

**Interviewees: Evelyn and Orville Bruss**

**Interviewers: Timothy Breitbarth and Andrew Harding**

**Date: 3 April 2001**

**Location: the Bruss home in Minneapolis, MN**

**Edited by: Thomas Saylor, September 2001**

Evelyn Bruss was born 17 June 1921 in Cokato, Minnesota. After graduating from high school in Cokato, she moved to the Twin Cities and attended the Minnesota School of Business. During the war, Evelyn worked out of her home and also did some work as an auditor.

Orville Bruss was born in 1918. During the war he served in the Minnesota National Guard before going on active stateside duty at the end of the war with the US Navy.

In 1947 Evelyn and Orville were married; the couple found a home in Minneapolis, where they lived after that. Evelyn was active many years as a homemaker and involved at her church, Christ Lutheran Church in Minneapolis. Following military service, Orville was a chemist with the Metropolitan Water Control Commission for 35 years.

In this interview, Evelyn and Orville share details of military and family life during the war years.

Evelyn Bruss died 22 Feb 2008 in Bloomington, MN.

Orville Bruss died 19 May 2014 in Bloomington, MN.



**Interview key:**

**T-Tim Breitbarth**

**A-Andrew Harding**

**E-Evelyn Bruss**

**O-Orville Bruss**

**[text] = words added by editor, either for clarification or explanation**

**(\*\*\*) = words or phrase unclear**

**NOTE: interview has been edited for clarity**

**Side A. Counter begin at 000.**

T: Okay, it's Tuesday morning, beginning our interview at 9:50 am.

A: Okay, 7 December 1941, that's the first question. What were you doing when you heard the news?

E: I can't remember that far back.

A: Well do you remember how you reacted when you actually heard what happened? Do you remember any emotions or feelings you might have had towards the news? *(pauses seven seconds)*

E: I can't remember.

O: Well, I had the feeling that I should help. And so I joined the State Guard, which I participated in while I was going to school. I remember that about all I can remember that impressed me to do something. I think her sisters were impressed to the point where they got jobs towards the war effort as soon as they could. Of course there were financial gains there too. The vets programs.

T: In what ways did your life change after the war, or after the US entered the war?

E: It didn't change for us.

T: It started basically around the same age as we [Tim and Andy, the interviewers] are?

E: Yes. He didn't go overseas or anything; he stayed stateside. It was towards the end of the war when he went in. *(pauses five seconds)*

T: Do you remember any of the rationing or anything like that?

E: Oh yes. With sugar, gas, and whatever.

T: Were there a lot of constraints placed on daily life like that?

E: Not as far as I'm concerned

O: Gasoline rationing took place, so we had to be careful about our travel. Sometimes we were provided coupons from other people to buy gas. And of course meat and sugar were rationed. And I think watching to see if you had enough supply of coupons to pursue your diet. Did you have coupons like that too? (*question directed at Evelyn*) We weren't going together but were writing each other during World War II, not seriously. She was going with somebody else, I was going with somebody else. (*All share in laughter*)

A: Just a way to know someone else is there, right?

E: In fact, you (*to Orv*) were engaged to somebody while the war was going on, and he broke it off for me. (*Laughter shared*)

A: Now you were a member of the Air Force?

O: I was Navy.

A: Oh, Navy okay.

O: That's a heavy rank.

**(A, 67)**

A: Oh yes. My dad, during Korea, he was... If Korea would've gone on about another year, he would've been sent over. But he was actually part of the Army attached to the Air Force, as a special unit, I don't know. So he was pretty close to going over, but that was another time.

O: That was a real war too, wasn't it? It wasn't a policing effort.

A: No, he was training. It was about two months. For about the last two months, they just were slowing things down. (*pauses two seconds*) How did being in the Navy affect you? What were your thoughts? What were your feelings? Did you feel like a sense of pride, or a sense of just wanting to help out?

O: Well, I went into the Navy by way of the Army through the Marines, if you can figure that out. (*chuckles*) And that's because I was speaking to a Marine officer at Fort Snelling [military induction center, in St. Paul], and I think he thought I was talking to the Navy. And he says, "Well, you've come to the wrong man." But in the meantime, he talked to the naval recruiting person. But you know I was quite serious about going into the Navy because I didn't like the conditions in the Army—the ground conditions. I had my degree in chemistry, and I thought I would be found more quickly in the Navy than I would be in the Army. So the Navy—the Marine—talked the naval officer into putting my name in for the Navy. Well, I

think—I could say—I was drafted by the Army, went in by way of the Marines, through the Navy by way of the Marines.

