

**Interviewee: Leslie Collett**

**Interviewer: Malin Lundin**

**Date: 29.09.2010**

Interviewer: Ok. I'm just going to say my name and your name so we know who the interviewing. My name is Malin and I'm doing an interview with Leslie –

Leslie: Collett.

Interviewer: Collett. Would you be able to tell me your date of birth please?

Leslie: August 1921.

Interviewer: Ok. I', just going to ask you a few questions to start with. How old were you when the war broke out?

Leslie: Eighteen.

Interviewer: Where were you living?

Leslie: Here.

Interviewer: In the same house?

Leslie: Yes. Oh no, beg your pardon. I was living in Elsa Road.

Interviewer: Is that just further down?

Leslie: Yes, down, yeah.

Interviewer: Ok. Who were you living with?

Leslie: Me mother and me father. Yeah.

Interviewer: So can you remember what you did when war broke out on that day? The 3<sup>rd</sup> of September?

Leslie: I was riding me motorbike to go to [unclear] because it was all country back then and I was nearly there and a soldier comes out, he says, 'Halt' and I said, 'What's up?'. He said, 'Have you got your gasmask?', I said, 'No'. He said, 'Well, you better go back and get it. War's been declared this morning.' So I turned around and come chasing back there wasn't a car or bike on the road. I had an open road all the way back [laughs].

Interviewer: Do you remember how you felt when you heard the news?

Leslie: No, not really. No, I just – I shall –. Well, at that period it was – it was sort of expecting it like, you know. Cos when Neville Chamberlain come back from Munich waving that paper of 'Peace in Our

Time' we went on night work in the Arsenal. I was working in the Arsenal, Woolwich Arsenal. Yeah, and they come round and said, 'Every other person', they said, 'you can go home and come back at seven o'clock tonight. You're on night work'. Yeah, there you go, yeah, cos in 1936 Ramsey MacDonald disarmed us. Cut down all the armaments and, of course, we had nothing. Yeah, yeah. Another incident were the Shell garages up the road, all that was a vast scrap yard. All steel and metal and they sent it all to Germany and we got it back in bombs [laughs]. There you go. Another incident, I was working in the arsenal and I was on a secret fuse, they was making then and this particular day ten high Naval Officers from the Japanese Navy was taking notes of all of what I was doing [laughs]. Just – just shows you what happens, dunnit? There you go.

Interviewer: So how old were you when you started working at the Arsenal?

Leslie: Oh, no. I was fourteen but I didn't start there. I worked at Bernadette's in Erith, radio and battery people, what was there then. It got bombed during the war, yeah. That's it.

Interviewer: So how long were you working in the Arsenal for then? Were you called up or conscripted?

Leslie: I started in –. Oh, yeah. I was called up I was in the Arsenal, I started there in 1936 and I was called up about 1938 I think. No, thirty-nine – early thirty-eight/thirty-nine, yeah. Yeah. I was in the Royal Air Force.

Interviewer: Ok.

Leslie: Yeah. I was Aero Engine Fitter. We used to work on all the aero engines and that, you know.

Interviewer: So what did your job include? What were you doing?

Leslie: I was repairing the engines and serving and that, you know. Yeah.

Interviewer: Where were you based?

Leslie: All over the place. Cottesmore in Rutlandshire, Brize Norton, Stradishall<sup>1</sup>, what was the other one? I can't think of it now. Quite a few before I went overseas like, you know. When I was – I was diverted to Blackpool, that's where the RAF base was, the learning place where you learn about engines and that. We was all kit – this particular day we was all kitted out with – to go to Burma. We had snake boots on and camouflage uniform and all that. There was about three thousand all along the promenade and the sergeant come along counting, only got to within, what? About thirty before me, he said, 'Right, you lot we don't want you. Hand your kit back'. So we went back and handed our kit back and then about ten days later I'm peeling potatoes for the landlady in the billet and a runner comes up from HQ and says, 'You're wanted immediately'. So I go down there and he says, 'Pack your kit, there'll be a small service van to take you to Liverpool docks. You're posted overseas'. I

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<sup>1</sup> 5 min

thought, 'God, blimey', so I've done that and some WAAF took me all the way to Liverpool docks and I'd get – she drives alongside the quay and I go aboard and within a quarter of an hour the ship sailed. It was the Oduna (??), an Argentinean Cattle Boat before the war and, of course, I can still see me-self standing at the back of the ship watching England fade away in the distance [laughs]. Then when I get sorted out head of the table so I was the dinner boy. I'd go and collect for fourteen people, you know. We were going through the Bay of Biscay and it was a bit rough and I had tripe and onions in this hand and prunes and custard in this hand and I'm going down these steep steps. Of course, halfway down the boat lurches and I dropped the lot [laughs] all over the deck [laughs]. I thought, 'Oh, blimey', of course, I had to go back and get some more and I'm the last one there, all quibbling about me being late. I said, 'Well, if you don't like it, get somebody else to do it' [laughs].

