

MARY SATHER INTERVIEW WITH WARREN P. KNOWLES

MS: Today we have a much honored guest; this is Warren P. Knowles, former Governor Knowles. We are conducting this interview at Warren's brother's, the late Robert Knowles, and Mrs. Lucille Knowles. The address is Route 2, Box 9, New Richmond. The setting is just above the "new holes" of the golf course. We are in a beautiful setting of pines and is one of the more lovely homes in New Richmond. Directly south of here is Hiway 64. Let's talk about your background. What is your address and what are you doing?

WPK: I am in Milwaukee and have been since 1971 when I retired as governor & I am living at 3039 E. Newport Avenue and have since I moved from Madison. At present, I am Chairman and President of Newton Funds, an investment fund firm in Milwaukee which has growth equity funds. I have been in that position since August 1, 1985. My work address is 3030 Kilbourn, 2 East Plaza and I occupy an office on Suite 1150.

MS: The date today is 12/27/85 and Warren is spending Christmas with Lucille and her family. Do you like Milwaukee?

WPK: Very much. Having been born in northwestern Wisconsin, it was a change for me to move into a metropolitan area but Milwaukee is a city of villages, 16-20 villages and it is a small town which has grown into a megalopolis.

MS: One of the reasons you have settled in Milwaukee is because you spent a great deal of time in the southern part of the state because you were governor. Let's review that history.

WPK: I was born in River Falls on August 19, 1908, and I lived there with my parents. In 1926 I graduated from high school and was president of my class and participated in a great many sports. We had basketball, football, baseball track and chorus. My father was Warren P. Knowles and he was born in River Falls. His father was Warren P. Knowles and his grandfather was Warren P. Knowles who was born in New Hampshire but moved to Wisconsin in 1837. His father was a captain in the Civil War, Warren P. Knowles II, and he died when he was very young. My father died in 1939 at the age of 60. He had been elected County Judge of St. Croix County and held that position for 25 years, prior to his death. My mother was a daughter of Dennis Dineen, & Anna Dineen, of Irish descent. Dennis was born in County Cork and Anna was born in County Wicklow. They came to the U.S. via Canada and settled in Hammond, WI where Dennis ran a country store and became postmaster in 1932 when Roosevelt was elected. They were Catholic and my mother grew up in River Falls where her father had sent her for an education. They had a good normal school and my mother and aunt, Mae Doar (Mrs. W. T. Sr.) both graduated from the normal school at River Falls.

MS: Were they the only two children in the family?

WPK: They had another sister named Lottie and 4 brothers: Andrew, Emmett, Dennis and John. I knew all of them during the time I was growing up. My grandfather was a patriarch and active in the Democratic Party and active in forming the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, an insurance company.

I later went to school at Carleton in Northfield, MN and graduated in 1930. I was president of my class and played football.

MS: You were into politics early.

WPK: I never really aspired to a political career.

MS: Are you Warren P. Knowles IV?

WPK: Yes, my middle name is Perley, which undoubtedly was a family name. You can trace it to the New Hampshire people of English descent. My father was Welch and English and he always told me that Peregrine White was my 42nd cousin who was the first white child born on the Mayflower. So I am I have traced it back and did have relatives who came over on the Mayflower so I'm entitled to be a member of the Mayflower Society. I have tried to trace the descent of the Perley's. All they find is that it was a family name. My brother has a son whose name is Warren and I insisted he be Warren Patrick rather than Perley, and his son is Warren Paul so it is a succession of the WPK name.

MS: The grandfather from the East, did he come directly here?

WPK: In the Knowles family he went directly to Hudson and worked in a quarry outside of Wilson and was a mason by profession. He came here and started building and located in River Falls in 1840 and lived there.

MS: Does family history indicate why he left the East?

WPK: I think it was at the time that everyone was going West. The records at Gilmanton, N.H. were burned and there is no record on that phase. I tried to get a secretary in the governor's office there to help me and she said once, "Mr Knowles. you know that Gilmanton, NH was often referred to as Peyton Place and I wonder if you want me to go on with this." I almost let it go.

MS: So, your mother Anna & Warren Knowles met in River Falls?

WPK: They were married in 1906 in River Falls. My father had never studied law except in the office of a man named Ferris White who was the renowned lawyer and he passed the bar and practiced law from 1906 until he died in 1939 at age 60.

