

Tape 1 (45) - Side 1

Q: Maybe we can start by you telling me where and when you were born, how you came to Seattle.

A: February 5, 1896, in Warsaw, Indiana. I came to Seattle in 1902, when I was six years old. My folks () in Spokane, until I came to the University in 1915.

Q: What did your folks do?

A: My father and mother were both lawyers. My mother was the first woman to take the bar in Indiana. That was a remarkable exception. It wasn't schooling that they required, it's just take an examination, and my father, being a lawyer, helped her do it, and so on, and she never practiced law, as a matter of fact, but anyway, she had that distinction. Being the first woman in the bar in Indiana, and she became quite a politician, as a matter of fact. She was the first national committee woman, democratic committee woman, of this state. I got my political persuasion from the fact that my mother was very dominant in politics. She toured the state with Franklin D. Roosevelt when he was running for Vice-President with Jimmy Cox in 1920. And on a train tour, to Washington. So, as I say, I'm a democrat, a moderate democrat, not a wild-eyed liberal. But a moderate democate, Jimmy Carter's () althouth I had a () and I voted for McGovern. But I did that because I wanted to vote against Nixon. So there you get a little idea.

Q: So family politics was discussed alot when you were growing up?

A: Oh, yes. I went on, my mother ran for county auditor, of Spokane county, see, woman's suffrage came in here in 1912. In this state. And so, in 1913 she ran for county auditor of Spokane county, see. The first woman to ever run for an office, you see. And she wasn't elected at all, but I went out on the stump for her, and made talks, let's see, in 1914 I was, yeah, I was 18 years old, yeah.

Q: Did she, or did both of them, did they discuss labor questions at that time, or...

A: No, labor, well, we discussed the Wobblies, you see. And all of that. We had plenty of problems in those days. Labor unions weren't too much, you know, until Dave Beck got busy over here years later. But we did have the IWW, you see, involved here, and of course, you know, the massacre, and so forth. Where was it, Aberdeen? Yeah, Aberdeen. I've forgotten which it was. I remember these turbulent times about labor. Of course labor,

the IWW didn't represent () of what labor is, of course. They were purely a radical organization, and not really identified with any party, you know. But I've always been interested in labor unions, and so forth. And I'd support labor unions, although I think the labor unions had gone far beyond what they used to be. In other words, (), kind of tactics in business and politics, and everybody else. I'm pretty disgusted with the whole damned outlook, the way things are. But, at any rate, I guess we'll survive.

Q: Let me ask you just one short question about your background. You went school, I know some of these things, but the tape doesn't know them yet, so, just to get them on the tape. You went to school at the University of Washington, in Seattle...

A: M-hmm. In 1915.

Q: And then your schooling was split up in the middle?

A: By the war, yes.

Q: And so you graduated in the year...

A: 31.

Q: And then went into newspaper work right away?

A: Yup.

Q: So, at the time of the strike, you were either in school or in that split-up period.

A: Yeah. That's right. That's right. And I might have, as I say, if I'm wrong on my dates, I might have been in Spokane instead of Seattle, see. Because I left here in 1917, and I'm sure I came back, the war ended in November in 1918. And I'm sure that I came back that following, whether it was a semester or quarter, I'm not sure. If it was quarter, it was in January, if it was a semester, it would be after the strike was over.

Q: Do you remember why it was called? Who called it, the general strike?

A: No, I can't remember. I can't remember the circumstances of it, except it was one of those things that was happening. But, which didn't involve me in anyway particular ().

Q: Do you remember, when you were reading about it, before it actually started when it was clear it was going to happen, before it actually started, do you remember in what terms people talked about it? Did they think it was going to be a big strike, or it was going

to be a revolution, or...

A: I can't remember discussing it much with anybody. I'm sure it didn't have much of an impact on me. I was in the University trying to get an education and go into journalism. And as a result of that, that was the only thing that I was primarily interested in.

Q: Do you remember discussing with your friends or your family?

