

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHINESE AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Clarence Yip Yeu Interview Number: 102
 Chinese Name: 葉 游 Number of Tapes: 3
 Date of Interview: 4/24/80 Length: 2 Hours & 45 Minutes
 Interviewer: Suellen Cheng
 Others Present: Wife and occasional
customers
 Language: English
 Summarizers: Pearl Kwok & S. Cheng

Contents

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary	Tape: <u>1 Side A</u>
1	001-024	Introduction	
	025-032	Clarence Yip Yeu's (CYU) father came to the United States in the early days. CYU could not remember the date of his father's arrival.	
2	033-035	CYU came when he was eighteen. He came from his village through Hong Kong, then San Francisco, in 1921.	
	036-047	He first stayed in Angel Island for five or six months. There were 500 to 600 Chinese there in different quarters. They had three meals a day. After they found out that everything was in order, they let CYU go.	
	048-052	CYU's father worked in a Chinese grocery store (in San Francisco) -- 14 hours a day. He almost worked to death. His father died in San Francisco.	
	053-056	His father worked in San Francisco before the San Francisco earthquake (in 1906). Father worked from 5:00 a.m. until midnight.	
	057-061	Mother never came to the United States. Father married before he came to the United States and went back to China once or two times.	
	062-065	CYU was born in 1906 in China.	
3	066-073	CYU has two brothers who were in the United States but later returned to China.	
	074-080	CYU's family had farmland and collected income (rice ^稅) as the landlord (地主). Family also owned a home.	
	081-085	Father came to the United States to seek a better future for his children, and eventually brought all the children to the United States.	

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	086-090	Older brothers (one is ten years, and the other is twenty years, older than CYY) sponsored CYY to the United States since their father had already passed away when CYY came to the United States.
4	091-103	Brothers were working in grocery stores and curio stores. Working in the curio store gave better chances of meeting Caucasians and other ethnic groups than working in the grocery store.
	104-112	CYY came to attend the night school and worked in the day time in the curio store through an introduction by his father's old friend. That was the only way to find a job.
	113-119	CYY got \$20 a month. He worked from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and went to night school from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and closed the store at 10:00 p.m. then cleaned up the store. CYY lived in the store.
	120-123	CYY delivered, packed, and waited on the customers in the store.
	124-127	Waiting on the customers gave CYY a chance to learn English. He worked in the curio store for six to seven years.
	128-138	CYY went to San Rafael, attended high school, and worked in a Caucasian family as a houseboy. He helped the family prepare breakfast, then made a lunch for himself before going to school. After school, CYY prepared dinner. After he cleaned up it was about 8:00 or 9:00 in the evening. CYY had a chance to study then.
5	139-144	CYY earned \$20 to \$30 a month plus room and board. He worked for the family for two years, then came to Los Angeles City Market.
	145-151	\$20 a month in the old days was enough to survive, but study and working is not an ideal situation. So CYY came to the Los Angeles Produce Market.
	152-162	In the produce market, CYY got up at 2:00 a.m. and worked until 6:00 a.m. Then he went to Polytech High School. After two or three years he finished high school. It was a hard time. CYY got about \$20 a week but furnished his own room and board. But he had more freedom than working as a houseboy -- where he had to always do as the master said. Sometimes he did not have Sundays off because he had to prepare for the master's party.
	163-172	Came to Los Angeles in 1928 or 1929. Started a job as a peddler delivering vegetables to the customers.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	173-180	He delivered to restaurants or big families. If nobody was home, CY Y left the vegetables on the porch and collected the money the next day.
6	181-188	CY Y worked for a Chinese produce market called Ninth Street City Market. There were two or three people working there. Since the Depression and the World War, most of the Chinese have now left the market.
	189-192	CY Y was able to get the job in the produce market through a friend's introduction.
	193-209	CY Y lived in a rooming house. He paid \$6 a month. The place was leased from a Caucasian. Everyone got his own room. It was a small place with about twenty rooms on Ninth and Wall Streets. It has been torn down.
	210-214	Before World War II, most Chinese were single men and they lived in rooming houses.
	215-223	Chinese in the city market area were all Cantonese from different districts. They were single and were able to come to the United States through their father, or through help from their relatives but everyone had to be independent and self-supporting.
7	224-229	CY Y sometimes got together with other housemates and they would cook for themselves. Sometimes he ate in the restaurant for about 35 to 50 cents a meal. 5 cents for coffee and two doughnuts.
	230-232	CY Y and his friends cooked Chinese food. They taught each other.
	233-248	There were very few Chinese women working before World War II. Men worked in the restaurants as waiters. Women got jobs shelling the walnuts at home and picking and cleaning strawberries at home. Women worked all day for a couple of dollars.
	249-255	Most of the Chinese had big families -- about half a dozen children. They did not know about family planning.
	256-261	The Chinese lived around Ninth Street, Ninth Place between San Pedro and Crocker. Also on San Pedro and 20th, 21st, and Adams Boulevard.
	262-274	Many Chinese children went to school with CY Y. Everybody tried to survive, there were no banquets, no dinners for the family.
8	275-288	Women needed extra money to support the family. The average produce market workers made about \$200. It was considered a good income. Young people like CY Y did not have that

