

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Yu-Shan Han

Interview Number: 152

Chinese Name: 韓 玉 珊

Number of Tapes: 8

Date of Interview: 6/8/81, 6/11/81,
6/17/81, 6/24/81

Length: 7 Hours & 36 Minutes

Interviewer: Suellen Cheng

Others Present: _____

Language: English & Chinese

Summarizer: Suellen Cheng

Contents

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 1 | 002-008 | Introduction |
| | 009-011 | Father was born in Bao Ding Fu (保定府) Chi Lin Province (吉林省). Farming first, later owner of a bakery. |
| | 012-014 | Mother was born in Bao Ding (保定) near Tien Sing (天津) North China. |
| | 015-020 | Mother was an old fashioned housewife, only taking care of Yu-Shan Han (YSH). He has no brothers or sisters. |
| | 021-026 | YSH was born in 1899 in Peking. Speaks Mandarin. Educated in Peking traditional classical school. Later in modern western style education. |
| | 027-043 | Worked first as an associate director of rural education in North China. Both husband (YSH) and wife worked in the village in North China. It was under a mass education movement. There were three or four folds: improvement of the living standard of farmers through seed selection; introduction of Lai Heng chicken (萊亨雞) and portland China hogs; and then for public health. More wells for irrigation of the dry north China. |
| 2 | 044-048 | Later was appointed as a professor of history by the government at St. Johns University. Mrs. Han taught English in the English department. YSH taught history in the history and political science departments. |

Contents

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 2 | 049-067 | Due to the Japanese penetration in China and the patriotism of YSH, he was at one time considered not ultra anti-Japanese. Prof. Y. T. Chu (now the director of the Institutes of Oceanology in Ching Tao) and YSH entertained Japanese professors. Students had questions about that. YSH explained that the science and arts do not make true rigid () unless they are ultra chauvinistic or militaristic. Students were satisfied. |
| 3 | 068-074 | During the Japanese pressure, YSH came to Los Angeles in 1938, lectured in high school, Scripts Fine Art Foundation, Retland University, and the University of Southern California. |
| | 075-076 | YSH would not touch too much of the politics. |
| | 077-083 | In 1940 YSH went back to Chungking China, the war time capital, and was appointed Commissioner of Economic Research of the Central Bank. After several months, he felt it was not his life and so he came back to the United States in January 1941. |
| | 084-092 | YSH saw the inflation problem in China. When he was in Shanghai ten dollars could buy more than what \$100 could buy in Chungking four years later. |
| | 093-095 | The government seemed to begin to deteriorate. |
| | 096-111 | In the fall (1941) he was appointed to the University of California, Los Angeles until his retirement in 1966 as Emeritus Professor in History. |
| 4 | 112-138 | The traditional classical school YSH went to was called Private School (私塾). Starting with <u>Three Word Classic</u> (philosophy, ethics and politics), YSH translated the book. Now YSH had collections of this book in French, Russian, German, etc. The second book YSH studied was called <u>Hundred Surnames of Chinese People</u> . The third book is a thousand character ethics. (Many aspects of human life were included in the book.) After that a Four Books was studied. First is Great Learning (大學); then Doctrine of Golden Mean (中庸); then the Works of Mencius (孟子); the fourth one was Annals of Confucius (論語). |
| | 139-144 | The advance of classics on the Book of Poetry and the Book of History (詩書史記); then Li (禮) (Book of Rights); and Yi Jing (易經) (The Philosophy of Change). |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 5 | 145-149 | YSH was in the classical year for two and a half years. Father, through the introduction of a friend, called one of the four prime ministers (Sun Chia Nai, 孫家驊) whom he admired a great deal. YSH was taken by his father to meet Sun Chia Nai for over an hour. The great grand son of Sun Chia Nai is a chief engineer in the aerospace industry in Los Angeles. |
| | 150-167 | |
| | 168-176 | |
| 6 | 177-182 | Sun Chia Nai told YSH's father to send YSH to a modern school in Peking the following year. YSH began his modern education with modern books, especially in general science. |
| | 183-195 | The system almost eliminated the poor family. YSH had to pay the fee for the general science classes. |
| | 196-201 | YSH also experienced the military drill in the elementary school after the Japanese model. The uniform was different in tailoring. Mother couldn't make it and had to send it out to be done. The buttons were imported from Japan. It almost eliminated the poor family children from attending. |
| | 202-208 | YSH graduated from higher primary. Then his father lost his business and YSH couldn't go on. |
| | 209-222 | High school required more money; so the family couldn't send him. YSH became a private secretary to a colonel who guarded the Summer Palace. He used to read and write the documents for him. |
| | 223-236 | One morning YSH was inspired by looking at the city of Peking and realized his future was not with a man who couldn't read or write. |
| 7 | 237-242 | YSH resigned and expressed his wish to go back to school. The colonel threw a few dollars and coins and cursed him "Roll away you egg" (滾你的蛋). YSH picked up the money and went to Peking with two coppers in the mule car. |
| | 243-265 | From then on, YSH tried Normal School and couldn't get in due to his lack of influence. Then he tried the Agricultural College and was promised a position in the Ministry of Agriculture after four years of study. |
| | 266-270 | YSH was permitted to take the examination with 2800 other students, with the equivalent education to high school. YSH passed the examination as number 39. He was happy and proud. |
| | | The second exam YSH failed. |

Interviewee: Yu-Shan Han

Page: 4

Tape: 1 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 7 | 271-295 | A month or two later YSH went to a church just to look around and there he met the bureau head of the Ministry of Agriculture. His name was Han On (韓安). He gave YSH \$5.00 which was a lot of money for YSH. It was hard for YSH without a high school education. |
| 8 | 296-304 | Finally YSH entered a Christian high school and studied English there for six years. He didn't worry about Chinese. The Christian school emphasized more English, Sciences and Western subjects. |
| | 305-318 | Began to study French and thought about going into diplomacy to help China. Later he thought of going into journalism. Finally law and history became YSH's interest. Four years later he graduated from Yen Jing University (燕京大學). Also got a degree in religious philosophy of church history. |
| | 319-324 | The present Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China is from the same university. |
| | 325-337 | In 1926, YSH came to the United States to study in Boston University as a self-supported student, using the money he saved during his college years. |
| 9 | 338-370 | Met family friends of Senator William E. B. Mr. and Mrs. Roan. Mr. Hans Roan was the campaign manager for the senator. The senator sponsored YSH to the United States, therefore there were no problems entering the United States, except the misidentification by the immigration officer, delaying his entrance. |
| | 371-392 | The immigration officer told him "shut up Chink." In the detention room YSH saw the Chinese writings on the wall and began to copy and to translate the poems. YSH felt bad about it. |
| 10 | 393-403 | Koreans, Japanese, Filipinos, and Chinese formed one line for Chop Suey while Italians, Russians and other Europeans formed another line and had American food for lunch. |
| | 404-435 | During the meal, YSH was called to be released. The officers apologized for the mistake and asked YSH not to reveal the mistake to Senator B. |

