

Nuha Khunkar: I am going to introduce myself. Hello, my name is Nuha Khunkar and I am going to have an interview with Mr. Ralph Rinaldi for my oral history class project. Mr. Ralph Rinaldi is a longtime Cass Corridor resident and educator. It's November 30, 2016 and this being recorded at the David Adamany Undergraduate Library here on Wayne State University main campus in Detroit, Michigan.

Nuha Khunkar: So, Mr. Rinaldi, I want to thank you very much in the beginning for agreeing to do this interview.

Mr. Rinaldi: Your welcome.

Nuha Khunkar: So, can you tell me a little bit about yourself who you are? Where you were born? Any siblings? And where you grew up?

Mr. Rinaldi: I grew up in down river, which is South of Detroit. I grew up in River Rouge, Lincoln Park. And I graduated from Lincoln Park high school in 1964. Which is in down river area. Then I went to trade school after that for almost two years. That was near Kalamazoo, Michigan. And I learned to do graphic arts. So I picked up a trade. Graphic Arts is a trade. Which is a vocational school. And from there I lived in Kalamazoo for about a year. I worked in a print shop, a printing plant. Also at the same time I started taking classes at Western Michigan University. So I was working during the week, during the day. Then I started taking classes at Western Michigan University, which is located right in Kalamazoo. So, this was about 1966. I graduated from high school in 1964. I lost my job; I got laid off in October 1966. I moved back to live with my folks in Lincoln Park. I started working downtown in Detroit. My mother and father are Italian extraction. I had/have two brothers and a sister. So we all lived in Lincoln Park at the time. I moved back to Lincoln Park in '66 and found a job working in downtown Detroit, for an accounting firm which I had a print shop. I worked there for about seven years. Then I started attending Wayne State University in the evenings and started taking classes in Education. And I was doing that for quite a while. And then I moved out from living with my parents. And moved to Oak Park, Michigan. And roomed with two medical students who were working on their degrees at Wayne State Medical School.

Nuha Khunkar: Okay

Nuha Khunkar: So what did your parents do? And how did they influence your life?

Mr. Rinaldi: My father worked in the Steel Mill. He was a steel worker at Great Lakes Steel in River Rouge and East Course, Michigan. My mother was a housewife.

Nuha Khunkar: Uhuh

Mr. Rinaldi: So she stayed at home. So she cooked meals and tended to the house and took care of us while we were growing up.

Nuha Khunkar: Right

Mr. Rinaldi: So, then I worked at an accounting firm for 7 ... 7 ½ years. Then I was going to school at the time in the evenings at Wayne State majoring in Education.

Nuha Khunkar: Uh hmm

Mr. Rinaldi.... so I did that till I graduated in 1974.... Then I was curious to get involved with alternative education at the time. When I was coming to Wayne State, I found out about Alternative Education. And it was a controversial thing at the time. Because there were a lot of things going on in the world that I found that regular education was not approaching. So I got involved in Alternative Education and found a place where I ...found a school that I frequented when I had time and talked to the people there. And when I graduated from Wayne State I started working at Detroit Children School...

Nuha Khunkar: Ok

.... And I worked there for five years. Learning different methods for working with children.... and that's one of the things that I really appreciated. There were different teachers there and they had experience in different ways of working with children. We were a group of teacher who actually ran the school.

Nuha Khunkar: Ok

Mr. Rinaldi: There was not that much administration. So, the teachers ran the school and worked with the parents and the children to do a different kind of education.

Nuha Khunkar: Ok

Mr. Rinaldi: So I got involved with doing that.

Nuha Khunkar: Great

Nuha Khunkar: Ok. Can you talk about some of the things you were currently doing?

Mr. Rinaldi: Currently I am doing a couple of things. I teach calligraphy in the Madison Heights. It's a dual all-art store. I have been part time teaching calligraphy there at the dual all-art store in Madison Heights. Most of the time though, I am over at the Detroit Historical museum. And I work in the print shop there. I have been doing that for about 35 years. It's all volunteer work.

Nuha Khunkar: Ok

Nuha Khunkar: So we will go back to your life experience in the Cass Corridor, when did you move there and why?

I moved there in the middle 70's. I lived in the Woodbridge Community, which is on the east side of the lodge. And I lived in a house with a group of people; about 7 people and we shared the space and things of that sort. And some of the people worked at the school. So I worked it what's called a collective. And I lived with them for about 5 years. Then I moved over to the

east side of the lodge in the area I now live in now. I live in an apartment building; it's called North Cass. I have lived there since the late 70's.

