

An Oral History Interview

with

ELMA UDALL (part 4)

conducted by
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Elma Udall Biography

The second of six children, Elma Udall was born on Dec. 23, 1917, in St. Johns, Arizona. She attended Flagstaff Teacher's College and Brigham Young University, eventually graduating from Arizona State University with a degree in social work.

During World War II she signed up for the Red Cross and served in Africa and the Middle East. Following the war and a brief stint with the FBI, she joined the newly formed CIA and worked in London and Helsinki. She later worked for the Department of State in Moscow, Berlin, Stockholm, Vientiane, and Budapest. She ended her career working directly with Ambassador Kingman Brewster at the Court of St. James in London.

JF: Okay, this is Side B of Tape #56. We touched on this a little earlier, but in 1926, at the age of seventy-six, I believe, was when David King was chosen to become the president of the Arizona Temple in Mesa.

EU: Yes.

JF: What was the reaction of him, his wife, the family, to him moving so far away, and at that age and all?

EU: Well, this was in the twenties, and by then you had—you know, it was not all that uncommon. We weren't as isolated in the twenties—I can remember some of that. They came from just nothin', and here they are.... I think he even had a car by then—I'm not sure. His farming days and all that were over, and he'd been the president of the stake all those years. And he was kind of in a lull anyway, as far as Church jobs were concerned. And I think that the family was really very happy. It was quite an honor [to be chosen]. See, at that point, I think it was the seventh temple of the Church. There were some in Utah, one in Canada and all.

JF: How long had the temple been in Mesa?

EU: It hadn't—they were building it.

JF: So he was the first?

EU: Yes. They were building it. I think they called him to be the president in '26, but the temple itself was not finished 'til '27.

JF: So he was the first ward [bishop], the first stake president, and then the first temple president. Very impressive.

EU: Yes. And it was nice for them, because it was a great way of life. The house where they lived was just a block or two from the temple. And their friends from all over would come. It was a lovely time, a great way to kind of “end their career”—not exactly that way, but I mean their life, it was kind of the culmination.

JF: I would imagine retirement would be pretty hard on someone like him who had worked so hard all his life.

EU: Well, it was, and yet he definitely slowed up and so on. But he was kind of lost for a while. You know, he'd still go out to the farm, and things like that. He had family around—not too many in St. Johns at that point, but he'd go around and visit them, they'd come and visit him. And he was part of the community—very much so. I think everybody was very pleased. He had a son, Uncle H., [who] was living down there then. The family had spread out, so it wasn't as though he was going into....

JF: Isolation, like it would have been years earlier.

EU: That's right.

JF: Skipping ahead to Levi—unless is there anything about David King that we missed, that you can think of?

EU: Well, one thing that I always thought was rather interesting: in 1929, that's when the Navajo Bridge was dedicated.

JF: Where is the Navajo Bridge?

EU: It's Lee's Ferry. It should have been named Lee's Ferry, but it wasn't. Anyway, so that was a big thing in Arizona, to be able to get on the other side of the Grand Canyon. The pioneers and all had had to come down to Arizona through Lee's Ferry. That was the only way to get across the river. So anyway, it was a great occasion. Dad took David King and his wife up. They wanted—this was a historic occasion, they had come down in wagons through all this, and now here's going to be this bridge. And for the first time, these Nevada—her brother, who was married to his sister, and had gone to Nevada in 1880, they were coming. The four people were getting to see each other. See, in Nevada, they were in Alamo, which was off the beaten track, and we were in St. Johns, which is off the beaten track, and there was very little—well, they wrote all the time—but I mean there was very little socializing between the two. So they had arranged it, it was a great occasion.

JF: How ironic for it to be at Lee's Ferry, where you have so much family history.

EU: Well, exactly. And it was near Kanab where they had all once been, and so it was quite a reunion.

JF: Was it your father who was dedicating it?

