

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

Japanese American Project

Japanese American Evacuation

O.H. 1368

MERI HAMAKO NAKASHIMA

Interviewed

by

Janis Gennawey

on

July 17, 1973

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INTERVIEWEE: MERI HAMAKO NAKASHIMA  
INTERVIEWER: Janis Gennawey  
SUBJECT: Japanese American Evacuation  
DATE: July 17, 1973

G: This is an interview with Mrs. Meri Hamako Nakashima by Janis Gennawey for the California State University, Fullerton, Japanese American Oral History Project, at 13261 Lorca Road, La Mirada, California on July 17, 1973, at 2:10 p.m.

Hello, Mrs. Nakashima. Would you mind telling me your maiden name?

N: It is Taniguchi.

G: Where and when were you born? And when did your parents move to the United States?

N: I was born in Los Angeles on July 28, 1919. My mother came from Japan as a "picture bride," and my father came before her. He came through Seattle.

G: What were the circumstances of your father's coming to the United States of America?

N: Well, he wanted to make lots of money. You know, America was supposedly the land of plenty with golden paved roads and everything. Well, he wanted to make some money and send it back to the folks in Japan.

G: Did his family in Japan live in the city, or were they farmers?

N: They were farmers, poor farmers.

G: So when he came over here, then, he was planning on staying?

N: Well, I don't believe he planned on going back.

G: Oh, he came to America permanently?

N: Well, maybe in the back of his mind, he, you know, thought of going back one day, but since he's been here he never ever went back to the old country again.

G: He never went back to Japan?

N: No, but my mother has gone back two times.

My father immigrated from Japan to Seattle by boat. I can't tell you the date he came, really, because, being the youngest of the family, I hardly knew much of the family history. But after he worked here several years, he wrote back for a "picture bride." And my mother came over on a boat with hundreds of other "picture brides."

G: Where did they meet?

N: In Seattle. And then they were married.

G: What were the circumstances of their moving to California?

N: Oh, I think it was too cold, so they came down south. There must have been other people they knew from Japan here in California, too. They came, I think, to San Bernardino. They farmed. My mother was a cook for the whole agricultural camp. There were quite a few people in the camp. My father was a worker, too.

G: So your parents were migrant workers?

N: I don't know whether you would call them migrant workers, because they didn't work in different places. They later came to Riverside. It wasn't seasonal work. They merely stayed for awhile in one place.

G: When were you born?

N: Well, much, much later. (laughter) Let's see, I know my sister was born in Hanford, somewhere in Northern California..

G: When was she born?

N: Oh, I don't know what date she was born. Let's see--she was born in December, and she's six years older than I am--she must be in her sixties about now.

G: And your parents had been farming in Hanford?

- N: Yes. And then they went to San Diego. That's where my youngest brother was born. I don't know where my older brother, the next one in line before my sister, was born.
- G: How many children are in the Taniguchi family?
- N: Four.
- G: So you are the youngest.
- N: I was born in Los Angeles.
- G: What was your father doing in the city?
- N: Well, they had a little pool hall.
- G: Was the pool hall in the central part of Los Angeles?
- N: Yes, on First and Alameda Streets. And there was a White King soap factory nearby.
- G: Was this your father's business?
- N: Well, father and mother. In the pool hall, they had a bathhouse in the back.
- G: How did they happen to open up a pool hall?
- N: Well, I don't know. I guess to entertain all the local people there. After the bathhouse my mother opened up a candy store, about three blocks away. It's between San Pedro and Central Avenues.
- G: What schools did you go to as a child?
- N: I went to the Hewitt Street School.
- G: Do they call it that now?
- N: No, it's gone now. I remember my first teacher; she was a kindergarten teacher, Miss Oliver. She was quite a bit of help for the Japanese people. She founded a club, called the Oliver Club. There were many Nisei boys that joined the club. Quite a few made a name for themselves.
- G: Did your parents speak Japanese at home?
- N: Yes, they spoke Japanese.
- G: Do you still know how to speak Japanese?
- N: We all had to go to Japanese language school. So we did not have much trouble, you know, communicating with

them. But now, our children do not speak any Japanese. So if my parents were alive, well, they would not have any way of communicating.

G: Your parents never learned English?

N: No. Well, they knew how to speak a few words of English. But to converse in English, very little.

G: Did you enjoy going to language school?

