

Lebanon Valley College®



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150th Anniversary Oral History Project

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Oral History of

Robert Kline

Alumnus, Class of 1950 and 1971
Athletic Department Physician *Emeritus*
College Physician *Emeritus*

Date: June 16, 2014

Interviewed by Art Ford

Professor *Emeritus* of English and Alumnus, Class of 1959

Transcribed by Jananne Ferrere

Vernon and Doris Bishop Library Student Worker and Alumna, Class of 2015

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Dr. Robert Kline '50, '71, Athletic Department Physician *Emeritus* and College Physician *Emeritus*—A WWII veteran, Kline arrived with other vets to experience post-WWII life at The Valley. During private practice, Kline served as the College doctor and on-field physician at athletic events. He was one of the first honorees to receive the Hot Dog Frank Athletic Service Award.

A: I'm Art Ford. It's is June 16, 2014. I'm here with Bob Kline, in his home, just outside of Newmanstown. We are going to be talking about some of Bob's personal life and also his experiences at the College, in the years following World War II. For many years, he was a doctor for the College, and a doctor for the football team, as I remember. So you have many connections there, Bob. Let's begin with something about you. Where were you born, where were you raised, where did you go to school, that sort of thing?

B: Well, I was born in Schaefferstown in December 1926. Shortly thereafter, we moved to Newmanstown, Pennsylvania. I spent the first 12 years of my life in Newmanstown until our home was burned down, then we moved back to Schaefferstown. I attended the public school in Schaefferstown.

A: Would that have been ELCO (East Lebanon County School District)?

B: No, this was before ELCO. ELCO was a jointure that occurred in the 1960s. This was much before then. It was really known as Heidelberg Township High School.

A: OK. What were you interested in in high school?

B: Pardon?

A: What were you interested in?

B: High school?

A: Yes, academically, or any extracurricular activities; things like that?

B: I really liked high school. We had good teachers. They motivated most of us, I would say. I enjoyed German and Latin; I liked languages. The sciences, too that we received.

A: Of course, was German widely spoken in this area? Did you know German before you went to school?

B: No, but I knew some Pennsylvania German. There was a real big difference in dialect between Pennsylvania German and standard German. However, there is still one area in Southwest Germany where a dialect similar to Pennsylvania German is still spoken.

A: Have you been there?

B: Yes, many times. I have established a contact with certain people over there and we still communicate.

A: Did either of your parents go to college?

B: No. My mother would have graduated from high school, but my father didn't.

A: Let's skip over Lebanon Valley for a moment, anyway. When you left Lebanon Valley, where did you go?

B: Well, the first time I began studying at Lebanon Valley, I was really recruited. Dr. E. M. Balsbaugh came down to my high school and he was in the Education Department, and also a person by the name of [Edwin] Sponseller—I don't recall his first name. But they came down to my high school in November of '43 and kind of gave me a sales pitch to come to Lebanon Valley in January of '44. And I did that. I spent one semester in Annville from the second semester of the academic year in '44. I didn't do well at all. I had all C's-one B and all C's. I realized I just wasn't ready for college. It was also ridiculous for me to start in the middle of the year at any rate because half of the courses were complete. They were year courses. That's when I left Lebanon Valley and went into the army.

A: So you enlisted?

B: Then I enlisted, yes.

A: So you were there for how long—in the army?

B: In the army from May 1, 1944 to December 1, 1946.

A: So you were there during the occupation, I guess?

B: During the occupation and was situated along what was the Morgan Line—a temporary boundary between Slovenia and Northeast Italy.

A: What were you doing there? What kind of jobs did you have?

B: Well, I trained—I had three months of basic training in Camp Blanding, Florida, and we were trained as anti-tank corps. We were trained on two guns—the 37-millimeter anti-tank gun and the 57-millimeter anti-tank gun, which were both often used at that time. Why they would continue using these two guns as training, I don't understand because the shells would bounce off German tanks. So they were absolutely worthless. But on the way over to Italy, which was a 10-day trip, we had a formation on the ship. Every fourth person would fall out and I was the fourth person. I became a medic immediately, without any training at all.

A: And you didn't even request it?

B: No, I didn't request it. There I remained until I chose to be discharged.