Interviewee: Yu-Shan Han

Page: 5

1 Side A

Tape: 1 Side B

Contents (con't)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 11 | 436-484 | After meeting the professor from Yenjing University, YSH went back to the Navy YMCA. He found a copy of <u>World Tomorrow</u> and brought it to his room. YSH began to write an article about a student's experience in the immigration office in Seattle, Washington. It was published in one and a half pages. In part one he wrote that he had entry guaranteed by Senator B and economic guarantees from the Northern American Insurance Company of Canada, which Mr. Roan was the chief agent of in Idaho. In part two he described the experiences behind the iron bars. He translated some poems he saw in the immigration office. One line said, "In the dirty cell I sit before any crime I commit. Who says all men are created equal." Finally he wrote, "We aliens brave the situation and continue to promote good will." |
| END OF TAPE 1 SIDE A | | |
| 1 | 004-011 | The second week when YSH was in Boise, Idaho, a check for \$25 came to him from the <u>World Tomorrow</u> . That was his first earned money in America. That encouraged YSH in writing when he was a graduate student. |
| | 012-023 | In Peking, YSH tutored in three families for his first income. His second income came from exporting things to American friends. Third income came from teaching college sophomores. |
| | 024-039 | Became good friends with a high school American teacher. They organized a group of seventeen Chinese women working together on crosstitch. Other firms protested that YSH and company paid these ladies a high wage. That was the first time YSH saw the discrepancy of income of the different levels of work. Those who worked the hardest and were the poorest earned the least. He saw a fair wage was necessary. |
| 2 | 040-050 | YSH with other students edited for Prison's Reform. In the second model prison, the prisoners learned a trade and had religious freedom. They also had an opportunity to see family members. |
| | 051-060 | Later in YSH's college days, he lectured to the Chinese Armed Forces; the Revolution of America, the French Revolution; and the unification of Italy. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 2 | 061-079 | Chang Hsueh Liang's (張學良) childhood friend was a friend of YSH. He took YSH to Southern Manchuria to the An Shan (鞍山) Iron factory, to the Korean border, and Chang Hsueh Liang's house. YSH was fortunate not to be caught in September 18, 1931, that is known as the Japanese penetration occupation of Manchuria. |
| 3 | 080-092 | YSH came to the United States for an education in 1926 to Boston University and studied history of philosophy. The International Philosopher's Conference was held the same year at Cambridge. YSH attended the conference as an associate member. |
| | 093-100 | The daughter of Henry W. Longfellow, Alice, heard YSH reciting two or three of Longfellow's poems and later invited YSH for Thanksgiving dinner. |
| | 101-108 | It was YSH's first experience to wear a black tie. A taxi driver was asked to help him to tie the tie. |
| 4 | 109-115 | At Miss Longfellow's dinner, YSH was again asked to recite Longfellow's "The Psalm of Life," "Village Blacksmith," and "Childrens' Hour." |
| | 116-130 | YSH stayed over night so that Miss Longfellow could take him to the site of the village blacksmith. |
| | 131-136 | Alice Longfellow passed away two years later. YSH appreciated her kind Thanksgiving dinner. |
| | 137-139 | YSH was in Cambridge, Boston for three years. |
| | 140-149 | YSH taught history of China in the Cambridge College Extension which gave him a reasonable income. He also taught Modern Far Eastern Problems. He also taught History of Chinese Art in the summer session. |
| 5 | 150-157 | Got a good return from his first publication from the University of Southern California. This encouraged YSH a great deal. |
| | 158-203 | At the same time YSH's fiance came back from China and studied literary criticism. She wrote about Eugene O'Neill. They didn't realize all the publications of O'Neill was in its first edition. Eight years ago, YSH gave the first edition to Washida University, there, Dr. Yichiro Nishisaki, Professor of English and Western Literature, who taught at the University of California, Los Angeles for three semesters and became a good friend of YSH. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 6 | 204-216 | Professor Igin from Harvard helped YSH a great deal in writing. His specialty was in genealogy. |
| | 217-225 | YSH's two professors were William E. Hopkin, a disciple of J. Royce, and Ross Bartan Perry, who was a disciple of William James. YSH and his wife associated with his professors happily because YSH and his fiancée cooked Chinese food at these professors' homes. |
| | 226-240 | YSH graduated from Boston University. YSH had special permission to sit in Professor Alfred North Whitehead, the famous mathematician at Harvard. |
| 7 | 241-262 | YSH wrote his thesis on John Dewey. YSH went to Columbia to attend his class. John Dewey was very kind to YSH. Every morning YSH met John Dewey at Dewey's home on 42nd Street in New York and got on the double decker bus to 25th Street and stopped by a Chinese restaurant, Shanghai Garden. They talked from noon until three o'clock. YSH has a collection of 95 percent of John Dewey's publications and his letters. |
| | 263-280 | After graduating from Boston University, YSH was asked to share the chair of Foreign Missions. At that time Jimmy Yen, the leader of the Mass Education Movement in China, persuaded YSH to go back to China in 1929. Fortunately, he did. Because when the Depression came, all the foreign employees in the campus were dropped. |
| 8 | 281-299 | W. P. Koo, the head of China Institute in America, arranged two things for YSH: 1. to go to the southern states of America to see the improvement for colored people. First to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. YSH had three weeks free service and spent every day with Dr. George Washington Carver, the chemist. |
| | 300-305 | David Washington, son of Booker T. Washington, chauffeured YSH around through most of Alabama to see the colored people's condition and the reasonable new improvement. |
| | 306-318 | YSH visited Fort Benning, Georgia. It was a great treat to see the Chinese peanuts and local products. When YSH left Columbus, Georgia, he was given 25 pounds of candied peanuts. |
| | 319-344 | YSH visited a friend, Dr. Willie J. King, a black, whom he had met in 1922 at the World Conference in Peking. YSH's fiancée entertained Dr. King. for that she suffered from her other white friends' opposition. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|----------------|---|
| 9 | 345-396 | Later in 1972, YSH and Dr. King wrote to each other celebrating their friendship from 1922 in Peking to Dr. King's bishopric (he became a bishop in Louisiana) and YSH's retirement. |
| 10 | 397-450 | In 1941, YSH and his wife bought a house in Cheviot Hills. They could not live there. The neighbors collected the money and hired a lawyer. The lawyer said if YSH were his wife's gardener or servants, then he could stay there. But as a husband, no. His (YSH) attorney argued that YSH had a diplomatic passport and should be able to stay at his new house. The argument was not accepted, due to the fact that China did not enjoy the most favorable clauses. So YSH sold the house and rented in Beverly Hills. |
| 11 | 451-480 | YSH went through an appendectomy at the California Hospital. It cost him nine dollars per day. |
| END OF TAPE 1 SIDE B | | |
| 1 | 002-014 | YSH went back to China in 1929. Before leaving the United States, YSH also visited Cattaraugus, New York for ten days to study public health. Cattaraugus was an Indian Reservation. |
| | 015-050 | YSH studied the nurse's work. He went back to China and organized traveling nurses on bicycles. |
| 2 | 052-067 | YSH traveled by bicycle until they received aid from Eastman Kodak, films and equipment. YSH started traveling in between big cities. After the film, YSH gave lectures on how to select seeds and the useage of fertilizer. His experiences in Cattaraugus were very beneficial. |
| 3 | 068-102 | YSH was appointed as one of the five delegates to the Congress of Education in Geneva on his way back to China. A paper on "The Modern Movement to Eliminate Illiteracy in China, 1902-1929" was given by YSH. |
| | 103-113 | After the meeting, YSH went to Denmark to study the folk high schools for two weeks. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 4 | 114-135 | YSH received two letters from Mrs. Lenin to visit Russia. But, at the time, Manchuria and Russia had a local war in July--August 1929. YSH left Germany to go to France. |
| | 136-179 | YSH registered in the University in order to get a 10% discount for shipping back to Shanghai. It was a fun journey back to China with a group of Chinese students. During the journey they discussed the Chinese four problems, ignorance (愚), poverty (貧), (), and poor health (病). |
| 5 | 180-192 | When they passed the Indian Ocean, YSH heard that in Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek was searching for Communists tightly. YSH threw Mrs. Lenin's letters into the Indian Ocean. |
| 6 | 193-250 | The Feng Yii-hsiang's (馮 玉 祥) troops revolted Chiang at the time. It was very hard to travel to Tienjing (天 津). The brother of the station master of the railroad station, () was a good friend of YSH. YSH was able to prove he was on Shih Yu-San's (石) side, and arrived in Peking with no problem. |
| 7 | 251-283 | YSH was the only son in the family. He was closer to his mother than his father. Mother was happy and anxious to have YSH studying in the United States but was afraid that YSH wouldn't return to China. YSH sent money to his mother and assured her there wouldn't be a marriage before consulting her. |
| 8 | 284-361 | YSH and his mother discussed all the prospective wives. Mother found Edna (YSH's wife) was the one who would make YSH happy. All the girls were Chinese except Edna. |
| 9 | 362-382 | Parents were very open minded. They were different from other parents who were anti-foreigners. Edna was raised in America, but spoke good Mandarin. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 10 | 383-393 | Wife went to China with another girl friend to teach in Peking Academy (北平師範) High School. YSH was in Yengjing University (燕京大學) where he met his wife. |
| | 394-412 | YSH stayed in Peking until he was twenty-six years old. Then he came to the United States, then from North China to Shanghai, later to Chungking, then returned to Los Angeles in January 1941. |
| | 413-433 | His wife went to China in 1919. She returned to the United States in 1923. In the winter of 1923 went back to China, stayed there until 1927 when Chiang Kai-shek evacuated the foreigners while on his northern expedition. She went to India, Italy and back to home in Pennsylvania. Later went to Boston to obtain her master's degree. |
| 11 | 434-482 | Father had no more than two years of private school. Mother had less formal education, but had more educational quality. She knew all of the Chinese proverbs. YSH was highly motivated by his mother. |

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE A

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 1 | 004-014 | In the last five years of <u>Who's Who in America</u> , YSH used his mother's sayings or proverbs to conclude his story. |
| | 015-032 | Several Chinese proverbs were mentioned by YSH here. |
| 2 | 033-043 | Father owned a bakery and went through the apprenticeship. He taught YSH that the individual's health is the self-defense. |
| | 044-069 | Father required him to practice tai-chi in the yard. Mother thought it was too hard on a child. Father thought it was physical training and self-defense. |
| 3 | 070-077 | Mother taught YSH the philosophy of life, patience, hard work and optimism. |
| | 078-087 | Father closed the bakery because of the competition with other bakery stores was too hard. Later his father became an officer of a national grainery around Peking City Wall (). |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 3 | 088-109 | After YSH returned to Peking he stayed in the rural area south of Bao Ding Fu (保定府). People there had no basic knowledge about ailment and disease. |
| 4 | 110-119 | YSH proposed to the county government to be against the fake doctors who spent a year or so studying nursing and claim to be doctors. |
| | 120-160 | YSH spent two and a half years and did not quite agree with the director Jimmy Yen on the issue of helping people in the church. Jimmy Yen thought there was too much religion involved. Yet the project was supported and funded by the mission and some Chinese leaders like Madame Hsiung and Americans from the Institute of Pacific Relations like James Carter. Jimmy Yen and James Carter were Yale graduates. |
| 5 | 161-180 | YSH then went to Shanghai after two and a half years of working in the rural area. For two years he was the Youth Secretary of the National Christian Council. In 1933 he was appointed to the St. John's University. In 1938 the Japanese gave him three days to leave. He was called by the Chinese government to work in Chungking. |
| 6 | 181-206 | YSH got married in 1930. It was a Western wedding with Chinese costumes worn by YSH and his wife. The wedding ceremonies were held at Yenjing University chapel and conducted by Professor Tom Sparker. Mrs. Theodore Chen was then a senior at Yenjing and sneaked into the chapel and watched the wedding. |
| | 207-222 | It was a private wedding. There were no more than fifteen people. YSH's wife's family were in American and did not attend the wedding, because YSH could not afford it. |
| | 223-234 | YSH taught history and international law in St. John's. During the summer he taught history of Chinese art. |
| 7 | 235-244 | Seventy-five percent of the students were Chinese. YSH had a student who was German Nazi Far Eastern leader. |
| | 245-257 | The courses were taught in both Chinese and English. |
| | 258-272 | YSH did not speak Shanghainese. Wife learned some Shanghainese with two servants. Wife was called back to St. John's until Christmas 1940. |
| | 273-276 | YSH flew from Chungking to Hong Kong, then to Shanghai. Then from Shanghai together with his wife, they came to Los Angeles. |
| 8 | 277-350 | YSH left China because he felt that there was no place for him to contribute to China. Dr. H. H. K'ung invited YSH to be the Deputy Minister of the Barter Commission. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 8 | 277-350 | So YSH decided to go back to America. |
| 9 | 351-364 | During the first two months in Chungking, YSH lived with the foreign correspondents and the Ministry of Information Dong Hsien Kaung (董顯光), and went to the bombshelters all the time. |
| | 365-384 | Dr. K'ung's daughter threatened YSH and said that he could not leave without a passport signed by generalissimo. She said, "People will criticize my father that he could not keep a good man." |
| 10 | 385-428 | YSH ran into his father's childhood friend who happened to be the garrison commander. Later YSH got permission from this garrison commander to leave Chungking. |
| | 429-459 | Mr. S. L. Ling, the chief of Southwest Transportation (交通處), arranged the ticket and everything for YSH. YSH did not accept his arrangements, because Ling was a close friend of K'ung's daughter, Jennet. In 1943, YSH heard that Chiang Kai-shek ordered Ling to be shot, because Ling embezzled seven million dollars. |

