

Interviewer: Okay so tell me your name and when you were born and where you were born.

Betty Joe: My name was Betty Joe Estes and I was born in Hickman County in the Grays Bend Community in 1935. When the war came I don't remember 41 but I was 7 years old in March of 42. And my dad was killed October the 12th of that same year. Went to work he was hit by another vehicle my mother had such a hard time. My brother-in-law made whiskey and we had rationing going on. They were given ration books and you had coupons my mother had previously made jelly to sale to a merchant in Nashville and it would help us with our expenses. But since sugar was rationed Momma couldn't make jelly anymore to sale so she gave the sugar ration to my brother-in-law who made the whisky. In return he gave my mother money.

Interviewer: Okay

Betty Joe: To buy what we needed. Then we had two brass beds in our house. They were asking people to give nay metal they could for the war effort. So Momma gave them our two brass beds and we had a garbage dump place where we threw all of our tin cans. Well Momma gave me and my two sisters' flour sacks and hammers and she told us to go down there and take the paper off the cans and smash then flat with the hammer and fill out sacks up and bring them to the house. Then the county came and picked all of this stuff us and they then gave it to somebody for the war effort. But the main thing that affected me was when we were little kids we didn't have toothpaste. We had to take a stick of sassafras and daddy would cut that stick like in a little cross thing and we would chew on the end of it and we brushed our teeth with it. Well during the we got used to using toothbrush toothpaste when it came out but during the war you couldn't buy toothpaste unless you returned the empty tube to the store.

Interviewer: Okay

Betty Joe: If you didn't you couldn't buy it. And that was something I felt really affected us. We raised hogs and Momma sold hogs but it finally got so bad we didn't have hogs anymore so Momma was going to buy bacon at the store. And she came in and she says to me look at this Betty Joe this is not pork this is horse meat.

Interviewer: What

Betty Joe: They were substituting bacon for horse meat and when they fried it, it would turn red real dark pink. Things were really really bad back then they really were and if we didn't raise our vegetables. They had a horse drawn plow to plow the garden and if we didn't raise our vegetables, and Momma canned whatever she could, we had a lot of trouble. The population just we were poor and it seemed like during that war we just got poorer more poor.

Interviewer: Really

Betty Joe: Yes

Interviewer: What were her thoughts about FDR? Did she ever talk much about how she felt about Franklin D Roosevelt?

Betty Joe: Well she thought that he would be the one that would pull us out of things if any of them would. But everybody in this country was having serious problems you know with jobs. And he started that WPA.

Interviewer: Uh huh what do you remember about that?

Betty Joe: Well that's what my daddy was working on when he got killed.

Interviewer: Oh okay

Betty Joe: He was going to Tullahoma to work and a man picked him and another man up down on 100 highway.

Interviewer: He didn't drive?

Betty Joe: No my daddy couldn't read or write either. And so this man was going to pick him up and a man driving a cotton seed truck out of Centerville fell asleep and crossed the road and he hit Mr. Ronnie Lewis and broke his shoulder. And when he tried to correct it the backend of that thing swung around and hit my daddy in the face and it killed him. So there Momma was left with us.

Interviewer: How many were in the house?

Betty Joe: Well at that time there was just Erin, Dorothy May, and I because my sisters were gone. And my one sister married a veteran from the Second World War

Interviewer: Really

Betty Joe: Yes Sammie Bill and his brothers were in that Second World War too. They made it back they were away but they made it back.

Interviewer: Did you ever know what your dad did at WPA in Tullahoma what kind of duties he had or what his jobs were over there?

Betty Joe: They worked on cleaning roads and right a ways?

Interviewer: Okay

Betty Joe: Yeah we didn't have electricity back then we just had lamps kerosene lamps and the only way we could get the news was battery operated radio.

Interviewer: Okay

Betty Joe: We had to be so careful not to listen to it too often or it would run our battery down and when the battery got low you had to put your ear right up to the radio to hear. And Momma made sure that one of us got to listen to the news about the war and what was going on with the war so.

Interviewer: What do you remember that you heard over the radio?

Betty Joe: We heard about Hitler and how horrible a person he was and how he was killing the Jewish people and just because they were Jewish. And we just thought it was just a horrible horrible thing that somebody had to stop that man. But I was just a little kid and it I had uncles that were involved in the war. But just like I said my brother-in-laws but my brother went and he got hurt on maneuvers. He got hung up in barbed wire fencing and tore him up really bad.

