

Interviewer: My name is Sara Spencer and the date is April 7, 2005. What is your name and what is your date of birth?

Windham: Okay my name is Mary Gibbs Windham and I was born November the 9<sup>th</sup> 1922.

Interviewer: Alright how old were you in 1939?

Windham: Well I was 17.

Interviewer: How aware were you of what was going on in the world as far as Nazi Germany and militarist Japan were concerned?

Windham: At that age?

Interviewer: Yeh

Windham: Well I had some brothers that were wondering they would be going to service and I had three brothers that did go. Two stayed in one brother was in for a short period of time and was discharged for health reasons my oldest brother.

Interviewer: Were they considering going into the service because of the threat of war?

Windham: They were drafted.

Interviewer: Oh they were drafted.

Windham: Or yes they both were drafter or all three were drafted.

Interviewer: What year were they drafted?

Windham: I can't remember exactly but early on I graduated from high school in 40 and it seems to me it was after that because I was away when they left.

Interviewer: Okay how was your family affected by the great depression? Do you remember any hardships of that period?

Windham: Well I know a lot of people looked at hardships there were 10 in my family and my dad worked hard he had a farm he was a very strong man. He wanted to raise us all to serve the Lord he had a tobacco base but he would not raise tobacco because he thought he did not know that it caused the health problems it does but to him it was defaulting that body. And God's spirit lives in the body so he didn't raise tobacco because he didn't want any of his children to use tobacco. And so we hunted they hunted we raised other crops we raised cattle and hogs and chickens and turkeys and anything else you could think of we always had a garden. So we had plenty to eat we didn't have a lot of money but I cannot remember feeling deprived during that time. Everybody else was in the same boat. Some of the times I knew when I was one year when I went to school I only had one dress and as the kids were sitting around and they would talk about what they had to wear I said well I just choose my same one dress every time. My mother washed it taught me and one thing I thought was in the Bible but its not

where she was concerned was cleanliness was next to Godliness so she always taught us that no matter what we had we could be clean. And we could not only be clean in our clothes and everything we could be clean in our speech and everything we did which were great lessons for us to learn. So yes we didn't have a lot but we had all the things that we needed. We had plenty of food and we had so many things you can't buy like a parent's love and brothers and sisters who cared about each other and we fought amongst ourselves but we'd turn our back to each other and fight the world.

Interviewer: That's right do you remember the attack on Pearl Harbor at all?

Windham: Very definitely.

Interviewer: What are your recollections of that?

Windham: How horrible it was and the fact that even then I remember being betrayed. The Japanese were in D.C. speaking with the president and our people and then bombing us you know sneaking sneakily bombing us. I didn't know anybody that was killed in that bombing but it was just horrible to think of that. And also one brother was in the European Theatre I had one brother in the area in that area and so I was very concerned about then but they both came home.

Interviewer: So your brother was already deployed during the attack on Pearl Harbor?

Windham: Uh huh.

Interviewer: Oh okay do you remember where you were when the attack happened do you remember what you were doing?

Windham: Yes

Interviewer: What

Windham: I was sitting in a store at Pleasant View Tennessee waiting for a bus to come to Austin Peay. I was that was my second year in college and my first year at Austin Peay. So I and I remember sitting there when I heard it on the radio.

Interviewer: Now I know you said you had more brothers was there fear when that happened that maybe they would have to serve too or was that considered a joy?

Windham: My next to the oldest brother had lost part of his right hand when he was a boy so he would not have been drafted. And another brother was farming and he would not be drafted because he was doing essential work at home and they would not have taken the last son. And even though he was married he was still helping my father they were both farming together so no we weren't I wasn't worried about them going I was just concerned about the two brothers that were there.

Interviewer: Did you hear anything back from them about what their experiences were on that day?

Windham: They didn't talk a lot about it and as they wrote mother but as far as I can remember but I was just back then you didn't go home every weekend like I could not from here. When I think about

when I went to Murfreesboro it was like being in New York City as far as getting home. I came home once in the fall semester and I think once in the spring semester. It was you know that was just not money wasn't available and travel wasn't that easy so.

Interviewer: Since you wouldn't hear from them yourself regularly was that something that was on your mind what their state was?

Windham: I was always concerned about them but always when you talked to your parents they heard so that's how the family kept in touch you know we always heard. And we were so grateful that they were okay. My brothers told me in later years some stories but when they first came home they could not talk about it and one brother never did really talk to us about it. He was a very sensitive man so I think he talked to his wife and she was a good friend of mine so she shared some things with me.

