# ORAL MEMOIRS

# OF

# CATHY ALLISON

An interview conducted on

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Interviewer: Kanisorn Wongsrichanalai

Angelo State University

West Texas Collection

"War Stories: West Texans and the Experience of War, World War I to the Present"

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WONGSRICHANALAI: So just for the record here, what is your name?

ALLISON: Cathy Allison.

WONGSRICHANALAI: Okay, and how long have you known Glenn?

ALLISON: Um . . . we met in 1976, uh, got married in 1977.

WONGSRICHANALAI: Okay. Where did you meet?

ALLISON: Uh, actually we met at a little night club over here at . . . off of ASU. Uh, I think they call it the "Vanderventer Place" or whatever they call it. They used to call that . . . it used to be called "The Place," um, years ago. I was going to ASU. I was finishing up. I had just one more semester left to do student teaching, and he was there—I guess with some friends of his—and, uh, I was there with some friends, and I was supposed to spend the night with one of my girlfriends; she lived in the dorm. And uh, she took off with her boyfriend, and so I was kind of left stranded in the parking lot. And uh, he came up with a guy that I knew from out at Wall, and we met that way—the mutual acquaintance.

WONGSRICHANALAI: So, you grew up in Wall?

ALLISON: Mm-hmm. Yeah, um, my dad was a farmer, and I'm the second youngest of nine, the youngest girl, so . . .

WONGSRICHANALAI: Okay. Um . . . So, this was af . . . you met him after he left the service?

ALLISON: Yes. Yes. Yes, I did not know him whenever he was in Vietnam. Uh, he was already, uh, back from service. Um, come to find out . . . uh, I graduated high school in '72, and we—that following summer—we had moved. My dad had passed away, and we had moved to my grandparents' house right there in Wall. That was before the highway cut it off, and he would . . . he, at the time, he was driving back and forth from San Antone Hospital to here to work at his dad's station. So, he was doing . . . you know, driving right by my grandparents' house where I was living. Never even knew it [laughs]. So yeah, um . . . I met him then, um . . . '76.

WONGSRICHANALAI: And what was he doing at the time?

ALLISON: He was working for his dad at the service station.

WONGSRICHANALAI: Where was the service station?

ALLISON: Uh, he . . . you remember? Uh, it's called Cork and Pig I believe now. It . . . it used to be an Exxon service station there years ago. Uh, before it was the Exxon, I think was called Enco or . . . and then . . . yeah, I think Enco. His dad opened that up years and years ago. I can't remember how many years, but we got a picture somewhere that shows, uh, him . . . he . . . just in a little bitty uniform and stuff that he was working, helping his dad out at the service station.

WONGSRICHANALAI: What, uh, ser . . . what . . . did he ever talk about his time in the service?

ALLISON: Well, when we . . . whenever we were dating, he told me. Uh, and then whenever he asked me to marry him he as . . . he told me. He said, "You better make sure you really love me." He said, "Because I know there's something wrong, but I don't know what it is." Um, he couldn't seem to hold jobs very long, and after we were married—oh gosh, we were probably married a couple years . . . three years, I guess, four years—and uh, we had had one child already, and that one year he had probably forty-six different jobs. It'd be just one right after the other. He couldn't . . . couldn't stay with the job very long and, uh, we didn't know why. And at one job he actually—somebody saw him—and he actually . . . he had . . . he had passed out. And so, uh, they said, "You know, you need to get some help. You need to find out what's going on." And, uh . . . so, a lady that I worked with at the time, she says, "Why don't you take him . . . ?" Well, we had gone to different doctors. We'd gone, uh . . . we'd gone to Big Spring. Uh, we'd gone to Waco. We had gone to Dallas. We'd gone to Shannon and Community, uh, St. John's Hospital. We'd gone all these different hospitals. They were trying to figure out why he would just pass out.

WONGSRICHANALAI: So, this would be around 1980?

ALLISON: Hmmm . . .

WONGSRICHANALAI: Three years . . .

ALLISON: Yes.

WONGSRICHANALAI: . . . after you're married.

ALLISON: Yes. Yeah, around . . . in the . . . in the early '80s. Uh, but he would just pass out and . . . uh, couldn't ever figure it out. Finally, a lady that I worked with, she says, "This . . ." I was talking with him on the phone, and he had an episode, and he had our . . . our, uh, old . . . our . . . yeah, oldest with him at the time, and she was little. And she was real worried, and Donna said, "Take him to Community Hospital and ask to see my grandmother's doctor." I can't remember his name now anymore. And, "He's very good." He was like a heart doctor or something.