EU: Oh, no, it was the State of Arizona. I mean, there's big write-ups about the whole thing. In fact, that book over there, Eloise gave me for Christmas, about Lee's Ferry. It tells all about the dedication. The four governors were there, it was a whole great-big deal. But I just think it's rather poignant and rather nice that these two couples got to celebrate.

JF: So he would have been about seventy-nine?

EU: Yes.

JF: That's wonderful. That's a wonderful story. Any others?

EU: Nah.

JF: Okay.

EU: Move on.

JF: Let's move on to your father, Levi Stewart Udall. And this was where I think I had it wrong. I have that your father graduated from Gila Academy in Thatcher in 1910 or 1911.

EU: That thing I gave you spells it all out.

JF: Okay. So that was a high school, the Gila Academy?

EU: Yes.

JF: Okay. And I wasn't sure.

EU: He never [graduated] from to college. He went to the University of Arizona for a year and studied agriculture.

JF: Why did he do that, did he plan to be a farmer?

EU: Yes, that's all there was. And besides, he got a scholarship from Sears-Roebuck for twenty-five dollars or something like that, so he went down there for a year.

JF: And that was after Gila Academy?

EU: Yes.

JF: And that's where he met your mother, Louise Lee?

EU: Yes.

JF: Then he went to the U. of A. for a year. Let me back up a little bit. Louise Lee's family, your mother's family, she was from Thatcher?

EU: She was born in Luna, New Mexico. My mother, Louise Lee, is the granddaughter of Jacob Hamblin and John D. Lee.

JF: Who were not friends.

EU: Well, we're not getting into that.

JF: Okay. (laughs)

EU: John D. Lee's son married Jacob Hamblin's daughter. Dave Lee, my grandfather, came to Arizona and into New Mexico with another man, and raised cattle. He was

working for this other man in Luna, New Mexico. Anyway, Jacob Hamblin was living in Alpine. It's a long story. But anyway, they were married there. There was getting to be a drought up there, and he had a big family, and they needed more education. I mean, you just barely had a little grade school in Luna. And so he decided that the time had come, and so he moved his family—my mother was seven—and they moved to Thatcher, which had the high school. This was in 1900. She was born in 1893. It was in 1900. And so she can remember a little bit about it. They went over the Blue [Wilderness Area] and down into New Mexico and all that sort of stuff. Her mother drove the buggy. They settled there, and it wasn't good for cattle, but he farmed and raised cotton, and had sheep and stuff like that. So she grew up in Thatcher. She went to high school, she went through the academy there, and then she went on to Flagstaff.

JF: And the academy was four years?

EU: Yes. She went to Flagstaff. At this point there are four generations of Udall-related women who have all graduated from Flagstaff Teachers College [now Northern Arizona University]. There's my mother Louise....

JF: Pearl?

EU: No, no, I'm not talking about the Udalls, I'm talking about the Lees. There was Louise Lee, her daughter Inez, Stewart's daughter Lynn, Inez's granddaughter Polly, Stewart's granddaughter Amber.

JF: Are all NAU graduates?

EU: Yes—as teachers.

JF: All teachers?

EU: Yes. Well, a teachers' college is all it was originally. And she taught school for two years in Pima, and then she married my father and they moved to St. Johns.

JF: Taught two years where?

EU: In Pima, which is a little town outside Thatcher, down in the Gila Valley.

JF: What grade did she teach?

EU: Second. That is all in that thing I gave you.

JF: All right. Do you know anything about their wedding?

EU: They went to Salt Lake. They were married in the Salt Lake Temple. What they would do, there would be several of them, a group, and they'd all plan it and they'd all go at the same time. In Mother's case, there were several—two or three of the girls from

Thatcher who were marrying men from northern Arizona. They all would come on the train, they'd meet in Barstow, then they'd all go to Salt Lake. And then I think they went to—see, a train is the only way you went. Then they went to Los Angeles, I think, on their honeymoon, and she came to live in St. Johns.

JF: So they did have a honeymoon?

EU: Yes.

JF: Good. Okay, let's see, they were married in 1914, and then that same year your father ran against his brother, John Hunt Udall, for clerk of the superior court. Wasn't that awkward in a small town?