A: You were in there for the end of World War II in Europe?

B: Yes.

A: Were you involved in any combat or anything like that?

B: No, we were behind the lines all of the time because I was in a Battalion Aid Station, which was the first place of triage. Triage was made for other places.

A: You did have to use your medical training as a medic at some point there?

B: Yes, but I also learned on the job, so to speak.

A: You dealt with wounds and that sort of thing?

B: Yes. We had a lot of civilians and children that were injured with landmines. The landmines—that was a terrible experience for me and for everyone, of course.

A: So by the end of the war, you were still in Italy?

B: I was still in Italy.

A: Did you stay there until you came back to be discharged?

B: Well, I stayed there until I accumulated enough points, and then when I had enough points, I came home. Though, originally I thought I was going to stay because I became the section leader of the enlisted personnel in the Battalion Aid Station, which meant that I was the top non-commissioned officer.

A: That's all right. You were still—you weren't an officer I guess?

B: I was the top non-commissioned person.

A: Non-commissioned, OK.

B: And I had a good opportunity to go to Officer Candidate School, but I eventually chose to come home. I immediately joined the reserves, and took a correspondent course sponsored by the army. Upon completion of the course, you would receive a commission. I did through the mail. I got all A's because it was always an open-book exam. You know, who can't get an A? This was ridiculous (laughing). I thought about this, this just isn't for me. Unfortunately, in due time, I quit because I had friends that were doing the same thing. Then came the Korean War and they were all recalled.

A: Really? Wow.

B: Yes, as officers. My friends were over in Italy during the occupation period, so they all wanted to go back there, but they had to go to Korea.

A: So you came back and had the G.I. Bill to work with?

B: Yes.

A: When did you come back to Lebanon Valley then?

B: I was discharged the first of December in '46, so I began the next semester.

A: What made you change your mind? You left Lebanon Valley when you didn't think you were ready for it. Did you feel ready for it then?

B: I felt much better, yes. Actually, the first two years I was there, I was on the Dean's List. It showed that I matured or was ready for it now.

A: Something must have happened there. Let's go to the end of your stay at Lebanon Valley then. Did you go straight on to medical school?

B: No, I taught for one year at Cornwall.

A: What were you teaching there?

B: I taught—they had one science teacher, and I was it. You taught all of the sciences, you know, biology, chemistry, and physics. It was a full load.

A: After that year, you went to medical school?

B: Yes.

A: Where did you go?

B: To Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Actually, I had applied and really wanted to go to University of Pennsylvania, and I was accepted in the botanical department because the head of the department was interested in botanists who were, as he called them, "descriptive"

botanists, not “dynamic” botanists. Not botanists who used the electron microscope and did fancy experiments; he just wanted someone that was familiar with botany in the field. He looked at my transcript and thought I was well trained for that. He really recruited me at that time, and I agreed to come, but I never heard back from him. So that kind of died, except some months later after I was accepted at Jefferson, he called me. Well, I said I never received any information showing that I was accepted. Then, he found that my acceptance letter was hidden in some folder/file, but it was too late.

A: So otherwise, you might not have been a doctor.

B: That’s right. Botany was really my very dear interest.

A: Really?

B: Yes.

A: Do you have regrets that you didn’t become a botanist?

B: No, not now anymore. But, I still do botany out in the field.

A: So that’s where your interests came from?

B: Yes.

A: With the fields around here, I know you deal with a lot of plants, and you know all about them. So you spent the rest of your working life as a doctor. Where was your office?

B: In Lebanon at the corner of 2nd Avenue and East Walnut Street. I was there for 45 years.

A: Did you live in Lebanon, too?

B: I lived next door to the office, yes.

A: How about your family?

B: Well, in my last year at medical school, I met my current wife—well my first wife, or whatever (both laughing). We have four children and all of them are college graduates. I have two grandchildren. One of them just finished Lebanon Valley, and the other is currently a student.

A: OK. Let's go back to Lebanon Valley then. Were you a commuting student at that time or did you live on campus?

B: The first three years, I commuted from Schaefferstown to Annville.

A: Did you come in as a chemistry major or pre-medical major?

B: No, I came in as a biology major and did not take the pre-medical because I thought that some of the courses required for pre-medical wouldn't have been of much use to me. I kind of planned my own course.

