

**University of Illinois Student Life, 1928 – 38:
Oral History Project
Marshall J. Scott – Class of '33
Urbana, Illinois
April 13, 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 Marshall Scott an alumnus from the class of 1932. We are at Mr. Scott's home in Urbana, Illinois and the date is April 13, 2001.

Okay could I ask you your full name and your birth date?

Marshall Scott: Marshall J. Scott and I was born in July 15, 1910. 90 years old.

ES: 90 years old. Where did you grow up?

MS: Yorkville. That's 120 miles north of Mahomet on Route 47.

ES: Off of 47.

MS: It's Fox River there.

ES: And what did your parents do for a living?

MS: They were farmers. I lived on a farm. We had 14 horses, a farm with horses. Can you imagine it?

ES: Did you have brothers and sisters?

MS: One brother, he's 93.

ES: Where did you go to high school? Local high school?

MS: Yeah.

ES: How, how was it that you came to the University of Illinois?

MS: There was a vocational lab there and Bob Maddlock was a very fine teacher. He saw after both my brother and I, so he asked if I would like to take an exam for scholarship.

ES: Oh okay.

MS: And I agreed, my folks agreed. I agreed and it turned out I got the scholarship. It just covered tuition. There was a tuition raise. I started in November of '28, and I stayed on until 1932. The tuition was only about \$25 a semester, something like that.

ES: Hard to believe.

MS: That is hard to believe. We had 8,000 students here, when I was here. At that time I didn't think I would fit in at a big University. From school to high school there was about 125 students, and around here there is 8,000 were. But you know what I found right away that down here there 8,000 all in different classes, small classes.

ES: Did other students from your high school go to the U of I or go to college?

MS: Very few. I was the first one in my family. There were a few, I can't remember now. I doubt it, I don't think any of them did. My tuition, scholarship was Agriculture, that's why I took Ag.

ES: I see.

MS: Well I was from a farm too. It was natural.

ES: Was education important to your parents? Did they want you to go to college?

MS: They wanted me to college, they were good people. I was fortunate, you know, good parents. Yeah, that's just what . . . it was inherited, but it wasn't something probably you don't hear many () kids. My grandpas came from Norway. Now you wonder how I got to Chicago don't you? Larson or Anderson or something, Johnson. Well over there they have the family area and if you live over there you moved up by name and they lived in an area called Scarvoland which is Scotland. So if there's any Scots in Illinois and they came from Norway they're probably my relatives.

ES: So once you got to the U of I, you said you majored in Agriculture?

MS: Right.

ES: Did you have any favorite professors, remember anyone?

MS: Oh yeah! Dr. Bowland was a great professor, very sharp fellow. He had a wonderful lecture. There was another thing with lectures, it was really long that they kept us. I felt they were long, but they don't do it now. We wondered how they learned how the, all the electricity at the University.

ES: Why is that?

MS: It came out in the early Church .They used it as a (), the University was founded in the higher education was based on what the Church did not want you to learn, shut them up. And

the (). I actually worked with him, () it was exactly the opposite. We never learned something basic from the lectures. We might have learned something. And if you don't do it, you don't learn it, you get () is all.

ES: Did you have a lot of lectures in the Ag department?

MS: Oh yeah. I think that's all it was.

ES: What was your specialty? What was your interest?

MS: Ag Education. The reason I did that is because I liked my Ag teacher very much. He was nice fellow. And, in those days, you couldn't job very much, not very plentiful. The Ag teachers were in demand, so I studied, I took it. Sure enough he told all of us, qualified us if we graduated, in my class. Six of us got jobs, all of us were married, do you know why?

ES: Why?

MS: Well because we were in such poor towns that's how they got someone to live in the community, because there's money there. So they () all my Ag teachers.

ES: Were you close to your professors? Did you know them very well outside of class?

MS: Well, not really. I didn't understand. I probably caught on, and I was, it was my job to initiate that. Students didn't do that then in those days. We called it brown nosing. And that was a no-no. But the truth about it is, teachers would have gladly work with you if you showed an interest. I can't complain about the teachers, and I had to do well on it. Neither did any of my friends.

ES: So you started school in 1928?

MS: Yes.

ES: Do you remember the Stock Market Crash in 1929?

MS: 29, oh yes. That was terrible.

ES: How did the campus react?