Interviewer: I know he's passed away but do you remember where he was serving when that happened?

Betty Joe: Oh he was on maneuvers to go.

Interviewer: Oh okay.

Betty Joe: He didn't serve because he got hurt on maneuvers to go.

Interviewer: I see

Betty Joe: And he didn't get to go to the war. But other than that that's about all I remember.

Interviewer: Did you ever have anybody I know that you're Momma didn't drive either right?

Betty Joe: No

Interviewer: So you were kind of in that community did anybody die in the community in the war? Did you ever hear of any neighbors son's or daddies' dying?

Betty Joe: No

Interviewer: At that time?

Betty Joe: No of course my Momma she tried to shield us from terrible war news and she would send us out into another room or out on the porch when somebody was coming to tell us about somebody being dead.

Interviewer: I see okay. Did you or any family members ever write to people overseas?

Betty Joe: Not during that war.

Interviewer: Okay

Betty Joe: It was just I was just a child see.

Interviewer: Oh yeah I was just wondering maybe your sisters were writing because I know they did that back then.

Betty Joe: Well I had a sister Elizabeth that was writing to a sergeant and his name was Kenneth Ray Van Dundy. He got shipped out she was really wanted to marry him but he got shipped out and we never knew what became of him but when we had her first child her little boy she named him Kenneth Ray.

Interviewer: Really

Betty Joe: Yes

Interviewer: That's where he got his name?

Betty Joe: He got his name from Kenneth Ray Van Dundy that young man she was in love with.

Interviewer: That's something. So while you were in school during the war, I know you were in elementary school, but do you recall discussing and talking about it in class? Did they talk about the war very much in school?

Betty Joe: Well I went to school to a one room log cabin school house on Hayley's Creek and there was eight grades and I'm sure they talked about things but generally the adults the older ones talked later after we little ones were out of there.

Interviewer: Okay you said something one time about margarine.

Betty Joe: Oh the first time I ever saw margarine.

Interviewer: Right

Betty Joe: It came Momma brought it home and it came like a block of white like lard white lard. And it had coloring yellow coloring you added to it. And you mixed it all up and I didn't like it because we had been used to having good butter. And one of my jobs was to churn that butter. We didn't have beef but we had milk cow one of my jobs was to churn that butter.

Interviewer: What about Rex Jelly?

Betty Joe: That jelly because sugar was rationed you could buy Rex Jelly. I didn't particularly like it but my sister loved it so much that even after the war was over she would go to country stores when she came in from Michigan and she would buy up whatever she could find because she really like it.

Interviewer: What did it taste like?

Betty Joe: Well it was sort of like jello.

Interviewer: Okay

Betty Joe: It was sort of like what you would see strawberry jello it would have that kind of a flavor. But I was used to Momma doing blackberry jelly she canned it herself and that was my favorite.

Interviewer: Well if you didn't have electricity back when you were during the war years what did she cook on?

Betty Joe: Oh we had a we had a wood burning stove and my job was to help bring in the wood for the wood burning stove. And we didn't have a washing machine either. Momma we washed on a rub board Momma said I did more work with my feet than I did with my hands because my little feet I'd reach

around the rub board and do this. And Momma said my little feet was going up and down up and down. But we would hang those clothes out in the winter and they would freeze on the line.

Interviewer: Really

Betty Joe: Yes ma'am but that's what we had to do. And we had a stove in what we didn't have a living room they were bedrooms with a stove in there. And they were wood burners so one of the jobs that the children had when they came in from school you had to get that wood in. It was just one of those things that you just had to do. My daddy, I don't know if you want to hear this or not, but my daddy had said to me he would chop wood and I used to watch him. And I'd say daddy can I have an axe when I grow up? And he said when you get as old as your sister Elizabeth you can have a little red axe. That weekend that he came home before he got killed on Monday I said daddy I'm never gonna be old enough to get that axe because when I get older Elizabeth gets older also. And he said now you're old enough to have a little red axe and if I live I'll get it for you next week. Well it was actually he was talking about a hatchet a little hatchet. So yes we were all affected by that war. IT was hard it was rough.

Interviewer: Did you ever hear of the blue star or gold star mothers and the stickers on the front windows?

Betty Joe: No I didn't

Interviewer: That wasn't in your area.

Betty Joe: No

Interviewer: And you didn't have telephone service then either did you?