A: Who was in the Biology Department at that time; the faculty?

B: The head of the department was Samuel H. Derickson, and his assistant when I began—well, his only assistant—was Earl Light. Later on, there were two assistants added to that because there was a tremendous influx of students after World War II.

A: What was the campus like with all of those veterans coming back at that point?

B: When I came back in January of '45, there was—I noticed an immediate change because when I was here in '44 there were about 30 or 40 males on campus, and most of them were pre-minis, wanted to be ministers. I don't know if we still have that or not. The campus was mostly girls; pretty empty. After the war and all the G.I.'s came to Lebanon Valley, everything was crowded. The classrooms were crowded, the dining room was crowded; everything was crowded. They weren't prepared at that particular time for this sudden influx of students, nor

was the faculty prepared. They were really short of Ph.D.'s and I think they disinterred a couple of people (laughing). There's more truth to that than a joke.

A: Other than the shore of veterans coming back, what other ways was the campus changed by their presence?

B: Well, first of all, the G.I.'s came back and didn't dress conventionally. They wore their uniforms that they had dyed, you know, they took their olive-dyed uniforms and dyed them green or dark blue or something like that. They wore their service coats and field jackets, which was different.

A: Did you do that?

B: No, I didn't do that. Something else that was missing when I was here in '44, we had a lesson in manners. Miss Gillespie—Mary Gillespie took all of the new people and told them how they are expected to eat in the College dining room and this was several hours of instruction.

A: You mean she tried to teach the veterans how to do that?

B: No, this was—by '46, they didn't do that anymore. I don't think Miss Gillespie was there in '46; I think she may have been gone, I'm not sure. She certainly was a shining star back in '44–'45.

A: Oh, OK. I see.

B: She was dean of women, very important on campus. She was a very good person. I really appreciated her lessons in appropriate eating and manners.

A: You mean which fork to use for what and that sort of thing?

B: Yes, and how you tip your soup bowl so it doesn't fall on your lap. There were several other things that she gave lessons about. I did—my last year that I was on campus the second time—I

lived in the dorm for one semester. That was a very happy experience for me. I really enjoyed campus life, which I never really appreciated as a commuter. It was a great time. It was fun to participate in the events that took place in the Conservatory. They had student recitals and sometimes faculty recitals. These were all very worthwhile to me, and to the other people too.

A: Were there any other things that you enjoyed as a resident student? That you wouldn't have been able to as a commuter?

B: Well, I became more active. I really became active in campus life. I was on the student governing body and several other organizations that I probably wouldn't have been able to participate in before that.

A: Let's come back to the veterans again. Did they bring a different atmosphere to the campus? Was it a little more serious now? Was it violent? How would you describe it?

B: Well, I think that the non-veteran students were more obedient. They didn't cause any rumbles. They stuck to the guidelines that were established by the College, but the veterans didn't go for that. Most of them were married and didn't participate in campus life. They were more interested in getting their degree. There were many retired officers, too. They just weren't the average GI's—these were people that had a lot of experience and authority in the armed force in which they participated.

A: Those are differences between the officers and the enlisted men. Did any of that continue with these guys walking on campus, or were they all just people then?

B: I think they were all just about the same. The sharp difference between an enlisted personnel and an officer dissolved.

A: Did the faculty treat the officers the same as they treated the enlisted men?

B: Most everyone except one person. I discussed him with you.

A: Oh, OK. You don't want to mention his name on tape?

B: Well, if you want me to, I will (both laughing).

A: It's Frederic Miller [Fritz]—there's a lot of history there.

B: But he was not a professor at that time.

A: You mean like he was an assistant professor or something?

B: Yes, he was the assistant professor of history and then his head of the department. Hiram Sherk retired, who was not a very effective teacher by that time because he had problems. But then Fritz took over and his assistant—the next in line after Fritz was Ralph Shay.

A: I hear Fritz was a very good teacher.

B: Very good. Very good teacher. I had him for United States History, which was required. But I also had him for Napoleon, and he was absolutely outstanding.

A: So what's this story about the veterans?

