

Gary Greaves Oral History Interviews Digitization Project

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Al Crosetti Interview

Crosetti: We can move now to Spokane. You know that's never an issue. Why don't we move. You know why do Virginia and I stay here. Why do my folks who just recently died, who lived almost 100 years old, why did they stay here. You know we came from Cle Elum. There's a few reasons other than your own children and that is services.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: What do I do to kill time and what do I do in Seattle. Well I go to the University of Washington sports events.

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: I love-- Virginia goes to the office. I don't but she does.

Greaves: Right, right

Crosetti: Okay so I live in Cle Elum or I live in Marysville. Okay then I have to drive in. And how about medical care. We go on, we go on to [?Blue?] Hill. If I live in Cle Elum where do I go to the doctor. Or my favorite dentist. That's the thing that keeps a lot of older people still in these big, you know, big areas. Not that that-- I'd like to see us living and people living in Spokane and these other places. That's where I want to see growth.

Greaves: I think [?inaudible?] encouraged that type of thing--

Crosetti: I-- Maybe so. You don't see this very often. You know there's a lot of people that that would be against their agenda. Landlords, they don't want to see that. Politicians who like to see, you know, things going. Lot of people don't want to see that but I, I think that, that's--

Greaves: [?Inaudible?] Let's shift gears and talk about, um, what I wanted to do. Another half hour okay?

Crosetti: Yeah

Greaves: Okay, okay. Um, maybe we could talk about some, some groups that [?inaudible?] talk about from neighborhoods. [?inaudible?]. How much time did you spend with members of like African Americans before they came forward because I'm--`

Crosetti: Statistics on Afr- African Americans

Greaves: Yeah cuz I'm--

Crosetti: [?inaudible?]

Greaves: Yeah cuz I'm kind of interested in one thing that's unclear to me about, you, know, the numbers that we're hearing of weren't very many at all. Was like, uh, 5,000 or something, you know, before 1940 or even less than that and then, and then it went up to 17,000 by 1950. But, you know, what was it that, that made, uh, Seattle different that way or kept-- why was that population the way it was.

Crosetti: Mhm-hmm

Greaves: In other words, you know, it kind of rose in the early 1900's [?inaudible?]. There wasn't that much rise until that point. Why weren't African Americans here. Why did that number change.

Crosetti: The number of, of blacks seemed to me was something around, maybe [?inaudible?] the figures around 7,000 or 8,000--

Greaves: Yeah there's even less than that.

Crosetti: in 1940. Even less than that.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: And then we have the Japanese and we have some Chinese and so forth. Now they, of course, you know, they, they moved out the Japanese, um, in 1942 was it?

Greaves: Yeah, they, they--

Crosetti: '42

Greaves: They kind of came back in-- They didn't come back in numbers until the 1950s.

Crosetti: Yeah

Greaves: We had about 3000, 3000 Chinese, three or four thousand. [?inaudible?] they had been hired earlier.

Crosetti: Yeah, and then during World War II, I think, was the biggest growth in black.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: And maybe they haven't grown that much since.

Greaves: Well, they grew quite a bit--

Crosetti: some

Greaves: in the, in the, in the '50s they went up pretty, pretty good chunk again so that they were, you know, so that they ended up leveling out in about [?inaudible?]

Crosetti: 11,000

Greaves: Well no, it was, it was after the war. It was about 17,000

Crosetti: Oh, okay

Greaves: So in other words, through the '40s it went from like 3 or 4-- 4,000 or 5,000 to 17,000

Crosetti: Oh okay, yeah

Greaves: And then by 1960 it was around 27. And then 1970 was-- there was growth in the '70s too. It just kind of leveled out at about 35. So in other words from about '40 through '70 it went up about 40,000.

Crosetti: You're talking about the blacks?

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: Was it that far

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: [?inaudible?]

Greaves: Hmm

Crosetti: Ok, now it must be around 10% then. Yeah, it's about 500,000

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: 35,000-- 9%. Now the Asians-- I think the total Asians are more than the blacks.

Greaves: It's like 61 to 47 there.

Crosetti: Okay, 51, okay. Now one thing that you may be interested in. I went to work in 1951.

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: And it wasn't until-- it wasn't until the '60s. Even though I did have a tag relation from the [?inaudible?], and I kept the tag relation. And every once in a while someone would ask me you know, "Where do the blacks live? Where do they live?"

