

This is the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum volunteer collection interview with Edith Langer conducted by Gail Schwartz on February 27th, 2011. This is track number one. What is your full name?

Edith Langer.

And where were you born?

In Hamm, Germany.

Which is in the northwestern part of Germany?

Yeah.

And what was your family name?

Johann and Anna.

And their last name?

Their last name was Paar, P-A-A-R. A different name was Schneider.

Who was the Schneider? Where did that come from?

My stepfather, and he adopted us.

Oh, all right. But the original name--

The original name was Paar.

Paar. And again, tell me your parents' names.

Anna and Johann.

Yeah. And had they lived in Hamm for a long time?

Yeah. He had a business there.

What kind of business was it?

He was a shoemaker. He made shoes and boots for the army.

And what year were you born?

1932.

And what day?

Oh, I don't know the day.

The date, the month?

October 4th.

Oh, October 4th, OK. And I know you were quite young, but your earliest memory would be what?

When I was 8 years.

8 years, OK. Can you describe a little bit about the neighborhood where your family was?

We were living about a quarter mile from the railroad station, and we had our own house. We had 2 pigs and about 10 chickens. We had a little farm there.

So you lived out in the country in a sense?

No, it was in the city.

Oh, but you had a little farm.

Yeah.

OK.

But we had a Schrebergarten, like a yard where you plant vegetables and stuff. We had that. So we were happy there. We grew our own food because food was scarce to get.

Yeah. OK, did you have any siblings, any brothers or sisters?

I had three sisters and one brother.

And where were you in the order of the children?

I was the third one.

OK. And what were the names of your sisters and brother? Rose Marie, Dorothea, Mariana, Karl Heinz, and me.

And I know you said there was a little bit of a farmland, but what kind of neighborhood was it? Did other people have little farms, too?

Yeah, there were single houses. People owned their own home, which is very rare in Germany. Normally you live in apartments. But my father made enough money apparently that he could buy this house.

And I remember we went down the hill, and down the hill then there was our house. We lived by ourselves. That's why nobody found out that we hid Jewish people.

In other words, there was enough land around you--

Yeah.

--that people couldn't see into your--

About a quarter acre.

A quarter acre. So people couldn't see into the house.

Yeah, nobody could see into the house.

Yeah. What language did you speak at home?

German.

Oh, you did speak German, OK.

German.

Yeah. And did you before '39, before the war, did you have any contact with any of the Jewish residents of Hamm? Or did you even know there were Jews living in Hamm?

Yeah.

How did you know that?

My father went to a dentist that was Jewish. And he had some law things to do.

Some legal?

Yeah, with a lawyer.

Who was also Jewish?

Who was also Jewish. They were two Jewish families.

Yeah. Were there any Jewish families in your general neighborhood?

Yeah, lots.

Lots. Really? And did you have contact with them or their children?

They were normal human beings. We talked to them.

Did you have any Jewish playmates when you were young? Did you play at their houses or did they come to your house?

I didn't have that many playmates really. We all had chores to do. We had to work in the garden, we had to feed the pigs. We had to do things, so there was no room for really much playtime. I don't remember that.

OK. Do you remember any evidence of antisemitism before the war started?

No.

No.

No.

OK.

We loved everybody.

Was your father very political or your mother? Were they active in any of the political goings-on in the town?

No, my mother was very Christian. She had nothing to do with politics, but she went every Sunday to church. She went to Bible study Wednesday and she took us to church.

What denomination were you?

Lutheran.

Lutheran.

And she was very, very religious.

So you don't know if she had any Jewish adult friends or anything like that?

No.

Did she work with your father or was she a homemaker?

She was a homemaker.

Yeah, she didn't work.

She didn't know nothing about shoes.

Was your father just by himself or did he have--

Yeah, he was by himself.

He was by himself.

He had working place in the basement.

Oh, so he worked in the house.

He worked in the house. And the Nazis came and picked up the shoes. They came to our house. But when we hid the Jewish people, they were not allowed anymore in the cellar.

Yeah. No, no, we'll talk about that in a minute.

Yeah.

Hitler came into power in 1933, and obviously you were a baby.

Yeah.

You were only a year old. Do you have any recollections or memories of hearing him speak on the radio? Or did he ever come to Hamm before the war started? Let's do before '39 now.

He did a lot of good. He built youth camps. I went to one.