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
8	275-288	much money left over because they were single.
	289-300	During the Depression, CYY quit his job. There were a lot of food, vegetables, that no one was buying.
	301-306	CYY worked at odd jobs, such as dishwashing, in order to survive.
9	307-339	CYY was able to survive because of these odd jobs. CYY remembered working in the night club on Hollywood Boulevard as a dishwasher. He worked from 2:00 p.m. until 2:00 a.m. His pay was \$3 a day and he was considered lucky. The night club had a Chinese cook and had Chinese crew in the kitchen. The night club served American food. But the Chinese were more "gong gao" (讲究 , elegant) in cooking. Rich families in San Francisco all preferred hiring Chinese cooks.
	340-347	Chinese cooks for rich families got good pay in the old days. They cooked American food.
	348-362	Chinese cooks' earnings could not be compared with American cooks' earnings. They earned \$75 to \$100 a month at most in the old days. The Blacks and the Filipinos that worked as kitchen help made less money.
	363-374	In the American restaurant, there was prejudice against Chinese. The chef was an American and the Chinese did all the cooking. Chinese did a better job but could not get the same pay.
	375-382	CYY also worked as a truck driver for delivery and as a chauffeur.
10	383-386	While working as a truck driver, CYY made a few dollars a day or \$10 to \$20 a week.
	387-394	CYY worked as a chauffeur for Americans. He got \$50 a month.
	395-407	CYY later worked in an American restaurant as a cook from 5:00 p.m. until 2:00 a.m. after the Depression.
	408-412	CYY started a flower business during the daytime in 1940.
	413-414	Between 1930 and 1940, CYY just drifted around.
	415-421	By watching other people, CYY learned to be a cook.
	422-432	CYY worked as a cook and a waiter in different restaurants depending on where he was needed. He worked both in Chinatown and outside of Chinatown.
	433-439	CYY had a car, so sometimes he even slept in his car.
	440-444	CYY always lived in the rooming house.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
11	445-455	CYY rented an old house for \$20 a month on Bernard Street in Chinatown and opened a flower shop.
	456-465	CYY saw that the Chinese in Chinatown seemed to be very prosperous but had no flower shop in the area. CYY visited a Japanese flower shop in Glendale and decided to open a flower shop in Chinatown.
	466-481	CYY only had \$50 to start the flower shop. CYY went to a second hand store and bought an ice box. Every day CYY used 50 cents to buy a big cube of ice (that weighed one hundred pounds). In the old days, \$18 could get you a good ice box. The ice man would deliver the ice to CYY every day.
	482-484	CYY used tomato cans and glasses for the flowers.
END OF SIDE A		

