

Erika Sigel  
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Interviewer: I'm gonna talk to you a little bit about prewar, where you grew up. I think you grew up in Czechoslovakia, right?

Erika Sigel: Correct.

Interviewer: We're gonna talk a little bit about that. Go ahead.

Erika Sigel: I brought a description of my city and he said he might be able to wanna use it.

Interviewer: Sure.

Erika Sigel: It describes all about the city and how many there were and how it's established and whatever and if you want details, I left him the paper.

Interviewer: Sure, sure. That would be wonderful. The pictures are going to be used with the exhibit to show what you looked like then. We're gonna talk a little bit about prewar life. I'm gonna talk about ghetto, camp life, and then, we're gonna talk about liberation.

Erika Sigel: OK.

Interviewer: And we're gonna talk about what part in Tennessee.

Erika Sigel: OK, whatever.

Interviewer: So, that kind of gives you an idea of what to prepare for.

Erika Sigel: Yeah.

Interviewer: Feel free to speak freely. Nothing is off limits. Feel free to talk about anything. I would like to do one sound check if I could. Could I have your name please? Can you tell me your name?

Erika Sigel: Erika, E-R-I-K-A, Sigel, S-I-G-E-L.

Interviewer: Perfect. Thank you. OK. OK, Mrs. Sigel, tell me a little bit about your family and a little bit about life in Czechoslovakia.

Erika Sigel: About my family before the war?

Interviewer: Yes.

Erika Sigel: My father was a wholesale grocery man. We sold groceries in bulk, wholesale. Middle class, not the richest but by no means poor. I had four brothers. Three came back. My youngest did not come back. My parents didn't come back.

Interviewer: Come back from...?

Erika Sigel: From...after the war, from concentration camp.

Interviewer: OK. So, at...before the war, you had your two parents and you had four siblings.

Erika Sigel: Correct.

Interviewer: So, there were five of you total?

Erika Sigel: Correct, correct.

Interviewer: Were you the youngest? The oldest?

Erika Sigel: I was the one before the youngest. I was the fourth child. Three boys and I and the fifth was a boy.

Interviewer: So, you were the only girl.

Erika Sigel: Only girl.

Interviewer: And you had a normal life.

Erika Sigel: Very normal.

Interviewer: Do you have any understanding of antisemitism at the time when you were growing up?

Erika Sigel: Up to '38, we didn't have any antisemitism. They called it small America because it was a beautiful life for Jews and gentiles. Everybody got along. No problem. In '38, when Hitler started coming in and giving orders, then the antisemitism raised its head .

Interviewer: Tell me a little bit about that. Tell me some of your earliest memories of being different.

Erika Sigel: The first thing we knew is that somebody came to the class in school and they said names, so and so, so and so, so and so, please come up. That's

when we were separated and all the Jewish children were taken away. We were forbidden to go to school. We were forbidden to go to the park. We were forbidden to go on the sidewalks. We were forbidden to – Wednesday was market day – we were forbidden to go to the market. We were forbidden to go to the library. We were forbidden to go to swimming pool. We were forbidden for anything.

Interviewer: What did you--

Erika Sigel: And that's when it started.

Interviewer: What did you think was happening when you knew people--

Erika Sigel: We knew we were Jewish and that antisemitism raised its head because up to then, we didn't have any antisemitism. Everybody got along beautifully.

Interviewer: What about your friends? You have non-Jewish friends.

Erika Sigel: I have one non-Jewish friend which was my best friend during the time and her parents practically adopted me because my parents both worked. He was working for a bank and the wife did not work. So, I was like...the child was an only child so she didn't have siblings and I was like a sibling. I was constantly there, day and night and vacation, and skating, everything. As soon as this happened, that was the end of our relationship.

Interviewer: They just cut off all ties with you?

Erika Sigel: They just cut off all ties. Nobody wanted to be seen with a Jew or have anything to do with a Jew. It wasn't popular. It wasn't the thing to do.

Interviewer: What were you feeling at the time?

Erika Sigel: Well, we learned to accept it. We learned to roll with the the punches. Whatever came, we accepted. I did not look like a gentile...like a Jewish girl. So, I went to the market on Wednesday and shopped for whatever there was, groceries and I was--

Interviewer: Were you scared?

Erika Sigel: --going on the street. I took off my star. We had to wear yellow stars. I took off my star and did a little bit whatever I could to bring some food into the house, and run errands and things like that but...

