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Nellie Sarracino

Rosie the Riveter World War II American Homefront Oral History Project

A Collaborative Project of the Regional Oral History Office,
The National Park Service, and the City of Richmond, California

Interviews conducted by
Elizabeth Castle
in 2005

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Audiofile 2

Born in New Mexico—dad worked for the railroads and then came back to the reservation—applied for work when she came to the Bay Area—fear of Japan bombing Standard Oil—John L. Lewis opened stores for coloreds in North Richmond—Star Guild—part of a Catholic Church—President Eleanor Roosevelt's wife was selling war bonds—people would address her as Mrs. Chief at times—Four Winds Club, a social club—programs were created to help adults with drinking issues and children with adapting to a new school life.

Interview 1: April 12, 2005
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01-00:00:04

Castle:

We can go back at some point and talk about where you were born and raised, but just to kind of continue on the conversation we've been having, let's talk about the experience with the Santa Fe Indian Village in Richmond. Could you tell me the first time you remember hearing about the railroad company, and what was your family relationship with the railroad company?

Nellie Sarracino:

When I heard about the Santa Fe Indian—about the railroad? Oh, I guess ever since we were little, the old folks talked about the railroad, because in the old days the old folks were more interested in what was happening to the railroad. Then my brother-in-law, Victor, and my husband and Pete Marie—their grandfather was the one that agreement with the railroad. The white man could not pronounce his Indian name. His Indian name was Hiyuwe [phonetic], but the white people called him Highway.

Castle:

And this was 1922? When was this first agreement? Are you saying that this is your family remembering the first agreement in the twenties?

N. Sarracino:

I really don't exactly know what year this was, but I think Victor would tell you when he gets here.

Castle:

What was the agreement between the railroad officials and the Laguna people?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, the agreement was for the Santa Fe to come through the Indian reservation, when they first brought their railroad across through the reservation. That was when they made that verbal agreement.

Castle:

And what did the Laguna get for the agreement?

N. Sarracino:

Well, they were promised jobs, and whatever, I guess, they might need to have. I guess that was the verbal agreement with the railroad. Just like you're talking about our housing in Richmond Colony, that was the verbal agreement, too. That's why Santa Fe put up those homes for us. After taking the wheels off the boxcars, they had moved them down to where we used to live. At first they were still on wheels, right across the coach yard, where the coach yard is. But then later, then Santa Fe moved them down to the Santa Fe Indian Village.

Castle:

So you're talking about Richmond. You're in Richmond, California.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

Tell me when you first moved to Richmond.

N. Sarracino:

In 1942.

Castle:

Were you with your husband and your kids? Did you all live together?

N. Sarracino:

No, I was not married then, at that time. But I was working for the railroad.

Castle:

What did you do for the railroad?

N. Sarracino:

At first when they hired me I was an engine wiper. Then a few weeks after, they transferred me into the shop where I was a helper to a mechanic.

Castle:

So you started off as an engine wiper.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. I started out as an engine wiper.

Castle:

What was your job?

N. Sarracino:

Because during the war times, they were mostly using steam engines. They were not using diesels. Diesels had come about way much later, but they were all steam engines they were using. During the war times they hired all the retired engineers back on the job. I worked with two railroad retirement engineers. One was Clyde Lam [phonetic], and one was Beckman [phonetic].

Castle:

When something is a steam engine, what is it that you have to do? As an engine wiper, what is it that you do?

N. Sarracino:

Well, what we were doing was wiping off all the excess oil on the engines, you know. That was what the engine wiper used to do. Then later I was transferred to a mechanic helper, machinist

helper, and then after that I was transferred to the supply room where they supplied the steam engines, where you had to supply them with oil and lanterns that they used.

Castle:

What was your favorite job out of all—I mean, that’s a lot of transfers. Was there one job that you liked more than another?

N. Sarracino:

Well, I would rather test—you know, it’s funny. When they were using the steam engines, you had to test the water. That was my favorite job, after working in the supply room.

Castle:

What did you do to test the water?

N. Sarracino:

When they come in you have to catch them right away in the yard, and then take the water out from the steam engine. After you take the water out from the steam engine, then you put chemicals in the water, and then it registers where the boiler has to be washed out from the steam engine, and they’d take them back to the shop to work on the boilers.

Castle:

So it sounds like it’s not as messy as having to wipe the engines.

N. Sarracino:

You’re right. [laughs]

Castle:

It’s a little more technical, too, right?

N. Sarracino:

That’s true.

Castle:

So is this all throughout 1942? How long did you have these jobs, and what else did you do after that, in terms of work?

N. Sarracino:

At work? Well, that was my job. I worked for Santa Fe about four years. Then when I got married, then my husband told me not to work anymore.

Castle:

So this husband, where did you meet this person?

N. Sarracino:

Well, he was an electrician. His name was Sandy Sarracino.

Castle:

And you met him in the Indian village.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

Can you tell me—do you remember the first time you saw him, or the first date that you went on?

N. Sarracino:

Well, I never knew him. See, he's from Laguna, but see, he's way over in another village. But I just got to know him at work, on the job.

Castle:

So you worked together.

N. Sarracino:

No, I'd never worked with him, because he was an electrician at the coach yard. But I worked in the same area, only the shop was way to the back of the coach yard, where all the engines come in.

Castle:

I guess I hadn't thought about the fact that you all are really the Richmond Santa Fe Indian Village family. I mean, you met your husband there. I mean, that you'd live here in the pueblo, and then find each other all the way over in Richmond, California.

N. Sarracino:

Right. Right.

Castle:

So what year did you two get married, you and Sandy?

N. Sarracino:

In—let me see now. I have to think. [laughs]

Castle:

Sometime in the forties.

N. Sarracino:

That was in '44.

Castle:

1944. Can you stop for a second?

[Interruption. Tape recorder turned off.]

Castle:

You said you had an uncle.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. Tom Ahmi [phonetic] was his name, and he was the one that came home to visit from Richmond, because they needed some more people to go out there to work for the railroad. So I went with him out to Richmond, and the very next day I got that job, and I was put to work the very next—a couple of days later after that.

Castle:

Who went along with you? How many women were with you when you went out to Richmond? Do you remember?

N. Sarracino:

No, I was the only one that went with my uncle.

Castle:

Did other women come soon after that?

01-00:10:00

N. Sarracino:

Well, there were other women that did work for the railroad, too. There was other Laguna ladies that worked.

Castle:

Did they have similar jobs to you?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, they had different jobs. Some were coach cleaners, and some were supply ladies, and some still worked in the shop with the engines.

Castle:

Do you remember their names?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

What were their names?

N. Sarracino:

The ladies' name was Daisy Beardsley [phonetic], Julia Poncho [phonetic], Gertie Henderson [phonetic], Nellie Hill [phonetic], Elizabeth Arkey [phonetic], Juanita Cashrol [phonetic], and let me see who else. There were other Acoma [phonetic] ladies that did work there.

Castle:

You all didn't arrive together, but you came all around that general time, the early forties.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. They all came at different times, probably, because I really don't remember exactly, you know.

Castle:

Do you remember when you first got there, did you have any idea what to expect? I mean, when you first got into the rail yard, was this just a totally new world for you, or what was that, for those first few days or weeks, like there? Do you remember that?

N. Sarracino:

The first few days I was there?

Castle:

Yes. What was it like? Had you traveled a lot before that, or was this the first time that you had gone so far from—

N. Sarracino:

That was the first time I've gone that far.

Castle:

Was it exciting? Was it scary?

N. Sarracino:

Not really, no. No, it was interesting to make that trip.

Castle:

And you went out on the railroad.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

Took a train out.

N. Sarracino:

Because they furnish you a pass to travel when you first go out there.

Castle:

From what I understand the agreement was largely focused on any Laguna man who wanted to work and have a job for the railroad. Do you know why women were working, why they were brought in? Was it because of the need with World War II?

N. Sarracino:

Well, that was during the war times, and they needed more people to work for the railroad. There was, of course, other men that worked, but they needed a lot of help with the coach yard and then the engines.

Castle:

So did you live by yourself when you first got there? Did you live with other women?

N. Sarracino:

No, I lived with my sister. She was already out—they were already out there, her and her family.

Castle:

And what's her name?

N. Sarracino:

Her name was Doris, Doris Devore [phonetic].

Castle:

Doris Devore. So they were already out, established.

N. Sarracino:

They were already out there, yes.

Castle:

And they were living in a boxcar.

N. Sarracino:

They were already living in the boxcar.

Castle:

So describe to me what the village was like. I know it changed over time, as improvements were made by the railroad. But what was it like when you first got there, and describe the living conditions for me.

N. Sarracino:

At first, the boxcars, of course, were still on wheels, and then, much later, they took the wheels off the boxcars and moved them down to the area where—

[Tape recorder turned off.]

Castle:

You were describing to me the boxcars. At first they had wheels; then they took the wheels off. What were they like inside? Describe to me what it was like [unclear].

