Gloria was born on 16 August 1926 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was raised and attended school there. Following high school graduation in 1944, Gloria worked at the Minneapolis Public Library until she went to college at the University of Minnesota, also in Minneapolis. She spent the war years at high school and as a college student.

Following the war, Gloria got married (husband Oscar); they raised a family of two daughters. Gloria worked at a number of different jobs over the years, including at a nursery school, an employment agency, and a trade school. In 1973, she moved to rural Hastings where she lived during retirement. Gloria was an active member of Christ Lutheran Church, and also enjoyed gardening, sewing, and reading.

Noteworthy in this interview is the discussion of the impact of war on everyday life, from the perspective of a high school student.
Interview key:
G = Gloria Johnson
J = Joel Cates
C = Chad Horrmann
H = Gloria’s husband, Oscar
[text] = words added by editor, either for clarification or explanation
(*** ) = words or phrase unclear
NOTE: interview has been edited for clarity

Tape 1, Side A. Counter begins at 000.

J: We are going to be talking today with Gloria Johnson. Today is 30 March 2001. I guess the best place to start is, how old were you when the war first broke out [in December 1941]?

G: I was born in 1926, so I was in tenth grade. I was fifteen.

J: Do you remember what you were doing, or where you were on 7 December 1941, when you heard the news [about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor]?

G: Everybody remembers that I think, if they lived then. My mother and I were avid movie fans, mostly because my father was a motion picture projectionist. So we would go to the theater, not his theater especially, but to other theaters, neighborhood theaters, two or three times a week. And this was a Sunday, and we had decided to go to a movie. We stopped at my cousin’s house so my aunt could go with us. They had the radio on, and that’s when we heard it.

You know, we didn’t have radios on all the time because we didn’t have news that often in those days. Obviously we didn’t have television. So, you would get your noon broadcasts and your 10:00 Sedrick Adams [radio program], and that type of thing.

J: What was your initial reaction to that news?

G: (pauses three seconds) It probably didn’t penetrate at that point, you know, what was obviously, what was going to be entailed. Because this [war] went on for a long time. You know, I think probably anger, because you didn’t want to think of this happening. I was trying to remember if we were aware, or how much we were aware, of the involvement of the United States previous to this, and I don’t think most of the people were. At least I don’t remember; being in high school you’ve got other things on your mind. (laughs)

J: So after December 7th, how did life start changing for you? Was it anything noticeable, or did it take some time?
G: It took a little time, but I think people became *(pauses three seconds)* very geared up, very quickly. Young men went down and volunteered right away. This was, I think, it’s bad to say, a popular war, and it was backed by the citizens, I think, as a whole. Obviously there were people that didn’t agree with it. But people were willing to go, and put themselves out on a limb. Neighborhoods formed watches, because we felt even in Minneapolis that there was a threat of bombing. I remember my mother bought black material to cover the windows with. I don’t remember that we ever had [air raid] drills; we might have. And very shortly they started to ration things. There were a lot of things that were rationed in those days, you know, to conserve, because there were a lot of men going overseas.

C: When did you first start seeing pictures, or did you see any pictures of Pearl Harbor?

(A, 74)

G: There were some in the paper, sure. I think probably one of our greatest sources, at least for me, was the movies, because there they would have the newsreels. It probably came out like John Wayne in a lot of cases. But, you know, it made an impression.

*(brief pause. Gloria gets a personal scrap book of news clippings about the war; conversation picks up after she returns with the scrapbook.)*

G: Different months, so we did get these things, but obviously when you don’t have the saturation that you do now, it’s different.

J: *(looking at the scrapbook)* So this entails, so what you were seeing... where is this one? *(points at a picture)*

G: That’s Pearl Harbor.

J: A month after the war broke out, at Pearl Harbor.

G: And they were dates, you know, that we had taken in there that I had kept.

J: Okay.

G: So you know we did... obviously we were interested in it, we heard about it in school.

J: Well, what kinds of things were discussed in school when you did talk about it?

G: I really don’t remember that much about that, no.

J: Did you know anybody who went off to war?
G: Oh yes, I had three cousins, and a couple of them enlisted, and one was drafted. I had friends and family friends who were in the service. We had them kind of scattered all over. Italy, one went to India. Went to the Suez Canal, spent time in Africa, and then went to the Suez Canal and ended up staying in Bombay, I think he was, in New Delhi.