Interviewer: Were you scared?

Erika Sigel: Yes, very scared. My parents never knew whether I'll come back. What if somebody is going to catch me while I'm outside. It was a very frightening time.

Interviewer: And you were how old at this time?

Erika Sigel: About ten, eleven.

Interviewer: Ten, eleven.

Erika Sigel: That was in '38 and we lived in--

Interviewer: You were actually eight.

Erika Sigel: Oh, eight.

Interviewer: Or ten.

Erika Sigel: Okay.

Interviewer: Yeah, that's right.

Erika Sigel: OK.

Interviewer: So, you were ten years old posing as a Czechoslovakian non-Jew.

Erika Sigel: Correct. Well, people that knew me, that would have been dangerous it's a small town and your neighbors, non-Jewish knew you so, if they had run into you and you did something that...or been somewhere you shouldn't have been, it would have been the end of me.

Interviewer: Do you remember seeing people that you knew, maybe they didn't say anything?

Erika Sigel: That--

Interviewer: You remember feeling like some people knew who you were and didn't say anything?

Erika Sigel: There was one occasion, not in this city, as time goes on and I will discuss other things towards during the war already. There was one, I'll give credit where credit is due. There was one gentile girl that knew that I was Jewish and she did not give me away. So, as much as we went through with the Germans, there was one German that could have given me away and I would have lost my life but that's--

Interviewer: This little girl.

Erika Sigel: That was the girl.

Interviewer: Tell me a little bit about becoming separated from your family. Were you in the ghetto together?

Erika Sigel: I was not in the ghetto. I was as a gentile girl. My..well, we jumped quite a bit now but I am...my brother didn't go to the army because he was Jewish but he was like in a working camp. He was in Devínska Nová Ves which is on the opposite side of where we were from Bardejov. That was in Slovakia but towards another part. And he found me a place with gentile people that I worked as a domestic there. And I paid them. They knew that I was Jewish. That's another couple that deserved a lot of credit. And...

Interviewer: Excuse me one second. I'm sorry.

Man: Did you ask him not to page again?

Interviewer: Yeah.

Erika Sigel: And...

Interviewer: I'm sorry. I'm just gonna ask you to back up just a little bit so I want to make sure I understand it.

Erika Sigel: OK.

Interviewer: Go back to when you started to tell me about your brother didn't join the army because he was Jewish.

Erika Sigel: Correct.

Interviewer: OK.

Erika Sigel: Well, they wouldn't take him but they took him as a working camp, in a working camp in Devínska Nová Ves. And he--

Interviewer: This was in Czechoslovakia.

Erika Sigel: In Slovakia.

Interviewer: In Slovakia, OK.

Erika Sigel: And he had some people that he knew and he says, "I have a younger

sister. She'll pay you if you keep her and nobody's gonna know she's Jewish." I didn't look Jewish. My parents and my brothers that we had some money, gave me some money too. We split the money among everybody. And I paid them monthly and I was working as a domestic. They had small children and it was harder domestic than it is now. We were laundering and I hung out the laundry in the bitter cold and my finger froze to the...the diapers were wet and I hung up the diapers and my fingers froze with the diapers together because it's very cold in Slovakia at wintertime. And I worked very, very hard. But I survived. And I paid them and I survived until almost little less--

Interviewer: You paid them--

Erika Sigel: I paid them.

Interviewer: --to work for them.

Erika Sigel: Yes, because they kept me.

Interviewer: They knew you were Jewish.

Erika Sigel: They knew I was Jewish. That one family knew I was Jewish.

Interviewer: So, you paid them to work for them.

Erika Sigel: Right, correct, to keep me.

Interviewer: So, you bought your--

Erika Sigel: I bought my freedom. I bought my freedom. Freedom, if you can call it that.

Interviewer: Were you talking to your family at the time?

Erika Sigel: There was no family. My parents were already gone to the concentration camp. My brother was--

Interviewer: What camps were they sent to?

Erika Sigel: I have no idea. I think Auschwitz. Somebody came back and said they saw them there.

Interviewer: And your brothers?

Erika Sigel: And my brothers were also in camp. I think they were in Auschwitz and then they were sent to different places. And I...there was no contact. I

didn't know if anybody is going to come back after the war.

Interviewer: And you were...you were how old?