I graduated from Carleton and these were very trying years. 1929 was the stock market crash. I then went to the University of Wisconsin and then was totally on my own in getting through the University and I graduated in 1933 and I had intended to practice with my father who had a partner named Doolittle. They had gotten a lot of notoriety from a partnership called "Know-Less and Do-Little". In 1933 my uncle Tom Doar had married my aunt Mae and he had a good practice in New Richmond. He had a man working for him named Ed Casey, a local boy who had studied law and was working in the office and he contracted osteomyelitis and they took off his leg and he died. I graduated in June, 1933 and my uncle called and he was up against it. He had no one in the office and asked if I would be interested in practicing with him. I talked it over with my father and he and Tom Doar were very close and he suggested it would be good for me to have the diversity of that kind of law and also Mr. Doar had an outstanding trial practice. So I came to New Richmond in 1933 and I made \$50/month for the first 6 months. I lived at Ernie Bell's resident on West 6th St., paid \$5/week for my room and I ate most of my meals at Paul Albrightson's for about a dollar a day so I had about \$15 a month to spend. I bought a car from Joye Johnson and paid \$750 for the car and I paid it up over the years. It was a new car and I was flying high. I stayed with Mr. Doar until 1941 when I was elected to the state senate. During that time when I was in New Richmond I was elected to the County Board after a fellow named Will Burroughs, who ran a woodworking shop, died and he had been on the Board. Carl Friday had run against him and Mr. Burroughs said, "Mr. Friday can take as many vacations as he wants but the only vacation I get is when I go down to the County Board." Obviously he won. He died in office and John Van Meter was Mayor of New Richmond and he asked me if I would succeed him on County Board and from that time on, I had some interest in politics. I enjoyed my 6 years on County Board. Jim Frawley was chairman and Frank Van Someron. Jim Frawley was a long-time County Board member who was a powerhouse. He was chairman of the Hiway Committee and there were about 30 members on the County Board then. Anyway, in 1940, Kenneth White was the senator from the Tenth Senate District which comprised St. Croix, Pierce, Pepin and Buffalo counties and he came to me and said, "You've had some experience and I think you should run for my seat because I am going to be called into active duty. He was a Commandant in the Nat'l Guards. I ran for office and he also had told 5 other fellows the same thing, so I had Fred LaGrandeur, Carl Simonson, Grover Brockland and someone else running from every county. I won the primary and later on, the general election and took office on January 1, 1941 and served in the state senate from 1941 to 1955, ran for lieutenant governor in 1954 at the request of Walter Kohler who was then governor and entering his third term and I had been his nominator and then his state chairman in 1950, 1952, and 1954 and he asked me to run. During the period of 1940 - 1954 I was an active participant in the legislative process in Wisconsin

and had gained somewhat state-wide recognition. I was actively trying to pass legislation for veterans which has now become the Veteran's Dept. which was then Veteran's Rehabilitation. I also put into effect aviation legislation and was responsible for the Judicial Council, Building Commission during the 1940's and served as floor leader in 1941-42 when I was called up to the Navy and I was called up to a 90 day wonder course in Chicago and I finished that course in early Sept. and went immediately to Virginia Beach where I went to the amphibious force and came out as an ensign. When I got to Virginia Beach they had a group of 125 sailors they were sending to Houston, TX and they put me in charge. I was 33 years old and they gave me some responsibility. When we got to Houston they were supposed to take over the First Amphibious Fleet and there were supposed to be accommodations for the men at the Brown Shipyards but they had not gotten around to building housing and so we put them up at the YMCA downtown and I had 2-3 officers with me and we started some athletic programs, etc. until they were assigned to their ships. In September, 1943, I was in Houston and I asked to come back and finish my term in the legislature. They gave me a 90 day leave from January-April, 1943, and I served during my leave of absence. I was then reassigned to the USS Nevada which has been re-commissioned at Bremerton, WA and that was an interesting period of time for me. During that time I was married and Dorothy and I went to San Francisco and got married and then to Bremerton when I went on the job and then she returned to her home in Houston where she was working for an oil drilling firm and was secretary to a geologist. Our ship went to Alaska and we were in on the invasion of Anchitka and Attu. The Japanese had taken over that territory during that period of time and we actually had fire support for the advancing troops on Attu and we went out and patrolled the eastern dateline waiting for the Japanese fleet to come and at that time the Japanese double-crossed the Americans and went into the area of Midway and the Pacific. We were transferred in July back through the canal and into the Atlantic ocean and participated in convoy duty between Boston, New York, Norfolk, and the last trip was from Bangor, Maine after gunnery practice prior to our entrance into the invasion. I made 5 convoy crossings to England and Ireland and Scotland. We were the mother communication ship for about 60 ships. I served in a communications position and also the Executive Aide and Aide to the Captain and Courts and Boards under my supervision and head of the communication/yeoman division. It was a busy life but a good tour because there was a lot of action. When we were in the ports I worked ashore to get the communications and specs and in the Bay of Belfast in 1944 in early May when a troop ship dumped 22 mailbags for the invasion on our deck and they were in my custody and I worked with the captain to get the plans together. It was the D-Day invasion originally planned for June 5 and we started from Belfast on June 1 and picked up ships until we got down to around Plymouth and there was a big storm and we had to turn back and the second