N. Sarracino:

Well, they were nice inside. They had two bedrooms, and then, of course, a living room. But later when they were removed down to where we were, another site, then they added the kitchen

and the bathrooms. The men had their own restroom, and the women had their own restroom. There were two boxcars that were used as restrooms. Like showers, they had showers, and, of course, wash basins and stuff like that.

Castle:

How long was it before you had your own bathrooms built into the boxcars?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, not too long, about maybe two, three months, after they finished with adding the kitchens and the bathrooms.

Castle:

What was it, I mean, because boxcars aren't—they're long, but they're not necessarily very wide. How was it like, living inside? Were they comfortable?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, they were comfortable, yes.

Castle:

So you had a kitchen. How else did you cook? Did you cook traditional food? And eventually, did you build outdoor ovens, is what I understood?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, way much later we had built ovens so we can bake bread, oven bread.

Castle:

What's required to bake the bread? Do you need sand to bake the bread? [to someone else] Go ahead and ask.

Narrator's Daughter:

Mom, remember when you guys first made the ovens?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Narrator's Daughter:

And you guys had to go to the secured area, and you guys had to ask for sand to build them, because it was a secured area, and you guys had to get permission to go in.

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, to get the dirt.

Narrator's Daughter:

That's what you can tell her.

Castle:

Why was that?

N. Sarracino:

We had to ask permission to get the dirt.

Castle:

From where?

N. Sarracino:

From Point Richmond.

Narrator's Daughter:

A certain kind of sand that they needed. They couldn't find that sand anywhere, and they had to haul it.

Castle:

That's a lot of effort to make bread.

N. Sarracino:

Not really, no.

Castle:

We need to talk about World War II.

[Tape recorder turned off.]

Narrator's Daughter:

My aunt, her aunt had—

N. Sarracino:

They had their own oven, the Acomas did, and then the Lagunas had their own oven.

Castle:

Did the Acomas and the Lagunas live in different parts of the village, or was it just families all interspersed? Was there a section that had Acomas living in it, different from the Lagunas?

N. Sarracino:

Oh no, no. You know, the thing with the people out there, it's like we were all just like one whole family, just everybody was friendly. There were no problems.

Castle:

I wasn't thinking as much about problems, but I just wondered if, like, families tended to live closer, you know, since they're probably from Acoma village, did they stay together? Because sometimes that's how people describe it. I'm trying to get a sense of what the yard looked like. I mean, how many boxcars were there? Were there ten? Were there twenty? Were there fifty? Or was it just a really big space?

N. Sarracino:

There were thirty boxcars.

Castle:

Oh, so you know exactly. [Sarracino laughs.] Didn't need to guess all that many different options.

N. Sarracino:

There were thirty units where two families had one boxcar on one side, but both of the kitchens were added together. Like they were units, one whole unit, but the bathrooms were separate, and the kitchens were separate, and the bedrooms were separate from each other.

Unidentified Female:

They were like duplexes.

N. Sarracino:

Just like there's one boxcar here, and the other boxcar here [demonstrates], and then the kitchen and the bathrooms separated the two boxcars.

Castle:

So the two boxcars are like this, and then in between is—

N. Sarracino:

Right. Right.

Castle:

Okay, so it's like an H, kind of. Okay, so two families. So you married Sandy—

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

—and you lived in a boxcar. What family lived in the other boxcar?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, the neighbors?

Castle:

Yes, who were the neighbors?

N. Sarracino:

The Montoyas.

Castle:

Did they have children?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

When did you have your first child? Was she born there in Richmond Village, or was she born back home in Laguna?

N. Sarracino:

They were both born in Albuquerque. At the time there was still an Indian hospital in Albuquerque.

Castle:

What year was your first child born?

N. Sarracino:

1945.

Castle:

Maybe we could talk a little bit about what it was like to be in Richmond during World War II. I mean, already you ended up with a job in the village because of wartime need.

[aside] Brendan, what do you want to ask in terms of World War II that you're thinking is helpful to Richmond?

Furey:

How would you describe to someone who didn't live through World War II the atmosphere in Richmond during the war? There were the three shipyards, the Ford Motor plant, American Radiator, a lot of activity going on in Richmond. How would you describe an average day in Richmond during World War II?

N. Sarracino:

I guess you just kind of get used to all of this, you know, and just don't think anything about it, you know.

Castle:

Was it different?

N. Sarracino:

The only—

Castle:

I mean, was there energy in the air?

N. Sarracino:

The only difference was when we had earthquakes. [laughs]

Castle:

You mean being out in California?

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

You experienced earthquakes when you were there?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, oh yes.

Castle:

And they were scary?

N. Sarracino:

It was kind of scary. Gives you a funny feeling when they have those earthquakes.

Castle:

Did you have to deal with rationing or ration coupons, in terms of the food? Were there certain things you couldn't get during World War II?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes. We had some kind of ration books that you had to have like so much for meat, so much for sugar, and you couldn't find no stockings, nylon stockings, anywhere. [laughs]

Castle:

So what did you do, being a young woman on the town? What do you do without stockings?

N. Sarracino:

They used to come out with some kind of cream, like, to put on your legs, like the different shades of stockings, you know. But then once in a while Macy's would come out with nylon stockings. If you were there, you were lucky to get a pair, but you were only allowed one pair.

Castle:

Ooh, that's a lot of pressure.

N. Sarracino:

Really. Right.

Castle:

How do you avoid runs in that one pair of stockings?

N. Sarracino:

And then shoes, you had to use coupons for shoes, too.

Castle:

So did you have to be really strategic?

N. Sarracino:

You had to kind of watch your coupons.

Castle:

Did you share things with other people? I'm curious. Did anyone ever share shoes or anything, since it was hard to get a hold of these items?

N. Sarracino:

No. I think everybody got along with whatever they had, you know, in the line of coupons.

Castle:

Did you ever use stocking cream—

N. Sarracino:

No.

Castle:

—to make your legs look like suntan?

N. Sarracino:

No. No. I think mostly everybody wore socks.

Castle:

What did you wear to work, on a daily basis, in this job, in the different jobs you had working in the rail yard?

N. Sarracino:

Well, regular work clothes, coveralls.

Castle:

Coveralls?

N. Sarracino:

I mean, I wore coveralls. And if they need to go to the laundry, well, you wear your regular work clothes. [laughs]

Castle:

So what did you do during wartime in Richmond for fun? What was social life like? Did you go out? Did you go dancing anywhere?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, yes. We had a small buggy. We used to have to carry both girls in the buggy and push them down the street. [laughs] Yes, we went to the movies, and went to Cow Palace when they have rodeos.

Castle:

Oh, really?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, because, personally, we met Gene Autry and Roy Rogers.

Castle:

At the Cow Palace?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. Even Gene Autry came and sat with us and talked with us for a while, before he started the second show.

Castle:

How were you introduced to him?

N. Sarracino:

He just came and sat by us, because he knew—well, he worked with some Navajos on the Navajo reservation, he said, when they were making movies. I guess he just figured that we were Indian people, so he just came and started to talk to us. He sat by us. And Roy Rogers was the same way.

Castle:

Were they nice?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

So that was like a Sunday afternoon or something, or a weekend.

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes.

Castle:

Did you hold dances in the village?

N. Sarracino:

No. Well, dancing in the village, we had our own Indian dances, and the Acomas the same way, too.

Castle:

So, traditional dancing? Or ceremonial dancing?

N. Sarracino:

Right, traditional dancing, yes.

Castle:

When did you do that? For what reasons, and when?

N. Sarracino:

But for dancing, like American dance, I guess you would call it, well, my husband had his own dance band.

Castle:

Really.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

What did they do?

N. Sarracino:

He had a man that played the drum, and another one played the saxophone. His name was Philip Sanshoe [phonetic] that played the saxophone. The Garcia man played the drums, and my husband played the accordion.

Castle:

The accordion?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. He knows how to play. I still have the accordion.

Furey:

What kind of a band, was it Western swing, or what type of songs were they playing?

N. Sarracino:

Well, just regular American music.

Castle:

So dance songs?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

Would they play at dance halls, and people would dance?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, right. They used to use the Santa Fe assembly hall to have those American dances, what we call American dances.

Castle:

So that's how you distinguish between, as Pueblo people—

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

—who dance for a lot of reasons.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. Both tribes, both the Acomas and the Lagunas came and enjoyed their dancing.

Furey:

Do you remember Dude Martin's band?

N. Sarracino:

What's that now?

Furey:

Dude Martin. He played in Richmond during the war a lot.

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, yes.

Furey:

His was the most popular band in Richmond.

N. Sarracino:

And people never used to go elsewhere, I don't think, for dancing, because some places, you know, get rough.

Castle:

Where were the dances that you went to?

N. Sarracino:

At the Santa Fe yard.

Castle:

And that's in the village?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, Santa Fe—no, Santa Fe assembly hall. I'll show you a picture of the Santa Fe building, and this was upstairs where they had the assembly hall. That was where they had the American dances.

Castle:

What was the name of your husband's band? Did they have a name?

N. Sarracino:

He never had a name. [laughs]

Castle:

I mean, who did you dance with if he was playing? You had plenty of friends to go?