A: No, not a bit. You see, it was a short-lived thing, anyway, and after it was over, why, it was over. As far as I was concerned, apparently, I just don't remember ever getting in any kind of discussion with it. I don't remember, as I say, I was just, I was in a fraternity at the time, but I don't remember talking much about it. Now that may be that the damned strike, I didn't come back till the middle of February sometime, and the strike was over, see. I just, I remember reading about () was in Spokane, and I read about it and so on, but it just bothers me to death. I remember more about Olie Hansen, the mayor...

Q: I'm going to ask you about that in a minute.

A: Yeah.

Q: Do you remember if there was any violence associated with the strike?

A: I remember that there was some reports of trouble, and so on, and it must have stopped all the transportation system, didn't they? I don't remember exactly. Of course, as I say, the campus was five miles away from downtown, so we didn't go downtown very much in those days, the school.

Q: Do you remember the army came in, the national guard, or anything like that?

A: No, I don't. I don't remember a thing about that. Let's see, this was after the R.O.T.C. and everything else, wasn't it? Well, that's the war, you mean the national guard did come in here? I don't know. I can't remember if they did. I'm afraid that maybe I must have missed this damn strike as far as Seattle is concerned. I'm sorry, I just don't know. I don't know how I can find out for sure. But I had, certain that I'd been back here at the time it happened, because I knew about it, but that's about all.

Q: How did you get your information about the strike?

A: Oh, from the newspapers, I'm sure. Most of it. I always read newspapers. And still do.

- Q: Who do you remember as the leaders? I mean, was it lead by union people, or by the IWW, or...
- A: No, I don't remember that. I remember Olie Hansen, is the only person I remember involved in this thing at all.
- Q: What do you remember about him?
- A: Well, he was a very unusual sort of a guy, and of course I remember more about after he went down to California and founded this town, what was this town?
- Q: San Clemente?
- A: Was it San Clemente? I'll be damned. I'd forgotten it was San Clemente, my God, that's strange, because it was () of course, I never felt about San Clemente until Nixon got there, I guess. Well, anyway, I'm sorry I'm going to be awfully vague here, I know. But it's just, there's some kind of a point there on which I'm a little confused, as to just where I was and when I was there.
- Q: What do you, do you remember Hansen in connection with the strike in any way?
- A: Was he mayor at the time?
- Q: He was mayor around then.
- A: Well, I wondered. That's what I thought, because I, that he was connected with it in some way. They got it settled in such a short time, and I, I don't remember where he stood on the strike, particularly.
- Q: How about Anna Luis Strong? Do you remember her?
- A: Oh, I remember her, but not in connection with the strike so much. I remember she was a leader in the Wobblies, and been in Russia and so on, and was quite a gal. And...
- Q: How do you mean, "Quite a gal"?
- A: Well, she was really, of course, I was a part of that liberal, in those days, myself. I was a little sympathetic to the Wobblies, in a way. Just because I'd been a democrat, and so on, and I thought, I felt that Aberdeen Alaska was a terrible thing to have happen. The Aberdeen massacre. There was trouble up in (), too. I know that. I can't remember which it was, but I remember that. Very definitely. And I was much concerned about that kind of thing. But still, that damn thing had been, I, it makes me think I was in Spokane at that time.

Q: Do you remember Jimmy Duncan?

A: Yeah, he was a labor leader here, wasn't he. I remember him as a, as quite a fiesty guy. But his connection with this thing, I think he lead it, though, didn't he, really?

Q: Well, after this tape, I'll tell you what I know. After...

A: All right. O.K. I'm just that vague, though, I'm not so sure.

Q: You mentioned the Wobblies. Did you know Wobblies, at that time? Did you have contact with them?

A: Well, yeah. I had seen some of them. I think, where was it now? It was either after that or before it, I remember, let's see... () before I came back here, in 1919. In 1918 I was on the () and I, Spokane was wild with Wobblies. The IWW. And I went down and interviewed one of them, one time. It was a horrible place, and this guy was a ratty looking guy, but I was kind of interested in what they were saying, whether I was very much concerned or not, I can't remember, but I was interested, then.