Nuha Khunkar: How did the corridor look like at that time? The theme, the people, and the neighborhood.

Mr. Rinaldi: Well, I would say, when I moved in those early years, there were a lot of young people in the area. Mainly because of the Vietnam War. There were a lot of men coming and going. Reality is they weren't staying very long in the area. A lot of them were attempting to dodge the draft. A lot of young people were coming and not staying long. A lot of them were coming to school at Wayne State. And a lot of them would drop out. It was very erratic. I would say there were a lot more young people then than there is now. It was a depressed economy. There were a lot of abandoned houses. There were not as many businesses as there is now. There is a lot of businesses moving into the area compared to then, there weren't. You could say it's like a difference between night and day.

Mr. Rinaldi: Um, I would have to say that now you are trying to find an apartment building in the Wayne State area it costs an awful lot of money.

Nuha Khunkar: Yeah

Mr. Rinaldi: Then you could find an apartment for say \$100-\$150 a month.

Nuha Khunkar: Uhuh

Mr. Rinaldi: So price of an apartment now is what \$750-800-900 a month.

Nuha Khunkar: Yeah

Mr. Rinaldi: Those days it was \$100-150 a month. Compares the prices. As well as, you didn't have very many super markets here or very many markets. I was involved in the collective in what was called a food co-op. A food co-op was that you were a member of it. At times you could work at it. And then they purchase food from other co-ops in the state. Which made the food cheaper and at times much better than what you get now at supermarkets.

Nuha Khunkar: So how does it look like now? The Cass Corridor

Mr. Rinaldi: Well, I would say that you have upper-worldly mobile people moving into the area. Strongly pertains to business, trying to find a parking space now is very very very hard. Luckily I have a garage. I have been living where I have a garage so I can park my car. But a lot of people it's hard to find a parking space. And so if you do it's not guaranteed you can find the same parking space every day. So there are a lot of people are getting tickets out on the street because there are so many people living in the neighborhood now compared to say 15 to 20 years ago or more. And there are a lot more professional people a lot more people want to live in the area, go to school, are working downtown, or being involved in the businesses that they are creating in the immediate area...more so than when I first moved in.

Nuha Khunkar: So you mentioned that you attend Wayne State University? What was your major? And when did you graduate?

Mr. Rinaldi: My first major was Education...elementary education even though I graduated with an elementary education degree. I wanted to work in alternative education. I learned that although when I did graduate and started teaching in adult education in the city of Detroit. I taught adults. So I taught what they call it, Adult Basic Education and GED in the city of Detroit from 1984-2002.

Mr. Rinaldi: So I taught in and around the city of Detroit. I taught downtown in Greektown...I taught the east side of Detroit...I taught in some of the libraries. GED is equivalent to General Education. And so that is what I did 5 days a week from 1984-2002. I left alternative education because the money was not very good... and as things went by in the city, the city was in a depressed economy...so a lot of kids were not coming to school, parents were not paying the bills, so I figured I couldn't make a living in alternative education. So one of the things I did, I went into working in Detroit public schools as an Adult Education teacher.

Nuha Khunkar: Ok

Nuha Khunkar: How you became interested in education and when did you know that you wanted to be an educator?

Mr. Rinaldi: Ok well, on my mother's side there are a number of her brothers and sisters who were teachers. I guess it's in my blood. I have an uncle and aunt that was a teacher in my mother's side. So I sort of took a chance and became a teacher and I liked it. I like children. I like people. I always felt like I had something to give and had a better way of showing people what I could do. I have taught many different kinds of things as well as I taught academics as well as I taught graphic arts skills too. So I have been very lucky that I went into education. And I didn't want to do things the traditional way. Even though I went into the alternative education, which was a lot of alternative schools at that time in the early 70's, and there are very few of them today. I went into education because I felt I could do something and I think I did...when I taught at adult education I graduated 150 students...over a period of time. Every now and then I meet a student that I taught... so I have feel I am very lucky I have taught in many different ways.

Nuha Khunkar: Great

Nuha Khunkar: Is there anyone who stands out or anyone that guided you?

Mr. Rinaldi: That's a good question. I think that when I was in trade school I found a book in a book store called Teaching in the urban setting no it was called Mental Hygiene and Teaching by Professor Fritz Radell and William Watenburg. Both of them were professors at Wayne State University.