N. Sarracino:

Well, we'd just go watch, maybe, or he'd rest for a while and come and we'd dance.

Castle:

But you don't recall ever going really far away from the village to go dancing. You didn't go into Richmond itself, or Oakland, or San Francisco? Did you ever do that, to dance?

N. Sarracino:

No, not for dancing, but we'd go to YWCA for like Thanksgiving or whatever.

Castle:

You mentioned that you often danced traditionally in the village.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

For what different reasons or occasions would you do that? Just for ceremonial purposes, or to celebrate something? Can you give me an example?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, to celebrate some kind of occasion, or just for like maybe somebody's birthday they would have something.

Castle:

Did you ever participate in any activities outside of the village where you danced, to show people your culture, like at school? Or did people come to the village?

01-00:29:56

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, right. Sometimes we'd dance for the school, and sometimes, remember, we showed you a picture where we danced in San Francisco at that Continental Airlines.

Castle:

What was that for, their first flight?

N. Sarracino:

When it first inaugurated from San Francisco to Albuquerque. When it took its first flight.

Castle:

I see. And who danced? Who was it that was dancing?

N. Sarracino:

The dance was—what we called it was the war dance; social dance, I guess you would call it.

Castle:

Did you go to church, or did you have any traditional ways of practicing spirituality?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, we went to church on Sundays at Point Richmond, or either down there or on Tenth Street, where there was another Catholic church, which was St. Mark's.

Castle:

Who went to that church? Would other different ethnic groups go to that church?

N. Sarracino:

I think mostly all the people went to the Catholic churches.

Castle:

You mean all the people from the village?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. They were all Catholic people that were there.

Castle:

Were there other, like, ethnic Catholics there?

N. Sarracino:

No.

Castle:

Did you recognize—were there other white people there, or you know, Polish?

N. Sarracino:

Well, I mean, you know, when you go to church there's all different kinds of people there.

Castle:

Okay. So you all went to church together.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, we all—yes.

Castle:

And when you were in the village itself, did you have any traditional spiritual practices that you held within the village?

N. Sarracino:

Oh no, no.

Castle:

In terms of social life also, what are some of the things that you or the men did? Were there sports teams that were formed during that time?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes. The men had a Santa Fe baseball team.

Castle:

Who did they play?

N. Sarracino:

Other teams from the city. I'll show you a picture of the baseball players that was taken when we first had that reunion for the Santa Fe Indian people.

Castle:

We've called it a village, and at some point it also has the name colony. Can you describe the political system? Was there a council elected? How did the colony take care of its needs and govern itself?

N. Sarracino:

Well, we had our officers, just like from the tribal. He had to come from the tribal office at Laguna, and they elect a governor, a secretary, a treasurer, and I think two other officials. Those were the people that ran the Santa Fe Indian Village; same way with the ones on the Acoma side. They had the same thing, too.

Castle:

Oh, okay. So there were two sets of—

N. Sarracino:

Right. Two different—the Acomas had their own officers, and the Laguna people had their own officers, and they had village meetings every week. The men got together. There might be something that was needed at the village, or they might discuss about something, you know. Like, they had to vote sometimes for something from the main tribal office at Laguna.

Castle:

So, in the village the council had a say on what happened back home.

N. Sarracino:

Right. Yes. They got letters from the main tribal office.

Castle:

And those letters, they described what was happening at home.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

So that there was a lot of communication between—

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

Because this is a big thing, that you're a group of—

N. Sarracino:

Yes. We weren't just out there, but we had communications from the main tribal office at Laguna.

Castle:

Would you say that there was a really strong sense of home and place and culture?

N. Sarracino:

Right. Yes.

Castle:

And all these different things that we've been talking about played into that, right?

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

What languages were spoken in the village?

N. Sarracino:

Indian language. Well, both English and Indian.

Castle:

Were there other places where Indians went in the Bay Area, other meeting centers or places that—did you ever visit them, like the Intertribal Friendship House? Do you remember that?

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

And what else? Was there a place in San Francisco, an Indian center that you ever attended?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes.

Castle:

What kind of things would you do?

N. Sarracino:

It was a get-together for the people, like maybe they have a little powwow, or somebody's birthday came up, or maybe it might be a Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner that was being planned at the Tribal Friendship House. Before the Tribal Friendship House it was YWCA.

Castle:

Oh, really.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

In Oakland?

When you were out in the village, did you miss home? Did you miss being back here?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, because we had old folks back home, you know, where you had to, of course, come see them. Like when my husband is on vacation, like Santa Fe would give the men two weeks vacation. Then after they worked so many years, then they got three weeks vacation, with pay.

Castle:

And you would come back to Laguna?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, we'd come back and visit my parents, because they were both still living here.

Furey:

Did you belong to a union, a trade union? I'm not sure what the union was at Santa Fe.

Narrator's Daughter:

You know, like when my dad belonged to the union, the oilers union, the firemen and oilers union. Did the women—at the time when you were working, did you belong to a union?

N. Sarracino:

A what?

Furey:

The trade union connected for labor bargaining. You know what a union is?

N. Sarracino:

A union? No.

Castle:

I'll have to say no. Well, this picture of you with your oilcan back here as an oiler—when you first said you wiped down engines, when did you work as an oiler? Was that the job wiping down engines, or what does an oiler do?

N. Sarracino:

The oiler? Okay, the oiler is the one that checks all the wheels. If the wheels are not packed with waste—they called it waste, and you put them around the wheels, and then you have to check all the wheels, and then oil the waste, make sure that the waste is all soaked with oil, because if something happens on the road—because after you check an engine out you have to sign your name. Then if that engine is having wheel problems, then they'll call you in and ask you, "Did you work on that engine?"

Castle:

So you're held accountable.

N. Sarracino:

Then you have to really be careful with the wheels, because see, those wheels get hot on the rail, and then you have to really make sure they're packed real good, and then oiled real good, and then—

01-00:40:05

Castle:

Describe to me when you're saying they're packed with—it's called waste?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

What is that exactly? Is it a bunch of greasy gunk? Describe to me what waste is.

N. Sarracino:

I don't know how I would describe that. It's like a whole bunch of thread shredded that they call waste. Okay. Then you pack this waste around the wheel, and then you have to make sure you oil the waste real good, because after you work on an engine you have to sign your name, and then if that engine should have wheel problems on the way somewhere, then you're in for it.

Castle:

Did you ever have a problem with any wheels?

N. Sarracino:

No. No.

Castle:

Did you know anyone who did?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. I don't know how to describe that waste—

Castle:

Is it like a substance that sticks to the wheel?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. It's kind of like—you would say like cotton, but then it's not really cotton. It's kind of shredded string-like thing that you have to pack around the wheels.

Castle:

Right. What would happen if there wasn't that waste to give some release? Because if not, it would be all metal on metal, right?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, right.

Castle:

So this gives it—and then you keep that oiled, and so it allows it to go smoothly around.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

Yes, that makes sense. That sounds like a pretty tough job.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

I'm thinking, you know, a lot of women took new jobs on that they might not have done before World War II—

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

—you know, whether they were welding or riveting. It's a pretty important job, because if anything goes wrong, something could happen. How long did you do that job?

N. Sarracino:

I did that about maybe two years. Then they switched me to testing the engines when they come in.

Castle:

And that you liked to do.

N. Sarracino:

That was to test the water with chemicals, and then if that chemical doesn't register to the point where it's supposed to be, then the engine has to go into the shop and they have to clean out the boiler, because see, during the wartimes they used mostly steam engines. There were no diesels at all, just steam engines.

Castle:

Did you ask to be transferred to that job from being an oiler?

N. Sarracino:

No. They just kind of pick you, I guess, and then they put you in that department.

Castle:

Was it more responsibility, do you think, than the job you had before that? Because it sounds like it was.

N. Sarracino:

No. Well, they come around and they check on you. The bosses come around all the time. They walk back and forth. Then if you are really a good worker, I guess, or I don't know how they pick you, but anyway, then they come up and they just tell you, maybe say, "Tomorrow you go test the engines, and that's going to be your job."

Castle:

Do you remember, were there times, or do you remember any talk about, like the bosses, or people thinking there were jobs that women shouldn't do, that they weren't capable of doing?

N. Sarracino:

No, I think everybody did what they had to do.

Castle:

Can we take a break?

[Tape recorder turned off.]

N. Sarracino:

It's a newspaper clipping.

Narrator's Daughter:

Oh no, I haven't come to it yet. I didn't see it yet; not yet anyway.

N. Sarracino:

She was washing the wheels.

Narrator's Daughter:

Okay. It's not in these ones.

N. Sarracino:

And I was handing the supplies up to the engineer, that Clyde Lam.

Narrator's Daughter:

Oh, it's probably in one of these, then.

Furey:

Maybe we could bring the album over here so she could just look at—

Narrator's Daughter:

It's not in that one. But there's that picture that Daddy and what's-his-name was in San Francisco, right? It's in there, but it's in 1940s, before he married her.

N. Sarracino:

Oh, this was at Oakland Park.