END OF TAPE 2 SIDE B

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 1 | 009-040 | YSH and his wife arrived in San Pedro in August, 1938 by a Norwegian freighter. There were eleven passengers. They had their own suite. The fare was a little higher than the second class on the Canadian Pacific. Later they were able to bring tons of hardwood furniture and YSH's collection of scrolls, documents, and almost 500 palace examinations (殿試) from 1646 to 1904. |
| 2 | 041-069 | He waited in the immigration office for two hours. They told the officer that they intended to go to Boise, Idaho. The officer told YSH that he used to be a lieutenant in the police force in Boise, Idaho and always ate Chinese food at Harry Fong's place. Harry Fong was YSH's friend. For that reason, YSH got admission into the United States without problem. |
| 3 | 070-098 | When YSH came to the United States in 1926, Harry Fong took YSH to his girl friend's place. The girl hugged and kissed YSH to welcome him. He was embarrassed. On his way to the east coast, he stopped by Chicago and entered a writing contest. "My Most Embarrassing Moment" won him one dollar award. YSH stayed at the YMCA |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 3 | 070-098 | and wrote out his experience of being kissed by an American girl. For Americans that's nothing, so YSH did not get the dollar. |
| | 099-108 | YSH's brother-in-law was the principal of Burbank School in Long Beach and had a decent home. He did not want people to criticize his sister, who married to a Chinese. So they stayed with his wife's friend. They stayed there until the end of 1938. |
| 4 | 109-115 | Wife sailed for Shanghai St. John's to resume her teaching. YSH stayed in Long Beach. He lectured at Teachers Institute and high school and rotary clubs and other social clubs for self-support. |
| | 116-125 | His wife used to teach at Franklin Junior High School in Long Beach for a year, so she had friends there. Especially Dr. Stone gave YSH an opportunity to give three lectures to the Teachers Institute for one hundred dollars per lecture. |
| | 126-140 | From there he went to Los Angeles Teachers Institute. The League of American Japanese opposed using tax money to pay YSH. They were afraid that YSH would speak against them. The superintendent in charge of adult education in the evening, felt embarrassed by the Japanese American's but not by YSH and so found the way to pay YSH's salary. |
| | 141-149 | A minister of Long Beach Episcopal Church asked YSH to give a free speech over the radio to give YSH a little publicity. An unknown lady sent him a dollar after listening to his speech on the radio. |
| 5 | 150-165 | St. John's University in Shanghai was Episcopal. YSH made an appointment with the minister. The minister's rude manner shocked YSH. He did not want YSH to be in the church and did not want YSH's wife to speak at the church. |
| | 166-182 | In 1943-44, YSH was teaching at the University of California, Los Angeles and was invited to another professor's for dinner. The minister and his wife were there and were rather embarrassed because he did not treat YSH and his wife right. |
| 6 | 183-194 | YSH and his wife sent a lot of money to another minister in Choctaw, Oklahoma to build an American Christian College. Later they found out that he was convicted for his homosexual relations with two or three students. YSH decided not to send any more money. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|--|---|
| 6 | 195-198 199-220 221-225 226-252 | <p>In April, 1940, YSH was called back to China. YSH rented a duplex apartment on Florida Street. The other tenant complained to the landlord for YSH was an Oriental. One day YSH's wife recognized this tenant as an elementary schoolmate of hers. From then on YSH lived in the apartment without problems. YSH associated mostly with Americans in Long Beach and could not remember his association with Chinese there. In Spring, 1940, YSH had two offers. One from the University of Washington, which offered YSH a position of instructor for \$1800 a year. YSH was a full professor at the time therefore did not accept the offer. The other one was from another university. The Japanese Americans protested it. So in Spring, 1940, YSH decided to go back to China.</p> |
| 7 | 253-262 263-282 | <p>On the way to the United States in 1938, a Japanese secret agent drilled YSH for forty-five minutes and warned him that if he made any anti-Japanese speeches that he would be sent to prison like many others. On the way back to Shanghai in 1940, the freighter was stopped by Japan. YSH stayed on the ship. There were about 150 servicemen and only 2 civilians, a bishop and Mrs. Gowdy from Foo Chow.</p> |
| 8 | 283-289 290-308 309-351 | <p>YSH one time almost went to Andrew College in Foo Chow. YSH arrived in Long Beach towards the end of August. In December, YSH put on an exhibit of Chinese art at the Palos Verdes Art Gallery and Library. He gave a lecture on Sunday. The admission was fifty cents. One multi-millionaire from Chicago, Guy Mitchell, was in the audience. He had a house in Cloverdale in Los Angeles. YSH later became good friends with him. Mr. Mitchell bought twelve paintings from the exhibit for \$5000 cash. It was enough for one year's living expenses.</p> |
| 9 | 352-385 | <p>At the time, one nickle could buy two heads of lettuce. YSH spent \$24 for a four door filing cabinet with a lock and \$1 for a radio.</p> |
| 10 | 386-423 | <p>A physics Professor Willard Geer from Lakewood Junior College got the inside part of the radio from YSH and worked with it. Later he got \$100,00 for his work.</p> |

