



CSIRO Oral History Collection

Edited transcript of interview with Enid C. Plante

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Location: Unknown

Interviewers: Tom Spurling and Jean Swift



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Enid Campbell Plante, BSc, MSc (Melbourne)

Summary of interview

Enid Campbell Plante was born in Albury on 8 October 1918 and died in Melbourne on 20 December 2007. She married Edward Francis Toner in February 1946. This interview was recorded on 17 January 1986 and is unstructured. It concentrates mainly on her time at CSIR at Fishermens Bend.

It commences with a brief account of her decision to leave CSIR after her marriage in 1946 and then goes into a discussion of her recruitment by Dr Ian Wark as one of his first Assistant Research Officers.

She recalls the work that the Division of Industrial Chemistry for the 'war effort' including working until 9.30 or 10.00 pm each Tuesday and Thursday. This includes an account of the project to separate ergot from rye. Her senior colleague at the time was Keith Sutherland who she remembers as being more interested in theory than the experiments.

The interview ends with her reminiscences of her school and university days and some interventions from her husband.

NOTE TO READER

Readers of this interview transcript should bear in mind that some editing of the transcript, including additional material in the form of footnotes and endnotes, may have occurred at the request of the person interviewed.

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Please note that the printed word can never convey all the meaning of speech and may lead to misinterpretation.

Tom Spurling: Thanks for agreeing to talk to us today. We hope to write an article based on this interview for *Chemistry in Australia*. We noticed that you left CSIR after you were married. Was that your choice or did the rules and regulations require it?

Enid Plante: I was the only woman in research, so, I think I remember, I'm pretty sure I would have had to resign as a permanent officer when I married and come back as some sort of temporary arrangement. But they hadn't had that in CSIR before so I'm not sure. But I didn't have to resign, I resigned because it was long hours, we were working still at night quite a few times. So I took an easier job with shorter hours and closer to home at the Alfred.

Tom Spurling: You used to work very long hours.

Enid Plante: Yes, well two nights a week we used to do - Tuesdays and Thursdays. That was considered our war effort for no extra – there was no overtime. We worked on Tuesday and Thursday nights until 9.30-10.00. But it was quite fun we always used to have dinner in the Cafe. I remember it being a lot of fun down there in the early days because it was a small Division, everybody knew everybody else and everybody was very helpful to everyone else. We were always short of equipment and you'd go off to Minerals or somewhere else to borrow something and they'd say oh well you could go to so and so in some other section he's probably got it. It was very much a family sort of atmosphere in a way - everybody was new and keen I suppose. We were all very young - I was about 21 and Keith Sutherland, head of our section, was only 26 - so everybody was fairly young and inexperienced.

Jean Swift: How did you get the job there?

Enid Plante: I suppose I applied for it - I honestly can't remember. But I remember that there were two jobs - there was one in Dairy Section and there was a job there and I actually applied for that because of what I'd done in my final year at University. We did Chemistry, Biochemistry and Bacteriology all as major subjects - they cut it out after that because it was too long. We used to go back on Sundays and do our practical work and we really worked. Saturday mornings, Saturday night we'd be doing practical and all the holidays to keep up. So I applied for the job in the Dairy Section and I remember going to see Dr. Wark about it and he said we think we'd like you to work in Physical Chemistry. So I actually got the job in Physical Chemistry rather than the Dairy Lab. which I was glad of afterwards but I didn't think I'd get it in Physical Chemistry.

Tom Spurling: So you were recruited directly by Dr. Wark?

Enid Plante: Yes, I remember going to see him to be interviewed by him and John Rogers came from Christchurch, he was the other one (I suppose jobs are advertised there) and he must have written and applied. I don't know where Keith Sutherland had been before that. He must have been working somewhere else to become Head of the Section. There were just the three of us then - Reg Goldacre came and then we acquired a lab. assistant each and then Tony Evans came as Technical Officer and that was as large as our section was when I left.

Tom Spurling: And how did you decide what to do?

Enid Plante: Well it was Dr. Wark who really wanted us to work on flotation of minerals because that had been his field. He'd published textbooks on flotation and so he decided what our section would do. He was, although he was Head of the Division, I think he was particularly interested in the Physical Chemistry section because we were continuing with his work. We had these big bays down the back. Are they all still there?

Tom Spurling: Yes, well some of them are.