B: Well, Fritz was in the service, too, and he advanced to the high degree of private first class, which isn't very much and I think he had resentment for others in the service because he didn't want to be in the army in the first place; he was drafted. He was rather tough on those he knew who were officers. There were some people as high as lieutenant colonel in my class.

A: Is that right?

B: Yes. They got no better treatment than the average person.

A: Maybe not as much.

B: (both laughing) maybe not as much, that's right. I think that was too bad because down the road, those people didn't become generous alumni to the College, which was a bad thing.

A: Especially, I guess once he became president.

B: Once he became president, he might have changed.

A: When did he become president? Was that after you left?

B: Well, he was president when I went back a third time to Lebanon Valley. I think Dr. [Clyde] Lynch might have died in '52-'53. Was he president when you were there?

A: No, Fritz was.

B: Then it was probably '50; Dr. Lynch was still there in 1950.

A: You said by the third time you came back to Lebanon Valley?

B: Yes.

A: When was the third time?

B: 1967. I went back in 1967 as a student; not as an audit. I didn't audit the class because I wanted the degree. I went back for four more years: 1967-1971. I majored in German at that time.

A: You weren't full-time then?

B: Pardon?

A: You will still a doctor; you were going to school part-time?

B: At that time, Fred Sample was president, and he knew I knew Fred well because we lived on the same floor in the men's dormitory, which no longer exists.

A: Is that Kreider Hall?

B: Kreider Hall? No. It was just called the Men's Dorm. The women's dorm was called North Hall. Dr. Sample needed a College physician immediately. He told my professor, Dr. [Hilda]

Damus, that after class to go see him. I did and he said he needed a doctor immediately. There had been a problem, and I took it on for many years.

A: What were your responsibilities?

B: As a physician?

A: Just to be available?

B: No, we had clinic three times a week and I had to be there, physically. The College nurse was very good. She administrated everything and had students line up to be examined and to have treatments recommended for them.

A: Was that Julie Wolfe back then?

B: Yes. Mrs. Wolfe turned out to be a lovely person; organized, caring, and did very well as a college nurse. No one could have done better.

A: To go back to the academic side of things, what are some of the teachers you remember there from your days as a student?

B: Well...

A: Favorite teachers, especially.

B: Pardon?

A: Favorite teachers, especially.

B: My favorite teacher was Dr. Damus.

A: The German teacher?

B: Yes. I thought she was wonderful and she was just what I needed to achieve my goals in the knowledge of the language, culture, and literature. A question to me, I always look in the College Bulletin, and check on faculty and what degrees they earned and where. Her degree

was from the University of Berlin and she had a Ph.D. in German. She got it in April of 1945. That was the end of the war, and it came from Berlin. Berlin was in shambles. In April 1945, it was completely done for; hardly anything stood. Yet, that's when she was awarded her degree. I'm sure Lebanon Valley—board or what have you—the investigation—the credential's committee—examined her thoroughly or they wouldn't have had her. But nevertheless, she was a wonderful teacher.

A: She would have been in school taking classes during the war herself.

B: Absolutely.

A: That's amazing.

B: Kind of reminds you a little bit of Pope John Paul II. He had religious instruction in Warsaw underground and was elevated to priesthood.

A: Ordination.

B: Ordination. In May 1945. She was very similar. Just something on the side again, I have an interest in seeing where people come from. Mary Capp Green was a professor of French.

A: Really?

B: Yes, from 1904–1914.

A: OK (laughing).

B: She didn't even graduate from Lebanon Valley College. In the yearbook—the College Catalogue—it says, "Resident of Paris from 1904 to 1914." But, she was a remarkable woman and remarkable teacher to have at Lebanon Valley.

A: Was she here at Lebanon Valley during those years?

B: Yes. I didn't take French, but she was very popular. Well thought of...

A: Well, they named the dormitory after her.

B: Yes, they did. She was never married, I think. She gave most of her holdings to Lebanon Valley.

A: Other faculty members that you recall?

B: Well, I had Dr. [Samuel] Derickson. He was a dynamic teacher. He was really good. He was mostly self-taught. He had a bachelor's degree from Lebanon Valley and a master's degree from Lebanon Valley, but he received an honorary degree from Lebanon Valley. So he was just Lebanon Valley throughout. He just did something biological every day. He kept improving himself. I think it was mostly self-taught, really.