Interviewee: Yu-Shan Han

Page: 15

3 Side A

Tape: 3 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 10 | 386-423 | Later he became a physics professor at the University of Southern California. His wife Ruth was a niece of Mrs. Rome from Boise, Idaho. |
| | 424-439 | YSH had three times as much money as when he came because of the sale of those twelve paintings. |
| 11 | 440-467 | In 1940 on the Marine ship, YSH was asked to speak to the group. Everybody contributed at least one dollar a piece. |
| END OF TAPE 3 SIDE A | | |
| 1 | 005-028 | Dr. Gowdy introduced YSH to the group. The presiding officer warned YSH that the marines did not like long talk. YSH wasn't happy and made a joke about it at the beginning of the talk. |
| | 029-047 | Whenever YSH gave a speech, ne never ran overtime because he learned from a colonel of Fen Yü-hsiang's troop. That Sunday, YSH collected over 200 dollars after the speech. YSH gave the money to the war orphanage. |
| 2 | 048-056 057-098 | The topic was "What does Christianity mean to China?" YSH gave his own experiences to the audience. It was in Peking (北京). YSH took a rickshaw to Yenjing University. The rickshaw driver preached Christianity to YSH and told him his own good experiences as a Christian. Then he gave a bible to YSH, which YSH used later for interpreting on several occasions. |
| 3 | 099-121 | YSH also gave similar talks to different churches while he was in the U.S. in the early 1940s. Some of the church members wanted to hear what does Christianity mean to China and also wanted to see what affect the war had on Chinese Christians. |
| 4 | 122-140 | YSH spoke mainly to the American audiences. He also spoke to Chinese groups in Chinatown. One was the Chinese Culture Society. The members were different from the China Society. YSH also lectured at the China Society in which 1947-1949 he was the president for Southern California. Most of the officers were Chinese. One third of the members were Chinese and two thirds were American. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 4 | 141-149 | YSH was not invited to Chinese churches. |
| 5 | 150-159 | YSH described the picture of the China Society of Southern California celebrating the double tenth's day in 1949. (The Chinese Historical Society of Southern California has the duplicate of the photo.) |
| | 160-164 | Mrs. Lily SooHoo (Peter SooHoo, Sr.'s wife) did a lot for the Chinese Consulate and the China Society. |
| | 165-173 | The meeting was held in a Chinatown restaurant. |
| | 174-197 | YSH showed another picture of the Harvard Club of Southern California taken in March, 1942. YSH was the speaker. The topic was about the city defense in Chungking. Another Asian gentleman in the club picture was a Chinese. YSH has not attended the Harvard Club's activities for a while. |
| 6 | 198-222 | In 1940, YSH took the President Harrison Line to China. When the ship stopped at Yokohama, YSH received a letter from Mrs. Han in Shanghai. Mrs. Han told YSH that many of his friends were killed by Japanese and asked him not to land in Shanghai and to go to Hong Kong instead. |
| | 223-258 | YSH landed in Shanghai safely with the marine's extra service. |
| 7 | 259-275 | The Shanghai paper mentioned YSH's arrival in Shanghai as soon as YSH left for Hong Kong two weeks later. The public government was under Wang Ching-Wei (王精衛). They wanted to recruit YSH. Instead YSH went to Chungking from Hong Kong and served in Chungking. |
| 8 & 9 | 276-388 | In Hong Kong, a dinner party was given by H.H. K'ung's children in YSH's honor. Guests included Tiger Bond's owner. One of the attendant entertainers was Jingling (金陵), college graduate. She asked YSH's help to bring her back to Chungking. YSH refused her for he did not even know his own future in Chungking. YSH still regrets that he could not help the girl. |
| 10 | 389-440 | In Chungking, YSH had a very good position with a good salary. He was appointed as commissioner of economy research under the Central Bank. There was nothing to do except stay in the bombshelter. Later he became the commissioner of the Barter Commission. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 11 | 441-486 | YSH stayed in Chungking for six months and then decided to leave for the U.S. First he went to Hong Kong, then to Shanghai. From Shanghai, YSH and his wife took the President Coolidge Line back to the U.S. |
| END OF TAPE 3 SIDE B | | |
| 1 | 006-019 | A friend of YSH took a plane to Burma and planned to fly from there to Philadelphia to meet his family. The plane was shot down by the Japanese. |
| | 020-026 | In Shanghai, there was a group of friends who married foreign-born wives. YSH and this group met once a month to discuss their common interests. There were about twelve of them in the group. |
| | 027-033 | In the meeting they discussed the economy question and the war. They sensed the rising of the Hitler power. |
| 2 | 034-044 | The German Ambassador proposed Chiang Kai-shek to surrender to Japan and give Manchuria to Japan. Generalissimo declined the suggestion. |
| | 045-055 | A young German, who was a Hitler Youth leader once was in YSH's class. He transported war supplies to Chungking. He was the head of DNP, the German News Agency. |
| | 056-063 | This German student was quite obedient to YSH. The student had some followers, but none of them were Chinese. |
| | 064-073 | YSH's friends also talked about politics. There were several political groups: Chiang, Sun Ho, Feng YU-hsiang. |
| 3 | 074-083 | YSH lived next to Feng's room in the Press Hostel in Chungking. Fen YU-hsiang cursed his soldiers very badly. YSH knew of this, so when YSH saw Feng, Feng was rather embarrassed. |
| | 084-091 | Another friend, Dr. Sun, who was the head of the Vegetable Oil Institute in Chungking had an American wife. Dr. Ling also had an American wife. So YSH and these two people were very close. Dr. Ling was his best friend. |
| | 092-100 | Some Chinese who had never been abroad felt resentful. Especially in the three families, they wanted to have their daughters marry YSH, had some inner resentment. |
| | 101-120 | Shanghai was not a Chinese city. It was a foreign community. The Chinese working class had no contact with the upper class. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 4 | 121-131 | In Chungking, YSH lived in the Press Hostel where he could get foreign food in nearby good restaurants. Later, there was criticism raised against K'ung for letting YSH stay in the Foreign Press Hostel, so YSH moved to Dr. Ling's place. |
| | 132-159 | Every night, Dr. Ling, a chief chemist, Dr. O.S. Liu, who owned the war industry, and YSH got together. One night the building was bombed and one third of the roof was gone. |
| 5 | 160-172 | Dr. Ling had fifty pounds of milk powder and YSH had fifteen pounds of instant coffee. Three of them played card games and talked about the war and their future. |
| | 173-185 | Dr. Liu a St. John's graduate. He came up the hard way, almost like a beggar. Dr. Park from St. John's gave him the chance to attend school without paying tuition. He graduated from there. In 1929 he gave a social hall building to St. John's. |
| 6 | 186-190 | Dr. Ling's first name is Thomas. |
| | 191-218 | Dr. Liu was an industrialist. In 1950, when the Communists occupied Shanghai, Dr. Liu was captured and brought to Peking. He agreed to surrender 51% of his holdings to the government. He escaped to Shanghai, but was recaptured and was made to apologize to the people. |
| | 219-292 | YSH left Shanghai in January 1941 for America. |
| 7 | 293-232 | YSH held a diplomatic passport. After Pearl Harbor, he got a card which exempted him from registering. YSH did register. |
| | 233-263 | YSH and his wife bought a house in Cheviot Hills, south of Pico Boulevard. His neighbors collected money to hire a lawyer to protest against YSH's living in the neighborhood. YSH's lawyer tried to solve the problem by appealing to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State answered that China does not enjoy the most favorite clauses. YSH decided not to stay in the community where he was not wanted. They sold the place and rented in Beverly Hills for five years. |
| | 264-280 | In the spring of 1946, YSH bought a house. (YSH's present residence is in West Los Angeles.) There were no restrictions. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 8 | 281-321 | When they rented a house in Beverly Hills, the neighbors put up a sign to oust them. The police captain told YSH that the neighbors reported that he had Japanese in the house. The captain's aid was going to the house with his pistol but YSH stopped him and reminded him that it was against the law. Albert Chow and other Chinese companies were in the house, the police officer apologized and left. |
| 9 | 322-359 | One time the police officer came back again and claimed that the neighbors reported that YSH had a transmitter and a secret radio. YSH showed the officer an infrared light that his wife was using because she wasn't well. The officer apologized again. YSH recognized him as the captain on duty when YSH gave his talk at the Teachers Institute. YSH mentioned superintendant Mitchell's name. The officer told YSH that he would not do that again. |
| | 360-436 | In 1942, YSH went to the ration board and was in line. YSH was asked if he could read. The girl behind the desk treated him as an illiterate Chinese. Later, YSH gave a lecture at the Teachers Institute. Among the audience, the same girl was there. YSH used "Can you read?" as his opening remark. The girl was embarrassed and ran away right after the lecture. YSH told the superintendant that she should not treat Chinese that way. Most Americans had no understanding or knowledge of Chinese. |
| 10 | 437-468 | YSH took his car to a garage for lubrication. The man asked him, "Does your wife have bound feet?" YSH said, "Unfortunately not." The repairman said, "You don't mean you like that." YSH said, "I do." "Why?" "She is fat, with the bound feet she can walk like a duck." Then he asked, "Can I ask you another question?" "Yeh" "Now you have a white ruler in China?" "No, how did you get that idea?" said YSH. The man said, "I heard there was some Shek, Chiang Kai Shek, isn't he white?" YSH replied, "No, his wife is whiter." Many of these questions were ignorant, but YSH did not mind. |
| 11 | 469-485 | Now most people know what China is. The Communist China has done well by bringing China to equality. They are to say and they are to oppose. Russia wishes to have China. America wishes to have China. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | 001-038 | Americans' attitudes change from time to time. At the beginning of World War II, Chinese were treated like saints. YSH was invited to speak and was paid highly. In 1943, Madame Chiang was here and her speech was published. |
| | 039-049 | During Madame Chiang's visit, a lot of people sent money to (China Relief) but did not get receipts. YSH gave a speech at a private Rolling Hills school during the visit by Madame Chiang. The students contributed \$200 which was given to Madame Chiang's secretary. Months later the school received no receipt. |
| 2 | 050-055 | To this day, YSH still holds this against Madame Chiang. There should have been public record of how much money was received and where the money went, instead of into someone's pocket. |
| | 056-065 | During that time, the reaction to China was quite good. Motion pictures were made about China, etc. America had a new attitude. YSH went to Santa Barbara to give a talk. |
| | 066-076 | When General Joseph Stilwell was forced to withdraw, there were criticisms from the Communist group, from the liberal group and from the Socialist groups. Stilwell was a good military strategist. A recent book by Barbara Tuckman on Stilwell's papers was a little too much one sided for Stilwell and against the Nationalist leaders. |
| 3 | 077-093 | The Nationalists were too arrogant. (The example of Madame Chiang's visit to the White House was given.) Madame Chiang would not use common sheets for her bed. They didn't know that she had shingles. |
| | 094-121 | Jeannett (K'ung) (H.H. K'ung's daughter) was also arrogant. |
| 4 | 122-126 | From 1941 to 1944 Chinese were treated better. |
| | 127-164 | After the war, YSH bought a new house. Some sector's attitude was better than others. YSH had a truckload of boards for his fireplace. A friend of his wife was an old prejudice and didn't think much of YSH. She was crude and never educated. Her husband worked for the studio and learned to be international and to be kind. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 5 | 165-182 | YSH had close connection to the University of Southern California. When he was a graduate student, he wrote an article to be published for money. He wrote some aspects of Chinese ancient poetry, the philosophy of nature in Chinese paintings, etc. YSH also lectured to the faculty of philosophy under Dr. Rolfe. |
| | 183-200 | In 1938, the University of Southern California, Los Angeles (UCLA) was very much pro-Japanese. UCLA gave the honor to a supporter of Japan, like Professor Treat from Stanford. |
| 6 | 201-216 | YSH's predecessor at UCLA was a Japanese named Kiwai. He went back to Japan and later became the director of an English newspaper in Shanghai doing propoganda for Japan. (Husband in history department.) |
