association, County Bar Association, Southern California Chinese Lawyers Association, American Bar Association, and the California Bar Association. He also attended the National College of Trial Judges and other activities.
	027-038	Eight years ago DW was very active in the California Judges Association and was in charge of several seminars.
2	039-047	In the Bar Association the younger lawyers were active.
	048-068	Seniority is more important in the practice of law. The senior members of a law firm often make the decision in general. But seniority is not as important in the judicial field. Each judge earns the same salary. The only benefit for senior judges of Los Angeles County is to be able to choose a better court room.
3	069-075	The newer judges usually will get the less desirable judicial positions.
	076-107	DW explained which court rooms are more desirable than others. Some locations are more desirable than the others, such as Santa Monica Court is more desirable than other courts of further distance.
4	108-123	DW served on some committees in the Bar Association before he became a judge.
	124-144	DW also was the chairman of different committees in the California Judges Association.
5	145-158	Most of the committee members were appointed by the presiding judge.
	159-168	Usually only a handful of people do all the work in any kind of organization.
	169-184	Advancement does not come from serving on certain committees.
6	185-198	Generally speaking, the appointment of judges or lawyers to higher courts is done in the governor's office.
	199-237	For a period of fifteen years DW was the only Chinese judge in Southern California. For a while, he was also the only Asian American judge in the county.



## Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	238-246	DW was hoping there would be more appointments (of Asian American judges).
	247-256	In the early days there were not many active candidates for judicial positions. Some of them were not really interested in the judicial area.
	257-282	The Asian Judges Association was formed four years ago at the State Bar Convention in Monterey. At that time there were about eight or ten judges who attended.
8	283-340	The Association was formed for various ideas. DW did not think there was much difference between the California Judges Association and the Asian Judges Association in their goals.
9	341-364	There was cooperation between the two organizations. The fact that the Asian Judges Association does not meet often might be the indication that such organizations are not needed.
	365-411	DW found that his experience in the judicial field has been very satisfying. Being a Chinese American is not that important in a judicial sense. The background of a judge is not an important element in the court room. A judge can choose not to sit on a special case because of his certain background.
10	412-466	There are statutory prohibitions. DW was involved in the law suite of Central Valley vs. Wong. DW was asked to try a very important suite involving landowners in Southern California. Wong had reservations whether he should sit on the case because he owned property in Southern California. A test case was brought to the Court of Appeals. The case went from the Los Angeles Superior Court to the Second Appellate District.
11	467-484	The decision on the Central Water Basin vs. Wong was that DW could serve on the case.