Erika Sigel: I was about...well at the time, when I was in Devínska Nová Ves, I was about 16 because from '42 to '44, my parents were permitted to stay because my father had a wholesale grocery and they needed him to supply the Germans. So, we had permission to stay through '44. Then, when the front from Poland, the Germans came into Poland and they were pushing further, they took all the Jews away, permission or no permission, and we had to leave. So, we went to Devínska Nová Ves... no? Anyway, another city where my parents stayed for a little while. That was further in Slovakia but then they took them to concentration camp and my younger brother. The three brothers were separated and they went different places, concentration camp and I went to Devínska Nová Ves but that was the end of communication between the family. That was the last time I have seen them.

Interviewer: Your four brothers.

Erika Sigel: My four brothers. My youngest brother went with the parents. The three brothers were separated because the one that wasn't in the army, I mean in the working camp, he went with his group and the two others were taken to concentration camp.

Interviewer: You never saw them again?

Erika Sigel: Yeah, my three brothers came back. The youngest one didn't come back and my parents didn't come back.

Interviewer: While you were living as a gentile, working with the gentile, did you have all the freedom of gentiles or were you just working in the home?

Erika Sigel: Just working in the home.

Interviewer: How did they treat you?

Erika Sigel: Well, they were decent to me to a certain point. But then, the Germans...the Russians bombed...they were bombing Vienna and Vienna and Devínska Nová Ves is just separated by a river and every time Vienna was bombed, our windows would break. And so, when...what I was trying to say? Oh, what was the question again? I'm shaking.

Interviewer: About how you were treated by the family. It's okay.

Erika Sigel: One family was fine but then, that family had a sister. That family had a

sister with a family that when we were bombed and we didn't have where to stay, we had to move into one house that was half finished and half not. And so, two families moved together. That sister was awful to me. She threw me out one time and I didn't have nowhere to go and she was very mean because she had a child, Mongoloid child and she was just...she had her problems and her husband for a drunk because he couldn't tolerate her. So, with all the problems she had, she let it out on me. So, that was difficult. Part of it was fine until we had to move in together into that house. Once we moved into that house, she just was looking to be mean but she had her problems. I excused her for that. She let it out on me. She couldn't let it on anybody else. So, in fact, I'm still in touch with the family that saved me and I'm still sending them money to this day.

Interviewer: You're still sending the money.

Erika Sigel: Still sending the money, \$500 a year. Every year, I sent them because, you know, they saved my life.

Interviewer: For 60 years.

Erika Sigel: Well, the first few years, they didn't want any because they were afraid of the Russians. If the Russians would have seen this communication between us and I'm sending money, they would have been in trouble. But as soon as the Russians left, my brother and my son, and my daughter-in-law and another brother and his wife and his son and daughter-in-law went to visit these people where I...that saved me. And we started corresponding and sending them money and I'm still sending the money and we're still in touch. We write each other twice a year for Easter and for Christmas, I send them money.

Interviewer: And you're doing this for how long?

Erika Sigel: As long as they live. He's over 80 or 85 and his wife has had a stroke and so, they needed the money to... You know, they just live on pension. And I am happy to do it since I can I will do it as long as they live.

Interviewer: Tell me about the day of liberation.

Erika Sigel: I'm going to back up a little bit during the period because that I think is a highlight. While I was a gentile girl, the Germans came in to their little town, the soldiers and they stayed with that family during the day and they would get food and they would socialize and all that. I understood German but I made believe I don't understand German because if I had given myself away that I understand and then my accent, they would have known I'm not a German. So, I said, I don't understand German. They were talking about the war. They were talking about the Jews. They were



having conversations of all kinds and I had to act that I don't understand. That was difficult for me.

Interviewer: And this was going on in the house that you were living in.

Erika Sigel: in the house that I was living.

Interviewer: What about the family that was caring for you? Were they talking about it as well?

Erika Sigel: They were having conversations.

Interviewer: And you were hearing them.

Erika Sigel: And I was hearing them and I was hearing the Germans.

Interviewer: Do they know that you knew German?

Erika Sigel: Oh yeah, they knew that I know German.

Interviewer: They knew.

Erika Sigel: They knew.

Interviewer: But the people they were talking to didn't know.

Erika Sigel: Well, the Germans didn't know.

Interviewer: Right.

Erika Sigel: They knew...that family knew that I'm Jewish and that I understand but the Germans, they didn't know.