I had several stations I would attend, to Great Lakes [training base in Chicago] first for training, and that's the usual procedure. "Boot camp" they call it. That was a nice situation because I had a brother who lived in Milwaukee, so I could travel from Chicago to where my brother lived in Milwaukee. Stayed there, there I was insulted by the fact that I didn't bring my meat stamps. *(laughter by all)* I just forgot them all. They were thinking about food, and here I was serving my country, and I should be bringing meat stamps to them—food stamps. It was kind of a cruel world in that regard. They weren't appreciating the servicemen like they should, but I think we were treated fairly enough anyway. *(pauses two seconds)*

**(A, 117)**

Then I was sent to the East Coast, to Bainbridge, Maryland—the proving grounds. And there we were supposed to detect what the Tiny Tim bomb was made of that the Germans were dropping on the Allies. So we had a metallurgical problem there. We didn't discover too much before the end of the war; the climax of the war was about then. They were bombing, too, shooting... We were loading a 5-inch-38 dummy ammunition into the gun turrets. Now that's all done automatically; it's not manned inside. But a 5-inch-38, that's a pretty good check, though. This is what they use on the battleships.

T: *(directed to Evelyn)* What were some of your activities during the war? Where were you at this time?

E: I was right here in Minneapolis—with a job. Four of us sisters lived together in an apartment. And that's working. Worked every day, took the bus back and forth.

T: Where did you work?

E: At Flower City Ornamental Iron. Didn't have time with everything. They all had jobs too, but I can't remember what they were.

T: Just kind of working wherever you could then?

E: I was an accountant at Flower City, but not for too long.

T: Was it tough to find a lot of jobs during that time, or were there a lot of them around?

E: I think there were enough jobs around.

T: Yes?

O: But Evelyn's sisters were in defense work. Two of her sisters were at...

E: Yes, what do you call the place? Northern Pump?

O: *(tentatively)* Northern Pump.

E: Making ammunition.

O: Yes.

T: Were there a number of those factories around here that converted to making defense products?

E: I don't know that one.

O: I don't know either.

*(pause of eleven seconds. Ticking clock can be heard in background.)*

**(A, 157)**

A: So at that point in time, you were engaged *(directed to Evelyn)*, and you were going steady with somebody *(directed to Orv)*, correct?

E: *(laughs)*

O: I was going with somebody else, and she was engaged to somebody. But we were writing each other. *(Orv and Evelyn both laugh)*

E: It happened that three guys roomed together at the university, and the three of us sisters married them—the three of them. *(Laughter by all.)* My other sister married—

O: *(jokingly)* We cleaned out that family. Well, he was a good salesman—her brother-in-law.

E: He married my younger sister.

O: He married one of the younger sisters, and he said, "There's more at home better-looking than she is." *(laughter by all.)*

A: When did you guys get married?

O: In 1947. On 19 July. Way back 54 years. I'd say it was the best. The last year has been a trial [due to Evelyn's health problems], but we've been struggling through it okay. *(pauses three seconds)* That's life.

A: My grandmother actually worked for Corning during the war. So she made glass products. Actually glass and military products, because it was the small parts for radios and things that she was working on.

O: Some good wages during the war for the defense plants compared to other...

T: Did they offer anything else other than better wages were there some extra benefits out of it?

O: I don't think so, not at least as I can recollect. *(pauses seven seconds)* The people working in the mechanical area were more in demand like machinists; they were drilling things out for the war effort I suppose. I don't know what they all made, maybe deep secrets. Maybe you didn't know what you were making it for, if you were producing something... *(pauses five seconds)*

T: Yes, that would be kind of odd. Making something you don't know how it does or where it goes.

A: What about schooling? You say that you had graduated by the start of the war. *(directed at Orv)*

**(A, 214)**

O: Yes. I worked at the Minneapolis/St. Paul sanitary district for a number of years before I went in. I was getting deferments because this was a plant that called for health reasons, public health. So, like nurses and doctors, I was getting deferred. But toward the last end, the superintendent said, "Why don't you go in, I won't get a deferment for you this time. Why don't you just go in and accept it." So he didn't go in, but I went. *(laughs)* I thought about that later. Here he's the superintendent, and he can tell me to go in, and he's going to stay back there at the plant himself. Well, that was all right, I didn't regret any of my service at all. It was a duty I wanted to do. To do it as a State Guard member wasn't as productive, I didn't think, as going in the active service. But we were close, like you say about your father going to Korea. We danced for joy when President Truman gave the go-ahead sign to drop the atomic bomb. Though it did kill a lot of civilians, but so did Pearl Harbor, kill a lot of civilians. They shouldn't forget what had been done to us on 7 December. *(pauses seven seconds)* I don't know if I'm saying things right or not.