Betty Joe: No we didn't my Momma and my aunt lived up the road from one another and we would go up there, they had a radio too, and if our batteries got low we would go up there and listen to the radio at their house. And she had two sons that were in that war my aunt did so

Interviewer: They weren't injured or anything in the war?

Betty Joe: No Grady Bee and Jay Dee they both came home from the war. They weren't injured there so it was.

Interviewer: Do you remember the end of the war?

Betty Joe: Oh I remember everybody was so happy there was dancing. My mother had a we had two big oak trees out in front of our house and they Momma would have dances sometimes. So they set lanterns up in those trees and they people my uncle could play the banjo and the fiddle. And Momma would just call different people that could play instruments and they would come and they would play these instruments and everybody would dance. And honey when that war ended there was a big dance out in front of our house.

Interviewer: Really

Betty Joe: Yes little kids was trying to swing with their partners you know little kids around and everybody had such a good time they were glad it was over.

Interviewer: I imagine so I know the part of Tennessee you lived in was very rural

Betty Joe: Yes

Interviewer: At the time.

Betty Joe: Yes

Interviewer: That's very interesting.

Betty Joe: Well we walked to school it was a mile from our house to the school house and we had to walk to and from school.

Interviewer: Right

Betty Joe: That was the only way we could get there.

Interviewers: How far did you go in your education?

Betty Joe: Well I had see our clothes was made from feed sacks and I went I caught a bus and I went to town three days. I didn't have clothes like the town kids did they would laugh at me because my skirts and my tops were made from feed sacks. And but we had a young man that was in he was in college and had just finished college and he was gonna teach the younger ones that year. Same thing eight grades I had finished my eight grades so I was interested in knowing what he knew because my education wasn't very much at that time. So anyway when they were laughing at me at school because I wasn't dressed like the town girls I quite the school and I went back to the rural school for another year. Well that teacher allowed me he answered my questions he allowed me to advance at my speed encouraged me to read and of course I do. He went into the navy after that year he would send me homework.

Interviewer: What war was that was that Korea the Korean War?

Betty Joe: Yes it would have been the first next conflict. But he would send me lessons through the mail then I would do them and send them back to him and he was on ship. And he told me one time he said I would just give anything if I had two years to teach you more because you want to know so bad everything there is to know.

Interviewer: So you wrote to him during the Korean War?

Betty Joe: I did and his sister died after I moved back to Tennessee with my little daughter Deanna and we went to the funeral home in Centerville. He met my little girl Deanna.

Interviewer: Really?

Betty Joe: Yes we were at the funeral home and he met my little girl.

Interviewer: What was his name?

Betty Joe: His name was Bill McWilliams.

Interviewer: Bill McWilliams

Betty Joe: Yes and she made some kind of comment to him I don't remember exactly what it was now but he sure got a big kick out of her.

Interviewer: Well thank you so much.

Betty Joe: You're very welcome.

Interviewer: If you think of anything else let me know. I'm gonna turn to this nice man sitting next to you. What is your full name?

Everett: Everett Dewitt Rice.

Interviewer: When were you born?

Everett: 8/4/34

Interviewer: Nineteen thirty four where were you born?

Everett: I was born in Hendersonville.

Interviewer: Tennessee ok

Betty Joe: You have to speck up

Interviewer: Yeah you may have to speak a little louder. So how did you and your family manage during the great depression? You lived in the city in Tennessee right or were you living in the country?

Everett: We lived on a farm.

Interviewer: Okay

Everett: My daddy just before that he had a service station in Hendersonville. It was a service station, grocery store, tool room and all of that. And he was there for a couple of years and he sold it and bought a farm. And so when the war broke out we was over the farm and not like Betty we had more pork and food stuff.

Interviewer: Okay

Everett: He would probably kill oh four or five hogs per year he had a smoke house where he would smoke them. And we had you know pork all winter. And as far as supper time we had a big garden raised everything put out corn, peas, potatoes the whole nine yards and stuff. And mother she would can that stuff and we had a cellar and she would can beans oh just everything that she could

strawberries and all she would fix them. And she would can sausage in the jars you know and she had a bunch of those. Anything that could be canned she would do it. And that took us that was a big help because it took us through the winter and we didn't money was short there was no money in circulation I mean. There just wasn't business, factories everything shut down during the war period those four years. People had to live off the land really or the ones that had jobs they was making very little in the city you know. But that's what it was and we was real fortunate that we had enough to eat. If we got short my daddy he would go to the woods and he'd kill squirrels, he was a great shot, and rabbits we had a bunch of them at that time. And he would kill them and so he kept us in meat that a way and my mother she raised chickens. Lord she could get 100 of them and raise 99 I've never seen anything like it. Yeah and we had all kind of chickens you know and she would make dumplings and all that good stuff and we ate real good. But there were people going through that depression time that those were real real bad because a lot of them didn't have enough food to eat and they missed it at times.

