

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

Smoky Hollow Project

Smoky Hollow

O. H. 129

ANGELA LEFOER

Interviewed

by

Annette Mills

on

April 6, 1976

ANGELA LEFOER

Angela Lefoer was born in San Paulo, Italy on September 4, 1904. Her parents were Vincella Masterolito and Vincent Bellino. At the age of eight she and her family settled in Smoky Hollow which is located centrally in the heart of Youngstown.

Mrs. Lefoer and her husband, Dominic Lefoer, resided at 314 Adams Street in Smoky Hollow and reared thirteen children. The family lived at this same address until the early 1960's when the family outgrew the house.

Even though Mrs. Lefoer was denied the opportunity of more formal schooling, she and Mr. Lefoer encouraged their children to higher education. As a result of this backing she is proud as she states that as products of Smoky Hollow Attorney Dominic Lefoer, a son, holds a Juris Doctorate Degree, Mrs. Nancy Lawman is a registered nurse and teaches nursing at Choffin Vocational School, Mrs. Annette Mills and Mrs. Sally Grace are certified teachers and are currently working on their master degrees and Miss Carol Lefoer is a certified teacher.

Annette D. Mills

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INTERVIEWEE: ANGELA LEFOER

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SUBJECT: Smoky Hollow

DATE: April 6, 1976

M: This is an interview with Angela Lefoer for the Oral History Project on Smoky Hollow. The interviewer is Annette Mills at 58 North Bonair on April 6, 1976 at 1:00 p.m.

Mrs. Lefoer, could you tell us a little bit about yourself and your experiences and your life at Smoky Hollow?

L: Well, my name is Angela Lefoer, and my maiden name was Angela Bellino. We came from Europe when I was eight years old. It was 1913 when we came here from Europe. When I came from Europe, I came with my parents and two brothers and two sisters. And as soon as we came here we moved down in the Hollow. And we bought the house at 319 Watt Street. And from there all my sisters and brothers were married and I also met my husband and got married there. I lived there and raised my family. My first home was 319 Adams Street and I had my first daughter there.

So then from there I bought a home right across the street at 314 Adams Street. There I had the rest of my family. I had thirteen children in all which there were four boys and nine girls. Two of my boys died and I have two boys and nine girls at the present time.

M: Could you tell us a little bit about your own childhood? Do you recall any of your own experiences as a youngster, some of the things that you did for activities, some of

the games that you might have played?

L: Do you mean in Europe or here?

M: No, I mean when you lived in Smoky Hollow.

L: In Smoky Hollow as a child, well I didn't do much because I went to school and come home. And of course, I had girl friends and boy friends. We used to play, like "kick the can" or play "house". There wasn't very much to do. We didn't have as many choices as they have today, but we did play with little marble stones and had another stone, toss up and catch it, like jacks and ball, but we didn't have jacks nor ball. We made our own entertainment, although there wasn't much to do with, but we made our own entertainment.

M: You say, there wasn't much to do. Were there times that were just idle that you didn't do anything?

L: Oh no, not that way. You see it was always something to do. We could always find something to do, like even having an outside street dance with the children. We danced with one another. Like I say, we played "kick the can" or had a cookout with all the bunch of girls and boys. We made our own fun. We did get along very well. We couldn't have done it today because the children have more than what we ever had, but we had our own fun.

M: Could you tell us something about some of the things that you could remember in your home--that was before you got married, some of the cooking and things like this that your mother fixed for you?

L: My mother used to make her own homemade bread and her own cookies and pizza. She would make different kinds of noodles, say like ravioli or cavetelli or various different shapes of kinds of macaroni that we did. Then we had of course, our dinners like with soups, with scappel, thin pancakes rolled with grated cheese, with chicken soup poured over the scappel, and greens and meatballs, like they call that wedding soup. And we had like spaghetti and meatballs or we had a roast, different varieties of roasts. Like either chicken or beef or duck or rabbits, whatever we had. We always had more than enough to eat. We had things that we made at home.

M: Did you raise your own rabbits and chickens?

L: Well, not at the time that I was single because we didn't have a large place to raise those things. We didn't have that, but we bought them.

M: You bought everything from the grocery store?

L: Yes.

M: Could you tell me then a little bit about your parents?