Q: Oh, you were never a member, or sympathiser, or...

A: Oh, no. Oh, God no. I always kept out of any involvement, except, as I say, in the democratic office.

Q: Do you remember how long the strike lasted?

A: Well, you told me, and I remembered it as being short. But you said it was only a couple weeks or something like that.

Q: Do you remember why it ended?

A: Well I thought the mayor came to some kind of an agreement with them, but that was Olie Hansen that made...

Q: Yeah, was the strike worth it, for labor?

A: Well that's a long-term question. Of course I think that there were no immediate benefits at all, the one side or the other, as I recall it, but in the long struggle of labor, it was certainly a high point in the thing, and it proved that it could be very dangerous for a general strike, and of course we had some after that. It even got into the police department, you know, and support, but...

Q: You say, "a high point." In what sense...

A: Well, it was, in this, from man having no power at all in the work force to becoming a power on the basis of politicians and business. It's one of the big three so far as power in this country is concerned. And so, obviously, the whole Wobbly business, everything, attributed to the rise of labor. No doubt about it, because business and politics, business particularly, has taken advantage of labor, all the way through. That's a free enterprise capitalistic system. Get everything you can get away with. That's the whole principal involved in this damn thing. Now I've never turned to being a socialist, but I came damned close to it in the beginning of the 30's. Yeah, I became pretty convinced that socialism was the way out. Communism in Russia, which was called socialism at the time, but I gave that up because I realized that human nature is the problem that we've got, really, and all of us are, self-interest is the number one interest of all of us, you know. You and me and everybody else. We get what we can, first. We don't necessarily become dishonest, but it's awful easy to become that way. And we take advantage of the other fellow, if we can. Of course, I've accepted this now as just one of the basic things in our whole way of being a, of course, I don't mean to say that the Russians have anything over us, in fact I think democracy is, Winston Churchill defined it, and it's true. Democracy is the worst form of government. Except for all of the () that () from time to time. So, you see, I'm willing to stand in the middle. That's the best we can do.

Q: Did you feel the strike affected the life of the city? Or your life?

A: No, it didn't affect my life. I wasn't involved, or nothing. I was interested in it, but I wasn't involved in it. I can't see any specific thing that came out of the strike, except, up the road, towards recognition of labor.

Q: I keep thinking about the strike, what's the first, off the top of your head, impression of the strike? What do you remember, what's the mental picture that you have, when you think of the strike?

A: That is the trouble. What's your first name, again?

Q: Rob.

A: Bob. That's the trouble. It didn't have any particular affect on me, at all, as I can recall it. As I see it. It was one of those things that was happening, I knew about, but

I wasn't too concerned about it. At that time I hadn't formulated many ideas about labor, or anything of the kind.

Q: And did that, in any way, affect those opinions that you were forming?

A: It probably did in a way, although I think very slightly, because a general strike was kind of a horrible thing to think about at that time. And I didn't know enough about it, one way or the other, to classify it any one way. I just felt, well, this is one of those things that happens, and thank God it's over, and we'll () go back to it, and God, I've done this hundreds of times since. Thank God it's over. Two wars I've been through, and I was in the service, finally, in the last war, and so I've got a pretty good picture, I've been all around world, traveling, and so I've formed a lot of opinions, but I can't say that a strike or anything like that ever had any definite viewpoint in my mind.

Q: Well, let me ask you about a few things...

A: All right, go ahead.

Q: Other than the strike.

A: All right. Yeah.

Q: What jobs have you had since then? Have you been in the newspaper business ever since then?

