

**University of Illinois Student Life, 1928 – 1938:
Oral History Project
Rudard Jones – Class of 1936
Urbana, Illinois
April 4, 2001**

START OF TAPE 1 SIDE A

Ellen Swain: This is an oral history interview for the University of Illinois Archives. The interviewer is Ellen Swain. The narrator is Rudard Jones, a alumnus from the class of 1936. We are at Mr. Jones' home in Urbana, Illinois and the date is April 4, 2001.

Okay, I wondered if we could start having you state your full name and birth date.

Rudard Jones: Well my name is Rudard A. Jones. Middle initial A, is for Artaban. And, I was born February 10, 1913.

ES: Is that a family name your middle name?

RJ: No, the story is that my mother reading of The Other Wisemen, but Henry VanDike, when she ran onto that name. That's the story.

ES: Tell me—

RJ: They were very concerned at that time about getting names that were different to go with Jones.

ES: Oh, okay.

RJ: So I have a very unusual first name. There was one story that actually the name Rudyard was pronounced Rudard, and so she just left the y out, but I don't know whether there is any truth in that story or not.

ES: Could you talk a little bit about your family, where you grew up and what your parents did?

RJ: Well I grew up in Indianapolis, Indiana. My dad was a high school teacher and my mother was a home person, but she also along the way got a farm to manage, her father owned over a thousand acres in two different places in Southern Indiana. And when he died, why, he split the farm up among the 5 children; so she ended up with 1/5 that she had to manage. And, my father was basically a carpenter, and he taught manual training, he was, he was head of the Building Trades section of our Arsenal Technical High School. Now that doesn't mean a thing to you, but this was a huge school in Indianapolis, high school, over 4,000 students, 76 acre campus, 14 buildings and so on. So he had, in charge, carpentry, cabinet making, cement and concrete work, and millwork, all those were in his charge. I mean, he was basically a carpenter.

ES: Did you have brothers and sisters?

RJ: I had 2 brothers, both younger than I. They both went into medicine. One of them was killed in World War II. The other died here, what 4 or 5 years ago, yeah.

ES: How did the Depression effect your family?

RJ: Well, we were very pinch penny, and when I came over here, of course, well I should first say the reason I came to Illinois, was because I wanted to study architecture. And, there was no school of Architecture in Indiana. Purdue had some hints of Architectural Engineering, but that wasn't of concern at the time. My parents and I went down to Cincinnati, because they had an Architecture curriculum, and they were supposed to be a co-op school, where you could work part time. But we lost interest in that, when we found out the students couldn't find work, in Architecture, being the Depression, it was, it wasn't any work, there wasn't any point going to school, 5 or 6 years down the . . . versus back here. So we ended up here, and of course, Illinois' the oldest Architectural School in the country; it all worked out fine.

ES: How important was education to your parents?

RJ: Oh very much so. Yeah, my parents, my father had gone to Purdue some, and my mother, I think, got a teachers degree, but she didn't do any teaching after I was born. My father taught, well he was, I can't remember when he wasn't teaching. The family started in Lafayette, then he got the teaching job in Indianapolis, and stayed there the rest of his life. And actually, it worked out, he went to teach, 9 months of the year, and in the summer time he would do contracting work. And as I grew up, I began to have very serious bouts of hay fever and some asthma, so we started, we didn't have any cure for it. We started going North to Michigan, up in Bayview, Michigan, which is near Pitaschki, it's a big, big hay fever resort, or it was at that time. And we went up there and my father got very busy as a contractor there in the summertime. So he was, do carpentry work. And I, well originally, I did, I had lots of different jobs up there. Eventually I got around—, he didn't like to paint, so when there was any painting to be done, why I got to paint. [*Laughter*]Yeah.

ES: Did your parents have to make financial sacrifices to send you away to school, or how did they finance?

RJ: Well, that's, as far as I know, they didn't borrow any money, but they worked a lot. And I started working soon as I got over here.

ES: You did.