N: Yes. Well, it's . . . we just had to. I mean it was our parents' wish that everybody go to school. Education was very important.

G: What did you do in the Oliver Club?

N: It was not for girls; it was for boys. I don't remember any girls in it.

G: Do you remember any other teachers?

N: No, that's the only teacher that I remember . . . that really impressed me because she had so very much love for everyone.

G: And that was in kindergarten?

N: Yes.

G: How about your brothers and sisters, what childhood experiences can you remember?

N: Well, we moved to Boyle Heights.

G: I'm not sure where Boyle Heights is.

N: Well, it's on the other side of the Los Angeles River in East Los Angeles.

G: And what did your father do there?

N: He went to work at Union Pacific Railroad. He was working with the round house crew; where the trains come in. He steam cleaned the engines the locomotives. He worked for the rialroad for 25 years.

G: So you spent most of your life in that area?

N: Yes. I went to Hollenbeck Junior High School. We had moved to the Eastern part of Boyle Heights. And then I went to Roosevelt High School.

G: Were there many Japanese Americans in that school?

- N: Quite a few. Our graduating class was, let's see . . . Well, in those days three hundred students was quite a bit in a high school class. But now I see there are thousands graduating from one high school. (laughter) There must have been over fifty Japanese in our class.
- G: Do you remember the different attitudes of persons in your class?
- N: Oh, we all got along very good.
- G: With everyone?
- N: Yes, Mexicans, Russians. There weren't many Chinese, maybe one or two. Some . . . well, you call them blacks now; we used to call them Negroes. And we were all very friendly. There was no prejudice because, I guess, it was all minorities.
- G: Did your brothers and sisters go to Roosevelt too?
- N: No, I was the only one that went to Roosevelt High School. My brother and sister went to Lincoln High School, and my oldest brother went to Los Angeles High School.
- G: How many years apart are you?
- N: Well, my next brother is four years older than me; and my sister is two years older than him.
- G: Had your mother gone back to Japan during any of this time?
- N: She took all the kids to Japan, my sister and my two brothers. That was when I was five years old, so I don't remember too much about it. We stayed there only six months.
- G: That's quite awhile.
- N: Yes, but I wish we had stayed longer because it was so much fun for us. We came back--and then my mother went for a visit again, just before she died.
- G: She missed Japan then?
- N: Well, she wanted to see her sisters.
- G: Do you remember anything at all about the visit?
- N: No, I know she wanted to go, and she enjoyed herself. Her niece took her all around.

- G: Well, after graduating from high school, what happened?
- N: Well, I went to Los Angeles City College, and stayed there one year. Then I quit. And then I entered beauty school. After I finished there I worked in a beauty salon; but I didn't like it.
- G: Where was this?
- N: In Boyle Heights. Being the youngest, well, they all babied me and I didn't have to work. I stuck around the house.
- G: Your father was still working for the railroad?
- N: Yes.
- G: Were you married around that time?
- N: No, I met Frank in 1941 or late 1940. We courted all through that year. And then Pearl Harbor happened December 7, 1941. Well, I guess we met in 1940 and courted all through 1940 and 1941.
- G: What was your courtship like? Was it Japanese style?
- N: No, no, it was all strictly Americanized. We went to many dances. We had a lot of fun. My high school years were fun, you know, this part of growing up. We did many things.
- G: Had you known Frank in high school?
- N: No. I had joined the Girl Reserves, Y.W.C.A. [Young Women's Cristian Association] and there were so many things to do.
- G: Do you remember any particular experiences?
- N: The "Y" had a cottage at Hermosa Beach, and we used to go there every year. And I used to play softball on a girl's team; we used to play at Sawtelle Veteran's Hospital. I swam in the Olympic pool [University of California, Los Angeles], you know. We had a J.A.A.U. swim meet. I think they still do it now. They don't call it J.A.A.U. anymore. J.A.A.U. is Japanese American Athletic Union.
- G: This was the group that had the cottage?
- N: No, the "Y" had the cottage.
- G: When Pearl Harbor was bombed, were you already married?