We used to float, oh it was dirty sort of work, we started by (again it was Dr. Wark that worked all this out) we used to polish up these little bits of mineral and make them sterile I presume by the polishing and then we used to test them with a little air bubble which you've probably read, you know, the various wetting agents we worked on, and then we used to do it on a sort of small scale out in the Bay with quantities of minerals. There used to always be a standard joke about if anyone was looking for me, has anyone seen Miss Plante - oh she's out floating in the Bay! So that's why the Lab. Assistants were multi-dressed and so were we because we used to do all this dirty floating of sulphide oils which was messy.

I remember during the war there was no butter, or very little butter, and for morning tea you'd get a cup of tea or coffee and half a roll which was largely bread and you'd get an absolute scrape of butter so we used to cover it with pepper and salt. Everybody said it tasted exactly like a boiled egg. It was a standard morning tea.

Tom Spurling: Did you used to have to pay for that?

Yes, I think we did have to pay for that and then you could as most of us took our lunch in a brown paper bag and bought a cup of tea or coffee - but you could buy lunches in the Cafe, very simple ones.

Tom Spurling: Did Keith Sutherland come down into the Bay?

No, not much. Actually, looking back, he really wasn't probably a good section head. Keith was very theoretical, very interested in the theoretical side of things and really not a very practical person. I don't think really, he was terribly interested in any of the practical applications he was interested in the theoretical side.

Tom Spurling: So, who supervised - you did that all yourself?

Enid Plante: Well I don't think we did have much supervision, I think we did that ourselves. John was working on cassiterite tin and I was mainly on the sulphides. John and I went to Tasmania in about '40 and that was pretty daring to send a girl and unmarried. Not that it was daring with John and I guess he was a nice bloke but very straight-laced. We went to Aberfoyle for him and then we went down the west coast to Mt. Lyle having seen everything - it was interesting.

Then I think probably our biggest achievement was the ergot with floating and separating rye from ergot. I remember it was very primitive, to dry all this, because we actually floated the rye away from the ergot and so we had all this stuff to dry, and we used to spread it out (and

I remember Keith and I doing this), spread it out on sheets on the concrete area at the back of the building in masses of it. Every time it looked like rain we had to rush out and gather it all up.

Tom Spurling: Well who decided that you were going to do floatation of ergot from rye?

Enid Plante: That was a direct request I think from the medical people because they used ergot a lot in - do they still use it? Ergot means a drug which is used to dilate the capillaries and they use it in childbirth, and they use it in all sorts of areas, and they were very short of it - because I think they used to import it. They managed to grow, to treat the rye in some way so they should produce more ergot, but it was only about 1% of the rye to ergot. I think it was a direct request to Ian Wark.

Tom Spurling: From the State Government or Commonwealth Government or something?

Enid Plante: Yes, and he asked us would we work on that and we just used paraffin.

Tom Spurling: So, when you say we, that was you and Keith Sutherland?

Yes

Tom Spurling: And he did actually help?

Enid Plante: He'd actually supervise.

Tom Spurling: In some of those experiments?

Enid Plante: Yes, he did. I mean he was in charge - don't get the idea that he didn't. But I don't remember him being much involved in the actual practical side. But obviously he supervised everything and when we wrote it all up he was involved in that.

Tom Spurling: And did you do a lot of the writing?

Enid Plante: Yes, I did do a lot of the writing, in fact, I wrote up quite a lot of Reg Goldacre's work. Reg was another person who was really very academic and not terribly practical and hated writing reports. Before I left, I remember I was sort of writing up most of the Section Reports because the others hated doing it and I didn't mind, I quite enjoyed writing.

Tom Spurling: Did you see much of Ian Wark?

Enid Plante: Yes, we used to see quite a lot of him because he was interested in what we were doing. I think he was probably interested in the whole Division because it wasn't very large, and it was his Division and it was starting. We used to see a lot of him. He was a very friendly, quiet but he used to come down and always you could go and talk to him whenever you wanted to.

Jean Swift: So, would you see him on a daily basis, weekly?

Enid Plante: Well, I wouldn't say daily perhaps but he used to come to the Cafeteria for lunch and he'd sort of chat to anyone who was, people would go and sit at a table with him. Well that's how I remember perhaps in the last year or so he wasn't quite as friendly, but I remember him as being a very quiet sort of person and the particular interest he had in our Section because we were doing what he had been doing himself.