Then we got further into the Bay Biscay cos it's all in convoy like all the ships, I'd come up on deck, this particular morning, and we were on our own. We broke down in the night and they'd left us. There was four thousand troops on this ship, that's Army, Navy and RAF personnel and we only had a little Corvette. In the Bay of Biscay that's were all the German submarines were and – it was lucky we got through to Gibraltar and then we picked up the convoy again. That night we're going through the Mediterranean and submarines attacked us like, you know. They'd got two oil ships, oil tankers, they set alight and what – they got sunk. We got through there to Egypt and then the Army got off at Egypt and we took on two thousand Italian prisoners of war. Of course, Joe Soap, I had to guard them don't I. I've got a bandoleer of bullets aside on that side and I said to the sergeant, 'Yes, Sergeant', I said, 'They've issued me with the wrong bullets', I said, 'these are 30', I said, I've got a 303 rifle. They won't fit the breech<sup>2</sup>. 'Oh', he said, I said, 'Well, what I'm I gonna do if they start something?'. 'Oh', he said, whip your bayonet off and use it like a soldier'. I thought, 'Bugger you' [laughs]. Well, anyway, we're going down the – the Suez Canal and this particular morning, I'm on guard. They'd sent all the prisoners up on deck for an hour's fresh air like, you know. Then the Captain and all his high staff who's coming around to inspect the quarters like, they get half way round and 'Guard, Sir'. I go round and this Italian prisoner of war is laying down on the seating. He is green as grass with seasickness, like, you know, and they said, 'Remove this man'. I thought to myself, 'What am I gonna do?', you know. So I poked him with me bayonet in the ribs. You never seen a bloke move so fast in all your life. 'Comrade, comrade!' [laughs] and he was up on deck. Well, it was so funny, I caught the Captain's eye and he had a twinkle in his eye as well [laughs]. [Unclear], that's got rid of him. Then we proceed to Aden and a lot of Naval personnel got off there and we'd carried on and then we get near Durban, South Africa, at five o'clock in the evening and they'd lowered the boom (??) to stop submarines coming in. The convoy was going up and down all night, like, and then ten o'clock in the morning they raise the boom (??) and we were all steaming into the port of Durban and all of a sudden up pops and Italian submarine with a white flag surrendering and his run out of ammunition and water so he'd surrendered, give himself up. The panic, all the Corvettes, woo-woo-woo, [laughs] surrounding him and then when we get ashore all the papers had big headlines, 'Italian submarine comes in with British convoy' [laughs]. Yeah, I thought, that's good.

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<sup>2</sup> 10 min

Then we went into a camp called, retreat, that was a couple of days over night and then we caught a train which had two engines on it and one on the back. Like a big American train, you know. We were going through the Valley of a Thousand Hills. You start in the morning and at five o'clock in the evening, you're going round and round this valley, at five o'clock in the evening you see down where you started from [laughs]. Then you climb five thousand feet above sea level and, of course, then we carried on a flash went through the train, we'd come into now what was it now? Hmm, hmm, where they had that siege in the Boer War, anyway, it'll come to me in a minute. Hmm, no it's gone. Anyway it was a big siege during the Boer War and when we got there, we just went [makes swishing sound] it was only a small village. We went through it. I thought, 'Oh, blimey. That was a lot', you know. Anyway I ended up in Rhodesia which is Zimbabwe now, cos there was a big – two or three airdromes there. Where they was flying at night and day. Aircrews would come in from England to there and then they were separated and to be fighter pilots or bomber pilots how they went through their course, like, you know. And that's what we were doing through the whole part of the war, like, you know.

Interviewer: How did you feel about being posted overseas?

Leslie: Well, I took it for granted, like<sup>3</sup>. Everybody was going so, you know, it was just one of the things that happened. You just thought, 'Well, that's it'. Yeah. You never knew where you was going and I was fortunate to end up there. Yeah.