Oh, you went to one. Do you know when that was?

That was about when I was 6 years old.

OK, so that would be 1938.

Yeah.

He built the Autobahn. So at the beginning, he did a lot of good.

Yeah.

That's why he got elected. But then he went crazy, you know?

Now, how old were you when you started school?

6 years.

So that would be 1938? Yeah. And do you remember anything? Did you have to salute Hitler, heil Hitler, in school? Do you have any memory of that?

We did do that, heil Hitler.

Yeah. And was there a picture of him up on the wall?

Yeah.

Yeah. Were there Jewish students in your class?

Yeah.

And what happened when they had to? Did they heil Hitler?

They did the same thing.

They were 6 years old.

They had to do the same thing.

Yeah. And was your teacher open-minded or very pro-Hitler? Do you know? Did she make any comments or did she say anything about the Jewish students in the class?

No.

OK. Do you remember approximately how many Jewish children there were in the class? Just a couple?

About 10.

About 10. Out of?

Out of 30 kids.

Really? Oh, OK. But all the children mixed together.

They had from one grade to six grade in Germany all in one room.

Oh, you were in one room.

Yeah. That's why there were so many.

Yeah.

Because they had no teachers, and most of the time they had no classrooms.

Now, I know in Hamm when Kristallnacht happened in 1938 in November, there was damage done.

A lot of damage.

You were a child. Do you have memories of that?

Yeah.

Can you tell me about your experience on Kristallnacht in November, 1938?

Well, when the bombs came, we all had to go in the basement.

Well, I'm not thinking of the bombing, I'm thinking of when the Germans set fire to synagogues and the Jewish Community Center in Hamm.

I don't know anything about that.

Oh, OK. In 1938 before the war started.

Yeah, I don't know anything about that.

The war started in '39. OK, you have no recollections of that.

No.

Because the synagogues were destroyed and the community center was destroyed. OK, but you had no--

No.

OK.

I was only a child.

I know you are a small child, of course. OK, then the war starts in September '39. And what is your recollection then, your first memories?

Well, the first memory, I was 6 years old. They had, in Buckeburg, a city, an airport dedicated. Hitler dedicated an airport there.

Was that a city near Hamm?

That was 30 miles away from Hamm.

Oh, OK.

At least. And he was dedicating the airport. And as a Girl Scout, we had to go there. And there were 30 kids at least, and they put us all in the bus and drove us there.

And then we were standing in line and Hitler was on the podium talking, and they picked me out because I had blue eyes, blond. I had ponytails. I looked like the typical German girl. That's the only thing I can explain.

And then they gave me flowers and I had to go up on the podium and bring Hitler the flowers. And he hugged and kissed me. And then I felt a real part of it. That was an honor to do that. I didn't know what would lie ahead of me.

Yes.

So then I told all my classmates I gave Hitler flowers and I bragged about it, you know?

Your classmates weren't there? I know you said you were part of the Girl Scouts.

Yeah.

Was that like a Hitler Youth type of organization?

Yeah. We had to belong to it.

You had to. So why weren't your classmates with you then that day?

I was the only one in the class--

Who was asked to go?

Who belonged to it.

Oh, who belonged to it.

Yeah.

Oh.

And I wanted to belong to it because it was fun. The camps were really nice.

So you weren't forced to belong, you just wanted to.

I wasn't forced, no.

So some children were not members in the beginning.

Yeah.

Yeah. And did you wear a special uniform?

Yeah.

Can you describe it? Do you remember? Just a few years ago.

I don't know what I wore.

OK.

A green dress?

Did you say anything to Hitler when he picked you out?

No. I had a sash with some buttons, what I achieved in there. But he said, nice meeting you, and that's all.

And what was your parents' reaction to that?

They said I shouldn't have done it.

Really?

Yeah.

Because?

Because then they were not that fond of Hitler because they knew already that he was killing Jews.

They knew by then.

Yeah, they knew everything but they never told us. So I just shook it off. I mean, I did what I had to do, what they asked me to do.

And then your next memory would be--

When I was 10 years.

Oh, OK.

We lived four years without any intervention.

Well, you were born in '32 you said.

Yeah.

Yeah. And then the war started in '39, and then you said you met Hitler when he dedicated the airport.

Yeah.

OK, and then you came back. And you just continued to go to school.

Yeah.

