

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW  
WITH LEE MORRISON

Lee Morrison was born in the hills of southwest Anniston, Alabama on January 1, 1924. Lee was named after his father, Lee Morrison, who had moved from the Morrisons Crossroads area in Randolph County near the town of Wedowee, Alabama. Lee Morrison (the father) was an electrician and general maintenance man who moved to Anniston to find work in the foundries and textile mills that were the major businesses of this time period. While working at Anniston Cordage on Noble Street, he met Mary Jane Third who had recently emigrated from Scotland with her family, and they were soon married. The couple raised nine children including the subject of this interview.

Lee Morrison (the son) inherited the mechanical ability of his father and was always good with his hands. He also became an electrician and somehow earned the nickname "Sparky", by which he is known to anyone who is an acquaintance of his for over ten minutes. For simplicity's sake and to avoid confusion, the elder Lee Morrison will be referred to as Lee and the younger will be referred to by his nickname, as neither father nor son had a middle name or was a junior or senior.

Lee Morrison moved his family to the Constantine area when Sparky was only nine months old. This was an area near Hobson City, between the towns of Oxford and Anniston, and was known throughout this region as "Ox-Anna". Lee had steady work and also did odd jobs around the area, but the

wages were not good. The Morrisons raised chickens under the house and planted vegetables in a garden beside the house but still suffered as did most families in the state during the Depression. While prices were not high, wages were very low and money was stretched to the limit.

Sparky's earliest memories are of what he calls "the hard times" or "the hard days". These descriptions are spoken matter-of-factly with just a trace of humor. He recalls growing up barefoot and poor, wearing hand-me-downs and patched clothes for as long as possible. During these hard times, people had to be extraordinarily inventive just to survive. "Making do" was the order of the day. Mary Jane Morrison made underwear for her children out of twenty-five pound potato sacks which, as Sparky notes, was much better than nothing. Lee Morrison would work long hours at his job and then do roofing jobs or mechanical work for neighbors whenever possible, often accompanied by Sparky.

Still, hunger and cold were not uncommon to a young boy in small town Alabama in the 1920's. Lee, like most Alabamians "worked hard without escaping poverty. For them, long hours, low wages, and poor working conditions were common. The occupations that employed them were traditionally labor intensive, low wage industries."<sup>1</sup> While poor farmers in Alabama might look with longing to the supposed comfort of the cities and towns, Sparky recalls that people with land were more fortunate than city dwellers. At least they could grow their own food and raise

cows, pigs, and chickens.

Young Sparky's first job was gathering the eggs from the chickens who were raised under the house. These were cooked by his mother on a wood burning stove or sold or traded to neighbors. Later he would be required to milk the cow and, with the help of his brother, pull the plow while his dad tilled the garden. The old house had no electricity and was heated by the stove and a fireplace. In the winter, Sparky remembers that he would "roast on the front side and freeze on the backside" in an effort to keep warm. While the summers may have been somewhat better for the children, Mary Jane Morrison suffered greatly preparing meals over a hot wood stove for a family the size of the Morrison's.

The Morrisons may have been poor by the standards of our time, but as Morrison noted, everyone he knew, with few exceptions, was poor and struggling to make ends meet. There was not much time to feel sorry for yourself or to try and keep up with national or statewide news. People spent their waking hours trying to provide sustenance for their families and keep a roof over their heads. These were truly hard times for most Alabamians and the Morrisons were no exception to this. However, some modern problems were non-existent in the 1920's.

Crime, for example, was not a problem in the Constantine area of Sparky's youth. The people Sparky knew were poor but hard working, religious, and honest. Since travel was limited by lack of money and poor roads, neighbors knew and relied on each other for help in almost

all aspects of day to day life. The basic family unit consisting of a mother, father, and children was intact and locks for doors were unheard of in the Morrison's neighborhood. Economic conditions could be tolerated by the most destitute of families, but thievery and dishonesty were not tolerated.