Tom Spurling: You must have been one of the few females? Judging from those pictures - there weren't too many other female research officers.

Enid Plante: I don't think there were any in Industrial Chemistry, there was one, was Dairy section part of Industrial Chemistry?

Tom Spurling: I don't think it was but I'm not sure of that.

Enid Plante : Loftus Hills was head of that.

Tom Spurling: It could have been.

Enid Plante: Well they were down there I think, and I think there was another girl and I can see that she was a blonde, pretty girl but I honestly can't remember her name. Now whether she was a research officer or technical officer.

Jean Swift: Joy Bear mentioned Marjorie Burbage.

Enid Plante: No she must have come after me.

Jean Swift: She thought it was about that time.

Enid Plante: No, I don't remember her. Dr. Wark's secretary Jean McKenzie. She came with him from wherever he'd been and she and I, I was quite friendly with her because we were the only girls at that time. But she was there and still there when I left. In Aeronautics Betty Gent who married Ron Cumming.

Tom Spurling: I think Ron Cumming went to Chisholm.

Enid Plante: Did he?

Tom Spurling: Yes

Enid Plante: Well she was a mathematician; she was a very clever girl. I remember her at University her father was the Mayor of Footscray or something I remember at the time, but she did maths and she came down to Aeronautics I suppose a couple of years after I went. But she's the only other girl that I remember down here at my end at that level. There were lots of authority systems and office staff.

Jean Swift: Were there not many women graduates from Melbourne?

Enid Plante :No not then that I remember, nobody else that I knew - I was the only one from my, as I say there was one I think a girl in Dairy, but I don't think she came from Melbourne.

Tom Spurling: But in that year that you graduated from the University of Melbourne?

Enid Plante: Were there many graduates?

Tom Spurling: Yes

Enid Plante: Oh yes, quite a lot. In fact, in Chemistry III, they graded all our Honours results then and I think all the top five places in Chemistry went to girls.

Tom Spurling: Is that right?

Enid Plante: Yes

Jean Swift: Did girls have trouble getting jobs then - was it more difficult?

Enid Plante: No, I don't think they did. Jean at first, and who I think topped the year, she was brilliant, she went to the Waite Institute in Adelaide and another girl I think Joyce Robins she got a job. I mean I could have had 3 or 4 jobs if I wanted them. There were jobs probably a lot were in laboratories like the Waite Institute people and I imagine the hospitals. I remember applying for a job with Dr Binette sort of bacteriologist. You see we were a bit lucky because we had chemistry and biochemistry so we had lots of scope. I remember applying for a job with him a lot because that was the mecca of all bacteriologists to work with Dr. Binette as he was then. This is getting away from CSIR, anyway we went for an interview about hundreds of us and he said let me see you pick out a mouse. He had a box of about 50 white mice and he just popped his hand in and pulled it out by the tail which he learnt to do and of course everybody was so nervous and I put my hand tentatively in and about 10 white mice ran up. It was one way of weeding out the people I think.

Tom Spurling: You could handle mice?

Enid Plante: Yes

Tom Spurling: Well when Ian Wark interviewed you what impression did you get of him?

Enid Plante: I thought he was a very quiet sort of person, perhaps I just remember him as a quiet probably competent, he didn't ever say much, and as I say I interviewed for the other jobs so he must have been doing all jobs.

Tom Spurling: He must have been the Head of that area of research?

Enid Plante: He was the Head of that Section down at the 'Bend. And he didn't tell me yes or no and then when I got a letter, I think from him saying, quite an explanatory letter saying that after thinking it over he thought he would prefer to have me in Physical Chemistry if I was happy to do that.

Tom Spurling: Do you have any of those letters?

Enid Plante: No

Tom Spurling: We can't find any down there either.

Enid Plante: No copies of them? What a shame. What's happened to them?

Jean Swift: No what happens is some new Chief comes along and says well we really don't need anything from 1946 or 1940 or something and I suppose they've thrown it out.

Enid Plante: Well there was a general office which was, I think dealt more with Aeronautics which it did all our work and somebody Murphy was in charge there. As you went in the front door it was on the right and that handled all the work - Aeronautics and Chemistry. But they seem to me as I remember to be more geared towards Aeronautics, perhaps there was more office work there.