EU: Hand me that thing. I don't think that was the same year. [tape paused]

JF: Okay, so it was in 1914.

EU: In November. Uncle H., we called him. John Hunt, his name was. He was a Republican, Dad was a Democrat, and they ran. It was a friendly thing—nothing like running these days.

JF: It wasn't awkward in a small town, having....

EU: No, it wasn't that big of a deal. I mean, it wasn't that big of a job.

JF: It sounds like there probably were not many jobs that weren't farming.

EU: Well, that's—because we were a county seat, you had these county jobs, and that was other than, you know, the school teaching and the stores and stuff like that, yes, it was all farming and cattle. And so he.... Did I do that right? Anyway, he lost, but then Uncle H. went off farming, and I think Dad worked the job anyway.

JF: Well, that's what I wondered, because the following year, 1915, which was the year Inez was born, I believe, Levi won election to the position of clerk of the country board of supervisors.

EU: No, that wasn't an elected job—it was appointed.

JF: Oh! that was appointed! Okay. That's what I was curious about, because then I noticed that in 1919, he was elected to superior court clerk, and I wondered what happened to John Hunt.

EU: Well, he went to Phoenix, and later became mayor and all sorts of stuff.

JF: So he didn't run again?

EU: Oh, no. He moved to Phoenix—they moved to Phoenix, oh, I guess it was in the twenties. See, that's Nick's father.

JF: So that would have been right after this. Okay. And then in 1915, Levi became ward president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. What....

EU: It was the youth. There was the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, there was the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. These were Church organizations for the youth. You'd meet on Tuesday and you'd have lessons. But it was not Church lessons—you had that on Sunday. We put on plays, we had dances, we had all sorts of things. It was the youth activities. And my mother was quite active in it. I mean, it was a nice little Church job.

JF: So would there be ward presidents for the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association?

EU: Yes.

JF: And like the other jobs, it was unpaid, I assume.

EU: Oh, heavens yes. And then he was also on the school board. He was very involved.

JF: He was on the school board?

EU: Yes.

JF: For St. Johns. Okay. Well, and I have here in 1920 he was ordained into the priesthood by his father, David King. So he was about twenty-four years old. Was that about the age that men became ordained?

EU: Yes. Well, you started as a deacon and worked your way up.

JF: But it would be about that age?

EU: Yes. You were out of being a teenager.

JF: It says here Stewart Lee was born in the Air Castle.

EU: Yes. Inez and I and Stewart were all born in the Air Castle.

JF: What is the Air Castle?

EU: Well, I have a picture of it, finally. I'll show you later. You had all these pioneer houses, which were just a lot of them just kind of thrown together. And it was made of lumber, and it wasn't insulated very good or anything. It was an old lumber house—two-story, big old house—that had been there a long time. And the first year Mom and Dad

were married, they lived over in The Elm with Grandma and Grandpa—kind of had their own little place. But anyway, then they moved over here. And Mother tells all about it. It was kind of rough going. There was no water. I mean, she had to go outside for her tap, I guess.

JF: This was in St. Johns?

EU: Oh, yes. Everybody—it's right where our house is now. It was the same lot. People had been living in it, but it was pretty run down. I think she only had about two rooms. It was hard to keep warm. When the wind would blow, it'd come through, and the rugs would come up. Anyway, she did the best she could. She called it the Air Castle, which was a good name for it. Then after Stewart was born, I think they saved up \$5,000 and they built our present house, and Morris was born there.

JF: And the present house is which one?

EU: It's across the—there's The Elm, and then you've got the high school and the football field, the church, and then the next street, and that's where our house is.

JF: Who's living there now?

EU: Some people bought it. I guess it's changed hands twice since we left. Dad sold it when we left in '47.

JF: It says here, too, that in 1920—same year—Levi went to San Francisco as an Arizona delegate to the Democratic National Convention. So he was already fairly political by that time?