Interviewer: What were did you see any changes on campus with the beginning of the war as far as student activities or student life?

Windham: Some what we saw was that was during the fall semester the quarter and the next quarter a lot of the young men was gone they enlisted they were not there. So that was different.

Interviewer: What about as far as the students that were there had their focus shifted had their activities changed to maybe support the war effort or?

Windham: We did some things but I guess I was not as involved in that. I was taking when I went to Austin Peay I took 21 hours trying to catch up and I spent my time I had to just really digging in. Because I had taken I majored in Home Economics my first year at Tennessee College for Women in Murfreesboro and so I had to catch up to get my teaching certificate the next year. So I did get some involved.

Interviewer: What were you studying you said teaching was it elementary or?

Windham: Elementary education.

Interviewer: Okay

Windham: I got a permanent teaching certificate from Austin Peay Normal School. As I said nobody in their right mind would hire me to teach. But that was what they gave us permanent teaching but of course that changed.

Interviewer: Do you recall discussing the war with classmates at all?

Windham: Yeh we'd talk about it we talked basically about people we knew and what was happening to them. We'd talk about I know when I'd go home I'd hear people talk about the rationing of course my family being large we had enough. And by my family raising everything killing hogs and cows even you know we had we had enough rationing that we had enough sugar and stuff like that. And my mother was very careful not to use anymore than she had to because she wanted to do everything she could to help the war effort. I remember one funny thing that's when Oleo came into being and I we had this

relative that just declared that he would never touch oleo he was going to have the butter because that's what he had. And his wife Aunt Bessie would get the oleo and color it and mold it and make it and he thought he was eating butter and he never knew he was eating something else. We would all sit around and snicker when he was eating it.

Interviewer: Do you remember the rationing on campus at all?

Windham: I didn't I didn't I was not aware that we were rationed but I probably wouldn't have been because I wasn't involved.

Interviewer: Did you eat most of your meals in the cafeteria?

Windham: Yeh and I was very careful because I was on a limited income and my oldest brother gave me checkbook and I wrote but I was very aware that he didn't have a lot of money either so I was very frugal. But I had plenty to eat as you can see I've always been very healthy.

Interviewer: Did you and your family or did you and the students on campus feel like FDR was doing a good job in handling the war effort and handling what was going on?

Windham: I think my parents and therefore I think I felt that he was doing a great job. It was so different to what had been before I think he was more open with the public I think he talked to the public more and I think he is the one that helped pull us out of that depression that we were so desperately in. So as far I cannot remember anybody being real negative about him I think the country loved FDR.

Interviewer: Yeh and rightfully so in my opinion. Back to the rationing do you remember any of the like aluminum drives the war bond drives anything like that?

Windham: Oh yeh

Interviewer: What are your memories of those things?

Windham: Well I remember everything you heard on the radio we didn't have TV but the radio was buy bonds today. I remember the posters they would say won't you buy bond you know those kinds of things. I remember people saving pennies and those kinds of things and going and buying bonds. I wish I would have kept the ones I bought they would be valuables today. But I don't know what happened to them so I remember most everything you heard on the radio was very upbeat very positive for supporting the war effort.

Interviewer: Did you have a radio on campus or did you go somewhere to listen.

Windham: I didn't, we had a radio at home when I was in high school and we had neighbors come in and listen. On the weekend so that was interesting if they didn't have a radio they would come and listen. I can't remember why had one but we did.

Interviewer: When did you graduate? Were you in school for most of the duration of the war or did you have a job eventually?

Windham: Let's see I graduated from high school in 40, 1940 and then I graduated from Austin Peay in 1942. And then I taught school a year in Cheatham County I taught 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade in a four teacher school. And I loved that and I got offered the principalship of that school the next year which kindly impressed me as a young person. And I also had applied to Vanderbilt School of Nursing and I got accepted to there. And I went and talked to my father and I had a scholarship for the first year at Vanderbilt but I didn't have any assurance of anything after that. And so and I guess the offer being the principal of a four teacher school at that young age you know so I went and talked to my dad. And he said Mary the decision your making is whether you want to be a nurse or you want to be a teacher. And I said dad I want to be a nurse and he said and you've got your scholarship for the first year and I said yes. He said can you go the second until you go the first and I said no sir and he said can you go the third until you go the first and I said no and he said and you've got the first one paid for and I said yes. He said if you want to be a nurse be a nurse and he said, and this is what is so hilarious, he said we'll sell a cow or two to pay for your tuition the next year.

