

FAIRMOUNT NEIGHBORS HISTORY PROJECT

Mir Starlin, Consultant

Nancy Reckord, Interviewer

September 8, 2010

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This is Nancy Reckord. It is Sept. 8, 2010 and I live at 1575 Fairmount Blvd. and I'm interviewing Mir Starlin who has lived in the Fairmount neighborhood for many years and now lives in the Eugene Hotel. So Mir, we were just talking about when you first came to Eugene.

M: We came to Eugene in 1947 and lived at 1410 Emerald St. for 2 years and then went back to Iowa for a year and returned to live on Ferry St. which was just two blocks from the then high school. We lived on Ferry St. for several years. I can't recall how many, no more than 2 max, and then finally floated a loan and started to buy a house at 1636 (Fairmount), which the Gontrums now live in. We lived in that house for 4 years, I believe, and moved up to 1676. In 1967 a developer (Bob Seuss) decided to build on the hill just up one street on Sunset. He built 5 or 6 houses there and we just happened to be walking up that hill for our usual walk towards Hendricks Park and noticed that there was one lot that was still vacant. Bob Seuss was using it to get behind the other houses that he was finishing. So we asked if he could build us a house for \$30,000 and he said he couldn't do that but he could do it for \$35,000 but we got to talking to him and he decided he could build it for \$30,000. So he built our house but he didn't finish the first level of the house, which included two carports and then 2 bedrooms with a bathroom between. So as long as he didn't do that he could sell it to us for that great expensive cost. (chuckles) We managed to get another loan and we did sell our other house, I really can't remember to whom we sold it because it changed hands at least 2 or 3 times. We had still been going with Glenn's frequent forays to other places but we lived in that house from 1967 until I finally left in 2008.

N: And why was the Fairmount Neighborhood such a good choice for you and your family.

M: Because we never had more than one car and both Glenn and I liked walking. In those days you didn't have to have a car by the time you were in high school, to say nothing of college. So we just sort of planned our four lives so that if the sons really had to have a car when they were

in high school we would mooch on friends to give us rides or they imposed on friends who had cars.

N: Did you have a car at all?

M: Yes, we didn't have a car until just before we left Virginia to drive out here.

N: But you had a car all the time you lived in Eugene.

M: Yes.

N: What was the neighborhood like when you first moved in? Was it very dense?

M: It was very congenial, friendly neighborhood, in fact, that whole hillside was full of University people including a history professor. I think, it wasn't Gordon Wright because Gordon Wright left and became a distinguished historian at Stanford University but this other Mr. Wright and his wife had a house just up Birch a couple of doors and at the beginning of every term she'd have all the faculty over for a tea party.

N: Just all the neighborhood?

M: All the neighborhood, which was a nice way to get to know neighbors including the dead end of 15th that was all University. The house the Reckords live in (1575 Fairmount) was the house of the first Director of Athletics, Leo Harris, and his wife Zoe...

N: I've heard our house referred to as the Leo Harris house. (laughter)

M: And of course the park was great for the young children and our kids played basketball, no baseball, for years there and we always had a hoop on the garage at 1676 so the kids could play, shoot baskets...

N: Do you remember if there were many trees? Was it shady?

M: Yes, it was always a shady, pretty street and it wasn't as dense as it is now. People hadn't built up in back yet (referring to behind Sunset Drive)

N: Were most of the lots on Fairmount filled in at that point? Or houses were built all the way along but it was the hillside that was not...

M: Interestingly, just immediately in back of the hillside of the houses that were on Fairmount they also added houses and driveways (referring to some of the small cottages built in back of several of the homes) and that sort of thing. But everybody was friendly and cordial and of course, that was a time when you let your kids run around without any supervision.

N: That's one of the things your boys talked about was how they used to play in the park all the time and nobody was supervising them or was there with them, they just rode their bikes off here and there.

M: I had Cub Scouts and then when Boy Scouting came along why Glenn took the Boy Scouts on hikes and did some things like that. And as far as standing over them every minute you just didn't do that. I don't think there was anything scandalous that occurred. But every so often, sure, a little kid would get hurt or...Clay was walking home from Condon School, which is now Agate Hall with one of his friends and he and Clay got on a teeter totter and the friend jumped off and Clay wasn't prepared and broke his wrist...

N: Oh no.

M: At the little Fairmount Park?