L: Well, my parents were very strict. I wasn't quite fifteen years old when my mother made me quit school because I couldn't go to school. I was too old for school. They didn't believe in it. The belief was a girl should not get more education because they didn't have anything to do for girls. When I got to my sixth grade, they made me quit. Actually about nine months later, I met my husband and got married. It was fifteen more months when I was married.

M: Now, you say that they didn't believe in education for women or girls. Did they believe in education for men?

L: Yes they did, but they couldn't afford to pay for education for anyone because they had come from Europe and they were skimping to try to make a living. They didn't have the money that's flowing around today at the time. And if they got that education from the public school that was more than enough. They couldn't go to college. They couldn't afford to send both the sons and daughters to college.

M: Really, then they agreed on men having an education, but women they didn't. Do you think it was because they felt that women would get married and then have the responsibility of raising children and keeping a home?

L: That's right.

M: Then, maybe, this is what should be the criteria again today, because of all the markets being flooded with, just say, for example, an over abundance of teachers. If it were just the men that had teaching degrees, do you think that the job market would be as crowded?

L: Well, I believe that they should have a quota, either men or women as far as that goes. They have too many going to the school of education. They have over the quota that they need. They should limit it to enough that they could give them an occupation. They are overflowing and a lot of people are jobless because after

their education is done and they've put in all their money and their time and there is no work for them because there's too many teachers that are educated. They should limit it to as many as they might need.

M: Do you think that this holds true only for teaching positions or is that for all positions?

L: Well, I believe that they should have some kind of system to have just about an understanding of how many people they need for certain jobs. Well, you would say you'd put maybe a hundred more than you need but not thousands and thousands more. These people are going to be jobless because there are no jobs to be had.

M: The markets are flooded then, with more . . .

L: More jobless people and they are educated.

M: Let's get back to Smoky Hollow then, for just a minute. Could you tell us anything else that you could recall again on your childhood before we get into your family and your own marriage?

L: No. I can't recall that much back. It's quite a few years ago. but I can't remember that much back. But, I do remember that one day when I first came from Europe, one of the children kind of was teasing me. They were going, "Hey, you little first lady." And I got kind of hurt. I didn't know what first lady meant. So, I went to the teacher and I told the teacher, "So and so called me that I was the first lady." And the teacher told me, "Oh, I wish somebody would call me that. Do you know what first lady means? It means like the president's wife of the White House or like a queen." So that she made me understand what it was all about. So, I was kind of embarrassed, but I didn't understand; I had to find out.

M: How old are you? What is your age?

L: My age is 72. I'll be 73 on September 4, [1976]

M: All right. You're 72 now. Could you remember when you got married?

L: I got married in 1920.

M: Could you tell us a little about how you met your husband?

L: My husband, I met him through my brother and brother-in-law. They were working at the Sheet and Tube. And they brought him home as a friend to visit us. And they told him that I was a single girl. I was only fifteen, nine months. When he come over he wanted to get married, so two months later we got married.

M: Could you tell us when you got married were you accepted in Smoky Hollow?

L: Oh yes, that's why I got married. We were living on Meadow Street and that's where my sister was living, on Meadow Street and I was living there with her. And from there the wedding was on Meadow Street. Then like I said, I bought my house on Adams Street. When I got married we had the celebration for a whole week. We had music and we had food there for everybody that came for a whole week celebration.

M: Did you have this celebration in a hall or was that in your home?

L: No, in the home and everybody was welcomed.

M: You had kind of an open house then all week?

L: Open house and everybody came over and danced and everything.

M: Right in your own home? Was this the house you had rented?

L: No, in my sister's home.

M: Then, of course, then you went ahead and you got your house.

L: Yes.

M: Could you tell us then a little bit about your own experiences in Smoky Hollow after you got married?

L: After I got married I moved to 319 Adams Street. There we had an outside toilet. We didn't have no inside flushing toilet. It was an outhouse. We had to go there like if we had to go. I'll never forget it was on April 9th in the morning, and I was expecting my first child and I was going to the restroom and I had to walk outside. And it was beautiful the night before because we ate outside, but in the morning there was snow that I had to

sweep my way to go to the restroom. There was so much snow that I can't seem ever to forget how it was.