MS: Well, didn't most of them were fully insulated from the Stock Market. If you weren't in it, their parents didn't worry about it and they weren't approaching money so they didn't care. But, we got cheap board and room. About \$15 a month something like that. That's something isn't it. Now it's about \$75 or \$100.

ES: How did the Depression affect your family on the farm?

MS: Oh they were hurting. But they were good thrifty people. I think they gave me all the change they had, although I worked for my meals.

ES: I wanted to ask you that. When you came to the University where did you live? How did you—?

MS: I lived in a boarding house, 305 West Daniel. A Mr. George Grine (sp?) lived there, in the house. And I've heard how to room there with somebody else's roommate. I didn't choose a roommate, just landlord just gave him to me.

ES: How did you find that house?

MS: I can't remember now. I thought I saw an ad or somebody in my class told me about it. It was a nice house, brick house. And, that's where I started. And I'll tell you something, starting at the University was almost a disaster for me. You know why?

ES: Why?

MS: You come to school, I listed all the classes around me, and so when I got to seventh grade, I was really qualified in all grades, except Math, Math was something I had to do on my hands. I couldn't listen to it. The teachers said I should take the exam for a, at that time it was a Township Scholarship. And I took the exam and got the highest score in my township. But I didn't have enough math. So, my folks and some () got together and they said, "Should he go to high school or not?" And the grade school guy didn't have my math see? And everybody said, I'd do better anyway. Well, I learned () and all year I used (), and didn't learn a damn thing. So I developed a pride in going to school without studying, you know what I mean? And when I went into high school, I did the same thing. I listened, I was a good listener, and I had the reputation of doing the most studying in all the class. Like I could always do it, I was the best, I always flunked out.

ES: What turned you around?

MS: Well I finally caught on. A friend of mine got me by the ear, told me what I had to do, and I learned how to take notes in lecture and reorganize them and write them out, so I'm going to type them, so I go redo them, and get the high points. I don't know what I was going to tell you, it took me for a loss. I worked for my meals at Alpha Kappa Lambda house. That's about 3 blocks from campus at that time, it still is I guess. Anyway, I was doing pots and pans, which is the last thing they do. And, I had chemistry, a chemistry lecture. I had the chemistry exam at the end of 12 or 13 weeks or something like that. Low and behold, there was going to be a test on one Saturday morning and I was working, and I was late, so I hurried, and a I ran all the way to the classroom and when I got to the classroom I my name starts with "S," Scott, so I was way up at the top. And I couldn't see the blackboard because my glasses fogs over. I took them off and I couldn't see the blackboard anyway; I'm near-sighted. And I did one spot, I just tore off, just blew it off all together. And at the end of 40 minutes, or 50 minute period exam, 10 between classes. At the end of 40 minutes I had only done one question out of 4. And the last one I come to and I started in, and I bet I flunked. I started working on it and I just barely, I just squeaked by

in chemistry. That was math again, all the lessons, all the classes where I could listen and could get the saying, I was doing fine. After I learned how to take notes.

ES: Now you say you worked in a sorority house?

MS: A fraternity.

ES: A fraternity house?

MS: Alpha Kappa Lambda, Alpha Kappa Lambda.

ES: Oh right, right. Did that give you—?

MS: Free meals. I worked, I washed pots and, I worked Thursday morning and washed the pots and pans at noon and night. And I got my meals free for that.

ES: So then you just had to pay for your rooming house?

MS: That's all. And I worked until I took a job, I worked for, well I was fortunate for while, take jobs, house worker, yard work order, paid twenty-five cents an hour.

ES: When did the Depression really hit the campus? What year?

MS: Oh about 1930.

ES: By 30 students were really feeling it?

MS: In 30 and 32.

ES: How did it affect student life?

MS: How's that?

ES: How did the Depression affect student life? Were students having to drop out of school or—?

MS: No not particularly they did all of their jobs and competed with us (). The fact that we only got 25 cents an hour. That's pretty cheap you know.

ES: Sure is cheap, what kind of things did you have to do?

MS: Yard work, house work.

ES: For people in town?

MS: And professor's wives. I did house work, Adams, remember Adams' [Roger Adams] chemistry? I worked for his wife, and running the house. And then I wanted to go write a book. In two hours, to go to the show. And have a bite to eat or something.

[Interruption].