Interviewer: Oh wow

Windham: And can you think of that and relate it to what Vanderbilt costs today. So I did go to Vanderbilt and before I got there during the summer we went In June I enrolled June the 7<sup>th</sup> of 43 and my July they had passed what they called the Bolton Bell which created scholarships and subsidies for nursing because they were so short of nurses. So I got my tuition books all expenses paid plus a \$15 stipend a month and I was one of the first to sign up because I knew that was my way of getting my education. And the thing we promised to do is we would do accentual nursing Military Governmental Civilian we did not have to go to the service nor anything. And I would have loved to gone to the service but my brothers just raise cane so that was back then it wasn't as it is today and I just couldn't go against the family.

Interviewer: Did your decision to want to nurse have anything to do with the situation going on? Did you think you would be able to

Windham: I can't say that it was because ever since I was a little girl I wanted to be a nurse I think I was born to be a nurse. I had everything I wanted you know when I thought about what I was going to do and I didn't know a lot about it but I did know that that was one of the things I was very interested in so.

Interviewer: Now the program you said it was for a nursing shortage and they needed you to be nurses where they needed around the country?

Windham: For the military.

Interviewer: Okay so those would have been in military locations?

Windham: Yeh but when they passed the bill they didn't tie it down that if you went on their program that you had to go to the military. They said you had to do essential nursing which meant governmental, military or civilian. So I there were five of us six if us in my class we had to have two years of college to get into Vanderbilt and we went three years entire years not school years you know we had to go 365

days three years. So we completed all the course work they had an accelerated they accelerated our program so that we did all of our class work and met all of our requirements for graduation in two and a half years. And the last six months we did accentual nursing under supervision and six of us chose to go to Oak Ridge Tennessee. We chose to do that before we knew that they were making the A bomb up there.

Interviewer: So did you graduate from this program or when would you begin that nursing in Oak Ridge?

Windham: Six months?

Interviewer: Yeh

Windham: I went up there in December of 1945 they had dropped the bomb and the war was over with Japan. Just over because they dropped it in August so we knew. But even so when we went we were supposed to ride the bus and we had an ice storm and so they still had the railroad running from Nashville to Knoxville so we got to go on the railroad. And it was like a picture card the snow on the trees and I still just say it was beautiful. So the six of us were out on the back end of the caboose all the way up there just watching the scenery and having a good time most of the time. But anyway when we got to Oak Ridge or to Knoxville we were met by carpool there was a driver and an additional man and they took three in one car and three in the other. On the way out there we were interrogated by the we found out later it was an FBI agent to check on what we knew what we about us they had already investigated us totally. And so when we got there that was our introduction and then one of the first things we learned when you met somebody you didn't ask them what they did. I remember I was in a room full of people and I met somebody and I asked that stupid question what is it you do and the whole room went silent totally silent.

Interviewer: So were most of the men soldiers who had returned from war?

Windham: No a lot of them were different workers they worked for the different companies that cause nobody knew what they were doing even the people working there didn't know they were making the "A" bomb. And I had a friend later that told me that when trucks came in with supplies that they had dividers between where this truck pulled up and unloaded its supplies and this truck so that they would not know what each was delivering. Even on Oak Ridge the people were very and the one thing you learned is you don't ask what you do because that is not something you talk about.

Interviewer: Now did you know this going into it like when you found out you were going to go nurse in Oak Ridge did you know any of this information?

Windham: They we knew they had a part in making the "A" bomb because they had dropped it but that was all. We didn't know all the detail you know.

Interviewer: So what were you mostly treating in that area?

In public health in the hospital we were treating some military some civilians generally on like you have they were admitted with appendix with all kinds of those things and we had the big wards and we had

the men's wards and women's ward. And often times there were two of us an RN and a nursing student who would be taking care of a whole ward full of patients because we didn't have the number you know. And one time my RN got sick and left me for about two hours and I was on the men's ward and bless their hearts they were some of them that were amputatory and they said we're going to help you. So they helped me do the things that they could do like answer lights and tell what they needed and those kinds of things. Just there was a great bunch of people there from all over the United States. At one time I believe there was 75,000 on base and that many commuting it was immense. And we lived in the dorm there was a dorm we had that we lived in and I did three months in the hospital first and then I did three months in public health. Then I they hired me in public health and I stayed on a year and a few months.