We just loved Smoky Hollow. It was the most friendly neighborhood. And we did have a lot of fun together, first as a child and then as a grown-up because we had the most wonderful neighbors there. It was like one big family. Everybody's trouble was my trouble or my trouble was their trouble. And our joy was each other's joys. We just enjoyed each other. To this day we still call each other and there's such a love there that it will never be existing anyplace in the world, I don't believe.

M: All right then you had a real close community in Smoky Hollow?

L: Yes we did.

M: When you had your first baby, did you go to the hospital to have your baby?

L: No, my children were born all at home, but four. I had four in the hospital. The rest were born at home.

M: When you had your children at home, did your husband take care of the delivery or did the neighbors come in?

L: No, my first child, I had a midwife. From then on, the doctors would come to the house. They would come to the house and deliver the baby and then they would come everyday to visit the child until it was a week old. We had very good doctors.

M: When you say midwife, is that a visiting nurse?

L: A register woman that delivers babies. Just like it takes a doctor degree. She's registered, they call her a midwife.

M: They pretty much then took over the delivery and then the doctors of course then would follow up on it?

L: Yes.

M: Did you find that satisfactory or did you think that going to the hospital to have your babies was better?

L: Well, I'll be honest that, the hospital, after delivering is a little better because you could stay there and relax, but at the delivering time I'd rather be at home

because when your child is born at home it comes natural. You don't have to take so much medication. It's so different. Everytime I went to the hospital, I got sick with the delivering. At home, after the child was born I was all right, but at the hospital they would take care of you after you got sick. But, they made you sick so they had to take care of you; they couldn't leave you die.

M: Do you think it may have been probably because at home you got up and start moving around to take care of your newborn?

L: No, it wasn't that. I think it all had to do with the medication they give you.

M: With the medication? But, your children all were all right. There wasn't any illness from that?

L: No, they all were all right, thank God.

M: Could you tell me a little bit about as your family grew, how did you provide for them? What kinds of foods did you cook for them?

L: As my children grew up, I used to always make my own bread. I had a large oven outside. And I'd put maybe a hundred pounds or more, and I'd mix flour and make bread. And I would have enough for the week. And I'd make pizza and bread at the same time and just bake it at one time, and I'd have it the week. And the whole neighborhood would be there eating pizza because they could smell it for a mile long. Whenever they knew there was bread in the oven and pizza going, everybody was there. So I had to make at least ten or fifteen pounds worth of pizza before I could make my bread, but we enjoyed doing that very much. And then I used to make a lot of homemade, like spaghetti and noodles, homemade. We had plenty. I had my own garden. We had greens from the garden, string beans, swisschard, endives, cabbage and spinach. All that stuff we had from the garden. We also had chickens, ducks, rabbits and we had our own eggs. That was altogether, we had enough to raise my family, why we raised our own food to feed them.

I'll never forget during the Depression where everybody was on relief and we could not get on relief for the reason that my husband worked in the Sheet and Tube. And any employee of the Sheet and Tube could not get relief.

So the Sheet and Tube had their own store and they would give us seven dollars a week worth of groceries from their store. That would keep us in flour and sugar and salt and maybe potatoes. In other words, stuff that we couldn't raise ourselves. Stuff that they didn't give at the grocery store we were able to raise ourselves. So we got along very well. We managed. It was very hard to manage, but we did it.

M: All right, now you say that you got this from the store at the Sheet and Tube. Did they just give you this?

L: No, they don't. They gave it to us and they charged us, when he got back to work he had to pay that back. Every payday they took so much off until it was paid off.

M: So then it was like on credit and they would take it out of his paycheck then?

L: That's right.

M: At the time, you mentioned the Depression, did you find things pretty rough to get by on because I'm sure you had utilities to pay and things of this nature?

L: Yes, it was very, very hard. There were times when I had high water bills, oh my God when you don't pay for three, four, five months, the time was so long. I went up to oh, maybe \$75, \$100 worth of water bills, my gas and electric. We just couldn't make the payment. It was hard.

We did have like a little work, for instance, digging ditches or cleaning something that these companies for the gas and electric and the water. They would have you work for the money to pay that off. So between that we tried to manage. Now, I'll never forget my husband worked one day during the Depression. One day he worked in the mill and we had ordered a ton of coal. We needed coal because it was cold. We couldn't get it otherwise if we didn't have the money. So that day's work that he did, he paid off the ton of coal and he got thirty-five cents back. And that thirty-five cents was hardly enough for him to come home on a bus. Just imagine getting a pay on payday and not having a penny to go by.