C: That sounds kind of fun.

G: Yes, he was a clerk, so he had good duty. I don’t think they saw any war over there, but... By then I was a senior, I graduated in January [1944]. And quite a few of the fellows that were in my class—I was a little bit young because I had skipped a grade—the fellows who were eighteen during the summer were drafted and were taken out of school. They were given their diplomas and some of them, if they were in the United States, did come back for the graduation in January, but otherwise they were put right in the service at eighteen. Some of them were killed and never did make it back.

J: Getting back to the rationing part, Gloria, you mentioned that the rationing had started shortly after we had entered the war. Did that have any immediate effect on you or your family and, if so, how did you deal with that?

G: *(pauses three seconds)* I’m an only child, so there was just the three of us in the family, and we lived in Minneapolis, and my father worked downtown at that time, as a projectionist. So we were able to use public transportation. Otherwise we were allowed two gallons of gas a week. You weren’t going too far. Unless it was your job where you had to go, but anybody who could use public transportation had to use it.

I think we had one, I don’t know if it was one or two pairs of shoes. Coffee was rationed, and sugar; sugar coupons we saved and sent to my aunt who did canning. *(laughs)* Yes, she had her own garden and everything. Let me see, what else was rationed? A lot of things were rationed, and I don’t think people begrudged that, I think they just accepted it, because they felt it was going to the service. We were recycling; we recycled all of our tin cans. We had to remove the label, wash them out good, and flatten them out.

J: Much like today.

G: Yes, except now we don’t have to flatten them out and take off the labels, but yes. Also, people gave jewelry to be used for certain things, and you really didn’t hear too many complaints about it. I guess you felt there wasn’t a misuse of it, and whether there was or not, I don’t know.

J: So people thought it was for the war?
G: Yes, it was for the war effort and we felt that they needed it. We had a lot of troops over there, and they needed a lot of stuff. Coffee of course was all rationed, all that stuff.

C: In class we heard about a thing called a Victory Garden. Did you plant vegetables?

G: My mother didn't. She used to live on a farm and she didn't want any part of that (laughs), but a lot of people did. Yes, people did. Meat was rationed; I mean we ate strange things, like beef tongue, which actually isn't too bad. Things like that wouldn't require [ration] stamps.

C: Now how did you go about getting these stamps? Was this just something that you got in the mail?

G: No, we had to go down, we had to go and apply for them. And then...

C: Do you remember how?

G: I think, I don't know, my mother would have done that. And I'm sure she had to go down to, probably, the courthouse or something downtown to get them, and you had to have them, to buy things. One of the last summers we saved enough gas coupons, we saved for over, for the whole year, to drive to Door County [Wisconsin]. And when we got there we knew we wouldn't have a problem because I had uncles who were farmers, and they could get unlimited gas. So they filled up our tank and gave us a five-gallon gas tank extra, and we could make it home again. But people could put themselves out.

J: How did the church react as a community, or as an organization toward the war?

G: A lot of the men were gone.

J: Now how did that affect the church? Do you remember?

G: No, I don’t really remember too much, because my age... well, yes, they would have gone, some of them would have gone, by the time I was in college. In fact a lot of them had, were in the service. I don’t know that it really, you know, not me personally, because I didn’t have a boyfriend who was over there or anything. So we lost several from our church, and we had memorial services at the church. But I don’t recall... we had a very big active church at that time.

C: You talked about community, and collecting cans. Did the church do anything special, that is more than they usually did?

G: I think that, I was in school, of course, either high school or college. I think they rolled bandages, did this type of Red Cross things, you know, a lot of them did that. I was talking to a friend of mine, who goes to our church, and was living on the East
coast at the time, and she said she had a job as a thread cutter. She worked at a plant where they made rain coats for the military, and so she had special scissors, that she said she still has, that fit in the palm of her hand, and any spare thread that stuck out, it was up to her to cut them off. Which is a weird job.

But, yes, a lot of people did bandages, a lot of people did Red Cross work; women filled in, you know, on all the jobs and that. One of the gals that I went to college with had gone to the West coast, and was a ship welder, and some of the others went to work at ammunition plants and that, in the Twin Cities. New Brighton [a town 10 miles north of St. Paul] had a big one. And, let’s see, AFC, the one up on Marshall Ave. [in St. Paul], that was another big military place. Northern Pump it used to be called, I don’t know what it was, federal something or other. That was a big ammunition plant.