Furey:

What year was this picture?

N. Sarracino:

Gee, I guess I don't know. There's Ruthie. She was just a little thing. That's Terry.

Furey:

So the early fifties.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, that's my husband and that's me, and that's a neighbor. And here's Ruthie, way down here. Is there, by chance, a picture of Dad when he retired? I wanted to show them that now; Santa Fe building where we used to have those American dances.

Narrator's Daughter:

Is it in an album like that one? Is it like that one, or one of those plastic ones?

N. Sarracino:

It's kind of in a newer album. These are the old ones. Some of these are gone. See, here's a Santa Fe boxcar. This one, out this way is the shower and the bathroom, right here. This was taken at the zoo. Here's Ruthie, way down here.

[Background conversation, inaudible.]

N. Sarracino:

See, these were all taken at the zoo in San Francisco. You know, they used to take my husband to the zoo, that Fleishhacker Zoo, and they used to put him inside where the eagle is and take movies of him. Somebody took something out from here. Oh, man, it's summer, because during the winter usually I tried to wear my coveralls, because it's cold.

Castle:

Yes. Now this is your oilcan right here?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. Remember the one I'm carrying in that picture?

Castle:

Wow. So where was this picture shot?

N. Sarracino:

That was taken in the Santa Fe yard.

Castle:

Do you remember where it was published? Was it in a newspaper?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, it was the Richmond paper.

Narrator's Daughter:

And that one was, too, that one that we had? That was in a magazine.

Castle:

Oh wow, a Richmond magazine?

Narrator's Daughter:

She couldn't remember. It wasn't just Richmond.

Castle:

Do you remember this picture that was in a magazine?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, that one.

Castle:

What magazine was that in?

N. Sarracino:

The Santa Fe magazine.

Castle:

A company magazine?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, and then it was plastered all over the newspapers, that one.

Castle:

Do you remember what year that was taken?

N. Sarracino:

I don't even remember what year that was.

Castle:

Because I could look it up and get copies of it from the different newspapers, you know.

Narrator's Daughter:

Probably after she was here, between '42 and '43, I guess.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, I think that's what what's-his-name had to do, Curt.

Castle:

I could just talk to him.

N. Sarracino:

There were some he said he couldn't find anyway. This was in the Richmond paper.

Castle:

[reads] "Just like the WACs, the WAVES, and the Women Marines, our women workers on the Santa Fe have taken the places of men who have gone off to war. Nellie Arkey, engine supplier at Richmond, takes pride in her humble duties as she passes a lantern to Clyde Lam, hostler. Her co-worker Daisy L. Beardsley works diligently nearby." Cool.

N. Sarracino:

This was taken at YWCA.

Castle:

What was this for? Was this a performance for visitors?

N. Sarracino:

I guess it was like some kind of thing like Thanksgiving dinner, they used to—

Castle:

Because that's a California Indian.

01-00:49:49

N. Sarracino:

Yes, California Indian, yes. See, we weren't married then, yet. That's my husband right there. But this one here, this man is an Acoma man, this one here. His name was Alan Hunt [phonetic], but he's gone.

Castle:

Alan Hunt?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

Is that Acoma dress?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. He's an Acoma.

Castle:

What's that dance? Is this for a certain dance, this dress, this regalia?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. See, this man, that's the one that you saw right here. This man here?

Castle:

That's Alan?

N. Sarracino:

Alan, that's him right here, and this is another Laguna man, and then that's my husband right there. That was the time we weren't married yet.

Castle:

Did you know each other?

N. Sarracino:

No, I never knew him.

Narrator's Daughter:

One of her best friends was my dad's sister. She still didn't know him when he was here, but she knew his sister, and then her brothers, I guess, knew my dad, but they never met.

Castle:

All this time.

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, they never met. Then she was here. But my uncle likes to tease that he was playing the drums before he met her or whatever, he was playing the drums and my dad fell off the stage at this thing, just watching her. [laughs]

Castle:

I see. There's a lot of good pictures here.

N. Sarracino:

That was taken at the beach. Let me see there. See, this is part of the roundhouse right here, the centerfield roundhouse.

Castle:

And that was in the rail yard.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. That's one of the grandfathers. His name is Paul Thomas, and this is his brother-in-law, Tony Goat [phonetic]. This was taken at that, remember, that amusement park?

Narrator's Daughter:

In San Francisco?

N. Sarracino:

Just a little off that San Francisco beach.

Castle:

What's that called?

Furey:

Playland.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, Playland. Yes, where the Cliff House used to be. I mean, it's still there, I guess, the Cliff House.

Castle:

That's still there, but the amusement park isn't.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. See, that's my brother-in-law that never came back.

Castle:

So that's taken overseas?

N. Sarracino:

That was taken overseas in the service.

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, and then her brother—in the other one had a picture overseas, too, which is—he's writing to her, telling her, "These are my two buddies."

N. Sarracino:

See, this was taken in the Santa Fe yard.

Castle:

Oh, okay. And who's in this picture?

N. Sarracino:

That was taken, I guess, before they had it fenced. They fenced it long after with a cyclone fence. Oh, here's the Cliff House.

Castle:

Now what's the "R" for?

N. Sarracino:

Ruth. Is that an oven? Yes.

Castle:

Is that a picture of a traditional—

N. Sarracino:

Yes, traditional oven. We've got a picture that was taken in Richmond Colony; one of the ladies took a picture of that. Oh, here's that Santa Fe office, and there was an assembly hall in the second floor.

Castle:

That's where the dances were?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, they have those dances.

Castle:

Those crazy American dances.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. And then I still have the accordion that my husband used to play.

Castle:

Oh, a recording of him playing?

N. Sarracino:

Every time when there's some kind of a contest, like, he would join down at the tribal building.

Narrator's Daughter:

He was something, my dad.

N. Sarracino:

He would always come in first. [laughs]

Castle:

Yes? He always won?

Narrator's Daughter:

He always enjoyed himself. Yes, he used to wear that hat and play the accordion.

N. Sarracino:

There's a picture of him right there on the thing, with that sombrero.

Castle:

So it sounds like he was a funny guy.

Narrator's Daughter:

A very patient man.

N. Sarracino:

Yeah. I think that's taken where the Cliff House is.

This one here is my uncle, the one that was governor out there. That was taken in San Francisco somewhere.

Castle:

Well, let's take a break. How about that? Let's stop.

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02-00:00:00

Nellie Sarracino:

—he told them, “We’re going to deport all the dagos back to where they came from.” [laughs]

Furey:

Dagos. Fortunately we have no Italian people in the room right now to be offended. So, shall we commence?

N. Sarracino:

I’m just going to stand.

Furey:

Okay. Last time we just started off with your experience in Richmond, but this time we could go back to where you were born and the year you were born, and your name.

N. Sarracino:

My name? [laughs] My name is Nellie Sarracino. I was born here in New Mexico at Encinal [phonetic] Village.

Furey:

What year were you born?

N. Sarracino:

1925, January 30th.

Furey:

Can you tell us a little bit about your parents, what your parent’s names were, and what they did?

N. Sarracino:

My father’s name was Charlie Francisco Arkey [phonetic], and he was a farmer. But he did work with the railroad in Fresno, California. He worked as a fireman when Beckman was engineer. And my mother, of course, was a housewife.

Furey:

Did he work in Fresno before you were born?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, right.

Furey:

And he returned to the reservation to—

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Furey:

For when you were born.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Furey:

So can you tell us a little bit about your early years in the late twenties? Can you tell us about your life as a little kid, what you would do, how your daily life was like?

Castle:

Where'd you go to school?

N. Sarracino:

At the day school here at Encinal. I went up to sixth grade, and I went off to school in Albuquerque. That was a boarding school in Albuquerque for the Indian people.

Furey:

What was Encinal like back then? Now we have TVs, satellite dishes here, refrigerators. Could you tell us what your home was like here?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, it was all right. I mean, you know, everybody had whatever. Like you're talking about refrigerators and TV, well, we were just like everybody else, I guess.

Furey:

And what would your mother do during the day? What would be the first thing your mother would do?

N. Sarracino:

My mother's name?

Furey:

No. In the morning, what would your mother do?

N. Sarracino:

Cook breakfast. But she used to milk cows, though, early in the morning. My father had a lot of cattle where they penned the cattle up, just a few yards from here. My mother made cheese, and my grandmother made the butter. That's why I don't care for milk.

[Castle laughs]

Furey:

What kind of chores did you have around the house?

N. Sarracino:

Really, I don't even remember that far back, as to what kind of toys we had.

Narrator's Daughter:

No, chores, Mom; work, chores, work around the house.

N. Sarracino:

Oh, well, just I guess clean house, whatever.

Furey:

So in sixth grade you go off to Albuquerque.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Furey:

Now, was that a big change for you, going from the reservation?

N. Sarracino:

Oh no, no, no.

Furey:

Tell us a little bit about the school that you went to in Albuquerque.

N. Sarracino:

It was nice going to school. We had different departments where you learned a lot of different things to do, like sewing, doing laundry work in the laundromat, and, of course, a lot of art and craft sewing, and then, of course, home economics, where they teach you different kind of things like sewing, making dresses, and cooking. That was what we learned.