took us to Normandy on June 6, 1944. I was with the Nevada during the invasion. We were off the shore of the sandy beach and did not have problems although we were heavily bombed by the Germans. We were with the troops as they landed and I was 1-2 miles off the beach. The invasion was at dawn and I recorded the efforts as the ship's secretary. Our captain was Paul Rhea and that was a great experience to see the invasion taking place. I've often said as we approached the invasion in an aircraft overhead, it was like the 4th of July with the pyrotechnics. We were 20 miles off shore and you could smell, feel and taste the grit of the sand. I stayed in until January 26, 1946 and was released from active duty. The Nevada finished its activity at Midway. It was later sunk as the first underwater explosion during the testing of nuclear bombs. That was in the area of Anowetauk. I came back to New Richmond and had been elected to a second term in the senate while I was gone and never touched foot in New Richmond during the entire campaign. The campaign was run by my friends like Paul Albrightson, Oscar Swenby, Tom Doar, Martin Strand, Paul Swenby, H.T. Soderberg and a great many people who had lived many years in the area. They had a campaign committee which took over the election. It was well organized. I won over Grover Bogfoot who was later elected to the Supreme Court. I took my position in the legislature which was then part-time. We met about 6 months every other year and in the meantime I went back to New Richmond, bought a home which is now the Lindell home at the corner of West Second & Dakota. I bought it from Jack Heywood and prior to that, Frank Mosher lived there. I sold it to Lindell's in 1955 and I bought the Les Glover home and Dorothy and I moved in there in 1955. I continued to be a member of the Doar and Knowles firm and had an active law practice and served in the senate until 1954 when I was elected Lt. Governor and my brother ran in a special election in 1955 and he served until 1976 in that same senate seat so that office was held from 1940 to 1976 by a Knowles. I served as Lt. Governor from 1955-57 and Vern Thompson was then elected governor when Kohler retired in 1955. I served until 1958 when I was defeated by Gaylord Nelson. Phileo Nash won by 12,000 votes and Gaylord won by 125,000. I deduced that maybe I could beat Phileo so in 1960 I came back and defeated Nash quite handily as Lt. Governor. Gaylord was re-elected in 1960 and I served one term under him. In 1961, I concluded it was time to go back to start practicing law. I had run for governor against a man named Buzz Kuehn who was the Republican candidate and I lost the contest for convention endorsement by 12 votes and stepped aside. I stayed in New Richmond for 2 years but in 1964 a group of people from the Republican Central Committee came and asked if I would be the Republican candidate for governor and run against Alexander Wiley and I declined to run for US Senate and decided instead to run for governor. In 1964 John Reynolds had been elected governor and I was running against an incumbent and in a year when Goldwater was running for President and as you know he was badly defeated at the polls but I won by 18,000 votes and I remember well being in the Pfister Hotel and both the Wisconsin State Journal and the Milwaukee Sentinel had headlines of Reynolds being elected and they had to retract