| | 217-237 | YSH knew Mrs. Martha Hershey. Her maiden name was Martha Freeman. Her father, Dr. Freeman, was one time acting President of Pomona College, and Martha travelled to Peking. Martha stayed in Peking for a year. Her brother, Mansfield Freeman, was a teacher in Ching Wah University. Another person was Professor Joseph Spenser from the geography department. They supported YSH's application to UCLA. |
| 7 | 238-240 | The head of the political science and history departments in Redland also wrote a good recommendation for him. |
| | 241-245 | There were thirty applicants, only five were Chinese, the rest were missionaries evacuated from China. They all needed the job. |
| | 246-257 | Earl Constant wrote YSH's background. YSH regarded him as his first American brother. |
| | 258-286 | Professor Frank Klinber immediately took opposition to the appointment of YSH. YSH was appointed to teach the history of modern China, history of Indian, twentieth century Far East. YSH had more students than Prof. Klinber. Later YSH and he became very good friends. Although Prof. Klinber also held YSH's promotion for a while, YSH still treated him very nice in the later years. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 8 | 287-325 | It was hard to get a promotion. In the first six years, he was a lecturer. First he was a visiting professor. Later he became a lecturer for six years with no tenure. From 1957, YSH was an Associate Professor. When YSH was promoted, the chairperson of the department, John Caughey, was the director of the American Civil Liberties Union. He did not want YSH being held back. He had a justified feeling. |
| 9 | 326-357 | John W. Caughey's son-in-law, Ernest May, was YSH's student. Later he took Kissinger's job as the Director of the Institute of World Affairs for five years. His father was a noted lawyer from Texas and still was prejudiced against people of color. Later he married John Caughey's daughter and became a liberal. One time in the classroom, Ernest May, moved to another seat after a Black girl sat next to him. That was the attitude he had at the beginning. |
| | 358-372 | There were few Chinese students. They studied hard and got along pretty well with other students. |
| | 373-397 | During 1941-43 the faculty's attitude toward YSH was great. It was at the height of China. After some social contacts and also after YSH and his wife returned the courtesy, they became good friends. Some faculty felt it was unique that a Chinese had an American wife. |
| 10 | 398-425 | On one occasion the prejudices on the part of Dr. Sproul, the President at the time came through. The commencement address by the President at Berkeley quoted the criticism of the Nationalist government in favor of the Communists. After talking to YSH, Mr. Dickson asked the President to cut that paragraph at UCLA's commencement. |
| | 426-489 | There were two professors in YSH's promotion committee whom YSH offended before they became YSH's enemies. One was Professor Aberhart, the other was Professor Woodbridge Billion. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1&2 | 001-004 005-071 | Introduction of the tape YSH said, "You offend people when you are straight forward and say what really should be said." A friend, Arthur Kunn, and a John Hopkin's man, and YSH presented papers at Riverside to the Institute of World Affairs. YSH's topic was "Our vocational Studies Means International Good Will." When it was YSH's turn the time was running short. YSH said a couple of jokes at the beginning so the audience woke up after that. |
| 3 | 072-092 093-100 101-121 | The first lecture YSH gave at UCLA was the September before Pearl Harbor. After that, the attitude toward (China) was quite wonderful. Also the Far Eastern Studies were listed by the Federal Government as National Survey courses. One to two hundred were in one class. All the different sororities invited YSH and his wife to their gatherings. That showed the attitudes were excellent. YSH was treated well at Boston University as a foreign student. Teacher had strong feelings about YSH, since he knew Greek while the other American and German students didn't. He said, "Well now, here an Oriental can read Greek, and here German and Americans couldn't. This is not a good picture for the West." |
| 4 | 122-128 129-136 137-148 | There were quite a few Chinese students on the East Coast. Chinese students from Harvard, Radcliff, and Boston University had a Chinese Greater Boston meeting. It is always true that any foreign student wants to make an appointment to see a professor, dean, or chairman, it is easier than the average American to get in. That was true in Boston University and Harvard University. They treated foreign students with a little extra consideration. Most of those students had a higher educational background and came from a westernized background. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 5 | 149-163 | Due to prejudice, it was very rare that a Chinese student went out with an American girl. There were complaints about YSH's visit to his fiancée. But his landlady was nice to him. |
| | 164-168 | As a whole, Chinese students were more successful than people from other nationalities from the Far East. |
| | 169-179 | YSH went to both Boston and New York Chinatowns. Street cars and subways were the means of transportation. |
| | 180-183 | There were almost 98% Chinese in Chinatown who were Cantonese. Their English was limited, but they knew their way around. |
| 6 | 184-197 | When YSH was in Boston, quite a few tong wars between different factions occurred. Struggles were through the 1930s. Basically these occurred for economic reasons or for control of certain positions in the community. |
| | 198-200 | YSH visited Los Angeles Chinatown, such as Barbara Wong's and Y.C. Hong's families. |
| | 201-209 | YSH did not have an opportunity to associate with Chinese in Boston or New York Chinatowns. YSH wanted to learn American ways. He often advised Chinese not to go with Chinese families. That was not the way to learn American ways and language. |
| | 210-213 | Recently the tendency came back again. All the Shanghai people got together. Hong Kong, Fukien people all have their own group. |
| | 214-223 | In the early days, some Chinese students served in American restaurants as busboys and did not go to Chinatown to work. This was because they did not speak the language (mostly Cantonese). They did not feel at home with Cantonese. |
| | 224-260 | One time YSH worked three weekends chopping wood for Dr. Lenard in Chestnuthill for sixty-cents an hour. In between working, YSH sat down and wrote about nature. |
| 7 | 261-272 | YSH taught at the Extension. The pay was not as good as teaching in the Summer session. |
| | 273-291 | The reason why he got the teaching job was because it was a part time job and because of his relationship with professors he had built up. He taught history of Chinese thought and history of Chinese arts. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 8 | 292-300 | Not many students have that kind of opportunity. YSH was a graduate student. Some became the assistants or readers at the Harvard University. |
| | 301-305 | YSH saved the money he made. When he left America he had three times more than he brought in. |
| | 306-325 | During the War, YSH and Albert Quan were the speakers for the Los Angeles intercollegiate Chinese function. The last one they both gave a talk was at a restaurant in Malibu. Albert Quan emphasized that each one should study both Chinese and English, then he or she could operate in two continents. |
| 9 | 326-344 | YSH was amazed that the second or third generations don't speak Chinese now a days. |
| | 345-352 | The Chinese students through intercollegiate activities had dances together, discussions, debates, and outings to certain areas. |
| | 353-377 | UCLA has its own Chinese Students Organization. From 1941-1945, there were limited number of Chinese students at UCLA. After the War there were quite a number of Chinese. The Chinese students group had a publication. |
| | 378-386 | When YSH was appointed there were only ten teachers in the History Department. Today there must be at least eighty regular teachers. |
| 10 | 387-404 | You will find one or two or three Chinese teachers in every state university. At UCLA, there were plenty of teachers in the Engineering Department. |
| END OF TAPE 5 SIDE A | | |
| 1&2 | 008-046 | Yes, YSH missed the places in China which meant something in his life. But in view of the tremendous changes, YSH did not know whether he would enjoy visiting the place. A friend told YSH that YSH's parents' tomb might have been moved to somewhere else. The land now is part of the Peking University campus. After the liberation, Communists had taken over the family property in Peking. |
| | 047-049 | To go back to China to meet some young generations of YSH's friends would not satisfy his entire desire. |
| | 050-058 | In the early days, YSH thought of China more. The correspondence was interrupted by the Second World War. Prior to that, YSH could order books from China. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 1&2 | 059-068 | YSH associated both with Chinese and Westerners at first. Later, YSH and his wife associated more with Westerners. Because in Westwood, Brentwood, and Santa Monica areas there were very few Chinese. Most leading Chinese were at the University of Southern California (USC) and Chinatown areas. |
| 3 | 069-080 | Outside of the classroom, YSH did not associate with many other minority people. YSH had Blacks, Chicanos, and East Indian students. He invited students to his house for dinner and discussion. YSH built a deck on top of his garage for students to dance. |
| | 081-090 | While YSH was travelling in the South in the late 1920s, he met chiefly Blacks and a few white leaders. |
| | 091-104 | YSH was happy to be with the Black leaders in the South. David Washington took him to the rural side. The State Extension was very kind to him and showed him economic and public health improvements. |
| 4 | 105-114 | The people in the South were very curious about YSH but very kind to him. |
| | 115-128 | YSH travelled to Columbus, Georgia with Mr. Morse. Mr. Morse came to Tuskegee to learn how to convert peanut shells into cellophane. |
| | 129-134 | In Columbus for fear of racial discrimination, Mr. Morse took YSH to his house for a few days and was taken to visit Fort Benning. |
| | 135-150 | From there YSH travelled back to Atlanta, Georgia. The bathrooms and the train had different sections for Blacks. Most of the time YSH rode with the whites. |
| 5 | 151-155 | YSH travelled with high officials most of the time, otherwise he would have confronted more problems. |
| | 156-172 | One time, after YSH gave a talk in Brocton, Massachusetts, Mr. and Mrs. French, the owners of Randolph Bank, took interest and took him as a young friend. YSH was taken to their summer home for weekends. |
| | 173-198 | YSH met a widow whose husband was a colonel in the army. During the Boxer troubles he went into the Palace and took a lot of valuables and gave them to the New Hampshire Museum. The City Attorney, Hendrichem suggested |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 5 | 173-198 | that she return these valuables to China. They discussed the idea with YSH. YSH opposed the idea. He felt that China had plenty of them. With a section like this in the Museum, Americans will learn Chinese cultural history. |
| 6 | 199-215 | YSH had an experience to speak in front of the Methodist Church and give a regular sermon which was broadcast in Providence, Rhode Island. |
| | 216-245 | As a whole, most of YSH's friends were community leaders. Theodore Chan and his wife, attorney Y.C. Hong and wife, David Chow, the chief architect for the Chinese Cultural Society were good friends of YSH. YSH was the president of the China Society of Southern California for two years. For that, he was able to know more Chinese community leaders as well as American leaders. |
| 7 | 246-258 | Mrs. Curtis Albro's husband was the manager of a bank in Chinatown. They were quote pro-Chinese. She once was a commissioner to the police department. She was good to the Chinese people. |
| | 259-273 | William Hummel, uncle of Arthur Hummel, Jr. (Ambassador to China), was YSH's good friend. YSH's wife lived with Arthur Hummel, Sr.'s family in Shangsi, China in 1925 for three months. |
| 8 | 274-299 | In 1941, YSH, Prof. Sidney, and Earl Cranston gave talks at Whittier College. That is where YSH first met Richard Nixon. Their pictures appeared in the Los Angeles Times. This small instance got YSH into UCLA. |
| | 300-337 | YSH served in Columbia Motion Pictures for eleven weeks. He also wrote a song for MGM. He also worked for RKO. RKO made the "China Sky" which was about a fictional work from Pearl Buck. "Assign for the Treasury" a Columbia production on international cooperation against narcotics. YSH was also the technical advisor for the independent production, "State Department File 246," a fictional account depicting the inner Mongolia revolt against Chiang Kai-Shek. |
| 9 | 338-362 | YSH wrote the Chinese lyrics for the song "Private John." It was written in 1944 for boosting war morale. |
| | 363-372 | YSH said, "My life has been fortunate from childhood. Hardships and dangers were good testing and for refining one. A rough iron made into something like steel." |