J: Gloria, you mentioned that you were in college.

G: For part of the war.

J: Yes, for part of the war. First of all, where did you go to college, and what was the environment like at a college level, when you were there?

G: I went to the U [University of Minnesota, Minneapolis]. We had a lot of military based there. We had (pauses three seconds), now what was it, a Navy program that was there.

C: ROTC?

G: No, something twelve, I think it was. [US Navy V-12 program, which allowed young men to continue or finish university before being called for active duty]. And they did have the ROTC there, too. But we had a lot of military people, and they operated pretty much as a unit, although they would be in individual class, whatever they were taking. And they were pre-officer training. The first year I was at the university, I got football tickets on the fifty-yard line. So there weren’t many people there. (laughter all) And each year we moved back. But, yes, there were mostly women there or older, and then I was there when the soldiers came back. And that was kind of interesting. You know, you’d meet fellows who had been in action. One fellow who had been at the Battle of the Bulge [in Europe], and of course he wouldn’t talk about it. One of the few survivors. So then you ended up with servicemen coming back.

C: Because we were at war with the Germans and the Italians, were they the same in your eyes, or did you not like them because we went to war with them?

G: I didn’t have a problem with that, and I am half German.

C: Okay.
G: But I will say in the beginning, some relatives, especially one aunt, who was, I don't know what she was, but anyway, she did. I think it was hard for some of those people to believe the stories that we were hearing. And of course even then you didn't hear an awful lot about the Jewish Holocaust and that type of thing. You got some of it, you know. But of course not as much as what we hear or are finding out now. See, we were in such a Scandinavian town, that I would say though, that Norway was invaded, Denmark was invaded, Finland fought, Sweden was neutral, but was occupied. Which didn’t come across real well with a lot of people.

J: In regards to that, how did you view the Japanese? I am not sure if there were any internment camps around the Twin Cities area at the time.

G: I don't know, there were German ones around here. We weren't always aware of them, but there was one out here, in Hastings [a town 15 miles SE of St. Paul], and they worked the farms.

C: I didn't know that.

G: Yes, I didn't either, until not too long ago.

J: So then you really didn't have any feeling about how you viewed the Japanese after the bombing of Pearl Harbor?

C: Did you have a hate for them, or a dislike?

G: Well, I suppose you disliked them because they were your enemies. But I don't know if it was on a personal basis, because obviously we were not coming in contact with them in this area. It wasn't like if you were living on the coast, with the internment camps and that type of thing. Here, you know, I don't recall that we would ever... Now whether this went over, you know, there probably could be Chinese and other people, Asian people here, not a lot though.

J: Not at that time.

G: No. We were pretty Scandinavian.

C: Could you tell me about the German camps that you were talking about.

G: Well, I read in the paper one day, that some area out, I don't know if it was near Denmark or not, you might find it, I suppose, in the Dakota County historical records. You might want to check on it. But I'm sure that, I know that they worked on some of the farms. I think that some of them even came back here after the war.

J: I do recall that.
G: Yes. And I thought that there was an internment, there had to be an internment not too far away, or they wouldn’t have brought them in to work. And I know up in Door County [Wisconsin] there was a camp some place around there, because my uncle had a cherry farm, and they sent over German Prisoners of War to work there, and he said they were excellent workers.

J: That is interesting to know, because you don't hear that.

G: No.

C: I didn't know that before.

G: And of course he had to pay for the services, but he paid it to the government for their upkeep; they got nothing. Except he would go buy them cigarettes and that. They were bussed in, or trucked in every day, and I'm sure there were some, I think there were some down near New Ulm [Minnesota]. But there were camps here in the state [of Minnesota]. You didn't hear too much about at the time. I imagine, well, I don't know if the locals would have known or not. Hard to say.

J: You were talking about a gentlemen who was in at the Battle of the Bulge, and he kind of shied away from talking about it. Did you have any friends or relatives or any one you were close to that would not talk about their experiences, or had difficulty talking about their experiences?

G: No, because my cousins were not in the hard or bad fighting, I don't think. One was in Italy, and he drove a truck, so he probably saw things, but he never said much. And then another friend was also in Italy, and he was a cook. So he was behind the lines a little bit, you know. And one was stationed out in Alameda, California, and so he didn't come into any contact. So, no, I didn't have anybody who was, you know, really into a lot of the heavy fighting. I don't know, I think when they got home, they were all so glad to be home that, as I understand it, they did not do a great deal of talking about it.