M: I think it was either Fairmount Park or ...I think they used to have a teeter-totter right on the playground at Condon.

N: What kind of institutions were in the neighborhood, I mean, churches, shops, groceries...

M: Just basically, there was a little store on the corner of 17th and Walnut ...(discussion of which corner it might be on)...but I think not too long after we moved there the Maude Kerns Art Center was purchased. It used to be a church.

N: Was it a functioning church when you lived there?

M: Yes, when we first came I think it was and I can't remember what kind of church ...they'd have that in the Maude Kerns Archives I think...but they bought the church and converted it to an art class where we all could go to art classes which was...

N: You took advantage of that yourself, a lot, didn't you?

M: Yah. You know, I still know some of the artists in town...it was really profitable for me. 'Cause it was easier, in my period, wives were not expected to work other than in connection with the university and I had had jobs as a secretary when I was working both before and after I was married for a short time, but we didn't just really...there weren't jobs for us in the first place and I think when we came there were comparatively few women on the faculty. Thelma Greenfield was the first woman head of a department. She used to credit Glenn with that appointment, which I think was appropriate, because I think he did have quite a bit to do with that.

N: If the faculty wives and the women in the neighborhood weren't working for pay, we all know you were working at home, (laughter), where was the intellectual stimulation for the women in

the neighborhood, or was it from the neighborhood. Did you have book clubs or coffee klatches or

M: Well, there were so many things that... they used to have a faculty women's organization and they had book clubs... and we were expected to pour for fancy tea parties at our home or for anything connected with the university, particularly if your husband got into administration. There were lots and lots of demands on your time and of course, the Fairmount neighbors were so close to the University we could walk to lectures. They did have large lectures, let's see, the ERB Union was built while we were here, and as soon as the ERB was functioning, they had what they called Browsing Lectures, which sometimes were faculty and sometimes were distinguished writers and authors and poets from all over the country. And the Civic Music Association was started at the University and played in MAC Court. Some big traveling bands and orchestras and things like that that would come to MAC Court. And of course, we were so close to the track field. Football was played there too...

N: Football was played on what we call Hayward Field...

M: Yes, but the track was also different...the Bowermans came the same year we came and lived in that bunch of prefabs where the law school is now. So we became acquainted immediately and had more in common than people realize. Glenn and Bill became very close friends and we became close friends. Good friends of the family. In the good old days the boys... you could go to the track meet, for example, and they had a Knothole Club, which they let little kids get in for 25 cents and they had a faculty section which looked right toward the Knothole Club so you could watch your kids and...

N: You mean the kids were outside of the fence but you could see them?

M: No, they were all behind enclosures. I was in there not too long ago and there are seats on that side now. Of course, you don't get them for nothing! So it was comparatively easy living in the early days. We didn't have to drive our kids to school.

N: Did they walk or ride their bikes?

M: They all walked. Of course, we couldn't afford to buy bikes for our boys until they were twelve so.

N: So then they rode their bikes to middle school and...

M: No, they walked.

N: Did they take their lunch over to Condon? Did you fix them lunches, do you remember?

M: I can't remember fixing very many lunches. I think they had a cafeteria.

N: How much of an influence was Condon, do you think, in the neighborhood?

M: It was a very strong influence because except for, I can't remember what the next closest grade school was...

N: Edison?

M: Yah, it was... Edison was considered a little bit higher ranking by the people at large because the wealthier faculty people lived over closer to where the President's house is, on McMillan, you know where there are bigger houses, and they sent their kids to Edison. So that was considered kind of the upper class if you went there (laughter). We poorer faculty did pretty well at Condon though.

N: I bet.

M: It was a good school. Plenty of activities and of course we all were involved in the PTAs.

N: Were the parents very involved? Especially the moms, I bet.

M: Yah.

N: So did you do PTA yourself?

M: Were you chairman of the PTA?

M: Yes, I was on the PTA and I was in charge of the book club a couple of times and I also had a small poets group that met that was mainly all faculty. But there were about 8 of us in that. In fact, just a month ago, I was down at the desk downstairs (in the Eugene Hotel) and this small old man turned out to be Dick Littman who was in the psychology department. I don't know... he came in 1948 and he and his wife and another woman named Lisl Wechter [sp?] started the Pearl Buck School and I started to volunteer there. And almost immediately because Glenn's sister had had a Down's child and that was during the time that they didn't really know much what to do with Down's children because usually they had physiological as well as brain insufficiencies and wouldn't live past 12... but I thought it proved to be helpful both to me and to my sister in law when I volunteered in that school for quite a while.