Furey:

Were your classmates—were there other Lagunas in the school?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes. Well, we were all mixed. There were all different tribes that went to school at the Indian school, and then some, of course, yes, Lagunas were my classmates.

Furey:

So do you remember friends from other tribes? Can you tell us about some of the other friends you had there?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, gosh, I won't even name all the tribes, but there was Hopis, San Felipes, San Juans, Santa Domingos, Santa Anas, and Isleras [phonetic] that went to school there. There were all different tribes that went to school there.

Furey:

You must have come home on the weekends.

N. Sarracino:

Well, you don't even come home on weekends. You just stayed there at the school.

Castle:

Did you miss home?

N. Sarracino:

At the school here, yes, you got a chance to come home.

Castle:

Did you miss home, though, while you were in Albuquerque? Was it hard to be away from home all that time?

N. Sarracino:

Oh no, no, no, because we had all kinds of activities that the school had for the kids that were going to school there.

Furey:

So you went to school there from sixth grade till which age?

N. Sarracino:

No, seventh grade.

Furey:

Seventh grade until which grade?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, I was in the seventh grade in 1937, I remember. I first went off to school that year, then went up to eleventh grade. Then I transferred over to Gallup. I was going to school in Gallup, and finished there.

Furey:

So you were a little closer to home.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, because I had a sister that was working for the government at Fort Wingate, and my brother-in-law was the bus driver, so I had a chance to ride the bus back and forth to Gallup.

Furey:

And at this point you had family that worked on the railroad.

N. Sarracino:

Oh, yes.

Furey:

Worked for Santa Fe. Can you tell us about what kind of jobs your family had in the railroad during the 1930s?

N. Sarracino:

Well, my father was the one that worked for the railroad—after moving back home, he worked for the section gang, they called it. That was down at New Laguna. Their section was down at New Laguna. I don't know how many years he worked down there at the section gang. Then after that he worked for ECW, soil erosion or something. I don't know what they called it.

Furey:

When did you first hear about the colonies, the Santa Fe colonies in the west? When did you first hear that there were possibilities of employment?

N. Sarracino:

It wasn't really a colony at that time. It was just that my uncle was the one that was in charge up there. Tom Ahmi [phonetic] was his name. He had come home just to visit, and he was asking me if I wanted to work for Santa Fe, so then I went out there with my uncle to Richmond. At that time it wasn't a colony yet, but the Laguna people lived there in boxcars, as I was telling you before. At that time they were still on wheels, and that was how I got to Richmond.

Furey:

Do you remember when you first came into the Bay Area what it looked like? It was a big city; you saw the ocean.

N. Sarracino:

Well, really, it was no difference. Being in Albuquerque, it's a big city and nothing new.

Furey:

Describe what the village looked like when you arrived there. The boxcars were burgundy, and there were about thirty boxcars.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Furey:

So could you describe, for someone who doesn't know what they looked like during World War II, could you just tell us, paint a little picture?

02-00:10:00

N. Sarracino:

Well, not really much to say about that, because everybody knows what a boxcar looks like, and I have a sister that was already there with her family, so that was who I lived with for a while when I was working there.

Castle:

What's your sister's name?

N. Sarracino:

Doris Devore.

Castle:

And did she also work for the railroad, or just your uncle or your brother-in-law?

N. Sarracino:

No, no, she was a housewife. My brother-in-law worked for the railroad.

Furey:

And how did you find work?

N. Sarracino:

How did I find work?

Castle:

That's what she came up to do.

Furey:

Well, how did you get the employment, because you were an oiler.

N. Sarracino:

Well, you have to apply for work at the Santa Fe office like everybody else, you know. You have to go wherever they're hiring work, so that was how I applied for a job. Then I went to work the very next day, because they were hiring a lot of people during the wartimes.

Furey:

Can you describe to us what you did the first couple of weeks, and what your job duties were?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes. Yes, I think I told you that in that first interview I had.

Furey:

Okay. So what year did you arrive in Richmond?

N. Sarracino:

1943.

Furey:

So at this point many of the men had gone away overseas. They'd been drafted.

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes. The very first time when my uncle came after the men, there was over a hundred men that went to Richmond to work for Santa Fe. But they had to go through health screenings like everybody else, and if they passed, well, they took them on to Richmond to work for the railroad. There was over a hundred men, and they used to all sleep in the assembly hall. They all had single beds, before they were put into boxcars. The men that had families were the ones that had the boxcars, but the single men lived at the firehouse. They called it the firehouse, because there was a big room upstairs at the firehouse, and they had a kitchen of their own where they cooked.

Furey:

And Mr. Shutiva, he just described to us how when he went into the service his father was very, very nervous, and kind of scared about what was happening.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. That was where?

Furey:

He said during World War II there was a lot of fear among the elders for the young people who went away to war. He said they weren't sure if people were going to come bomb, because the village was right next to Standard Oil and the Santa Fe shipyards, so if you're going to bomb, that would be a good target.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Furey:

So how did you feel about the war? Was it a scary time?

N. Sarracino:

Well, really, I guess you just don't think about something like that, you know. But then I'm sure some of us probably were just wondering what might happen, you know, because Standard Oil was the main area where Japan was going to bomb, Standard Oil. But as far as I can remember, there was a big bomb they took up on First Street. There were two buildings on each side. It was an empty lot, and the day that the army were there, they got everybody off the streets and they had to carry this bomb out real slowly, and I don't know what they did with it.

Furey:

Now did you work with Japanese, because Mr. Shutiva said when he was a teenager what he would do is he would collect the sand and apply the sand to the brakes, because in order for the brakes to work you had to put a little bit of sand in between, apply the sand. At the beginning of the war there were Japanese who were employed there, and later they were taken away. Do you remember—

N. Sarracino:

No.

Furey:

Yes, probably by '43—I think it was May of '42 when all the Japanese were relocated. And there were Mexican nationals who also worked and lived right next to the village, right?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. They lived right next to the Indian village, because that was during the wartimes. They brought the nationals there, and they had to have an interpreter, because they didn't speak English. But they worked for the railroad. I remember they were there for a couple of years, and then they took them away. I think it was after when the war was over.

Furey:

Can you describe to us—so you're right next to Standard Oil. I forget who told me, but a lot of the smoke from Standard Oil would come into the yard, and the children would breathe the smoke. Do you remember the smoke coming into the village?

N. Sarracino:

Well, yes, but I don't know really just what kind of smoke that was. Once in a while that happened, not all of the time; once in a while, when the air probably is blowing towards the Santa Fe Indian Village. But as far as I can remember, it wasn't all the time.

Furey:

Can you describe for us times that it rained quite a bit?

N. Sarracino:

What?

Furey:

When it rained, can you describe times when it flooded?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes.

Furey:

Because it was next to the swamps.

N. Sarracino:

We used to get flooded because we were near the beach, I mean near the ocean there, when it rained. It used to rain a lot. You've lived in San Francisco and you know how that weather is out there.

Furey:

You talked a little bit last time about the activities you would do to have fun at nighttime, the nightlife. You'd go to Oakland. Can you tell us a little bit about what you would do for fun?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, well, I think I already had told you that. I don't want to—

Furey:

Fair enough.

Castle:

Ruth, would you mind moving into that seat next to her? What did you talk about earlier, when it was your uncle came?

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, my Uncle John?

Castle:

What were you guys talking about?

Narrator's Daughter:

I had asked her like if she remembered, because she used to tell us about the people, and at that time they were called colored people. I had asked her if she remembered them, you know, what had happened, and then she was telling me—what was the name of that man that kind of like opened it up for those people?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, that was John L. Lewis, because the coloreds in Richmond had their own town. They called it North Richmond. I don't know if you've heard about that North Richmond. That was a colored town, and nobody could drive into that colored town. They had kind of like a big gate at the entrance. And when they rode on the train, they had a different car to ride. Even in Richmond they wouldn't mix in like restaurants, they had special areas where they can go. But as far as I remember, then there was a man named John L. Lewis that opened a thing for the coloreds, where they can mix.

Castle:

Was he a lawyer, or a politician?

N. Sarracino:

No, no. I think he was from somewhere in Florida somewhere. He was some kind of a commissioner.

Castle:

Okay. Was it John L.?

N. Sarracino:

John L. Lewis.

Castle:

Because I know John Lewis was a big—

N. Sarracino:

John L. Lewis was his name.

Castle:

I wonder if that's the same guy. He turned out to be a big politician later.

N. Sarracino:

Maybe.

Castle:

In the Civil Rights Movement.

N. Sarracino:

I don't know.

Castle:

He opened access?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. That was then when coloreds could, you know, come into town and shop and mix with other people, you know. But as far as I can remember, they had their own town, North Richmond.

Castle:

And they did all their social activities, like stayed to themselves in North Richmond, more or less? What else were we talking about earlier that you all—no, I can't remember either.

02-00:20:13

Narrator's Daughter:

She was just asking him what he remembered, and he remembered staying in the hall.