The law of this time was harsh and the Ku Klux Klan would burn a cross in front of a white man's house as quick as they would a black man. The Klan tolerated no cheating by a husband or wife, and parents were responsible for the actions of their children. A man who would squander his paycheck on liquor or cards might find a cross in his yard come morning. If he squanderd his families<sup>y's</sup> money a second time, the Klan would forcibly take him out and whip him. Crime, as we now know it, was not a problem in this society.

Sparky attended the Sixth Ward School in Anniston as a child. He remembers the teachers as being more caring about their jobs and the children in the school than teachers are today. He has fond memories of school and recalls their being two levels in each grade, a "high fourth" and a "low fourth" grade as an example. Students who were well prepared and bright were in the high grades, and the slower students were in the low grades. Schools were warm in the winter and probably more comfortable than most children's homes. The janitor in the Sixth Ward School was responsible for keeping the boiler going during the cold winter months. The boiler was fueled by coal as were many businesses and some churches in the area. Classes were generally small and

discipline was easily maintained in the schools at this time. Punishment was administered by the individual teachers and was usually followed by a "tanning" if and when the student's family found out about it.

Integration was non-existent in Alabama in the 1920's and 1930's. Segregation was the law in the state as in most of the other deep south states, and the doctrine of "Separate but Equal" was enforced in Anniston. The schools of Anniston and all of Alabama were neither separate nor equal. Some counties in the state were so poor that there was practically no difference in the schools. As a whole, however, the white schools got new equipment such as desks, books, blackboards, etc..., and the black schools got what the white schools discarded. Black teachers could only teach at black schools and some teachers there were not properly educated to teach schools.

"Separate but Equal" was also a way of life in the social structure of Anniston and Calhoun County. Blacks were not allowed to use the same bathrooms, showers, hotels, or restaurants as whites. Should a black man or woman forget their "place" in society, the Klan was always around to remind them of the error of their ways. Blacks were required to sit in the back of buses and street cars and had to have their own taxis in Anniston.

Lee "Sparky" Morrison's boyhood life changed drastically at the age of thirteen when his father died. Young Lee soon was forced by economic necessity to quit school two years later and went to work at the CCC Camp near

Wedowee, Alabama. These camps were established all over the country by the government under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps, created by Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his first term as president. The United States Congress passed a bill in 1934 forming the Civilian Conservation Corps to employ young men from the ages of 18 to 25 years old in national forests and state and national parks. The camps were run in a semi-military fashion, and the men were put to work building roads, planting trees, digging irrigation ditches, erosion control, and building recreational facilities. The men were housed barracks style and fed in mess hall type facilities. All the men were required to send money home to their families every week. The CCC planted more trees in their short history than had been planted in all the years before in the United States.

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Sparky's memory of this time is sketchy, and unfortunately, he does not remember the exact location of the camp. He does remember planting trees and clearing farms in the Wedowee area and still believes that the CCC camps served another purpose other than the goal of putting men to work. His theory is that Franklin D. Roosevelt and others in the government in Washington knew that war with Germany was imminent and wanted to give the United States a head start in training and mobilization without alarming the isolationists in the country. The Civilian Conservation Corps was surely one way to accomplish this and probably did help to at least acquaint a large part of the population to a semblance of military life. Whether this was the

intention of our leaders during the pre-World War II years is extremely hard to ascertain and remains his theory only.

Morrison was always big for his age and had no trouble getting work in the camp at the age of sixteen. Having worked with his father, and required to do chores around the house, Sparky was familiar with hard work and had no trouble pulling his share of the load. There also appears to be no doubt that boys of this age were much more mature than their counterparts in the United States today. To survive in the "hard times", everybody had to work or the family might go hungry. There were probably many boys sixteen or younger working for the government, or anywhere else they could find work.

Sparky found work at the Monsanto chemical plant in West Anniston one year later. At seventeen he went to work for thirteen dollars and twenty cents per week, and he insists this was good wages for the times. He remembers prices being cheap and a dime stretching a long way. At thirteen dollars and twenty cents a week, it had to. Child labor laws were obviously not what they are now and as Morrison says, nobody checked a persons' background very closely in those days anyway. A man was assumed to be honest or was judged on his ability to perform the required task. Age was not a factor if a boy measured up to the job.