Again, I realize you were very young, but did you notice the Jews were leaving the city? Did you have any sense-- were some of the students leaving the school?

Yeah.

Did you know why?

No, they never told us why. Some students were missing out of classroom, and nobody had an idea where they went. They never said anything.

Yeah.

So they were just missing.

So what was the next first change in your family life or in the daily life?



When they did get two Jewish families to put them in our basement.

Yeah. Now, tell me a little bit about that, who they were and how they came to be in your parents' basement.

It was the dentist my father went to, we all went to.

This is the Jewish dentist you were talking-- do you know his name? Do you know the name of the family?

No, I don't.

OK.

We all went to the dentist, and then my father went to the lawyer. Because he had a business, he went to that lawyer. He did say they're getting the Jewish people out of the city. They're clearing the city with Jewish people and putting them in concentration camp. That's what he was saying. He didn't say they were killing them.

The "he" is your father.

Yeah.

How do you think your father knew that?

I don't know.

OK.

I don't know. He never got it out of newspapers because newspapers wouldn't write like that. And the news wouldn't say anything.

And your family obviously had a radio.

Yeah.

And you used to hear Hitler's speeches on the radio.

Yeah.

What was your reaction hearing them?

I didn't listen to it.

Because? You weren't interested.

I wasn't interested.

OK. OK, so your father went to these two families and said Jews are being taken away, and then what did he offer?

And he offered them to put them in his basement to stay there for a while. Apparently he didn't want to make it a long time. He thought the war was over soon.

Right.

So he put them in the basement and they fed them with our food stamps. I recall that because we had to go hungry. In other words, your parents used part of your food stamps to feed the two couples. Were there children or just two

couples?

Two couples. And many times there was no milk, many times there was no bread.

Did you know why? Did you know that there were four people in your parents' basement?

At the beginning, no.

You did not know that.

No.

So did you ever ask your parents, why are you taking my food rations?

Then they told us.

Oh, they did?

Yeah. They said there's two families in our basement. You cannot go down there.

Oh, OK.

You're not permitted to go down. And my father only had a connection with them. My mother didn't even go down there.

Do you remember what her reaction was when your father said he was going to hide the four Jews? Do you have any recollection?

That was normal because she was a Christian. So she went along and agreed.

Yeah, she was supposed to save people, you know?

Did they say anything to you about not mentioning it to others?

They told us we shouldn't talk about it, yeah. And we didn't. We didn't for the longest time.

This was 1941?

Yeah.

Do you remember what time of year was it?

It was in the summer.

Summer of '41.

Yeah, that was in the summer because we went out in night clothes on the street. I'll come to that.

OK, so now they're in your basement, you're not saying anything to anybody, and then what happened?

My sister is five years older. She went to a different school. And the Nazi guy came in there, two Nazi people. They were 19, 20 years old. And they brought a little boy with them, a Jewish guy.

A Jewish child?

Jewish child. And they nailed his tongue on the table in front of them. It's horrible. And they said, if any one of you, your parents, have Jewish people in their basement, you have to tell us or you'll be next, and you get nailed on the table. And my sister was really afraid so she lifted her hand and she said we have.

This was in the classroom--

Yeah.

--to the two Nazi soldiers.

So she give it away. They never showed up till 3 o'clock in the morning.

That night?

That night, the same night. They broke our door down. They didn't even wait for anybody open the door, they just stormed into the house. They were three Nazi guys, and they took the Jewish people out.

Our house was on a bank of a street. The driveway was right in front of our house. They lined the Jewish people up on one side and they lined us up on the other side, in nightgowns. That's why it was summer. It wasn't cold.

And they took a machine gun and they killed the Jewish people right there in front of us. We were not supposed to cry or help them. They said, if you get out of line, you get shot. So we all stood frozen in one line.

And then the one guy took a pistol, held to my mom, and said, I shoot you. And my mom said, Jesus, help me. And the guy dropped his gun. I don't know why he dropped the gun. He dropped it, and he wouldn't shoot her anymore.

And then my father said, if you want to shoot anybody, you have to shoot me because I'm the one who got the Jewish people in our house. So they shot him. They shot him right in front of us. We couldn't say anything, we couldn't cry, we couldn't do nothing. Otherwise we would have been killed, too.