A: Well, now, let's see. I'll give you a quick run-down of it. After I graduated from college, I'd been working () P.I. That was before Hearst bought it, and so on, back in, then I went to Spokane, I went on the Spokane Review. No, I went to Spokane with the Associated Press. In Spokane, I opened the () Bureau, the capitol bureau in Olympia, in 1921. The first time they ever had a regular correspondent there. Then I went to San Francisco, I was expecting to stay in the AP when the PI offered me a job of coming back here, () through a good friend of mine on the paper. This was in 1921, see, no, 1923. I've covered two () down there. Wait a minute, I'd better get myself straightened out. 1921 I was in Olympia. Then I went to California. And then I came back in 19, God all mighty, get my chronology correct here. I don't know, let's see. Well, I came back on the PI, yeah, after I'd been in San Francisco for a while. And I was there for three years, well, January 1924 I know I went on the, well, that was two years, and when I came back on the PI in 1924,

and, () 1926 I went on the faculty of (), in 1926, and I was on the faculty from 1926 to 1966.

Q: () to you.

A: Yeah. Forty years. And I taught journalism, of course. But I worked on papers, and so forth. I worked on the American Born Magazine, for one summer, and I worked on the Associated Press in New York City for a summer.

Q: But you mainly taught from then on?

A: Yeah. That was my main job, yeah.

Q: What sorts of organizations did you belong to?

A: I never joined anything I didn't have to, thank God. () my own fraternity, and my, Sigma Delta Chi, and I never joined a luncheon club or any other damned thing. I, in fact I didn't like them. I never did get involved in that kind of tripe.

Q: How about a union when you were on the papers, or maybe the...

A: Oh, no, there was no unions when I was...

Q: That was a little before the guild?

A: Yeah.

Q: How about at the University, was there, did the faculty have some sort of association?

A: Oh, yeah. A faculty club, yeah, but that was not a union organization at all. It never had been.

Q: No political or religious organizations?

A: No, I never joined anything, not even the democratic club, or anything of that kind, at all. As a newspaper man, I didn't like to get involved in any kind of (), because I taught objectivity in journalism, which I didn't have, really, but then I tried to maintain that () as far as that's concerned, because actually I tried to look at both sides of the question all the time. And I realized that there were some pretty good republicans and some people I liked very much on the other side of the fence. As a matter of fact, I voted for a republican governor here for years. Because I thought he was the best man.

Q: Have you been politically active?

A: Not in any sense at all. Except as a political reporter. That was what I was. I lived

there three years, you see, with the legislature, and the governor, and everybody else, running the Associated Press, which was the first time it had ever been established there as a permanent institution. I had an operator, and so consequently, I, and it was all republican in those days, so I was, my friends were all republicans, but there were only one or two democrats in the whole legislature, in those days. In the early 20's.

Q: Did you usually vote, though?

A: Oh, I vote every time. I never miss my vote.

Q: How about back in the days around the general strike. Were you politically active then?

A: No. Yes, I was in the sense that, as I say, I always went, not politically active, but I always voted.

Q: Is that the same as ~~labor~~^{lector} in life?

A: Yeah, that's the same. In other words I voted for the party as part of the national politics, () as far as local politics was concerned.

Q: Has there been a political leader in the last couple of years who you felt spoke for you? Represented you, your point of view?

A: Oh, God, there's been several of them. I think the greatest President of this century so far is Franklin D. Roosevelt. And, naturally, this was the thing that I felt, I lived through damned depression, although I was fortunate. I had a job all the time. And I felt terribly bad about the people that were suffering during that depression. I feel badly about them now, as a matter of fact. But I, so I, yeah, I was really () view of them, ().

Q: How about recently? Has there been a political leader recently within the last 5 or 10 years?

A: Well, I think Jimmy Carter comes as close to it as anybody. I was disappointed in Johnson. I liked Kennedy, but he never really had a chance to develop anything great, although he was a very interesting man. And very dynamic. Oh, Harry Truman. Yeah, I had a high regard for Harry Truman, because it was right in that period there, after the war, well, the atom bomb and all that sort of thing was a big high-light in my life. Those years of the 30's. And 40's. Were the years where I felt I had more impact on my friends and others, and so on. Naturally I tried to be (), more or less. Subdued. I was never out on the stump, for

instance, one way or the other. But I always expressed my viewpoints.