EU: He was very active. My grandparents were Republicans—although Grandma, they thought she might have been a closet Democrat. She could never vote, so what difference did it make? Anyway, when he got to be twenty-one, he said, "I'm bein' a Democrat," and he was.

JF: Was there a reason, other than that his father was a Republican? (chuckles)

EU: No, no, no, he was well versed. He liked the idea of states' rights. There was a lot of things. The Democrats, they were for the people he was all interested in. He had good reasons for being a Democrat. And he had a great time when he went to San Francisco. You see, he went as a paid delegate. He got to go on the train and the whole thing. Anyway....

JF: Do you know who was the Democratic candidate?

EU: Oh, I do. Franklin Roosevelt was the vice-president—1920. Well, now, wait. You had Wilson, and then you had Hoover, but that was later. You had Coolidge, you had

Wilson, you had Coolidge. Well, we'll look it up. I've heard him talk about it. The Democrat didn't win—that's what I'm saying.

JF: Pretty much the whole family was Republican, wasn't it? Was he the first to....

EU: He was young, twenty-one, so most of them were a little older than he was. Yes, a lot of them. A couple of his sisters were Democrats. Uncle Don was a Democrat. There were others.

JF: Did anybody in your family serve in World War I?

EU: Yes. He had two children, so he didn't go. But Uncle Jess went. He went to France. Gay Udall, Uncle Joseph's son, he went. And Uncle Dave went.

JF: And they all came back?

EU: Yes. And they all went to France.

JF: That seems like the luck of the draw. Your father, Levi, decided to read for the law. I assume this was when he was serving as a clerk, so he did that while he was working?

EU: Yes.

JF: That was by correspondence?

EU: Yes.

JF: I've heard two different schools mentioned. One is the Blackstone Institute in Chicago, and one is LaSalle, as the correspondence [school].

EU: Which have I got?

JF: Let's see. [tape paused]

EU: ... to the bar in '22?

JF: He was admitted in '22, yes. So in 1919, it says, "Levi began a three-year correspondence course in law from LaSalle University in Chicago."

EU: Yes. And he would study in the library, but he would also bring everything home. It was very intense and he worked all day besides. But anyway, he stayed with it.

JF: Did he work with any lawyers in town?

EU: Well, the judge. See, he was the clerk of the court, and Judge Gibbons....

JF: That was his boss.

EU: Yes.

JF: Was he encouraged by Judge Givens to do this, or is it what he kind of had in mind?

EU: Well, I think he would have done it anyway. But anyway, Judge Gibbons helped him. And the irony of the whole thing is, that after he graduated, and in 1930, he was county attorney twice, I think.

JF: Yes, he was, two different times.

EU: And then in 1930, he ran against Judge Gibbons, and we won!

JF: How did that sell?

EU: Well, with me, it was my introduction to politics, and I wasn't sure I liked it. Judge Gibbons' daughter was my best friend. We had grown up together since the age of before the first grade. And so here our fathers are, running against each other, and we're in the eighth grade. We're twelve or thirteen or whatever we are. And we were not happy. We'd go around town visiting friends, and we'd hear the adults/parents talking. "Now, what do you think's gonna happen in the judge's race?" And we'd look at each other and go out the door. And we never discussed anything. But Judge Gibbons was rather affronted that Dad ran against him, and beat him.

JF: Judge Gibbons was a Republican?

EU: No. This was the primary. Most elections in Arizona were settled in the primary.

JF: They still are, to some extent.

EU: Well, the state. But I mean that whole picture has changed over there. But yes, the primary was the big thing. No, actually Dad ran as an independent or something. It was in November. It wasn't the primary. Well, see, I've forgotten how it is now, but the judges are not under the party thing. On the ballot, they're up here.

JF: Oh, that's right, judges aren't listed by party, generally, now. I don't know what they were then.

EU: Well, they weren't. I'm telling you, they weren't.

JF: So he went against the incumbent judge?

