

Interviewee: Klara Kiss (With daughter Judy)

Date:

Z- Let's begin on day one of your life, when were you born, where were you born? Talk to me about your parents? . . . So when were you born?

K- When? In 1919, [0:01:14] 11th. I was born in Hungary, [0:01:17], a little town where my father and mother lived. They were Orthodox Jews. My mother gave birth to seven children, but two of them died. So she raised five children. I have three brothers and I had one sister.

Z- And where were you, youngest, eldest, middle?

K- It was five years between all of us. My oldest brother was 20, my sister, the youngest one was not born. Every five years she gave birth to a child. And I had one brother who is a medical doctor. He could not finish in Hungary so he went to Czechoslovakia. I had a next brother who was at age [0:02:10] and he finished. Next brother from me was 20 years old when he went to the concentration camp, he didn't come back. And my sister, she is still alive in Hungary, she's 82 now. And we went together to the concentration camp. And if [0:02:33-35] we stay alive, which happened, we get Auschwitz early morning hours and we had to put two together. [. . .]

Z- On second, we'll get to that shortly, but I would still like to talk about . . . Talk to me about your parents, they were orthodox Jews, you spoke Hungarian at home?

K- They speak Hungarian, but sometimes they Jewish. I don't speak a very good Jewish unfortunately. [. . .]

Z- And what did your father do?

K- Before the war he was a manager for the big lumberyard. He was five years in the war and he came home, and it was very difficult time in Hungary. [0:03:55-0:04:00] So she went into the food and vegetable food exporting business.

Z- And did your mother work with him?

K- Mostly she did it.

Z- Oh, she did it.

K- My father was a very clever man, but he wasn't a businessman. He helped, he was the manager, but my mother did the business side, and all of us helped too. [...]

Z- And what about you? You went to school?

K- Yeah, because I was the girl and I wanted to go. I finished commercial school. I used to work in a bank. After the Jewish laws I couldn't work in the bank, I went to work for the [0:05:03], and then we went to the concentration camp, and then we came home. My husband was five years in the war. Five years he was [0:05:14] from 1940 till 1944.

Z- You met him before the war?

K- We were supposed to have married in 1940, Christmas, but he went into labour command in 1940, September. And he come back until 1945, September.

Z- Okay, so you met him when you were working? Was he from the same small town as you?

K- No, I met him accidently. We went for business for a little town, village, and we met there. After eight days he asked me to marry him.

Z- And where did he live?

K- [0:06:01]

Z- That's another small town?

K- Yeah, it's a small town.

Z- The commercial was instead of high school or was it high school?

K- For commercial school.

Z- So you learned typing, business . . . ?

K- Yeah. In Hungary you go first elementary . . . middle, and after you can go to gymnasium, so I went in the business school.

Z- You didn't want to go to the gymnasium?

K- I couldn't go to the gymnasium because there was only five girls allowed every year. I couldn't do it. I finished the business school and it's very typing, all of my life is typing. Because I worked in the bank there, when I came I helped in my husband's business, and then I worked at the travel agency here in Montreal.

Z- And if you had a chose what would you have done?

K- When I was very young I wanted to be a teacher. I couldn't go to school because that's out of town, and they couldn't afford one more person to go out of town. And actually they needed me, I was the big girl. For a long time I was the big girl. [0:07:39], and we cannot trust in big girl business, you have to show you are a big girl. But I was very happy at home.

Z- And your parents, would you say they were middle class?

K- Yeah. Middle class, business, Jewish people.

Z- And you said they were orthodox?

K- Yeah, we started to be orthodox.

Z- Before the war?

K- my mother was very religious, but when the children go, the orthodox not like. . .

Z- Don't like the what?

K- Schooling.

Z- Schooling.

K- So my brother went to gymnasium. [0:08:36 – 0:08:49]. My father stepped in the synagogue, and made the seat, university. And when came the high holidays, I don't know the number, let's say they paid \$50 a seat, and they said, "No, from now on you have to pay \$200."

Z- Why?

K- Because they pick on him because my brother went to the university. So then father said [0:09:11 – 0:09:27]

Z- Is that like a state school?

K- That's a shul, a synagogue.

Z- oh, a synagogue.

K- Like a reform. So from there we go there.

Z- So you went to the reform. So you met your husband in 1939?

K- 1940.

Z- Okay, and you were going to go get married, but then he was drafted?