END OF TAPE 4 SIDE B

## Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	002-016	The test case was a friendly case. The writ was directly against the trial judge. So the title of the case was Central Water Basin vs. Wong.
	017-021	Very frequently, cases are brought to test the validity of an official.
	022-028	From now on, any judge who owns property is not automatically disqualified.
	029-037	DW was grateful to have an opportunity to serve as a judge. It has been a fascinating period of his life. Some of the cases DW tried have established precedence in various areas.
2	038-064	Sometime the decisions DW made on certain cases also established laws. DW gave one example. (Title Insurance Company case?)
3	065-088	DW was the President of the Board of Trustees of Los Angeles County Law Library for six to eight years. When he retired the librarian gave him an IBM printout of all the cases DW handled in superior court.
	089-110	The main branch of the Law Library was on First Street. It is open to the public. There are nine branches in Los Angeles County. The Libraries are supported by a filing fee.
4	111-117	The Law Library has better financial support than the public libraries.
	118-135	Each county in California has its own law library. Some counties were under financed because fewer law suites were filed in those counties.
	136-162	The librarians were hired by the Board. The Los Angeles Law Libraries are the second or third best libraries in the country.
5	163-187	At the Pearl Harbor incident, DW was at UC Berkeley and received a deferment until his graduation. He enlisted in the Air Force in May 1942 and was not called until the end of 1942.
6	188-201	DW was assigned as a navigator. There were a number of Asians who became navigators with good mathematics backgrounds.
	202-222	After training for seven months DW became a second lieutenant. Then he received more advance training. After that they went over to England.
	223-230	Between December 1943 and June 1944 DW completed 30 bombing missions over Europe.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
7	231-266	After D-Day everybody was kept in England as a reserve. DW's crew participated in the first three Berlin missions. In the first mission, 60 bombers were lost. They were in the air for over 12 hours.
	267-282	DW returned to the United States and became a statistics officer and was sent to Harvard School of Business. DW became an Air Force Staff Officer. DW came back as a first lieutenant, and was discharged the following August.
8	283-292	DW was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the European Theater Ribbon with three battle stars, etc.
	293-317	DW was optimistic at the time. Out of the 18 navigators of DW's group, only three completed the missions. Some of them became prisoners of war.
	318-338	DW explained the chance of coming back from all missions was pretty bad.
9	339-379	Some of DW's teammates were killed or wounded. DW was the only Chinese in his bombing group which consisted of 720 personnel.
	380-389	The bomber was a B-17 Flying Fortress.
10	390-418	DW met Dewey Low either in Berkeley or in Sacramento in the late forties.
	419-432	DW first signed up for the Navy. The Navy did not accept Asians for jobs other than working in the kitchen.
	433-449	The Navy did not accept DW for his physical unfitness for the job he applied.
11	450-466	DW was in business administration while the Navy came to recruit people in business administration to become a quarter master. It seemed to DW a good opportunity to use his education. After he was rejected he went to the Army Air Force.
	467-480	DW's bomber group received two unit citations.
END OF TAPE 5 SIDE A		
1	001-005	Two unit citations were given for two missions.
	006-023	In August 1945, the Air Force devised a point system which allowed people who served the longest and received honors to be discharged earlier.
	024-034	The flying in England was the most dramatic.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	035-040	DW was able to go to London and had an opportunity to visit Chinatown.
	041-064	DW returned to San Bernardino as a statistical officer and received great satisfaction. He devised a system which saved a tremendous amount of manpower in the army statistics making system.
3	065-071	DW remembered having some meals in London's Chinatown and met some Chinese students.
	072-081	Throughout DW's military career, he always wanted to meet some local people. The better entree was to go to Chinese restaurants and to meet Chinese there.
	082-099	When DW was trained in Santa Ana, he came to Los Angeles Chinatown. There was a canteen in Chinatown for the Chinese servicemen. There were about thirty to fifty people in the Chinatown canteen.
	100-111	During DW's high school years, he came to Los Angeles Chinatown two or three times a year to attend social activities like dances and basketball games and bowling tournaments.
4	112-117	In the 1940s there were several Chinese bowling teams in Los Angeles. There was an annual bowling tournament in Bakersfield. That is how the Chinese in Bakersfield met Chinese young people from Los Angeles.
	118-141	DW remembered the old Chinatown with old houses. In the thirties the old Chinatown was torn down to make way for the Union Station. The family came down to Los Angeles once a year for a visit.
	142-144	Father came to Los Angeles for the Wong Family Association conventions.
5	145-163	The family came to Chinatown for food and to buy Chinese provisions. In a small community there were not enough Chinese grocery stores. Father had a very small Chinese grocery store which carried mostly Chinese herbs and some Chinese groceries.
	164-166	DW spoke some Chinese at home when growing up. He also went to Chinese school.
	167-171	The basic recreations for DW were playing baseball, basketball, football, swimming, and hiking.
	172-182	DW did not play golf until much later. As a boy the chief sport for him was basketball, baseball and some tennis.
	183-185	Now, DW's main sports are golf and bowling.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
6.	186-189	DW also played bridge in the bridge club.
	190-202	Aside from DW's professional contacts, most of his social life involved Chinese. Most of his wife's activities in the past years were with the Chinatown Library, the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California, and the Teen Post.
	203-216	When DW tried to buy the lot of his present house, the realtor would not sell it to him. DW was able to find the owner and realized that it was the realtor's idea for not selling the property to a Chinese.
	217-229	Later DW's housekeeper told his wife that a petition was circulated by a neighbor.
7&8	230-260	DW showed the computer printout of all the cases tried by DW which were appealed.
	261-309	In general, Chinese did not get to court as often. DW read the summary of Eckon vs. Business Title Corporation case.
8	310-328	The computer printout was published by the Western Publishing Company. It showed all the cases DW handled.
9	329-366	DW was active in the Boy Scouts and did a lot of scouting. Through the activities the family and children made many good friends. Twenty percent of the troop were Asians.
	367-375	Aside from DW's wife, there were a couple of Chinese mothers who were involved in the group. Japanese mothers were more active.
	376-383	Both DW and his wife are also active in church activities and Sunday school.
	384-392	DW once served on a committee to develop more scouting in the urban community and in the minority portion of Los Angeles.
10	393-402	It was difficult to get a scout group going in Chinatown because of the necessity of an adult leader.
	403-457	DW also served on several scholarship committees. The Yee Sing Chong's owner, Jack Lee, provides 10 scholarships to high school students. Bob Gee of Sam Ward Company also provides scholarships. It has been a rewarding experience for DW to see the outstanding performances of the new immigrant students.