Nuha Khunkar: Oh

Mr. Rinaldi: And I read it when I was in trade school and I picked it up out of a bookstore. To my amazement when I came back and lived in this area, Professor Radell was still teaching here. It's amazing that almost 15 years after I read that book, I had him in a class. It really encouraged me to think of teaching in a different way. That book was one of the resource books that I'll always remember. He started a program during World War 2 and after World War 2 called Pioneer House. Which was about working with young children who had problems. And it was a book that now I remember stands out for me. Also, there was a professor here in the school of social work Ike Krasner who was pretty, pretty dominant in the neighborhood in the community. Ike was a terrific teacher as well as a professor. I remember Ike very much. He knew a lot of people in the community. I think that Fritz Radell and Ike Krasner were two people that I remember quite well. Ike lived right within the college community at the time.

Nuha Khunkar: Yeah

Nuha Khunkar: So you mentioned that earlier about the alternative school movement can you tell me more about it and how you joined it?

Mr. Rinaldi: Ok at the time I was going to Wayne state the emphasis was on how can education change...there was a lot of criticism at the time in the whole country about a lot of things within the community and state and within country which were not good...the civil rights movement was still active, the anti-war movement was active, women's rights was active, the feminist movement was active too. A lot of things were going on within the country and public education wasn't answering any of these questions. In regards to where does all of this stand with young people and people in general. And things were not getting good. There was a lot of criticism about where public education stand. So I got involved in that. Coming to Wayne State was something that was approached within the college of education. Professors would pose the question...where do you stand? What do you think? So I got involved in knowing several schools in the Detroit community. And I got involved with teaching and involved with who the people were and what they were doing. And so I got involved with it. By the time I graduated, I worked at the Detroit Children's school and I helped with teaching there and doing many other things as well.

Nuha Khunkar: Ok. So then you left the Alternative School?

Mr. Rinaldi: Yeah

Nuha Khunkar: So how did you become involved in art?

Mr. Rinaldi: Well, that's a good question. I always had a feeling for art. One of the things I found out when I was in the alternative school was I always liked taking pictures. So one of the things I did an awful lot of ...this is in the early 70's is I picked up having a camera...I bought a camera and when I started working in the Alternative school I took a lot of pictures of the kids and things that went on in the school. And one of the things I started taking pictures of the kids and I so happened to get involved with one of the parents we wrote a grant to the Michigan

council for the arts for an art program. Low and behold I got the grant. So I started taking pictures of the kids and then showing them through the grant how for them to take pictures. We bought some cameras and some film. We created a dark room for the children. And we showed them how to take pictures, develop the film and make prints. And from that, also, I built a print shop in the school. And I tried to show kids how to work a printing press. So there are variety things that I did. I even had some people from outside of the school come in and learn how to run a printing press and things of that sort. Those kinds of things, I helped with the school so that I could show that there were many different kinds of things kids could do aside from basic academics. And it seemed to work. I was lucky I had 3 grants for 3 different years for helping the kids to learn different kinds of skills they wouldn't learn anywhere else. And I think I was pretty lucky in knowing how to do that. I think that is one of the differences at the school had learned kids were able to do different kinds of things. Then they learned how to do it all by themselves.

Nuha Khunkar: Ok

Nuha Khunkar: Tell me more about the graphic arts program that you created?

Mr. Rinaldi: Ooh well, the one at the museum a friend of mine, well his was working is a curator at the Fort Wayne, which is the main part of the Detroit Historical museum located on the river. He came to me in my print shop on the corridor from 1980-1984. He asked if I was interested in volunteering at the museum with the historical print shop. So I went over with a friend of mine. The shop was dilapidated and was not working. And the director of the program asked if I would be able to put the printing press and shop together and do some displays and presentations for the general public. I said well, I would give it a try. This was August 1981. What they wanted to do is do presentations for show people on how the machine works in the shop and maybe do some things on paper. So when we first did it was kind of really crude but eventually we ended up doing bookmarks and we did some pictures that were lying around wrapped in paper of Christmas scenes. So eventually what we did, and this is believe it or not is Advent of Noel night. And this was 30 some years ago. So what we did we put the press together actually my friend did that and we decided on printing up some bookmarks and other pictures and gave them out to the general public on Noel night. We made the shop work. So I have been there ever since. It is something that I guess it is a standby. It is something the museum really appreciates that I do.

Nuha Khunkar: Yeah

Nuha Khunkar: When and why did you start the print shop in the Detroit Historical Museum?