E: I don't know either.

O: Those are my feelings anyway.

A: You've got to remember, all we have are what we've read in books and seen on film. We have no way of knowing what it felt like, what things were occurring. That's part of the reason we're doing this, so we have a better understanding of the time. You know, like I was telling you guys on the phone, the only thing we have as a

generation is remembering like Saudi Arabia [likely a reference to Gulf War of 1990-91]. When we went over there, that was just a couple of planes dropping bombs.

**(A, 239)**

O: That was accurate bombing.

A: Right. Exactly. It was nothing like this time when war was all almost hand-to-hand combat type of thing, where you're looking at the guy and shooting at him, as opposed to sitting on a battleship and punching a button and watching the thing go off. And twenty miles away you're blowing up a building. It's a different era.

O: Technical, now. Like I say, we were loading these 5-inch-38's by hand—the projectile and the magazine. Magazine went in first with gunpowder, then the projectile wouldn't last. But that was all done by mechanical—electronic—mechanical devices down the line now. But we had to train the guys to do that at Bainbridge, Maryland.

A: *(directed at Evelyn)* Were you in school, or were you out of school at this time also?

E: Oh yes. I went to Minnesota School of Business after high school, then off to work.

A: Do you recall at all if colleges or high schools were doing things to support the war effort? Do remember like rallies at all?

E and O: I don't recall any.

A: You always hear things about how there were tin drives and things like that, but a lot of that was school based.

O: Yes. Well, there was a lot of conservation of tires and things like that that were had to get. Of course gasoline was rationed. You weren't supposed to drive over so many miles per hour with your car to conserve gasoline. Those were all things that you couldn't even think of today. Everybody's going 70, 80 miles an hour. To tone you down to 45 or thereabouts, that would be quite a change.

T: How did life in the community here change as a result of the war? Any major changes?

E: No, not that I recall. We didn't have any children of our own. We had 45 nieces and nephews. *(chuckles)* We're both from families of ten. And everyone else had kids, and we didn't have any. Tried but it didn't work.

O: So people don't talk to Brusses. Well, as far as my parents were concerned, they were very helpful during the war when they moved out there, it was 130 miles west.

He'd fill my tank with gas because it was too tough to get gas, because they were rationing gasoline. You would always crop your car over and fill it, however you could.

T: Did you feel that there was a sense of togetherness a little bit more during the war in the community, or not? Did people seem to come together more?

O: Well, I think there was a lot more family meetings and watermelon meetings out in the backyard and so forth. More togetherness, I think there was more togetherness at that time. I don't know, maybe there's just as much today, but I felt it was good picnics, which we don't seem to have anymore. *(directed at Evelyn)* Do you know anything?

E: No, I don't. It could've been different at our first house at that time.

O: Well, that was after the war.

E: That was. We were married in '47, after the war.

T: What kind of impact did that have—the end of the war?

O: Well, I came back and my job wasn't there. *(chuckles)* So I went out to the West coast to look for a job. In the meantime, when I was out there, the superintendent who had given me the gate to go into the service called and said that there was an opening, because the guy who came back to take the job was a chemist and went to another company. So my job was open. Actually, they were supposed to hold the job when you went in the service, but this time this guy had had the job prior to going into the service. So he came in and took his job back, so my job was not really as open as it should've been. So I got the second chance at it, which I was happy for. *(directed at Evelyn)* You've always worked for Flower City, so you didn't have any layoffs.

A: Were you better off financially during the war, or was it the same?

E: I think the same.

O: Well, we had good parents. My father helped me get started, and her father helped us get started as far as furniture goes. Yes, we were strapped for finances, but we had good parents, who even they had ten children each of them, they were able to help some way to get us on our feet, so to speak. So you didn't have to put it into a rental house or rental facilities. Otherwise, I don't think we've suffered. I'm glad it's over.