J: You know you mentioned when you were at the University of Minnesota, and the service men started coming back after the war. What was that like, and what kind of changes took place, in your life and in society in general at that time?

G: When they came back?

J: Yes, when they were coming back. Were those who stayed here, maybe not fit for military needs, but they held jobs here, and when the servicemen came back, was there any friction or, I mean, how was that all received?

G: That I don't know. I couldn't say. The campus got very crowded with returning service men. A lot more excitement over there then.
J: Then there was... So you couldn’t get as good a seat!

G: (laughs) But, no, there could have been, I suppose, there could have been some friction. I used to hear about it, sure. "Why wasn’t he in the service, what’s the matter with him?" and that type of thing. “He was holding down a good job, and I’m over there getting my twenty-one dollars a month.” But I don’t know whether they cared. I don’t recall hearing of fights, or things like that. I don’t think you got much of that at that time.

C: You talked about money. Did the war have an effect on you financially, or your family?

G: No, no. My father, as I said, was a motion picture projectionist, was very stable, industry at that time.

C: Did your mom do anything?

G: No, she was just, she stayed home and took care of the house. But my father... even during the Depression people always had the nickel to go to a show. Granted, there were times when he was getting $12 a week. But he was always basically one of the higher, certainly high middle class people. No, that wasn’t a strain at all, and you put as much money as you could into war bonds. At schools, I think every Friday we used to bring in the stamps, the kids would pay 25 cents for a war stamp and when you got $18.75 you turned them in for a $25 war bond. So it was an effort where everybody was involved. At least from my standpoint. I think everybody had jobs in those days, because they so short of workers. But that is when women started to get out, leave the home, get out and start working. They could have been a little resentful when the men came home and wanted their jobs back.

C. You would think so.

G. Yes, you know they had been doing it when it had to be done, and they were doing some pretty dirty jobs. Now all of a sudden you can’t earn that money any more. You’re supposed to go home and take care of the kids or whatever.

C. You said your mom did not go to work, but did any of your aunts go to work?

G. No. No, they all stayed home.

C. Gloria, did you ever work during the war, when you weren’t in school?

G. Yes, I worked after I graduated from high school. I graduated in January and then I worked from January until September, till school started, at the public library on Lake Street [in Minneapolis]. I wasn’t intending to go to college, and then I decided to go. Then during the summer I worked at the public library.
J. In college did they talk about the war? Like in your classes did they mention that, or was it just happening, you got just a little bit of information?

G. Yes, I think that was more it, but then I didn’t take any classes that were geared towards that. I had English and that type of thing; math and business.

J. Towards the end of the war, before it was over, but it was almost over at this time, President Roosevelt died in April 1945. What was your reaction, and what was the reaction of those around you to that?

G. I came from a Republican family (laughs). Obviously we felt bad, of course, and we were going to a movie again when we heard about it, and (pauses four seconds) I guess we hoped things would maybe get better. But President Roosevelt had done so much. But at that point, you see, we were getting some pictures where he didn’t look really terribly good. I think people were thinking maybe they should have put in somebody else. But he was such a popular president and he had done so much during the Depression, you know, and things like that. Of course the nation mourned for days. And it’s not like now where you got all these little bits of scandal coming out. You didn’t hear that till much, much later. But he was quite a hero. I will say one thing, though, but I don’t know if it was just my family, probably not, but it’s only been recently that I’ve appreciated the importance of Eleanor [Roosevelt, the president’s wife]. A very great women, I think, and she did so much. In those days she was considered a real busybody, and all that she did was travel around because she was the president’s wife. Well, I think they kept that so hush hush, of how much she was really doing, and probably she was his eyes and ears on a lot of things. So, you know, that’s a different aspect, and I’ve changed my whole thinking on her.

J. Your thinking has changed since then?

G. Yes. I was brought up with…

J. Coming from a Republican family…

G. Which, by the way, I have changed!

(all laugh)

J. Coming from a family that was Republican back then, what were your expectations of Harry Truman? Did you think that he could successfully finish out the negotiations of the war?

G. I think by that time everyone was just, they just hoped so much that he would do something. (pauses four seconds) You know, I really can’t say.
C. Now, did you get pieces of the war every day, or was it when you went to the movies and saw it?