Interviewee: Delbert Wong

Page: 22

5 Side B

Tape: 6 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
11	458-482	DW belonged to the Optimist Club in 1955 and held numerous offices in the club until now. Once a year the group sponsored an Art Exhibit for handicapped students of the Los Angeles area. The group also has many other activities.
END OF TAPE 5 SIDE B		
1	001-004	Introduction.
	005-010	The Optimist Home for Boys is open to everyone in the city.
	011-022	There were interclub activities among various Optimist Clubs. Dolores is active in Teen Post. DW is also active in the National Conference of Christians and Jews and served on the Regional Board for many years.
	023-045	Frequently DW and Dolores were asked to join the different organizations to represent Chinese. The National Conference of Christians and Jews tried to encourage more Chinese to go to summer camps. In the past ten or fifteen years the Chinese American Citizens Alliance (CACA) supported the program and sent two to four Chinese young people to summer camps.
2	046-052	It is important to have Chinese children to participate in the activities. At the same time it is important that other children can have an opportunity to know more Chinese.
	053-069	All the activities DW participated in helped the family blend into the total community.
3	070-083	DW also served with the Gifted Children Association. After a while DW could only serve in certain organizations and could not serve all the groups.
	084-088	DW has been a member of CACA for over 30 years.
	089-108	In the early years, the CACA had a great impact on the Chinese community. It was very instrumental in participating in legislation and in court cases involved in discrimination. There were periods that the CACA was not as active. In the recent years it has become more active again. That was due to the make up of the organization, its members, and its leaders.
4	109-119	DW was not active in the Wong Family Association but did send contributions regularly and attended the annual banquet.

## Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	120-126	The Wong Family Association had picnics for the young people and scholarship programs.
	127-131	The speeches given at the banquet were in Chinese, the children would not be interested in sitting through the whole banquet.
	132-146	DW regarded his wife was a wonderful help and wonderful partner. She is very good in bringing up the children. She has been very active in the community. Her main activities is with the Friends of Chinatown Library, the Music Center Reachout Committee, the YWCA, and the Junior League.
5	147-183	The Junior League is a very fine and exclusive organization. Through Dolores' effort, the organization has been able to interest a few Asians to become members. It is a charitable city organization. After Dolores became the advisor of the organization, it became interested in helping Chinatown service groups. The members were all women in various fields.
6	184-211	Dolores attended UC Berkeley and majored in social work. She received a masters degree in psychiatric social work from Smith College. She worked in the Child Guidance Clinic in New Orleans. After getting married, she worked for a mental health clinic in Sacramento. She stopped working after she had a baby. Now she is a full time volunteer.
	212-227	Although she gave up her work for raising a family, she is still doing work for the community. She was active in the school activities and Sunday schools.
7	228-240	DW wholeheartedly supports his wife's activities.
	241-259	DW thinks that his wife is happy with her volunteer work.
	260-294	DW has four children. Daughter is a teacher and is active in New York. The oldest son is a musician and has had a band for three years in San Francisco and Nevada. The band consists of four to six members. He also operates a music school and music store in El Cerrito.
8	295-309	The second son is in law school. The younger son is studying at UCLA.
	310-334	DW and his wife have very little to do with their children's selection of careers. It was actually a surprise to DW that his son decided to go into law school.