Sparky worked at Monsanto until shortly before his eighteenth birthday. The Japanese changed the long range plans of the whole nation on December 7, 1941. The Morrisons were a typical poor white working family in

Alabama or the deep South and had no idea that war was coming from the Japanese. In fact, what little they did know about the world at war was confined to Europe and news of Adolph Hitler's triumphs in 1940 and 1941. This view was pretty much the view of the nation at large as "most Americans did not take the Japanese seriously. Hitler was the enemy".<sup>2</sup>

Taken by surprise, Americans rallied furiously to the cause. Sparky joined the Navy shortly before his eighteenth birthday to avoid being drafted into the Army. He figured he had walked as much as any person needed to at his age, *ha.* and he intended to travel in style to the war. He was then stationed in Florida for his basic training (about which he remembers little) and then sent to his port on an aircraft carrier at port in Norfolk, Virginia. They soon received orders to sail along with a small convoy of destroyers and escorts to patrol the shipping lanes between North America and Europe in the Atlantic Ocean. Their job was to intercept and destroy Nazi submarines or "U-boats" as they were known at this time, which were wreaking havoc on Allied ships in the North Atlantic.

Sparky remembers that the U-boats owned the daylight hours in the Battle of the Atlantic, while the Allies controlled the nights. This was due to the development of sonar and the rapid improvements that followed it's development. Still the first year and a half of the war was not favorable to the Allies as the Nazis sunk tons of ships on the high seas and off the coasts of North America, South



America, Africa, and Europe. Had it not been for American ingenuity and innovation, the Nazis could conceivably have succeeded in their goal to starve Great Britain out of the war with their U-boat blockade. The German sub commanders sunk 360 merchant ships in the first six months of 1942.

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The tide soon turned, however, as the Allies adopted to this strange new war by giving Sparky and his fellow sailors the technology and techniques to seek out and destroy the submarines. Toward the end of 1943, the Nazis practically ended the wolfpack attacks on Allied shipping, having lost almost two thirds of their submarines to the sub hunters. Here, as at home, Sparky did what was expected of him and did his job. "These sailors meant business" he noted when he first boarded the ship, and they did their job well.

Life on the ship grew a little more calm during the first months of 1944. The Germans had very few naval ships, and the U-boats were lying low or in the docks for repairs after their mishaps from the Battle of the Atlantic. Sparky visited the ports of Scotland, England, North Africa, and Greenland at one time or another during the war, but they made little impression on him (this is the man that in 1993 described the Grand Canyon as "nothing but a great big hole in the ground"). Things began to pick up in the spring of 1944. Rumors flew everywhere about an imminent invasion of the European mainland. To confuse the Germans, the Allies staged elaborate fake armadas and invented an entire false army supposedly commanded by George S. Patton and stationed in Scotland.

The Allies were aware that the Germans were falling for their ruse because of their decoding of the Nazi device known as the Enigma machine. The secrecy involved on the Allied side was nothing short of miraculous as Hitler actually withheld entire divisions from Normandy convinced the landing was a feint. All Lee Morrison and his mates knew was that they got orders to get under way, and they soon were joined by every kind of warship imaginable en route to wherever they were going. Although he had figured the destination was France, the seamen aboard most of the ships did not know exactly where they were until after June 6, when Allied troops landed in France at Normandy.

Sparky's job was to keep the planes of his small carrier serviced and in the air in support of the Allied ground forces on the beaches. He worked hard and fast only pausing to eat and sleep, and he barely remembers the fierce storm that wrecked one of the Allies "floating ports" about one week after the invasion. His ship then ferried a group of captured Germans to the prisoner of war camps in Greenland and headed home for repairs.

Morrison then received a leave of absence for having served in the Atlantic for two full years. This was a long time even in war time as men were usually rotated in and out to keep them fresh and well rested. Sparky just stayed and did his job, but he was getting a little homesick for a girl he had met while working at Monsanto, Geraldine Craft. While home on leave, he married her and then returned to

Virginia where he was told that he would then be re-assigned to a ship that was fighting the Japanese in the South Pacific.