- N: No. See, my husband lived in Whittier; he had a farm there, and I lived in Boyle Heights. So when the evacuation notice came, well, we were destined to go to different camps. See, his group was in Whittier and our group was way over in Los Angeles. We were engaged by then and my folks didn't want us to be separated, so they said, "Well, let's join his group and evacuate with them." So we all went to Santa Anita [Assembly Center]. That's where we went to get relocated. From there they told you where else to go.
- G: When did you first realize that there would be an evacuation and you would have to move?
- N: Oh, let's see. Pearl Harbor was in December . . . we had to evacuate in April--that was real heartbreaking because we had to leave our friends, because we were going to leave with the other group. It was really heartbreaking to leave all of our friends. I couldn't get over it for quite a long time.
- G: And your whole family went with that group, your brothers and sisters also?
- N: Yes, well my oldest brother had already left our home. He had opened a practice in El Centro as a dentist. So he evacuated to Poston [War Relocation Center], Arizona.
- G: What did you take with you when you moved?
- N: Just clothing, a few clothes, that's about all.
- G: How about your home, did you sell it?
- N: Well, we were renting our home then, so we didn't have to sell. But all our furniture: stove, beds, et cetera, we had to store or sell. My brother had bought so many things for my mother, like a new washing machine and a new stove. My sister had bought her living room furniture, and she had to sell it all; it broke her heart. But there was no way of keeping it.
- G: Did you sell to neighbors?
- N: Well, we had a sign out on the window that said, "For Sale, furniture and odds and ends."
- G: Was everything sold?
- N: Well, what we did not sell we had a friend get rid of for us.
- G: Was this a Caucasian friend?

- N: No. I think that my mother kept her refrigerator. After the war, I remember going to get the refrigerator. We had stored the refrigerator in the Japanese temple in Los Angeles.
- G: Oh. Was this a Buddhist temple?
- N: Yes.
- G: Then was your family Buddhist?
- N: My mother and father were Buddhist. But we all went to a Christian church.
- G: They did not raise you as Buddhists?
- N: No, we went our own ways. I even went to a Catholic church. (laughter) I learned catechism, but I was never baptized.
- G: How did you manage to evacuate together? Did you move to your husband's family's house first?
- N: No. We had a central meeting point in Paramount, California. Early in the morning we were taken over there; our friends took us to that location. Then from there, they had, oh, buses, buses, buses.
- G: Were Army soldiers there?
- N: Yes, there were soldiers.
- G: So you were taken by bus to the assembly center?
- N: Yes.
- G: What was Santa Anita like?
- N: We were about the first ones there but not the immediate first ones. We were taken to our stalls, that's where all those horses used to stay. We were given cots, and mattresses, and blankets. It was real smelly. (laughter) It was really terrible. And then for meals we all went to a central mess hall. Have you ever been to the Santa Anita horse track?
- G: Yes.
- N: Well, we all had to go to a central mess hall to eat, at first. Then as the assembly center filled up, we had red mess hall, green mess hall, yellow mess hall, and main mess hall. Well, we were assigned to green mess

hall; it was near our barracks.

G: I see. Were you near your future husband's family?

N: Yes.

G: How old was your father at this time?

N: Quite old. Ever since I remember my father, he looked the same to me. He always had his hair shaved off; just clipped off. His head was always nice and round; I never knew him to have hair. (laughter) Although once we told him that he should grow his hair since he had retired from the Union Pacific. And he just couldn't stand one weeks growth on his head. He said, "Gee, that's terrible," so he kept on clipping it. (laughter)

G: How did he feel about the evacuation?

N: Well, he wasn't a man that says much, he was very sad, you know.

G: How long did you stay at Santa Anita?

N: About six months; I'm not sure.

G: Do you remember any unrest or incidents?

N: One time there was a Korean in the center who informed on a fellow Japanese. So there was a real big riot like, and that frightened me.

We all followed the mob. We wanted to see. We saw typewriters being thrown, and this Korean in the house there. He was scared to come out. I saw a lot of soldiers come and rescue him.

G: Do you know what this was caused by?

N: Well, he informed on someone. I guess someone had brought in a knife or something. Things like that were forbidden to be brought in. Well, I don't know if that was the cause or not.

G: But there was a riot or something?

N: Yes. I remember the soldiers were real scared too. They had the bayonets out to put on their rifles, and they were just marching. They were just as scared as we were.

G: Did they check your personal effects?

N: They did. We weren't allowed any guns or knives. We had the bare necessities.

G: Were there any cooking facilities or anything in those stalls?

N: People did bring in little hot plates. But if all the barracks used that line, it blew out the fuse and nobody could use it.