Interviewee: Yu-Shan Han

Page: 28

5 Side B

Tape: 6 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|----------------|--|
| 9 | 373-397 | In 1952, the Chinese leaders were advertising and pushing for Nixon. YSH sent him a telegraph and he replied on a picture of the Nixon family portrait. |
| 10 | 398-476 | YSH's naturalization was delayed for about five years. One reason was that he once attended the Writers Congress in 1943 at UCLA. He was mistakenly identified as a representative from the writers from Communist China. The second reason might be that YSH knew the District Director of Immigration and Naturalization Service. He treated YSH royally. But YSH failed, in his protocol, to call on the Assistant Director. So YSH was held up chiefly by him. |
| 11 | 477-491 | An FBI person representing immigration came to YSH's house to see him over one of YSH's student's application to serve in a secret project. |
| END OF TAPE 5 SIDE B | | |
| 1 | 002-011 | In the immigration office, YSH was put of Communist writer. Later the Communist writers were allowed to come to this country. YSH entertained them and had no thought of any Communist. They are culturally disciplined persons who had achieved in writing. |
| | 012-041 | YSH talked about the experiences of attending the Writers Congress. |
| 2 | 042-076 | Through Senator Norland's assistance, YSH was able to be sworn in as a naturalized American citizen. In 1948, the American Ambassador, Dr. D. Steward stayed with YSH for three days on his way to his post. He wrote a strong recommendation for YSH, for YSH was his student at Yenjing University. |
| 3 | 077-095 | The relations with American common people was not very pleasant. YSH's beginning salary was very low. Because the chairman boasted in YSH's absence, to the department that he had saved the department \$3000 by cutting Han's (salary). He said, "YSH's interest is in the young people and not so much in the money." |
| | 096-130 | YSH's first experience in investment in real estate was no problem. Later YSH purchased three units. He found some difficulties, mainly with his tenants. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 4 | 131-146 | The neighbors were fair. All of them were Caucasians. There were no Blacks or Chicanos in the early days. Chinese (residences) concentrated on western Olympic and Wilson and Western Avenues where there was a block that Chinese lived. |
| 5 | 147-159 | On one hand YSH, felt Chinese because of his classical training and interest in painting, in calligraphy, and philosophy, especially in the nature of proverbs. On the other hand, YSH felt American in his activities and work method. His colleagues said that he was the America and Edna (his wife) was the Chinese. |
| | 160-164 | YSH had four years of correspondent education in law. YSH had a long interest in legal study. |
| | 165-180 | After returning from the U.S. to China, YSH worked in institutions under American patronage, such as the National YMCA Committee, National Christian Council, St. John's University, University of Shanghai, Soo Chow University, Jing Ling Girl's College. YSH's contacts were more of western trained Chinese or Westerners. |
| | 181-195 | In Los Angeles, YSH had more Chinese in Chinatown who were from Northern China. |
| 6 | 196-213 | In Chinatown most of the Chinese were Cantonese. Besides Albert Quon who came from Han Chow () area, the other friends were Cantonese. Later YSH's good friends were Cantonese speaking as well as Shanghainese speaking people. |
| | 214-249 | The temperment between the Northern and Southern Chinese are different. The people from the Yangtze River area are more in control in politics. |
| 7 | 250-305 | The newer generation Chinese are brought up with the hard, and intensive pursuit of a life dream, but have forgotten Chinese tradition. To get to your highest dream you must begin at the bottom. The younger generation recently from mainland China don't want that. They want to achieve the highest immediately. For example they want a Mercedes. They have higher tastes but do not really want to pay the price. |
| 8 | 306-313 | The old timers, both from Northern and Southern China, wanted to save money for a better future. |
| | 314-329 | YSH did not believe in credit cards, even though he has lived an American life. When you can afford it, pay cash for everything. Otherwise forget it until you can. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 9 | 330-344 | YSH felt that being born a Chinese, and acquiring western knowledge and command of their language, you are better off than most people from other parts of the world. |
| | 345-387 | YSH felt that he was a little different from other Chinese. YSH enjoyed the China Society for two years. It cost too much of his time to have a dinner meeting once a month and to attend the Board meetings once a month. Besides travelling back and forth, one had to endure the commands and demands. |
| 10 | 388-404 | The members of the China Society were Americans from Canada, Scandinavia, America, and Central Europe. Most of them were in business. It was a promotion without saying. |
| | 405-433 | Most of them had businesses related to Chinese import and export business. The members helped each other in their businesses. |
| | 434-448 | YSH felt that the Chinese have to be careful, otherwise they will be attacked, as Jews were by the Nazis, or the KKK. |
| 11 | 449-461 | In the open, the China Society was to promote Chinese culture. The speakers usually spoke on some aspect of Chinese life. The Society always had Chinese dinners. |
| | 462-480 | Any Chinese who joined the China Society would have the chance to meet American friends and members. Some business contacts might be made during the sessions. It was a social and cultural organization, not limited to one's occupation. |
| | 481-485 | The Chinese Culture Society was mostly a motion picture group. |

END OF TAPE 6 SIDE A

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| 1 | 004-012 | There were fewer members in the Chinese Culture Society than in the China Society. |
| | 013-019 | The China Society members came from different occupational backgrounds. There were no Chicanos or Blacks in the Society. |
| | 020-024 | The members were middle and upper middle class people. Very few of them were from the upper class. |
| | 025-036 | There were about 250 members, of them, averaging 125 to 150 would come to the meeting. |

END OF TAPE 6 SIDE B

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 002-007 008-027 028-039 | Introduction YSH preferred Western medicine, especially in surgery. YSH had confidence in Chinese herbs. They were slow but they had their place. YSH showed a book on Chinese materia medica. Chinese materia medica has been a long tradition in Japan, Korea, and China. YSH has never used Chinese medicine, except ginseng. YSH heard that in China ginseng was fed to the deceased to prolong his life for a day or longer so that the relatives from far distances would be able to see the deceased's last breath. |
| 2 | 040-049 050-069 | As a whole YSH went to western medicine. Prior to 1917, YSH had no knowledge of using western medicine. But in 1917, YSH contracted malaria. His friend introduced him to a London mission doctor who gave YSH some medicine and cured his malaria. Since then YSH has used western medicine. |
| 3 | 070-077 078-098 099-118 | Chinese medicine was cheap in the early days. With a few coppers you could get a medicine pot and for twenty coppers you could buy some herbs. Another twenty coppers were paid to the doctor. After 1917, YSH began to put his full faith in western medicine, therefore he did not use any more Chinese herbs. Especially after he was healed by a German doctor in high school. From 1941, YSH had an appendectomy he could not trust any Chinese herbs. YSH and his wife had other ailments and all were cured by western medicine. |
| 4 | 119-166 | In recreation, YSH and his wife's interests were temperament background which kept them mostly at home. To go the movie house or ball games were rare occasions. Television, radio and big yard were their recreation. They also had good times in their Malibu house where they had a few wild animals. Occasionally they went out with friends to shadow plays and movies. |
| 5 | 167-174 175-178 179-183 | YSH was advisor to several pictures but did not see the final show in the evening. As a whole, YSH and wife felt that life serves longer by concentrating in things you believe and cherish in rather than just following the crowd. Played mahjong only very few times with guests as a hospitality. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 6 | 184-199 | After 1947, YSH did not write to China anymore due to the occupation of the Communists. |
| | 200-207 | Before 1946, YSH wrote home once a week when his parents were still living. |
| | 208-216 | YSH belonged to the China Society and the Harvard Club of Southern California. Professionally, YSH also belonged to the American Society for Legal History, and the American Association of University Professors. |
| | 217-240 | YSH never joined the UCLA Faculty Club because he did not believe in eating lunch and dinner there. A few times he was a guest there and heard a lot of politics and gossip which YSH did not care. YSH felt that home is important other than work. YSH spent a lot more time with students at home than with the faculty members at the faculty club. |
| 7 | 241-260 | The members of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and of the family associations were the leading Chinese of the generation from Canton. YSH did not command the language. Though he had many friends in Chinatown but the closer ones were from the Yangtze River Valley group. Dr. Theodore Chen was from Fukien. |
| | 261-274 | YSH thought Albert and Lily Quon were important persons. They served a great purpose on the Chinese Air Force Personnel who were stationed and under training in Santa Ana. |
| 8 | 275-297 | Albert Quon was very influential and well-known among the business people. Lily Quon had joined many clubs such as the Beverly Hills Women's Club, Friday Morning Club, and the Chinese Women's Society. She was involved in so many clubs and gave a lot to the community. That's probably the reason she died young. |
| | 298-323 | Dr. Henry Lee's family was mentioned. His wife Celia was the daughter of a highly respected jade expert who made the famous jade pagoda. |
| 9 | 324-355 | In the early days, the Chinese artist needed an introduction to the U.S. YSH often sponsored a big demonstration and exhibits for them at the Ilieel Club. |
| | 356-392 | American artist Mildred Brooks and Lora Anderson were the sponsors and promoters of the Chinese Understanding for Chinese appreciation. That added a great deal to the color of China. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 10 | 393-404 | Prior to World War II, you could hardly find a full column on China in the newspapers, except in the Christian Science Monitor. When Pearl Harbor happened, a lot of space (in the newspapers) had been given to China. |
| | 405-443 | Before 1941 attention to China had been given. But after 1941, the boosting of China went ahead. Even before the war ended, Americans began to shift to a certain extent that was to diminish the cherished ideas of China. As one Chinese student said, "During the first few years of the war, we suddenly became angels. After General Stilwell's episode, we became devils." That indicated the feeling of Chinese students including YSH himself. |
| | 444-452 | Now, because of anti-Russian feelings, China may again be in the front. |
| 11 | 453-486 | Before World War II, many Chinese were farming. Chinese delivered vegetables to different parts of the city. People relied on them. Afterwards, YSH did not see them. American friends told YSH how they cherished those people (Chinese vegetable peddlers) because they were honest and good. |
| END OF TAPE 7 SIDE A | | |
| 1 | 003-008 009-019 | American friends also praised the Chinese laundrymen. Americans felt that they missed the Chinese farmers and laundrymen, but they understood Chinese were moving upwards for better income and social status. Even today you still see Chinese laundries here and there. Often friends would tease YSH, "No tickie, no laundry." |
| | 020-053 | From 1935 to 1940, Americans really were pro-Japanese. The Japanese Consulate really put a lot of money into entertaining Americans. China was deterred by its internal struggle. Japan also had a business bureau which studied the needs of the Americans and reported this information back to Japan. So the Japanese could produce the things that would meet the American psychology and needs. You cannot beat Japanese businesses. |
| 2 | 054-070 | In a few universities, each possibly had one Chinese teacher, even before World War II. In 1938-39, the University of Washington had several Chinese teachers. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 2 | 054-070 | At USC, there was Theodore Chen. YSH and the other Chinese professors often got together to see their place, the contribution and their problems in the academic group. |
| 3 | 071-095 | The Chinese who were in the import-export business usually had a higher status than the regular Chinese in the laundry, restaurant or produce business. Later the Chinese in produce business did well. David Chan who owned the Ventura Celery Company was very successful. |
| | 096-104 | The four classes in China are scholars and officials (仕), farmers (農), artisans (工), and merchants (商). The Chinese also had a bad name for the merchants: tricky merchant (奸商). YSH's father was an owner of a bakery. But when YSH registered at school he put his father's chief occupation as farmer as an honor. |
| 4 | 105-112 | The Chinese merchants in America are still not regarded as highly as the average American businessman. This old traditional attitude probably will gradually be modified or entirely eliminated. |
| | 113-133 | The scholars were regarded as being on a higher level among the Chinese in the early days. Dr. Stanley Chan and his brother Dr. W. Chan in Stanford, Dr. Theodore Chen were the pioneers in the teaching profession. |
| | 134-151 | YSH and quite a few Chinese teachers joined the History Guild. YSH also belonged to the American Historical Society, Pacific Coast Branch. |
| 5 | 152-161 | Other Chinese professional groups were the Optomist Club, Engineering group. |
| | 162-182 | When YSH and other Chinese professors got together, they felt they were quite at ease with other colleagues. Sometimes they felt that they were treated better than the average professors. Because they were chosen and were appointed to such, you don't find many who could command the knowledge of China and the knowledge of the West. |
| | 183-188 | Many Chinese were exploited by American sinologists. Chinese were the ones who wrote the book yet an American's name was referred to as the author. |
| 6 | 189-195 | Without an American's name the book would not be published. |
| | 196-218 | Gradually, in the recent years more Chinese were able to publish their work. From 1938 to 1950, numbers of the publications had big American sinologists names at the top but the Chinese became co-authors. |