A: That's interesting because an honorary degree doesn't mean anything in terms of academic achievement. But, he called himself Dr. Derickson?

B: Yes. Same thing with "Soggy" Grimm—Dr. Grimm. He got an honorary degree from Lebanon Valley. That's why he was able to be called doctor.

A: Did you take any courses from him?

B: No, I didn't. I should have, but during the 1944, I had physics at that time. He was called by the Department of Defense to Franklin & Marshall and there he participated in the Army Specialized Training Program. He taught physics to that group, so he was on temporary leave from Lebanon Valley. But, he came back and did everything. He was registrar, etc...

A: If anyone is a legend at Lebanon Valley College, it has to be "Soggy" Grimm, right?

B: Yes, he was.

A: Did he seem that way when he was a faculty member?

B: Yes. He was always there. He was there like he had roller skates (laughing). He was a very nice person. And really a great-pro Lebanon Valley.

A: What about teachers in other departments, not necessarily your major department? English, history...

B: Dr. Miller really was—he was really well grounded in history and he knew how to teach. He was really good. I enjoyed almost all of the courses I had at Lebanon Valley, but not education.

A: Did you take education courses?

B: Yes, I did because I thought if I didn't get into any graduate school, I could always teach high school.

A: What was so bad about the education courses?

B: The teachers, mostly. We had one person who was really senile. When a test was given, he just sat up there and laughed at people. Student just passed their papers back and forth. It was ridiculous.

A: Did he last very long?

B: No, he didn't last very long. He lasted one year and that was it. He was a dean's husband.

A: How about the English Department? I guess you took courses in English—everybody had to.

B: Yes and I feel rather embarrassed to tell you this, but English Literature was a required course and Dr. [Paul] Wallace taught that. I had three weeks of that and I couldn't hack it. I didn't understand and yet my mother had friends that went to Lebanon Valley and they worshipped him. They thought he was the greatest thing and they swooned and loved to hear him lecture, but I didn't see it that way. It was my fault because one day then I was on a three-day faculty over in Landis Valley, and I was working with Dr. Yoder who spoke about

Pennsylvania German folk art, and I was on his team, but also on that same team was Dr. Wallace. So it was nice to see him again, and he talked about his book he had just finished on Conrad Weiser. I was enthralled after I heard him this time and I just couldn't figure out why I didn't make it the first time with him because I just missed something, but he was wonderful. I had Dr. [George] Struble and I had no problems with him. I liked him, he was interesting.

A: Was he?

B: Yes. I really liked him.

A: He taught American Literature, I guess—

B: I did take American Literature and I enjoyed that. If it weren't for him, I would have missed many things in American Literature. He really was very good. I also had him for Freshmen English and (laughing) you never know what to expect. Some days he followed the lesson plans and some days he would just take off and read a story. (Laughing) But I enjoyed him.

A: Was Chapel mandatory?

B: Chapel was mandatory. Yes, when I began in '44, there was Chapel every day. There was five days of Chapel every week.

A: Really?

B: Yes, you had an assigned seat in the Chapel hall, and a faculty member who went up and the seats were all numbered and they wrote down the numbers of the absent seats. You were allowed three absences per semester. But when I came up the second time, the G.I.'s wouldn't go for that. That was absolutely out. So they had Chapel one day a week over at the College church. You had to sign your name that you were there. Eventually they stopped that, and there was no more Chapel.

A: But that was after you left, I guess?

B: That was after, yes.

A: What did you think of the Chapel services?

B: The Chapel services in 1944 I thought were extremely interesting. They had—many times—they had a student perform with sacred hymns. Then, we had visiting clergy people from the community. Dr. Miller Price from Annville, and Harry Richwine, we had Reverend Keiter from Lebanon. They were all good. It was enriching really. But sometimes with my communication, I would miss the bus or the bus was slow—or the bus had a flat tire, and I would get an absence and they were hard to erase.

A: So when you were a commuter, that's how you got back and forth; by bus?

B: By bus, yes. I started at 6 in the morning in Schaefferstown to get to Lebanon Valley by 8.

A: So there was a bus that went from Schaefferstown to Lebanon?

B: There was a bus. I went from Schaefferstown to Lebanon, and then a bus from Lebanon to Annville.