Interviewer: So you stayed there for the duration of the war?

Leslie: Four and a half years, yeah. Yeah. Well, that's all my experiences [laughs]

Interviewer: Did you have any contact with your family when you were away?

Leslie: I used to get what they call an air post which you wrote on these special letters and they got through on aircraft that was going back to England or coming back out here. Yeah. Yeah, there you go.

Interviewer: So were – how did you feel? Were you scared during the war? Was there ever times when you –?

Leslie: Well, the only time I was, well, I mean, I was eighteen/nineteen then and, well, bit scary was when I was – we'd been to – this is home here. We was coming home from the Embassy Dance Hall and we get to the top of the road there and we heard this bomb coming over and then we heard the whistle of the bombs coming down so we all – we – we was with two girls, my sister and her friend and we laid on top of them and we heard them come down, BOOM, BOOM, BOOM and when he gone over we got up and the turning we was gonna walk down Elsa Road, they'd hit four houses

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<sup>3</sup> 15 min

down there. So if we hadn't stopped we wouldn't be here cos we would have been about near enough there. Yeah [laughs].

Interviewer: So did you feel it was more danger at home in England than it was for you being posted in Rhodesia?

Leslie: Oh, yeah, yeah. [Laughs] I was in – going back to Woolwich Arsenal I was in the new [unclear] branch what was there and it was a big long building about a quarter of a mile all along there and this particular week we'd had air raids going on, air raid sirens, nothing had happened. So being eighteen odd, we was, 'Oh, we ain't going down the air raid shelter'. So we got a board down and were playing three card brag, you know, and all of a sudden, BOOM, right down the end of the factory, BOOM. Then another one, BOOM, up went the board, money and everything, started running out, cos you had to go across the railways line near Plumstead Station to get to the shelter. I'm half way there and I look up and I saw this aircraft which was about ten foot above Plumstead Radical Club, and I see the two bombs drop from this aircraft. I just managed to get to outside the shelter when the blast hit me and pushed me against the brick wall and I was knocked unconscious. But the mates who I was playing cards with they all got killed. They – they died against a big pile of six inch Naval guns which was on blocks of wood and it toppled over and killed them all. Yeah and that particular raid there was three hundred women killed in a direct hit on the tailor shop where they used to make clothes for the explosives workers. They had the clock number on each arm and leg and across the chest and back. So if they was blown up they'd know who it was. Yeah.

Interviewer: Do you remember when – around what time this was? Which year was this?

Leslie: Oh, September the 7<sup>th</sup> 19 –.

Interviewer: So it was when – the day when the Blitz started?

Leslie: Oh, yeah.

Interviewer: The first day of the Blitz.

Leslie: Oh no, no. It's been going on for some time then, yeah. I – I mean I used to come home on day work seven o'clock at night<sup>4</sup> and mother would have me dinner steaming on the – on the gas stow and I used to take it down in a tray and go and have me meal in the air raid shelter. Yeah, yeah.

Interviewer: Did you have an air raid shelter in your garden?

Leslie: Oh yeah, in the back garden.

Interviewer: Did you have an Anderson shelter.

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<sup>4</sup> 20 min

Leslie: Yeah. Yeah. Before the war I used to have a slate billiard table. We used to play snooker out on the lawn and they used that for – for the ground – put it on the ground and, of course, it ruined it – but they got so damp, you know. Yeah. As one of the things causing my mother's death really cos she – she got all manner of diseases from being – living in the damp, like, you know. Yeah. And another incident – I can't think of another incident. That's about all I can think off at the moment.

Interviewer: Did you and your family – used to go to the shelter every night then when the raids started?

Leslie: Oh, yeah. You had the – had four bunk beds in there. Two on one side and two on the other. Yeah.

Interviewer: Do you remember: When the shelter was built? Was it built before or after the –?

Leslie: Before, yeah.

Interviewer: Before the war started.

Leslie: We got issued them with the gasmask. Yeah, yeah.

Interviewer: Did you use the public shelter as well? The communal –?

Leslie: Oh, sometimes. Yeah, when you got caught out cos like the shops around Welling corner they was all converted into air raid shelters, you know. Yeah.

Interviewer: What did you find most challenging at home? On the home front?

Leslie: Challenging?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Leslie: I don't know what you mean.