Interviewee: Yu-Shan Han

Page: 35

Tape: 7 Side B

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 6 | 219-244 | YSH co-authored with two other American authors and published his book in 1952. Every year YSH got a \$2000 royalty. |
| 7 | 245-258 | As a whole, Chinese history professor's salaries had not paralleled to the professors in other fields. |
| | 259-265 | YSH should have begun at \$2800 a year but instead he got \$2400 a year. |
| | 266-272 | YSH wouldn't be surprised that other Chinese professors ran into the same experiences. |
| | 273-290 | Chinese were very careful about their spending and always tried some outside avenues for their revenue. For YSH, it was real estate. |
| 8 | 291-316 | The educated Chinese people didn't care for moving to a clustered area of Chinese families. Most of the western trained Chinese did not wish to live exclusively a Chinese way of life. |
| | 317-329 | Most successful Chinese businessmen did not live close to Chinatown unless they had to because of racial discrimination. Once a Chinese got in, then the restriction got broken down and other Chinese could come in. |
| 9 | 330-336 | Chinese saved money for investing in land, homes and businesses. |
| | 337-354 | Many Chinese sent money back to China. Now the remittance benefits the relatives in China because once they got foreign exchange, the members were specially treated. |
| | 355-372 | A young fellow, whose father was YSH's friend, came from Peking and now teaches in San Diego. |
| | 373-439 | No doubt that Chinese Americans were involved in the anti-Japanese War. YSH was questioned in Yokohama for one hour and forty-five minutes. The secret agent wanted to find out whether YSH was involved in anti-Japanese activities in America. |
| 10 | 440-448 | It was the Chinese tradition that one has obligation to his parents. When YSH was studying in the U.S. he sent money back to his parents. |
| 11 | 449-489 | The Cantonese speaking Chinese were for the Nationalists. In the Chinese community, like in New York, you can find the Communist group. You also find a small group of |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 11 | 449-489 | Youth Party members. The Youth Party is for the Nationalist Party. Lee Huang (李璠), the chief founder of the Youth Party, is a good friend of YSH. |
| END OF TAPE 7 SIDE B | | |
| 1 | 002-006 007-017 018-030 031-056 | Introduction Carson Chang, a member of the National Democratic Party, is a philosopher and wrote a book on neo-Confucianism. During the war (World War II) Chinese Americans were more united than ever. But after the Communist take over of mainland China, the Chinese American community split. Some were pro-Nationalist, some pro-Communist and now there are some pro-Taiwan Independence. Fortunately, YSH left America in 1929 before the Depression. All foreign elements were closed. Even in UCLA, YSH was appointed in September 1941 before Pearl Harbor. The second year, the President was going to cut off two foreign elements, one German professor and YSH. Because of the Army Specialized Training Program, YSH was assigned to teach Far Eastern Politics and Geography. The school earned money by the contract with the Army for YSH to teach. So YSH got to stay. |
| 2 | 057-071 | In 1938, when YSH came back the Depression wasn't quite over yet. |
| 3 | 072-075 076-083 084-104 | YSH said as a whole Chinese have done better than the general population in Los Angeles. Especially during the last five to ten years. Before and during World War II, Chinese were behind the business and school people. YSH didn't sense any opposition against Chinese, except in very rare cases like today's Monterey Park situation where there were white elements resenting the Chinese domination of economy of the area. |
| 4 | 105-140 141-157 | Chinese are similar to Jewish people. Chinese in overseas have to associate among themselves and help each other to get business done. That's how the Jewish did. As a whole the brain power of the Jewish people and the Chinese are unapart. They would put every cent of the family's so a particular member could succeed in medicine, law, and science fields. The future is not too bright on the real international harmony in business and banking. |

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|---|
| 5 | 158-180 | In Europe a Chinese could easily find a western wife. In the United States, due to racial prejudice, it was not as easy to find an American wife. Many Chinese went back to China to find a wife. It was not easy to bring a Chinese wife into America in the old days. |
| | 181-190 | Most of YSH's friends in the U.S. were married in China. |
| 6 | 191-241 | Today, YSH does not think there is any bad feelings about interracial marriages. YSH did not think that Chinese were as bigoted as the lower class white people who were definitely anti-interracial marriage. |
| 7 | 242-249 | Chinese were as eager to have sons as Jewish people were. |
| | 250-277 | Today the Chinese begin to sense the necessity of sending their children to learn Chinese. When the children were young they at least should speak Chinese at home. It is important to have their children learn Chinese. No matter how you paint your face, you are still a Chinese. |
| 8 | 278-294 | Many Chinese basically wanted to stay in America. But legally they could not. After the Second World War, the situation was different. After the Communist take over in mainland China, many Chinese could remain in America. |
| | 295-324 | Today many Chinese come from mainland China do not want to return to China, especially among the young Chinese. |
| 9 | 325-337 | The way Chinese were portrayed in the movies has been improving. YSH thought that they should have a Chinese act as a Chinese character. |
| | 338-358 | The first movie YSH saw in Boston was "Shanghai," the Chinese were always depicted terrifically. So YSH wrote to the embassy. They said it was useless to write any protest. Chinese were always depicted as short, tong war, pigtailed. |
| | 359-388 | The American movies had contributed to the misunderstanding of Chinese among the Americans. |
| 10 | 389-407 | YSH thought that the Chinese were proud of themselves and ignored the ignorance and prejudice of the American people. |
| | 408-422 | When Mrs. Han was about to come to China to marry YSH, her father suffered because his daughter was going to marry a Chinese. But later he said, "I'd rather see you marry |

Interviewee: Yu-Shan Han

Page: 38

Tape: 8 Side A

Contents (cont'd)

| Time Segment | Counter Number | Summary |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 10 | 408-422 | an Oriental gentleman than a Caucasian ass." |
| | 423-446 | YSH met his wife's parents and was their guest when he first arrived. He spoke to all his father-in-law's churches. YSH's father was a Methodist minister. |
| 11 | 447-469 | In China when YSH was a student he spoke to his fiancée in English everyday. But after they got married, they spoke more Chinese. |
| | 470-477 | In high school YSH took Greek, French and then Latin. |
| | 478-490 | Mrs. Han heard about China when she was a child. She wanted to be a missionary. |

END OF TAPE 8 SIDE A

END OF INTERVIEW

- Agriculture College, China, 1A:7
 Albro, Curtis, 5B:7
 American Christian College
 Oklahoma, donations to, 3A:6
 American Historical Society, 7B:4
 American Society for Legal History
 7A:6
 Americanization, 5A:6
 An Shan, China, 1B:2
 Anderson, Lora, 7A:9
 Art and artists, 7A:9

 Bao Ding Fu, China, 2B:3
 Beliefs, 2A:2; 7A:5
 Benning, Georgia, 1B:8
 Beverly Hills Women's Society
 7A:8
 Billion, Woodbridge, 4B:10
 Boise, Idaho
 Chinese Americans in, 3A:2-3
 Boston University, 1A:8; 1B:3, 6
 Chinese students in, 5A:3
 Brooks, Mildred, 7A:9

 Calligraphy, 6A:5
 Cambridge College
 Chinese Americans employed in, 1B:4
 Cambridge, Boston
 Chinese Americans in, 1B:4
 Carter, James, 2B:4
 Carver, George Washington, 1B:8
 Cattaraugus, New York, 2A:1
 Caucasians
 Chinese American relationships
 with, 1B:6
 Caughey, John W., 4B:8-9
 Central Bank, China, 1A:3
 Chan, David, 7B:3
 Chan, Wing, 7B:4
 Chang, Carson, 8A:1
 Chang, Hsueh Liang, 1B:2
 Chemists, 1B:8
 Chen, Theodore, 5B:6; 7A:7;
 7B:2, 4
 Chen, Wen-Hui Chung, 2B:6
 Cheviot Hills, Los Angeles, 1B:10
 Chiang, Kai-shek, 4A:2
 Children
 discipline of, 1A:6
 mother's roles with, 2A:7
 preference for sons, 8A:7

 China Institute in America, 1B:8
 China Relief, 4B:2
 China Society of Southern
 California, 3B:4-5; 5B:6;
 6A:9-10, 11; 6B:1; 7A:6
 China
 Communist takeover
 chinese American attitude
 toward, 8A:1
 Japanese invasion of, 1A:2,3;
 1B:2; 2B:7-9; 3A:7
 education in, 1A:1, 5, 7-8; 2A:11
 money sent back to, 2A:7; 4B:1-2;
 7B:9-10
 nostalgia for, 5B:1
 prison in, 1B:2
 return to, 1A:3; 1B:7; 2A:1, 10;
 3A:6; 3B:6-10; 5B:1-2;
 6A:5; 8A:1
 social stratification in, 7B:3
 transportation in, 2A:1-2
 Chinatown (Boston)
 languages spoken in, 5A:5
 Chinatown (Los Angeles)
 leaders of, 5A:6; 7A:7
 social stratification in, 7B:3
 Chinatown (New York)
 languages spoken in, 5A:5
 Chinese Communist Party, 7B:11
 Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
 Association, 7A:7
 Chinese Culture Society, 3B:4;
 6A:11
 Chinese Culture society, 6B:1
 Chinese Nationalist Party, 4B:3;
 7B:11
 Chinese Students in America, 1A:8
 Chinese Women's Club, 7A:8
 Chinese Youth Party, 7B:11
 Chinese culture, 5B:5; 6A:11
 Chinese history professors, 7B:6-7
 Chinese language
 attitudes toward, 5A:8-9; 8A:7
 dialects of, 2B:7
 in homes, 8A:7, 11
 Chinese materia medica, 7A:1
 Chinese students in America, 1B:3;
 5A:3-4, 6; 6A:7
 arrival, 1A:9
 Chow, Albert, 4A:8
 Christian Science Monitor, 7A:10