Mr. Rinaldi: Why? That's a good question. I hope I can answer that. It's a very old machine, actually 4 of them. And I have a background in graphic arts and I went to trade school. It is sort of like I guess it is giving back. You know I've worked in graphic arts all my life and I've worked for other people and made money. And I've gone to school in the evenings and worked during the day. With graphic arts I've been able to make a living... You know not a big living but I've

been able to make a living.... and go to school. Maybe what I am doing now is giving back. You know I have done something and now it is giving back and sort of like appreciation. I have been able to have a skill and what I do at the museum more than anything else is give back to society.... and that is what I do.

Nuha Khunkar: Ok

Nuha Khunkar: How this place has changed since you started it?

Mr. Rinaldi: That's a good question. How has this place changed since you started it? I don't think...Yes it has and no it hasn't. Yes, it has it is gotten bigger on the first and second floor. It has changed the last I say five years but the place in the basement where I am at it called the streets of old Detroit. It hasn't changed that much at all other than the shop where I am working nothing else has changed maybe that is what they want. It probably would be better if they had more things they got a bicycle shop and what else blacksmith shop and a hardware store. But there is nobody in those stores as much as I am there in the print shop. So what I do is something that works and people come in and see what you do. I give them something I give them bookmarks or I print up cards and a lot of times I sale them. I am showing them something that used to be. In some ways, a lot of young people are getting into it. Because it is something real basic. And a lot of young people are wanting to know how other than using a computer, what is printing all about. Assembling type, working with paper and ink and then built making things and how does that all come together. Like printing a book, how do you print a book? You know and you used to you wrote with calligraphy. Then you created like the Bible. The Bible at one time was written in calligraphy. And then it was printed with movable type and then it was printed on a printing press. These things were very basic. Those foundations. A lot of young people are wanting to get into that. They are understanding why things happened then. And how to apply them with learning and understanding computers. So both of them sort of like go hand in hand. Learning design and typography is sort of like knowing the basics and how they apply to today. Going back to the beginning, and learning how paper works and ink works. I hope I answered the question

Nuha Khunkar: Yeah great, thank you

Nuha Khunkar: What role music played in the lives of the Corridor's peoples?

Mr. Rinaldi: I think that was one of the unique things about Corridor at the time. As things were changing one of the things that seemed to stay for a little while is not the same as it is now you know this area that goes back to the late 19th century, early 20th century up until now. And there were many different kinds of people that lived in this area. There were people from down south and out west. So meaning to say, there cultures were still in the time when I moved in which is early 70's. So you found that people from down south whether white or black...would like to play the blues or country and western. So there were different places in this areas were country western music and blues were played all of the time when I was here. But now as things have changed in the last 10 to 15 years those places aren't here anymore. You have a lot

of places that have jukeboxes and piped in music, music from the computer. But when I moved here there were live music. Young people and older people who would play certain times during the week. Then there were people coming from the south and west even from Canada that would play here. It was live music. That was something there was always, when I first came in here, was live music. Now I don't think you have as much live music as there was now....acceptable now, you have rock n roll or considered rock and roll as well as there were many different places when I first came. There were many different kinds of places where music was accepted. You could go and listen to it or dance or pay attention to the different types of music that there was. I don't mind saying it, it was exciting because on any given day from Friday, Saturday or Sunday there would be different music going on and it wasn't always the same. It's like going into the bookstore you know that every aisle that you go down there was a different kind of book. In Corridor there was different types of music going on. Sadly to say it's not like that anymore. Maybe it will change I don't know but It was one of the things that was very unique...many different kinds of people in many places in the United States. And there culture sort of like part of their culture was their music. So you can go to play rhythm and blues, or country and western or rock and roll. Or you have like half a dozen places there not there anymore. The only place that still is the Miami Bar in the Corridor and they play a variety of music, limited, but they still do.

Nuha Khunkar: Can you name few musicians who enriched the corridor's culture? And what do you remember each one of them with?

Mr. Rinaldi: (Laughing) Wow! Boy, that's a kind of hard one but I will try to answer the best way I can. There used to be a place called Alvin's. Alvin's was a restaurant and bar. And it was always open seven days a week. A lot of Wayne State students would go there. A lot of teachers would go there. A lot of people all over the city would go there. They would serve food and serve alcohol. And they had entertainment on the weekends. Generally Friday, Saturday and Sunday. They had what is called a house band called Shadow Fix. They played rhythm and blues, rock n roll and sometimes country. A lot of people would come to see them because they lived in the area. That is what made it very interesting. All of the people were in the group lived in the area. The neighborhood was attractive to them and so forth. It was very exciting, if there was an art opening it would be at Alvin's and the band would play. So you have a lot of artists who used to live in the area that would go enjoy themselves. So that was one typical group. I used to take pictures for a musician he played guitar. For a number of years I took pictures of him. I haven't seen him in quite a while. He would come and go. I thought he would become very popular and his name was Shawn Blackman. He played a flamingo guitar. He played for a number of years in the area. He played almost everywhere. He would play down in Greektown. I think he even played at the Detroit Symphony Theater. He had an opportunity to play there. I haven't seen him in many years. He got his start within the Corridor and he lives out in Klaus of all places. I remember Shawn very well. I used to take pictures of him with his groups...and so that is one person I haven't seen in quite a while. But he had his start in the neighborhood.