I made a lot of friends on the campus and one of them asked me to come over to the fraternity when I was a sophomore. They might have invited me into their porch, and I arranged it. The Theta Phi's and whatever. And, but I didn't stay there, I didn't eat there, I did have dues. I worked for meals, so I worked over at the sorority over in Urbana, the last year or so.

ES: So you never lived in your fraternity house?

MS: I did later, but not the year I went in. My senior year, I met a girl that I thought was pretty nice. She was a freshman here. And we became involved. So my senior year we were married in the middle of year, even though it was () time. Away conference.

ES: How did you do that? How did you—?

MS: I lived out there, she was a farm girl 65 miles west of town. That was my last year, but I took advantage of all the activities, and I figured classes.

ES: What kinds of things did you do? What kinds of activities were you involved in?

MS: Well, I mean Ag Ed Club, that and the Animal Sciences Club. Not a club at all.

ES: And when did you move into your fraternity house?

MS: I never lived there really but I took part of activities more than I did before. In some cases I'm not sure, but before I married, I lived in there, I lived in the dorm, I don't remember too much about it though.

ES: Why did you want to join a fraternity?

MS: Well, I don't know. But I'll tell you one thing, being in a fraternity, a good fraternity, it has high morals and high character, and good study habits. It's a wonderful thing. But you learn more there than you do any place else. And Alpha Gamma Rho is one of those. Alpha Gamma Rho now is in the upper, upper 10% of the class in grades. And I liked that I was there, and I wanted to do everything, you know what I mean. I didn't want to miss anything.

ES: Did being in a fraternity give you a higher social status on campus?

MS: Not particularly, I didn't have any social status [*laughter*]. I didn't have any social status. When you work for your meals you don't have, it's pretty well picked around here. It's one of two houses.

ES: Were there students that didn't have to work?

MS: Oh yes. Yeah, a lot of them.

ES: Tell me about the rules for students on campus.

MS: Well, you couldn't have a car. I had one, but I had to park it out in some garage down here in Nevada. I had an old car I drove around. See to park down here is quite a ways. And I drove down here, and I had to park over there, then I drove home. No cars on the campus on the campus. Couldn't, they kicked me out. But, that's about the only, those were some of the rules. Parking has been getting worse ever since, now it's, you have cars, but you can't put them any place, you can't park them anywhere.

ES: Do you remember Thomas Arkle Clark?

MS: Yes.

ES: What were your impressions of him?

MS: I didn't dislike him. I thought he was smart guy. He was interested in the students. But hard nosed. He thought he knew more than we did and maybe he did [*laughter*]. He did.

ES: How did students view him? What did they think of him? Was he visible on campus, did they come to him with their problems?

MS: Well they, no. Half the thing was if they got in any trouble, he would call them in. So they didn't call him, he called them in when they had trouble. He did well.

ES: Did you know about a spy system? Did he had a spy system?

MS: If he did, I didn't know about it. Probably had one, but I didn't know it. I wasn't very smart. I took everything on face value.

ES: I wanted ask you too, was the morality of students highly regulated?

MS: The girls couldn't be out after ten o'clock, I remember that. And you couldn't go into a girl's sorority. Boys weren't allowed in there. You could be in the hallway, but that's as far as you could get. There were certain restrictions, but they weren't unreasonable.

ES: You never felt the rules were too strict?

MS: Not for me, I guess I thought that's the rules, I accepted them as they were. I don't know if everybody else did.

ES: Was religion important to students on campus? Were they involved in the religious foundations?

MS: I lived with Protestants, I went to the Catholic church, and I was curious to know what they said, what they believed, so I viewed it as an education of religion just by going to different churches; I wasn't active in a church.

ES: Did you, did you know who the President of the University was? Was he an important figure?

MS: Oh yeah, he drove a big fancy car.

ES: Yeah?

MS: One of those limousines, big, black long one. Willard, was that his name?

ES: Willard, yeah right, was—

MS: He's the first one I remember.

ES: During the Depression, he drove a limousine?

MS: He's the only one who could afford it.

ES: You mentioned a little bit about this. What kinds of things did you do for fun when you had time? Did you have time?

MS: Oh, I played ball. You know, intramural. And, I went to Club meetings. Went to movies. I didn't drink. Some of them did, but I didn't.

ES: Was that a problem, drinking on campus during Prohibition?