- Chu, Y.T., 1A:2
 Chungking, China, 2B:7, 9; 4A:3-4
 Citizenship, 5B:10; 6A:2
 Confucianism, 1A:4; 8A:1
 Congress of Education, 2A:3
 Constant, Earl, 4B:7
 Correspondence
 with friends and family in China
 5B:1-2; 7A:6
 Cost of living, 3A:8-9
 in China, 1A:3
 Cranston, Earl, 5B:8

 Depression, economic (1929-1939)
 1B:7; 8A:1
 Dewey, John, 1B:7
 Discrimination, 3A:3; 4B:4
 against blacks, 1B:8; 4B:9; 5B:4
 attitudes toward, 8A:3
 Chinese American response to
 3A:5
 decline in
 after World War II, 4B:1, 4;
 5A:3
 in employment, 3A:4, 6; 6A:3
 in housing, 1B:10; 3A:6; 4A:7-9
 in promotion, 4B:10; 4B:8
 Dong, Hsien Kaung, 2B:9

 Eastman Kodak, and foreign aids
 2A:1
 Education
 dropouts, 1A:6
 in China, 1A:1, 4, 5, 7-8
 students came from China for
 1A:8
 English language
 learning of, 1A:8
 Ethnic identity
 Chinese vs. American, 6A:5
 pride in, 8A:10

 Families and family life
 size of, 2A:7
 women's roles in, 1A:1
 Farming
 in China, 1A:1
 Fen, Yu-hsiang, 2A:5; 3B:1; 4A:2-3
 Fong, Harry, 3A:2-3
 Food, 1B:6-7
 Four Books, 1A:4

 Four Books, 1A:4
 Franklin Junior High School, 3A:4
 Freeman, Mansfield, 4B:6
 Freeman, Martha, 4B:6
 Friday Morning Club, 7A:8
 Friendships, 1B:6; 2A:6; 4A:1, 4;
 4B:6; 5B:1-3; 6A:5; 7B:11
 among Chinese Americans, 5A:6;
 5B:6; 6A:6; 7A:7-8
 with other ethnic groups
 1B:1, 9; 3A:6; 4B:6-7, 9;
 5B:5

 Geer, Willard, 3A:10

 Han, Edna, 2A:8-9; 6A:5; 8A:9-11
 Han, On, 1A:7
 Han, Yu-Shan
 birth of, 1A:1
 courtship and marriage of, 2A:6
 education of, 1A:1, 4-6, 8
 ethnic identity of, 6A:5
 father of, 1A:1; 2B:2-3
 father-in-law of, 8A:10
 friendships of, 1B:1, 9; 2A:6;
 3A:6; 4A:1, 3-6; 4B:9;
 5A:1-3, 6; 5B:5-6; 6A:5,6;
 7B:11
 in Europe, 2A:4-5
 mother of, 1A:1; 2A:7; 2B:2-3
 occupation of, 1A:2, 3; 3B:10;
 4B:5, 7; 5A:7; 7A:6; 7B:2
 organizations involved in, 3B:4;
 5B:6; 6A:5, 11; 7A:6; 7B:4
 publication of, 2A:3
 recreational activities of, 7A:4
 religion of, 3B:1-3; 5B:6
 residence of, 4A:7
 return to China by, 1A:3; 3A:6;
 3B:8-10; 6A:5; 8A:1
 wife of, 1A:1, 2; 1B:6; 2A:9-10;
 2B:7; 3A:4; 6A:5;
 8A:10, 11
 working experiences of
 1A:1, 3, 6; 1B:1, 2; 2A:2;
 2B:5; 3A:4, 9-11; 3B:10;
 5A:6-7; 5B:8
 Harvard Club of Southern California
 3B:5
 Herbal medicine
 fee structure for, 7A:2-3

- Hershey, Martha, 4B:6
 Hong, You Chung, 5A:6; 5B:6
 Hopkin, William E., 1B:6
 Housing patterns, 1B:10
 Chinese American clustering, 6A:4
 and discrimination, 1B:10; 3A:6;
 4A:7-9; 6A:3; 7B:8
 Hummel, Arthur Jr., 5B:7
 Hummel, Arthur Sr., 5B:7
 Hummel, William, 5B:7
 Hundred Surnames of Chinese People
 1A:4

 Immigrants and immigration
 arrival, 3A:1
 confinement upon, 1A:9-10
 cost of, 3A:1
 Importing and exporting business
 6A:10; 7B:3
 Incomes, 3A:4; 5A:6; 6A:3; 7B:7
 expenses compared to, 3A:8-9
 Indian reservation, 2A:1
 Institute of Pacific Relations
 2A:4
 Institute of World Affair, 4B:9;
 5A:1-2
 Institutes of Oceanology, China
 1A:2
 International Philosophers'
 Conferences, 1B:3
 Interracial marriages
 attitudes toward, 2A:8-9; 3A:3;
 4A:3; 5A:5; 8A:5-6, 10
 Irrigation, 1A:1

 James, William, 1B:6
 Japanese Americans
 Chinese American experience
 compared to, 7B:1
 animosity toward
 during World War II, 7B:9
 Jen, Jimmy, 1B:7
 Jews
 Chinese Americans compared to
 8A:3
 Jing Ling Girls College, 6A:5

 K'ung, H.H., 2B:8; 3B:8-9
 King, Willie J., 1B:8
 Klinber, Frank, 4B:7
 Koo, W.P., 1B:8

 Kunn, Arthur, 5A:1-2
 Kuomintang, 4B:3

 Lee, Barbara Jean Wong, 5A:6
 Lee, Celia, 7A:8
 Lee, Henry, 7A:8
 Lee, Huang, 7B:11
 Lenin, Nikolai (Mrs.), 2A:4
 Ling, S.L., 2B:10
 Ling, Thomas, 4A:4-5
 Longfellow, Alice, 1B:3-4
 Longfellow, Henry W., 1B:3-4
 Los Angeles Teachers Institute
 3A:4

 Mahjong, 7A:5
 Marriages
 ceremonies, 2B:6
 mate selection patterns in
 2A:8; 8A:5
 May, Ernest, 4B:9
 Medical practice
 Chinese medicine vs. Western
 medicine, 1B:10; 7A:1-2
 Ministry of Information, China
 2B:9
 Mitchell, Guy, 3A:8
 Movie industry
 Chinese Americans in, 5B:8-9;
 7A:5
 stereotypes in, 8A:9

 National Christian Council (China)
 2B:5; 6A:5
 National YMCA Committee (China)
 6A:5
 Naturalization, 5B:10; 6A:2
 Neighborhoods, 1B:10; 4A:8-9;
 6A:4
 Nishisaki, Yichiro
 1B:5
 Nixon, Richard, 5B:8, 9
 Nurses
 in China, 2A:1

 O'Neill, Eugene, 1B:5
 Occupation patterns, 1A:8; 7A:11
 and discrimination, 3A:6; 7B:5-6
 stereotypes in, 7A:11; 7B:1
 Optomist Club, 7B:5

- Palos Verdes Art Gallery, 3A:8
 Peking Academy High School
 teachers in, 2A:10
 Perry, Ross Bartan, 1B:6
 Photographs, 3B:5
 Politics
 in China, 2A:5-6; 4A:11; 7B:11
 Pomona College, 4B:6
 Prejudice
 against blacks, 1B:8; 4B:9; 5B:4
 Prinson
 in China, 1B:2
 Prominent families and individuals
 in Chinatown, 7A:7-8
 Proverbs, 2A:11; 2B:1; 6A:5
 Public health, 1A:1

 Quon, Albert, 5A:8; 6A:6; 7A:7-8
 Quon, Lily, 7A:7
 organizations involved in, 7A:8

 Recreation, 7A:4
 Redland University
 Chinese Americans employed by, 1A:3
 Religious affiliations
 in Protestant denominations, 3B:1-3
 Remittance, 7B:9, 10
 Retirements, 1A:3

 Saint John's University, China
 1A:2; 2B:5, 7-8; 3A:5; 6A:5
 Savings, 6A:8; 7B:7, 9
 Shanghai Garden Restaurant
 (New York), 1B:7
 Shanghai, China, 2B:4; 4A:3; 8A:9
 Sinologists, 7B:5
 Social stratification
 in China, 7B:3
 Soo Chow University (China)
 6A:5
 SooHoo, Lily
 organizations involved in, 3B:5
 Southwest Transportation
 China, 2B:10
 Sparker, Tom, 2B:6
 Spencer, Joseph, 4B:6
 State Department File 246, 5B:8
 Stereotypes
 images presented, 8A:9
 in media, 8A:9
 protests against, 8A:9

 Stilwell, Joseph, 4B:2
 Summer Palace, China, 1A:6
 Sun, Chia Nai, 1A:5

 Tai Chi, 2B:2
 Teachers Institute
 Chinese Americans employed by
 3A:4
 Teachers, 1A:2; 1B:2; 5A:9-10; 7B:2
 Three Words Classic, 1A:4
 Transportation
 in China, 2A:1-2
 Tuckmen, Barbara, 4B:2
 Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 1B:8
 Tutors
 in China, 1B:1

 University of Shanghai, 6A:5
 University of California,
 Los Angeles, 1A:3; 1B:5
 Chinese students in, 5A:9
 University of Southern California
 1A:3; 1B:5; 4B:5
 University of Washington
 Chinese Americans employed by
 7B:2

 Vegetable peddlers, 7A:11
 Ventura Celery Company, 7B:3

 Wang, Ching-Wei, 3B:7
 Washington, Booker T.
 son of, 1B:8
 Washington, David, 1B:8
 Whitehead, Alfred North, 1B:6
 Who's Who in America, 2B:1
 Women
 education of, 2A:11
 family roles of, 1A:1
 World Tomorrow, 1A:11; 1B:1
 Writers Conference, 1943
 5B:10-11

 Yen Jing University, China, 1A:8;
 2B:6
 Yen, Jimmy, 1B:7; 2A:4