Interviewer: Do you remember any rationing?

Everett: Yeah we had the same thing that Betty was talking about. It was a book that the government sent you had certain places to pick them up. And I think they issued them once a month I believe that's right and it would they went by the number of people in the residence you know.

Interviewer: Okay

Everett: And the ones that had larger families naturally they got more because they needed to eat so that's the way that worked out. And we also I remember my mother saying that she had two or three that they worked together and if they didn't need a certain thing out of that book they would swap and that helped too because of circulation of more food people could eat. And that was good for us and then clothing was the same way I mean things was hard. I remember my mother bless her heart I had a pair of long handles and get this now she would roll them up and send me to school like that.

Interviewer: Did you pants on over them?

Everett: Yeah but they would fall down.

Interviewer: Oh they were long so she had to roll them up.

Everett: And I'd have to roll them back up but that was and shoes we had a hard time we'd have a pair of shoes and just as soon as we got home from school why we'd take them off and go barefooted. You had to save them good shoes for school or whatever church. And that went on well all during the war until we moved and that was I was about 7 years old when it broke out. We stayed there on the farm for about 3, 2 more years and my dad he was he sold the farm he was going to build a building he did build a building in Madisonville. He sold the farm to start it up well when he got about half way through eh just couldn't buy the material because the war was consuming all of it. And it stayed he had the foundation and he had the roof it stayed like that for about six or eight months until things got a little bit better. The government turned loose of materials you know people could buy them. And he finally finished it and we had to move from there oh I want to say this too while we was down there in Madison we was down there for a year, the war was over just before we moved from there. And you know everybody just loved westerns so back then westerns was the thing.

Interviewer: Yeah

Everett: So we got notice that Roy Rodgers and Dale Evans was gonna be coming through Madison and everybody should be there and greet them and stuff. Well the building by then he had already finished it got it complete and they came and we all the family we got upstairs in the building and raised the windows we was ready for them when they come through to watch them. Well they did and Roy and Dale they was in a convertible and they sat in the back and they'd go just a little ways probably 30 feet or 50 feet maybe and they would stop and they'd stand up Roy would stand up and wave and the people would just go crazy I mean absolutely they just hollered and yelled and the war was over see. And that's the way they would celebrate then and they went from Gallatin to Toward Nashville I don't know whether they went all the way to Nashville or not but they went through Madison and they'd stop people. And there was dancing like Betty said in the streets everybody was happy that the war was over. And from that day then after that we moved to Nashville and that was in 45.

Interviewer: What about buying cars during the war?

Everett: Buying cars?

Interviewer: Yeah

Everett: Well they wasn't doing their job but if you had a car you couldn't get gasoline so you might as well park it that was just the way it was see. There was nothing you couldn't anything the government I mean the war was taking it all.

Interviewer: What about tires?

Everett: Same way yeah you just now they would farmers they would allow farmers a certain amount maybe a set that would have to last them you know how long. But it was hard to come by.

Interviewer: Did you get involved in any of the scrap drives?

Everett: Well as Betty said the metal

Interviewer: Yeah

Everett: My dad did participate in that because the old metal parts and things you know he had some equipment and stuff not a whole lot but a little but whatever he had I remember him taking some of it to a recycle place wherever they took them at that time and helping that way. That's about all we had to give we was poor too you know.

Interviewer: How many kids were in your family?

Everett: Oh there was let's see in his family there was six of us and.

Interviewer: Did you know anybody who served in the war?

Everett: Well I had two brother-in-laws that served.

Interviewer: And they came through it okay?

Everett: Yeah and I had an uncle that was in well this was in World War I he had a cast and he was the government was taking care of him. My dad was keeping him dad and mom was keeping him and they would pay them so much for doing it and that was World War I. But other than that that's about all that was

Interviewer: Did you know about the stickers in the windows the gold star mothers and silver star mothers? Was that something that you saw in your community?