Interviewee: Delbert Wong

Page: 24

6 Side A

Tape: 6 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	335-353	Some of DW's friends were able to direct their children's interests. Many of their doctor friends were very successful in doing so.
	354-371	DW's selecting the business and economic fields was partly due to what his father was doing and what DW perceived to be the best opportunity at that time. It was not until after DW returned from the service that he decided to do something different. He just could not see himself operating a grocery store for the rest of his life.
	372-391	Chinese New Year was the the only holiday that the family observed in Bakersfield.
10	392-400	Both DW's parents were members of the Congregational Church.
	401-426	There was a Chinese Mission in Bakersfield before DW was 10 years old. It became a Chinese church in later years. The Chinese minister was also the Chinese teacher who taught Chinese during the weekdays. Later, due to the lack of membership, the Chinese were encouraged to join the First Congregational Church in Bakersfield. Now there are enough Chinese members to form a Chinese church again.
	427-435	DW and family attended the Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles.
	436-441	Mother became more active in the church in recent years.
	442-467	DW remembers that when he was growing up Chinese were not allowed in certain swimming pools.

END OF TAPE 6 SIDE A

1	001-009	Blank.
	010-022	DW was aware of the fact that Chinese could not buy property in various portions in Bakersfield. It was in 1948 that the racial covenants were struck down by the Supreme Court.
	023-025	Even today there are certain areas where (a minority) has a difficult time to buy or rent.
	026-033	Father was an alien so the property he acquired might be under DW's mother's name. It was not until World War II that DW's father became a citizen.



Interviewee: Delbert Wong

Page: 25

Tape: 6 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

---

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
2	034-049	In the early days Chinese were portrayed in a very negative fashion. When DW was growing up he thought that Charlie Chan's series portrayed Chinese in a positive way. It was a refreshing change from the Fu Manchu series.
	050-068	DW knew Victor Sing Yung since the thirties. He knew Benson Fong and Beulah Quo for many, many years. Both Victor Sing Yung and Beulah Quo attended UC Berkeley.
3	069-084	DW did not come to Los Angeles until 1951. He was not aware of what happened in the movie industry.

END OF TAPE 6 SIDE B

END OF INTERVIEW

- Air Force, 5A:5-11  
 Amateur Magicians Guild, 1A:3  
 American Bar Association, 4B:1  
 Arizona vs. California, 2B:1  
 Army Air Force  
     Chinese Americans in, 5A:11  
 Asian Americans  
     and criminal court system, 3B:3  
 Asian Judges Association, 4B:1, 7-8  
 Attorney General's Office, 2B:2  
     employees in, 2A:10-11; 2B:1  
  
 B-17 Flying Fortress, 5A:9  
 Bakersfield Junior College, 1B:2  
 Bakersfield, California  
     Chinese Americans in, 1A:1-3;  
         2B:5; 5B:4-5  
 Beliefs, 1B:5  
 Black woman lawyers, 2A:7  
 Bowling, 5B:4  
 Boy Scouts, 5B:9-10  
 Brown, Edmund G., 2B:8, 9  
 Brown, Gerald, 3A:6  
 Butler, John, 3A:2  
  