EU: Yes, who had also helped him by being his mentor. So I remember when he won, he said, "Well, now, how do you feel?" Oh, I would congratulate him and say "I think it's great." But I was about to cry, because my best friend was moving. He took it

very—he was very unhappy, and on the first of January we were in the eighth grade, he moved to Phoenix. He had a job with lawyers down there.

JF: Couldn't stay there anymore? He was bitter?

EU: Well, he had a job. I mean, he'd lost this one, so he was going down there, and he lived there 'til he died. But Ruth and I were pretty unhappy. It took us years to talk about it. By then, we could laugh.

JF: It would be very hard on you at that age. That's a tough age anyway.

EU: Well, she came back every summer.

JF: Do you know why your father ran against him?

EU: Why not?

JF: Well, I mean, was it policies, was it viewpoint?

EU: No, it was the old business. Judge Gibbons had been there for thirteen, fifteen years—it was an odd number, I don't remember. Anyway, he'd been there all this time. Time for a change. You know, a lot of people—it's not that he was terribly unpopular or anything. He was a bit audacious.

JF: Your brother Morris would appreciate this, years later. (chuckles)

EU: It was a bit audacious. Stewart said that's a good description of Morris, audacious. But anyway, it was the next step for him. What else was he going to do? He wasn't going to be back to be county attorney. He would practice on his own, but he was.... Anyway....

JF: Well, that would have been the next obvious step for him, too. Backing up a little, he ran for and was elected as Apache County Attorney in 1923. First, do you have any idea who he ran against?

EU: He ran against Dodd Greer once.

JF: That would be 1923?

JF: I assume—while you're looking that up—that the town Greer was named after the Greer family?

EU: No, it was named for people, Greers, who were there before them. All right, here's the story. You [asked] who he ran against. I'm not sure we.

JF: Well, he ran twice. He ran in 1923 and was elected. He served, apparently, only one year or one term, and then he was elected again in 1927.

EU: That's right.

JF: What did he do in between that?

EU: He practiced law.

JF: Okay. Why did he. . . . Was he defeated the next time around?

EU: No, I think—well, that's another story about the whole area. I think he opted not to. There was something else going on.

JF: Okay, so he just opted not to run again.

EU: He sat out one term.

JF: And then he went back, was reelected, and then from there went to the judgeship.

EU: Yes. And then twenty-seven years later, he died. I mean, he was a judge all that time.

JF: And he was an incredible judge, too.

EU: He was, he was.

JF: In fact, I was reading the copy I have of the tribute after your father died, and one of the attorneys was commenting on your father going to the University of Arizona one year to study agriculture, and to study farming, and said, "But he didn't choose that. He'd seen far too many dams break, and decided he was not going to be a farmer."

EU: But anyway, he was on the court for four terms, sixteen years. You know, he ran. Judge appointments came later, but we ran. Let's see, Smith Gibbons ran against him once. He usually ran unopposed.

JF: And the whole family got involved in the elections.

EU: Well, sure. Well, in the Apache County days we didn't too much. He knew everybody anyway, and I remember one time we drove through Alpine—they had forty votes in Alpine. A lot of them were Mother's relatives. But anyway, this was after he went on the court—I mean, he was a judge—right after he beat Judge Gibbons. Dad got thirty-nine votes, and Judge Gibbons got one. . . . And we drove through that town once, and Dad pointed up to this house up on the hill and said, "That's where the man lives who didn't vote for me." I mean, he knew all these people because he'd been the stake president—they knew him, he knew them. So when he campaigned, you didn't need any

great—he just went around and visited everybody. It wasn't until he ran for supreme court that we all got involved.

JF: So he didn't have to be a candidate, per se, like they have to be now. He could just be himself and go do....

EU: No, he was very party-oriented, even though he was on the top of the ballot. He traveled with the party, as well as on his own. He didn't have to—well, he said, “I campaign every day.” He didn't wait until the end of the term. I mean, he knew everybody, he knew what the problems were and handled it.

JF: When you all were involved in the campaign, which was for supreme court justice (EU: Yes.), what kind of things did the family members do?