N: While we're mentioning Glenn and his family, let's just insert in this for a minute what Glenn did at the University, just sort of for the record. When he first came here he came to the newly established speech department...

M: He came here to teach theatre, the love of his life. He had his Master's Degree; he had it from the University of Iowa, which at that point was one of the top 3 drama schools in the country. The others included Northwestern and Yale but he could afford to go to Iowa because it was a state school and it would have been very difficult for him to be at either Northwestern or Yale even had he been accepted. But when he got here he directed the first theatre play of the summer. And that very fall the man who was to teach the radio courses resigned. Glenn was the only one who had courses in radio on the faculty in the speech department, which had just been founded,

and separated from the English department, that so he started teaching classes in radio because they were teaching classes by radio and also people were demanding radio for news casting and interview programs and that sort of thing. So he fell into that and then the next thing he was heading up the television center and I don't think it's commonly known but the man who was President, Harry Newbern, at the time that Glenn came went from the University of Oregon directly to the University of Michigan because there was a Ford Grant to start educational television and so Harry Newberg took with him, immediately, his public relations man, a man named Lyle Nelson...and then the next year Glenn went. We all went back to the University of Michigan (in Ann Arbor) and Glenn worked with ETV for 2 summers and a full year. He traveled around the country interviewing people like the man who used to do Mr. Somebody's Neighborhood...

N: Mr. Rogers Neighborhood? Fred Rogers?

M: Yes, Mr. Rogers Neighborhood. He interviewed him and got him on ETV and quite a few of those old shows that we all watched on TV were all because of ETV and of course, as soon as ETV took off, the Feds took it over and made it Public Broadcasting. But it should be part of the history of Public Broadcast that it did start right here with Oregonians.

N: With Glenn and Harry Newburn?

M: In fact, Harry's daughter is still here. Jackie Aiken. She might be a good one to talk to about the Fairmount neighborhood. And also, his son lives here.

N: Continue about Glenn. He went to Michigan for a year and then came back here and was that when he went into administration?

M: No, he continued to head up the ETV and then became head of the department but I don't know what year that was. After he was head of the department for a while he became acting dean and that was when Bob Clark (U of O President) came. He ended up his administrative career as Vice Provost. I don't know what they call those people now but he was next to the President in Johnson Hall.

N: So as far as your role in the neighborhood, did your role change as he took on more administrative jobs? You said there were a number of times when you had to pour, for instance. For faculty teas or...

M: Oh yes, that job got more demanding from the social point of view. You were expected to show up at everything. We showed up at most things together. I think our sons were basically happy. The thing I feel some regret about their growing up is that we didn't ever insist that instead of playing with their friends they should go to some of the cultural things that we liked to go to (Laughter) so it's just been in later years that they've both started having some enthusiasm for theatre...

N: What do you think some of the most interesting things about the neighborhood were? Were there interesting things or interesting people, especially in the Fairmount neighborhood?

M: Well, we lived right across the street from the man who had the longest tenure, I think, in the University, Victor Morris, and Grace Morris, his wife...They didn't have children...that would have been good for her...she should have had a career. ...I don't know if she taught at the university but she did teach courses in Oregon history and she was a rather stern Victorian type person but very, very western. They didn't approve of drinking or smoking or anything like that.

N: Did they live right on Fairmount across from 1636, or 1676?

M: 1676. On the corner of Rose. In that brown shake house. And then...

N: She taught her courses at the house? You said...

M: No, she taught them on campus...

N: Oh, she did...

M: They were kind of like extension classes I think. I shouldn't be quoted on that because I'm not exactly sure. And then after while, I don't remember when, in the house next to her after we first came we became very good friends of the Dean of Journalism, John Hulting, and they lived right across in that white stucco house. Betty Jean Hulting had known Glenn when she was 12 and he was in his late teens or early 20's in Spokane, Washington. Glenn had worked for Betty Jean's father in the Davenport Sports Shop in the Davenport Hotel (in Spokane) and so he had much in common and became very good friends. Their children were ten years younger than ours.

N: Were you still around when the newspaper called the Grasshopper came out? Because in doing other interviews I've heard of about The Grasshopper coming out of Betty Jean Hulting's basement and how her children were very involved...