Like I say, when they dropped that A-bomb we danced in the barracks like kids, because the next move was to invade Japan, and that would have been a catastrophe for the Americans, really. Because their islands were so tight, we couldn't bomb them out these pockets they had built. I don't remember the name of

the island, but the people who were there, like Al Woods, he could tell you a lot about Guam. But I don't know a thing about the islands, how they didn't have to rid the Japanese of the islands. They were ground in pretty tight. Well, we had to learn superstructures of all the different warships of the Japanese against what ours are, so we knew which ones were ours and which ones were theirs. But by the time I got in, most all the Navy in Japan was gone. It was pretty much destroyed by us. They had a high, big superstructure on their ships compared to ours.

T: Like on the film *Tora! Tora! Tora!* (US film from 1969)

A: The film's about Pearl Harbor, but they showed a Japanese aircraft carrier and how when you compare it to an American aircraft carrier, how much more above the water it is. There's like another full deck on it.

O: Yes. It looked top-heavy.

**(A, 353)**

T: The Japanese, in the film, they were even going through flash cards like which one is which, you know, just so they could distinguish between them.

O: Yes. Well, you have to remember, her brothers, (*directed towards Evelyn*) tell about your brothers Jack and Pete, and Wilt, and Art being in the service. You had a host of family in the service. And your younger brother, tell about his situation.

E: Well, he was in the Navy, and his ship was lost for I don't know how long.

O: (*in background*) Weeks and weeks.

E: They ran out of food and stuff so at the end all they were eating were corn flakes and baking powder biscuits, so then he got home and what does my sister make but baking powder biscuits and chicken. (*all laugh*)

A: So how many family members did you have that were involved with the war?

E: My three brothers were all in Korea—one Marine, one Army, one Navy. They all got home alright but after that they died.

O: I always thought that maybe they died from some effects of malaria or things like that that Art had as a Seabee. He was in the Navy, but he was in a construction battalion--that's what Seabees were for. Her brother Pete was stationed in Germany and, I don't know how much service he saw, but I think mentally he was struck by it because he had some bad moments when he got back. She doesn't tell it all, but I tell it for her, some of these things that happened to brothers. Her younger brother died of leukemia, which was no relation to the war effort at all, but he was with Northern States Power [utility company], and had to go to technical school.

E: But not very long.

O: Not very long. So all their lives were shortened, I think possibly because of the conditions. If you look at it that way I'd say yes, there were some bad effects. I'm living to a ripe old age of 83 so I'm happy for all I've gotten.

T: Did all of them fight in the Pacific?

O: Two of the brothers; one was in eastern Germany. Two of her brothers were in the Navy out in the Pacific--both Seabees.

T: I can see how that would affect them. My mom had an uncle who was a cook or something with the units that went behind the battles; they went in and cleaned up the battlefields. And they buried people and stuff and when he got back he had a lot of emotional problems after that. It had a really big impact on him, just seeing all of that.

O: Some people can handle that and some people cannot. And I think her brother Pete who was in Germany, he really saw things that... he had problems mentally, there'd be bad days. It was (\*\*\*) *(to Evelyn)* Remember Pete?

E: Yes.

O: But I don't know what it is that happened to them over there. It could have been something like we talked about. They don't talk about those things, most of the guys who had seen the worst. Her brother in law was also a medic, Eddy's husband *(directed at Evelyn)*, he would have liked to become a doctor when he came back here but he did the next step up, he became a dentist. *(chuckles all around)* We can't all make it into medical school, so the dropouts go into dentistry. But he made out better, I think, because he had his own hours. He could do his hunting and fishing which he liked to do.

E: But they moved to Seattle. Not too long after they were married, though they were married here.

O: Yes, he was my roommate, that's why, he was my best man, too. Now her sister is gone, too. She was our maid of honor. They're both gone. It may all have been a result of the war problems that they suffered. Now they have better heart surgery than they had during that time. (\*\*\*). He died of some heart problems. (\*\*\*) could fix that today. (\*\*\*) walked through the space program too... fixing something some of those things, I don't know. They're doing a lot more than they used to with the body builds.

A: So you guys have obviously seen a lot. How do you think the country has changed since this time, not only technological advancements, but culturally? It's hard to go

someplace and see all the same faces, the same color of skin? Do you see that as something that was bound to happen or do you think it's partially because of the war effort, the idea of community, the idea that everyone should be together?

E: There sure are a lot of people moving into this country from all. The Hmong and the Arabs, but they're all good people too, they're all my friends.

O: Well, we don't have any racial problems, I don't think, or do anywhere.