Nuhu Khunkar: Ok. It seems that you like music yourself? So do you perform or play with any musical instruments?

Mr. Rinaldi: No...no haha

Nuha Khunkar: Hahah

Mr. Rinaldi...that's one thing I wish I could have done. I listen to all kinds of music. Everyday I listen to music...but I am not too particular as long as it is played well. So I listen to all kinds of music.

Nuha Khunkar: Why a lot of artists worked more than one job in the corridor in the 90's?

Mr. Rinaldi: Well, doing ones art especially if your not being supported by your family, it is hard to make a living...a lot of artists had to work more then one job. That just happened to be that kind of demand. You have to be very lucky you have to be very very very talented to make a living its just that way. I have known several artists who were very good...I knew Gilda Snowman. I don't know if you know who she is.

Nuha Khunkar: No

Mr. Rinaldi: She went to Wayne State. She majored in Fine Art. And she had the opportunity to go anywhere in the world but she stayed here. And she was a painter. And she could have taught at Wayne State and she started teaching at the College for creative studies. She was very very good. Her husband Bill Bozwell was an actor. And he worked at the Detroit Repertory Theater, which is still here a repertory theater, is still here. He just retired about three years ago. And he was able to become not only an actor but a director. So he was...this is like the opposite of the reality...they were very very good at what they did. That is the problem you have to be extremely good at what you do to be an artist who can make a living. Artists had to cut themselves down the middle. You had to work what they called a straight job. Work during the day and maybe make your art in the evenings or on weekends. It is very hard to get somebody to back you, to finance you to do your art and find out you can make a living that way. I guess I have been very lucky. I have been working at the museum and I can teach calligraphy and do a little few things like that and don't worry about doing many different kinds of things. So far I have been very lucky. But many artists it is finding their way. If you are a musician are you able to have a place to go to that will pay you for what you do. A lot of musicians and a lot of artists can't so they have to find another place to live. The price in the cost of rent, living here has gone up incredibly. Super market stores come in and the price of food goes up. Having a car is not cheap anymore. You have to pay money to have insurance and artists just don't have the talent or even though they have the certification finding it's really hard to make a living. If you are working off of grants, sometimes grants don't give you enough money to live...I think it's not only like that in Detroit but it's like that in many places in the United States.

Nuha Khunkar: What other programs/activities did you help the Corridor's community with? And what role did you play in the lives of Native American Children?

Mr. Rinaldi: Wow, that's two different questions. I will answer the second there. I taught GED this is for adults and taught three different schools. First I taught at what's called a Medicine Bear school which was located at Fort Wayne and then I taught at the Peddle Middle school which is north of there. Off of Mac and 12th street where Rosa Parks. Then I taught at the North American Indian association, which is on Plymouth Road, and at each place I had a classroom and I taught GED...General Education Development. I worked with different Native people from around in Detroit metropolitan area. And I was very successful in the four years I taught I graduated 17 students...and that has never been done before. And I am not Native American...So I was able to.... I knew several people within the Native American community when I was teaching at the alternative school. We had many different kinds of children from different areas in Detroit. I happen to meet some people that were Native American and when the school began which was in the early 90's. I asked several of people in the community and is there any chance I can teach at the school you are planning on opening up. They said, sure, just like that. So I taught for 4-4 ½ years at different schools. And I was probably one of the very few non-native teachers. And I taught and graduated 17 Native people who have gone on to college and work in their community and sometimes I will see some of my students down at Lincoln Park at American Indian Services sometimes. I see them down there helping their own people. What the other programs I helped with in the community. When we had the alternative school going we had at the same time we started a cinema group called the Cass City Cinema. We had that going I think for about 1974-until the time I left which was in 1979. The teachers and some friends wed get together and we showed movies on weekends...Fridays and Saturdays. The idea was to show movies that weren't being shown in the area. Today you got the Internet and all that...but before that we only had one place that would show movies which is the Detroit Film Theater, which is at the Detroit Institute of art. So most of the people in this area would go to Detroit institute of art on Fridays and Saturdays. So what we did we did something a little bit different. But we wanted to do show movies that the DIA wouldn't show so what we did is put together a series of films for about 15 weeks. We started in September and would end in spring the following year. The idea too was also to bring in money for the school, which it did. And we did and it worked. We were making ten dollars a night. (Laughing) so 5 people a night were working. So each one made ten dollars a night. And then we had to pay for rent. We showed them in the basement of the church. We showed different kinds of movies. The money we brought in we gave it to the school...so that is something we never thought about doing before. But we did it for about five years. That was something different. I hope that answers your question.