Tom Spurling: Well they would have had higher security stuff I suppose.

Enid Plante: Apart from Dr. Wark's secretary Jean, nobody else, none of the other section heads, nobody else had a secretary or anything it was all the work where typing was done in the general office. So nobody really had anyone to look after their own particular. What about copies, there must have been letters...

Tom Spurling: Well we've got some records, but we couldn't find any record of appointments of you. We've got them of people who survived through to the 50s and so on. I found quite a lot of information about Bill Mansfield who would have just come just before you left. In fact he may have replaced you.

Enid Plante: Yes well I can remember the name and I can just vaguely see him. And nothing before that?

Tom Spurling: Very little of people who left before that.

Enid Plante: I was just thinking, I wonder if that was a handwritten letter but surely Dr. Wark would have had someone type it?

Tom Spurling: No, he seems to have had most things typed.

Enid Plante: Yes, I 'm sure he must have. There must have been copies, because they were official appointments weren't, they, with the Commonwealth.

Tom Spurling: Yes. And when you got married did you work at Fishermens Bend for a while after you got married?

Enid Plante: I got married in February '46.

Tom Spurling: Did you have to resign?

Enid Plante: No, I didn't. I remember Dr. Wark wanting me to stay on. We'd actually got to the stage also in our section where we finished allwork, we'd done the ergot and rye and we really, what I was doing it sort of finished. I remembered Keith Sutherland saying what would you like to do next? He'd really run out of ideas and Dr. Wark at this stage I think had left us on our own for a while. I remember suggesting I do some work on insecticides, penetrating insect. He said OK go ahead and do that and I remember reading, he said OK you work it all out and tell me what you're going to do. I remember doing quite a lot of reading about it and gathering a few insects and testing them with these chemicals. Then I think perhaps there was some problem with finance, extra money or something - we were always short of money. It sort of fell through and I remember being at a bit of a dead end and I spent about the last month writing up everybody else's reports and thinking, not being terribly happy with, I mean I liked Keith but I felt he wasn't giving us much direction and we weren't getting anywhere and I think I just decided well perhaps it was time to change, also from the long hours. There was a job at the Alfred in the allergy section and I applied for it and it was much easier. It was 9 to 5 at the Alfred Hospital. It was so much closer to home. I just felt like a change.

Tom Spurling: The war had finished by then.

Enid Plante: Yes, it had finished and that was another reason why I left. When we were married, Frank my husband was still in the army and when I left, he'd come out of the army and we were looking for a flat and it was time to change. What did Bill Mansfield - what did they do after that?

Tom Spurling: Well he worked on the control of evaporation of dams. It was known as the Mansfield process for controlling evaporation in dams. It was putting a monolayer of steric acid on water and he came to work on general surface chemistry, and that evaporation project developed after a couple of years. He went up to Sydney to work with Professor Alexander for a while to learn some more techniques in surface chemistry. So, I guess they thought that they needed to develop their skills a bit in that time. I'm interested in your insecticide project because in a lot of the documents that were written about that time, Ian Wark argued that this whole area of surface chemistry was going to be very useful to the biological organic chemist. He quoted your work quite a lot. It was never identified as being yours, but it was clearly as a result of that stuff that you did.

Enid Plante: It was a pity, I think. You see I think because I had done biochemistry and bacteriology and I always had an interest in that side of, I mean I was interested in the mineral work but that was purely chemical, and I was always interested as well in the biological side of things and that's probably why I wanted to do some work on insecticides. Yes, I often wish I'd stayed on and done it. The other thing we did quite a lot of work on was emulsions.

Tom Spurling: What sort of work was that for?

Enid Plante: It was largely....

Tom Spurling: Formulation?

Enid Plante: It was all to do with surface chemistry, yes. I gave a paper in Canberra on emulsions.

Tom Spurling: When you say you gave it in Canberra - who would that have been to?

Enid Plante: That was to the Division that was up there - Entomology was it?

Tom Spurling: To CSIRO.

Enid Plante: Yes. That got quite a lot of publicity that paper and that's been published. Again, that was partly just study I think concerned, well it was all with wetting agents, emulsions etc. It was when I was down there that we really discovered the effect of wetting agents and how, my husband always says you could have made a fortune if you patented all of this. For instance, with the wetting agent, give it one flick and it's dry. Butyl trimethyl and ammonium bromide was our big...