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: The term that we used in the '50's was colorblind.

Greaves: Okay

Crosetti: Someone talked about the number of blacks and where they lived in relation to planning and so forth for school. That was almost taboo. [?inaudible?]

Greaves: Why, why was, why was that?

Crosetti: Because, uh, you-- so you weren't being discriminating

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: Sort of like if you had an application for a job, you didn't put, you know, black or white.

Greaves: So you're saying in the '50s that was the case

Crosetti: Yeah. You know I, I had the numbers and every once in a while someone might ask me but it was kind of almost like-- well you're not supposed to do that.

Greaves: Huh

Crosetti: Because that would discrimination. And later on the course was planned in reverse.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: So you wanted the numbers. And then when affirmative action came in and you have to know [?inaudible?] blacks. I remember in the '50s-- seemed to me it wasn't proper to even put the picture in the application.

Greaves: How's that?

Crosetti: Someone applied for planning back in [?inaudible?]. If you asked for picture that'd be like asking well, "Are you white or black?"

Greaves: Oh

Crosetti: You follow me?

Greaves: So there was a sensitivity to that

Crosetti: Yes. So therefore as far as a statistician goes I kind of, what's the word-- kept my numbers but I just ripped the file.

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: Because the census caught it. And they were always run by race bring back [inaudible?]

Greaves: [?inaudible?]

Crosetti: You know it's always there.

Greaves: 1810, yeah

Crosetti: But then in the, in the 60's and '70s, then I was past paid. "Are these numbers good", you know, "how are, how are your numbers on blacks and where do they live". In fact I even made it up in the '40s sometime, um, problems of, you know, [?lady birding?],--

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: affirmative action, and all that.

Greaves: People are questioning the numbers

Crosetti: "How many people are living here now. You're the expert Crosetti." You know, and "how come-- first of all are you really an expert" [?inaudible?]. "So how many live here? How many are on the labor course? How many are there statewide?" We don't know. We're just estimating. [?inaudible?] 1973 or '74 and all I have is 1970. [?inaudible?]

Greaves: Did, did that kind of reflect the way the city was doing things too. I mean, uh--

Crosetti: In general? Other departments?

Greaves: Yeah. For, for instance I know that public works and I've heard any number of stories, uh, of how, you know, there were just a few, few number of blacks but they would be at certain crews working--

Crosetti: You mean like working. You're talking about city workers.

Greaves: Yeah, and they would be like, they would be working, they would be like the, uh, super crew or whatever, you know, and they would be a black crew.

Crosetti: I don't remember that. That I don't know. I can't really confirm that, a black crew, I-- [?inaudible?]

Greaves: And so the, the sentence-- when we were talking about that big sentence. That there was that sensitivity in, in that way. They helped out with taking care of by making sure that they had, like, their crews as far as well paying jobs and, and that type of thing, you know, they're really, you know, really coming up-shore.

Crosetti: I don't think you really thought about it in that way back in the '50s.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: And there wasn't any push or anything about, oh we should have someone maybe non-white working in [?inaudible?]. We were talking about the statistics too.

Greaves: Right, yeah

Crosetti: Also planning. You follow me

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: In other words if you're planning for a neighborhood, you're planning for zone, you're planning for anything, you just can even think about it. Other than, uh, if someone says "We'll have a [?inaudible?] blacks, Al". Black has nothing to do with it.

Greaves: But didn't--

Crosetti: Follow me?

Greaves: But weren't you looking at one thing, you know, like you could look at like, you know, Ballard, or you could look at Broadview, you could look at Laurelhurst, and you can look at so many of the north end neighborhoods and they were 99.2% white.

Crosetti: Oh yeah

Greaves: 99.1. And so what, what began to happen was that those numbers changed and they began-- When did you begin to notice that-- my gosh, look at this, you know, there are a hundred blacks in Ballard now, you know. I mean did you begin to see-- Were you watching that at all and just kind of noticing--

Crosetti: Oh yeah. I was watching because I'm a numbers guy.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: I love numbers

Greaves: Yeah, great, uh-huh.

Crosetti: And the census came in, you know.

Greaves: [?inaudible?]

Crosetti: No one said, "Now Crosetti, what's the latest?" You didn't ask that but maybe as a numbers guy I'd watch that. Oh [?inaudible?] look, here's some changes. Oh, interesting. That's it, isn't it. So I watched this every evening-- you had population by race by census [?crash?].