He traveled to California by train and recalls how the steam engines could cover your face with soot if you were foolhardy enough to stick your head out of the window. Shortly upon arriving in California, the Japanese suffered two terrifying atomic attacks designed to demonstrate the power of the Allies and force the surrender of Japan without an invasion of the Japanese mainland. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the site of the only two atomic bombs dropped in war time, and Lee Morrison was "damn glad" they were used.

Morrison was then sent to Camp Wallace, Texas by way of Louisiana and Memphis, Tennessee courtesy of a military foul up and was discharged in Texas. The Navy payed his way home, and he then went to work at Tapecraft, which is still in business and located just off of Highway 202 in West Anniston. He worked here for nineteen years before going to work for the government. Alternating between Fort McClellan and the Anniston Army Depot in Bynum, Sparky worked until he retired after twenty years.

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After interviewing this man and knowing him for ten years, I feel Lee Morrison is without a doubt typical of the majority of the citizens and soldiers turned out by the deep South from the 1920's up to the boom years after World War II. Semi-literate at best, Morrison is still a very hard working man who normally spends his leisure time working for

somebody else. He rarely followed politics or the news stories of his time and had a somewhat dim view of things or events that did not directly affect him personally.

Social and cultural changes are a little beyond his comprehension or his ability to communicate as witness to his saying that Anniston has not grown much in his lifetime. The boom surrounding Fort McClellan during the war years and after passed unnoticed by this man though the growth of Oxford (just south of Hayes Street) was mentioned in the interview. The interesting stories of an Alabamian's life in the depression years are hard to come by in his conversations (especially on tape) because work is basically all he has ever known. Still, Lee Morrison can do anything with his hands and built the house (from the ground up) where he and his second wife now live.

Morrison is not by any means an uncomplicated person in spite of his lack of education and limited knowledge of the outside world. He is a great friend who will insist on helping a friend whenever and however he can. He has amazing common sense and a great sense of humor which enables him to cut through the "bull" as well as spin some funny stories of his own. Sparky changes expressions when speaking of the "hard times". It is obvious that he remembers much information, and he is reluctant to recall or at least reluctant to share this with anyone. He is still a big man and can out work men half his age and frequently does so. There is no doubt from talking to him and knowing him that the years of his life before World War II were very

hard, and the people who lived in this time were much tougher than people today.

There is another side to Lee Morrison that is more fun to explore. He can recall with clarity the "raggedyass nine from Constantine" and playing baseball with no gloves and cow-patties for bases. His stories of traveling to town as a young boy are funny and ring true to anyone who was not well off in their younger years. His tale of stealing a rubber hose from the man who gave him a bicycle and cutting it up and using it for tires is told humorously and with more than a little pride in the ingenuity of a young child who needed rubber on his bike. He notes in the next breath, however, that he wished he had gone and apologized to the man and that he was wrong to steal the hose. This obviously still bothers him a little to this day.

On a more touching note, the roughest part of Morrison's life was without a doubt the death of his first wife. He is very uncomfortable talking of her and is emotional the few times he does mention her. The man's devotion to family and friends is unquestionable, and his word is as good as gold. Even at seventy years old, however, he is not a man to have as an enemy, and he will demand "proper" respect around females.

All things said, Lee "Sparky" Morrison is nothing special as compared to the famous men in American history. He had no advantage whatsoever growing up and made the best of every situation he found himself in. He recalls being happy collecting eggs, milking cows, pulling a plow for his

dad, or working at one of his many jobs. He is a man <sup>who</sup> that does what he perceives as his job or duty to God, family, and country, and he does not feel one bit embarrassed by saying this. The war was just another job he had to do. The only choice he made was what branch he would fight with during the war. As good as he was, there is evidence that he was a product of his time and region.

While not displaying any prejudice in the interview and even talking about how bad the black people of Anniston had it in the depression years, one gets the impression that it just did not concern him much at all. This may be because he was too busy making a living or it could be that he thought things were pretty much alright as long as the blacks were not "kicking-up" or "starting trouble". It is very difficult to come to a conclusion on this matter, and I have not come to one.