Anyway, we had all these different, uh, diagnoses. One of them was hypertension, hyperglycemia, they . . . he had one side of his heart was bigger than the other side of his heart. I mean, everybody had a different diagnosis, but it wasn't helping us any. And I got him there, and he was so good, the doctor. He was in ICU for a while, and the doctor said, "You know? I really cannot put my finger on it." He said, "But I know there is something there." And he said, "Since you are a veteran, let's see if we can get you to a VA hospital."

And he knew Congressman Lamar Smith—I believe is the congressman at the time—and the . . . uh, his secretary was JoAnne Powell. She still is right now, and, uh, JoAnne pulled strings—I don't know what—she pulled strings or whatever. But anyway, she got him. She told us . . . she said, "Take him to Audie Murphy Hospital in San Antone. Go in there. Tell them what's going on, and have him admitted, and find out what's going on."

And uh, it . . . that was the scariest ride, the scariest time because I had to leave him because I didn't know what else to do. And uh, he was there less than seventy-two hours, and they ran a sleep-deprived EEG, which he's had several of those before, but they weren't run correctly. They ran a sleep-deprived EEG there and found out he had . . . has temporal lobe epilepsy. Now that's different from other kinds of epilepsies because other epilepsies, when you have the seizure, you fall backwards or to the side and you jerk and you bite your tongue and stuff like that. Well, when he has a seizure, it's . . . there's two different kinds: the grand mal and the petit mal. The petit mal, he'll just be kind of be sitting and all of a sudden, he's . . . and he'll slump, and like that . . . like . . . but he's still sitting up, and he'll be like that fifteen to twenty seconds and then he'll, you know, keep going with conversations or whatever. But his grand mal seizures—which was causing him to lose his jobs so much, we put it together later—was . . . when you have a grand mal seizure, you just fall flat. I mean, you don't go to the side; you don't go backwards; you just [falling sound]. It's like you're stiff all of a sudden, and you just fall.

And so, he was having these grand mal seizures, and so they put him on epilepsy medicine, that he's . . . they had to gradually add to it and everything. I bet he's on three or four different kinds of epileptic medicines, and they're pretty much under control. Whenever he gets too hot or the stress level is high or if it's too humid—you know, the conditions—uh, that can bring on his grand mal seizures. And so, these last six weeks when we've had so much rain and everything, he's probably had five, which they weren't full grand mals. They were just . . . but extremely close to them. He was so dizzy and . . . and he was like [imitates slurred and distorted speech]. You know, chewing on his tongue-type. And he just . . . I . . . I just . . . we have to really just get him . . . get him to bed and let him just sleep. And then the next morning he would be much better.

But it . . . and like rainy days, they just really . . . it's . . . it reminds him of . . . because they would have the monsoons over there in Vietnam. And the monsoon weather and, uh, things like that would just like cause flashbacks and stuff like that. And uh, he's . . . he would have, uh, seizures at night. We found out . . . we didn't know. At first, he was . . . uh, he had fallen out of bed a couple of times, and if you noticed our bed was kind of high up, and he just tore up his shoulders, and he had to have shoulder surgery done on his shoulders. Come to find out he was actually having seizures when he was sleeping, and he was throwing himself out of the bed. And so, he's got a bed rail. The services, they had given him the bed rail. Uh, he still has some that he has at nighttime because I'll hear him at night. He'll . . . all of a sudden, he'll [slaps hands together] *bang* up against that . . . that bed rail. And I'm thinking, "Oh, I'm so glad that bed rail's there because he would've been on the floor! Hurting himself again."

But yeah, he's . . . he's . . . that temporal lobe epilepsy is . . . is something else, but he's had . . . uh, the guy who—uh, this last, really big, uh, grand mal seizure he had—he's a doctor that we met at Angelo Community, and he said, "Yeah, my brother came back from Vietnam." And he said, "He has temporal lobe epilepsy." He says, "Not too many people have the temporal lobe epilepsy because what you . . . it's . . . it's . . . and it's mainly the guys who had that traumatic brain injury, but it's like the front part of the brain that's been injured not the back part." The . . . the front part, which is, you know, like your temporal lobe.

