

Dr. Radke Women's Oral History Collection

Elva Hamblin - Life Experiences

By Elva Hamblin

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Box 1 Folder 13

Oral Interview conducted by Kenny Estes

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Brigham Young University- Idaho

KE: Mrs. Hamblin, where were you born?

EH: I was born in Daniels, UT. February 10, 1932.

KE: And how was life growing up there in Daniels, UT?

EH: Well, my father was a farmer at the time. And I had four sisters and two brothers. I was the oldest, I mean I was the second daughter that was born to them. And actually you might say I was a child of the Depression. The Depression that occurred in 1929 and changed many people's lives in those days. We lived in rental houses at times with my dad's parents in two rooms of their house. My first memory started when I was about three years old. My other grandmother lived a short distance away. So we visited her often. By that time I had two more sisters making four daughters in our family. We mostly played with dolls. We lived in two more rentals until my parents bought their own farm when I was six years old. It had a large house and lots of land. I was always busy helping in the vegetable garden or exploring the large apple orchard. Times were very hard for many families in the late 1930s. We always had plenty of food and warm clothing. We wore cotton dresses and in the winter had heavy underwear and wore long brown socks. The house I lived in was heated with a coal stove and wood for cooking. Dad and Mother had a small herd of cows and sold milk to a creamery. World War II started when I was nine years old. It was on the birthday of my older sister, on her eleventh birthday. We didn't find out about it until we went to school on Monday morning and everybody was talking about it. This changed our lives...

KE: Well can I ask you a question? In what way did the war affect you growing up there in the small town of Daniels, Utah?

EH: Well, it affected me not as much as maybe some other people, because we were quite sheltered there. A lot of the young men of the vicinity there had to go away to war. I had an uncle that served in North Africa. And I know Mother was awfully concerned as to where he was all of the time. And the letters she got from him sometimes were censored and sometimes not. He couldn't say very much. He suffered a small wound while he was over there but he healed and they kept him. The next time I saw him was in the summer of '45. But many of the families in the Daniels Ward some of them lost a son or two and mostly all of the young between eighteen and thirty went in the service. A lot of people's lives were affected. And since we lived on a farm my dad had to raise a lot of hay and grain for the animals. We as children would go out and help him haul hay and do that work, because he could not hire any hired help to help with the hay season or gathering the grain. So I grew up young learning how to drive a team of horses when I was about ten. And I helped that way and we also raised a big victory garden. Now the way it changed us personally as a family wasn't as severe either as the ones living in the city. Because we had rationing cards and coupons for meat, milk, not milk, meat, sugar, gasoline, and any type of metal product or anything. We never got any bananas until World War II was over...

KE: Did you like bananas?

EH: Oh yeah, that was a big treat. My dad really liked bananas. We could not buy any because they were just not shipping them from the South Sea Islands where they were most of the time, where they were growing. But we then couldn't get nylon for hosiery; we couldn't get cloth to make clothes with. But we by living on a farm we were able to get by very well with our food supply because we raised most of it and shared it with our neighbors and other people. So, we were glad. The World War II ended in Germany, when I was between the seventh and eighth grade. I remember going for a big bicycle ride when they declared victory in Europe. Because they let school out for the whole day and we went bicycle riding, me and some of my friends, for about three or four hours, it was a big celebration that we didn't have to go to school, the war was over and we were going to be able to get bananas again.

KE: And how did the war affect the way life was for a woman, maybe as young woman like yourself or even your mother or other aged ladies that you knew?

EH: Ok. I had lots of cousins that had never worked before, they were able to had to go to work in some of the factories. There was a munitions place in Salt Lake City that I know personally some women were able to go there and work. And others went not just to Salt Lake but other bigger cities where they could get jobs in the factories and that to help make planes and probably bombs and some of the other things happening. And it also changed a lot of the young women that were older than I was because they had some bases in Salt Lake City, Fort Douglas and several army bases out at Kearns, UT. And the girls in Salt Lake and so forth met a lot of these soldiers and they resulted in a lot of marriages from people from other areas in the United States. So it kind of mixed things up. And when the war was over and the soldiers came back they wanted to have the jobs, and some of the women didn't want to quit working. I didn't know anyone personally; I was not old enough to have a job and give it up for them. Then they started the veteran's bill of rights to go to college and all of that sort of thing. So a lot of fellows who would not have gone to college were able to go on this G.I. Bill. So that changed the area and the county that I lived and the state that I lived in. In that it was more industrious than it was before. And Geneva Steel had opened up and employed a lot of people.