Interviewer: Did you ever treat any soldiers who had returned from the war?

Windham: No now I saw those mainly the only time I was involved with those was when I was doing my rotation in psychiatric nursing and I did it at a hospital in Murfreesboro.

Interviewer: And what year was that?

Windham: And that was before I went up there so that was in 44 or 45 I can't remember just one of those years.

Interviewer: What were the condition what was the condition of the soldiers that you encountered?

Windham: Many of them had split personalities and I'm not sure I diagnoses them all many of them were depressed many of them were they were just battled scared and needed some assistance in getting well. We had some that were very in fact I was we were able to observe when they first started the shock treatment for depression. We felt and it improved so much but we felt honored to be a part of that. And I remember one patient we had who was a zombie he did not move he did not talk you know he was just in a fetal state. And as he progressed he began to talk and became very normal. And of course I never followed up I don't know how long that lasted or anything but it was kindly we had some very you could tell they were intelligent men but they were just so mentally emotionally harmed by what had gone on what they had seen.

Interviewer: What other treatments did you use to try to help them cope with the experience?

Windham: We did some drug therapy some as I say the shock treatment more custom they did some of the old insulin therapy or shock therapy we would monitor them that I did not like that therapy but it was interesting to be I never had to take the whole responsibility for monitoring. You spent time talking with them you would spend time in the recreation area with them. You had to be always alert so that you didn't put yourself in harms way because many of them were not in control of their behavior and you had to be very astute about that and very firm.

Interviewer: Did the men talk about their experiences commonly or?

Windham: Not a lot, a lot of times you'd be talking to them and if you went into that they would clam up they would not want to go there and I can understand. They need to be further away I think and we were seeing them come right from the front.

Interviewer: What characteristics did they have to display to be sent to your hospital? Where were they from did they have to be from a certain unit or did they have to have a certain problem?

Windham: No they had to have mental problems it was a mental hospital so there were some from different areas. But they did try to send them close to home so it would be easy for the family to visit. So a lot of them were from this area and neighboring states. But basically they kind of had a more regiment treatment for them their days were planned and it seemed to work for some of them at least it seemed to work that they could manager their behavior better if they had a schedule they had to follow. It was interesting

Interviewer: Now as you became an adult basically you became pretty much independent throughout the war did you have contact with your brothers individually through letters or did you write your brothers more often?

Windham: Some but I think we communicated more through the parents I did write some and they'd write. With a family that large it was easier for them to write the parents and us follow through on that.

Interviewer: Where were your brothers located in the war?

Windham: I had one brother my youngest brother was in the European Theatre and he came up through Italy and was in that group. In fact he was in Italy when the war was over when it was over in Europe and they signed the treaty. And the other brother was in New Guinea and in that area and cause he was gone for

Interviewer: Did either of them were either of them wounded or have any complications?

Windham: No I think my brother that was in the Pacific Theatre had more emotional problems. I think the brother that was the European Theatre he's the one still living today I think he managed everything pretty well. He did the best job he could do and he followed his orders and he felt like he was doing what he should do so. In fact they were not going to draft him because of his working on the farm and I don't think I think my parents' dies not know that he went to the draft board and demanded that they draft him.

Interviewer: Oh so he volunteered.

Windham: He really felt that he needed to go. All of his friends were gone and he needed to do his part too. He was telling me that the other day we were going to Nashville and he was telling me that's the first time I knew that, that he had done that so.

Interviewer: Now you met your husband after the war but did he fight in the war at all?

Windham: Yes he did.

Interviewer: Where was he located?

Windham: He went to the Pacific area. He was in New Guinea and that area.

Interviewer: What years was he involved in the war?

Windham: Oh let's see I met him in 47 and he was back home so he was in the state guard the Mississippi state guard and they drafted the whole guard so that's how he wound and I think he went I'm not sure 42, 43 somewhere in there. And he went with the whole Mississippi guard so he went with friends he had people that he knew when he was over there. He told an interesting story while he was in New Guinea he said they would show movies at night and he said finally they saw this Japanese sitting in the back row and they took him and he said well I've been attending movies with you for a couple of months. I thought that was hilarious. He was not wounded he was a medic he saw a lot of things but he was not wounded.