MS: Not as much as it is now. Although there was a kid who lived in the house and would drink, but he was one of these guys who was an real drinker. He would take his own bottle of whiskey and take it all in one gulp. It's a wonder he didn't die. That was just, he was proud of it. There was a lot of, you see Prohibition then too. Remember that?

ES: Uh-huh.

MS: So there was a lot people, a lot of kids, drinking alcohol from the chemistry lab.

ES: They would drink it from the chemistry lab?

MS: Ethyl Alcohol. Yeah that was just as good as any other whiskey. In fact it just went away.

ES: So they got around it a little bit.

MS: Yeah, there was a few who could drink it, and I did. I didn't want to. I had an uncle, one time, who was a drunk. He was a janitor at a bar [*laughter*]. It was awful, he would get all covered up and he'd do anything just had too much alcohol you know. Complete waste, and then he'd come out to my folks and spend a month on the farm until he'd sobered up, and then start again. I made up my mind that I never wanted to be like him. No part of it.

START OF TAPE 1 SIDE B

MS: They wore, all of the freshmen wore a green cap, as a sign of the freshman. And of course, some of them didn't want to buy them, so they just took somebody else's.

ES: You had to buy it?

MS: Yeah, you had to buy it. They weren't very expensive, seventy-five cents. Three hours work.

ES: And where did you wear this?

MS: All along campus.

ES: And then at the end of the year—?

MS: Oh, I don't know what happened to them, they just disappeared. We would give it to the next class. Pass it on to them. I can't tell you, I think I just threw it away, () it was dirty of whatever.

ES: Do you remember the cap burning ceremony?

MS: Yeah.

ES: What was that like, what did you do?

MS: Well, we had a big bonfire, threw our caps in the fire and everybody got rid of them.

ES: Did you go to dances when you were in school?

MS: I went to them whenever I could.

ES: Were the expensive?

MS: No they didn't charge anything. You just had to (). The groups would have one. They had a couple of places to dance. One place just around the corner, () they sold books out there all time; used books, do you remember that? At one time it was a dance hall. So, we had to make do and just do one whatever we had, we were happy.

ES: What did you wear when you went to class?

MS: One big thing was a suede leather jacket was the top in those days. Suede, leather jacket, and we wore that all the time. A t-shirt under it or a sports shirt, something like that. Not a dress shirt, not a tie. Slipovers.

ES: Did you go to sports events?

MS: I was in the athletic association. The AA book, we called him. We bought those and then, that took us, then we got into all the games, I mean every game we could go. I had bought those for years.

ES: Do you remember how much that cost?

MS: Yeah, probably about \$8 I think. I think it was, that took care of basketball, football, wrestling, baseball, anything, track.

ES: Did Illinois have good teams while you were in school?

MS: Yeah, Al Supora he used to be here. He has alzheimers now, he's in special care. He was a national champion wrestler in () too.

ES: What's his name again?

MS: Al Supora.

ES: Al Supora.

MS: That's a good start if you want to follow up on that. He's in special care, I don't know if he can remember a lot, but he's quite a guy.

ES: Did the students, were the events well attended?

MS: What?

ES: Did students go to the athletic events, were they well attended during—?

MS: Really often. Yeah they were () pretty well. I mean we had I-section. Student section at football games.

ES: You were in the Block-I?

MS: Yeah, we started that about that time.

ES: Is that right? What was Homecoming like, what kinds of things did you do?

MS: The football game had a lot of contests, Runway Queen, or they're—

ES: Homecoming Queen?

MS: Homecoming Queen. That was about all. We had (). And she was the first place and she asked how much it cost, that was the first question. If it cost too much, they didn't mix. Then we told them that there was no cost to it. Imagine that, now they charge you (), don't they?

ES: To get into the game, yeah.

MS: () we had I-books at the beginning of the game. I had bought one, and a marker, Homecoming marker. It cost me fifty cents to do this. I sold programs too at football games.

ES: Did you?

MS: To make enough money. That was easier money than anything, I made more money in that, than I could cleaning houses.

ES: Did a little bit of everything huh?

MS: Well anything come (). I was born very ().

ES: What was the student body make up like, were there black students on campus?

MS: I didn't know many, if there were, I didn't see them. There weren't ().

ES: There wasn't much contact?