 CBS, 3A:2  
 California Bar Association, 4B:1  
 California Corporation Commissioner  
     4A:2  
 California Judges Association  
     4B:1, 4, 8  
 California State Legislature  
     2A:3, 5-6  
     employees in, 2A:7  
 Canteen  
     in Los Angeles Chinatown, 5B:3  
 Central Water Basin vs. Wong  
     4B:10-11; 5A:1  
 Charlie Chan, 6B:2  
 Child Guidance Clinic (New Orleans)  
     6A:6  
 Children  
     father's roles with, 1B:8  
     mother's roles with, 5B:9  
     work of, 6A:7  
 Chinatown (Bakersfield)  
     social activities in, 1B:1  
 Chinatown (London), 5B:2-3  
 Chinatown (Los Angeles)  
     canteen in, 5B:3  
     move of, 5B:4  
  
 Chinese American Citizens Alliance  
     3A:7; 6A:1  
 Chinese American lawyers  
     numbers of, 3A:3  
     also see Chinese lawyers  
 Chinese Basketball Games, 1B:1  
 Chinese Consolidated Benevolent  
     Association, 1A:10  
 Chinese Fraternity, 1B:3, 6  
 Chinese Historical Society of  
     Southern California, 5B:6  
 Chinese Lawyers Association, 3A:6  
 Chinese Mission (Bakersfield)  
     6A:10  
 Chinese Student Club, 1B:3-4, 6-7  
 Chinese club, 1A:11  
 Chinese lawyers, 3A:4-9; 4A:2-3  
     and Chinese community, 4A:8  
 Chinese schools  
     attitudes toward, 1A:10  
     class size in, 1A:10  
     hours spent in, 1A:9  
     sponsors of, 1A:10  
     teachers in, 1A:9  
     years spent in, 1A:9  
 Chow, Edwin, 1A:6  
 Chow, Elaine, 1A:6  
 Chow, Emory, 1A:6  
 Chow, Grace, 1A:6  
 Chow, William Jack, 3A:7  
 Citizenship, 6B:1  
 Civil service, 1B:10-11; 2A:5  
 Congregational Church, 6A:10  
 Conti, Samuel, 3A:2  
 Cooks, 1A:1  
  
 Depression, economic (1929-1939)  
     1A:3, 5  
 Deputy Attorney General, 1B:11  
 Deputy legislator counsel, 2A:5  
 Discrimination  
     against Chinese, 2B:9  
     against Jews, 2B:9  
     against minority lawyers, 4A:5  
     against women lawyers, 4A:5  
     against women, 4A:5  
     and occupation patterns, 3A:9  
     decline in, 3A:9  
     in education, 1A:3  
     in housing, 5B:6; 6B:1  
     in public places, 6A:10

- Discrimination  
   in school activities, 1B:3  
   in social organizations, 2B:9  
 Distinguished Flying Cross, 5A:8  
  
 Eckon vs. Business Title  
   Corporation, 5B:7-8  
 Education  
   attitudes toward, 1B:5-6, 9  
   discrimination in, 1A:3  
   importance of, 1B:5-6,  
   integration in, 1A:3  
   sex ratios in, 1B:7; 3A:1  
 El Cerrito, California  
   Chinese Americans in, 6A:7  
 Ethnic identity  
   pride in, 2A:3  
 Eu, March Fong, 4A:6-7  
 European Theater Ribbon, 5A:8  
  
 Families and family life, 5B:4-5  
   women's roles in, 1A:2  
 First Asian American judge in  
   Los Angeles County, 4B:6  
 First Chinese American Municipal  
   Court Judge, 2B:6  
 First Chinese American judge, 2B:9;  
   3A:4  
 First Chinese American lawyer  
   2A:6; 3A:3  
 First Chinese Deputy Attorney  
   General, 1B:11  
 First Congregational Church, 6A:10  
 Fong, Benson, 6B:2  
 Fong, Hiram, 4A:7  
 Fresno, California  
   Chinese Americans in, 1A:6  
 Friends of Chinatown Library, 5B:6;  
   6A:4  
 Friendships  
   among Chinese Americans, 1A:6;  
     1B:5; 3A:7; 6B:2  
   with other ethnic groups, 1B:3  
 Fu Manchu, 6B:2  
  