Finally, one gets the impression that Lee Morrison is like all the millions of strong men and women who really made the history of this nation. Seldom complaining, hard working, and scoring their small victories over circumstances, they by and large have little or no control over, they proceed through their life with a good humor and quiet dignity that many people today seem to lack. These people do not make the news of the day and rarely make the history books after they are gone. They just build the towns, explore new regions, fight the wars, and raise their children because they feel it is their duty to do so to the best of their ability. Lee Morrison is this type of person.

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ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Sarah Woolfolk Wiggins, From Civil War to Civil Rights: Alabama 1860-1960, Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1987.

<sup>2</sup>Roy Hoopes, Americans Remember the Home Front, New York: Berkley Publishing Corporation, 1992.



Oral History Tape Recording Release

I, LEE Morrison, hereby give and grant my tape recordings and their contents to Dr. Suzanne Marshall, Assistant Professor of History Jacksonville State University, and authorize her to make them available for scholarly research purposes.

INTERVIEWEE LEE Morrison

INTERVIEWER Jim Corby

DATE OF INTERVIEW 3-9-94 3-15-94

NUMBER OF TAPES 1

DATE OF AGREEMENT 4-6-94

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWEE/DONOR Lee Morrison

INTERVIEWEE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Name: Lee MORRISON M/F M

Address: 294 KINGSWAY DR. ANNISTON, AL.

Phone number(s):

Approximate age or date of birth: 1-1-24

Mother's Name: MARY JANE THIRD MORRISON

Father's Name: LEE MORRISON

Places lived and when: ANNISTON - HAYES STREET, AREA KNOWN AS CONSTANTINE. AREA KNOWN AS OX-ANNA.

Education: NINETH GRADE - DROP OUT.

Religion: RAISED METHODIST, ATTENDS SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Business, political and social memberships (past and present) MEMBER OF U.S. NAVY in World War II.

Present occupation: RETIRED

Former occupations: MILL WORKER, ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE

Special Skills: ELECTRICIAN

Major Accomplishments: SURVIVED World War II, Retired from Fort McEllan. RAISED three children. D-DAY INVASION.

National Events in which interviewee has participated: WORLD WAR II, GREAT DEPRESSION, CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS.

Local Events in which interviewee has participated: REMEMBERED BIBB GRADUAS AS GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA

National born U.S. citizen? Yes/No (Yes)

Naturalized Citizen: Yes/No Date:

Country from which he/she emigrated: MOTHER EMIGRATED FROM SCOTLAND

Documents, photographs, and artifacts which are in the possession of the interviewee: BIRTH Certificate. PICTURES

Individuals recommended by the interviewee who might be candidates for an oral history interview: OSCAR FAULKNER.

Additional information:

1924  
15  
1939

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## QUESTIONS

1. WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN ANNISTON DURING THE DEPRESSION YEARS? (ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS).
2. WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER ABOUT LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL POLITICS?
3. WHAT WERE THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS DUTIES IN ALABAMA? WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN THE CAMPS?
4. WHAT WERE YOUR DUTIES IN THE NAVY DURING WORLD WAR II?
5. DESCRIBE THE SCHOOL SYSTEM YOU ATTENDED IN THE PRE-WORLD WAR II YEARS?