KE: And where was Geneva Steel?

EH: It was in Orem, UT. Which is down by Provo.

KE: And how far is that from where you grew up?

EH: It is about twenty miles, twenty-five miles. But we lived up on the other side of the big reservoir. They had a guard on the dam of the reservoir. If anybody got up there and blew up that it would have wiped out Geneva Steel. So we kind of saw what they were having to protect things against. Also because steel was, they built in this area, Provo, Orem area so that they would be far enough away from either coast so they couldn't bomb the plant. They also protected it against sabotage on this lake, this dam so that they wouldn't blow it up or anything.

KE: How did the war affect you in any way as far as your childhood dreams? Did it have any effect on that?

EH: Well in some ways it did. My father was able to start a dairy business bigger than the farm business that he had before. And it affected our family in that we were able to go to college. My father and them had a more steady income after the war and during the last part of the war. And it affected the economy in that things were easier to purchase and with more people were employed. The Depression had been real severe even in the rural areas in that there weren't goods out there so they converted many of these war factories into industries to better the lives of people, you know, weren't used to a lot of factory-made items. I think it helped that way. It freed up the gasoline so that farmers didn't have to use it all with tractors and so forth. And it also helped in that it made vehicles like cars and that more able to be bought because they were run on assembly lines and they had more workers and more people to do that. And some of the soldiers that had not gone in during the war young men went in to help with occupation forces in Germany and then when Japan was over with, they went into Japan and helped rebuild that. So it was a lot of ways that people moved around and got different kind of jobs and families were very different than what I was when I was a child.

KE: What year did you leave the home, or what era?

EH: Ok. I graduated high school in 1950 and I went to Provo that year.

KE: What's in Provo?

EH: Provo has Brigham Young University. And I was able to get job that summer with an accountant. And I worked there for him in the summer and then during the school year I was able to work part time enrolled in BYU in the fall of 1950.

KE: And what was life like in Provo in the early 1950s?

EH: Well, it was quite calm and slow. It wasn't anything like it is today. In 1950 we lived in the basement of a house as a student apartment.

KE: When you say we, who are you referring to?

EH: Oh, Ok. My older sister Monta was one of my roommates. And we had another girl that first summer as a roommate that worked at the bank there. When school started three more girls moved into the apartment. And we lived about half way between the upper campus and Provo's town itself. So we would get up and walk up to school. They had the new science building had just been completed. A lot of new buildings were in the process of being built on the campus. And then we'd come home for lunch and go down town to do our work. So we got a lot of walking in those days. A lot of good energy building processes. I remember I used to have a class just before lunch three days a week, it was a P. E. class that we were folk dancing. We learned a lot of fast dances and that really got my appetite going so I was two blocks from residence at that time, so by the time I got home and got ready to go to work and ate lunch, got to work at one o'clock, worked all afternoon and came home and did homework and so forth that was part of our life other than going up to campus for different things mostly for special events and everything. Mostly we were just in a ward outside of, down from Brigham Young. All they had was campus branch at that time. They did not have all of the wards and stakes organized

like they do now. Because BYU was quite a bit smaller at that time. There were a lot of people that were going to school, men that were going on the G.I. Bill. And that made BYU start building up then.

KE: And when you mention wards, stakes, and branches, what are you referring to?

EH: I am referring to the records of the people who belong to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and where they were met for their weekly meetings, especially their Sunday meetings, and their weekday meetings at what area. And since the wards were, there is usually about ten wards in a stake and this was a representative group of LDS people that were organized into so that we had a leader, that was the Stake President and the Bishops, and they helped to make sure we were attending are meetings and learning and if we had any questions. We always took a religion class though at BYU. The first year I was there I took Church History starting back with Adam so it was quite a lengthy subject.