 GI Bill, 2A:1  
 Gee, Bob, 5B:10  
 Gifted Children Association, 6A:3  
 Grocery stores  
   customers of  
     ethnicity of, 1A:5  
  
 Grocery stores  
   family involvement in, 1A:7  
   merchandise of, 1A:5; 5B:5  
   size of, 1A:2  
   suppliers for, 5B:5  
   workers in, 1A:2, 8  
   working hours in, 1A:8  
  
 Hanford, California  
   Chinese Americans in, 1A:1  
 Harvard School of Business, 5A:7  
 Hong, You Chung, 2A:6; 3A:3, 7  
 Houseboys, 1A:1-2  
 Household Carrier Act, 2A:7  
 Housing patterns  
   and discrimination, 5B:6; 6B:1  
 Hawthorn Grammar School  
   Bakersfield, 1A:3  
 Hufstedler, Shirely M., 3A:1  
 Huiping, Canton, China, 1A:1  
  
 Immigrants and immigration  
   education levels of, 1A:2; 1B:6  
   reasons for, 1A:1  
 International House, 1B:5  
 Interpreters, 1A:7; 2A:6  
  
 Jews  
   discrimination against, 2B:9  
 Judges  
   criteria for, 3B:5-6, 8  
   election for, 3B:10  
   relationships with jury, 3B:6-7  
 Junior League, 6A:4-5  
  
 Korean War, 2A:8  
  
 Law profession, 4A:3  
 Lawyers, 1B:8; 2A:6  
 Lee, Jack, 5B:10  
 Legal profession, 1B:8-11; 2A:5-10;  
   2B:5; 3A:3; 4A:1; 4B:9  
   advancement in, 4B:5  
   and seniority, 4B:2  
   and the younger generation, 3A:8  
 Los Angeles County Bar Association  
   4B:1  
 Los Angeles County Court House  
   4B:3  
 Los Angeles County Law Library  
   5A:3-4

- Los Angeles County Law Library  
 Board of Trustees, 5A:3  
 Louie, Elwood, 3A:4, 5-6  
 Low, Dewey, 5A:10  
 Low, Harry, 3A:4; 4A:2  
 Loyalty Bill, 2A:8  
 Lum, Emma B., 3A:7; 4A:3  
 Lyman, Ken, 2B:9
- Magicians, 1A:3  
 Mar, Alice, 1A:4  
 Movie industry  
 stereotypes in, 6B:2  
 Municipal Court judge  
 criteria for, 2B:9  
 Music Center  
 Reachout Committee, 6A:4  
 Music and musicians, 6A:7
- Names and naming, 1A:4  
 National College of Trial Judges  
 4B:1  
 National Conference of Christians  
 and Jews, 6A:1  
 Navy  
 Chinese Americans in, 5A:10  
 Night clubs  
 customers of, 1A:4  
 workers in, 1A:5
- O'Connor, Sandra Day, 3A:1  
 Occupation patterns, 1B:8; 2A:6  
 among women, 1A:9; 4A:3-4  
 and discrimination, 2A:6; 3A:8  
 and education, 1B:2  
 evolution of, 3A:8; 4A:1, 3  
 family influence upon, 6A:8-9  
 Optimist Club, 5B:10  
 Optimist Home for Boys, 6A:1
- Politics  
 Chinese Americans involvement in  
 4A:6-7  
 in local government, 4A:7  
 Property ownership  
 restrictions on, 6B:1  
 Public Utility Code, 2A:7
- Quo, Beulah, 6B:2
- Reagan, Ronald, 2B:9
- Recreation, 1B:1; 5B:5  
 in Chinatown, 5B:4  
 Religious affiliations  
 in Protestant denominations  
 6A:10
- Sam Ward Scholarship, 5B:10  
 San Francisco  
 Chinese Americans in, 6A:7  
 Social activities  
 in social clubs, 5B:6  
 Sonoma, California  
 Chinese Americans in, 1A:7  
 Southern California Chinese Lawyers  
 Association, 3A:6; 4B:1  
 Sports, 1B:1  
 Stanford Law Review, 3A:11  
 Stanford Law School, 1B:10; 2A:1-3;  
 2B:9  
 affected by World War II  
 3A:10-11  
 sex ratios in, 3A:1  
 tuition paid for, 2A:1  
 Stanford University, 1B:9-10  
 Stereotypes  
 in media, 6B:2  
 Superior Court judge  
 criteria for, 2B:9  
 Supermarket, 1A:2
- Teen Post, 5B:6, 6A:1  
 Tom, Franklin, 4A:2
- University of California, Berkeley  
 1B:2; 5A:5; 6B:2  
 Chinese students in, 1B:3  
 University of California, Los  
 Angeles, 6A:8
- Weaverville, California  
 Chinese Americans in, 1A:2  
 Wing, C.C., 3A:7  
 Women lawyers, 4A:1  
 Women  
 discrimination against, 2A:7  
 family roles of, 5B:9  
 in churches, 5B:9  
 in family businesses, 1A:7, 9  
 occupation patterns among, 1A:9;  
 2A:7; 4A:3