K- Supposed to go for three months in 1940, September. Supposed to come home in December. Was five years was away. [. . .]

Z- That was after the Russians liberated Hungary, he was in a . . . ?

K- 1943 he was captured with the Russian, and they took him to a Russian prison camp in Siberia. [. . .] Then he came home, we get married.

Z- So in the meantime you stayed in your small town until . . .

K- Then I went to the concentration camp. 1944 when Hitler occupied Hungary, after months you had to go to the ghetto.

Z- The ghetto in your town?

K- First it was in the town, then moved to a bigger ghetto, and then we were deported to Auschwitz.

Z- So you and your sister were together?

K- Yes, my sister was 15 years old. When we get to Auschwitz, the Jewish man who helped us said, "Don't anybody tell younger like 16, because under 15 they take them away." She wasn't 16, but we told she is 16.

Z- And you were 24, 25?

K- 24.

Z- And were you in Auschwitz until the end of the war?

K- No. I was in Auschwitz for 5 days, then we went to Krakow. The Russians came and brought to Krakow and took us back to Auschwitz again, and because my sister was so skinny when went to selection [0:12:46], but I met my oldest brother in Auschwitz and when I told this, [0:12:54 – 0:13:04]. So in 1944 we sent, we went to auto factory.

Z- Which auto factory?

K- DPD auto factory and we were there till . . . hours before the war, a few weeks before the war they took us to [0:13:34], we were liberated by the Russians in [same].

Z- So what happened after liberation? Did you go back to Hungary?

K- I went back to Hungary because I had three brothers, I had my fiancée, so we went back to Hungary. My brother came back, the oldest one. He was in [0:14:02]. And my husband came back from Russian, then we settled down in Hungary.

Z- Where in Hungary.

K- First we settled down in [0:14:14], my home town. Then the Russians, the communism came strong, we had to give up the business, and we went to business. I had to work in the government actually. My husband finished architecture so he was a graduate of architecture when we came here.

Z- So when did you get married.

K- '45 September.

Z- So pretty much immediately after the war.

K- Right after. He came home in Sept 5 and two weeks to get the paper that we are getting married. We waited for 5 years . . .

Z- So you worked in the government as a . . . ?

K- First I was the typist and I worked myself up. [. . .] Okay, some of the office work.

Z- Like administrative?

K- Yeah. And then with the Hungarian revolution we left Hungary.

Z- So that was '56.

K- 1956.

Z- And then what?

K- We went to [0:15:38]

Z- How old?

K- 10 because she was born right after. We didn't want to wait for a child, so . . .

Z- So you were born in '46, right?

K's daughter - '46.

Z- And then did you have any other children?

K- I didn't want anymore children.

Z- So the three of you left in '56, and where did you go immediately after you left Hungary?

K- We left for Vienna. My brother he went to Palestine in 1938 and after the war he came back to Hungary. And then when we left Hungary we went together. He belonged to the

British-Palestine, and when we got to Vienna we went to the British consulate and they took us right away to England. We could stay in England, but it was too close to [0:16:52]. So from England we came to Canada.

Z- Why Canada?

K- Because we couldn't [0:17:00], we couldn't go to States. My brother, you now, said if you go to South Africa [0:17:08-11], but I said I don't want any [0:17:13-15] knife in my back. And everybody said Canada is the nice country in the world, and it's true, it's true, still the truth. Just a few days ago we had a few getting together and we said, "Canada is so good to us." because it is still the nicest country.

Z- So did you leave with money from Hungary? What did you leave?

K- We left our house, we left . . . not everything, Hungary. Money we had to live with.

Z- Who sponsored you to come to Canada?

K- Nobody, the government. It was everybody could go to register in the Canadian consulate, and they took us, after a while we waited three, four months, and they transported us. We get into Toronto . . .

Z- One second, do you know what the criteria was to get into Canada?

K- [0:18:16-0:18:27] and they never said they need French, said that you need English. But it was not . . . [0:18:35-0:19:07]. So when I came here I went to work in the kitchen in Memorial Hospital.

Z- Okay, just a second. So you knew no English when you came here. Did you know any French?

K- No, no French. Very nice Hungarian [laughter]. I spoke a little German.

Z- So you went to Toronto?

K- yeah.

Z- Did you take a boat or fly?