KE: And how did you meet your husband?

EH: Well, as I mentioned, in these wards we went to the night meetings during the week for the youth, from 12 18, 19, called MIA. And we went in the, my roommates and I and a lot of other students, went to the old Madsen Ward there in Provo. After the meeting the leaders would play records and we would have a dance on the top floor of the building they had a dance hall. And my husband to be lived up at the old men's dorms at BYU and he and some friends found out about these dances. So they thought that would be a pretty good chance to go down there and dance and meet some people plus having some recreation during the week. So that is where I met him. He and some friends had come down from the campus branch and joined us in our after MIA dance and we got acquainted with quite a few people and I happen to meet my husband Robert Hamblin at that time.

KE: And when you first met him, did you think he would be one that you would marry?

EH: Not really. He was a lot different than I am. He talked a lot about playing football at BYU. And I guess I thought that was kind of cool at the time. We did go to, he started asking me out and we went to a few of the fall dances and so forth up at BYU. And we got better acquainted and I decided he was pretty good-looking and pretty nice too. After Christmas we decided we wanted to get married so I quit college and went to work for the Mountain States Telephone Company as an operator. And he went back to school. He had a football scholarship to pay his tuition. So that was when the Korean War had started. He was from Portland, Oregon. So he was registered with their draft board. And in February they sent him a letter that said that he was to report for duty in Portland, Oregon about the next week. But since he was enrolled in college he got deferred until June through the school and they sent the draft board a message. And then we decided we would get married that spring. And we got married in March, March 30, 1951. And we were kind of preparing for him to go into the service, but then by that summer the coach got all of the football and basketball players in the ROTC. So that was another deferment that he could have, that he could finish his schooling before he went into the army. So, actually he never went into the army, because the Korean War was over before he graduated from college. We lived there in Wymount Village and our daughter was born in the summer of 1952 and she

became the light of our life. And then that following year, Bob had his degree from BYU in 1953 and we moved to Idaho where Bob could teach and be a coach. And we first lived up in Haley, Idaho. Which is just south of Sun Valley, Idaho. So it was very cold that winter. And right after Christmas a son joined our family. Our oldest son was born in Haley, Idaho in December 31, 1953. So we accomplished a lot in the year 1953.

KE: And what was life like in Idaho?

EH: Well, we weren't in a very big area, a very populated area. So my husband had to teach school and coach after school. And then the church there was quite small. It had a ward but we met in a building that had been a home. A big home that we met in at that time. And they quickly put my husband in at Scout Master. So on top of his teaching and coaching jobs he had the scouts to take care of. So I had two small children. We lived in a Motor Courtyard place where they had like one bedroom, a living room, a kitchenette, and one bathroom. So we were nice and warm that winter. The houses that were for rent there that winter were big and cold because they weren't insulated. So a couple of us that worked at that school lived in the motor court and we had two small children and the other ones had three small children. So we got along pretty well there.

KE: And how long were you in Idaho?

EH: We were in Idaho five years. And then we decided after our youngest son was born he was born in Preston, Idaho, we wanted to look around for more opportunities. My older sister and her husband had moved to California. So they wrote and asked why we don't we come down there and look for a teaching job. So when school was out that next year in '58, we did go to California. And Bob was able to have interviews at some of the school districts there. And he got a job at the Anaheim School District to teach and so we rented a house and went back and got our furniture, put it on a big Mayflower van. Then went back to California and lived in this house during the summer that we had rented and then decided to buy a house, but the house we wanted to buy was quite away across town from the school but we bought it anyway. There was another teacher and my husband would share rides and go to school. So, we got busy then in the Anaheim first ward. Had a big group there we knew very well. And they were great people. They were in the midst of building funds to build a new chapel in that area because it was growing so fast. So we were, at that time they only paid, I think, 25% or 50% and the membership of the wards or stake had to bring up the rest of the money. Most of our free time activity was to earn money because they were wanting to build a big chapel there in Visalia. Because we met in an old recreation building on the back of it was a warehouse and we had primary during the week and made sure the kids weren't ran over by the trucks. But we persevered went through these types of hardships, but we got close to people and got to know them real well.