EU: Well, see, we'd all been off to war, and Stewart got home in '46, just in time to get into law school. I think Dad talked to the dean and he let him—he was a week or two late. But anyway, he didn't get out in time. So Stewart started working with Dad. Morris and I didn't get home until the spring. Stewart got home in '45. Morris and I didn't get home until the spring of '46. And so that summer I did mailing, I traveled around the state with him once. We'd put up posters. See, you had billboards down in Phoenix, areas like this. But then you had all these posters, and we'd go down [Highway] 60, “Oh, now, that's a good place for a poster.” So we'd stop and put up a poster.

JF: So not very unlike what it is today, really.

EU: Well, for a state office, as you know, it's entirely different from a county office. And in the state, he knew nearly everybody too, because, as you probably know—I don't know how it is now—the state paid half of a county judge's salary, and the county paid half, so that when a judge from another county was disqualified, the others stepped in. So he had held court all over the state. He didn't have much business in Apache County.

JF: So, if they had a conflict, he would come over and take a case for them.

EU: Yes. And they all did it for each other.

JF: So he was known statewide by then anyway.

EU: Yes. But Stewart traveled with him a lot. Down in Phoenix, he'd go to see all the different people and labor unions and what have you. He was his own campaign manager, his own money, his own everything. I'm sure he probably got some help. He had lots of help, because he had lots of friends.

JF: And lots of Udalls, too. (chuckles)

EU: Yes.

JF: We'll get back to some more of that later, but going back sort of chronologically, when you were growing up in St. Johns, I'd like to get a feel for some of your earliest memories as a child. Inez—she's the one I guess I know the very least about. You were very close in age. Were you also....

EU: All of us were two years apart, except for Eloise and Burr, and they are four. And so we were always good friends, we used to have a good time fighting, but anyway, arguing. And she was a great reader. What she read, I read. I mean, she'd always recommend to me. We were both very much into—what else was there?!—into reading. She was an English major. She skipped a grade, which in a way socially she wasn't quite ready, but mentally she was always ahead—I mean, held her own scholastically and everything. We didn't necessarily run in the same social circles until after we got out of high school. But anyway, we were always good friends. She was sort of a bookworm. Whenever there was any moment, she read—and read very widely. She wasn't as social as I was, but she had lots of friends, and so did I. And after she graduated from high school, she went down to—Gila by then was a junior college, and she went there for a year. Stewart went there for a year. See, Uncle Jess and Aunt Lela lived there, so it was a logical, easy thing to do.

JF: Gila College?

EU: In Thatcher. It was The Academy when it was a high school, but when it was a state school, it was the Gila Junior College. It's on the Gila River. So she went there for a year. And she was always going to be a teacher. Then she went to Flagstaff. And in three years she graduated and got her degree. She was not good with children—I mean, little ones. She taught high school.

JF: Any particular subject?

EU: Oh, yes, English literature, and grammar. And one time.... Well, anyway, she would try to correct our grammar, and one time she and I'd been off to a dance or something and we came home, and I was baring my soul to her, and I said, "Now, this is just between you and I." And she said, "me," and I kicked her out of bed! (laughter)

JF: So you two shared a bed?

EU: Oh, sure. And anyway....

JF: So often if the oldest child is a girl, she becomes kind of a surrogate mother. Did that happen with Inez?

EU: Not necessarily. We didn't need one. Mother was our mother to all of us. She was good at tending the babies and all that sort of stuff. But we did our share of housework and we had our chores. The boys did outside and we did inside.

Anyway, she graduated from Flagstaff, and she taught school. She had one disastrous year in Mesa, but she got in the wrong kind of school. I mean, she should have been in the higher grades. But anyway, her first year was not too successful. But then she taught in McNary, which was a big mill town, and had a very good school system, a high school. And she taught there. And then during the war she taught in Eager, and she also taught in St. Johns. And then she married Gene Turley, whom she had met in Flagstaff and he also taught in McNary. He went off to the war. And she also taught Spanish. Spanish was her minor. And then after the war, he came back, and they lived in California. She didn't teach then—she was raising children. She had seven children, two sets of twins. She had three children and then she had—she never had three or four children—she had three or five children.