G. That is when you would see it. But you would get the news broadcasts of different invasions, and of course it would be in the newspaper. You would hear on the news, which was not every hour; it was two or three times a day.

C. It was still there...

G. It was there, yes, but wasn’t visible as much. Of course you would hear these names, and it didn’t always mean an awful lot to you. But people, that was pretty much what you talked about. You would go by houses and they would either have a Blue star up or a Gold star.

C. What did those represent?

G. A Blue star meant that there was a serviceman, someone in the service, and a Gold star meant that they were dead [killed in action]. And people would hang, they had little stars that you could buy that they could put in their windows.

J. I think I have seen those at the VFW, where they have them on the wall.

G. Yes. And so they were all around.

J. Towards the end of the war, what was the initial reaction for you and the communities that you remember to the victory over in Europe [in May 1945]?

G. I guess that now the whole Army and that, and whole units, could switch to Japan, to the Pacific, and not have to have this split business. I think then, of course Russia was our ally, so we didn’t want them to get in [to Japan] first, because we were probably still apprehensive. I think we were probably fairly comfortable in pulling out or pulling a lot out and moving into the Asian front. But fortunately that didn’t have to go too long.

J. In fact it ended in August 1945. What was your response to the dropping of the Bomb? Because that was what ended the war.

G. Yes, it did. I think... well, because, see, there again I don’t think it was played up that much at the time. We weren’t seeing it, and this type of thing. We did see it in the newsreel, and you would see the experimenting with it and that. Of course very quickly after that, what was it two or three days after that, surrendered. So I think it was just such a relief that... People really weren’t that concerned about the number of people. So many people already had died, and such horrible things had happened, that I don’t think that they were that concerned with the moral issue of it all. I think... it had gone on a good many years.
J. So you were just happy that it ended?

G. Yes. And you thought, “Well, good.” It had to be some way, there had to be something there to end it.

(A, 412)

C. You said you went to the movies back then. What were the movies like back then? The other day in class we watched Bataan [1943 US film]. What was that like to you, seeing it while it was happening?

G. Well, you always knew that John Wayne was going to come out on top! Actually, I think that type of movie, I don’t know just how many there were that came out during the war, but I would imagine that had a lot to with a lot of young fellows enlisting, because it was fairly glamorous on there. I suppose it gave us some indication of what was happening, and yet you knew it was strictly a movie.

C. We just watched war movies [as part of our class on the Second World War]. Were there other movies out there too during this time?

G. I think most of them came out after. I don’t recall that we had a lot of war movies during the war.

C. So there was still comedies and dramas?

G. Oh yes, and big musicals and those type of things.

J. Did the themes of those switch? Did it become more patriotic at that time do you remember?

G. I don’t remember, whether they did.

J. How about the music?

G. Great music! Very spectacular things. In fact, I think Titanic was the last movie we went to. We do rent videos occasionally now and occasionally get into them—it’s hard to find much rated PG, I’ll tell you that. I don’t like going to a movie and being embarrassed by the language. I’m not into that yet. And in those days you didn’t have that. Although once in a while when I watch a real old movie, I think it was more suggestive then I was even aware of.

J. When you were younger you probably didn’t catch it!

G. (laughs) Yes!

(all laugh)
C. Was there... there wasn't a lot of swearing in that time, that era?

G. None. If it did it had a very definite, you know, like they said... like what was it, "I don't give a damn."

J. Yes.

G. And that was a big thing. I don't even in your James Cagney movies and that type of thing, you just didn't have that. They could be tough, but they didn't have to swear.

J. I know we touched on music a bit, but what about the Andrew Sisters and Bing Crosby, and...

G. They were big.

J. Yes.

G. And a lot of USO work, and of course Bob Hope. This is my husband coming home from his driving a lady to the doctor.

(Gloria's husband comes in at this point)

H. Hi.

C and J. Hi there.

G. There were a lot of...

H. You're not telling them lies, dear? (jokingly)

G. No, I'm not, dear.

(all laugh)

G. Oh, we had all kinds of entertainers that went all over; different troupes that went around to different places.

J. So everyone really got into the war effort.

G. Yes, and then they would also go out on money raising campaigns across the United States.

J. Like who, for example? Do you remember?
G. The Andrew Sisters and Bob Hope. Some of them would go from town to town and raise money for bonds and that type of thing. A lot of money was invested. It was not just given, it was... People were buying bonds, which they got a good return on.