G: How did you find out which camp you would be going to?

N: They let us know. I guess they put us in a group, you know. We were sent to Arkansas, a real remote place in Arkansas. And while we were going we saw all these shanty houses, you know. Well, I think, maybe, we were housed better than some of the people out there.

G: How were you taken to Arkansas?

N: In a train.

G: Do you remember what it looked like when you first saw it, your first impression?

N: Oh, it was out in nowhere! (laughter) There were a lot of barracks. At that time I was twenty-two.

G: What were the facilities like in the camp?

N: It was nice, compared to the stalls we had been living in. Each block had twelve barracks, six on each side. In the middle there was a mess hall, washing facilities, and showers. In that one block, we had many cooks, and I guess the cooks had one group that worked quite early, and the next group would go on from there and cook the evening meals. After we arrived, we were asked what we wanted to do.

Oh, before we go into that, while we were in Santa Anita we were working too. We were making camouflage nets, for the Army.

G: Was it with string or rope?

N: Well, it was gunnysack material. We wove the strips in and out of the net.

G: Was this volunteer work?

N: We got paid.

G: Were you married before you went to the Rohwer camp?

N: No, we weren't married in Santa Anita. But when we came to Arkansas, we were married. We were the second ones in the camp to get married--in the whole camp!

G: What was the wedding like? Where did it take place?

N: Well, there was a Dr. Hunter; he was the director of the camp. He took us to a small town in Arkansas, called McGehee, and we got married in a church.

G: The director of the camp?

N: Yes. He was a doctor of . . . what was he, I don't know. Well, he married us--I hope it's legal. (laughter)

G: Was it a big wedding?

N: Oh, no, just one of my husband's friends; a couple went with us as witnesses. We came back and the whole block gave us a reception.

G: What was that like?

N: Oh, come to think of it now, it felt like a funeral. We were sitting at the head table and everybody came to bow low, to congratulate us. I didn't know what to make of it.

G: Quite different than now, or anyway different from the way you would have chosen to have it.

N: Yes.

G: Did they have a party?

N: Yes. Well, not a party. But being in a mess hall, you know, they had cake for us and everyone. (laughter)

G: Were you issued your own room?

N: Yes.

G: Was it in the same block as the family?

N: Well, see, in the barracks there were two big rooms for the bigger families; and two middle-sized for the middle-sized families; and two small rooms for the newleyweds, or people with no children. It was just one whole room; so whatever we wanted to do with it we did. We made partitions, so you couldn't see our bedrooms. And we made our own furniture, such as, a wooden sofa. Then we made a little niche for our kitchen, to make coffee or whatever.

G: Do you remember how large the room was?

N: It was very small.

- G: What did your husband do in camp? Did he work?
- N: He worked in the commissary. He did not work very long, because he went out as soon as they let people out to relocate. He went out to find a job. Well, we had our first son in Rohwer.
- G: What were the facilities like in the hospital?
- N: Oh, it was like any hospital.
- G: Were there mostly Japanese American doctors?
- N: A few. There were mainly Caucasian doctors. I don't know where they came from. My doctor was a German doctor.
- G: What were the problems involved in raising a small child in camp?
- N: Oh, they gave us everything we needed for the baby. We had a layette donated from some churches. And we bought our own things as well. We'd buy things from Montgomery Ward, and Sears Roebuck catalogs. So I ordered more diapers from them. We did not have anything like Pampers. (laughter)
- G: What year was the baby born?
- N: 1943.
- G: Was your husband still working in the camp at this time, or was he out?
- N: He went out as soon as my baby was born. He had been working in camp before that.
- G: Where did he work when he went out?
- N: He went to Michigan. There was a lady that had a restaurant, a big inn; he worked as a dairyman, milking cows.
- G: Was he paid more than when he had been at the camp?
- N: Oh, yes. Our pay in the camp was eighteen dollars a month, if you were skilled labor. It went down from that.
- G: Did you work also in the camp?
- N: Yes. I worked as a high school gym teacher. That was before my baby came.
- G: In high school, what events did you participate in?

N: Oh, I didn't know anything about teaching. (laughter)

G: How did you get the job?

N: Oh, I liked athletics. Other girls there wanted to teach too. I guess they just chose us.

G: That must have been fun.

N: Yes. And we had places to play baseball. We didn't have a gym, but we had a field.