MS: They came to games, I didn't stay that after a while, and after I noticed that, I saw some students, not alive, but other problems. ().

ES: But when you were in school, you didn't have much contact?

MS: I didn't see any. Didn't have more than the football team.

ES: What about Jewish students? Were there Jewish students on campus when you were in school?

MS: Oh yeah, a lot of Jewish people from Chicago. They come down here, took over. They were aggressive. If you didn't watch it, they would have you elbowed out, they really did. There were a lot of them.

ES: Did they socialize with the rest of the students?

MS: Well, not too much, they had their own groups, at least as I remember. All those years, I didn't () what they did exactly.

ES: How aware of national events going on, were you? Did you know what was going on in the country while you were a student?

MS: Well, I knew about the elections of the state superintendent, elected democrat to governor. I remember that.

ES: Do you remember the first election you voted in?

MS: I can't remember that, but I know I did.

ES: Were politics on campus—?

MS: I () probably. I learned about how he got in about 32 of them, I voted for him. Yeah, we were in some politics, but not as much as they have now. Now watch the news and try to keep up with it. I find it very, for a couple of years I worked for the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, and I learned a lot about my government over the years. Financial regulations for business people, and I was involved in the Ag professionals, on their staff, so that was fun, that was the best time I ever had. I learned more there than any place else. I learned my government, my () how it worked, the College of Business people, my mom stayed some. Had programs here and there, it was great. I quit to become ... I was gone all the time.

ES: I wanted to ask you about her too, you kind of talked about her, but how did you meet your wife?

MS: At a 4-H Club meeting on campus. She was a member of a 4-H Club out in Seymour, and came to our campus 4-H Club and threw a party and she came on some, a member of our class invited her to come. And I lent her my coat, she was cold, no heat in the building at the time. And when got downstairs, I let her take my coat home [*laughter*]. So that's how I met her.

ES: She wasn't a student then, at the U of I?

MS: No.

ES: Did you go through Commencement ceremonies?

MS: What?

ES: Do you remember Commencement?

MS: Oh yeah.

ES: Did your family come to that, to Commencement?

MS: I think they did, see I was the only one in my family to graduate from college. So I think they came, they sacrificed as much as I did for me coming here. That was the best for me.

ES: How did they sacrifice?

MS: Well it was Depression time, and they forwarded me money to do some things. I worked for some and had a scholarship, but I still took money for clothes, and fraternity and stuff like that. They loved me. And I appreciated it.

ES: What did you do after you graduated, did you have a hard time finding a job?

MS: No. In those days of course, everybody had to find their own job, and when we heard there was a vacancy we all went to try and make an appointment, and we were board well, I had bought a car to go back and forth to the farm. And I was one week behind on my payment, had to pay \$10 a month. And I got a job down in Equality, it was 200 miles away from here, so I looked to the guy who sold me the car and said, "I'm out of money and I don't have a job to pay, however I have don't have the money to go there." He lent me \$10 to take my first job; how do you like that?

ES: So you taught Ag at Equality? And then you said—

MS: Two years. And then I went over to Freeburg for 6 years. And that's when I went to Washington University. I was 30 miles from campus. Before I went a week or so for class. And () I got a ride something, somewhat, but not all of it.

ES: And you got your Masters degree there.

MS: Master of Arts. I got a BS here and Master of Arts there. And BEB. I did another thing.

ES: And then you said after you got your Masters Degree you went to Fisher and taught Agriculture?

MS: Agriculture there, Ag there, that's about the only thing they had students for 15 years. () I enjoyed that.

ES: And then you came back to the University and got your Ph.D.?

MS: No, well did that while I was working, I did that on my spare time too. I got all of my degrees while I was teaching, full time teacher, but I had all the summers off you know. And I'd take one more, maybe a class a week, and I'd spend my weekends on term papers, stuff like that. It wasn't easy though getting it done.

ES: And then what did you do at the University, what was your—?