KE: And what was your experience, what differences/similarities did you see between living in Idaho and living in California?

EH: Where we lived in Idaho, we lived in small communities and we moved to Anaheim, California it was like a large busy community and it kept growing. And instead of our lives

being easy going and slow like it was in the towns Idaho we were kind of thrust into a, you might say, a culture shock with all of the traffic, but we adapted to it. Where we bought our house down there we lived about a mile from Disneyland. The kids always wanted to go to Disneyland, which was easy for us because my husband Bob worked at Disneyland during the summer break from teaching school. So we always had plenty of Disneyland tickets that we just entertained family or friends that came visiting and so forth. So we always had a big vacation every summer to the point where I felt like we were Disneyland out. But our youngest son, Russ, who was nine months old when we moved down there, had his fourth birthday and we celebrated it in Disneyland. But we had already signed a contract to move up to Visalia, CA., which is about 200 miles to the north of Anaheim.

KE: And what was that change like? Tell me the differences between Visalia and Anaheim.

EH: Well, the differences were very pronounced. The Visalia area in central California, just south of Fresno, is a very rural area, you might say, a farm producing area. We moved up there and lived across the street from cotton field. But it was a small enough town that we felt like, it was 17,000 or so when we first moved there, that it would be a better place to raise our children. Our daughter and son had both started school in Anaheim and we didn't much like the atmosphere even for grade school. So, as circumstances had it, we were able to move north and live in Visalia and basically that is where our kids grew up, that is where we matured into maybe more sensible adults but we really enjoyed when we moved there because we had a small ward again and they had a new chapel and we didn't have to start raising money again. But we had to drive to Fresno, CA. for our stake meetings which was an interesting thing to do, but we did that for maybe eight or nine years after we moved there of course they built a stake in Visalia had enough population by then to warrant having a stake in the church.

KE: And how was life, I guess, as a woman? Do you feel that there were differences for the way that women were portrayed in Idaho compared to California and your different parts of California?

EH: Yes I do. A lot of women in Idaho were farm wives. I am not saying that's how Idaho was totally, but they were more from the country you might say. When we moved to California into Anaheim it was rather a fast paced group of women who worked at quite a few different jobs there a lot of the mothers were working at the time. So when we had primary we went around with our station wagon and picked up the kids and took a load of them to our primary and church meetings because the women were at work. When we moved up to Visalia we didn't find it being that way. A lot of the mothers did work, but they worked picking cotton, not picking cotton but picking oranges and raising oranges and that sort of thing. And I myself got involved in the PTA of the grade school my children were going to. And that took me quite a bit of different from what I had usually working outside the home, not outside the home, but working for the community and for the school. I learned a lot about Robert's rules and Orders, and different stuff what you could do and couldn't do as a PTA President. It was a good time to learn. And the children were, like I say, the three of them were in that grade school. So then I decided later that since money was tight and these kids were growing up we were going to have to have a college fund for them. And one day I had just decided, I was calling people to help on different PTA things and I thought why am I working from my home part time. Why don't I get

a part time job and then we will have additional income that we can have for savings for our kids. So I more or less quit the PTA except for a smaller job in there. And went to work in the business world. And I got this job at a new first job was part time at a new JC Penny store that was just opening, and it had all the different lines, it wasn't just clothes and linens and stuff it had everything from furniture to washer dryers to tires. And then all the other stuff in between. I did the advertising for four years and wrote up the ads for the newspapers and so forth and that was kind of a stressful job for me because they were always changing their minds and wanting different things and more space used in their ad for their particular item. But, anyway I was home when the kids left for school and I was home before they got home in the afternoon. That worked out real well until they got older. And after seven years at Penny's I got a job with the county as an account clerk with the county government there in Visalia, it was Tulare County. And I worked as an account clerk for a number of years there and then I was promoted to Senior Account Clerk and had to supervise several account clerks and typists and so forth and I worked there for about eighteen years.