RJ: Yeah, I worked in Rickter Library, I got the magnificent sum of twenty-five cents an hour, that was five cents more than the going rate. The Main Library was twenty cents an hour. The reason we got an extra nickel, was because we had to shelve books and the kind of books they used in architecture in those days were big folio size books, huge things. And the people who worked in the Main Library mostly sat around at desks and so on. Or they sat up in the stacks and when a message came up, send a book down. But, we had busy work, if we weren't

shelving books or anything like that why Mr. Beck had little tasks for us to do, so we got twenty-five cents an hour. Then the NRA came a long. You know what the NRA is? The NRA came a long and we got thirty cents an hour. And I used to work oh 10, 15, 20 hours a week. And—

ES: Did you do that all 4 years or all the time you were here?

RJ: Yep, uh-huh.

ES: How did you get that job?

RJ: I don't remember. I supposed I just went up and applied for it, because the Richter Library was right in the Architecture Building, and I really don't remember how I got that job but—

ES: Were, were most of the students working as well as going to school, or do you have a sense?

RJ: I don't really have a feeling of that, of course there were quite a few of us who worked in the Richter Library. There were a number of kids who had meal jobs, that was very popular in those days, and that's about all I know about

Mrs. Jones: But you also had had a meal job.

RJ: Well, I, yeah I did at one time. I had a meal job, I worked for while as a waiter in the Women Faculty Club. Yeah. In then one year I was sort of a co-op house, and well we did all the table setting and the dishwashing, and then ate our meals there. And the landlady of the house cooked the meals, so it was sort of a cooperative arrangement. I always, well my parents insisted that I have a single room, she didn't want any of this dumb room stuff. And, also it was important to me to be able to sleep in a heated room; it was quite popular in those days to have a room where you studied and then all go up in that attic and sleep in the dorm, but there was no heat in the dorm and windows were howling and with my sinus trouble that wasn't the thing to do. I remember my first room cost \$15 a month.

ES: Now that was just for room, no board as well?

RJ: no. Board well, we first, first year I ate, I ate mostly at a place called JC's. You know where Prehn's Illinois even is, well right across the street from Prehn's on Oregon, was JC's restaurant. Krannert center is there now. And I used to eat quite frequently in that restaurant. You could get a pretty good deal for 35 cents.

ES: Where did you live when you first came to school? In a boarding house?

RJ: Yeah, well actually it wasn't a boarding house. There was a boarding house, it was 111 W. Oregon, the back of that house was a little bungalow, and there was the lady who was taking graduate work in there, and her husband was a YMCA guy or something, in one of the little towns around here, but she had an extra room, and she rented that room. So I was the sole

roomer in that house, but that's all gone now, that's, that area East of Prehn's is taken over by University stuff, Music Building I think's in there.

ES: That was your first year, did you live other places your—?

RJ: Yes I moved around, but I always lived in Urbana. And, I lived on Matthew's Street one year, and I think Goodwin one year.

ES: I wanted to ask you a couple of more questions about your childhood, or your family. Did your siblings go to college as well?

RJ: they were younger than I. They both were MDs, came out of the—

ES: What about classmates, in high school, did they go to high school, was there a high percentage of people who went on?

RJ: When we () around this in high school, or 7 of us, and I think they all went to college.

Mrs. Jones: Tell them what your name was, of the group [*laughter*].

RJ: [*Laughter*] I don't think so. They, it was, basically related to Journalism in high school, we were on the school paper and so forth. And, most of them ended up as journalists.

ES: Now tell me, you had a interesting architecture, how did you get interested in that?

RJ: Well, all of I don't know really. Maybe my parents, sort of led me on there. This high school had some technical courses too, so I actually stayed in high school 5 years and took some extra work. They had, what do they call those, I can't think, it was a 2 year technical course and I took a course in Architectural drawing, and all of that in preparation for being an architectural draftsman. And that went along with my father's building experience and the fact that I had some talent in art and so on, just sort of led me into the architectural set up.

ES: What were you hoping to do with the degree after you graduated from U of I?