G: What were the attitudes of the people in camp like?

N: Well, the children were all happy.

G: How about most of the parents?

N: Oh, they made do. Nobody would try to make any trouble.

G: Was there any trouble in the camp at all?

N: Well, it was menial labor. There was no trouble like a riot or that sort of thing.

G: Like in Santa Anita.

N: Even at camp, though, they tried to determine who was loyal and who was disloyal. The disloyal ones had a choice of going back to Japan. If they wanted to go back they could be sent there.

The Kibei are the ones that were born here, were educated in Japan, and then came back. They are called Kibei, and we are the Nisei. We were born and educated here in America. Many of those kind of people, the Kibei, went back.

G: Did they really?

N: They wanted to go back.

G: Were they bitter, or did they just like Japan?

N: Well, I guess they had bitterness.

G: Do you remember taking the loyalty oath?

N: No, I don't remember that. I don't think we did.

G: What did you do when your husband was gone? How long was he in Michigan?

- N: Well, he was there quite a long time. And then he came after me, and we went out with another couple that had a child the same age as ours. We went before our boy was one year old; he was still on a milk bottle when we traveled to Michigan.
- G: How long did you stay in Michigan?
- N: Well, my husband was drafted into the Army after that.
- G: Was he drafted into the 442nd [Regimental Combat Team]?
- N: No, he didn't get into that one. His brother was in the 442nd. But my husband's brother was drafted in camp.
- G: Oh, then he went into the Army from the camp?
- N: Yes. My husband was drafted in Michigan.
- G: What regiment did he go into?
- N: Well, I don't know what regiment it was, but he went to Germany.
- G: And he left you alone again, but now in Michigan?
- N: Yes. So, from Michigan I went to my married sister's place in Chicago. She had relocated to Chicago, and I stayed with her.
- G: How long was he in the Army?
- N: I think it was three years. Oh, no, he got a discharge because he was a father. So he stayed in two years.
- G: So then he was in an Army group with Caucasians in Germany?
- N: Yes.
- G: After he was discharged, did he join you in Chicago?
- N: Yes. We stayed in Chicago for just a little while, and then we made our way to California.
- G: Where did you come to in California?
- N: Well, we came straight to Whittier.
- G: And your other children, were they born in Whittier?
- N: Yes. Well, they were actually born in Los Angeles.



G: Did you open the flower shop then?

N: No, we were farming. You know where the school is now, it's called Benton. It was all farmland, here, you know.

G: Did you find much prejudice or trouble after you relocated? In Michigan, Chicago, and then here? Did you have any problems?

N: Oh, very little.

G: Did you own the farm here?

N: No, we leased our land. Then about twelve years ago, about 1961, we opened the flower shop. Until then we had been vegetable farming, and then growing flowers.

G: What caused you to open a flower shop?

N: Well, I don't know. (laughter)

G: Have you lived here in La Mirada for very long?

N: Yes. We moved out where Santa Gertrudes Avenue is. There was nothing there, just a . . . Well, before the war there used to be a Japanese language school there in a big house. We moved into there.

G: Do you remember many Quakers or other church groups coming into the Rohwer camp to offer help?

N: No, there were no Quakers coming into the camp.

G: None at all?

N: I don't remember any.

G: What improvements were made in the camp? Trees and flowers, and any of that?

N: Oh, yes. We all had our farms; little patches of vegetables. My mother liked to putter around the garden. So we had our own tomatoes and squash, well, we sent for seeds from the catalog, you know.

G: Could you leave the camp and go to the different towns around that area?

N: Well, we had to get permission . . . Those towns weren't much of towns anyway. (laughter)

G: Were they two-horse towns?

N: Oh yes!

G: Was there any trouble with the people in them?

N: No.

G: And life in camp?

N: Oh, it was kind of fun. We had our entertainments, and . . .

G: What kind of entertainment did you have?

N: Oh, we used to belong to a ball club. My husband belonged to an old man's club. He wasn't that old, (laughter) but they'd play among all the married people.

G: Were there a lot of weddings?

N: Yes. After ours there were a lot.

G: Do you know anything about your husband's family's immigration into the United States?

N: Well, I think his mother was a "picture bride" too. But she knew who she was going to marry because his friend had called her over. So she got married to my husband's father. They had a pig farm. They lived in San Bernardino. I don't think they knew my parents.