M: Yes, in fact I found some that I sent I sent to somebody, Betty Jean maybe. Of course, you've talked to Marge (Ramey) haven't you?

N: I haven't, but someone else has.

M: Yeah, she's a good source.

N: Yes, I think she has some of those.

M: Well, down in that cul de sac on 15th the Ramey's lived and Bob and Johnny Lacey. Bob Lacey just died last year. He was in the law school, and there were two or three other families, I don't remember their names at the moment, but that was a little enclave of friends with children about the same age...it was a young neighborhood...In fact, Betty Jean and John's and the Lacy's last sons were born about the same time...and I remember seeing them wheel down the street with their baby buggies...

N: That was before the days of strollers and backpacks...people used baby buggies.

M: That's right. Everybody had really kind of British type prams, in those days. The neighborhood extended almost to Summit as far as people who knew each other and the Tepfers, and I can't remember what Fred Tepfer was in [father Sandy Tepfer was in Biology; youngest son Fred Tepfer is a UO planner; third son Gary Tepfer is a photographer], but I remember seeing their son, who's been quite prominent in the arts and photography of the world. I used to see him being wheeled. (laughter)

N: When he was a baby?

M: And now all these people who are gray haired with beards...

N: Were there any people in the neighborhood that were known as real characters or...

M: Oh, half of the people were characters! (laughter)

N: Why was that?

M: Well, see this was just after WWII when you got a real interesting influx and I think it was that point where we got more Jewish scholars than we'd ever had before like this Dick Littman and his wife, Isabelle Lou Goldberg. He's still busy doing old age research down in that ORI complex and a good friend of ours, Herb Cohen, who was a very fine rhetorician, came at that point.

It was really interesting to me because I think from what I can gather up to that point there were comparatively few Jewish families of course, there were no black faculty at all because when we came the black people could not live in Eugene yet.

N: I was reading about that in the paper (the RG) recently.

M: And then they finally let them live in Glenwood and way out southwest someplace. But it took forever for them to be able to buy anywhere they wanted. I still don't think they feel too comfortable living everywhere.

N: Well, Eugene is still pretty Caucasian.

M: Yes.

N: There were probably very few Latinos in those days, in the early 50's.

M: Yes, I think really there were more Asian students and I guess there just were not very many black students except for athletes.

N: Was there, in the Fairmount neighborhood, a predominantly liberal political feeling? Or was it pretty mixed?

M: It was basically pretty liberal. Dave and Anne McCosh lived right there where Walnut comes in (to Fairmount) and the Baldingers did, but I couldn't say whether the Baldingers were very liberal, I think they were pretty conservative. I think Ann McCosh was of Czech derivation and she had grown up, I think, in New York City so she knew something about the differences...but it was a nice mixture...it was predominantly faculty but it was a nice mixture of points of view and attitude.

N: Was it a good place to raise kids?

M: I think it was about as good as you could get for the times. They had all the freedom in the world to come and go and they could walk downtown to a movie house if they wanted to, sometimes we'd go as families. We did a lot as a family when we'd go to Priest Lake (in Idaho) or we'd travel to the mountains or the ocean but we didn't just do a great deal as a family on Fairmount because the kids were so happy doing what they were doing with friends...

N: Just playing a lot with their friends...

M: Yeah, their friendships were very important...well, they still are you know...think of Scott coming back for his 70th birthday with friends that he went to grade school with...

N: Yeah, that's pretty amazing. And I have tried to figure out whether it was partly the school, Condon, was it the park, the little Fairmount park, where the kids spent so much time playing, was it the fact that maybe families didn't move so much?

M: Well, I think it was all of those, Nancy, plus the fact that the closeness to the activities of the university ...of course, the kids became rabid fans, particularly of track and basketball I think...even a little more than football...but to this day, my sons are rabid Ducks. They'll come back for Duck games and they won't come back for anything else.

N: There used to be a 4th of July picnic, I know there has been these last few years. When your kids were growing up did they have that or any other like, Christmas caroling in the wintertime or any other activities?

M: A few kids would come around caroling but our neighborhood kids didn't do much of that. Of course Halloween was a big occasion.

N: Oh, was it? Did you let kids go out by themselves?

M: Well, after a certain age they didn't go at all but when they were little, parents went with them.