Interviewer: What were they saying?

Erika Sigel: When the war went bad, they kept saying, "Oh, this is just a retreat and we're going to win and there's no way –" you know, they had no clue what was going on. It was all propaganda. It was all propaganda and that was difficult because you had to have a poker face. You could not smile or laugh or cry or show any movement of your face because you'd give yourself away and it's lucky that I was that I was able to do it. I realize now that that was more than I probably could do now to act like that, to act like that and that's the reason I brought it up because I felt that was--

Interviewer: Did you ever have an opportunity or did you ever have a feeling or did something every happen that made you fearful that you're going to be

caught? Did you have a slip-up along the way?

Erika Sigel: Well, this is where this German girl comes in. That was also during the war. My brother was in working camp. He came to the family that knew that I was Jewish and there was a fence between these German people and where my people were. I happen to be there and one of the ladies slipped and she says, "Oh, your sister just left." Well this German girl knew that my brother was Jewish and she said that your sister just left so she knew I was Jewish. And she did not give me away. And after the war, she came to me and she says, "You know, I knew you were Jewish because remember that situation?" and she told me about it, "But I knew that they would have taken you away if I had said to anybody." And her father was in the German army. Her sister was a nurse in the German army and she was in the same family but she was a young girl and she did not give me away. I don't know. I don't believe in miracles but there were so many of them in my life during that period that you have to think that somebody – that I was just a lucky one.

Interviewer: During that time, so many survivors have said that they were more betrayed by their neighbors than by the Nazis.

Erika Sigel: Oh yeah. They were...the neighbors, they came into their house and they said, "I want your apartment and you had to move out." I mean they gave you away, they were mean. They were very, very mean. They took advantage of the situation. They beat you up if you were on the street and if they saw you. They beat you to a pulp. They took...they...and there was a free hand. The police, the police was part of them. They didn't care. Even after the war, when some of the Jews came back to their town, the police still would beat up the Jews for no good reason, just because they were Jewish, because they felt, "I still can do it. Who's gonna stop me?"

Interviewer: How long did you stay after the war? Tell me a little bit about the liberation.

Erika Sigel: Well, the liberation, I have one point to back up--

Interviewer: OK.

Erika Sigel: --during the war because that's also very, very...to me, that was another saving point. The Russian...well, there it goes. That's the liberation. The Russians came in. I was liberated by the Russians but I must say the Russians were mean and ugly and arrogant and they didn't have any idea of civilization. They took a gun, shot a chicken, and put it in the pot with the feathers and everything. They didn't know what's all about. They took 10 watches. They saw you having a watch, they put 10 watches on. But

the highlight was this. We were bombed out and we had to leave that second house. So, we went into a cave. People just went into the cave, took whatever they could with them and because it was bombing, constant bombing and we went into the cave and the Russian soldier came and every time, he saw a young girl, he says, "You come with me. You come with me. You come with me." And he took me. The Russian soldier took me. It was dark, pitch black at night and well he was talking to me that I said, "I'm so young," and we knew what was waiting for us. There was raping going on all the time. And he says, "Oh, yeah, you must have a boyfriend already. Never mind you're so young," and he took me and he held under the arm and once he let go of my arm, I ran and while I was running, I was running the wrong way. It was pitch black. I didn't know the neighborhood. It was a tunnel – not a tunnel but a cave. And here was the river and we were going this way. Instead of running this way, I was running to the side. While he was shooting this way and I was running that way. And all of a sudden, I felt like I don't have ground under my feet. So, I held on to whatever I was holding on to. That was the ledge, the end of the...the river was on the bottom and this was the, whatever you call it, the end--

Interviewer: Like a cliff?

Erika Sigel: Like a cliff, or whatever. If you had let go of the hand, that would go right into the river and I was holding on, holding on. And while he was shooting, I was still and I was holding on. When I heard that it was already quiet, I raised myself somehow back to the ground and I went like this to see a wall. I got a wall, and I kept going with the wall until I felt like there was no wall there. So, I found the tunnel and I went back and I was the only one that came back through that tunnel. All the other girls were raped and they were left. They took them up on the mountains and they left them there and the morning, they found them, some dead and some not dead. And I came back and then I came back through the tunnel, and everybody says, "How on earth? You're the only one. How did you ever get back?" And I thought, this was another point in my life that I survived.