K- They flew us in a military plane from England to Toronto. It was an old, non-residence and they put Hungarian refugee there. So we went there and it wasn't a very nice accommodation, and we had one friend here in Montreal, and his older brother came out. And then . . .

Z- So you came to Montreal. How long were you in Toronto?

K- Three or four days. Just a couple of days.

Z- Oh, so then you came to Montreal. You came by train?

K- We came by bus. We arrived it was February, March, March it was. And we stayed at the bus station in the night and my husband went to find his friend. And he went to [0:20:40-45], and got hotel one night on the Sherbrooke and Peel.

Z- Sherbrooke and Peel.

K- I think I was never in my life was sleeping so [0:20:59-0:21:02] and then we started to find someplace to live. We didn't have money. And we rented a room in a French-Canadian [0:21:13] and they said, "Hungarian is Hungarian" [0:21:17-27]. But then my husband went to JIAS and they didn't give anything. They told my husband that they don't have any job, they find out that we are Jewish and [0:21:38-41].

Z- Okay, so you didn't have money, you didn't speak English. You rented a room, which didn't work for you. You went to JIAS and what did they do there?

K- For us it was too late. People say they hire too much [0:22:03 – 0:22:28].

Z- Okay, they gave you nothing?

K- For us they didn't give anything. They said, "You are here for two weeks." First week, [0:22:38 – 0:22:57].

Z- And they didn't even give you a down payment for the room?

K- No.

Z- So where did you move?

K- We went in a basement apartment, a finished basement apartment in [0:23:06] area.

Z- In where?

K- In [0:23:09], the old area in the downtown.

Z- Do you know what street?

K- [0:23:14 – 0:23:19] there's a fire station there, I don't remember the name.

Z- So this was like a basement apartment. How big was it?

K- It was one bedroom, and the living room, the bedroom and [0:23:36]. And you had to go to the bathroom through the kitchen, you know this type of . . . But I wasn't homesick, I was happy.

Z- And how much was the apartment? Do you remember how much it was?

K- I know they wanted \$70 for the highest one, another one, but I don't remember what we paid.

Z- So JIAS didn't give you any money for . . .

K- For us, nothing.

Z- And they basically said because you had sponsors . . . or ?

K- No, we weren't sponsored. [0:24:12 – 0:24:18].

Z- Okay, So how did you find your job?

K- It was a Hungarian, Christian [0:24:26]. And when we went, there we get \$5 for there and they give it to [0:24:34] kitchen.

Z- And what did you do?

K- \$80 a month.

Z- \$80 a month, so about \$20 a week. And what did you do?

K- I worked in the surgery department, and at that time they had a little lift, they send it up with food from the kitchen. So I served out the food. That was my job.

Z- And your husband? What did he do?

K- He went to the [0:25:11] for cleaning in the overnight for \$25 a week.

Z- And how did he find that?

K- I don't remember.

Z- Did you go to the Jewish Vocational Services?

K- Oh we went there too, we went to the Canadian government too. They said, "Twice you get \$13.50 from there, two weeks." And then the man, this Hungarian man said, "Why don't you find a job, it's so easy." They didn't give us addresses, so it was very hard time to find a job. [0:25:50-55] because he was an architect [0:25:56 – 0:26:00].

Z- To where?

K- [0:26:02] it was a house building, and he was working on the construction site.

Z- So what did Judy do will you were working and your husband was working?

K- Judy was [0:26:19 – 0:26:34]. Judy went to school.

Z- What school?

K- First she went to [0:26:40 – 0:26:45]. We had a friend, we met a friend [0:26:46]. She was her friend from 3 years old in Hungary [0:26:53 – 0:27:55].

Z- Pardon?

K- [0:28:00 – 0:28:08]

Z- And what about religion? Where you religious after the war when you came here?

K- We didn't feel anything, but we are Jewish. Already French Canadians [0:28:28 – 0:28:30]. The first year we lived close to the [0:28:33 – 0:28:46] most elegant, most richest area. And they said, [0:28:51- 0:28:53] but everybody had right to come to [0:28:55], so they went they gave us a seat [0:29:01] so we could stay there for the holidays.

Z- So did the synagogues help in any way in terms of settling? Was there any support?

K- [0:29:16 – 0:29:27] 30,000 Hungarians came here, I don't remember how many Jews, but they need a little time to [0:29:34 – 0:29:55].