J. Now I believe the Andrew Sisters were from St. Paul. Did they ever do a concert here?

G. I don’t know. I didn’t go to...

C. You heard mainly their music on the radio?

G. Yes.

J. You were talking about movies a little bit. Was there any famous people that were involved in... I am trying to remember some of the actors back then.

G. You know quite a few of them went to, were in the service; quite a few of the actors. James Stewart was in. Ronald Reagan was in.

C. Oh yes, he would have been an actor back then.

G. Yes, and there were quite a few that went into service. I think Victor Mature... no, he wasn’t. He was a conscientious objector, and that had problems for him for a while. But quite a few of them did go into the service.

C. Is there any other events that you can think of that affected you here that we have not touched on or mentioned?

G. Let’s see. We continued at the university. They had games—athletic events. When I was in high school we had no prom, because there were no fellows. We had a dinner down in the school cafeteria that our mothers cooked, which was real exciting. (sarcastically) And that was pretty much our graduation. Because, you know, people just weren’t in that much of a party spirit, and the fellows were gone. A few of them did come home for the actual graduation, but not too many of them.

C. Were there still males playing sports, or were there females?

G. Of course in college they were fellows, although I think maybe one or two... one year they might have cancelled that, too. I was going to say they cancelled the Aquatennial Parade I believe one year. So, you know, they did do some things. I could be wrong on that.

J. I’m not sure if it was here or not, but there was an all-girl baseball team at that time.
G. Yes, that I’ve heard about, but I don’t if they played here. I wasn’t into baseball in those days. So I don’t really know. We used to go occasionally, but I don’t remember what they did during the war. Obviously some of them were in service. Unless they had older people that played. But they took, the draft went up to age 38, I think.

J. So, it included a lot of older male adults?

G. Yes. If you enlisted you could be a little bit older, but for the draft...

J. Is there anything you want to add, Gloria?

C. No, I don’t think so. Thank you.

G. You’re welcome.

J. Thank you for your time; we appreciate it.

*(Tape was stopped as the conversation became general. Then, when the conversation drifted back to World War II, the tape was turned back on. The break was about five minutes.)*

G. *(Middle of conversation about the bombing of Pearl Harbor)* You know, how could you figure this way, and then, of course, especially after the bombing, then that kind of sealed it, and of course there was always speculation. “Well, they just kind of set this whole thing up.”

C. Did people think that at the time? *(In reference to Pearl Harbor being set up).*

G. I think some people did, yes.

C. That the president let this happen, or the military did?

G. Yes. Why weren’t they on to this? I mean, let’s face it, you were supposed to be monitoring this action, not sitting out twiddling your thumbs. *(In reference to the military personnel at Pearl Harbor).* I’m sure that, I think it was kind of a surprise when Roosevelt so quickly declared war, and then also on Germany [incorrect—Germany declared war on the US].

C. Do you think that if Pearl Harbor wouldn’t have happened, the US wouldn’t have gotten involved in the war?

G. Eventually. I just think that that was inevitability. It was just kind of a question of when. And of course I think probably that the scary thing was that it was going to be on two fronts, both in Europe and the Pacific. You have a lot of places to cover there.
And then occasionally you would read in the paper about a Liberty Ship breaking up. *(laughs)*

*(all laugh)*

J. They were built rather quickly.

G. Yes, they were!

*(all continue to laugh)*

G. It was kind of different, and I would say it was almost an *easier* war to live through than some of these latter ones, because you didn’t have the animosity of the racial groups.

J. That’s just what I was going to ask. You know, looking back, how different was it from Korea and even Vietnam? The sixties were just a mess.

G. Yes, yes.

J. At least in World War II, it seems...

G. In World War II you knew. But then there were some people that didn’t want to go to war. Lou Ayres was a motion picture actor. He didn’t want to do this, so he went in as a conscientious objector and became a medical man, and was probably in more action, but didn’t take part in it. They would do that, and I don’t know if any of them left the country. Some of them went up to Canada, but then they joined the service up there and they got in earlier than we got in. Canada was at war with them, and they were flyers. That was... that was a long time ago.

C. Well, once again, thank you very much.

G. You’re welcome.

**END OF INTERVIEW**