G: Do you talk to your children very much about the relocation? Do they ask about it?

N: Oh, they ask, and I tell them what they ask. I reminisce, like I am now.

G: What are their feelings about it?

N: Well, one time my daughter asked me, "How come all you Nisei were herded into camps like sheep?" If it happened right now, I think that the younger generation would really make a stink about it. They wouldn't leave. But we had older folks, you know, mothers and fathers that were born in Japan. We had to think about them.

G: Yes, well, was that kind of a general feeling with the Nisei?

N: Yes, and I don't think Nisei really like to make a fuss.

G: And the general age of the fathers was about fifty?

N: Oh, late fifties or sixties.

- G: After Pearl Harbor was bombed, the FBI began picking up some people and putting them into different detention camps. Was your father picked up?
- N: My father wasn't picked up, but my husband's father was. He was released soon after. When we were in the assembly center, he came back.
- G: Why was he picked up? Did they give him any reason?
- N: I don't know. Well, I guess he was more or less highly thought of, you know, around here in the country.
- G: Did he ever talk about the experience?
- N: No. Well, he did say that he saw a lot of his friends there. (laughter)
- G: For how long was he gone?
- N: Well, about five months.
- G: Completely separated from his family?
- N: Yes.
- G: That's quite awhile. Did you know any families that evacuated inland voluntarily?
- N: Yes, some did, but all of my friends went to Manzanar Relocation Center, which was here in California.
- G: They came from the area that you had been living in?
- N: Yes.
- G: Did you write to your friends?
- N: Just a few. None of them liked camp life.
- G: Was there any censorship of your letters?
- N: No. I remember that before we went to the assembly center, we had a pet dog. We could not take him along, so one of our Caucasian friends took care of him. One time he wrote that he was coming to visit us and bringing the dog. So my mother saved all the scraps that she had from her lunch. She saved all the meat, wrapped it in a napkin, and when the time came for visitation, oh, she cried to see her dog. It was a Boston bull terrier. She was so happy to see him.

- G: Could she keep him then?
- N: No. Nobody could keep pets.
- G: They couldn't? I think sometimes you see pictures of the camps and you see pets.
- N: I did not see any animals in those places.
- G: Were there different stores in the camp?
- N: Yes. They had a canteen and you could buy tobacco and cigarettes, and some eating things.
- G: What were the prices like there?
- N: Well, it was the same as outside, I believe.
- G: Even though you were making such low wages?
- N: Yes. Well, we could not really splurge.
- G: What did your father do in camp?
- N: Nothing.
- G: He did not work?
- N: No, just rested. He had retired by then, you know. He was getting his pension from the Union Pacific.
- G: Oh, and did he receive that in camp?
- N: Yes.
- G: What about your mother?
- N: Oh, she went to all these lessons that they had, you know, making rugs and weaving. And she was busy with her garden.
- G: Do you hear much from friends that you met in the camp?
- N: Well, when I left my group to join my husband, I left all my friends. I hardly see them anymore; it's all my husband's friends. Once in awhile at a funeral or something I run across all my old friends, and they've aged just like me. (laughter)
- G: What are your husband's feelings about the camp? Does he talk much about it?
- N: No. We're not violent; we don't hold any grudges.

- G: I see two pictures there of two young men with Army uniforms.
- N: My oldest son was a paratrooper; he joined the paratroopers. My younger son was also in the Army. He went into airplane maintenance in the Army.
- G: Was this within the last few years?
- N: No, the younger one was just discharged about two years ago. My older son joined the Army in 1963.
- G: It's kind of a tradition then?
- N: Yes.
- G: What is your younger son doing right now?
- N: He's with the LSI. He repairs planes in Vietnam. He is there as a civilian.
- G: Do your children know any Japanese?
- N: Very few words. Whatever they say, it sounds just like you. (laughter)
- G: Did you or your husband ever speak Japanese in the house?
- N: Well, when we wanted to keep some kind of secret or something.
- G: Are your husband's parents still alive?
- N: No, they've been gone for quite awhile.
- G: Well, I think we've about covered all my questions, but perhaps you have something else that you would like to add?
- N: No, I don't really think so.
- G: Okay. Thank you very much, Mrs. Nakashima, on behalf of the California State University, Fullerton, Japanese American Oral History Project, for your time, cooperation and candor.
- N: You're welcome.

END OF INTERVIEW

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