KE: I want to digress for just a second and go back to the idea of agriculture. What differences did you see between the way that Idaho ran their farms and California ran theirs?

EH: In Idaho, it was mostly hay and grain and of course potatoes. In fact in Idaho they would let school out two or three weeks in the fall so the kids could go help get the potato crops in. And then when we got to California, of course in Anaheim we didn't have room for gardens or anything so it was just all urban. Most of our neighbors and that drove into LA they were commuters. When we moved up to Visalia, in Tulare County, that was the place where they raised cotton and they had a lot of oranges east of us where the hills kind of protected them in the winter. And there were a lot of farm workers there and when we got down to it especially for the oranges for the packinghouses. Today, that remains the largest, Tulare County remains the largest in the world for the production of navel oranges. And they had a lot of other industries; I mean a lot of other farms lands too but of course they got taken over by housing projects. There was a lot of differences in the people in the Visalia kind of started out more like the people in Idaho. And the people we met and involved in the PTA and my husband where he taught he was involved with many different things. So we got acquainted with the people in the area and they were very good humble people for the most part and we really enjoyed living around them and they were really concerned with their kids in school. And we must have liked it there because we stayed for thirty-eight years in Visalia.

KE: And what differences did you see the role of women on an Idaho farm and a Central Valley California farm?

EH: Well the Idaho women were more homemakers they took the time, a lot of time they would be running errands maybe for their husbands to help prepare some of their farm equipment to pick up stuff and that for him. And some of them would drive the tractors and these were smaller farms than those in California. And the girls that grew up there, when they were young they would and help pick potatoes. And there were a lot of horses that people rode and it was good horse country. And they raise a lot of horses through there. Visalia had just completed a big the county or the state had just completed a big dam to dam off the water from the mountains so that it wouldn't flood the farms so that they could claim more farmland, which they did and

these were big, at the time we moved there they were picking cotton with a machine. So they didn't have the cotton like they originally had it in the South and that, but I really didn't know too many farmers' wives there we mostly knew people who that worked in the community or the school districts and the stores and so forth in the town. During the winter there were a lot of farm workers that lived there year round. It depended mainly on the packinghouses and one winter when we had a big freeze they were completely out of work. It was really hard for them to get by because it was like 35 or 40% unemployment that winter. So we helped a lot in our Relief Society and in the church helping get blankets and stuff for the children and clothes for the children. So that they didn't have to do with out in the winter, because there was a change in seasons more pronounced than there was in Anaheim but not quite as cold as cold as it was in Idaho and I think this made a differences in the things where women worked and things and everything. I know I worked inside most of the time so I was not out in the hot, hot sun but a lot of people when they raised their gardens and that would get out early in the morning and work in them because it would get up to a hundred degrees or more during the day. Of course you didn't have that high of temperature in Idaho. So I don't know it affected the women that much more but, I think they were probably out and about more up there in Idaho than they were down in California in the middle of the day.

KE: You mention a lot about wards stakes and the church, what role did the church play in your life from when you were young until now even?

EH: Well from when I was a very young child going to church was part of life and working in the church, as I grew older and helping others I could teach people or teach children and help with different welfare projects and stuff like for the poor. I mentioned the frost in Visalia that one winter we made baby blankets for the many little babies who didn't have enough winter clothes that year because the parents were all unemployed and oranges all froze solid and different things like that. And the role of women in church, we are not down trodden like a lot of people thought we are. They say women have to answer how high when the man says jump that they are the head of the household. They are the head of the household but we are not under their thumb all of the time. Men in the church honor womanhood, because they realize the important of mothers in a child's life and how they shape a child's life. A lot of emphasis is put on teaching your children in the home and also outside the home. After we had retired my husband and I had served mission in another state, down in Arkansas, and some of the people down there would ask us jokingly, I assume, but ask my husband how many wives do you have? They would call us Latter Day Saints and ask us what Latter Day Saints meant not what the members of the church of Jesus Christ meant. And most places really didn't think of us as preachers cause we were in a high Baptist area and so they kind of thought we were, in fact one lady told us that she had driven some place and she thought that we were the Mennonites and wore the long dresses and the sun bonnets and so forth. But we educated them differently, the ones we talked to because, women in the church had never been looked down on. Even though there are a lot rumors that they have. But we are encouraged to support our husbands and husbands and fathers and sons in their church callings, but we also have church callings of our own and responsibilities, that we take care of to nurture the child and to help teenagers and even older people to friendship and to take care of people's needs no matter what their ages are and help them get through some of their problems at times.