Tom Spurling: "Preparation of DDT emulsions" and "Emulsions and emulsifying agents with special reference to DDT" - so that was the talk you gave to the CSIRO interdivisional committee on toxicology in 1945.

Enid Plante: Yes that's right.

Tom Spurling: You also did work on producer gas.

Enid Plante: That was before we went down there. When I graduated for about 9 months or less than that - that's how probably how I got the job at Fishermens Bend because Dr. Wark (I don't know why he was involved in that) but he was involved in producing producer gas which they were using in cars. Was that with the Division? I don't think it was, it was the very beginning of the Division.

Tom Spurling: The paper is [here as a CSIRO Divisional pamphlet. CSIRO pamphlet No. 103. Almond, Holmes and Plante.](#)

Enid Plante: Yes, Bruce Holmes and John Almond. That was probably the almost pre-division but the beginning of the Division. That was a job that only really lasted for about 9 months in a shed in the Engineering School.

Tom Spurling: At Melbourne University?

Enid Plante: Yes.

Tom Spurling: Was that after you graduated?

Enid Plante: Yes, it must have been. That was only for quite a short period. I was the only one working there. I don't know where John and Bruce were. I think they were working in all

different areas wherever we could get a bit of space in a lab. I always remember about Dr. Wark and I've heard him quote it at dinner or talks and things. He always says that the first people (yes it must have been part of the Division, but it was just a very temporary thing) because the first people he appointed to the Division, there were 2 men and 1 woman, and they sat down in front of me and I told them all what I wanted them to do. They all took out their pens to take note and the three of them were all left-handed and they all turned their paper a different way. Such a shock to see 3 left-handers, so he always used to refer to us as the 3 left-handers. Yes, that was a short job that lasted less than a year and from there we went on to industrial chemistry.

Jean Swift: So you were really the first people appointed to Industrial Chemistry?

Enid Plante: Yes, that was why, we had to produce producer gas that was clean, and it was a dreadful old tin shed that used to get to about 108°F from the heat in the Engineering School.

Tom Spurling: So, then you stayed on essentially as a Bacteriologist at the Alfred Hospital.

Enid Plante: I just ran their allergy, I used to make all their extracts for and injections you know.

Tom Spurling: So that wasn't a research position?

Enid Plante: No, except that, it was sad, Dr. Charles Sutherland was the leading allergist in those days, there were lots of them but he was really a top one and he was also as well as being a medical graduate, was very scientifically involved and he (now this is where I really think how crazy I was) had an enormous home in Armidale with a huge block of land in Hampton road. He had no children and really his work was his life and I left the Alfred to have my first child and I stayed on there until I practically had it because you couldn't get anybody else, in '47 it must have been. After I had Catherine, he kept ringing me up and he wanted, because we just started to do some research, he wanted to do some research on Asthma. Very little had been done on asthma in those days and he wanted to build a laboratory in his grounds.

Tom Spurling: What in his home?

Enid Plante: Yes. I could have a full-time nurse for Catherine and I could have her there at the thing and I just said no, I just want to stay home and be a mother. When I think about it now, because my kids think I'm absolutely crazy, it's funny that's what I wanted to do. I often regret it and he never ever went on with it because I think he didn't ever get around to finding someone else to do it.

Tom Spurling: Did you write anything much after you left CSIR? You were a very prolific writer in those days though. You did a lot of writing in those 5 or 6 years you were at Fishermens Bend.

Enid Plante: No not really.

Jean Swift: You wrote a lot of your papers and then we hear you wrote a lot of everybody else's as well, it must have taken up a lot of time.

Enid Plante: No not everybody else's, it was just in our section.

Tom Spurling: These articles say, a lot of them you're the only author.

Enid Plante: Keith Sutherland's name is with them isn't it?

Tom Spurling: Some of them you're the only author on them. The ones about the emulsifying agents you're the only author. The Keith Sutherland ones say the "Effects of oxidation of sulphide minerals on the floatation properties" Keith Sutherland is the co-author. Would you have written...?

Enid Plante: Well it was standard for the section head to have his name on every paper. Doesn't that still apply?

Tom Spurling: Not always. Would you have written that paper say, and Keith Sutherland tidied it up?