N. Sarracino:

I think he was some kind of commissioner, that John L. Lewis, from back East.

Castle:

Do you just remember his name from the newspapers?

N. Sarracino:

From the newspapers.

Castle:

Okay. Yes, so he probably was the same guy. He's a really—I just didn't know that, so I'll have to look it up. If he desegregated Richmond—

N. Sarracino:

Yes. You might find it in the newspapers somewhere.

Castle:

That's really important that they covered it in the newspapers, then.

N. Sarracino:

He probably knows where North Richmond is, if he's lived there long enough.

Castle:

Was it Parchester [phonetic] Village in that area, or was that different?

Narrator's Daughter:

It was further.

N. Sarracino:

But you weren't allowed to go into their area, because that was colored town.

Furey:

It wasn't part of Richmond. It was outside of Richmond.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, during the—

Narrator's Daughter:

Actually, it's close to Pennsylvania Avenue.

N. Sarracino:

—the times we were out there. But I remember when you rode the train, they had their own car. They put them in another different car. They wouldn't mix with the other people, I mean, which was sad, but I mean, you know, they're humans, too.

Castle:

But not always treated that way.

N. Sarracino:

That's right. Just like the rest of us Indians.

Castle:

You felt treated that way?

N. Sarracino:

Not really, no. Everybody was friendly. Oh, we had a lot of friends, the business people especially, because my husband worked with different people. When they go out to perform, or they go to conventions, and they get hired and they meet different people.

Castle:

So this was your husband's, when they would go out dancing?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. They have to join the Star Guild, they called it. It was \$300 to join the Star Guild.

Castle:

Star Guild?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

What is that?

N. Sarracino:

That's some kind—well, you know, they get hired at like—they can go into like Las Vegas, to Harrah's Club, and to different convention places. I remember we also worked the Smiley Burnett [phonetic] down in Lodi [phonetic].

Narrator's Daughter:

I think it's basically like the Actors Guild, but at that time I guess it was called—

Castle:

I see, okay. So it's kind of like the membership group.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. Just like a union, I'm sure, you know. They have to belong to something to enter, because there's a life-size cardboard picture of my husband at San Francisco, at the hotel. He stands there as you open the door, on your left-hand side. It's a life-size picture of him, but it's a cardboard.

Castle:

What's he wearing in it?

N. Sarracino:

All his Indian gear.

Castle:

Does he have like the headdress?

N. Sarracino:

The war bonnet.

Castle:

The war bonnet that we saw pictures of.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, because when we went there for—well, usually the man that was in charge of the group usually took us to dinner up there, to San Francisco, and that was how I got to see that picture of my husband. It's a cardboard, life-size cardboard.

Castle:

That's kind of a strange thing to see, isn't it?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, really, yes. And then as you go in, they have a big room where they've got tables all lined up, where the performers have their pictures, and then theirs was on the table, too. Then when somebody wants some kind of performance, I guess that's where they go, and they contract these people.

Castle:

I see. Make sure I get this right, was this his war dance group?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

He had a group where he played music, too, right?

N. Sarracino:

Right. That was just at the Indian village.

Castle:

Okay, so that was for the dances that Ruth was telling us about.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

Well, some of them. Well, you had rock and roll, kind of disco times, too, didn't you?

Narrator's Daughter:

They played the music from the what—forties? And by the time the fifties came, it was like the record hop with the 45s. The music they had were the 75 records, and they played, I guess, kind of like the jazz bands, and they also played, I guess you would call it Mexican music, also. But me and my sister were talking about it one day, but they have names for that specific kind of music from the Southwest, and she's the one that can remember. There are different styles of music and you dance to it, and they used to play that.

N. Sarracino:

Plus he had his own instruments, his own band. He had his own drums. Victor is the one that's got the drums, supposed to have the drums.

Narrator's Daughter:

Oh, he still has them?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Narrator's Daughter:

Where did Dad order his accordion from?

N. Sarracino:

Germany. It was specially ordered. His friend Mr. Manning ordered that for him from Germany.

Narrator's Daughter:

Oh, the jeweler. He was a jewelry man.

Furey:

He didn't buy it from Germany during the war, did he?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. That was during the wartimes. He had it specially ordered.

Furey:

He ordered a German accordion during the war?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. Mr. Manning ordered that for him, the man that owns a jewelry store in downtown Richmond.

Narrator's Daughter:

On Tenth Street.

N. Sarracino:

And Mr. Wolfe [phonetic] was his friend, too.

Narrator's Daughter:

He was a jeweler.

N. Sarracino:

He owned a jewelry store, that man.

Castle:

Is that the same place where you would go in, that you got lockets from?

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, from Mr. Manning. He gave us lockets and [unclear] rings, I guess because he knew my parents.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, we knew them real well. They were good friends.

Castle:

So you knew a lot of people in Richmond.

N. Sarracino:

Oh, gosh, yes.

Castle:

I mean, it sounds like you just had friends and connections and free food and jewelry. How did you make these different sets of friends? Where did you meet people?

N. Sarracino:

Like Mr. Manning, we met him when he first wanted the group to perform in the parade. He was really a good friend of ours, Mr. Manning. I think there's a picture of little Ian [phonetic], when Ian, the big Ian you met, he was just a little guy. He used to perform.

Narrator's Daughter:

That was later, so they knew him when we were little.

N. Sarracino:

Just like this man that was in charge of the grandfather, he shoots arrows with his bow, and he puts balloons all around on a board, like, and he shoots these arrows. He has a show like that. But the last one he wouldn't do, and this little guy sneaks out, my little grandson; he was little then. And he had a little, little bow and arrow about so long. I don't know if he still has it. He comes out from behind the curtains and shoots that balloon.

Castle:

The last balloon?

N. Sarracino:

The last balloon.

Narrator's Daughter:

I don't even know if he remembers.

N. Sarracino:

And everybody is surprised, because he sneaks out before Mr. Tom—his name was Mr. Tom—before Mr. Tom shoots that last balloon. But this little guy comes out from behind the curtains and shoots that balloon.

Castle:

Where was this done?

N. Sarracino:

Wherever, wherever, wherever they need a show.

Castle:

I see.

Furey:

Did you perform during World War II?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, yes.

Furey:

Do you remember any specific parades or dances, performances during World War II?

N. Sarracino:

Gosh. I won't even know, because there's a whole bunch of parades we did. Those are all the trophies that you see on top. Those were first-place trophies we got.

Narrator's Daughter:

I think they did it like Fourth of July, the Christmas parade, a New Year's parade, something like that. But those were like three at least that I remember—

Castle:

For the City of Richmond?

Narrator's Daughter:

—that my dad would tell us that they used to participate in, just like I didn't know—I guess they had a baseball team, so that was during that time when he was there before the war and after, I guess, that they had a baseball team. I guess like Windsell [phonetic] had a baseball team back home, and he had a baseball team also.

02-00:29:57

N. Sarracino:

And I forget what the name of that stadium is where we performed with some of the movie stars. Remember down in Los Angeles?

Narrator's Daughter:

Oh, they performed at the Starlight—

N. Sarracino:

And the camera man was wondering if she was a girl. They kept coming up close to her. "Is she a girl, or is she a boy?" She used to do the eagle dance.

Furey:

This is in the early sixties or late fifties?

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, late fifties.

Furey:

One thing we're trying to talk about on this trip, in this project, is church and religion. What church did you go to in Richmond? Do you remember the name?

N. Sarracino:

St. Mary's.

Furey:

And what was that congregation like?

N. Sarracino:

That was at Point Richmond. No, it was Lady of Mercy, Lady of Mercy.

Castle:

Did you go every Sunday?

N. Sarracino:

Everybody walks to church from the village. But like she was telling me about the Shutiva family. I think they belonged to another church, that family, already, when we lived in Richmond. But see, he married—Mary is a Catholic, so they had to get married in the Catholic church.

Castle:

And then you stood up for them?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. That was who we sponsored.

Castle:

Did you go to church every Sunday?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, we went to church every Sunday. We walked, because it wasn't a long walk.

Narrator's Daughter:

About a quarter mile, or pretty close to half a mile.

Castle:

In your Sunday best? Did you dress up for it? I always remember going to Catholic church, and everybody dressed up.

N. Sarracino:

Oh, I don't know. I don't remember being well dressed, really dressed up. [laughs]

Furey:

What were some of the activities you'd do at church? So you'd go to mass, but were there other dinners that you had with people?

N. Sarracino:

Oh, there were all different nationalities that went to church there, all different people. As long as they were Catholics, they were in church.

Furey:

And you, like you mentioned earlier, you're part Italian.

N. Sarracino:

What? [laughs]

Furey:

You said a couple of minutes ago that you're part Italian. Can you talk about maybe some of the other families that you knew at church, some of the connections you made?

N. Sarracino:

Not really, no, no. I don't think we know too many people at church.