And then the whistle go up. One guy put a whistle in his mouth, the whistle go up, a truck came, and we all had to go on the truck except my mom. My mom had to stay there, and she went in [? air raid shelter ?] as a Red Cross nurse. She stayed there for four years.

And they drove us at farms. We had to do farm labor, like child labor. At 10 years you had to milk five cows in the morning, learn how to drive a tractor, how to plow with horses. You did that all at 10 years old.

First, I cried. I was miserable. And then I got used to it.

But while we were driving out, they put gasoline on your house, they put your house on fire. So we lost everything. My mom had to find a room somewhere. And we were at these farms, we were all separated. They put us in four different farms, and not knowing which farm we went.

And you couldn't escape. There was no way to escape. So we stayed there, and I was there for four years. And I got confirmed there.

So I learned a good work ethic. That's what I did learn. Somebody said, you have to go to work 5 o'clock, I would be there 5 o'clock. That's what I did learn.

So then after the war, my mom got a taxi. She went to-- it's called BÃ¼rgermeister office. You know what a BÃ¼rgermeister is? BÃ¼rgermeister office. They had all the papers, and she find out there where we were. And she went in this taxi and picked us all up. No warning, all of a sudden she was standing there. And I was super glad that I saw her again. And she drove around and picked up all my sisters.

My brother had run away, and my parents said he went to the [? Heilsarmee ?], to American Legion. And we have never heard from him again. He went there and he disappeared, so he wanted no part of this.

So we don't know where he went. I have looked on the internet trying to find him, but I can't find him. He might be dead as of now.

So then we came home, and I went to, what's it called, [? bin Lehrling ?] in a bakery. I learned how to bake in the bakery.

We'll talk about post-war in a minute. Can we just go back a little bit? Before this terrible thing happened and you saw German soldiers on the street, Nazi soldiers, what was your feeling? Did you think they were impressive?

No, we were afraid of them.

Why? How did you know to be afraid of them?

Because they all had guns.

Because they had guns.

They had machine guns, pistols. and we knew something bad would happen.

Did you ever see them mistreat anybody on the street?

No. We saw them before. People were laying on the street in the morning, Jewish people.

Were they dead Jewish people?

Yeah.

You would see that.

Yeah, they killed them overnight. They pulled them out of their houses and they shot them right there.

So you actually saw dead bodies.

Yeah. We had to climb over them because we had to go to school.

Did you talk about this with your parents? We said something.

And how did they explain it?

That's none of your business. Keep your mouth shut. Nobody could say anything. If you would say something and it came out, you would get shot. That's how Germany got ruled.

If you say anything bad, they would come. They picked ministers off the pulpit. They were picking out all the Girl Scouts out of the church. They picked me out, too.

And we were still on the way out that the minister said, that is wrong what you're doing. Leave those kids in here. They're better with God [INAUDIBLE]. They took them off the pulpit and shot him right in front of the whole congregation.

Did you yourself ever witness that?

Yeah, I was still in church.

Yeah.

I was still in church.

You saw them shooting the minister.

So you were afraid of them. They put a living daylight in you. Whenever they said anything in Girl Scouts, they came and they taught us how to march and how to shoot with guns.

Before 10 years, I was a marksman. I could shoot anything. But that's what they taught you. They wanted the kids to be prepared for the army.

So how long did you stay in that scout--

Two years. Yeah, two years.

Were you a member of that group when the Germans came to your house? Were you still a member at that time?

I was.

You were still a member.

I was a member. And my father made boots for the army. He was employed for them. That was his main business, making boots for the army.

Did he talk about that with you? Did it bother him terribly to have to do that?

It was a living. It was a living. He had to support us.

Now, you said that when you were taken away, each of the sisters were put on different farms and your mother stayed in the town. Did you have any communication with your sisters or your mother?

No.

So as a young child, you were 9 years old, you were totally by yourself.

Yeah, I was separated. And no communication until 1945.

Yeah.

Were there other children on the farm that you went to?

No, there was nobody there, just the man and the woman.

And you.

And me.

And they had one maid, Helga. I remember her name. She taught me how to milk cows and how to do stuff like that. I had to do my farm work before I went to school. And school was very horrible then.

Because?

That farm school, [GERMAN] Niemeier was his name. Niemeier. And he went, climbed on top of the tables. If somebody did something wrong, he would climb on the tables and would hit all of us. And if you'd duck under the table, we were to come up front and really get it. So you dare didn't duck.