TAPE 1 SIDE B

1	007-009	CYY rented a house for \$20 a month and had some friends live in the house.
	010-018	The house is no longer there. There were three rooms. The house used to be occupied by the Indians. There was no gas, no electricity. They used candles and wood for cooking. The landlord only got \$5 a month for that house.
	019-023	CYY had to put gas and electricity as well as repair the house along with his three friends.
	024-028	CYY's friends worked as cooks or waiters. The flower shop also became a hangout place for friends.
	029-032	The flower shop had no business at all. It was really just a hangout place.
2	033-039	Customers were 100 percent Chinese. CYY past out a hand bill in Chinatown. Chinatown was small at the time. Everybody knew everybody else. At that time, there were about six or seven thousand Chinese in Los Angeles.
	040-041	The floral shop's name was Cathay Floral Shop (藝華花舖).
	042-047	The business became better and CYY concentrated in the flower business. Then World War II came and CYY joined the Navy in 1941 until 1945.
	048-050	CYY was assigned as a cook in the Navy.
	051-053	CYY's friends also joined the Navy or the Army.
	054-058	Chinese could not be naturalized. CYY came as the son of an American citizen which made CYY an American citizen.
	059-063	CYY did not know much about his family history because his father passed away when he was very young.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
3	064-075	CYY first started with \$20 a month as a serviceman. CYY's ship went to Alaska Central Pacific from island to island.
	076-082	Sometimes there were one or two Chinese aboard CYY's ship. Sometimes CYY was the only Chinese on the ship. CYY was assigned to different ships.
	083-086	CYY came back from the Navy and worked as a produce man in the store. He took care of vegetables for a short time, then began the floral shop business again. He returned to the same place.
	087-090	Later the house was torn down, so CYY moved to his present location (on Broadway).
	091-098	In the old days, Chinatown area was mostly populated by Italians and Mexicans. CYY's landlord was an Italian.
4	099-104	CYY moved to his present location around 1945.
	105-107	Since 1945, the floral shop was the only business CYY had.
	108-119	CYY was born in Sun Wui (新會), Canton. In the old days there were many Chinese from Sun Wui. That is why they started the Kong Chow Wei Kuen (崑州會館) in San Francisco. Kong Chow consists of Sun Wui (新會), Toishan (台山), Yen Ping (恩平), Hoi Ping (開平).
	120-124	Chang (a friend of CYY who came to the store during the interview) came from Mainland China. He 游水五六次逃出大陸到香港 (swam five or six times from Mainland China to Hong Kong as a refugee). He now works as a repairman, contractor, and carpenter in Chinatown.
	125-130	Mothers always stayed in China with daughters-in-law.
	131-138	Before World War II, 90% of the Chinese were single men. In 1924, the immigration law prohibited Chinese wives to come to the United States.
5	139-144	CYY came to the United States by a Chinese steamship company (中國郵船公司) which was run by Chinese. CYY paid \$85 for the ticket. It took 32 days to voyage from Hong Kong to San Francisco.
	145-148	CYY 搭火車出江門, 江門搭船出香港 (took a train from Sun Wui to Kong Men, and took a boat from Kong Men to Hong Kong).
	149-155	CYY came to the United States by himself.
	156-163	In the steamship, there were 500 to 600 Chinese passengers, many of them took the ship to San Francisco, and then took a train to South America.
	164-167	Sometimes there were one or two Chinese women on the ship in a different compartment. At least 95 percent of the passengers were men.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	168-170	CYY has never worked at other places aside from San Francisco and Los Angeles.
6	171-184	CYY went to Si Shou (私塾 -- village school) for six to seven years. There were no public school
	185-189	CYY attended English school in the United States but had no time to attend Chinese school at the same time since he had to try to make a living.
	190-198	CYY was a single man for a long time and began to feel too lonely so he got married in Hong Kong in 1955.
	199-201	CYY met his wife through a friend's introduction.
	202-212	CYY's wife came to the United States in 1956. CYY has three children, one girl and two boys. They are all in college now. One is in a city college, on at California State University, and one at UCLA. They do not have to worry too much about the tuition since they are citizens and they have a place to stay.
	213-219	CYY has a house not far away from Chinatown for his convenience. He bought the house twenty years ago.
7	220-227	Before CYY bought the house he lived in the back of the flower shop. Most Chinese lived in the back of their stores (前鋪後居). Such an arrangement was more economical.
	228-232	In the old days, the rent for the store was 150 dollars a month. Nowadays, the rent is \$1,500 a month.