And he got that because he was . . . I don't think it happened in the first time he was blown . . . whenever he was hurt, but it might've been. But he was blown up. He was in a bunker, and a mortar round came in, blew him out of the bunker, and he landed in some soft sand, and that's something that saved him, but it busted his legs . . . it . . . it . . . uh, his right leg. So, he actually has no feeling in his right leg; you can stick pins in his right leg, and he wouldn't feel it.

But there was an infection in it, and it swelled up so bad that, uh, whenever they sent him to Japan—Ca . . . Camp Ju . . . Camp Zama, Japan, I think—uh, they were wanting to cut his leg off, and he said, "No." So, he wouldn't take his medicine—uh, the sleeping pills—you know, because he was afraid they were going to do that. But it . . . they would lance his leg, and release the pressure, and drain it, and this kind of stuff.

But finally, it got to where it would . . . was . . . it . . . it would come down, but . . . uh, that's whenever they sent him to, uh, do rehab and stuff in San Antone. But yeah, he's . . . the doctor that we met there in San . . . uh, Angelo Community, he's the one who helped put his head back together, or he checked his head. His last grand mal he had . . . uh, he was going . . . it was when Emma was born, and he was going to the front door to let the dog out for a bathroom break, and he had a grand mal, and he was just far enough away from the door that his . . . when he went down his hea . . . his scalp caught the door frame . . . the door handle and it peeled his scalp back. And so, he . . . I mean . . . I mean, it's like this, right here, like twenty-five staples putting his scalp back on. But the guy said, "Yeah, I know what you mean by temporal lobe epilepsy." He says, "My brother has it, and he got it from in Vietnam." So, that was the last grand mal that he's had, but he also has, uh, no feeling in his . . . his right leg.

Whenever he was in, um, basic in Japan . . . I mean, uh, in Fort Ord, California. He had, uh, injured his ankle . . . busted his ankle, but they were sending guys over really fast, and so they sent him over in a gel cast. He had to go to the hospital when he got there, and got it, uh, fixed so to speak. Come to find out later, there were still bone chips in his ankle, so he had to wear a, uh, leg brace on that right leg because he has like nothing connecting it together. He had high blood pressure. Uh, he's got a higher percent on his PTSD, and they . . . he's gone through all those classes, and lessons, and therapeutics, and all that kind of stuff, but they said, "Nah, he's got it so bad that his won't be improved." He sees a psychologist there and sees this, uh . . . uh, no, he sees a psychiatrist in San Antone. He sees a psychologist here in San Angelo. So, yeah, his . . . he's had a rough time.

WONGSRICHANALAI: When did the symptoms start manifesting? The PTSD?

ALLISON: Uh well, I think they just kind of got gradually worse. He was probably . . . about five years after he got out—three to five years after he got out—um, between working at his dad's station, he'd also go and work with his uncle at Big Lake with . . . uh, driving trucks out in the oil field, and so he would do better being his own boss instead of having somebody else telling him what to do and stuff. So, he just . . . he can't do that—people bossing him around. He's got to be his own boss. So . . . but yeah, it kind of manifested then—the PTSD—and it's the nightmares and all that kind of stuff. Whenever he gets the stress levels real high, because he has the temporal lobe epilepsy, it also effects his vision, and he just gets tunnel vision, you know, like when he walks. So, in the room, he doesn't see. Like, down here where I can see my hand moving, he doesn't see that; he just sees right there. Can't leave things on the floor. All over them.

WONGSRICHANALAI: So, how has this affected growing up with kids, grandkids?

ALLISON: Um, the older . . . the girls . . . our . . . our children. Whenever he has . . . would have a seizure . . . because the medicine has got it to the point that we're pretty much controlling it, but there for a while, he was having them two or three times a week. And uh, I would be working

and the kids would be here at home. Uh, he couldn't work, and so it's like they just knew when daddy fell, they had to kind of turn his head a little bit so, you know, his neck was, you know, he could breathe easy and . . . and get a wet washrag, a cold washrag, and put it on the back of his neck . . . on his head, and wait until he wakes up. I . . . I imagine it was traumatic for them, but uh, this is just something you learned to live with, I guess. Scary at first, very scary at first, but you kind of learn to live with it. Our oldest granddaughter, she kind of watches over her papa now. She's twelve. She reminds him, "It's five o'clock, Papa, have you taken your medicine? You've got to take your medicine. It's five o'clock." Because he has a bunch of medicines that he has to take. So, with the little one, you just got to make sure things are picked up so he doesn't trip over them, and he plays—oh, he just adores those grandkids though. So, I don't know. I couldn't imagine life without them.