Z- So just a group of Hungarians?

K- [0:29:57 – 0:30:08].

Z- So your husband had one friend here?

K- Then later we find friends after.

Z- Hungarians?

K- Yeah, mostly, we didn't spoke another language. So we got five years before it was [0:30:26 – 0:30:31] and then lot's of people were there, so it was one generation five years, so then we find them after and they give advice and they helped us.

Z- They were also survivors? This group of people? . . . You circle of friends.

K- Yes.

Z- And was there any integration with other non-Hungarian groups or Canadian Jewish groups?

K- [No]

Z- How come?

K- Hungarian group we didn't, [0:31:12], didn't organize themselves. And they get together [0:31:16-24]. One of the ladies [0:31:26 – 0:31:33], and she wanted to make a [0:31:33] but she didn't know how to [0:31:35], and she started to blame [0:31:39], and one of the [0:31:42] were there and said, [0:31:44 – 0:32:08].

Z- How did you learn English?

K- My husband spoke a little French because at gymnasium they learn French. His other tongue was German, so he spoke German. [0:32:29 – 0:32:35] so tried to keep it up, but he spoke French. Because construction, everybody was French, the labors.

Z- And what about you? How did you learn English? Did you go to classes?

K- I went to school. [0:32:55 – 0:33:04].

Z- To where?

K- Perry Mason book because I saw on the television. Every night I sometimes got through two lines, because the language [0:33:15] after so many minutes [0:33:19 – 0:33:27]. Somebody took me for a . . . it was a chartered accountant and she said, "If you go to there three months [0:33:35 – 0:33:39] chartered accountant firm for free." Then they gave you a little [0:33:43 – 0:34:10]. Everyday she said, "You are crazy, what do you think?" [0:34:13 – 0:34:22]. So then I had to go back to the post office, and after one night [0:34:27 – 0:35:22].

Z- What year was that?

K- 1957.

Z- That was a year after you came here.

K- I was working there for 7 years.

Z- So you worked full time and you had a child at home.

K- Yes.

Z- You had a husband. How did you juggle everything?

K- [0:35:55 – 0:36:40]

Z- So what time would you get home in the afternoon or evening?

K- What could I do?

Z- So when you got home you made dinner?

K- Washed the laundry . . . and when my husband started his own I made his bookkeeping too, never had a bookkeeper.

Z- So when he started did you work for him full time? Or was it part time in addition to another job?

K- Bookkeeping? For him I made the bookkeeping at night.

Z- So when you came home, you'd cleaned up, and you'd sit down and do the books for him?

K- Yeah and learned English in between.

Z- Learned English in between. You talked about a community, what about your community of friends?

K- My husband?

Z- You, not your husband, you. Did you have a circle of close friends?

K- Yes, we started to. We started to find friends. Not the same friends that you had at home, but new friends. And it was the Hungarian sisterhood. [. . .] Then later, the Hungarian community made very nice together, we had the Hungarian synagogue, the sisterhood. [. . .] [shows a book]

Z- Would I be able to borrow this? I promise I will give this back to you. Why do you think there was such little help when you came, from the Jewish community?

K- It wasn't for them, it wasn't the holocaust survivors anymore. It was Hungarian refugees because it was 10 years after the war, you know. [0:39:52 – 0:40:10]. So in 1956 was the Hungarian revolution and we left Hungary then, so we weren't as Holocaust survivors, we were Hungarian refugees. We get five dollars.

Z- From the Canadian government?

K- From the government, yeah.

Z- And that was it?

K- And two times we went this [0:40:42] agency, and they gave us [0:40:45] food stamp. And they told I go to wash the toilets, they are giving us like . . . they gave [0:40:57]. Then I went to work in the kitchen. [0:41:01 – 0:41:12].

Z- So you didn't trust them to help really. So when your husband started his business did you have enough money, how did that happen?

K- My husband started business, but before he used to work in a lumberyard for a Jewish man, so that's how we got started.

Z- So they supported him?

K- Yeah.

Z- What year was that?

K- I think five years after we came. Because first he worked there in this lumberyard, they build the factory, and he made it for them. And then when he wanted to go on his own, they supported him.

Z- So when you first came to Montreal what was your impression?

K- I think I never was homesick, not for a minute. [0:42:21 – 0:42:38]

Z- It was hard. So when did things change for you?