MS: They talked me into, I got my degree and everybody says, "Now what are you going to do, now what are you going to do, now what are you going to do?" And I got tired of that, and the head of the Department said, "Well what about a position down here, part-time, student on the staff, but not a professor or anything like that, just an instructor?" And I took it. Remember I

was telling you my () picture told me if I didn't like it down here I could come back up there. And I helped find teacher for that, well he didn't want to stay long. One of my former teachers, former student teachers go hired. () go up there. And then that was the time when, remember professors () part of the University. They thought that the everything () was East of Ohio. He came through and he said, "You have too many people who graduate from here on the staff, so we're going to pass a rule that said, 'no one can be employed that's on the staff, if they graduated from here.'" They thought would () him, turned around, he was fired, he's the one. And so at the end of the year, my job was over, and then the College of Agriculture asked if I'd come down there, they, it was a dean in Commerce that they followed because, do you know anything about the key region theory? Well that's where you, you if you borrow the government dollar from these people, you owe money, because you buy them from yourself. And he believed in that and that was popular at that time, but old timers didn't like it, so I stuck with the College () and he ended up taking a job out in Ohio, in Iowa. So the College of Agriculture Dean, he could put a, put in and have a fire, lived () a plain come up. He just, he's the only guy who kept everything quiet. He was acting mean for a couple years. And then I left, yeah he was a social dean, he was a social dean, and that left him () dean's office, and he asked me to come over and work there. I spent two years there, working with students and, but the guy I was after he had hired a fellow to do leg work you know. Every office has so many, () all at work. And he was a very sharp guy, worked his butt off for a long time. I mean, he applied all the rules, he didn't think about people. He was a most dominated person, instead of people down there, so he was not in trouble with students, everyone would come to him. He would look at them, he would find out what they did, he appointed rules so they couldn't do it, and then didn't tell, punish them.

ES: Who was this?

MS: Steely Smith, Steely Smith. Well he got to the point where all the students wanted to come and they wanted to talk to me. And I () realize that wasn't going to work. But he wanted to be a social dean, and ideally, finally it got to the point where he hated my guts. He went to the dean then, then our college dean guide and they pointed, and when he got through that, he had been to the acting dean for two years, so he got to be appointed full time dean at the College of Ag. And Hudleson his name was. Well it turned out, she and Smith who was there always worked for Hudleson never taught for him, would get his advancement, he looked at him now and said, "Look, I can't take it anymore, it's either him or I, I would rather leave, or he's going to have to leave." So they called me in and said, "I don't have a problem with you, you run fine for all I know." He said, "I always see (). Professionally I owe him something. And I'll tell you what I'll do I'll find you a job, I'll help you get a better job if you want it." And (), on a separate appointment which he did. That's how I went to the State Chamber.

ES: I see, and did—

MS: Better job, more money, and more opportunity, more wages.

ES: When did you retire then from that job?

MS: When I got through, I went back to Fisher, stayed there for a little while longer. I was there 10 years, very good. I had a ball. Wonderful time. That's where all my friends are now.

ES: How do you think your education at U of I has influenced your life?

MS: Tremendously. As a matter of fact I have to tell you, you don't know how much or how important it was. I couldn't tell you, I can't explain it. But it is just a brush of such, () I took, I started here, and helped me take these other steps.

ES: When you went to school did you have a goal in mind, did you want to be a teacher?

MS: Not at all, I just wanted to get a job. I didn't have anything in mind, I wasn't difficult. So I (), so I didn't have very much to go on. I just squeaked through in graduate school.

ES: Well thank you do you have anything else you want to say about your college days or—?

MS: Well I have a regard for the University as a University, and I don't know how people could criticize it. And I appreciate everything people, all in my, Professor Smith and () all my favorite professors, and of course when I tell you the name of the head of the chemistry department, what was his name?

ES: Oh Adams?

MS: Adams, he was one of my favorite people.

ES: Did you take a lot of chemistry, you mentioned that one class?

MS: No, I didn't.

ES: That was it huh?

MS: I learned my lesson, that wasn't my forte.

ES: Well thank you.

MS: I learned a lot of Economics.

ES: Economics.

MS: That's when the professor said I had to much Economics, I couldn't do all the work they did down there in graduate school. And that made me mad.

ES: So you proved him wrong?

MS: I proved him wrong. So () the University of Illinois and then Dr. Hanlin took me under his wing and he helped me establish () in my () work, advisor counselor in the picture. Advisory Council made up of community people, and I was (). I was one of 6 people started it and I'm the only one who kept it going. I wrote my doctorate on this, my doctor's thesis. And actually it became a sort of model for the United States. So I got, out at the University of Iowa. And I have pictures of it.

END OF INTERVIEW.