KE: Ok. You mentioned that some of the people had misconceptions about how many wives you have and other things like that, what are some of the myths that you hear from members of the church or people who are not members of the church about the church? Maybe some urban legends that you have heard throughout your time?

EH: Let me see. I know besides the wife thing they didn't know what the Tabernacle Choir was and so when we told them it was a church choir they thought they just saying in a tabernacle like the early days of Christianity or Judaism, I guess I should say. Just different things people would ask us and sometimes when we were teaching people that were receptive to the gospel message one of them went into the bedroom, she was in a wheel chair and went and got some money and tried to give it to us. I said what is this for and she said that is my payment for the spirit you have brought into my house this day. We told her no we don't accept money if you are a member of the church you can pay your tithing to the Bishop and you get blessings from that but we don't go around soliciting funds from people, we actually do teach them the gospel of Jesus Christ.

KE: And what are your children's names?

EH: Our daughter is Mary Jane Hamblin Estes. And our first son is Robert Lee Hamblin and our second son is Russell Dee Hamblin, D-E-E Hamblin.

KE: And where are they at now?

EH: Our daughter Mary Jane still lives in California. She lives in Bakersfield. And she is a schoolteacher there. And she has had many church callings also and she has very much enjoyed her role as a woman teacher and she is a great example to all of the youth in her area also. That want to live good Christian lives.

KE: Ok. And your first son, where is he?

EH: Our son Bob lives in Provo, UT. and he has seven children. The youngest one is a senior in high school. And Bob does a lot of work for charity. For other countries and that dental and things. His daughter and that have always helped in church they worked had gone to college and gotten degree and are very highly respected members of society.

KE: And how about your youngest?

EH: Our youngest son Russell became a geologist and he is working on environmental engineering and has two daughters and a son and has always spent a lot of time both in the community and in church work, church service to others. And his wife always helped too. She has worked a lot in the church and our oldest son Bob's wife is also an organist and done a lot of work in the church callings in she works in the school districts. They both have worked in the PTA and that and have both helped the community in which they live.

KE: And what year did you leave California?

EH: We left California in April of 1999. We had been gone forty-one years. We had left in May of 1958 is when we first moved to California. And we moved back in April of 1999.

KE: And where did you move to?

EH: We first moved to Cedar Hills, UT. which is a northern Utah County community and we lived there for about five years before moving to our present location in Sandy, UT. And we have lived in Sandy now for about nine months and enjoy it here very much.

KE: And this is definitely an opinion question, but where has been your favorite place to live and why?

EH: This is about one of my favorites because I have my life pretty well as a retiree in order and I don't have a whole lot to do except help take care of people and take care of myself and my health and work in family history when I can. Actually, probably when our kids were growing up we were very busy in Visalia, when my husband's health went bad and everything. I had a lot of help from other people but it was the people that we knew in every community that makes your life better and our family members, we remain close to them and it makes us all seem more complete when we can have good family friendships and regular friendships with other people also.

KE: What health problems were you referring to when that your husband had?

EH: My husband began to have health problems back in the mid-70s. He had his first heart attack in 1973 and he had to have heart surgery in 1977. And had a second heart surgery in 1989 so he has been up and down in the last few years. I mean in the last thirty years. But he always seems to snap back and out there and doing is part in living the life and one reason we moved back to Utah we could be closer to our extended families and others that we had known through the years.

KE: And about how many grandchildren do you have?

EH: We have twelve grandchildren and six great-grand children. I think one of them might not be born yet but we will have six by the end of December.

KE: And how do you view your grandchildren?