WONGSRICHANALAI: He's been participating in Vietnam commemoration events.

ALLISON: Somewhat. Um . . .

WONGSRICHANALAI: They . . . this walk to Austin.

ALLISON: Yes.

WONGSRICHANALAI: That was in the late '80s.

ALLISON: Yes, he did that, and he was even a member of the, uh, original Vietnam Veterans Association of America here in San Angelo. They're the ones who put the helicopter out at the, um . . .

WONGSRICHANALAI: The airport.

ALLISON: At the airport. Yeah, he's part of that group. But the doctors have told him . . . because it causes a stress level too high for him. It's too many people. He can't . . . the crowds, he feels like everything is closing in on him. So, they . . . they suggested . . . strongly suggested that he doesn't be a member. He can be an honorary member or silent member—whatever you want to call it—but not really an active, contributing member of an organization like that because it's too stressful for him.

WONGSRICHANALAI: But when did he start par . . . uh, participating in those? It's after you knew him.

ALLISON: Yeah, after I knew him. After I knew him. He didn't have his . . . whenever . . . uh, after we had been married, and he had . . . you know, he had told me that, and uh, he said, you know, we, uh, need to get his disability ratings going and everything. He said, "I . . ." now he said, "I tried the paperwork," he said, "but it was so confusing." He said, "I just quit." And he said, "I just gave up."

But at the time, I worked with a lady, she was a legal secretary, Judy Shultz. She's . . . bless her heart, she's passed away now. A brown recluse spider bite of all things. Yeah, she thought it was a mosquito bite on her leg, and she didn't treat it; she just kind of ignored it, and

next thing you know, she lost her leg and lost her life, and it's just sad. But um, she had such knowledge of how to write things, which it's sad to say but that's how you have to . . . how you get things done nowadays wi . . . with the government. It's . . . if you can write it a certain way, you almost have to be a lawyer to have that knowledge, or like she was—a legal secretary—to be able to write it a certain way, to apply for his benefits and stuff like that.

But it . . . and it took us . . . I'm thinking it took us two years of back and forth, back and forth. They'd have us fill out this form. They'd have her write . . . they'd have us write this. We'd send it in, and three months later, we'd get another letter, and they'd say, "Okay, do this." You know, and, "Do that." And we'd send it back in, you know? It was back and forth, back and forth. Took us a while, but we finally got . . . I think we had . . . the first thing was he got like a 10% disability rating, and they said, "If you don't agree, you can appeal it." So, we had to go through the appeal process now, and she helped us immensely with that. And then we went to Waco—I believe, is where the hearing was—and had to go before a judge and all that kind of stuff. And uh, the judge said, "You should've been getting a 100% years ago." So, he got some back pay, and we were able to move here in to town because we were living out in the country, and they said, "No, you need to be closer to a doctor." So, we moved in to town, and we've been here in this house since October of '84. It's been rough at times.

WONGSRICHANALAI: Well, how do you feel, or how does he feel about having a . . . a son-in-law who is in the armed forces?

ALLISON: Well, Jimmy is the best thing in the world for our daughter because our daughter is . . . our oldest daughter is high strung [laughs], and Jimmy has a very calming . . . calming effect on her.

WONGSRICHANALAI: Is he from San Angelo?

ALLISON: Uh, no, actually he was born in . . . uh, Houston. He doesn't know his birth parents. Uh, from what we've been able to find out—what they've been able to find out—he was given . . . or well, adopted but given to, uh, the people who raised him whenever he was . . . the day he was born, uh, on the steps of the hospital. I mean, you know, so there was probably some kind of circumstances about maybe how he was conceived or memories or something. I don't know. And uh, those people raised him until he was probably about ten or twelve and they both died tragically in a car accident, so he went to live with foster care—uh, Mama Jean I believe is her name—and they lived in Sugar Land, which is in that area. And uh, he lived there, and, uh, I guess he may have caused some problems, or . . . anyway, he went into the National Guard, and he was in the National Guard for number of years, and then he was . . . had gotten transferred here to Goodfellow whenever they needed extra help. And that's how Heidi met him, um, because Glenn has the ability to go back and forth on to the base and everything, and she met him. He was a . . . a gua . . . a guard at the gate, I think. SP[1] or something, I guess; that's what they call them on the gate. And she met him there. He just courted her and wooed her. He said, "That's the woman I'm going to marry." That type of thing. And . . . uh, but yeah, Jimmy is wonderful. He is. He's just . . . just a wonderful young man.