Enid Plante: Yes, he would read it. But his name automatically, if you find John Rogers or Reg, any of their papers, they'd all have Keith's name on them. Actually, for a little while I went up and worked...

Tom Spurling: You see the papers on the "Floatation of fluorite", "Floatation of Gypsum and Silica from Salt", all of those have only got your name on them.

Enid Plante: Yes, that's because for a little while I went and worked, Dick Thomas was head of minerals section, and he was interested a bit (I think that work was done in his section) and because he had really very little to do with it, didn't put his name on it because I did it really for his section. It wasn't done under Keith Sutherland and it probably should have had Dick Thomas's name, but he wasn't the sort of person who wanted to put his name to something that he didn't...

Tom Spurling: But the "Ergot and Rye", Keith Sutherland's name was on those.

Enid Plante: Yes

Tom Spurling: You would have done a lot of that work, written it all up and he tidied it all.

Enid Plante: Yes, he'd tidy it up, you'd write it up and he'd say discuss it with you.

Tom Spurling: So, what did he use to do? What is your impression of what Keith Sutherland used to do on a day-to-day basis? - apart from nothing!

Enid Plante: Don't say that! Actually, I seem to remember Keith Sutherland sitting at his desk writing and doing copious formulae. I think probably he certainly supervised all our work and

he certainly gave us, it came from Ian Wark to Keith Sutherland, the sort of things he wanted us to work on. But practically he left us very much alone.

Tom Spurling: What lead you into Science at University in the first place? Was that a common...?

Enid Plante: Well I really wanted to do medicine and I got talked out of it by my Uncle who was a Doctor and it was a bad time for my father, it was the depression years and he was having a tough time. He was a wool broker and he was having a tough time financially. I thought medicine was a long time to support me and so I opted for science. I really would have liked to do medicine.

Tom Spurling: Did you ever think of going back to medicine after?

Enid Plante: Yes I did think about it but then I suppose I got a job and then I got married and didn't ever do anything about it. I think that was really why I did science.

Tom Spurling: But you would have done science at school?

Enid Plante: Funnily enough, I didn't. We did it under Matriculation year and then in Honours year. In my honours year I did English Literature, Latin, French and Chemistry. So, when I went to University. I'd done no Physics and I'd done no Honours Maths. I did maths in Leaving and I did Pure Maths I at University. We used to go to lectures until about 5 'til 6 at night. It was a Dr. or Prof. Erkitt and I think they had one little light globe about a 60-watt way down the end and you couldn't hear at the back of the room and you couldn't see the board.

Edward Toner (Enid's husband): You were always late weren't you?

Enid Plante: Yes, we were always late because we were doing Chem prac or something, so we were always in the back row. How we ever got through Pure Maths I, I'll really never know.

Edward Toner: Was that the chap with the slide rule?

Enid Plante: No, that was Prof. Burstill.

Jean Swift: What school did you go to?

Enid Plante: Firbank, locally, because I lived in the street, I grew up here.

Edward Toner: She won't say that she was Dux of her school.

Enid Plante: Ssssh, c'mon.

Edward Toner: Well you were.

Enid Plante: But I still would have liked to do medicine.

Tom Spurling: You've been connected to the medical world in a sense really?

Enid Plante: Yes, well I've got a son who's in it now.

Edward Toner: We've got lots of friends who are Doctors.

Tom Spurling: But you've worked in the Alfred Hospital and then you were and still doing some...?

Enid Plante: Yes, I did. Oh, I do one day a week for an allergist.

Tom Spurling: That's not at the Alfred Hospital?

Enid Plante: No

Tom Spurling: That's a private allergist?

Enid Plante: Yes, that was Dick Chenoweth whose father was a partner of Charles Sutherland and I went in to help them out about nearly 20 years ago when I had 5 children at home. I said I'd come in for 3 weeks till you get someone else and they had a full-time biochemist and I was going in 2 days, doing in 2 days what she'd done in a week. It was terribly hectic. I enjoyed going back to work again so I'm still there. I'm only doing one day now but I quite enjoy it. It keeps your brain in.....

Edward Toner: When we were first married Enid went to the Alfred as a biochemist with Dr. Charles.

Enid Plante: Yes I've told them that.

Edward Toner: He wanted you to do research.

Enid Plante: Well we were going to I was saying, remember he always wanted to go on with it. I was stupid wasn't I then. However!

[End of interview with Enid Plante]