A: Let's talk about your experience with the athletic teams as the doctor. Was it just football you were present at?

B: Just football because apparently it was mandated—PIAA mandated that a physician be on spot. So, they—there were a couple of us physicians that volunteered, and I was one of the volunteers. That's why I was inducted into the Hot Dog Frank Award Program.

A: Oh, you got that award?

B: Yes, because I volunteered those years. The first person to be inducted was a boy named John Eisenhower who turned out to be a dentist. I remember him well from the second time I

was at Lebanon Valley because he was one of the boys who dyed his uniforms dark green. He became a successful dentist and volunteered his services to the football team. He did that all free. He was the first winner. The second guy that followed him was Chris Wornas, who graduated from Lebanon Valley in about 1942, and was a very good friend of Hot Dog Frank's because they were both Greek and talked Greek at the restaurant Hot Dog operated. I was among the third group of the Hot Dog Frank awardees for the same reason. Then it switched off. I think we were the last professional group, and then they started awarding people who volunteered time in other directions.

A: Were you a doctor when the football player died during the game? Back in 1962, 1963?

B: No, but I was a physician when a referee died.

A: Really? Did he have a heart attack on the field?

B: Yes, and they had an ambulance. I said to take him off the field because he was already dead. I don't think the people ever knew what happened.

A: But it was a heart attack?

B: Yes, a heart attack. But, I reported it to the coroner at that time and how he handled it, I don't know. I know we got him off the field and to the hospital as soon as we could, but he was dead. I don't remember the student [John Zola].

A: I forget his name... but he apparently had a head injury during the game. A blood clot or something—but he died the next day. I wasn't in town then, but it made the national news. Some big newspaper in the Midwest—apparently a big deal. We can come back to your interests in German. I'm curious about that. You went back to get a second degree in German,

while you were already a successful medical practitioner. That was unusual. What was it about German that made you want to do that?

B: Well, because I was extremely interested in Pennsylvania German arts and culture. First of all, I wanted to learn how to write in German script, which was outlawed in 1918. They used script up until then.

A: Why was it outlawed, do you know? You mean outlawed in Germany, or here?

B: It wasn't really outlawed, but the grammarians and educators decided enough was enough and they wanted to write like other people—the French, the English, and the Italians—they switched things out and did things differently. But, I wanted to learn about that because the early manuscripts were written in early German script—especially the fraktur of the Pennsylvania Germans.

A: So you got interested in this because of the script?

B: I became interested in the fraktur because of the script. I collected them and I wanted to be able to read them. So, I had—I took a course down at Moravian College where I learned how to do that.

A: But even before that, why German? Because of this area?

B: Yes, because of this area and genealogy and so forth. I wanted the local history and wanted to figure out names that deviated so wide from the original presentation.

A: So, you have German ancestry obviously then?

B: Yes.

A: Well, two other things before we finish—this is a general question, a broad thing. Since you've kept such close contact with Lebanon Valley and the vicinity, you came back from the war, went to Lebanon Valley and finished up—what does Lebanon Valley mean to you?

B: Well, Lebanon Valley certainly did a lot for me. Lebanon Valley is really responsible for my education elsewhere and my profession, and livelihood, really. I really enjoyed Lebanon Valley. The first time was a disaster because I was not ready for it—for Lebanon Valley. But, Lebanon Valley took me because they needed people. (Laughing) The campus was absolutely bare.

A: You mean initially?

B: Initially—and they really had great professors. Except during that small period after the war—they were stuck and there weren't any Ph.D.s available. They wanted Ph.D.s.

A: Finally, as I said—this recording might be listened to by someone 50 years from now. What would you like them to know about Lebanon Valley that far into the distance, looking back to now, what would you like them to know about Lebanon Valley?

B: I really would like them to know that this was a really good educational institution because it really kind of cared about the students. I think Lebanon Valley wanted the students to have a good impression of the College and I'm sure that they wanted to do their very best in educating these people so that they would be successes in their chosen field. I think they wanted to have alumni who appreciated Lebanon Valley. I think they've done that with the Alumni Association.

A: OK. Well, thank you, Bob. I appreciate the time and your memories, too. A lot of good things in there, I think.