Interviewer: These were rapes by Russian liberators?

Erika Sigel: Oh, yes, those Russians were animals.

Interviewer: So, the Russians came in.

Erika Sigel: The Russians liberated but they were animals.

Interviewer: So, they raped the Jews and...

Erika Sigel: They were animals.

Interviewer: And then they raped them?

Erika Sigel: They raped all the young girls they took from their parents with a gun and you couldn't do anything about it. They just held a gun and said, "Come with me." My love is not lost for the Russians, I assure you.

Interviewer: Tell me a little bit about after that. The liberation was not--

Erika Sigel: It wasn't liberation.

Interviewer: --a wonderful day.

Erika Sigel: No, it wasn't.

Interviewer: It's just more--

Erika Sigel: It was terrible and then, then I was able to get out. It was not far from Bratislava which is the main city. I went by myself to Bratislava and I find some people that knew me and I slept there one night and we were sleeping on the floor because nobody had where to sleep. Everybody helped everybody and I was just on the floor and I don't want to impose on those people, and the next door was the soup kitchen where people that came from the concentration camp, it was a stopping point for a soup kitchen and then people came from concentration camp. So, they came...so I figured I went to the kitchen and I said, "Do you need help for free? Do you need help?" And I was waiting on tables hoping that if somebody from my family will come back, I will be the one to see them first. And I was working there for nothing but I got a cot and I was able to sleep there and I had food and I stayed there until one of my brothers did come back. And I took him in and found space for him to sleep and after a while, we tried to go back to our hometown but it wasn't really. Trains didn't go and the Russians were on the train. We were just standing on the pedestal on the train and holding on to the door while the train was going and then the Russians came and took your watch off. I mean they didn't know what civilization is. They were animals. They must have been mongoloids because they didn't know what life is all about. And finally, we got to our hometown and we were able to get back part of our house and we stayed there until...we came in '49 and then but we left...when the Russians came in, we left and we went to Belgium and my brother and I went to Belgium and we stayed there for about a year until we got the visa to come to the States. But meanwhile, my oldest brother was sending out what they call a lift, a container of – you know what a lift, where you – of all our possessions. They bought silver and china and carpets and furniture and were gonna send it out. Well, the Russians put him to jail

and I went back from Belgium to there and through a lawyer and through hard work and through a lot of money, we got him out and he came to the States. And then the oldest brother came a year later until he was able to get the visa and then my youngest brother went to France until he could get a visa and my...one of my brothers and I came to the states which we got visas through our uncles. We had 2 uncles. One in Austin Texas, and one in Dallas, Texas and he brought us out, they brought us out. They sent papers for us and we came here to the States. And then, we went to Dallas, my brother and I, and stayed there for about a year and they started...I've been back to New York and my brothers, another brother came and they started a business in Dallas, Texas and they were very, very, very successful.

Interviewer: You stayed in New York.

Erika Sigel: I stayed in New York.

Interviewer: What brought you to Tennessee?

Erika Sigel: My brothers, they will come, you're gonna be familiar with it. My brothers had a spice business and dry beans and everything and they brought in Fort Smith, Arkansas a plant, a charcoal briquetting plant and they asked my husband to come and run the plant. There was no plant. There was hardly anything. It was four outdated kilns but my husband started it all from scratch. He learned the business and they made a very successful business out of it. And we stayed in Fort Smith Arkansas for five years. And then, we moved to Memphis. Our children were getting bigger and we wanted some education for them and he was commuting to Fort Smith, Arkansas and we moved to Memphis and we were here ever since.

Interviewer: What do you think about your time, it's miraculous, really.

Erika Sigel: I really don't know. I'm not that religious to say it was a miracle but just so many coincidences that I survived, too many coincidences.

Interviewer: What do you think about it? Why do you think it is?

Erika Sigel: I don't have an answer for it except that it meant for me to live because there was just--

Interviewer: Is it troubling for you to look at that and say you were able to live undercover as a gentile while your 3 brothers were not, and your parents did not survive?

Erika Sigel: To be honest with you, at the time, at my age and what was going on, I

was like a blank. I was just surviving. I was just surviving. I did not think in depth what will be.

Interviewer: When you look back, what do you remember most?

Erika Sigel: And when I was thrown out from the house, I had no place to go. I felt very helpless. When I survived the incident with the river, that I remember. And I don't know off- hand. I can't think off hand.