Q: What do you think has been the most important events in the last 50 years? If you could say a few, the ones that you think really stood out in the country or the world.

A: Well, () ever read Roseman's book, the guy and his wife, I forgot their first names, this was the story of the great presidents of this century. And Theodore Roosevelt was undoubtedly the (), republican, but then (). Then Woodrow Wilson. Woodrow Wilson was one of my favorite people. Of course, this was the time when I was just breaking out in political life. Not political life, but reporting. Then, of course, the 20's, it was all republican until Franklin D. Roosevelt in '32. So, as a matter of fact, I suffered under the republican administration, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Coolidge, and others. And in '32 of course, why Wilson was Roosevelt's () four terms, or four, yeah, four terms. 16 years, why, Roosevelt was my idol. I believe he was a great man. Not because he was super brilliant, but because he knew what politics was all about. And he knew how to sway people. He was marvelous. (). And he had some of it, charisma is what it is, really. Kennedy had some of it. As I say, Jimmy Carter for my mind, () the same thing, although I don't know how he's going to come out with all of this business now. I'm getting off the subject, so bring me back.

Q: O.K. What's the most important issue facing the country today, do you think?

A: () war. It's getting worse and worse every day, (). Now I don't know how to assess his actions, internationally. I believe in the human rights issue as much as he does, but I question, in fact, during the Nixon administration I, one guy I admired was Henry Kissinger. Because I thought DeTante, and so forth, way of trying to find some way for, to maintain peace, () wars and so on. And I wasn't particularly affected by war, of course, because I was in there just because it was necessary to go and of course I went in as an officer in the second world war. But, as I say, the issue of war is, to me, one that is really frightening in this country. () Israel and the Near East, in Ireland, you know, I don't know...

Tape 1 (45) - Side 2

I think Seattle is the greatest place in the world to live. No, I like the fact that you've got a () government, the best we can have. As I say, there's nothing like it, although ().

Q: What do you like least about the country?

A: I think the greed of American people. All of us. Greed for power (). And Roosevelt and all those () had to have it, but in other words, self, I taught public relations, which is a new business, I wrote a book on it. And to me, it's the fact that public interest, I mean, ... what did I want to say, selfish is the number one interest of everybody. You, me, and everybody else. We've got to get ours first. You have that same interest as I do, too. Maybe less than I, or a little more. But you can't help it. This is part of human nature.

Q: Uh-huh. Let me ask you two quick questions and then I'm going to ask you () about human nature.

A: All right.

Q: Is the () especially good?

A: In the news?

Q: Yes. On T.V., or in the papers, and like that.

A: Well, how recently?

Q: The last couple weeks.

A: Well, let me think if there's anything that is particularly good. Yeah, I think one () was represented by an article in the () Magazine... (telephone interruption) so, you can stop any time.

Q: Has there been anything in the news lately, that has made you feel especially bad?

A: Yeah, I think this whole problem of international relations. And the prospect of war. I'm a pretty good optimist, but sometimes you think, I worry about them. Not that I'm going to be personally affected, but I do think that it's terrible for this country, which I think is the greatest in the world.

Q: This may be repetitious, but tell me, what great people living or dead, do you admire most?

A: Well I told you, the presidency and so forth, and, I don't know outside of politics, I don't have many great people that I think of. Business leaders, and the union leaders, I can't get very excited about any of them. Just let me think. No, I think that my interests are particularly in political leaders. That's my secondary interest.

Q: I'm going to ask you now, a couple of questions about human nature and things like that.

A: Yeah.

Q: Do you think that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful with people?