[1] Security Police

WONGSRICHANALAI: So, you're . . .
ALLISON: Pr . . . very proud. Very proud of him. But we've had to tell him, "Make sure and keep . . . " Uh, because of everything that Glenn's gone through, we've told him, "Make sure and keep all the paperwork, copies of all the paperwork you've gone through: every place you've been, where ever you've been hurt, if you've had to go to the doctor, you know, what places you've been, what you've done over there, and everything." We've kind of harped on him. "Keep copies of all of that kind of stuff," and so Heidi has. And she's pulled out all of that kind of stuff, and that's what's helping him have a, uh, paper trail as far as, uh, getting his . . . getting his disability board rating and everything going now. Because a lot of times—and we know of other people, you know—you apply for this disability, and they go to look for records and they say, "Oh well, they're lost. They were burned in a fire." You know, first one thing and then another. And it's like your word against theirs where they're going to take theirs; they're not going to take yours. So, I met lots of people who should be getting disability and are not because they can't find their paper trail. It's sad.

WONGSRICHANALAI: So, when you were . . . going back, when you were growing up, did you know people who went to Vietnam?

ALLISON: Actually, no. I lived, I guess, a very sheltered life. We, uh, like I said, I was a farmer's daughter from out at Wall. And at that time, uh, Wall was . . . that first great big building there, and it was first grade through twelfth grade, and I went all through. We have this . . . in fact, the kindergarten . . . the first grade teacher, Mrs. Yana, taught my oldest sister, who is now seventy-five; she just turned seventy-five. And taught my little brother, who just turned fifty-eight. I mean, so she taught all of us, you know. So, I mean, it was a very small school at that time. We had the largest graduating class in '72, and we had thirty-one students. You know, so it's like everybody knew each other. You didn't dare misbehave because somebody would . . . somebody's mom would find out, and there were party lines, and next thing you know it would get to your ho . . . it would get home to your mom and dad before you even got home off the school bus. You know, so you didn't dare misbehave, but, um, no.

We just, I guess we . . . like, we were really sheltered because we went to school; we came home; we worked in the field during the summertime. Mama would have the news on in the early morning on the TV. Other than that, the TV would be turned off. She would turn it on at lunchtime. She'd watch the news. She'd turn it off. Uh, I mean, it was just this little ole box—black and white TV—and, uh, for suppertime, um, it'd get turned on at six o'clock, and we'd watch the news and the weather, and then it'd get turned off. And at ten o'clock, it'd get turned on again. So, we were sheltered. We didn't . . . and we had a radio station . . . a couple of radio stations we'd listen to out there. Other than that, we just didn't really know much about it.

Now, my brother who's two years older than me, um, he was . . . because they had the draft at that time, he was like number . . . what was his number? His number was forty-eight, I believe, and they stopped at forty-six. So, he just . . . just missed it. And so . . . but, other than that, none of . . . of . . . my two older brothers, they didn't have to go in because they were really . . . in a really bad car accident when they were, uh, let's see . . . they were a sophomore and a senior in high school, and they were in a real bad car accident. They had some internal injuries and stuff, so they weren't going to take them. And then, like I said, Owen was two years older than me, and then Wilford was three years younger whenever all of that was going on, so we

didn't have any of us—the rest of us were girls—any of us really affected by it. So, we're just kind of sheltered out there.

I didn't even . . . I hadn't even met a black person until, I guess . . . I guess I was going to ASU whenever I first met my first black person. I mean, we had families of . . . uh, of . . . uh, Mexican-Americans out at Wall who worked for different people, and we had three of them in our class. Uh, but as far as . . . we were just sheltered, you know. We just didn't know anything. I'm kind of glad it was that way. Didn't know about all this kind of stuff—protests and all that kind of stuff. We just didn't know abo . . . I can remember the first time my daddy heard, uh, Charley Pride on the radio. He loved Charley Pride. He thought he sung so pretty, and then he saw him one day on *The Ed Sullivan Show*. He said, "He's a black man." He said, "I would've never believed it." He said, "He didn't sound like a black man." Of course, I mean, we hadn . . . we didn't know what black men sounded like, but he says, "I thought he was a white man too." So, we were extremely sheltered out there. So, we didn't . . . we didn't grow up knowing anything about it. And . . .

WONGSRICHANALAI: Anything about Vietnam or . . . ?