RJ: Just get a job, just get a job, there weren't many architectural jobs. As it happened, a combination of factors entered in. I still have this hay fever and, and sometimes asthma problem. So I determined that I wanted to get out on the West coast because I had heard along the West Coast they didn't have rag weed and circumstances were better for hay fever sufferers. I had a classmate, there were only about 40 graduates in Architecture and Architectural Engineering, the two sort of. I started out in Architecture, I soon switched over to Architectural Engineering, found my talents were a little better that way. I had a classmate, who came from Portland, Oregon. He found somebody who wanted a new car delivered to Portland, Oregon, so I made a deal on whatever to, I went up to () picked up a new Buick, drove it all the way to Portland, Oregon, and then started looking for a job. And then I got a job at \$20 a week.

ES: This is after you graduated?

RJ: This is after I graduated.

ES: I see. Do you, talking about the department, do you have any favorite professors, or remember anyone in particular?

RJ: Well yeah, I remember two guys in particular, Dean Sylum Pawler, he was an Architectural Engineer, and he was the assistant dean, he was in charge of the student affairs you know, if you wanted to change a course or do anything, you went to see Dean Palmer. And I remember him with (), he also taught Concrete, reinforced concrete. And the other man I remember is Morgan, who taught the structures courses in Architecture. The, want to be about, as I recall there were about 20 of us architectural engineers and 20 architects, and it was a 4 year course then. And, you had to have a degree and 1 years experience in order to take your architectural license exam in Illinois at that time. But, let's see, there was a couple other professors, I remember. Ed Toff was an structures man. Fellow by the name of Dauberman, who came from up in Wisconsin, who was a design instructor. Eh, a number of them.

Mrs. Jones: Louise.

RJ: Huh?

Mrs. Jones: Louise.

RJ: Oh yeah Louise Wordier, she painted this painting up here. She was quite a famous painter, and well I can, I can recall one thing, this is a long story. The, in those days, you had to have, if you were an Architectural Engineer, you had to have certain basic course that were taught outside the school. We had to go up to Talbot lab, to take our strength and materials course and our applied mechanics course, and we had to go up there. And I remember I used to have a one o'clock class up there 3 days a week. And right after that one o'clock class, I had free hand drawing, and Louise Woodruff was the critic, and walking down 3 flights of stairs all the way to architecture, and up 4 flights of stairs was a little tuff in 10 minutes, but Louise wore a watch around her, and if you came in 5 minutes late, she looked at you, she'd look at her watch, very, she was very concerned, she looked like. She knew what the score was, but she didn't like it that anyone came in late to her architecture course. So, we, they had a lot more independents, interdependency throughout the University than they do today. For example, all our structures classes today are taught in Architecture. I don't think they have to take Physics, we have to take Physics. We had structures, or elements, Structural elements up there. That's all I think of. Well, rhetoric, I think everybody had to take Rhetoric. And you also had to take hygiene, all these things were, and you had to take physical education. You also had to take military training, and I got excused, I was under weight it turned out, so I was excused from military training, and I had to take physical training 5 days a week to build me up you know. And this meant there was an awful lot of travelling back and forth, and I guess we got our exercise that way. It was really quite something. I sort of regret the fact that they don't get that cross-campus discipline like they used to. Sure, it's a lot easier, you can sit down there and take your structures in one building, you got two building that right across from each other and you spend all your time there. But I

think that I benefited from the fact that I had to go around. I had to take a year of language too, I took German. And, that sort of thing, I think was good.

ES: Did students have a close relationship with faculty? Did you know them outside the classroom?

RJ: Not really. Or at least I didn't. We, once a year, Professor Morgan would have all the Architectural Engineers over to his place, and was down here in Urbana, way out in the country almost. A little bit like that, but not really what I would call close.

ES: Were you happy with your education? Did you feel like you got a good education?