it the next day because they didn't count on the rural vote being as Republican as they were that year. I went to bed defeated and awoke as governor and took office in January, 1965 and then held office until 1971 when I retired and I had as opponents during my terms Pat Lucey, who had been my Lt. Governor when I first served. In 1969 I ran against Bronson LaFollette who is now Attorney General and in 1969 it was a very bad year from the standpoint of civil rights and riots on the UW campus and the NFO who were dumping milk, and militancy and I became very tired in office. The National Guard had a command post in the Executive Office and the Executive Residence and I was tired and frustrated and in Sept. of 1970 Fr. Groppi led a group of welfare marchers to the capitol at a time when we were getting ready to go into session about civil rights problems and minorities. He obstructed the session and I called the National Guard for the 7th or 8th time and I told my assistant for the good of my own health and because of frustration I decided not to run for re-election. I stepped aside in 1971 and Pat Lucey had beat Jack Olson who had been Lt. Governor under my last term of office and I then decided that I would seek a new career. I had several offers in Washington. I was offered an ambassador post and also a judicial position. The party also wanted me to run for US Senate against Proxmire and I concluded that was futile. I had a opportunity to go to Milwaukee taking part in a financial institution. A man named Dick Jacobs started a financial holding company named Inland Heritage Corp., and asked if I could come with him and serve in an executive capacity and I moved there in 1971 and stayed with them until July 1985 when we merged with M&I of Milwaukee. We started with two banks of \$50 million in assets and with the new banks and banks we acquired we got the Heritage Wisconsin up to \$650 million in 4 years and decided it was time to look at trends and we felt we were in a position where we could not grow much more and didn't have the financial strength to acquire many more banks and we sold out and at that time I merged myself out of a job. I enjoyed Milwaukee and participated in many activities. I served on the Board of Governors of Mount Mary College, I served on the Milwaukee Committee and took an active part in activities of the University and was a member of the University Foundation and had been president of the Alumni Assoc. in 1953 and 54 and I filled my brother's term on that Board until 1987. After completing my work with Heritage, they had a investment group which was a subsidiary of the Heritage Foundation called the Newton Fund and they are shareholders who have a money fund of \$100 million and I am now Chairman and President so I am in new surroundings with a challenge. I have had legal, political, chief executive of the state, CEO of a financial banking firm, and now with mutual funds and am responsible to those shareholders.

MS: What did you enjoy most?

WPK: They have all overlapped so much I don't know. I thoroughly enjoyed practice of law in New Richmond. We had a very diverse practice. I served for 5 years as secretary of Dobby Industries. Mr. Doar had been secretary from 1940-50 and died in 1951 or

1952 and I succeeded him until 1965.

MS: During the time you practiced law were there other people in that firm?

WPK: Yes, the first man that was not a partner was Robert Forsythe. He ran for District Attorney of St. Croix County and was elected. Then there was Joe Readner who later became county judge in Pepin county. In 1951 after Mr. Doar was ill, Tom Doar came back and practiced law with us and following Tom Doar, Sr.'s death, John Doar, his other son, came in and we continued as practitioners under the name of Doar and Knowles during the 1950's. John stayed with us until 1958 when he went to Washington and was active in the Civil Rights Division under Eisenhower and Kennedy and took an active part in civil rights movement in the Kennedy administration, such as James Meredith being admitted to Ole Miss. Tom and I continued to practice until 1964 when I was elected governor and I resigned and Jim Drill and George Norman came into the office and they formed the firm of Doar, Drill and Normal which has continued in many forms since then with many additions.

MS: You were a first cousin of the Doar's.

WPK: Yes, my mother died in 1970 and Mae Doar died in 1980. My mother was 95.

MS: Both of them were charming women.

WPK: They were fortunate, having their genes in the correct order. I seem to have inherited that. I have enjoyed good health. I now have a number of assignments I am involved in in Milwaukee being on the Board of Regents and am on the committees I listed and help in raising funds when i can. I am active in the community. I am busy. New Richmond has been a good town to live in and I considered at one time after the governorship of coming back to join Tom Doar & Jim Drill to be of counsel but concluded the time had come to move into something else and I have enjoyed living in Milwaukee.

MS: You may have found New Richmond a bit quiet.

WPK: It is a community very close-knit and I have friends here and if I had come back I think I would have fallen into a pattern of a different life and not have been as active. I've been very active in the metropolitan climate.

MS: What people do you particularly remember in New Richmond?