END OF TAPE 1

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	006-012	The Chinese immigrants had to stay in Angel Island from 1910 to 1940. CYU was there in 1921. He had to stay there for five or six months.
	013-015	The [Angel Island] story was told by the scholars who wrote poems on the walls.
	016-018	In the old days, CYU learned the Three Word Classics (三字經).
	019-023	These poems are written and expressed from their hearts.
	024-028	They were held as prisoners and their baggage was kept in the storage. Once in a while they were taken to the storage room to get new clothes.
2	029-033	The closest they went was San Francisco where they would pick up Chinese newspapers.
	034-044	There was at that time around 500 to 700 people. There was no recreation but people would walk around and play a little baseball and basketball.
	045-054	The food was catered. Sometimes canned food was brought in to eat with meals and a little crackers.
3	055-087	CYU was questioned two or three times. That is why he had to stay at Angel Island for so long. "We had to have proof and documents to show that we were sons of citizens or merchants." They had to have a birth certificate from the village. If there was no proof of relationship, the son would be deported back to Hong Kong. CYU came to America as the son of an American citizen. He needed one witness. The immigrant officers treated the immigrants very badly. Many threatened suicide, even the women.
	088-099	Gifts were given to interpreters so that it would be made easier for themselves.
4	100-111	Women were questioned too. Officers were very independent.
	112-117	CYU met his father in San Francisco. Many were anxious to get an education and also to earn money.
5	118-143	CYU tried to learn English here. He was too old to be admitted to high school. He attended night school. Went to Church school. After earning credit, CYU went to San Rafael High School.
	144-164	CYU worked as a houseboy for a family from 1925-1926. He would get \$20 to \$30 a month plus room and board. He would cook dinners. He learned to make American foods.
	165-170	With the help from the American people, CYU and the other boys bought a building and called it the Chinese Mission. The ground floor was a meeting hall and there were rooms

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	171-176	with beds upstairs. Anyone without a job could live there. There was also complete cooking facilities. Each person paid five dollars a month.
	177-182	There were about fifteen to twenty using the place at one time. Whenever someone was jobless, there was a place ready for them there.
6	183-190	CYY worked for two to three families. When the employers went on vacation, the employees were laid off. Wages were usually \$20 to \$30 a month. In those days, the money was enough to carry them through school.
	191-199	The jobs usually lasted until the person graduated from high school. After that many people advanced to college. Some returned back home and some to the city to seek other jobs.
	200-214	The place they all stayed in is officially called the Chinese Mission of San Rafael. No one in charge but there is always a place for them to return to themselves or to help other students.
7	215-231	After two years as a house boy, CYY moved down to Los Angeles. He went alone. His father went farming in Stockton, growing potatoes. CYY went by boat down south, he was a total stranger. Boat fare cost \$14.
	232-236	The rent for a room in a rooming house cost \$6 to \$10 a month.
	237-253	CYY got a job in the City Produce Market. There were many Chinese farmers in the old days.
	254-262	The place CYY worked in was similar to a supermarket but different concessions were rented out. CYY worked in a fish concession first. Then he owned a fruit stand.
8	263-282	CYY worked harder and for longer hours when he was the boss. He worked six days a week.
	283-287	Chinese worked for \$20 to \$30, and that was considered high pay. Worked for 10 to 12 hours a day.
	288-304	The fruit stand business is a big risk because the owner has to make credit to the fruit stand. Sometimes it is bad credit. Had to have enough money to buy from farmers. Sometimes customers took a whole year to collect.
	305-316	If credit is bad, there is no small claim court, you could not collect anything.
9	317-332	Sometimes CYY had to hire collectors to collect the money. They were all Americans and took a big percentage.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	333-350	CYY never hired a lawyer because it cost too much and does not pay to collect the debt.
	351-377	In the produce market, CYY makes friends with all nationalities -- Italians, Greeks, and Japanese, and lots of Mexicans.
10	378-394	Vegetables are sweet peas as they are easy to sell.
	395-443	CYY left the produce market and worked at different jobs, truck driving, chaffeur, and whatever job he could find.
11	444-474	CYY worked for rich people that owned an orchard and had lots of social gatherings. All the cooks are mostly colored and everyone gets along. There does not seem to be any prejudice.

END OF SIDE A.

TAPE 2 SIDE B

1	003-032	CYY likes to work for rich people. There are a lot of places he can go. Boss has a yacht in Catalina Island and the cooks are there to give parties. After that CYY goes ashore to have his own good time.
2	033-048	CYY as a chaffeur has a lot of priviledges parking the big cars wherever he wanted to. He would drop the big boss off and all the chaffeurs get together and gossip.
3	049-071	CYY would not stay permanently with this job since you are summoned at all hours to take them places -- no freedom, too tied down.
	072-081	When Santa Anita race tracks opened, CYY drove the boss there and went without food all day. So CYY went to a party with the boss and CYY went to the kitchen to ask for food.
	082-090	Most of the maids and cooks are from Europe. No Americans here would work for this kind of job.
	091-102	The cooks are mostly Chinese. Gardeners are Italians. Chaffeurs are black boys.
4	103-108	CYY makes friends with the kitchen help and they will take CYY down to the wine cellar to drink wine and eat salami.
	109-113	Black people respected the Chinese more and many married Chinese girls.
	114-139	There are a few males so the Black girls liked to marry Chinese men, before the second World War. There are