N: How about when they were, say, 7-10? Was that considered safe then for kids to go on their own?

M: Well, I think it was considered safe enough but I don't think too many kids after about 8 or 9 went. And some of us would have, if I remember correctly, some of us would have parties, seasonally. [Tape turned off briefly for a break]

N: OK, after I type this stuff up I'll give you a copy of it and you can correct anything that's...Is there anything that you think of that was particularly funny or amazing about the neighborhood, or incidents that you remember? Maybe about when your kids were growing up? Or something that was especially fun to do? Maybe things were mostly centered around sports and...

M: Yeah, things were pretty centered around sports and Scouting and the family trips to Priest Lake and camping trips to the beach...

N: How do you think Fairmount has changed? Or does it seem really pretty much the same now? I mean, really you came in the 50's, so that's 60 years ago almost...does it seem pretty much the same place? Does it look pretty much the same? Same kind of families?

M: The yards were more traditional, I think. I mean physically, many of the houses are pretty much the same but the yards were always green grass with well-trimmed hedges, nothing like your across-the-road neighbor [referring to Tim and Bert Boyden's house and yard]. Everybody took a certain amount of, it probably wasn't even pride, it was just accepted you should keep your grass cut and mowed and trimmed and should keep your vegetation from infiltrating the other yard, and if you didn't, you were rather frowned upon and not appreciated. (chuckle) There weren't too many fences as I remember it. Not too many restrictions but when we lived at 1676 Scott particularly liked it because one of his best friends lived next door. Did he tell you about that? Their bedrooms on the second floor were so close they used to open their windows and converse (laughter).

N: That's funny. He talked about a family that had a very neat hedge and a neat lawn and did not appreciate boys playing over in their yard or accidentally throwing the ball over into their yard.

M: Yeah, that was the Harris...

N: Yeah, they did they talk about that. They hoped that they didn't knock a baseball over into Leo Harris's yard because then somebody'd have to go get it...(laughter)

N: Do you feel encouraged about what's happening in the neighborhood now or discouraged with the Arena and more density in terms of events and student housing and university moving eastward and...

M: I feel quite a bit of distress about it, particularly about what's happening to Franklin and what's happening around Maude Kerns and the Museum of Natural History and that crowding in...I wish we had been able to plan better. If I still lived there I would want it to be a gated community! (laughter)

N: Do you have hope for it?

M: Oh sure, I prefer to be optimistic I think that there's no doubt that this is going to be a continuing growth community. I think urban density is almost a foregone conclusion ...I just hope that between the university and the sports concentration that we're getting that they don't lose sight of livability for the neighborhood. And I think it's a shame that the neighbors have to have parking permits for guests to park and that sort of thing because even when MAC Court and the track was so close to us we never had any problem having big parties after that, and we could have as many people as we wanted. Most people had room for a couple of cars in their driveway but the streets were always available but now these people come from all over the country and park in our part of the neighborhood...That would be very hard for me.

N: One other thing I wanted to ask you before we stop...that's about Hirons and Market of Choice. Were those always there, as long as you lived in the neighborhood? Or have they changed over the years?

M: Oh, think they've changed a lot. I think we've gone through about 4 different name changes with Market of Choice.

N: One was Irish Schwartz or something like that.

M: I think there was a Safeway right down there too...at one time...

N: Across the street on Franklin?

M: Um hmm. Not across the street, on the same side. And there also was a movie house.

N: Further down Franklin towards the University. I

M: I think.

N: Was Hirons always there?

M: Well, neither of those places were always there.

N: Hirons is such an institution now...and PC...

M: I noticed Larry Hirons had a comment in the paper about something (the Register Guard)...In the letters to the editor.

N: In today's paper? I'll have to read that.

N: Anything else you want to share about Fairmount neighborhood, any particular memories you have, good or bad, about that particular area? You spent a lot of years living there...

M: No, I just felt that we couldn't have been more fortunate because we were always a middle of the road income family and we still had the advantages of the university activities and the outdoor activities and the ability to get away for two or three weeks at a time to go up north (to Priest Lake) was extremely important to both of us and neither Glenn nor I had extended families. By the time we came here I didn't have parents and Glenn's mother died a few years after we got here and his dad remarried so we didn't see much of Glenn's family at all. With the exception of my sister and Glenn's sister, that was the only extended family we ever had. We didn't have aunts and uncles and that sort of thing so I think from that point of view it was about as good as we could have had.