- Wong Family Association, 6A:4  
 conventions of, 5B:4  
 social activities of, 6A:4
- Wong, Delbert  
 as Deputy Attorney General, 1B:11  
 as Municipal Court judge, 3B:1-2  
 as Superior Court judge, 3B:3, 9  
 birth of, 1A:1  
 cases tried by, 5B:7-8  
 children of, 6A:7  
 contribution to Army statistics  
 system, 5B:2  
 contributions to Chinese  
 community by, 5B:6, 10, 11  
 education of, 1A:2, 9-10; 1B:2;  
 1B:7, 9-10; 3B:1  
 father of, 1A:1-2, 4-8; 1B:8;  
 2B:5; 5B:4; 6A:10; 6B:1  
 friendships of, 1B:3, 5; 2A:1;  
 3A:7; 5A:10; 6B:2  
 grandparents of, 1A:1-2, 7  
 honors received by, 5A:8, 11;  
 5B:1  
 in family businesses, 1A:7  
 involvement in World War II  
 5A:5-11; 5B:1  
 marriages of, 2A:5  
 mother of, 1A:2, 4; 6A:10; 6B:1  
 occupation of, 1A:11;  
 2A:3-4, 6-10; 2B:1-9;  
 3B:1-4; 4A:8-9; 5A:1-4;  
 5B:2  
 organizations involved in  
 4B:1, 5; 5A:3-4;  
 5B:6, 9-11; 6A:3-4  
 recreational activities of, 1B:1;  
 5B:5  
 religion of, 6A:10  
 siblings of, 1A:7  
 social activities of, 5B:5-6  
 wife of, 5B:6; 6A:1, 4  
 working experiences of, 1A:7;  
 1B:10-11; 2A:6-10; 2B:1-9;  
 3B:1-4; 4A:8
- Wong, Dolores, 6A:4-8  
 contributions to Chinese  
 community by, 6A:1, 5  
 organizations involved in, 5B:6;  
 6A:1, 4
- Wong, Fon Kwon, 1A:4
- World War II  
 Chinese American involvement in  
 1B:9; 5A:5-11; 5B:1  
 campaigns of, 5A:6  
 law schools affected by, 3A:10
- YWCA, 6A:4  
 Yee Sing Chong Scholarship, 5B:10  
 Yee Sing Chong, 5B:10  
 Yee, Samuel, 3A:5  
 Yung, Victor S., 6B:2