RJ: Yeah. Of course I didn't realize it when I came over here, but Illinois is the oldest Architectural schools in the country and one of the primary. Now maybe my parents knew this, but I wasn't aware. I was just coming to the closest place that I could get to, a good education at a reasonable price.

ES: Did you have to pay out of state tuition?

RJ: Yeah we had to pay. I think the in state tuition was \$37.50 per semester, and I know we paid \$62.50 for out of state tuition.

ES: Do you remember, now you entered the University in 1931, do you remember rules on campus during that time when you were in school, for students?

RJ: No I don't. I don't remember. Oh well, one thing, there was no cars on the campus, not that I would ever have a car anyway. I mean that was no problem for me, but there were no cars on campus.

ES: Did you get to go home while you were at school.

RJ: Yeah, we would bum a ride home. Yeah we would go out and thumb our way home.

ES: Do you remember Thomas Arkle Clark the Dean of Men?

RJ: No not really, I remember just a little bit about him. But he was basically gone, Fred Turner was the dean.

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The common thing was to send your laundry home, get it back, and you, the clothes you wore, especially if you were an Engineer, you wore corduroy's and you had a slide rule. Always a slide rule, you could tell the Engineer, because he always had his slide rule. And, of course, an Architectural Engineer was sort of half way between Architecture and Engineering, so we often wore a slide rule too, no computers.

ES: Right, right.

RJ: But you could tell an Engineer always by his slide rule.

ES: Did that give them some, why did they do that?

RJ: Well, they needed it, for calculations in class, and then there was a little bit of, why you might say, class-consciousness.

ES: I might ask you too, were there divisions among the different classes, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior? Were you aware of where you were in the—?

RJ: Oh yeah, yeah, yeah. Because there was a certain sequence you went through. I mean actually if you were in the design course, you had design all four years, and so freshman design was in this room, and sophomore design was in this room, junior design was here, senior design was somewhere else. Then there were a couple of rooms where you had structures, and so you were pretty well conscious, and of course with only 20 or 30 in your particular pocket, now in the early years of course you, they, they might have 3 different sections of say Architectural Design. And, that meant that you would be in different sections of math and different sections of this, English, Rhetoric, and so on. You were always, those basic course, everyone took Rhetoric, everybody took Hygiene, everybody took PE, if you were a man you took military, those things were required, and of course they couldn't all take them at the same time, so they spotted the around.

ES: I see. What, what do you remember about Fred Turner? Do you have an impression of him, how did students view him?

RJ: I don't really remember much about him.

ES: He wasn't really very visible or a part of the U of I?

RJ: Not to me, not to me.

ES: Did rules for men and women differ at all?

RJ: Well, yeah, I should, I think so. I can't think who the dean was for women, maybe it was Maria Leonard?

ES: Uh-huh.

RJ: And, the it's seems to me that all women had to live in the dorm the first year, or something like that, until they got so many women, that they couldn't do that anymore, see at that time, they only had the 2 dorms, Busey and Evans, Busey and Evans. They didn't have any men's dorms at all. So the men either had to live around in rooming houses or in fraternities.

ES: Did religious activities, were they prominent in student life during that time?

RJ: Not to me. I went to the, the Methodist place a couple of times, but, I got started working in the library, I didn't have much time. I see, we had, in your sophomore year, the required schedule was 19 and ½ hours. And, freehand drawing and design, it was really a 3 in 1 ratio there, and laboratory work. And, in Physics we had two lectures a week, and one or two labs a week; there wasn't much time. And then working on top of that, you didn't have a lot of time to fool around.

ES: Didn't give you a lot of time. Well I guess I'll ask you about that, what did you do for fun, when you had some free time?

RJ: Well, I suppose I spent, this will sound funny, I had to take this physical Education course 5 days a week, and one thing I got introduced to somehow or another was to handball, and I got to the point where I would play handball every day of the week. I would go over and play handball up to about 6 at night and come back, that's what I did free time. Sometimes we'd walk downtown to a movie, I also got interested in the Glee Club, and I was a member of the Glee Club, so that took some time. I didn't have much free time, per se.