K- [0:42:46] slowly, after seven years [0:45:52 – 0:43:12].

Z- Did you have friends who came earlier than '56? Like right after the war?

K- Yes.

Z- And how was it for them?

K- When we came [0:43:29 – 0:43:29]. They said, "Oh, you are lucky. When we came here five years ago it wasn't [0:43:44]." You know they said, "You have now everything." [0:43:52-56] that's what they told us. [0:43:57].

Z- So they felt that you had it easier than they did when they came?

K- Exactly. They came five years before.

Z- I mean the stories I am hearing is that is was very hard for them. They too had very little support.

K- We didn't expect support.

Z- Why not?

K- [0:44:43 – 0:45:32]

Z- So why do you think there was so little help available from the—

K- I went to the drugstore once, it was a very nice Jewish man. [0:45:46 – 0:46:24].

Z- Because they didn't want to believe your experience were . . .

K- This one was born here . . . we were coming without anything, they can't imagine this can happen. Judy had a very nice girlfriend they met the first day. We went in the school, and she was very, very nice to her. But once she came home and she [0:46:51-55]. And said, "[0:46:56] because the Jewish girls don't want to speak with me." [0:47:01], she didn't go to Sunday school, so they didn't . . . she couldn't tell them she is Jewish. [0:47:10]. Then she started to . . . and went to school, they still her friend. They invited to [0:47:24], so was very close friend. They didn't go through these things. The Canadian didn't know what happened the war, not too many soldiers, so they just . . . weren't interested. [0:47:47 – 0:48:34].

Z- Where did they go?

K- 1903.

Z- Where did they go?

K- Philadelphia.

Z- Philadelphia, yeah.

K- And when we wrote to my uncle, "Why don't you visit us?" But he didn't. Said, "I have no money. Once he sent me 20 dollars, once. I wanted to go visit him. She had a daughter [0:49:07-12]. She had . . . they wanted to meet him, and they went to New York and they have a daughter four years older than Judy, and she had nobody, and they wanted to go back together. So they are still very, very good friends. [0:49:30 – 0:50:05].

Z- You said that the established Jewish community weren't interested, they didn't want to know, they didn't believe what happened. What changed? When did it change?

K- Later. I just talked about it a few days ago. After 60 years there's much more talk about the Holocaust, what happened then. Because people can see it, people can read it, so and the new generation they want to know about it. Much more talking now in the newspaper than 60 years ago.

Z- And did you talk about it when you first came?

K – When we get together, we had nice time, we had supper, we had friends over. At 10 o'clock we get there, you can't start with this. Anytime we get together we get there.

Z- In the end you talk about it?

K- [0:51:17 – 0:52:49].

Z- So did you talk to people at work?

K- Of course.

Z- Did they ask you questions, or they didn't want to know?

K- Lot's of people asked questions, some not. Nobody was [0:53:08 – 0:55:17].

Z- But when you came here and started working in the hospital or other places, did you talk about what happened to you during the war?

K- Yeah.

Z- At work?

K- At work.

Z- And how did people react?

K- You can not imagine. After the war there was a few movies that showed the concentration camp, and they couldn't make the mask for what happened. I don't know you know the Eisenhower show, when the girls [0:55:55] 1,500 Jews from Italy, they took here. Was the Jewish girl, American, and so they put in that camp, and when the war was over they [0:56:10-22], and she went to Eisenhower for help. And Eisenhower said, [0:56:26-35] it was a picture of the concentration camp. He said, "People who went through this [0:56:40-0:57:09].

Z- So in the work I've been doing I've been looking at a lot of numbers, and the Jewish community in the 1950s raised a lot of money to send to Israel. There was very little money for the refugees. Why do you think there was that big difference?

K- Why they don't have money?

Z- Why they didn't put more money into the Jewish community in Montreal, but sent lot's of money to Israel?

K- I don't understand.

Z- Okay, there was a lot of money raised, and most of the money—like over a million dollars—was sent to Israel, and there was only very little money to help the survivors in Montreal.

K- For me, I came 10 years after, so they don't say we are survivors then. [...] It wasn't survivors. But we didn't count as survivors, we are Hungarian Refugees, so different.

Z- Yeah, but the Jewish community knew that the Hungarian refugees were survivors.

K- [0:58:45 – 0:58:58]

Z- What about medical? What if you got sick? You would pay for the doctor.