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: You know, and I was watching that, okay, but it was not really anything important until people begin to talk about this.

Greaves: So at what point did that happen.

Crosetti: I suppose during the '60s.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: Late '60s

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: And then of course in the '70s. Talking about schools, talking about affirmative action.

Greaves: Open housing

Crosetti: Open housing. You know in Seattle our, our black area was not like a lot of cities surrounding the [?CBD?].

Greaves: Right

Crosetti: It was out at 23rd [?Amhurst?].

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: And it was some kind of historical accident that someone was starting out there, 23rd and [Amhurst?]. And expand the [?inaudible?]

Greaves: As a matter of fact I've talked to at least six people who've kind of lived around the corner.

Crosetti: Oh

Greaves: That corner is, you know, back, back in the '20s

Crosetti: Oh

Greaves: And, uh, they had a little community a little further south right on Jackson and 23rd.

Crosetti: Mhm-hmm

Greaves: And that was like another pocket and for the most part for quite a long time it was here there were 3,000 blacks and those were pretty much the two areas they lived in. And then if you [?inaudible?] down the hill in both directions

Crosetti: Mhm-hmm

Greaves: You know, and, uh, don't go north too much. Don't push over Madison it's pretty interesting. They had now ultimately of course all the way to 45th that, uh-- but, um, just the migration south, it's just, you know, real steady. [?inaudible?] to how so many places that had no blacks for a long time, you know, without blacks. You know now there's 30%, 40%, you know, getting to closer to Renton, you know.

Crosetti: Did you ever, uh-- you know about [?Tal Schmidt, Professor Talmon Schmidt?], University of Washington.

Greaves: Uh-uh

Crosetti: Let me get a book

Greaves: Okay

Crosetti: Okay [?inaudible?]. [?inaudible?] white. And then-- So there still under white. Seemed to me that they were-- at one time way back they weren't under white, they were under special category. Which was not white. Then they complained about that.

Greaves: [?inaudible?]. Yeah

Crosetti: Then they went back. But right now they are under white. And then there's a sub-- they count them separately. Follow me?

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: So-- and of course for affirmative action and all that, are separate from blacks. So that could be confusing. And that's the way it's counted.

Greaves: Because, you know, one of the things they talk about, and then they talked about from the 1990-- Well when they released 1990 census and then they released projections, they predicted that the Hispanic was going to be larger than either the Asian or the African American in, in 2030.

Crosetti: For the total US?

Greaves: Yeah. And you know-- and for-- No, for Seattle.

Crosetti: Oh, for Seattle.

Greaves: Yeah. Which, which means it's going to be incredible, uh, you know, rise in the number of Hispanics in Seattle 2030. An 85%...

Crosetti: That was some-- Yeah, now when you say they projected, that's some official that you read about somewhere.

Greaves: Yeah, it was one the, you know, it was kind of what was gleaned from the census [?inaudible?]. I don't know if the-- The census bureau, don't know if they do, like, little reports on different things.

Crosetti: They won't make forecasts of this type for a smaller area. At least they never did when I was working there.

Greaves: No they-- So they don't-- Oh, they don't do forecast. Well then the [?inaudible?]

Crosetti: Not by that-- Not for a-- say a race group for such an area in Seattle.

Greaves: Maybe it was Washington or something like that.

Crosetti: When I would-- I, I was at-- if there were someone-- At the time I was working it would be [?inaudible?] forecast. Not the census. And, uh, of course I-- those are very difficult to make but you had to make them sometime. So today I would think if you read that somewhere that would be some official in Seattle doing there best on making that forecast. Or they might doing like a lot of people do just off their, off of their shirt. That is tricky business. It's tricky enough to forecast population period.

Greaves: We had--

Crosetti: And by race. That's really wild--

Greaves: That's another thing that, that I failed to bring up. Yeah because there's no, kind of, logic to the way-- what's happening to the Chinese or-- at all. You know they rose to quite a

level and dropped. They rose quite a bit and they dropped. And then the [?inaudible?] the Jap-, the Japanese but they were always-- it's crazy because the Japanese were really strong for a while and then they dropped back. And then [?inaudible?]- We're talking about those projection. There were like three projections made in 1920. And I think there were three firms and [?inaudible?]. And they made projections of what the population of Seattle would be by 1960, and 1950. And all of those projections, not one of them, put Seattle's population under a million by 1960. And do you remember seeing those things?