M: Well then, you say he worked a whole day for a supply of coal?

L: For one ton of coal.

M: I'm sure that they weren't being paid that much, but then again, I would imagine that coal wasn't as high then either.

L: No, it was only about four or five dollars, something like that. Coal was not that high, about four or five dollars.

M: If you were making the kind of money that we are today, then there wouldn't have been any problem would there?

L: No, but everything else is high today too. Of course, people have more jobs and that makes it good, but if they had to get along now with the time of that day, even though you had a big pay and there was no work, you could never get along. How could you pay those bills off?

M: Because everything is so much higher today. Of course with high wages comes high prices. Then I would imagine if you were to buy bread, like you said you made your own, everything would have been so much less than it is today, but then still it wouldn't be homemade and it wouldn't have stretched as far.

Could you tell us then a little bit about how long you and your husband were married?

L: When he died we were married fifty years. If he were alive today we would have been married 61 years.

M: Your husband is deceased now.

L: For eleven years.

M: For eleven years. During your lifetime, how many of those years did you live in Smoky Hollow?

L: I lived there at least, I would say, at least forty years.

M: About forty years of your life and then you've been out of the Hollow then, about thirty-some years is that correct?

L: Yes.

M: Your husband is deceased now and you have thirteen children. You had four boys and nine girls. All right, could you reflect back for just a minute in the years of the Depression. Is there a certain decade that you

recall of what it was like and you would do if you could, to change it?

L: It's very hard to say. At the time, nothing could have been changed. There wasn't a thing that could have been changed because it was bad for everybody. How could you change a Depression? That was something that was for everybody.

M: Was there a depressed feeling amongst the people during the Depression or did they take it in its stride?

L: Well, they had to be very unique. They had to make it themselves. A lot of them didn't want to do things that they had to do. A lot of them had to get in soup lines and get a bucket of soup or go and get bread in a different place and go and get bread to feed their family from charity. But thank God we didn't have to do that because I tried to manage and do my own, but a lot of people had to make themselves and do things that they didn't want to do.

M: All right, it was a matter of survival then that they had to get in these soup lines.

L: It was very, very much a matter of survival.

M: Then you were very fortunate.

L: I was very fortunate.

M: Even though you had to reimburse them, the Sheet and Tube Company took care of you and your family because your husband was employed there. He was employed at the Sheet and Tube for how long?

L: Well, when he died he must have been employed, let's see it was about eight years before that, it was about 58 years that he worked in the Sheet and Tube.

M: About 58 years. Do you recall what the unions were like then?

L: Well, at the beginning there was no union.

M: No union?

L: No, they shaped the union, I don't remember exactly what year they started with the union. They started with just a very, very small things like so much percentage that you had to give or a little pay increase because the pays were very low. It wasn't like now. Now they

are much, much better, but at the time it was very slow. Everything that was started was in the level of just the beginning. It started slowly and increased.

M: The unions then just were coming into being. They weren't in full force like they are today?

L: That's right.

M: Was it mandatory that everybody join the union at that time?

L: Well, they almost forced you because people that weren't in the union and wanted to stay in the mill, there was a lot of violence. People would be shooting and killing people. That's how bad it was. It was almost a must that you had to join the union. Even if the company wanted you to be in the mill and stay in there and if you dare come out, they might hurt your family. You were afraid.

M: All right, it was mandatory that you got into the union then?

L: Yes.

M: Not only to protect your job, but to protect your own life because they resented you if you weren't a union member.

L: That's right.

M: Then as years went on then, I'm sure that it became more organized and do you recall anything about that at all?

L: I recall that everything was much, much better with the union. Things were shaping up and working better. There was better working conditions. The union made sure that if somebody was laid-off for some minor reason that he would be rehired again because otherwise, he would be thrown out of a job, he would be jobless. But with the union's support, he was able to get into the work again. They had to give him a job.

M: All right then, the union pretty much protected a man's job.

L: Oh yes, it did protect these people.

M: Getting back to the Depression and the Smoky Hollow, when the Depression hit and jobs were slowed down, like you mentioned something about your husband working for one

day's pay. Could you tell us what happened then for the things that were store bought commodities. What would you do then if you didn't have the money to buy it?