Interviewer: Was it the blackout or going down the shelter?

Leslie: Well, you just got used to it. Yeah, you – I mean, all the busses, all the windows covered in to stop if it got blown the glass wouldn't fly out. They had all this stuff plastered on the windows and the – all the cars had shielded headlamps so you'd only see a little beam of light, yeah.

Interviewer: So what did your parents do during the war? Where they working throughout the war?

Leslie: My dad was working and he was a shop manager in – in the [unclear] factory which was the danger buildings down at Woolwich Arsenal. Yeah. He got awarded the – the British Service – British Empire Medal for he what he'd done – he – he – these machines that was turning out these detonators. The – he converted it – he changed all the gear in so it turned out double the amount with the same amount of safety and he got awarded in the honours list for that. Yeah, he had to go to Buckingham Palace but the Queen wasn't there she was up in Scotland but one of the high generals

awarded him. He also had to sign the secret list that – that he couldn't claim on what he'd done, he signed away. But that was because he was management, like, you know. He just took it –. They awarded him the British Empire Medal, yeah. Mm.

Interviewer: What was your mother doing? Was she at home looking after the family or?

Leslie: Yeah, yeah. Yeah. My – my sister was – cos I'm a twin she was – she was at work. She used to work in where I said at first Bernadette's, the wireless and battery place there, yeah. Yeah.

Interviewer: Was she conscripted into work?

Leslie: Oh, no. No, no. No. No, she carried on cos by that time my – my mother was very ill. She looked after mother, like, you know.<sup>5</sup> Yeah, till she died, like, you know. Yeah.

Interviewer: So when you were serving overseas were you allowed to – to go on leave. Were you allowed to return to England at all?

Leslie: Oh, no. No, no. You had a leave but out there, like, you know. But you wasn't allowed to go back.

Interviewer: What did you used to do when you were on leave then? Did you use to travel around or?

Leslie: Well, I went to different places, like, you know. On a tobacco farm, you know, cos this tobacco farm, I went and stayed for a fortnight. He was forty miles away from Salisbury, the capital then. He had a – it was like being out in the west. Yeah, the revolver at his bedside and Winchester over the mantelpiece, over the fireplace, cos it was only him and his wife and two thousand coloured there. What – used to pick all the tobacco leaves and all that, you know. Yeah. But, yeah, it was alright. Cos – what was it? Bulawayo, the natives call it the 'Valley of Death' cos when Rhodes the explorer come there the Zulu chief ordered [unclear] of warriors over this cliff. He just ordered over the cliff and they all went over. Even the last man went over to his death. That's why they call it the Valley of Death. Yeah [laughs]. That was to show his power to the white man, you know. Yeah, mm.

Interviewer: So you returned to Britain in – in forty-five?

Leslie: Yeah, late forty-five. Oh, and that was – like I've told you, well, it was a rushed job for me to catch the ship. Well, when the war was over in 1945 they started to bring the troops home and we were all out on parade and the flight sergeant calling out the names. Name, service number and rank, you had to call out. Of course, he goes through all the lot and I'm still standing there ain't I. Of course, he says, I get a few swear words, 'Are you bloody deaf and that'. So I said, 'Well, you never said – you never called my name out'. Oh, so he goes through all the list again and I'm not on it. So, oh, blimey. So all them went home and I was – I remained for the next three months chopping up aircrafts, like, bashing the wings up with sledge hammers and that cos they dug a big dugout with

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<sup>5</sup> 25 min

diggers and that and they put all the aircraft, what we smashed up and complete radios, aircraft radio sets, never been used cos it would cost more to bring it all home. So they got rid of it out there. I found out later that all me papers had been sunk on the next convoy coming out so I could have done a bunk and nobody known it. I was there [laughs] and, of course, I got all back pay and everything when I come home here. I had four and a half years good conduct stripe pay and one or two other items who I got paid up. I was quite rich then [laughs]. Yeah, yeah. I come back on the Cape Town Castle, the queen of the Castle line was there and swimming baths and cinemas and all that sort of thing, like. But, of course, me being a low ranker I was on guard of the WAAFS quarters cos the officers used to nip down there over night time so they put sentries on the WAAFS quarters [laughs]. I was Joe Soap, I was on guard there as well. Yeah, all these things went on, there you go.<sup>6</sup>

Interviewer: How did you feel coming back to England? Was it changed when you came back? Cos you'd been away for – for four and a half years.