Narrator's Daughter:

I think they just went to church and they came home, and if was, say, like Easter, then they would go to church, come home, and just do something in the village, you know. They didn't really like go on picnics with a church picnic, or they didn't go with the crowd that whatever the church activity was doing. The only thing I remember was after the children, after they, I guess, brought their children, then years later, then the lady from Standard Oil, that's when she started coming, huh?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, Martha. She was the one that taught them catechism, and then when they were ready then they made, like, maybe their First Holy Communion, or Confirmation, something like that. I think what's-his-name, Curt, has that in the book already.

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, because I think she was there right when Irvin [phonetic], because she remembers that same time—

N. Sarracino:

Yes, she worked for Standard Oil.

Narrator's Daughter:

—for the older kids. She had already been coming to teach catechism then by the time we were of age and started going to catechism. But she must have been there for a long time. But she was a member of Our Lady of Mercy, there, too, and she worked at Standard Oil, and she had a friend. I forget her friend's name, but she used to come with her to teach catechism.

Furey:

Would she come to the village?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, she comes down to the village. Yes, because the kids all go meet her at the—they had a recreation hall where we had a big building, where they used that for a recreation building.

Furey:

I don't know if we discussed it last time, but how did you meet your husband?

N. Sarracino:

On the job.

Furey:

Do you remember a story about meeting him?

N. Sarracino:

No.

Furey:

You don't remember the day you met him.

N. Sarracino:

No. Too many years ago. [laughs]

Castle:

Well, I don't remember the story of meeting my husband, and that was only eight years ago, so it's not always a big—

N. Sarracino:

That's about sixty years ago. [laughs]

Furey:

What did he do on the job? Where was his job?

N. Sarracino:

He was an electrician's helper. He's an electrician. Like I was telling you, remember, the lights went out on the train one time coming home, and the conductors were trying to see what they could do about it, but they didn't know just what exactly was wrong with it. So here comes the cook. He said, "Get Chief to check that thing." So he's an electrician on the coaches. My husband went there, and sure enough the lights came back on.

Castle:

He was good at it.

[interruption]

Narrator's Daughter:

Mom, you and Dad, did you guys come home to get married?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, we got married at Old Laguna Church, and before we got married, Daddy had to make his First Holy Communion. [laughter]

Castle:

You've got to follow the rules.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. I remember it was still there, and he had breakfast with Father Lemmert [phonetic].

Narrator's Daughter:

Then what did you guys come home in?

N. Sarracino:

We came home in a wagon. Yes, there were no cans tied to it. [laughter] Remember how they tie all those cans?

Castle:

That would have spooked the horse, wouldn't it?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Narrator's Daughter:

Remember when they were selling war bonds?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes. Eleanor Roosevelt was the one that was selling war bonds at that time, President Roosevelt's wife. She was the one that even sold war bonds across with Tony Frow, Theresa's father. Yes, and somebody got the idea for that hula hoop. That was how that hula hoop was originated, because they saw her father doing the hoop dance with the hoops, and that was how they got those hoops. That's what they told on TV one time.

Narrator's Daughter:

I guess after years later?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Narrator's Daughter:

Because then they came out with it.

Castle:

Yes, yes. So seeing your dad do the—

N. Sarracino:

No, Theresa's father. I don't know if you know Theresa.

Narrator's Daughter:

No, they don't know Theresa.

N. Sarracino:

She doesn't know Theresa. Well, she—

Narrator's Daughter:

That was my dad's friend.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, she went to school at Berkeley, and her father was the one that was selling war bonds with Eleanor Roosevelt, and when they went across selling war bonds, somebody got the idea to make hula hoops, and that was how that hula hoops was originated.

Narrator's Daughter:

Because they didn't come out till later.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. It was from this Indian man. They got the idea from Tony Frow [phonetic]. His name was Tony Frow.

Narrator's Daughter:

So they were already like, I guess, helping to sell war bonds, because I remember Dad made that—they made a song about Uncle Sam.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Narrator's Daughter:

And then remember at the end it says, "We're going to win the war."

N. Sarracino:

Yes. Right.

Narrator's Daughter:

So they would make songs for that time.

Castle:

It was like a traditional—this was an Indian song, or how was it sung?

N. Sarracino:

It's an Indian song, but only telling that we were going to win the war.

02-00:39:59

Narrator's Daughter:

I know that my brother-in-law, his father, too, he made songs, because Jacob would sing them.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Narrator's Daughter:

He's gone now, too. He just passed away, but he remembered those songs.

Castle:

They're just like a hand drum and then people would sing?

Narrator's Daughter:

Well, basically like our regular music we play, or you could call it like a forty-nine, where it's part English, part Indian. But they had songs during the war already about kind of—

Furey:

Do you remember the words to those, how it went?

Narrator's Daughter:

The only part I remember is just like, "Buy you, Uncle Sam," which was the war bond. I guess before the war, when they were starting to come out, and at the end it just said, "We're going to win the war. We're going to win the war."

Then the other one that I remember was from my brother-in-law, but it talked about—and then in the English. But in the Indian words it was the regular language, where it talked about the war, when they went over; they were going overseas. But, see, I don't know if his brothers remember it, but he did, when his father, I guess, used to sing then. Because we were asking, and then I asked him one day and he sang, because of my dad. "Did you guys make songs during the war?"

He goes, "Yeah, we did." So they did, but I don't even know if anybody remembers them anymore, because a lot of the men that were out there in Richmond, they're already gone.

Castle:

Who would you sing the songs for? Were they just sung around the village, or were they sung in public places?

Narrator's Daughter:

I think they were just sung in the village when the men got together. When they would practice singing, I guess they'd come up with a song, and they would, like, sing it, make songs, because my father, I guess, basically was like a songwriter, because a lot of the songs I guess that they sing here—like we were standing at the plaza one day and my uncle said, "Do you know who wrote that song?"

And we just looked at him. “No. You?”

And he said, “No, your father.” So her father’s a writer, too, and her brother. They sing songs that they’ve written, and even now. But like my Dad, I remember, really old songs also, but he was, I guess, basically a songwriter, my father. He made music. But anyway, that’s what I got was that basically they did. They made songs during the wartime.

Then in the Korean War my uncle, her brother, made us a song when he was in Korea, about the war. He said he made a new song, so he sent it to us when he was in Korea.

Castle:

It sounds like your husband—when you two first got together, not only was he a really friendly guy on the job, but also the music that he sang, and the performances—he really got to know a lot of people.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

Both of you did, in Richmond. I’ve heard you tell some really interesting stories about traveling on the trains, too. How were you treated when you traveled on the train home or somewhere, because of your relationship? Did they know you were his wife, and did they treat you well because of it? Do you remember?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes. Everybody was nice on the train, even the conductors, and they tried to give you with whatever you might need to have. But the cooks were the ones that always—were the ones that invited us to a free meal on the train, because they know my husband, that he worked for the coach yard as an electrician.

Castle:

I see. Did they call you something in particular? How did they address you?

N. Sarracino:

They always said, “Oh, here comes Mrs. Chief.” [laughs]

Castle:

And that’s a pretty—I mean, if there’s a lot of Indians working on the railroad, being Chief or Mrs. Chief is no small—I mean, that’s a pretty significant role to play.

N. Sarracino:

Well, see, he [unclear] people, too, because he advertised for the railroad, for that new Super Chief that came through at one time.

Castle:

Is that a train? That’s a new kind of train?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, that new diesel engine.

Castle:

Oh, okay. So was it the first?

N. Sarracino:

That was the first time that it was inaugurated, that was diesel.

Castle:

Instead of the steam engine you were telling me about?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. They didn't use steam engines no more. They usually used more steam engines during the wartime, see, because they were shipping maybe Jeeps and army supplies, so it was the steam engines that really were on the railroad all the time. But the Chief came through, Super Chief came through when it was first inaugurated, and that's when the three men used to always advertise for Santa Fe, for Thomas, Santiago Thomas, and Sandy, my husband.

Castle:

What would they do?

N. Sarracino:

They'd dance. They'd put out a—they even used to go around with a nurse that traveled with them.

Castle:

Why was that?

N. Sarracino:

Because sometimes, you know, you never know, maybe something might happen, or you know. But they always had a nurse.

Castle:

Just for them?

N. Sarracino:

Just for them.

Castle:

That's pretty important, then.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

So how would it work? They would go perform at the depots when the train stopped?

N. Sarracino:

Well, probably at different stations. They'd make a platform for them, and then that's where they'd take part in dancing.

Castle:

So would the railroad—Santa Fe would pull them off the jobs they normally held?

N. Sarracino:

Right, but they got paid.

Castle:

Sounds like it would be pretty fun to go around and do that.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, really, advertise for Santa Fe.

Castle:

Well, you were mentioning the steam engines during the war. Did they transport a lot of troops around, too? People keep saying troop trains.

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, right. That's true, yes. They used to transfer soldiers on what they called troop trains.

Castle:

Did they come through Richmond?

N. Sarracino:

They'd come through Richmond, because you see, some of them go to Treasure Island, and maybe Alameda to that naval base, or Oakland Naval Base.