And he took us out to cut potato bugs. They had them that time. And they said the Americans sent them, the potato bugs. We had to collect them. We had to find them.

To pick off the potato bugs?

Yeah, in school time. I [INAUDIBLE] in school times, and that took away from learning. And I didn't learn a lot because I was so tired. Most of the time I fell asleep because I had to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and work. And 9 o'clock, the school started.

Did the farmer and his wife talk about what was happening?

No, they never said anything.

Did they ever talk about what was happening to the Jews?

They never said anything.

Did you talk to them much or did you have much communication?

We had to work all the time. We were only together at dinner time or eating time. And then you had the plate of food, and you shoveled that in as fast as you could because we figured there is no more.

What about the other students in the class? Did they talk about the war, about Hitler, about the Nazis?

No, you couldn't.

Did you see any evidence of German soldiers in the farm?

No, nobody came there.

Nobody came to the farm. There was no check-ups.

They came. They had Russian prisoners that were on the farm. And they had a-- I can't even say it-- a piece of ground fenced in, and they had them in there. They were day and night in that thing. They made us rings from pennies.

We went there, we talked to them. You couldn't talk any Russian to them, but we made a motion that we wanted the ring, and we gave them an apple or gave them a slice of bread. And they made those rings and stuff like that.

And we were the only house after the war who they didn't plunder. They saved us.

The Russians.

Yeah. Because we made friends with them.

Let's talk about your sister now. You said she was the one who, when she was in the classroom, raised her hand and said her father was sheltering Jews in the basement. How did she feel after that? I mean, she was a child herself, I understand, and she was frightened.

She felt awful. She kept on saying, I'm sorry I did that, but I was so afraid.

Yes, of course. She was a child.

I didn't want my tongue to be nailed on the table.

Did she know that child, that Jewish child?

No, that was a stranger. They brought him in.

Oh, it wasn't a child in the class or anything.

No, they brought him in.

So nobody knew his name or anything like that?

No. They had to take a pair of pliers and put out the nail.

And did you ever hear what happened to him after that?

No, nobody talked about him. That was just something happened that the Nazis did. I mean they were horrible.

So it's the end of the war. You said your mother came and picked you up and your sisters, and you came back to Hamm. And you went back to school in Hamm?

No.

You went to a bakery school, you said.

I was finished with school. With 14, you are finishing school in Germany.

Oh, OK. And so then you learned how to be a baker.

I had a trade. I wanted to be a baker because I always had food.

Oh, right.

That was my doing. I always had something to eat. And I didn't enjoy it very much first because you had to do all the dirty work first. You had to clean the bakery, wash the dishes, and do stuff like that, so I didn't enjoy that that much.

But then after two years, I began to like it because it was artistic. You could do flowers and learn that. And then first, I did cooking, the first two years. I forgot that.

I did cooking. I wanted to be a chef first. And then the third year, we had to do baking, and I liked that better.

So I took baking up for three more years. So I put myself five years to training, got 50 cents a week. I remember that. No other money.

But I learned. I learned at least how to bake. And then I got my [GERMAN], my learner's permit to bake.

Now, right after the war and immediately in the years following, did the German people talk about what had happened to the Jews and the concentration camps?

No. Nobody could talk about it.

Why not?

They were all afraid that they would get shot.

No, I meant after the war was over.

After the war, you're reading papers about it. You're reading papers about the concentration camps. We didn't even know about it, and they caught us by surprise. We knew they were killing the Jewish people, but that they put them all in concentration camps, some of them, and put the gas chamber on, we didn't know that.

Did you notice any or hear of any antisemitic acts after the war was over? After '45? Did you know of any? You didn't.

No.

Did you hear people say anything negative about the Jews, like we're glad they're not here anymore?

I heard more negative when I came here in the States.

OK.

Because I marched one time from Philadelphia to New York against them with Quakers. I lived with a Quaker minister when I came here.

OK, let's talk about how you got to the United States now. How did you happen to come to the United states?

On a blind date.

How did that happen? How did that happen?

I wrote somebody in German. I was a pen pal.

A pen pal, a German young man here--

Yeah.

--in the United States.

He was here in the States, but he was German.

How did you get his name?

In the newspaper.

Oh, OK.