Leslie: No, no – well, with all the bomb damage and that. But that was another incident on the boat coming back we get just outside Southampton and they said, 'If you got goods, right, you go through customs, you have to pay for them. Cos I got two bottles of whisky and a gold watch, for me sister and I thought, 'Oh, blimey'. So I threw them overboard, like, you know. Of course, I kept the watch for me sister when we got to Southampton we went to come straight of the boat on to the train back to Uxbridge. And all that – everybody was throwing bottles whiskey and port and everything all over the side cos couldn't afford –

Interviewer: You should have drunk it [laughs].

Leslie: [Laughs]. Yeah, but there you go. You didn't think of them sort of things then and then, of course, when I was getting demobbed, you got demobbed suits, like, you know. Me being sort of near the end I got this flashy suit. I only wore it to come home, it was terrible. Talk about spiv, like, you know [laughs]. Oh, I can't have that. But anyway I just took it to come home with, like. I never wore it after that. Oh, another incident that me motorbike which was Comp. Eagle Sports (??). It had twenty exhausts on it and all that sort of classy stuff and it was in the garage for four and a half years not touched. Of course, they'd let tyres go down and they'd all cracked so I couldn't use it, like, you know. But anyway, I got a little drop of petrol and unscrewed the carboner (??) and filled it up and it started second kick. I thought, 'Bloody marvellous', you know. I thought, 'Gosh, standing there all that time and started second kick'. Cos you had kick starts and you didn't have all these buttons, yeah. But I couldn't – I couldn't use it cos of the tyres so I got rid of it. That would cost a bum these days, yeah. You don't think that do you? I thought to myself, 'That would have been a few thousand, that would have been', yeah.

Interviewer: How much did you sell it for then?

Leslie: Oh, I just took it down the dump.

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<sup>6</sup> 30 min

Interviewer: Oh.

Leslie: Yeah. Couldn't get the tyres then or anything like that but I should have kept it and maybe I could have had the tyres re-done later on but you don't think, do you? I just got rid of it. Mm.

Interviewer: Were you able to go back to your old job then when you came back?

Leslie: Oh, that was a government issue. They had to take you back for a year but, of course, being in the Arsenal it was all shut down. For the first six months I was picking grass up out the railway trucks – tracks. Nothing – no work at all hardly and I was talking to a neighbour and he said, 'Why don't you try getting on the buses?' so I said, 'Oh, right', so I went up to Chiswick and I got taken on as a bus conductor and I – I had that for about a year and a half and then I went to Iven (??) bus driver and I was a bus driver for forty years [laughs]. Yeah, I got 'Forty years safe driving' awards as well, yeah. Yeah. There you go. But you'd think London Transport would have had a big pension scheme.

Interviewer: Do they not?

Leslie: All I got was a cup of tea and a biscuit and wished me a good retirement.

Interviewer: After forty years?

Leslie: Yeah, I – I got a – an clock – watch, you know for service but my mate who worked in Tate and Lyle Sugar Factory, he come out with twenty three thousand, a monthly pension and a Christmas hamper every year<sup>7</sup> and I thought, 'God, what a difference', like, you know, a big concern like London Transport and we got nothing, yeah. Yeah. But mind you –.

Interviewer: That's not very good.

Leslie: I paid in – in for a pension me-self which I'm still getting now, yeah. Good, I did otherwise I'd still be on – well, I don't know. I'd just get the old age pension.

Interviewer: Yes, absolutely.

Leslie: Yeah, so helps me a lot. But I mean, the gas bills and that, yeah. So I don't – I'm fairly comfortable, like, you know. Yeah.

Interviewer: That's good. So how did you feel, you were just a young man when war broke out, did you feel that the war, being posted broad, that that changed you?

Leslie: What in attitude?

Interviewer: In attitude, yeah.

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<sup>7</sup> 35 min

Leslie: No, no. Happy-go-lucky to me [laughs]. Just took it, you know, took it for granted, like, you know. You come back and that was it. Find something else.

Interviewer: So how would you – if you could summarise the war or your war, how would you –?

Leslie: Summarise it?

Interviewer: Yeah. In just a few words, how would you describe your time during the war?