Interviewer: Did he talk to you about them after the war I mean soon after or was it later on in life that maybe he brought them up?

Windham: Some he talked about he never did talk a lot I'd hear him every now and then we'd be in a situation and he'd well he'd tell my son tales a lot of times and I'd come in on the end of them. He'd be talking or somebody else one day my sons friends came over and I heard him telling. And it's interesting to me how of course some people it's easier to talk to certain people than it is others about those things and it was he knew he could talk to me but and if I'd ask him questions he'd tell me. But it wasn't something that he really I mean he had a career he stayed in the military he had almost 27 years in and he was a good he got out I met him he was out of that after the war and he jus couldn't find job. And they started the Air Force when they had a separate Air force that's when he reenlisted and so he was in the Air Force when we got married.

Interviewer: Now do you remember once you became more on your own do you remember any shortages because of the war effort or do you remember an increased amount of work because of the war effort?

Windham: I know everybody worked everybody if you didn't work you were just looked down on because it was so important. I never I guess because I never had a lot I didn't if I couldn't get it it didn't bother me. Things have never really been important to me their still not today clothes aren't that I want to look nice you know. So I think because during that time and a lot of people are in the boat we never had a lot we had very little because of the depression. So it wasn't that to some people it was a real hardship to me it wasn't a hardship if I couldn't get it that was fine. You'd make something else you'd do something else.

Interviewer: Do you remember having more things after the war do you remember being

Windham: Yeh I remember as we were able to have more money I remember salaries increased. My first job I made 200 a month and had to pay board out of that. You know my teaching job I made \$65 a month. So that's how you know that tells you but everything else was cheap your money bought more

in relation to today. But I remember when salaries started going up nurses I remember I went to Mississippi I had nurses that were working 12 hours and making less they were making 200 a month and they were working 12 hours 6 nights a week. That changed that we went to 8 hours and I was director of nurses and I wasn't very experienced myself but anyway I remember as we began to have the economy improved that we began to have more money and more ability to buy things. And but I cannot remember being hungry you know I can't remember really lacking much. I remember I know I heard my parents talk about it and I know I heard other people talk about it but it wasn't a big deal for me which I'm grateful.

Interviewer: Yeh do you recall the blue star and gold star mothers and the stickers in the windows?

Windham: Yes I do

Interviewer: Did you know anyone who had lost someone?

Windham: I had a friend we lived in Albacurky New Mexico and the friend across the street was a blue star mother. Anyway she lost a son and so I spent some time with her and she would tell me and I remember seeing the roads named for them and I guess I don't remember many in my neighborhood being having I don't remember many of the boys lost in our neighborhood. I think our neighborhood was blessed I'm sure there might have been some but I didn't know them.

Interviewer: Do you remember the dropping of the atomic bomb at all?

Windham: I do

Interviewer: How did you feel about it at the time?

Windham: I guess odd very odd the horror of what it did even though possible in the long run it saved a lot of other lives it certainly didn't save the people it was dropped on. That's just an awesome I don't know how else to say it you were just in aw by it anything so small could do so much damage.

Interviewer: Did your brother get to come home before or after the dropping of the bomb the one that was in the Pacific?

Windham: After

Interviewer: Was he especially thankful I mean did you feel thankful as a family?

Windham: we never discussed it that atomic bomb it was just I think it was just the horror. The pictures that we were seeing would just they would just take your breath away that mankind can do that to mankind and yet I never felt guilty about doing it I didn't feel that I just. And I still have this feeling of aw how could anything be so powerful and then the other thought came well it's been there all this time we just learned to us that power but the powers been there since the beginning of time so. And mans ability to build things that can do so much good for mankind and our ability to build things that can be so destructive is kindly awesome to me and makes me wish that we could go more to the positive and less for the negative all mankind you know.

Interviewer: Yeh do you remember how do you remember feeling about Germans and Italians not Italians Germans and Japanese not necessarily immigrates in this country but overseas our enemies overseas. Do you feel do you remember any feelings of hatred towards them as a nation or you know do you remember how you felt about them?