And I answered it and I wrote him, and he wrote me back. And then he wrote me in one letter, with your ambition-- I was already a baker. He said with your ambition, you can do a lot more in the States as you can do in Germany. Germany, you need everything a paper for.

And here, you say you can bake, you have to prove it, and you can bake. He said you even can open your own bakery here. So I took [? that ?], and I took a visa out, a working visa, so I could work here. And he paid my bill, and I came over here.



What year was that?

1956. No. No.

Well, it was in the 1950s, right?

1956. It was 1956, yeah.

So you come here and where did you settle?

I settled in Philadelphia as a Quaker minister.

With a Quaker minister? You lived with a Quaker minister?

Yeah and his family. He had three teenage kids and his wife. And I took care of his household and of the boys-- they had three boys there-- for room and board. But then I cleaned houses I did his house in the morning. I went in the afternoon and cleaned houses.

And I did one house for a Chinese person, and I traded English for cleaning. I cleaned her house and she sat me two hours down and taught me English so I could learn English. Because I knew "yes" and no," that it's.

And Gerhardt was the guy who took me over here. He made a date with me. And the minister gave me 10 cents that night. He said keep the 10 cents and call me if you get in trouble and I'll pick you up wherever you are.

And Gerhardt, stupid of him, he went to a motel. He opened the door. I didn't know what a motel was. In Germany you didn't have motels.

So he opened the door and I saw two beds in there, and I pushed him inside the room, locked the door. I still had the key, locked the door, and went to the office and called Mr. [? Dakand ?]. And I said, I am trouble, can you get me?

I told him where was, he knew the location, he got me, and I never saw him again. And then I met somebody else on a blind date. I have so many blind dates [? looks like it ?]. Siegfried, he was a baker. And I met him and we went for half a year and then I married him.

Siegfried Langer was his name.

Siegfried Langer. And I married him. But he was married. [INAUDIBLE] We had seen a bakery. It was so dirty, you couldn't even set foot in it, but we bought it for \$1,000.

We both had \$500. We put the \$500 in and we bought the bakery for \$1,000. We cleaned it up. It took us three months to clean it, that's how dirty it was. And then we opened the bakery.

And the honeymoon night, I said, come into bed. He'd baked 350 pounds of cookies. He baked all night cookies. It's hard to believe, but that's what he did. And the marriage was on a rocky boat all the time.

Really?

He was married to his mother. He was a mama's boy.

Was he from Germany originally?

Originally he was from Germany, yeah. But he was in the army in Germany and he also was in the army in the United States. He [? served ?] in two armies. He didn't like it. He didn't like cold weather, so they sent him to Alaska. So he had to stand the cold weather. He was three years in this army here. And I don't know how long he was in Germany in the

army.

And did you have any children?

Yeah, I have two children, Doris and Ralph. They both don't talk to me.

Because?

Because 1971, I got myself divorced. I couldn't stand it anymore.

And did you stay in New Jersey?

I stayed for one year with him in the bakery because he wasn't a decorator and I was, so I helped him. I wanted to teach him how to decorate cakes, but he never learned. So after one year of it, I finally left. And I worked at a bakery in Flemington.

And there I had to prove myself. They didn't want any women bakers. Women bakers didn't exist here for a while. So I had to work for one week, and I made cookies and donuts and bread.

After one week, they said, yeah, you have a job. So I stayed there. I only worked there for a half a year. But I babysat a family at night.

And they moved here to Maryland. That's how I got to Maryland. And they moved to Maryland and they said, well, we want you to babysit our kids again, and you can stay in our house. We're building a house.

They built a house, but one bedroom was short. I had to live with their daughter in one bedroom, and that's what I didn't want to do. So I went to a bakery in Ellicott City, Frederick's or whatever it is called. They're out of business now.

But I went there in the bakery, and I had to ice cakes, wedding cakes and birthday cakes. And the girl who decorated them was sick one day, the whole week, and I had to decorate the cakes. And the people came and said, even after she came back, we want Edith's cakes. So we had the clash there, so I left.

I then opened my own bakery in Aliceanna in Baltimore. It was a laundry, and I cleaned it all out and I put a bakery in there. But I couldn't get any help. Help suitable for me. I think I'm perfectionist.

So I closed the door and I worked for 15 years in Edelweiss bakery, on Harford Road. And then I quit. Then I was 74. Then I quit. That's my life.

That's your life.