JF: Or seven. (laughs)

EU: Yes. They lived in California and then they lived in Peru for a year or two. He was actually in the CIA, but he.... Anyway, then they came back, and eventually he was drinking and what have you, and they got divorced.

JF: Which is rare for Mormons, isn't it?

EU: No. I mean, it's rare. Our divorce is lower than the average, but we do have it. And then she settled down there in Phoenix and she raised her seven children, put them all through college. And she taught.

JF: She put them through college herself?

EU: Well, Gene helped. But I mean, yes, she was a working mother. After she got her divorce, she hadn't been teaching for a long time, and she only had her high school qualification, and so I think Mother sent her to—she went to ASU and got her master's. And then Mesa Community [College] was just starting, and so she.... And by the second time around, she majored in history, rather than English, so she taught history.

JF: So she taught history at the junior college level?

EU: Yes. It was a community college. She taught history there and was very, very popular as a teacher, until she retired.

JF: When did she get Parkinson's?

EU: Toward the end. She died in '92, and it was those last two or three years she started getting it. The older you are when you get it, the less severe it is.

JF: It was something that didn't affect her life tremendously?

EU: No, by then she'd slowed down and sort of retired. And so when I retired, I went back to Tempe and we lived quite close together. We still had a good time together.

JF: A lot of the women then that went to college, went into teaching.

EU: What else was there?

JF: Well, that's what I wondered. Were they not able to, not....

EU: They were very happy to be teachers. It was a great life. You had the summers off, you were pretty well-paid, and it was not exactly prestigious, but you were happy. So many of my friends were teachers. They were very good teachers, and they loved it.

JF: Did you have male teachers when you were in school?

EU: In high school?

JF: Yes.

EU: Well, the principal, the eighth-grade teacher, he was male. But I think the rest of them were women. Later on I think they had men teachers. In high school we had male teachers, sure—but not in grade school.

JF: What about Stewart? What are some of your very earliest memories of Stewart? He was born in 1920, so you would have been three years old?

EU: No, I was born in December '17, and he was born in January '20, so we're two years and one month.

JF: What do you remember about him as a young child?

EU: Well, I remember when I was four, when we built our new house. I remember we were playing out there, and I stepped on a board with a nail in it. That's the only real memory I have of that whole period.

JF: I'd remember that!

EU: Yes. Mother had to come pull it out. We were a very happy family. He was a cute little kid. I don't remember either playing with him or not playing with him. I mean, we were all just the three of us, we were all together there. And see, Morris was born right after we moved into that house. And I think, in a way, Inez and I more or less played together, and Stewart and Morris. We didn't play together too much. But all you had to do is walk out the door and you had friends. Mother said once, "My children never came to me and said, 'What can I do?'" They were always very involved," even us little kids. You know, throwing the ball, and sports, and all that sort of thing. But Stewart and I really became good friends and all, in the high school, after that period.

JF: During high school and afterwards?

EU: Well, not during so much. Let's see, I graduated in '35. I think we were, at that point—I don't remember. But anyway, we were never not friendly, but we didn't spend a lot of time together.

JF: You remember Inez as being very bookish.

EU: Yes.

JF: Was Stewart also?

EU: Well, we all....

JF: I imagine you all were. That was probably....

EU: Dad was always there with the paper. And at night, we'd sit around the fireplace and read, until we got—eventually, I guess, we had a radio, but the reception wasn't very good, so what difference did it make. Mother always read to the little ones, and we read. Dad always gave us a new book for Christmas. Stewart and Morris would put pillows in a chair over in the corner and keep throwing balls into it—you know, at night sometimes when they were little boys.

JF: They got into basketball early, huh?

EU: Well, they followed the seasons. Schools had great—well, they didn't have football games—but anyway the kids all summer would play baseball. Stewart and Morris were always organizing the little ones. One would take one side, and one the other, and then they were always playing outside. And we had baskets, two of them, in front....