K- We had to pay everything. We had pay everything. When we came here for a short time it was a Jewish dentist. He gave us free something—only doctor, but for the other ones we had to pay. The other thing that happened was Hungarian doctors couldn't practice after five years [0:59:34 – 0:59:43]. So, if I went to the Hungarian doctor who had no permit [0:59:47], so I can get a medicine from them.

Z- So you went to an unlicensed doctor, he would examine and diagnose you, call the pharmacy who would call a licensed doctor . . .

K- Because I would speak Hungarian, I couldn't go to Dr. [1:00:08] because I didn't speak English, but I could go to Dr. [1:00:13] or Dr. [1:00:14] but they didn't have a right to give prescription. But the three brothers they opened a [1:00:24], they give it to them, you know. [. . .]

Z- And obviously the unlicensed doctor wouldn't charge that much.

K- They charged.

Z- The same as the . . . ?

K- Of course [1:01:09 – 1:01:17].

Z- Any other questions anyone? Do you have any questions Judy?

K- Show the book . . .

J- Oh, I made a . . .

K- She didn't have any family, because she didn't have grandparents, and she feel always that she don't have, [1:01:50], and then we talked about them. And she realized that she would have a family if Hitler doesn't take away from her. And she made a . . . say what you did.

J- I took all these stories . . . I took all the stories my mother told, and I made . . . [...]

Z- Oh that's wonderful.

Z- So for you growing up, you were 10 years old, do you want to describe those first few . . . you here, it's March, you're put into school, what was that like?

J- It was terribly hard. I went to classes where there were no . . . I couldn't read, I couldn't understand. They put me in a special class trying to teach me English, so they were very kind.

Z- What school was this?

J- I think it was on . . . I'm thinking it was Victoria school downtown. I didn't know anybody, but luckily we had some Hungarian children at the school.

Z- Jewish or not?

J- I don't even know. There were some Hungarian kids there, and we were sort of a little group. But I didn't understand anything. I used to fall out of my chair because I was bored silly, and I didn't understand anything. But basically they were good to us. They really tried their best. But I was home alone all the time, that's what I remember. I was home from morning till they came home late at night. The only thing that it offered was a lot of freedom, and I didn't abuse it. We were on the street all the time. We became resourceful. We earned money by going to the store with a little wagon and carrying groceries home for people, and collected bottles, took them back, made five cents here. But there was no supervision. Theoretically I was on my own. And I think I was on my own really until . . . pretty well most of my life in the sense that, like my mother, they were struggling.

Z- Where did you go to high school?

J- West Hill High School

Z- So you moved to NDG area?

J- Moved to Cote-des-Neiges, and then from . . . I sort of left the home from Cote-des-Neiges, and my parent still . . .

K- We lived in Forest Hill.

J- Forest Hill, but then Cote-des-Neiges. From there I got married and left, but my parents stayed on Cote-des-Neiges.

Z- So what was West Hill like for you?

J- It was wonderful. I met really close friends, and they're still my friends. And because I didn't have the family support – in a sense I had the support, but my parents weren't home – so my friends' families became my family. They weren't working, my mother worked hard. It was hard for her to watch me to moving to people whose families, mothers, didn't have to work.

Z- Were they Jewish? Non-Jewish?

J- Jewish, they were all Jewish.

Z- Established?

J- Established. And they took me in.

Z- Did they ask about your background?

J- Really not. I had my friend Gloria, Isabelle, and they became my family, in a sense – second family, and they still are. I didn't have sisters, they were like sisters. I had a different kind of support.

Z- So one of the things that totally surprised me when I started this project was that just about every woman I interview, they all worked. I started this project-- 1950s the strong nuclear family, the man goes to work, the woman stays at home. And one after another, and looking as JIAS case files it is so clear that all the woman worked.

J- My mother always worked.

Z- And of course they were responsible for the home life.

J- I made meals by the time they came home. Saturday's I used to clean the house, so I support in the background, you know.

K- I called her before I left, "Judy can you put on the potato to boil." And was she was about 12, she couldn't leave the house without making up her room. But when she got older I told she had to make [1:07:09] too, because if I can save some energy, this keep me working more. So then after she had to help me with my room too. Once her girlfriends come to the house and say, "How come your house is so clean." Because I didn't stand if it wasn't in order.

J- I didn't leave messes, I still don't. Something that is understood, don't leave messes.