L: Well, we just did without. We did without if we didn't have the money to buy it. There's a lot of things we did without. Sometimes even if we needed a doctor we'd try and do the best we could with it. We couldn't afford, unless the doctor was willing to come and do it for a waiting period. But otherwise, we just had to do without a lot of things.

M: Well, you never charged anything?

L: Well, they wouldn't charge you. If they knew you were jobless they wouldn't give you a charge.

M: Not even at your neighborhood store?

L: Well, yes, we did have a little charge account at our neighborhood store. But, when the bill comes to maybe fifty dollars, they put a stop. They don't want it to go no higher. If the bill was too high, then if you couldn't pay that fifty, how were you going to pay the hundred? So they wouldn't give you no more.

M: They would allow you so much credit up to a certain point, but then you had to of course pay it off and then you would charge again. Is that pretty much what people did at that time? I'm sure that there were others that did the same thing.

L: That's right.

M: Could you tell us something about the people in Smoky Hollow?

L: The people in Smoky Hollow, I don't think they make them that way anymore. The people of Smoky Hollow are one in a million. They just don't make people like that anymore. They were the most considerate and lovable. It's hard to describe what kind of neighborhood, what kind of people that lived there. You had trouble, they were there. If you had joy, they were there. It was just like a great big family. Oh, I don't know, maybe the luxury we have today, we feel oh my God we like to live in a better location, a better home. But as far as the neighborhood and the people in it; it was the most wonderful thing in the world. I wouldn't have changed that in a million years.

M: All right, you did have some things, fun times and good times in Smoky Hollow then?

L: Oh yes, we did, we certainly did. Although we had our ups and downs, but we got together and we just enjoyed being with each other.

M: All right, what did you do when you got together?

L: We talked and we laughed about different things. And we tell about her trouble or my trouble or the joy we had together. We made a joke of it and we just laughed. It just was fun. Sometimes we'd get together and play bingo or just anything at all just to make our own fun. We'd get together and maybe have a little music and we'd start dancing. I remember I had one of those record players and oh, my God, I don't believe that there was one of the neighbors that weren't there in my house and on my porch trying to dance and hear the record player. I don't know, it was just beautiful. All the things we have today, you can't compare with the joy that we had down in Smoky Hollow.

M: Then it was a close community, plus there was harmony, not only harmony, but you had a communication with all your neighbors. There was more neighborly visits and things of this nature. Do you have this today?

L: No, today your neighbor if they say hello, it makes it so hard from them even to say hello when they look outside. They don't bother like they used to do. Neighbors today are not what they used to be.

M: They're pretty much to themselves then?

L: Yes, to theirselves.

M: Getting back then again to the Smoky Hollow when as the youngsters, I'm sure, grew up and some of the people got older and I'm sure that they had, not only big weddings, but could you tell us a little bit about the deaths? When somebody died did they bring them to the funeral parlor?

L: No, when anybody died they would stay in the house. They didn't take them to a funeral home. They kept them in the house for three days and everybody came to visit at the house. They'd bring flowers. There'd be a flower wreath on the door. The people would come to the house. I had two sons dead there and I remember very

clearly how people were so sympathetic. They would stay with us night and day. They would just keep coming and bring over like refreshments. The family of the dead isn't supposed to cook or anything at the time that the casket is in the house. So people kept bringing stuff to feed the family. And they would stay there and keep them company. They wouldn't leave them alone ever. Either one or the other there always would be somebody with the family when there was a death in the house.

M: All right, they had the wakes then right in the home.

L: It was right in the home.

M: They took them to the funeral parlors I'm sure, to have the body prepared and then laid in the coffin?

L: Yes, they did later on, but with my two sons, of course the one that was killed [at age 22 months in an auto accident] he was taken care of in a hospital and then they took him home fixed. But my second son that died, they didn't take him to the funeral home. They took care of him right in my house and they laid him there. They brought the casket empty and put him in.

M: They just did it right in the home then.

L: Yes.

M: They don't do this today, of course, They handle it right at the funeral parlor. This was then pretty traditional, everybody did this at the time of death, is that correct?

L: I believe so.

M: Everybody had their dead right in the home?

L: Oh yes, they all had their dead in the home.

M: Did they also all have their weddings in the home?

L: Oh yes, well some people that were very rich, but I don't remember any of them, I didn't have rich friends. But as far as I can remember, everybody had their weddings in their home.