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
4	114-139	many interracial marriages.
5	140-153	CYY has a lot of friends that are married to Mexicans and Spaniards. The children are raised and educated.
	154-159	After CYY came to Chinatown to open a flower shop he still associated with the Italians. Just like the Produce Market was all white.
	160-173	CYY landed in San Francisco. He worked in a dry goods store in Chinatown. All the customers were Caucasians which gave CYY a chance to learn English.
6	174-196	CYY is proud to be a Chinese.
	197-217	CYY had a friend married to a Canadian Caucasian now in Los Angeles who was trying to get a job as a minister. But he cannot be sent to China as a missionary because the society said he is Chinese, even if he is qualified. Now he is beginning to be more Chinese than American according to his wife. He craves for Chinese food and reads Chinese magazines. CYY called (還原落葉歸根).
7	218-234	CYY had a friend married to a Caucasian but at the age of sixty he went back to China and married a young Chinese girl. He had five children. He died at the age of nearly one hundred years.
	235-243	CYY takes Chinese medicine when he gets sick unless it is very serious, in which case he will summon an American doctor.
	244-264	Before the war the Chinese went to American doctors but they have to take an interpreter with them -- there is the language barrier. There are very few Chinese doctors.
8	265-303	Recreation for Chinese in those days included playing mahjong, dominoes, going to Chinese movies in Chinatown. Not many people went so it was not very successful. Sometimes people would go to Chinese operas.
	304-314	CYY's recreation after work is having a cup of coffee and driving around.
9	315-337	With regards to religion, a few people go to the Methodist Congregation and the Presbyterian Church -- mostly young people.
	338-365	There are no temples except one Kong Chow -- one is 關帝廟 and one is 觀音. Kong Chow has 關公. Everyone worshipped 關公.
	366-371	CYY first used to write home to China but now, after so many years, he very seldom writes.

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
10	372-384 385-395 396-406	During Chinese New Years everybody has to send money home. CY Y came from 新會. There are more people overseas. In San Francisco there is a District Association, family association, like the Temple on Pine Street. Newcomers bring their own belongings to sleep on the floors.
	407-412	CY Y struggled here and a lot of hardships had to be overcome, but CY Y and the rest are not bitter.
	413-431	Their aim is to work hard and bring back money to return to China.
11	432-449 450-467	Many are smuggled into the country. The association here in America helped to relocate people, also fiances, and membership fees are collected.
	468-END	The government found no Chinese on the bread lines. The organization helped them by giving them food.
END OF TAPE 2		

TAPE 3 SIDE A

1	006-016	Propaganda about tong wars, according to CY Y, is a minor thing.
	017-029	The Chinese people are cooperative. Summertime college students try to advise the high school students. They even get the high school students to visit their colleges and classrooms. One Chinese lady attendant who was married to a Caucasian engineer named 得令君子 addressed CY Y's group at the start of the tour one summer.
2	030-033	In the old days, CY Y had a chance to meet big people such as 胡適, etc.
	034-042	The district associations are not in decline. In fact, more new buildings are up, recruiting more young people as members. Chinese always try to preserve their roots.
	043-053	Associations still try to help their people --- whatever information they needed, especially the newcomers.
3	054-075	The Chinese can always trace their roots to way back. They have a system -- such as when a person marries, he or she will be given a married name.
4	076-104	The young people today may neglect the associations, but in time, when they are needed, especially in politics, they are always willing to help.
	105-139	After the War, the Chinese became much better off. They are thrifty people and they have more chances in many kinds of business.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
5	140-161	Concerning gambling, everything is a gamble in life. It is human nature for people to gamble hoping to make money fast.
6	162-193	About marriage in CYY's time, girls were scarce. They preferred rich students from China, not the men here.
	194-199	Many young men born in the United States went back to China to get married.
	200-209	It is not only the Chinese but all other people that like to have sons to carry their name.
	210-226	Interracial marriage is more common among the new generation. It is a matter of choice. Parents have no say, new generation decides whom they wish to marry.
7	227-249	Learning Chinese language at Chinese school is important. It prepares the Chinese to return to China with their chosen fields, especially the engineers.
	250-252	Between 1915 and 1920, there was a very Americanized Chinese family in Los Angeles. All the children spoke good English. When the son graduated from high school, he could not find a job. He finally was hired by a bank as a clerk taking care of Chinese customers. Due to his lack of knowledge of the Chinese language, he was fired. So the father had to send him back to China to study.
	253-258	Even if there were few Chinese students, there was always a Chinese school teacher teaching Chinese.
	259-260	CYY thought the way Chinese were portrayed in the American movies was a disgrace.
	261-274	Not until World War II were the Chinese portrayed more graciously.
8	275-286	The Chinese resented very much the way they were portrayed in the movies. Those movies were not permitted to be shown in China.
	287-290	Around 1925, the Chinese tried to protest against the movie filmed in Chinatown. In one occasion, a policeman came to Chinatown to protect the actors while they were filming in Chinatown.
	291-296	CYY never heard about Chinese who were embarrassed to be Chinese.
	297-304	When the Chinese could not find a job, they were mad about it.
	305-311	Chinese liked to take law or medicine as their field in college because those are independent professions.