Crosetti: I remember when I went to work in 1951--

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: [?Finishing department?] was brand new. [?John Spade?] was the director.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: He came in from [?Buffalo?]. My predecessor was Bob Schmidt, research [?side?].

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: He went to Honolulu and he stayed there. You know [?inaudible?]. I went through the files and I saw some old, old material. To me it was old, [?written down in the?] '20s.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: And I looked at some of it for a [?inaudible?] and kept it for a long time. And you're right. Maybe you saw the same thing somewhere. Forecasting population is one of those things that's educated guess and still is today.

Greaves: What, what would you-- why do you explain, for instance, you know-- and I read that, I think I read that in like a 19-- it was a thing from-- it was a pamphlet or something from 1930 or whatever it was. No, it wasn't 1930's, 1925. And they were kind of comparing the three forecasts.

Crosetti: Oh

Greaves: They were being made by different groups. Losing my train of thought here. But, um, so yeah, wh- At that time, you know, LA and Chicago were boom town too. You know were talking 1900, 1910. They were both, you know, I mean Seattle exploded-- and for that matter Seattle exploded 1890 and 1900.

Crosetti: Right

Greaves: What do you attribute to the fact that Seattle, it was rising while was [?] below LA and its population was quite a bit less than Chicago. They were-- Seattle was growing by a bigger percentage for almost fifteen, twenty years--

Crosetti: Mhm-hmm

Greaves: than LA or Chicago. What do you, what do you think accounts for the fact that it just kind of stopped. You know the '20s it slowed right down while LA and Chicago just, you know,

really took off. And then it actually dropped in the '30s. What, what is it about Seattle that caused that sudden kind of stop in the '20s and '30s.

Crosetti: Well of course you know the birth rate nationally started down in the '20s.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: It was declining in the '20s

Greaves: Right

Crosetti: And it kept going down in the '30s. The birth rate.

Greaves: Oh yeah definitely.

Crosetti: Okay, economy and, and birth control and unemployment and all this,--

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: culture. And then, of course, in the '30s people didn't move much. [?inaudible?]

Greaves: How, how come, how come LA got going and Seattle didn't?

Crosetti: I, I don't know for sure why they kept going. Maybe it was the lure sort of like the Grapes of Wrath.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: [?inaudible?]. The movie.

Greaves: The movie.

Crosetti: Okay, people had simply--

Greaves: Yeah there was [?inaudible?].

Crosetti: Yeah

Greaves: There was work out here supposedly.

Crosetti: The lure of LA for some reason-- it kept going, but other areas didn't have that [?]. Seattle like a lot of areas just stayed pretty much the same because the birth rate wasn't-- it was going down. People weren't moving except like you say in the certain areas. I don't know the answer very specifically why LA kept going. Somehow it was a magnet.

Greaves: Because it wasn't, I'm guessing the way Seattle wasn't very different than Portland and all that, Salt Lake City and all that. Or, you know, other [?inaudible?] San Francisco grow better. San Francisco just stopped at a certain point and never did grow [?inaudible?].

Crosetti: Well, yeah, there city limits still stayed, stayed the same there, see. Now to what, [?inaudible?]

Greaves: [?inaudible?]. San Diego grew some [?inaudible?]. Different reasons for that. [?Long inaudible?]. I guess that explains that [?inaudible?]. Like a lot of what my book does though is after the war, there's a lot of prosperity, a lot more people here, and there was, there was this sense that Seattle was going somewhere. Or gonna go somewhere. And do you remember that point in time-- kind of that, that sense of we've gotta help take Seattle somewhere in some direction. Whatever it was. And suddenly they were breaking some old things and not wanting them to stay the same. And kind of to grow, and-- or at least to plan to go along with that growth. To, to, to-- Or was there like there is now a real attempt to grow where there hadn't been before? Nothing like more questions.

Crosetti: Now let's start over on that. I, I don't think I [?inaudible?] on that. You're talking about the city of Seattle or the whole metropolitan area?

Greaves: I'm talking about the city and, and as the city so itself. In other words, after the war there were a lot more people and where in the past Seattle hadn't looked to grow for the last twenty years, you know-- That, that, that it was happy with where it was.