**(A, 420)**

A: This was the first time where a lot of minorities were accepted into the military and also into the general population where they can work side by side. Personally I think it's a great thing. But obviously you folks grew up in a different era where you might not have associated with as many people as you would now.

O: Well, things have changed in that regard because when we were thinking about adoption we went through Children's Friend Society, and they had a black person about 9 years old or something like that that they wanted to give us. We wanted a child, we wanted someone to raise, but it was black too, that made us turn the other cheek, because we weren't in a black community and we thought we would do harm by accepting someone like that. And bring him to Christ Church where we belong is all white, it would be a little different if we were in a mixed group. I think that it's more acceptable now than it was in our time. It's harder to accept.

E: Some friends of ours adopted a young girl from Korea, and she came over. When she grew up... a musician, boy, she can play violin, piano, anything, direct the choir. And they adopted her, and she married Darryl, and they're right out of the Chicago area, at a church. And they have what, three kids?

O: Didn't she go to Concordia [University, St Paul]?

E: Yes she did, part time.

T: You mentioned your church. Did the message at church change during the war or once the war started. Did they tend to focus more on certain aspects than others?

**(A, 476)**

E: Not that I recall. *(pauses five seconds)* The pastor changed. Neue was there, and then Kritzow, and Neibacher now.

O: Well I think that the pulpit was pretty much the word of God rather than the political aspects, which I appreciated from all of our pastors. I am stressing it with our present pastor to stay out of it, the politics, because it hurts one side or the other, and it might drive one person away. If you drive one person away that's too

much. At least we are so sure of it (\*\*\*). Appreciate every last soul that we have, because it's an urban congregation and they flee out to the suburbs. It's bigger and better stuff out there I guess. Lot of them coming back too now.

T: What was an average day like during the war, just a typical run of the mill day?

O: Light lunches (*both laugh*), to work, for both of us because we were both working. And then I went in the service, came back, and did the same thing (\*\*\*) 35 years of working at this place. What do you think about, an average day? (*directed at Evelyn*)

E: I don't think that there were many changes at all.

**End of Side A. Side B begins at counter 564.** [Side B 564-593 conversation on misc. topics not related to the project; excluded from transcript.]

A: Do you guys have any other thoughts about anything, about this time?

O: Well, I think I did mention my dad's feelings (\*\*\*). Evelyn's dad was suffering three times as much. Her mother died when she was five years old, so her mother wasn't around when they went in the service. I don't know if you even knew your mother much (*to Evelyn*).

E: Not very much.

*(pause of five seconds)*

T: How about, do you remember when President Roosevelt died? Do you remember that at all?

E and O: Oh yes.

T: What was that like? What kind of feelings did you have?

O: Well, he was almost irreplaceable, we figured. I worshipped the guy, like from all-time, because he seems to have gotten us out of the doldrums that we were facing. Maybe Hoover laid the groundwork before that, but Roosevelt got the credit for it. But he did have all kinds of good programs. He put in the AAA program, Agriculture Adjustment Tax. My dad says, "Forget it. We'll take care of ourselves. We'll have to pay for that anyway, so don't give us all this free money 'cause we don't like it." He was more Republican than I think I realized. He didn't worship the guy like I did. I thought he did a great job. (*directed to Evelyn*) What did you think about Roosevelt?

E: Well, I guess he did good work while he was in there.

O: I'm kind of half-Democrat and half-Republican, I guess. I vote for the guy more than the... *(5 seconds)* I didn't think the country would come to an end or anything like that with Roosevelt's death.

T: Was it kind of a shock though?

O: Yes, it was a shock. *(pauses three seconds)* 'Cause we had had him so long, I didn't think he would go down. I don't even know how old he was. By today's standards, he would be a young man, I imagine. He had polio, so he was paralyzed and didn't have the use of his legs, but a great leader. And a great speaker. Those fireside chats—we just worshipped the man, I think. I looked forward to hearing him. Well, we've had a few that come along like that after; [President Bill] Clinton was quite close to him as far as oratory goes. But he has his problems too. *(chuckles)*

A: What about when the nation lost FDR? Was it sort of like losing a father type of feeling?

O: More like losing Kennedy was like losing a father, because he was so young. We would accept Roosevelt's going because of his age, his old age. Well, Roosevelt did have a good life according to the old standards, but Kennedy's was definitely young. 47, wasn't it? *(pauses four seconds)* I'm doing all the talking. I'm not even supposed to be doing this.