A: I used to think that honesty was a () in virtually all of us. But the, sometimes though, (). But now, you might not have read the book of Jaworski, on Watergate, you know. And he asked the question, simple honesty, (). And I think that's true. That today, you know, that kids are out ripping people off, everybody's out to win. Maybe it was just () old age. It wasn't as bad because today it's a massive crime. All of it. All of this stuff exceeded, I think, our actions. Exceeded the moralities that we were born with, to a certain extent. I suppose I have, too. I'm sure I'm not absolutely honest about everything. Probably not, () many things, I don't know. But I, naturally as a man in college, and the university and so on, and teacher, I do believe in a little morality.

Q: Do you think most of the time people try to be helpful, or are they mostly looking out for themselves?

A: Well, I think mostly they're looking out for themselves. But there are great people who are helping others. And so on. I've got a very good friend, he's an insurance man. And he's, (), and he said, "Listen, I threw my back out there today." And I said, "How did you do that?" "Well," he says, "I was helping some of the handi-capped people in wheelchairs do some things. And I lifted, and ()." This guy's a good catholic. Wonderful person. But I never realized how much he contributed to other people, so you can't say everybody's in the same mold. There are all kinds of people. And even the worst of them have great moments, as far as I'm concerned.

Q: Would most people try to take advantage of you, if they had the chance, or would they try to be fair?

A: Well that's the question I can't answer. Most people, you've got to define the, people are

all different, as I say. Some of them are kind of one way, others, of course, a guy calls me from Maryland this morning. (). Well, he seemed like a nice guy. But I kind of questioned whether he, what office was investigating him or not. So I said, "I'll call you back later this fall," see, so I kind of dodged the question. I don't know.

Q: Do you think what most young people need most of all is strict discipline from their parents?

A: I hate that word strict discipline. I think, my wife brought up our daughter, whose, to me, a very model gal. But we went through alot of problems with her, (), and so on, and as I say, being a parent was something I never expected to happen to me, but now I'm convinced we did the right thing. It was never strict discipline, but it was an attempt to get her to understand what she should do. And we failed, in some respects. But we won out in the long run. So that's the way it is. I don't know whether strict discipline, gee that means that, standing up against the wall and making her take it, you see, I don't know whether, I don't know what. I never expected to be a father, as I say, after my first marriage, and so on. But one year after we were married, she was born. And that made a hell of alot of difference, my picture of kids. Of course I've dealt with youth for 40 years or more, in the faculty, so I like young people very much. I got away again from what you're asking.

Q: Do you think most people who don't get ahead just don't have enough will power?

A: Oh no. I think it's a matter of luck a hell of alot. I figure I was lucky. Getting where I did, because I could have slipped off the springboard somewhere along the line, and landed in the gutter just as well as anybody else.

Q: M-hmm. Do you think a few strong leaders would make the country better than all the laws and the talking?

A: Well, I don't like to think of strong leaders in the terms of Hitler, but strong and good leaders are a very important factor, I think that's true. And after seeing Nixon and Roosevelt, or pick anybody else. Why, of course, I think Eisenhower was a pretty good man, as a matter of fact. I don't know how to answer that.

Q: People sometimes say, "An insult to your honor should not be forgotten." Do you agree with

that?

A: I don't know if I have any (). I've never been insulted. I don't know. I don't know what you mean by that. Is that a quotation?

Q: Yeah. It's a saying, "An insult to your honor should not be forgotten."

A: Oh, well that's kind of silly in this day and age. I mean, insult your honor, (), and in the political light, and so forth, why, I gave some sharp shots to some of the politicians, and others at times, and so on, but I don't think there's too much of that. () days of loyalty and honor, and so on, I don't go with that, no.

Q: Do you think the general strike could happen today?

A: Yeah, because the power of labor is very, very (). It isn't going to happen easily, because we've got certain, we've got powers struggling against each other. And I don't think that the average person wants any one of those powers to get too far ahead. I think a general strike would turn against the strikers, () Washington education, of a Washington state employee, you know. Decided to go along with this 10% to 20%. What they were asking for last night, you know. And I think they recognize that one great thing about democracy, there is a public reaction that can go too far. That public reaction will catch up with them.