Crosetti: In the '30s and '40s?

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: I'm not-- okay

Greaves: I mean just what you remember about that point in time looking at Seattle's future. I mean how was-- really looking at to grow, what were your statistics.

Crosetti: I think so. In other words the people wanted to grow.

Greaves: Again, again I guess that's a political question, you know, and--

Crosetti: Yeah

Greaves: Uh, I mean was-- did you get the sense that maybe there was a push in the [?inaudible?] department to, to plan for growth and--

Crosetti: I would say yes.

Greaves: you know, almost create growth.

Crosetti: Let's think back here. We're talking about the '50s. In the '50s I came to work 1951. We were talking about the freeway. We were planning for the freeway.

Greaves: Right, right

Crosetti: I, I was involved in population projections for the freeway and I worked with the county planning numbers people you know.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: How many people are gonna be living in different parts of the area. We had to decide how wide the freeway could be.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: And also the freeway that never was built at 23rd and [?inaudible?] [?Pressway?].

Greaves: [?inaudible?]

Crosetti: Okay. And we-- by the way underestimated growth in the suburbs. Overestimated the population in the city--

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: for 1970, some conclude. Yeah, I think that, um, we were talking about a growth. We didn't really say much about whether we wanted it or not. We more or less thought about it as inevitable. Talking about the [?inaudible?].

Greaves: Why did you look at it as inevitable--

Crosetti: Birth rate was going up.

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: You know, 1947, '50s, the birth rate was climbing. I remember in the '30s and the '40s it was going down.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: People talked about who wants a lot of kids in the '30s. You know birth control was new. Women were kind of [?inaudible?] something to do about it.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: And then when, uh, the 1950's came about it was different. Yay. I know I was a single child, [?inaudible?] that.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: It was just pretty much [?inaudible?]. We'll have our children, two or three or four, with a home. So that-- when you go back to the '40s the census bureau was talking about a population of the United States. You know the 130 million and steady.

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: It was going to level off at that amount. The baby boom in the '50s surprised a lot of people. It surprised [?demographers?]. Imagination won. Ok, so when that kept going in the '50, we in the planning department-- everyone was gonna grow. How much were we gonna grow. I was making forecasts for the whole county. Not just the city. The county didn't have any numbers yet.

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: I was making it for the whole county.

Greaves: Uh-huh

Crosetti: And so all these-- yeah, there were some people that were doing it for the country but it seemed to me the guy was a state person.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: Follow me. We had to make forecasts for the freeway and all that. Okay.

Greaves: Right

Crosetti: So we were looking to grow and we were expecting to grow. And when I think back at the forecasts we made at that time for Seattle and the suburbs as we call them. Most of the time I underestimated the growth of the area. I kept having to up it.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: Maybe because I was tending to be to conservative. I, I didn't have any reason to think they were going to have any phenomenal growth. So you look at numbers and you see well it grew this much percent. You got to thinking maybe it will be more. What reason do we have? We need-- conservative, uh, person will not-- forecast in the beginning was really-- you know, who in the hell knows.

Greaves: So in recent [?inaudible?], 1967 or so we went, you know, went up to about 580 thousand.

Crosetti: Oh, the city of the--

Greaves: The, the city. I'm talking about the city.

Crosetti: Okay

Greaves: Was it unexplainable that it started dropping down or was that a bit-- another big surprise that another kind of turn or was something that you could really see what's going to happen.

Crosetti: When it reached up to six hundred and some thousand then went down?

Greaves: Yeah, I mean it kept rising, it kept rising, and then--

Crosetti: No, it was not a surprise because, you know, you were closing in on the vacant land. And then it was matter of guessing how many people are going to be jammed in going, "ah, apartments". You couldn't spread very many more single families in the ground. And then the average household [?inaudible?] was going down.

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: That was not a big surprise.

Greaves: It wasn't a big surprise that Seattle kind of made the decision not to go up to.

Crosetti: That-- then we're getting into politics. Zoning politics, question landowners, politicians, people against [?inaudible?]. The whole thing.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: I always shook my head when it came to that stuff. I mean I had to do it.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: They'd say, "Hey, make the forecast" and, "When do you start forecasting zoning and politics and all that." It's easier to draw up the whole Seattle area and do a little forecasting on that. But within the City of Seattle, you would just kind of whip out your best guess.