WPK: So many characters. You have to start with F.A.R. Van Meter who ran the paper. He was well along in years & a short, stocky man with a goatee and he was a great news gatherer who said if you did not have news, you made news by talking to a few people and if you could get a little controversy, all the better. His favorite saying was, "Fight ye devils, fight - all I'm doing is selling newspapers." He was an

important factor in the early days. The New Richmond Roller Mills was the largest industry in town and from the time I came in 1930 there were people like John McNally, John Blood's father. There was a man named Mr. McNally who was Miles' father and O. W. Mosher and a man named Steve Boardman who was part of the Roller Mills, and later Doboy. Mr. Cashman came to New Richmond in about 1935 and he was a dynamic individual and made a major impact on New Richmond by seeing the Roller Mills expand. He married Mary McNally whose father was W. F. & an original founder of the Roller Mills. Mary's brother W. J. was also on the local scene at that time. Bill spent most of his time in Minneapolis with the Tribune. He was a writer also & at one time editor of the Milwaukee Journal, following his uncle, W. F. Murphy's death, and the McNally family was very important. C. S. Arnquist who ran the Daylight was a very civic person. Doc Armstrong and Hoyt Epley were the two doctors in town. W. W. Irle and Doc Budworth and later Hugh Mayer were the 2 dentists I recall. Doc Lindell came along about 1950 as an optician. I recall Paul Albrightson who ran a coffee shop. Other people I recall who were associated with Doboy were Irv Sather and Irv Solum. The three of us had breakfast daily at Paul's and review the news. Other people up & down the street that I recall were Joye Johnson, H. T. Soderberg, Matt Lyngass, Heine Lynch, C. A. Peirson, During my time, Waldo Brust was actively running the credit bureau and Archie Johnson was active as a druggist. Bernard Olson had the Chrysler garage, Malcolm Tobin had Central Lumber at the site of Erickson's store now. Bill Ryan was at the Bank of New Richmond. Miles McNally ran that bank when I first came and he was succeeded by Charlie Sperbeck. The Traisers were important people. The Polfus' were in the implement business.

MS: These were the people who ran the town?

WPK: These were the community leaders. Most of them belonged to Kiwanis and they were the movers and doers.

MS: What about city government? Did city government have anything to do with development of the city?

WPK: John Van Meter was elected mayor in about 1936. Clarence Polfus was active in government and the Casey's were always active in city government. Bob Walsh was on the City Council and County Board from time to time. Other people in town that had some prominence were Jack Walsh who had a tavern, the Shamrock which was run by Chris McCabe and Joe Grubish had the bowling alleys. All of these men were active in the community. I remember the early days when the St. Paul Winter Carnival was on, we used to run a snow train from Minneapolis to New Richmond for our winter carnival. That was during the 1940's. We had carnival activities, and we had Willow River Rod & Gun Club which was very active. Paul Albrightson, Irv Sather, Irv Solum and I were some of us who enjoyed fishing and hunting in the community and raised funds through pancake feeds and other activities for propagating pheasants and also had a trout-rearing pond in Star Prairie, just below McClurry's dam on the Apple River. We had local community activities which were fun and at the same time helped the community.

I forgot to talk about Friday Canning. Carlton & Bess Friday came to town after I was here and took over the cooperative slaughter house and turned it into Friday Canning and it has developed as a major industry here. Orv Otteson, Cliff Sias, Carl, and Orv's brother also worked for Friday's for many years. Orv's brother & Orv lived in Bell's house where I did including another doctor who was here working with Dr. Armstrong, Malcolm Pierson, who later became a famous surgeon in St Paul. Douglas Campbell came in after that. He was killed in about 1954. I remember Dr. Campbell and his wife were going out to San Francisco on a train and he was riding in the observatory car and another train came along and ran into them and he was killed.

New Richmond has been unique because people were civic-minded and loyal to the community and have participated in political and school affairs and in trying to develop the community and make it an outstanding place to live. The quality of life here is as good as any place in the world. It is small but near a metropolitan area to give the advantages of arts, culture, and sports. We have been fortunate to be close to the Twin Cities and have an opportunity to participate there. The University of Minnesota and other schools have afforded us a good opportunity.

I also forgot to mention Bob Harding who came to New Richmond when I did. Paul, Dick Drury were people who were brought to New Richmond by Ed Cashman. They both left in 1955 and 1956. During the war, Dobby Industries took on a packaging of Ration K and they had a young man who was named Cal Humphrey who was quite an inventor. He was able to work out a packaging machine and they packaged during the war and after that they took over packaging and plastics. It was a heat sealer machine. Then Dick Drury came to town and headed the plastics division. He became very good at marketing. Paul Ray did his work in the feeds division. Red Henderson was a specialist in hog and poultry feeds.

MS: So you had older guys and also new people because of Dobby.

WPK: The same thing happened at Friday's - they also brought in new people.

MS: Did you know Martin Strand?