Everett: I don't think I remember anything about that.

Betty Joe: What was that supposed to mean?

Interviewer: That had to do with sons that were either serving or had been killed.

Betty Joe: Had been killed in the war?

Interviewer: Yeah that's what that and I didn't know if that was something that was more in this area. So did you have a radio during the war?

Everett: Oh yeah I was going to tell you about that. We didn't have one until just about I think it was before about a year before the war was over and dad had managed to get one. And we did we had to go buy, what am I trying to say, lights.

Interviewer: Kerosene lamps

Everett: Kerosene lights yeah

Interviewer: Okay

Everett: Yeah and I remember when electricity first came in. They did there was one this is all they had down to our house just one wire coming down and you didn't have a plug you just had one light that and then that's it.

Betty Joe: One light in each room.

Everett: And then later we got a couple of lights and plug or two. Well when we got that plug daddy went out and I don't know where he got the money but he bought a good radio and they was talking about the war you know it was getting better it was in better shape than it was. So he went outside and he got made a little platform on a tree maple tree. And he had an extension cord that reached it and so he would turn that radio on and if the news was broadcasting and people all around, we was up on a hillside see, and they could hear all around hear that radio. And every Saturday night the Grand Ole Opry he'd turn it up for all the people to hear and they just you know it was something it was something.

Interviewer: That's good of him to share his radio so people could hear. I guess other people in the area didn't

Everett: They didn't

Interviewer: Was that unusual?

Everett: They didn't have you know they didn't have the money.

Interviewer: Well it was good of him to share.

Everett: We was just lucky if it hadn't have been for the food you know and everything but my dad whenever he could he would work on public work. And he came down here to Linden Tennessee and he and another fellow put up a restaurant for a while and he made some money that a way. And then he left that and got back in real estate and he was in real estate when we went to Nashville and things got a whole lot better. The war was over business was booming plants oh lord new cars was coming out you know and there was just an abundance of everything. And that went on for about 15 years I mean this country just boomed out and people were so happy jobs money flow was good and it was just a different situation altogether for us and most people.

Interviewer: What did what were his views or your Momma's views of FDR?

Everett: They liked him they thought that he had done the right thing was trying to do the right thing for the people you know and they as far as presidents go I think he was one of their favorite of all that they knew you know or had known.

Interviewer: Did you ever hear the famous speech the Day that Shall Live in Infamy? The speech, were you old enough or did you have a radio to hear about him announcing about going to war and Pearl Harbor?

Everett: No I didn't I was well I was about 7 years old I guess but we didn't have it at that time 6 or 7.

Interviewer: Okay

Everett: And everything was bad bad times then.

Interviewer: Did they talk about it in school when you went to school about the war?

Everett: I'll tell you what in Hendersonville I finished the third grade there so I didn't know too much about what was going on.

Interviewer: Right

Everett: But there wasn't too much said about it.

Interviewer: Well let me ask you this do you remember Captain America?

Everett: Yeah a little some.

Interviewer: Did you remember Captain America?

Betty Joe: No

Everett: I remember he it was comics wasn't it comics?

Betty Joe: Never heard of it.

Interviewer: Yeah he was fighting the Nazis.

Everett: He was what?

Interviewer: Fighting the Nazis and

Everett: Oh I remember well yeah I don't know a whole lot about it I just remember

Interviewer: I know a lot of kids liked Captain America.

Everett: I just remember the cover on the cover.

Betty Joe: The first comic book that I remember

Everett: Captain Marvel.

Betty Joe: No was Mary Marvel.

Interviewer: Mary Marvel?

Betty Joe: And when you speak of women like my husband said jobs became plentiful well women's wages were so unbelievable low.

Interviewer: Was this before or after

Betty Joe: After the war.

Interviewer: Okay

Betty Joe: Women's wages I worked for \$5 a week.

Interviewer: Remember about what how old you were?

Betty Joe: I was 16 years old in Tennessee I worked for \$5 a week and couldn't make a living just could not. I had to move north where I could get jobs where I could make some money.

Everett: See the north was booming I mean you know and it had to spread over the country and Tennessee.

Betty Joe: And women just did not work getting the wages.

Everett: It just wasn't that much here compared to the war we started growing and growing good you know.

Interviewer: After the war.

Everett: And the automobile industry started picking up houses started people coming home soldiers coming home. And it was just oh I'll tell you what just all together a different place you might say. And but people now I know you had a hard time I know that we had a hard time but anyway we all survived it.