Greaves: I don't know what you want to do now. I've got-- I, I have to go soon, maybe. [?inaudible?] time to get together. I don't know if you want to go but it's-- I don't know if you enjoy [?inaudible?].

Crosetti: Oh it's okay. I kind of enjoy it once I get into it. Uh, if you look at any of these materials or come back and say "I've got some holds", give me a call. How's that.

Greaves: Yeah, let's do it that way. And what I'll do is, uh, I'll just get specific because, you know, I want to [?inaudible?] knowing that I wanted to touch a lot of these places that [?inaudible?]. One thing we talk about very much was downtown and how--

Crosetti: Mhm-hmm

Greaves: It's growth and how obviously your collection of numbers and how the city planned, as far as the high-rises and [?inaudible?]. Federal change remarkably, in that-- in downtown. And we didn't even touch on that.

Crosetti: Now you're talking old school. Not, not necessarily people in [?inaudible?], buildings, places--

Greaves: Oh, that's, that's what I'm saying.

Crosetti: When I first came to work we had to sniff power and, and a couple of other buildings and then we started building all of these high-rises.

Greaves: And, and really wasn't downtown, you know, when you were there pretty much the same as it was in 1925.

Crosetti: Oh yeah. There was very little construction of, of business towers. In the '30s I think there was one-- a couple, practically none until late '50s.

Greaves: [?long inaudible?]. Well those were ugly weren't they?

Crosetti: They're still ugly. They're all ugly. Yeah they weren't made for beauty. Yeah there's a lot of things that are just [?boiling?] your time to write the kind of book you're writing. It is a book isn't it.

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: Yeah

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: That's a huge undertaking. Cuz you're, you're in kind of a broad spectrum here, aren't you. You're not just talking about one thing, you're talking about [?inaudible?].

Greaves: Well, yeah, yeah, yeah.

Crosetti: It isn't something like that is it?

Greaves: Well, I guess-- hopefully it's going to be more kind of mainstream than this kind of thing [?inaudible?].

Crosetti: It's the demographics thing.

Greaves: Yeah, this would be the type of thing, you know, where I will look at all those different ethnic groups--

Crosetti: Mhm-hmm

Greaves: and what's happened to them, you know, over the years. Kind of how they've evolve, you know. A big part of that is in new change. Which is-- really was happening after [?inaudible?] began when you, you know, still [?inaudible?] Really through all of the '80s, you know, memories of Asians. Those are remarkable. There's this, there's this story for the Filipinos, there's a story for the Asian, the Chinese, the African American, also Native American.

Crosetti: Uh-huh.

Greaves: You know, and, uh, so what their relation-- and so maybe, you know, when we talk about making up things for your own benefit, maybe I like-- Well I think that there are certain definite shortcomings in many ways. The north is still very very segregated in it's way. The diversity that's happened is still pretty remarkable. And I mean I surprise people because I'll talk to people-- like I talked to Chris [?inaudible?], I would begin to tell him about his neighborhood, and the number of Asians that were and the African Americans and Native Americans. And he said-- well, he didn't think that was so. You know, I, well-- he said, "I think you're wrong. In what way?". And then I would kind of tell him some things and, and then I'd go home and recheck my figures and sure enough I was right. And so I think people don't even notice this. It's-- I think it's almost in a lot of ways this diversity-- or the fact that there's so much more diversity is kind of visible.

Crosetti: It's very interesting because, you know, to me especially since I was the expert in this stuff for thirty-three years--

Greaves: Mhm-hmm

Crosetti: It always amazed me how little integration there was in certain areas. And all that time. And now see I've lost track. See I have, I have to go back and look at census draft data. I don't have that--

Greaves: Do you know-- you know you don't-- So what they're trying to do is they have-- you know what they have in on now is they have it on a CD

Crosetti: Oh, they do

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: The whole census of 19-- by census drive?

Greaves: Yeah

Crosetti: Oh

Greaves: So I just sit there and crunch buttons. It took four hours but I have, I have a page only actually for details and [?inaudible?]. But I have the entire-- I have a page for every [?sixth?] census drive. It took my four hours to punch all the things because you've gotta do them all separately and you gotta go back.

Crosetti: Yeah

Greaves: But that'd be interesting for you--

[?audio cuts at 35:22?]