N: You were in a friendly neighborhood and...

M: And it was safe in those days. We didn't have to worry about the things that people have to worry about in any neighborhood now and they could go anywhere they wanted to...every so often they got a little more adventuresome ...one time Clay called and he was out River Road and I said, "Well, how did you get there?" Well, he liked this girl and there was a bus that brought the kids into school and he decided to ride home with her and couldn't get back! (laughter)

N: Did you have to go get him?

M: Yes, we had to go get him. (laughter)

M: But we used to take picnics to Armitage Park, do you know where that is, and we had friends who had an acre, or so, out River Road and we used to have BBQs with families.

N: Did you use Hendricks Park very much?

M: Well, of course in those days you couldn't do anything but enjoy it...we didn't eat in there, they didn't have that shelter. The shelter was added quite a bit later...I don't think they ever liked you to bring food into the rhododendron garden.

N: And was Washburn Park just a little too far away to be of very good access to your family?

M: Well, it was fine for the kids to go back and forth from school, it's so close, but it had more benefit for the rich people who lived just to the south of it (laughter). We used to go when they started having concerts, the summer concerts you know, we used to go and sit on the grass and watch it. And I think a few times we'd take sandwiches or something like that. But we really didn't use it to anything like the little Fairmount Park.

N: That was very well used, apparently.

M: Well, and kids from across the tracks, from across Franklin...you see when we first came the millrace was free flowing and that was before they put Franklin there and...

N: Oh, Franklin Blvd. didn't come through there?

M: Uh, uh. There was just a little street that you went along.

N: So did Walnut or Orchard go right down to the river?

M: I think so. I think there's Walnut and Orchard across Franklin. And the kids used to have friends who stayed there and when they got older and they used to have a boat parade on the Millrace. When they were in college, particularly, the fraternities and group houses would decorate floats and get prizes for the fanciest float...and they also went to the whitewater parade that they used to have on the McKenzie, which was a little trickier because they had to go over rapids and that sort of thing...

N: Well, so there were more places to play north of Franklin Blvd.

M: Yes.

N: There must have been quite a bit of area that was undeveloped at that time?

M: Well, there were a lot of private homes in there.

N: And those children all went to Condon as well.

M: Yes. I know there was Larry Campbell, who is a realtor in town, you see his signs all over, he grew up over there. And there were 3 or 4 of Clay and Scott's friends lived across there. But it was just a street...

N: So Franklin wasn't a busy street.

M: Well, it was a street between here and Springfield but it wasn't a boulevard, just a street that went around Judkins Point. Of course, I didn't go too far a field in those days myself. I didn't drive until I was in my 20's. I was a good and safe driver but...

N: Were you in your 20's when you moved to Fairmount?

M: Let's see...I was about 35 or 40.

N: So you drove, because you mentioned that you had a car before you got to Eugene.

M: Oh yeah. In fact, I think our first car we got in Arlington (VA) and I think we got a second hand car, I was going to say we got it from Pam and Gordon [Reckord] but now that I remember I think a man Glenn was working with had this old beaten up Chevy and I remember Glenn working on that and coming in the house covered with grease and oil and smelling terrible

(laughter). But then because you couldn't buy a car during WWII and people weren't driving because rationing was very severe, particularly on the east coast, and I don't think Pam and Gordon had a car for a long time either... We had bus service that took you back and forth across the river. But because we did finally get this beaten up second hand car then we were able to, after the war, turn it in on a better second hand car and that's the one we drove across country.

N: But in Eugene, when you lived in the Fairmount neighborhood, you mostly walked everywhere...or you took the car if you needed to go somewhere.

M: Yes, we did. Glenn was good about stopping to pick up groceries coming home. After Glenn died and Maggie [Gontrum] said that, "One of the things I miss is seeing Glenn walk past on his way to school."

N: Um hmm. And I see out of our window a lot of people who regularly walk to the University and back.

N: Well, Mir, if you think of anything else in the next few days jot some things down...otherwise

M: I don't think I want to hear that (referring to the tape)...

N: You don't have to hear it...we'll transcribe it. I'm going to turn it off now but thank you very much for taking time this afternoon to do this.

M: I think you're pretty noble to be doing this.

N: Well, I think it's fun.

End of September 8, 2010 Interview with Mir Starlin

Transcribed by: Nancy Reckord

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