ALLISON: No, didn't really know anything about it.

WONGSRICHANALAI: What was your conception of the United States and its role in the world?

ALLISON: We were very proud of the United States. But, um, we were . . . we were dirt farmers. I mean, we . . . we worked the land, and so like the Fourth of July, to us that was a holiday, but it was also another day that we just needed to get out and work the land because if you didn't work the land, you didn't get fed, you know. And so, uh, I can remember even a time that, um, we were even working out in the field on, uh, Thanksgiving Day and mama would do . . . cook the turkey, and make turkey sandwiches, and bring it out to the field for us, you know. It just . . . whenever you have to work the land you . . . you do your job, you know, and I guess it was all part of a big . . . that we were all these little . . . right here, and we had to work to do our thing, and we knew it was the big picture. And we were all part . . . just of a little part of it, but we had to keep ourselves going, I guess, to help the rest of the world go around too.

WONGSRICHANALAI: So, has your conception of the United States changed after meeting Glenn and thinking about his service?

ALLISON: Yes, yes, it has. Um, it's more . . . well, I don't know. I guess I should say it hasn't really changed, but politics, I'm more aware of the—pardon me for saying so—but the stupidity of politics. Um, my daddy used to say that "stupid" is a . . . a bad word.

[Interruption: Telephone call. Interview resumes.]

ALLISON: What was I saying? I forgot.

WONGSRICHANALAI: Politics.

ALLISON: Oh yes, politics. Um, I'm . . . I guess I'm more . . . more aware of the politics nowadays because it's . . . I probably not shou . . . not as much as what I should be, but it's just so much red tape. And it's like . . .

WONGSRICHANALAI: As you were describing . . .

ALLISON: Yeah.

WONGSRICHANALAI: . . . with the . . . ?

ALLISON: It's like they're trying to confuse you and trip you up, so you don't get what you really need, what you deserve, and it's frustrating. And it's . . . it's just . . . hm. Glenn knew O.C. Fisher, and, uh, he asked him one time, he says, "Why are you a politician? How is it . . . what is it like to be a politician?"

And he said, "You know," he said, "you have to be as crooked as the next person." He said, "That's the only way you can make it. You have to be as crooked as the next person."

And I was like, "Oh, gosh!" I can't believe somebody would say that, but you know. But I just . . . I don't know. It's just . . . it's frustrating. It's like . . . it's supposed to be like, "In God We Trust," and the Constitution is . . . I'm sorry. I'm getting emotional. The Constitution is supposed to be *for* the people, but it's not anymore. So, it's frustrating is what it is.

WONGSRICHANALAI: I'm sorry.

ALLISON: No, that's all right. I get frustrated too. But I have to keep myself in check because if I get frustrated, and he sees me frustrated, it's this massive ball rolling, and it's really bad. So, I have to kind of keep myself in check. And to some people—and even to him sometimes—it probably looks as if I don't care. But I've had to kind of build a wall, distance myself, so to speak. So, I don't get too emotional because I know if the ball rolls downhill, it's going to affect him, so I have to keep myself calm and detached—that's the word I want to use. I have to kind of keep myself detached so that, uh, it doesn't get him all worked up.

WONGSRICHANALAI: So, for . . . advice for young couples who have someone in service, probably similar to what you mentioned with Jimmy here, which is . . .

ALLISON: Yeah.

WONGSRICHANALAI: . . . save all your receipts.

ALLISON: Definitely. Save all of your paperwork. Definitely. Keep records of, and duplicate copies of records. And if you . . . if somebody . . . if you go to a doctor and, uh, they give you a paper or something, and then you're supposed to hand that paper in to somebody else, make a copy of it if you have to hand them the original. If not, make them a copy and give them the copy. Always, always, always have yourself a paper trail on everything you do, the places you've gone, the years you've gone, what you did whenever you were there. If you were hurt, uh, have it documented whether you had gone to a . . . a doctor there, what the doctor said. Try to get a copy of the doctor's, uh, paperwork, you know, that they always write up. I think they call

them profiles or something like that. But always, always, always have a paper trail. Because it's something you have to fall back on because they'll say, "Oh well, we don't have a copy of it. It's your word against mine. How do you know?" So, that . . . that would be my advice.

WONGSRICHANALAI: I think that's . . . I think that's about it unless there's anything you'd like to add.

ALLISON: No, that's all.

WONGSRICHANALAI: Well, thank you very much.

ALLISON: You're welcome.