Leslie: Well, it was a vast experience. I see – I see the countries around the world which I would never would have done. I mean, it was an experience to go to Blackfen before the war. Nobody moved about much in them days. We just, like, if you went to Bexleyheath you were going in to strange territory, like, you know [laughs]. Nobody travelled at all not like they do today.

Interviewer: So did you see it as an opportunity to see new things and see countries and –?

Leslie: What at that time? Well, I see Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. I see Egypt, the Suez Canal, Aden, Madagascar, Durban, Cape Town. I come back Cape Town way. I see the Transvaal and all different parts of South Africa which I appreciated, like, you know. Yeah, I never – never would have experienced that in them days, no. Yeah. Well, it opened the eyes to different things, I mean, like for instance when you come out the mess and all the bits of food that you left on the plate you just scraped it in it to the dust bin. There would be coloured kids dipping in the dustbin to eat it. They was sort of starving.

Interviewer: So how was the food supply? Was – did you get good food and did you get plenty of food?

Leslie: Oh, yes.

Interviewer: Cos back in England there was rationing going on.

Leslie: Oh, no. We had all different fruits, we had seven pound jars of marmalade and all them sort of fruits of the table. You had passion fruits and paw paws and all that sort of stuff all on. But when we first went out there everybody was grabbing oranges and that cos we hadn't seen them for some time and then after a few weeks they was left on the table [laughs]. Nobody – we got fed up with eating them, you know. Yeah. Different experiences like that. Another experience was we was in – in the canteen and somebody spotted a green mamba up on the rafters. Oh, [laughs] and the old [unclear] come around, it took him five shots to kill it [laughs]. Cos you only got to be bitten by that and you're dead in three minutes. Yeah, yeah. And I'm out on the airdrome, I was moving these gallon oil drums and as I moved it this black mamba which had nested in – in – reared up and I backed away from it [laughs] slowly and ran off [laughs]. Yeah, well, you got those – you had mosquito nets cos we was only about ten mile from the river Zambezi. When I first got there seventy-five percent of the staff were down with malaria but I was fortunate I didn't get it cos I had all the drugs, yellow fever and all

that, you know. Yeah, cos when you get yellow fever you can't have another injection<sup>8</sup> for five years otherwise you get it. Yeah, yeah. Mm. Well, it was an experience which never happened before, you know. Oh, and when I first got there, I moved into this hut, right, there's about twenty beds on either side, right, and I sling me kit bag against the wall and the wall buckles outwards. I thought, 'What's going on?', when I felt it, it was canvas on beanpoles and whitewashed and just a straw roof [laughs]. Another incident, I went to get me mess tin and cup and as I opened me bedside cupboard locker it fell to pieces, The termites had gotten in it and it just went to dust [laughs]. Oh, and cos every Friday you had to clean the billet and that and then the NCO comes round expecting it – this particular were – was cleaning it all and we had to – I had a radio, old gramophone radio, by my bedside and we was playing 'Scrub Me Mama With A Solid Four', that was the record that was on, cos it's all jazz and that and we're that busy – the electric went off and we never noticed it and, of course, what happened the NCO coming through and it starts up again [laughs]. And he says, 'Shut that confounded row off!'. Gosh, and I didn't know how to stop smiling really. I ceased up time to stop smiling [laughing]. Oh, it was quite an incident that was, cos when he's coming through your facing the other chap on the other side and he was trying to stop smiling as well. Did we laugh when he'd gone through? We was all doubled up on the beds cos you had to – you had a big long piece of string on the end bed and you had to line them – them all up so they was all in one line and you blankets and sheets was all folded up at the end and all your kit was laid out on the beds, like, you know. Yeah, so there you go.

Interviewer: So how were the people you – that you worked with? Did you make – did you make many friends in the Army?

Leslie: Oh, yes. Yes. Well, you do when you – yeah. They used to call me 'Split' because my name is Collett and on the top of the valve is a split collett. So that was my nickname, Split, all through me service career. Yeah, Split [laughs]. Yeah.

Interviewer: Have you been to any reunions or –?

Leslie: No, no. They all said we was gonna get together but nothing happened. No, all went there different ways. Yeah, they – yeah. Yeah, there you go. That's about all that I can tell you really.

Interviewer: Yes. Thank you very much for talking to me. It was – I don't have more questions is there anything that you would want to add?

Leslie: No, not really. No, I can't think of anything. No.

Interviewer: Ok, I'm going to turn this little thing off.

**End of Interview.**

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<sup>8</sup> 40 min