EH: I view them as very smart, intelligent beings and they live good lives, they help others, they live a good life and they work in the community. They have gone to college. I have only got two that have not been to College and they are both seniors in high school. And then my oldest great-grandchild is eleven. She's in school so. I have eight grand daughters and five grand sons living. I guess that's seven grand daughters and five grand sons.

KE: And where are they all at now, just roughly?

EH: Our daughters two sons their oldest one William, he lives in Bakersfield, CA. and they have three children. He has two daughters and a son. And Kenny the second son is attending BYU-Idaho and he recently got married and we expect some great grand children from him some today. So then our families in Utah, our oldest son had five daughters and two sons. The oldest two daughters are married and have children they both have a little girl and they both graduated from UVSC. But they stay home right now with their little ones. But they majored mostly in the computer fields and so forth. And they can do almost anything if they had to as far as work to help with families and that. My third grand daughter works in a dental office and she is attending school and she will graduate this winter and she is going to be a photographer. And then our fourth granddaughter in Utah has married and she become a beauty operator and then our oldest Utah grandson is working and going to school and he lives in Provo. He served an LDS mission in Australia a few years ago. And I might back up, our grandson Kenny served a mission for the church in 1990-1992. Get back to the ones in Utah, Ryan is graduated from high school he will be going on his mission and Michelle is a senior and she will get out of school next year and she is a dancer she likes to go to these dancing things and perform. And all of the girls know how to play the piano and so forth. And our son Russ's children their oldest son, their son just got back from a mission for the church from New York City and he lives here at Sandy. Our oldest granddaughter there is in college in Cedar City and she is majoring in becoming a schoolteacher and our youngest granddaughter there is still in high school.

KE: How do you view the rising generation and the changes of women from when you were young to how women are or even how they are portrayed now?

EH: Well, I always worked on the farm and that so I didn't ever feel like I was not an equal with I wouldn't say with men, I was always equal with the things that I could do. And I know that there are a lot of places where women are not regarded as equal or above the men in certain areas. Now the men are above women in certain areas that depend on a lot of mankind work, I guess I am showing my prejudice on this but women can hold down a lot of the jobs that men used to be and many women are having to support their families because they have gone to college and gotten their degree and something happens maybe with the family structure and have to get out and work or they have illness in their family and they need to be the one earning the wages. So I just think that sometimes today, women don't spend enough time in the home. What I mean by that is that they are always going places and their kids, they have them signed up for forty classes after school to do things. And I feel like they just need to stay home more often and nurture them in their home. Rather than always be gone some place and doing some things. I mean you know, they are letting their some of them, not everybody, have let their entertainment overtake their lives and they have got to always be entertained men and women girls and boys youth and so forth. They want their entertainment before they have to do the work. In order to pay for it so. They need to be more serious about their lives. I know there's a lot very serious and a lot very I am not speaking of anyone that I know of in my family, but they charge cards up to hundreds and thousands of dollars and then they don't know how to pay for it and they are just living a very shallow life. And I think they have got to get over that and I think here in Utah from what I have seen the mothers are trying to raise their children more responsible and yet have family recreation together. Not just go out to a lot of these drug parties and stuff. I know in Utah there is a lot that goes on. But we try to encourage them not to do that. And I think that there is so many youths nowadays that are educated and even in the church they are more

knowledgeable about Christ and our Heavenly Father than they used to be. And they are stretching this to know these things and to be able to do these things and combat evil things that come over the airwaves and almost every place. We are truly in the times of Satan's reign. You would think the way he does influence peoples' minds lascivious movies and TV shows and so forth. This wrecking a lot of families but also there are a lot of families that are recognized this and they are mention strong families that are not involved in this kind of thing.

KE: Is there anything else you would like to add as we close this interview, anything you feel like you should say or want to say or any advice you would like to give?

EH: I can't think of anything right off other than to a try to build your life, so you can be a responsible citizen and that you can care for others. That you can resist temptation and not follow the evil patterns that are being shaped by the world today. Choose a good life, good friends, and good ideas and wholesome family plan.

KE: Thank-you so much for your time. This concludes our interview. You have done a great job of handling the questions that I have asked. Thank-you.