Q: Could you imagine circumstances under which you would support a general strike?

A: No I can't. I can't see that I would.

Q: How necessary are employers to running businesses, can workers run businesses without employers?

A: No, I think you've got to have leaders, as you do in any other business. You've got to have people that are trained for it. Management-trained, and so on. And believe me, I don't think that workers, they're just as selfish as the managers, and the people above them. And if they're going to get power, they're dangerous. Much more dangerous.

Q: How about these co-op industries, where the workers...

A: I believe in cooperatives, I belong to the best one right here, Group Health. That's the best damned that ever happened.

Q: Can they work, cooperatives?

A: Well, I don't know how far it can be extended. Of course I think it was necessary in the health care. This is the greatest deal there is in Seattle. You pay a monthly amount and everything, hospitals, x-rays, doctors, nothing you have to pay for after that except your monthly dues. It's better than Blue Cross, or alot of these others, because ().

Q: Then, that's an example of a cooperative that does work?

A: Oh, that's the best one I know of. I don't know, my kids are interested in cooperatives because they're vegetarians. They're TMs, do you know what that is? They're teachers. And so they buy from the cooperative food store so that they can get their kind of vegetable matter that they want.

Q: Is that what they do for a living, teach TM?

A: (), it's pretty hard in these times.

Q: Have you read anything about the general strike since those days?

A: Oh, nothing specifically. I read the book about Dave Beck, by the way. And how he grew to power in this city, you know. He was very () as a teacher, but, of course I, the teacher's union, and some of these unions to me are despicable. I just can't believe that they're going to carry things as far as they do. Tying up all transportation and so forth, is a very, very serious thing, I think.

Q: What do you think of the labor movement generally?

A: Well, as I say, it's necessary. It's got to be there, because what labor suffered through the years I grew up. God knows they've got to have some kind of a way to do it. But, whenever you give anybody more power than somebody else, then that power is going to be abused, you see. There's no doubt about business. They get somebody in office that they () all the breaks, like the oil companies today, want to get all the regulations let off, you know, so they can develop alot of new sources of energy, for more profits. Oh, I'm a damned radical.

Q: What did you think of the Civil Rights movement?

A: Civil rights? Oh, I'm for it. I'm for ERA, too.

Q: I was going to ask you, what do you think about the women's movement?

A: Well, of course my mother being a woman who was one of the leaders in that business and so forth. My wife is a very strong feminist, too. She, we believe in our own operations here. I'm not the boss, she's not the boss. Although I think she is, really. We believe in that. And we believe that women should have equal rights and everything. There's no question about it. Although I don't join, what's her name, you know, Steinham. I don't join some of the radical movements, anymore than I did the Wobblies or anybody else.

Q: How about the student anti-war movement? What did you think of that?

A: I joined the World Without War Council here, some years ago, because (), but () thinking about now, well I was very much against the whole Viet Nam war. As a matter of fact, I didn't particularly like some of the student actions on the other hand, but I think that it was necessary because that war was one of the dirtiest damned things we ever got into.

Q: The last thing I wanted to ask you was, how you felt about school segregation issue in Seattle today?

A: Well, I don't know, my daughter went, well, she went to a private school and high school, but she went to a university, and so on, graduated. I haven't followed too closely this () system and so on, that they're working on. But I do think that we've got to maintain a policy of desegregation, although I'm not so sure that busing or whatever it is, should be (). It's an awful tough question. Of course, as a teacher myself, I feel sorry for these people who are hanging on the edge of their jobs, because of the minorities and so on. So I'm in support of the schools, and I go down and vote every damned time for school issues, and so on. For money. Although I have no children in school, and I know it comes out of taxes and all that sort of thing, but then I think it's necessary. I'm protecting my own (), you know, in that way. I believe that teachers are people that do alot and they don't always () it. But I'm not necessarily in favor of strikes, either.

Q: Uh-huh.

END OF INTERVIEW.