ES: Did you ever consider joining a fraternity?

RJ: Well, I went to several rushes, but, and I was invited, but, didn't look like I could make it financially, so I turned it down.

Mrs. Jones: But you belonged to—

RJ: I can't hear you.

Mrs. Jones: You belonged to the Alpha Rho Chi, some of those.

RJ: Well—

ES: Phi Eta Sigma?

RJ: Phi Eta Sigma, yeah. That was an honorary fraternity.

ES: Uh-huh.

RJ: And I belonged, I didn't belong to Alpha Rho Chi, but I got the Alpha Rho Chi metal. Alpha Rho Chi was the professional/social/architectural fraternity. I think it's still over there, I'm not sure. And, well, I was rushed there a couple of times, but it just didn't look like I could make it go.

Mrs. Jones: Financially.

RJ: Financially.

ES: How were fraternities and sororities viewed on campus by people who didn't belong to them, by the independent students.

RJ: Well we didn't think, well I didn't think much about it.

ES: You didn't feel a division there, or—?

RJ: No, uh-uh. No. I wasn't aware of a problem, if there was one.

ES: Were you friends mainly other independent students? Or, how did you meet your friends I guess?

RJ: Well, you made friends usually through your Architecture class. And, I did. The other way you might make friends, was through your rooming house, you'd go in, eventually, one year I remember, one year, I took a room, it was a double room and a then a guy came in. He turned out to be a Chemistry student, a grad. I was an architectural grad, he was Chemistry grad, or I was an Architectural Senior I guess. He was a Chemistry grad, and that's the way you made— but even then we didn't have much interchange.

Mrs. Jones: Tell about working in the evenings, in the labs?

RJ: Oh, well the, you needed extra time in the Architectural drawing classes and so forth, and so you would go over and work, the building was open until 10 o'clock at night, and you would go over and work up until ten o'clock at night and then the bell would ring and we would all have to leave. And sometimes we'd get behind and have to carry our drawing board home and work on it at home, but ordinarily you did all the work in the lab up there. And it was going all hours of the day. Excepting to seven in the morning.

ES: Were there women in the Architecture Department?

RJ: Very few. I remember there was 1 gal in my class and she was, what we called colored girls then. Beverly Green, and she was just one of the gang then. I often wonder what happened to her. There weren't many girls.

ES: How do you think the Depression shaped student life during the time you were there, was it noticeable, could you tell people were having a hard time financially?

RJ: Well, there weren't many of us wasting any money, and always trying to figure out the easiest way to do things. Cheapest way, and so that. I'm, I don't know how my parents managed, school teaching wasn't the best profession in the world, and what they managed to help me out. And of course, I did as much work as I could do and so on like that. But, well I guess I was just used to living close and didn't think much about it.

ES: So it wasn't something that you talked about with other people much?

Mrs. Jones: You turned down an invitation to a special fraternity or didn't you because you didn't have the money?

RJ: Oh, that was an Engineering fraternity, honorary. And I decided it was too much money to go into it. Yeah.

ES: What was the make up of the student body, you mentioned that a black student in the architectural school. Were there many black students on campus?

RJ: No.

ES: How did they get along? The ones that were there.

RJ: Well, we were such an isolated group, that I don't know. Beverly Green go it on fine, from what I could tell; there wasn't any problem, but she was a very, what shall I say, retiring type of person. She wasn't at all forward or belligerent. Didn't even think about—

ES: Is she someone you socialized with?

RJ: No, no I socialized, I didn't socialize much with anybody.

ES: But she got along with—

RJ: Oh yeah. She got along fine, as far as I'm concerned, yeah she got along. There wasn't any, there wasn't any big story at all about black people at that time.

ES: What about Jewish students?

RJ: Well we had some Jews. Once again there wasn't much difference except one or two of them were a little obnoxious, but I didn't tie it particularly tie it to their religion.

ES: So they intermingled with the rest of the crowd?

RJ: Oh yeah.