## CHRONOLOGY 1924-1945

### ALABAMA

- 1925 - FIRST RADIO STATION BROADCAST IN THE STATE (WBRC IN BIRMINGHAM).
- 1927 - BIBB GRAVES IS ELECTED GOVERNOR.  
DECEMBER - HUGO BLACK IS ELECTED SENATOR.
- 1928 - LEASING OF CONVICT LABOR ABOLISHED BY STATUTE.
- 1929 - GREAT DEPRESSION BEGINS.
- 1930 - CENSUS SHOWS OVER 2.5 MILLION PEOPLE LIVING IN ALABAMA.
- 1931 - BENJAMIN MILLER ELECTED GOVERNOR.
- 1932 - HURRICANE HITS ALABAMA, KILLS 315 PEOPLE.
- 1935 - BIBB GRAVES ELECTED FOR 2ND TERM.
- 1937 - ON AUGUST 18, HUGO BLACK WAS NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO BECOME JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.  
ON AUGUST 20, MRS. DIXIE BIBB GRAVES WAS APPOINTED TO THE SENATE SEAT VACATED BY HUGO BLACK.
- 1938 - ON JANUARY 11, LISTER HILL TAKES MRS. GRAVES PLACE IN THE SENATE.
- 1939 - ON JANUARY 17, FRANK M. DIXON IS ELECTED GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.
- 1942 - IN NOVEMBER ALABAMA VOTES REPUBLICAN IN A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE RECONSTRUCTION.
- 1943 - ON JANUARY 6, CHAUNCEY SPARKS IS ELECTED GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.
- 1945 - WORLD WAR II ENDS.
- 1947 - ON JANUARY 3, JAMES E. "BIG JIM" FOLSOM ELECTED GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

### UNITED STATES

- 1924 - THE "TEAPOT DOME" SCANDAL SHOCKS THE NATION.
- 1925 - COLLIDGE BEGINS 2ND TERM. IN JULY, SCOPES TRIAL TAKES PLACE IN DAYTON, TENNESSEE.

- 1927 - IN MAY, CHARLES A. LINBURGH MAKES A NON-STOP FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS.
- 1928 - HERBERT HOOVER WINS THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.
- 1929 - HOOVER IS INAUGURATED AS PRESIDENT.  
ON OCTOBER 29, THE STOCK MARKET CRASHES - GREAT DEPRESSION BEGINS.
- 1932 - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT IS ELECTED.
- 1933 - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED, "NEW DEAL" BEGINS.
- 1935 - 2ND NEW DEAL BEGAN AND THE WPA WAS CREATED.
- 1936 - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT IS RE-ELECTED IN A LANDSLIDE.
- 1937 - ROOSEVELT DEVELOPES "QUARANTINE" STRATEGY AGAINST AGRESSOR NATIONS.
- 1939 - ROOSEVELT BEGINS "CASH AND CARRY" MUNITIONS SALE POLICY.
- 1940 - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BEGINS "LEND-LEASE" WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
- 1941 - JAPANESE INVADE PEARL HARBOR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN. GERMANY AND ITALY DECLARE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES.
- 1942 - ROOSEVELT LEADS AMERICA TO WAR AND ECONOMIC REVIVAL.
- 1943 - FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT PARTICIPATES IN TEHERAN CONFERENCE WITH STALIN AND CHURCHILL.
- 1944 - D DAY - ALLIED FORCES LAND IN NORMANDY. GERMANY FIGHTS A TWO FRONT WAR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DIES IN AUGUST, AND HARRY TRUMAN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.
- 1945 - GERMANY AND JAPAN SURRENDER.

#### LEE MORRISON

- 1924 - ON JANUARY 1, LEE MORRISON IS BORN ON COLDWATER MOUNTAIN TO LEE AND MARY JANE MORRISON.
- 1925 - THE FAMILY MOVED TO HAYES STREET IN ANNISTON, ALABAMA.
- 1930 - STARTED SCHOOL AT 6TH WARD SCHOOL.
- 1937 - LEE MORRISON (FATHER) DIES.
- 1939 - LEE MORRISON (SON) QUILTS SCHOOL AT AGE 15.

- 1939 - LEE GOES TO WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT  
A CC CAMP NEAR WEDOWEE.
- 1940-1941 - LEE STARTS TO WORK AT MONSANTO.
- 1942 - LEE MORRISON JOINS THE NAVY.
- 1943 - TAKES PART IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC. STATIONED  
ON MIDGET AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND CHASED SUBMARINES.
- 1944 - TAKES PART IN THE INVASION OF NORMANDY.
- 1945 - LEE MORRISON GETS MARRIED TO GERALDINE CRAFT.
- 1945 - LEE MORRISON IS DISCHARGED FROM THE NAVY.
- 1946 - LEE GOES TO WORK AT TAPECRAFT.