WPK: Yes, and also Paul his brother. It was beginning to fade when I came back from the service and practiced law, I became the receiver of the ski company when it liquidated. Metal skis hurt them and the wood products changed.

I think one of the people who was a strong community leader was Miles McNally. He was the son of M.P. McNally and Miles became a leader in that he had a great voice and was a great story teller. He was wonderful socially and everyone enjoyed him. I will always think of him as a bright spot in the community life. I remember once attending a dinner party at his home and his first wife, Alice, was very social and

she was involved with the Planned Parenthood organization. She told us, "I had an experience today and was in Polk County and I learned that there was a time when St. Croix County had more illigitimacies than Polk County but recently Polk County has had a great many more." Miles stood up and said, "Boys, let's go out and bring the bastard banner back to St. Croix County." He had a whimsey about his humor and he had one of the quickest wits and most delightful Irish temperament of anyone I know.

MS: What did you do for entertainment in the 30's and 40's?

WPK: After every Kiwanis Club meeting on Monday night, we always had a Smear game that sometimes turned into an all-night poker game. We played poker with Bob Walsh, Ed Dunbar, there were about 10 who played and the Kiwanians met at the Beebe Hotel and we played there or went to someone's home. This was a great community for fishing and hunting. Matt Lyngass, Heine Lynch, my brother Bob & I were part of a group that met in the fall and went to Saskatchewan or to the Brewel to fish and had a great deal of enjoyment and pleasure out of that and the friendships developed from that. Aside from that, I don't think there was a great deal of social activity that I remember. When I came here in 1933 there was a ball club & Fred Doar, Heine Lynch and Donnie Walsh and several others were playing. Swanny Swanson, Gerry Greaton's father, was a great ball player. W. E. Greaton was also a great citizen and he lived in the Wade home on the north side of West Second & Dakota.

MS: One more question: What do you consider as your most significant accomplishment as governor or senator?

WPK: I had a great deal of interest in improving the quality and type of legislative procedure and I started out with a number of programs during my early term as floor leader and we organized into a caucus system and we held meetings every day to go over the calendar and see that everyone knew what was in the legislature. Then we would expedite a specific series of bills. The Veteran's Recognition Program is one thing I can take credit for. The Veteran's Housing Law was enacted during my term of office. We turned down the bonus and felt that any of us who came back without impairment should not get the bonus and rather see the poor receive that, such as the widows and orphans. I introduced all the aviation legislation, as well as Aeronautics and Building Commission. I introduced the Legislative Council and the Judicial Council, those are in existence today. During my period as governor, I was active in reorganizing state government and we reduced agencies from 127 to 70 and set up a cabinet form of government. We tried to divide the state into divisions to bring service to a more local area. During the time I was in the legislature, I took a great interest in the environment, starting with Governor Nelson's program we had the Outdoor Recreation Action Plan. During my administration, I expanded it to include waste treatment and pollution and acquisition of lands for recreation and parks' use. We had a bond issue for \$200 million as a result of a referendum of 1968 which has created outdoor

recreation to clean up lakes, streams, and air and to provide parks in metropolitan areas as well as some facilities in the state. I I look upon that as an important thing that was done. When I took over office of governor, the people of the state were depressed. Industry was in a bad way. The tax situation was poor. We did create the Committee of 100 and this was a committee for Wisconsin, and this committee developed many things including the slogan "We Like It Here" and we emphasized positive things and the quality of life in Wisconsin which pointed to the educational programs and I take credit for having been the grandfather of Wisconsin vocational schools since that was initiated during my years. Also we improved the University of Wisconsin with capital improvements and good working conditions for professors. I felt to have a positive attitude would be good for citizens. We did promote tourism and industrial development and agriculture and called ourselves the "market basket of America". The most positive thing was a good feeling of loyalty and recognition of this state being a good place to live. I think I was regarded as having a good attitude about Wisconsin. I did not want to go on in a political career. I always looked on it as being a service and an extension of my opportunities to serve people at a local level as well as a state level and I still look forward to continuing to be of public service. We like people who use politics as a business service career rather than a political one.

MS: One of the things my brother-in-law Arvid Sather, who was Attorney General, said was that all the years you were in political life, you never had any enemies.

WPK: At this point in time, I have outlived most of them!  
Arvid was a lovely man.

MS: Anything else?

WPK: I have talked for 2 hours. We have had a good life and I suppose it's right to give a few remarks here and there.

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