E: That's okay, you're doing fine. *(both Evelyn and Orv laugh)*

O: You'll have to excuse her a little bit *(reference to health problems)*.

A: *(directed at Evelyn)* Do you have any really lasting memories from this time? Does anything really stand out?

E: I can't think of it if there was.

O: What kind do you mean, the kind in the service or...?

A: Oh, just the era. Just sort of the whole from the start of the war from when Pearl Harbor happened to the end of the war. *(directed at Evelyn)* You were involved to an extent, being that you were a citizen and that you had to be rationed, but he had another thing, being the fact that he was part of the military during this time. Are there any lasting memories, anything that just is like, "Wow, that was really something to think of? Or really something that I never realized what kind of thing was going on until after it was done?"

E: I can't think of any that excites me.

A: No memories at all? You know, like a victory garden or anything like that?

E: I know some people that raised them, but we didn't.

**(B, 707)**

A: Or like war bonds?

T: Or like tin drives, or anything like that?

E: Nope, I don't recall those.

O: Well, my dad bought Liberty Bonds in World War I. And it's kind of interesting. Back in the First World War, he had eight children, I was the eight-ball. And because of the fact that he didn't have the second citizenship papers from Germany. He came from Germany, and his father took out first papers on him. Second citizenship papers he was supposed to take out when he was 18 or 21. He didn't do this; he didn't know about this. He was a foreigner to this country and he didn't know all the rules and regulations. And he was on the list to go in the service, just like that. Because he had German blood in him. That was World War I. Well, it was the same thing in World War II when the Japanese in this country who were not completely in line, I think they were drafted into the service too, to go over. Imagine, with eight children, to go into a draft. This is cruel. This is cruel when the government acts like that. I don't know who was president; I suppose it was maybe Wilson. Would that be about right?

A: World War I, yes.

O: What strict, bad inscription laws they had during those days. That's way back before your time. And my dad, getting back to bonds, which you brought this up, he bought more Liberty Bonds than anybody in the community because he wanted to. He came to this country because of the military conditions in Germany. You know, his dad, my dad and three children I guess it was that came to this country because of the militaristic Kaiser [Wilhelm, German emperor 1888-1918], the villain, back in the olden days. And so they were trying to escape the tyranny of militarism. And the fact that he had to go in the service right now, once you reached that certain age. But he was picked on, because he didn't have his second citizenship papers to go and serve with three children. Living a good life here, enjoying the prosperity of this country so he could buy all these Liberty Bonds, but he thought he was helping the government support the World War I effort. And picked him up, just like that, because he didn't have his papers—second citizenship papers. Yet, he didn't become bitter or say, "I'm getting out of this country," because he still loved the country, but some of those nasty things that scare a father.

A: Bad policy.

O: Yeah. Well, you don't have to include that. I just threw that in there to let you know that things aren't always the greatest, even when you are trying to help your country. *(fifteen second pause)* Her dad ran a pop machine during...

E: A pop factory.

O: In Cokato. I think the farmers were kind of protected so that they could produce crops for the food for the military. They weren't drafting the farm help as much. The fact is, my kid brother didn't get drafted because he was in a necessary occupation like that. But I didn't run out to the farm, like a lot of people did run out to the farm and start farming to get away from the draft, too. But I didn't change my lifestyle for that.

T: Were there a lot of people who tried to escape the draft?

O: Oh, definitely. Some people would be jumping off the piano to flatten their feet and taking aspirins by the handful to make their heart irregular, or whatever it is. A lot of shenanigan stuff going on. Kids tried to get away from it. Some went to Canada to escape. But Canada, they got into it after a while too, so there was no escaping it.

T: In other wars, especially Vietnam, there were a lot of protests and stuff. Were there any protests or anything at this time?

O: I can't remember any. I think Roosevelt had such a smooth tongue that everything was right. You know, that we were hallowed people. *(directed to Evelyn)* Don't you think? There were no protests, were there?

E: No, I don't recall any.

A: Also, because of the attack on Pearl Harbor, there was a lot of...

O: Yes, that united everybody.

A: That really set the ball in motion towards not only mobilizing the country, but getting everyone in the same frame of mind that we have to not only defend ourselves but go get these guys over there. We came after them.

T: I don't think I really have anything else.

A: We've touched on pretty much everything we wanted to ask you at this point. We're going to go through and put this all together. Thank you very much.

## **END OF INTERVIEW**