ES: How aware of national events were you when you were a student, did you know what was going on outside of Champaign-Urbana?

RJ: Well I can't think. I don't think I was much aware, I was concerned with the here and, and now.

ES: Did you have a radio or read the paper?

RJ: Oh I had a radio. We would sometimes pick up a copy of the *Daily Illini*.

ES: Was that free?

RJ: I don't remember, I don't remember.

ES: Were students involved in politics at all, were there political groups on campus?

RJ: I'm not aware of it. They could have been.

ES: Uh-huh you don't remember any radical, radical groups or anything?

RJ: No.

ES: Okay. Did you go through Commencement ceremonies?

RJ: Yep.

ES: Did your family?

RJ: My family came.

ES: Where was that held, do you remember anything about it, or—?

RJ: It was held in Huff Gym. Yeah, that was the only place big enough. I can't think whether we had two sessions or not, there were sometimes that they had two sections. And I'm not sure. I remember, well this was much later, when we were—

Mrs. Jones: Your family came over.

RJ: The family came over for—

Mrs. Jones: A football game.

RJ: Yeah, my family came over for a football game, we went to see an Army game, and it poured rain, and the we sat under, well we bought, some oil cloth, and sat under that. We were up on the balcony, there on the West side I remember. And we won the game. And then the most memorable thing about it was that we had a kicker then that was named Lenburger or Linburger, something like that. And he kicked the ball away all the time, he kept the Army back on their heels, yeah. That was the, well that was a big event, the, I went to the football game; I didn't ever go to many of the games. I, just to give you an idea, they used to have big dances, Junior Prom. And, if you wanted to listen, not dance, if you wanted to listen, you could pay a quarter and sit in the balcony of Huff Gym, and I did that a couple of times, go and listen to the music.

ES: Were those expensive to attend?

RJ: Well, they were at that time, I don't know what they were but they were pretty expensive to me.

ES: Tell me, you said a little bit, but tell me what you did after you graduated, what the job market looked like. Were people in the Architecture Department having a hard time finding jobs in '36?

RJ: Yes, in a way, there was you had to go around and beat on doors. Or, maybe you were in the family some place, but like I said, I just gambled on going out there and we started pounding on Architectural office doors. I say (), I had a class mate that went along, went out there also, but he had his own car. He was way better off, he had his own car and went out there, but we knocked on doors until we found jobs in Portland.

Mrs. Jones: It was part of your job, was to ().

RJ: Oh yes, the Architect, I was the only employee in this office, and he was a specialist in houses, he designed houses, and he had purchased a new sailboat, for the Columbia River. And I got impressed as a crewman, so Thursday afternoons we'd go out there and run races, and Saturday mornings. Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings. And I got invited once or twice to a couple of big parties out at the yacht club. But that, I started out at \$20, did I tell you, \$20 a week.

ES: And how long were you there? In that job?

RJ: Well, I, there was, the () had left money for 2 scholarships, 2 foreign scholarships, they call them fellowships now, there was one for Architectural Engineers and one for Architects. And you competed for these. And it was so designed that you could compete wherever you were. And I competed that first year after I had, after I was out a year, and I won it. So I left after my first year out there. And, I had jokingly said, "Now if I win this thing, you have to come out and drive me home," and by God they did. So we had a nice big tour of all the West Coast and so on. And I timed, I timed it so I could go over in the fall and I wanted to miss the hay fever season, I was still concerned about that. And so I got over here and I went over and I took a ship, no planes then, took a ship to Gothenburg, Sweden and went Sweden, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, so on around there. I traveled for about 7 months.

Mrs. Jones: She might be interested in how much it was and how much it is now.

RJ: I don't really know.

Mrs. Jones: You don't remember how much it was? \$600.

RJ: \$600 I think was my award.

ES: Then you said you were a professor here at the University, when did you come back to—?