Interviewer: Do you have any regrets? Is there anything you would have done differently?

Erika Sigel: I always say, it's not the action, it's the reaction. I didn't act because I was thinking about, you know, the river where I'm going or whatever. I was just reacting to the situation without thinking. I don't take credit for it. It was just something that happened because it just...without thinking you did it. And with the survival, if my brother hadn't found me the place, I probably wouldn't be here. I would have been in concentration camp because at my age, they didn't let you survive. They took you to other side and that was the end of it. So, after that, it was just a matter of going from day to day and not thinking what's going to be tomorrow. Even have any thoughts or worrying what's gonna happen. You just worried about that day and that's it.

Interviewer: How do you deal with the anger?

Erika Sigel: I don't have so much anger that I think of. I really...

Interviewer: Your parents were murdered in the camps.

Erika Sigel: I really don't. I just...I'm not the only one. There are people that left all alone. My three brothers came back.

Interviewer: So, instead of feeling angry about the murder of your parents and your younger brother, you actually feel fortunate that you survived.

Erika Sigel: That's right. That's right. I mean I'm not, you know, I'm not just because grateful that I survived, but I'm not the only one. There are millions of people that didn't make it. There were 6 million that didn't make it. So I'm not singled out. Sure, I'm not happy about it. I would have liked to have my parents, no doubt about that.

Interviewer: What do you want people to know when they think about the war and when they know what happened to the Jewish people? What do you want them to know? How do you explain it?

Erika Sigel: There is no explanation for it except that it was a brutal situation that... inhumane but I feel like people that come to this country should be more patriotic than the ones that were born here, because they do not realize, people that were born here, how much freedom and they don't appreciate. All they do is criticize. They criticize the government. They criticize... Everything they criticize. Nothing is good enough. But when you don't have the freedom, then, you appreciate what you were given and that's what I would like everybody to know. Appreciate your good fortune to live in America. That's what I would like to have written down on the paper but I just didn't have time and...

Interviewer: I'll give you...I'll give you an opportunity to just write that down.

Erika Sigel: That's-that's what I would like to say, appreciate your good fortune to be here, to be able to work in what you want, when you want, how much you want and speak what you want, liberty.

Interviewer: Did you ever think that liberty and freedom would cost so much?

Erika Sigel: You didn't have the opportunity to think of that. That didn't enter your mind. You just...it wasn't in the picture. You just live from day to day. You just never thought about it. Right now, you have time to think what's going to be in 10 years. At the time, you just wanted whether you're gonna make the day.

Interviewer: You still live that way now?

Erika Sigel: No. No. No. I appreciate every day but I don't live from day to day. I do make plans ahead of time within my reach. Plans change everyday, you know. Today you're here, tomorrow you're not. But I learned to bounce with the ball very very well. I have a very ill husband and cope and make the best of it.

Interviewer: Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Erika Sigel: No. Unless you have some questions that you...

Interviewer: You have some questions, Joel?

Male: I just think it's amazing that it seems that even though, you know, you're living on a day-to-day existence and you're not thinking about any sort of future, you still seem to have a lot of compassion then and the now too for the people around you and that's amazing, you know, that your willingness to take opportunities is something that, you know, is selfless in a way. People wouldn't have necessarily done that working in a soup kitchen, I mean even though that was an opportunity for you, a place to sleep and

food to eat.

Erika Sigel: Well, it's survival too because I wasn't gonna impose on these people to let me sleep on the floor when there were so many others sleeping on the floor and ask them...there was no food, hardly any, and where are you gonna get it? I mean I wasn't gonna take advantage of these people.

Interviewer: But he's pointing, what I noticed as well that at a time when you really had full permission to be selfish and to find a place to sleep and food that you were still mindful of what others needed and that's really extraordinary.

Erika Sigel: Well, maybe that's nature. I don't know.

Interviewer: It's not nature.

Erika Sigel: I don't know.

Interviewer: It's very extraordinary.

Erika Sigel: To some people, you know. Some people are just more, especially women, they're used to, I don't know how to say it. I don't find the word right now because I'm very tired.

Interviewer: We're used to mothering and caretaking.

Erika Sigel: Right, caretaking, that's it. That's it.

Interviewer: Well, it has been a pleasure talking to you and an honor and I'm so happy that you came out to do this with us.

Erika Sigel: Well I--