Castle:

Did they ever get a chance to stop in Richmond, and were there ever any Laguna boys or Indian boys that would come to the village?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, they would come and visit, you know. Not after they got off the train, but after like maybe they were shipped back from overseas, over to Treasure Island, and they would come and visit.

Castle:

So the word was just out. People knew that there was an Indian village, or they heard.

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

And then they would come over and seek you out.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. And the ladies in the village would all get together and cook, and then we would all eat together with the service boys that come to visit.

Castle:

The whole village would come?

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

I bet that really gave them—it was like a big warm hug.

N. Sarracino:

Just probably, poor things. They were probably lonesome for home-cooked meals.

Castle:

There you go. I'm sure they were fed well. I can attest to that. [laughs]

Narrator's Daughter:

Was Dr. Brown there during the war, or later?

N. Sarracino:

No. Dr. Brown was always there. He was the Santa Fe doctor, Dr. Brown.

Narrator's Daughter:

Because he had his little office right in the middle, before the train yard, before you go up the viaduct. That's where we used to go, and he had an office in town, so as we got bigger then she'd take us down to the—

N. Sarracino:

Yes, he had an office on 23rd Street.

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, and MacDonald.

N. Sarracino:

But then his nurse was always there at the [unclear].

Castle:

She was right there in the yard?

N. Sarracino:

Right. There was a clinic right there at the Santa Fe yards.

Castle:

Could the families go, too?

N. Sarracino:

There was a nurse there all the time.

Castle:

So they provided medical care for you?

N. Sarracino:

Oh yes, right.

Castle:

That's a big deal. I mean, that's important. They really did—sounds like they thought of most of the stuff that you needed.

N. Sarracino:

Yes. She was there whenever, I guess, somebody needed medical care. Like somebody got hurt, maybe, at the shop doing something, and then she was there.

Furey:

When did you become involved in the Four Winds Club?

N. Sarracino:

The Four Winds? Gosh, I don't even remember what year it was.

Furey:

After the war, or before?

N. Sarracino:

That was before the war. A lot of the Indian people were there at that Four Winds.

02-00:50:02

Castle:

What kind of club was it? Was it like a social club?

N. Sarracino:

It was just kind of like a get-together; I guess you would call it social club.

Castle:

Different tribes?

N. Sarracino:

Yes, different tribes go there.

Castle:

From all over.

N. Sarracino:

From all over.

Castle:

Like Oakland and San Francisco and the whole thing.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, because at that time they were starting to get—you know, relocating people.

Castle:

I see. I see.

N. Sarracino:

I don't remember what year that was, because they had an Indian Consortium Office in San Pablo.

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, that was later. That was in the sixties.

N. Sarracino:

That was where Terry worked. When people came in, she would be the one to look for jobs for them, my oldest daughter.

Castle:

Okay.

N. Sarracino:

Yes, and they had several people working there.

Castle:

That was part of the relocation?

N. Sarracino:

Right. That was the Indian Consortium Office, they called it. Different tribes come in, you know, the relocated people. But Santa Fe is not a relocated area. It's just, I guess, from different tribes.

Castle:

So the Laguna and Acoma [phonetic], you all had been there prior to the war for a long time. You really established community life there.

N. Sarracino:

Right.

Castle:

And then the new relocatees coming in, you were able—did you remember kind of feeling like the wise ones? I mean, did you ever help people a little bit get adjusted to urban life, or offer advice or anything?

N. Sarracino:

Well, that was the relocation office part of the thing, that they placed people, like they looked for apartments for them, or they would help them with whatever they might need to have. Yes. But my husband and I worked with the Urban Indian Tribe Resource Center in Oakland.

Castle:

Did you.

Narrator's Daughter:

Yes, when they first started.

N. Sarracino:

They had started that.

Castle:

What did you do for them, or with them?

N. Sarracino:

Well, there's kids that had problems with their parents, maybe, or maybe both parents drank and they were having problems in school, or somebody else might be having problems at school with some whatever, you know. But they would send you out, but what you mostly find, I always will say, just like the teen center down here when we worked with them, is that it's not all the student's fault. Sometimes it's the teacher's fault. That's what you might find out. That's what we find out. It's not all the student's fault. It's sometimes the teacher's fault. There's always a problem for a child like that, I guess.

And then there were a couple of doctors that come in. What did they call these people?

Narrator's Daughter:

The psychologists?

N. Sarracino:

Yes. They come in and they talk to the kids, you know, and then, of course, you know, each one maybe has a different problem from the other.

Castle:

Was there a sense that some of the problems had to do with adjusting to urban life?

N. Sarracino:

No, no, no.

Castle:

Or maybe people—well, you tell me. Because what I was wondering is that, you know, if you're coming into a school system, and you're talking about the teachers being responsible, too, you know, there's kind of problems sometimes understanding different cultures. Right? So sometimes the teachers might not give full consideration for where the student's coming from, and what that student's needs are. Am I making stuff up, or do you know if that had anything to do with some of the conflicts?

N. Sarracino:

No, I don't think so. No. No, it's probably the problem might be at home, or the problem might be at school. And then you have to go out and find out what the problem is at school. And then sometimes it's the parents' fault at home, because both parents might be drinking and just going to parties, you know.

Narrator's Daughter:

Or maybe the parents didn't adjust to—

Castle:

Yes, that's what I wondered.

Narrator's Daughter:

But they also, when the first Title IV Program—at that time it was called Title IV—they were also part of that committee, too, as grandparents. My dad helped with singing, with their dancing, and my mother, Nellie, helped with the shawl making. That was later, though. But they still participated in a lot of things when they were in Richmond.

Castle:

I guess part of what I'm really interested to know myself, and it would be important for people, is just the fact that you lived in the colony, and you built this really rather remarkable strong life there, and then the relocation program is what most people know about, when they think of native people moving to urban areas. And so it's very interesting to know the relationship between maybe what you were able to offer from your wisdom and your experience, having been in the urban area before, to all these parents coming in on the relocation program with families.

N. Sarracino:

Well, I won't really know too much about that, because that was their program.

Castle:

I see.

Narrator's Daughter:

But I think like when they went to start the powwows and stuff, and when they got to meet more of those people, then I guess just by talking they probably suggested to them, "Well, did you know that there's a Friendship House? Did you know that there's other places that there's powwows? Or you can call the Friendship House," and let them know that there's a listing of stuff. I'm pretty sure that's how it went, because then people started like—you know, the people they ran into, they would let them know, like, what was around that they could go to.

Castle:

Yes, just that kind of word of mouth, I wondered.

Narrator's Daughter:

Just let me ask her—how did you meet the Jacksons?

N. Sarracino:

Well, they used to come to the village and visit.

Narrator's Daughter:

But how did they know the village was there?

N. Sarracino:

Probably from the Oakland Friendship House.

Narrator's Daughter:

The Jacksons are one of the families that's been there for a long time. And then my aunt, she read an article, huh? It was in the newspaper, and her husband said, "Look. There's Indians here." And she was Ethel Rudall [phonetic]. She didn't know that they were there until my uncle read a paper one day and it said that there was a group of native people that lived in Richmond.

N. Sarracino:

That was there; that first started, that Friendship House. But she won't say who had offered that money to buy that Friendship House.

Castle:

She wouldn't say?

N. Sarracino:

No, she won't say.

Castle:

It's a mystery?

N. Sarracino:

Yes.

Castle:

Well, the Oakland—the Friendship House has been there for so long.

N. Sarracino:

Oh, right.

Castle:

It's such an important part of the community, and it kind of comes out of your experience.

N. Sarracino:

They always change different people to be on their staff, you know. Of course I was on there the last year we were there, but I had to tell that I couldn't be longer on their staff, because we were ready to come home. But I think I was only on the board for about maybe, oh, about maybe three, four months, something like that, because I remember we fired one man from [unclear]. And the man over here at the Rainbow won't believe me. He say, "Oh no, Mrs. Sarracino," he says, "not Alfred Algee [phonetic]."

And I says, "You don't know Alfred Algee."

He says, "Yeah, I know Alfred Algee."

"He's a Pomo," I said. I know him. Then when we went to Council on Aging in Carlsbad, Giuseppe and I went down to breakfast early, and him and Paul Pina [phonetic] were sitting at the table, and when I got my tray I asked them, "You mind if I join you guys?" I said to him.

"Oh no, Mrs. Sarracino, sit down," they say. "So I want to apologize to you," he said to me. "For what?" I asked him.

"Remember you told me about Alfred Algee?"

I said, "Oh yeah." I said, "What about him?"

"Well, he finally got fired in Albuquerque on Council on Aging."

"I told you so," I said.

02-00:59:41

Castle:

You'd known.

N. Sarracino:

Of course. You want me to show you my reports? I still have them at home.

Castle:

Keep the evidence? Was there any kind of wrapping up questions that you have that you can think of?

N. Sarracino:

You're going to miss your flight.

Furey:

Do you like telling history like this?

N. Sarracino:

No.

Furey:

Or was it difficult?

Narrator's Daughter:

Without the camera, she doesn't like—

N. Sarracino:

Not before a camera, sir.

Furey:

Okay, turn it off.

[end of interview]