Windham: I felt and about the ones in this country that I heard they took and put them in camps because many of them were citizens and many of them a lot of us came form over there and so it was like seeing and they were good people they were not enemies of our country. So I think we over did that as far as hating them I can't remember hating I'm not I don't I'm not a hater I feel bad if I hate or if I'm upset with somebody. I felt I guess we felt betrayed by the people who were our ancestors I wasn't from as far as I know my parents ancestors were from Scotland and England and mainly that area. But my brother who fought in the European Theatre came home and married a girl whose parents came or grandparents came from Germany. So you know many of the Germans in this country and many of the Japanese who came I think I had more feeling towards the Japanese than I did the Germans because they betrayed us so. It was others we got into the fight because they were about to do England in and our allies but the Japanese attacked us at Pearl Harbor while they were saying they were being friends making a treaty with us in D.C. so you know that was evil to me so I guess I felt stronger towards them than I did the Germans. I never hated them and I know I knew that many Germans hated what was happening to them too because we got stories back from people about how they befriended them when they could from the Americans so it was not all of the people.

Interviewer: What about your brothers did they have any experiences overseas with you know your brother in Italy or you know your brother that was in the Pacific you know meeting locals who were friendly or welcoming.

Windham: Yeh the one story I remember he told me the one who was in Italy he said that he was walking down the street he and his friend because they went out in twos they didn't go out by themselves they were afraid. (The phone rang and Mrs. Windham had to answer it so the interviewer stopped the tape for a moment)

Interviewer: Okay so what stories did your brothers maybe bring back home with friendly or maybe interactions with people where they were located?

Windham: Okay he said this young they were walking down the street he and another soldier

Interviewer: Now is this the brother in the Pacific or Italy?

Windham: In Italy and he said this man spoke to them English and they stopped and the man talked to them and told them I can't remember all of the details but told them about himself and asked them where they were from. And he knew the places and he took them home with him and fed them and that was you know that was just so special to him because it was such a foreign country and so hostile. He told me also about one time I think it was in Italy it was after the peace but they were still there. That he and this other soldier were out they were friends and they had been together for a good while and they protected each other. And they were walking along and he said he was in front and the his friend was

walking behind and his friend was talking and all at once his friend stopped talking and he turned around and two men had come out of an alley and had him by the throat and were dragging in back. And he said he couldn't he got his gun out but he said he couldn't shoot because he might shoot his friend he said I just ran into them and started beating them over the head and they left. And so he said he told the story about another man that one soldier went out by himself to I guess find some entertainment and he didn't come he wasn't there the next morning. And his commanding officer sent him and four other men out to find him and when they found him he had been shot in the back. So it wasn't safe just because they had declared the war over but he was very we were very blessed that he didn't have any wounds or anything except for those kinds of injuries that ware on your mind. He's talked about them more lately than he had in the past he just told me that today while we were coming home from the hospital.

Interviewer: Oh wow now did he stay in the Army or did he get out?

Windham: He got out and he came back home. He married a girl form Colorado and he came back home and has farmed done other things and he's doing quite well he's done quite well.

Interviewer: Now you had two brothers over there was your family ever frightened to get a telegram or a telephone call? Did your family back home have a telephone?

Windham: Oh yes we had a telephone we were on e of the ones that had one. That was always a constant thing on all of our minds and the one thing I remember my parents and particularly my mother and I believe in it strongly I think its one thing that gave us all the strengths that we have mother went about her duties talking to the good Lord about each one of us. And I can remember walking in the kitchen and she'd be naming the boys by name and begging the good Lord to take care of them and he blessed her by doing that so. .But I know that a lot of people everywhere we were concerned about other people that we knew had young men over there. You didn't want to get those telephone calls and you didn't want to get telegrams. So mainly we didn't send telegrams to each other.

Interviewer: You don't want to receive them.

Windham: Afraid it would be the wrong kind.

Interviewer: Well many Americans look back at the war years as some of the best of their lives. How d you look back at the years during the war in retrospect?

Windham: I was growing up I was learning about life and about all the things around me and it was during the time I became I was a senior I had a big family I felt responsible for my mother. If we had a half a day off to go to a ball game I'd usually go home and help my mother because she had all of those people to take care of. And so I guess I felt it was the normal thing it was there I know that I learned a tremendous amount during those years I know whether I would have learned the same amount I don't know because I didn't have that opportunity. But I have always felt blessed to be alive and I try to enjoy most of the time I never I don't remember being upset or angry about things that happened. And I think

that's because I didn't have a lot I didn't want a lot I was happy with my family and I think it's because I felt so well loved by a family that really did care about each one of us.

Alright well thank you very much.