RJ: Well, I came back here and part of the deal of the plan was that you got half a masters degree if you wrote a report, and I wrote a report and came back here and came back in the fall

and worked half time in the Architects office on the campus, and went to school half the time, and so I got my Masters degree. And then after my Master's degree, I wondered around a little bit and ended up in Michigan, Lansing, Michigan, and worked for an Architect there. Oh about a year or so, I guess. And let's see, oh I forgot, that when I came back from Europe, I first went back out to Oregon and worked a while, and then came to school and so on. And, let's see, about that time, things were beginning to get sort of thin in Michigan, I was the only draftsman in the office, and the work was falling off, and I got an offer to teach Structures at Kansas State College, in Manhattan, Kansas, so I went out there. That's where I met her. And we got married, and the War started, the War started before we got married, and things begin to look pretty [*laughter*], things begin to look pretty bad and so I volunteered for the Navy. And, I went, well we went up to Plattsburg, New York for training, and then I was assigned to RADAR school, and we went down to Hollywood Beach, Florida, where we had RADAR school, and then we went out to San Francisco in preparation for me shipping out. And, I went to Pearl Harbor, and at Pearl Harbor I was assigned to—

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RJ: After the War was over, in the meantime, Ruth didn't, she, when I left, she started to work for the Royal Food Administration, where was that Milwaukee?

Mrs. Jones: Chicago.

RJ: Chicago. And, she didn't like high places, and she had a high office building in Chicago, so she changed her mind on that. Anyway, to make a long story short, she came out to San Francisco and got a job, she was writing for the Red Cross out there.

Mrs. Jones: American Red Cross.

RJ: And, I was in the Iwa Jima campaign and the Okinawa campaign on this carrier, and then the carrier was hit and semi-disabled, so it came back, and I was taken off the carrier, and a whole lot of monkey business, and I ended up on a battleship, battleship *New Jersey*. And, when I got assigned to the battleship *New Jersey* it was on, it was in—

Mrs. Jones: Bremerton

RJ: Bremerton, Washington undergoing overhaul, so I shipped all the way back here, I flew all over the West, or the Ocean. And, so Ruth, Ruth came out to Bremerton, and then decided, I guess it was then, that she decided that she was going to stay on the West Coast, in case I came in again. And so she got the job in the Red Cross. And eventually I got offered a job here, to be on the faculty here. And it was () in a research position with a small homes council, and I stayed with them. One of the interesting interludes was that the small home council signed a contract with the federal government to provide advisory services to Colombian government. So we spent 2 years in Bogota, Columbia. And, when I came back here, when I came back here from Bogota, why my predecessors had left and I became Director of the small council. Then we expanded to the Building Research Council. Small Homes Council hyphen Building

Research Council. Recently, or well, about 5 years ago, they dropped the Small Homes Council, it's just the Building Research Council now.

ES: And how long were you here, as a faculty member? When did you start and when did you retire?

RJ: Well I started in, let's see 1948 was it Ruth?

Mrs. Jones: I don't know, I'd have to think back, something like that.

RJ: Yeah, and I've been here ever since. I retired, what, 20 years ago, something like that.

Mrs. Jones: We have one daughter and she has a son, so we have one daughter and one grandson.

RJ: This is the son.

ES: Oh I see.

Mrs. Jones: And that's that.

RJ: She too is an architect, she went to MIT, and she is an architect, but she is not, she is not practicing now, she's got too many other irons in the fire.

ES: I'll ask you one more question about the Depression, what did you think of Franklin Roosevelt at the time, did you have an opinion on all of his programs and—?

RJ: Well, I can't really remember, I do remember that I was grateful when the NRA came along because they boosted our salaries in the library, we got up to 35 cents an hour, instead of 25 cents an hour, and so, and like I say we were grateful for that. I didn't seem to have much time to worry about big things, I was concerned with me, and—

ES: Getting through.

RJ: Getting through.

ES: Well, thank you is there anything else you'd like to add?

RJ: Well, you got any ideas?

Mrs. Jones: I'm a Journalist, so I hope I didn't bother you.

ES: Oh no, no, I appreciate you both talking to me.

END OF INTERVIEW