M: The people of Smoky Hollow then were of, you would say middle class and they just weren't over abundant with money or anything of this nature. So they couldn't very

well go all out. So, I would imagine the younger generation after you would probably then went ahead and had weddings in halls and what not. Is there anything else Mrs. Lefoer that you could tell us about Smoky Hollow?

- L: We do mention the weddings, but I also wanted to tell you what happens when there's a Christening in Smoky Hollow. When you have a child and you have the child baptized there would be a big ceremony just like a wedding. After you baptize a child they would have music and food to give to anybody that comes. It was just like a big doing if your child was baptized and everybody would be there. And then it was First Holy Communion and then again there would be a big gathering with all the neighbors. They would have refreshments and we'd have music for them. And then there was Confirmation and then also we had the groups together, the whole neighborhood. And we had refreshments and we rejoiced together. And then was graduation of first grade school and there was rejoicing things together. It was continuously something going on. While you're raising a family there's always something going on. And the whole Hollow would rejoice with the one that's having the certain doing, either baptismal, communion, confirmation or graduation. They would all be together.
- M: It was kind of a neighborhood gathering then, along with friends outside of the neighborhood.
- L: Yes, it was very nice.
- M: Could you tell me a little bit then, did you and your family ever go visiting outside of the Smoky Hollow? Did you have your own transportation or did you take a bus or streetcar?
- L: We did go visiting but we had to take a bus. We didn't have cars at the time. Whenever we did go to visit we had to take a bus. And the same thing, the people that came to visit us would have to come by bus. But, we did visiting like Campbell, Ohio, not that far, just how far you could go. But we visited. It wasn't just the Smoky Hollow. We got people together from other places they come to visit us.
- M: I understand that they had a thing that they called the Clinic, the Valley Clinic.
- L: Yes.

M: Could you tell me a little bit about that?

L: Oh, that was the most wonderful thing. They had once a week, they called it Clinic Day. And you bring your children there to a certain age, how old they were, and they would weigh them. And there would be a doctor there and check them real good and see how they were doing. And if there was any kind of healing that they needed, the doctor would take care of it. And they would even give you medicine to take home. And I recall the little children, when they were small little babies, they would give you the starter, like the pabulum to start feeding the baby. It was very nice. To a certain age you didn't even have to go to the doctor because the Clinic, you could go there once a week and that was your doctor care.

M: Now this was a weekly check-up for all children?

L: For all young children.

M: All young children. And was this free?

L: Yes, this was open to the public.

M: And it was open and it was free to the general public, no matter what your financial status was or how many children or anything of this nature?

L: No, it was open to the public.

M: All right, then this sounds like it would be a good thing today too then, if they had this.

L: Yes.

M: Is there anything else that you would like to include in this tape?

L: Let's see now.

M: Could you tell me what made you move out of the Smoky Hollow?

L: What made me move out of Smoky Hollow is that my children grew up and my house was too small. Well, having eleven children and only a four room house was in fact too small. We had to squeeze in there. So, as they grew up I had to get a larger home. And that was the only reason that I moved from there because the house was getting too

small for my family.

M: Is there any thing else that you would like to include now?

L: What I do want to say, is that I have lots to thank God for giving me such a place to live because out of that place I raised a wonderful family. I raised a family of eleven children which are alive today. I have four school teachers and a nurse instructor and an attorney and a real estate broker in the family which they all came from down in Smoky Hollow. And I am very proud that I've given my children the opportunity to be what they are today. Because they wanted to do something for themselves. And they worked their way for what they have accomplished. And I am very happy and thankful to God.

M: All right, then you feel that your children were products of the Smoky Hollow?

L: Yes, and you want to do something to show the world that you don't have to be born in an elaborate place to become what you are. You are what you are not from the place you're living in. And that place was one of the best places to raise a family.

M: Then, you don't think that you have to have all the luxuries of life to be a good example or a good citizen?

L: No, you don't have to.

M: Was there anything else that you could think of that we didn't get on the tape?

L: Well, I want to quote that my hopes and prayers were always that my children would be and have more than I ever had and thank God he did just what I asked for him for. My prayers were answered.

M: I want to thank you very much, Mrs. Lefoer for this time that you've allowed me to come into your home and for this lovely interview and for permitting me to tape you. Thank you.

L: Thank you.

END OF INTERVIEW