Betty Joe: Yeah we're here.

Everett: But yeah

Interviewer: Did you did your sisters or anybody were they involved in corresponding with people overseas or USO or

Everett: Not that I recall no.

Interviewer: Did anybody in your family benefit from some of the new deal programs? I know she said that her daddy worked for the WPA. Was there anybody that worked for the CCC or TVA or any of those?

Everett: No they didn't do that. No

Interviewer: Okay all the ones in your family Bill was your oldest right?

Everett: No Harold

Interviewer: Harold I'm sorry

Everett: Harold was the oldest and he was in the navy.

Interviewer: During World War II?

Everett: World War II

Interviewer: Okay

Everett: But he had an ulcerated stomach and he got out you know he got out he was in real bad shape.

Interviewer: Did he get sent over?

Everett: He just got out he wasn't

Interviewer: Okay I had wondered if anybody had served. Did you ever see any cars on blocks because there wasn't any gas or tires? Was it ever that bad?

Everett: I can't say that I did but I do know that back yeah I saw there was a lot of them parked whether they was out of gasoline I don't know. You know people like I said we had an allotment of so much stuff

and if you could get five gallons of gasoline you sure didn't do any joy riding. You had to leave it parked and you had to go for emergency.

Interviewer: But your family had a car right?

Everett: We had a 39 Plymouth. Can I tell you a little story about that one?

Interviewer: Sure

Everett: See I was a little fellow I was probably about I don't know 5 years old and my brother Bill he's three years older than I. Well my dad had the car and had it parked up in the yard and we was fooling around in it and I told Bill I said get in the back he says what I said get in the back we're going for a ride. And I was little and anyway I kicked that thing out of gear and then it went down this hill it went all the way down the hill it was a creek down there. And it just so happened that the I don't know the terrain or something hit the tires and turned the wheel and missed it, it went down and stopped. And dad he come down there he didn't whip me but he got in the car and he was cool, calm, collective and he got me up and he told me he said young man I'm gonna let you go this time but he said if you ever do that again I'm gonna give you a good one. He said you understand yes sir and I never touched his car again.

Interviewer: Was that the 39?

Everett: Yeah

Interviewer: Well it had to last didn't it.

Everett: Yeah and I'm glad it didn't tare up anything I learned a lesson there take care of automobiles.

Interviewer: So did many people in your neighborhood own a car during that time?

Everett: No at that time he was that area

Interviewer: Yeah

Everett: There wasn't too many he had it new and there was some that wasn't that new you know people that they had a car during war time. But they didn't drive them much you know.

Interviewer: Did people ever did you ever think that you or somebody in your family your brother Harold would get called up did it seem like did you ever think, I know you were a little boy, but did you ever think this wars just gonna go on and on and on?

Everett: Yeah because you really didn't know I mean it's what you heard.

Interviewer: Right

Everett: People thought like Betty said before people talking you listen you know. But there was no one that knew you know what was going to happen so they couldn't tell you anything definite you just had to listen. And Yeah there was times you wondered is it going on what's happening and all but there's no answer see and you just go on wondering that. Like I say I was waving at Roy Rogers a few years later in

45 but I was glad to see them. But that was something else that was highlight of my western stuff I'll tell you. But when I saw him coming up the street I was up there in that window I had my chair up there and felt like jumping out the window. That's you know but everybody was just was just full of so much joy and happiness they was jumping up and down they was talking dancing in the street. They come back and the was dancing and they'd go off a while then Roy and Dale would stop the car and they would start waving and everybody would cheer and it was something else and I'll never forget that.

Interviewer: Well I sure appreciate this. Do you have anything else that you suddenly remembered?

Betty Joe: No

Interviewer: You looked like you had an extra something that occurred to you well I really appreciate you both taking a little time out of your evening and going over you remembrances of what happened during World War II. I know you were small when it happened but it seems like that even at a young age it left its impression.

Betty Joe: Yes

Everett: Oh it did it was I'm just so glad people young people don't have to go through that now and I hope they never do.

Betty Joe: Well I have some wonderful nephews from my friend Bill Sammie Bill was in that war and he married my sister and they have four children. My sister's gone and he's gone but those children are still my babies so they was

Everett: You did alright Momma hey you've got a bunch of babies now you know it.

Betty Joe: I've got a bunch of babies.

Interviewer: Thank you so much