Contents (cont'd)

Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
9	312-326	A Chinese engineer can not find a job easily. State Law stated that the Asians could not take government jobs before 1948.
	327-330	In the department stores, Chinese girls were not hired as salespeople. They were only hired to work in the shipment or wrapping departments before World War II.
	331-336	Only job Chinese could find was service jobs.
	337-340	On the count of racial discrimination, Chinese who took professional training often went back to China.
	341-353	In the old days, Chinese did not have a chance to buy a house in certain residential districts.
	354-362	In Chinatown commercial district, there was no racial discrimination.
	363-365	The [Cathay Florist] store was owned by non-Chinese, but is now owned by Chinese. About 80% of the stores on Broadway are now owned by Chinese.
	366-372	CYY's home is located in between Chinatown and the Silver-lake area.
	373-379	The area where CYY lived did not discriminate against Chinese. Only the high class areas would exclude the Chinese.
10	380-384	Most of the Chinese stayed in one job and went back to China after they earned enough money.
	385-388	CYY felt that education is the most important thing to any person. One can get money if he has a good education.
	389-399	If one tries more jobs, one can have a better understanding of all classes of people.
11	400-447	An individual would join the district association if he came from the same district, and the family association if he had the same surname. When CYY was in the Navy, he was sent to Manila. CYY was looking for his brother and nephew in Manila without their address. He found them by asking where all the Yip Cantonese gathered.
	448-452	From this experience, CYY realized the importance of the organization and decided to provide room for Kong Chow Temple when the old building was torn down.
	453-463	[CYY showed the interviewer some old documents and explained the items a little bit.]

END OF SIDE A

TAPE 3 SIDE B

1	004-005	[CYY continued to explain the documents he was showing the interviewer.]
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Time Segment	Counter Number	Summary
1	006-016	[CYY showed a list of inventory of Sung Fat in San Francisco.] CYY worked in Nam King store and got some merchandise from Sung Fat around 1920.
	017-024	[CYY showed the catalogue of Wikmore Importing Company from 1916.]
	025-029	CYY's store used to have a branch store in Yakahama. [CYY showed the annual report of 1919 from the store.]
2	030-039	[CYY showed some more catalogues.]
	040-064	[CYY had some form letter which was used by newcomers to notify their arrival and to thank their relatives in China for their farewell gifts.]
3	065-079	[CYY showed the program of Dai Mou Tai (大舞台) Theatre.]
	080-087	[CYY showed the investment paper of 1926.] The store was called 廣東江門新江酒店. It was located in Canton.
4	088-106	[CYY presented a stock certificate which was issued by the furniture store.]
	107-114	When the Chinese left China to go to the United States, their friends and relatives would give them lemon flavored soup and salted fish or lucky money (利是).
	115-120	Whenever there were friends going back to China, they would be asked to bring a wooden box with canned foods or other goods back to China for friends and relatives. This was because China was short of everything.

END OF TAPE 3

END OF INTERVIEW

- Agriculture
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- Angel Island
 - food eaten on, 2A:2
 - interpreters on, 2A:3
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