Nuha Khunkar: Uh mmm

Nuha Khunkar: What do you like the most about the Corridor?

Mr. Rinaldi: It is different. It is different how is it different. It's different because I think I feel as though it is a lot different then being downtown. I used to work downtown. I used to work in the Buel building or Pnopskot building

Nuha Khunkar: No

Mr. Rinaldi: or the Guardian Building. I used to work downtown. And you know its working downtown its big tall vertical buildings and the traffic is going one way and traffic is going another. But this is the Corridor is not downtown. A lot of people will say.... well this you know you got the hockey arena. Yes but before the hockey arena this an area where people live now it's changing to the point where but people still live here and people still have stores...used to be that you didn't have to go outside the city very much because the stores and other things were here. You could walk the street to the stores. For entertainment you didn't have to go far because everything was close by. The thing is now and that something I think it's still near it's not too far away. You are between I 94... 75 and the lodge. You are in area where a lot of people live. Not only do they live but they can go to stores and entertainment and you are not far away from most things. And certainly when I came here there were a lot more different kinds of things. Certainly that is getting to be in a way a lot more different. There is a lot more variety of things that cost a lot more too but I think the attraction is you got the Detroit Symphony here the Detroit Symphony Hall you have Wayne State... you have the Detroit Medical Center. Those are things that don't change too much. And they are not going to move away. You have stores that are still here. And entertainment and the entertainment comes and goes. You have more of a variety of entertainment then you have ever had before. If I am not being too redundant umm but I guess I couldn't see myself wanting to leave here for very long wanting to still stay here.

Mr. Rinaldi: I hope I answered your question.

Nuha Khunkar: What places in the corridor you like to go to frequently? And why?

Mr. Rinaldi: What places do I like to go? Library, I like to go to the main library umm there are many more restaurants here that I would like to see. I mean I frequent there are certain restaurants I go to a lot. La Palma just opened the beginning of this year. I go there at least two times a week. I like to go to the art institute umm the art institute is probably one of the better art museum in the world. So I like to go there an awful lot. Umm, I guess I am very much spoiled because those things are there all the time and I get used to that. The museum, the library are things that I take advantage an awful lot. And it's within walking distance for me. I don't have to go very far to appreciate them. So I guess those are a couple things that I really like an awful lot. And information within the library system is not too hard to find. Information within the library, the main library that is, as well as the libraries here. Information is one of those things that is readily at hand and within walking distance. So it's not too hard to find out information, what is going on. That is one of the unique things I think about you know we call it the Corridor. But even Wayne State is apart of that. It is not too hard to find out many different

kinds of information. I don't think people really understand that. You go to a bookstore and different kinds of information is not that too hard to get. You know especially the Burton Historical Abstract, which is on the first floor of the main library. People ask me all the time about how can they find this book and that book. I say have you tried the Detroit Public library. You want to find out a book on a Studebaker. And this is true. Somebody asked me they have a Studebaker American motors car. I said have you asked over at the library at the Burton Historical Abstract about that car. That book they can get it at the library of congress in Washington D.C. So Information is attainable within a neighborhood I find that for me is true.

Nuha Khunkar: Wow, that's great! To tie this interview up, do you have any final thoughts about the life in the Cass Corridor?

Mr. Rinaldi: Life in the Corridor? Is that the very last one?

Nuha Khunkar: No I just asked

Mr. Rinaldi: Well, thanks. That's a good question. You know with the advent of the light rail coming in within the next year, I think things are going to change much more dramatically. You know its the light rail has changed...I mean just about complete. And which means I think there will be much a lot more people are going to be coming in the area. More so now then they ever have since the advent of the streetcar in the early part of the 20th century. So I think all of the major sports teams are now located within this area. Which means there will be a lot more people coming into the area. More so now then there has been for an awfully long time. And how will it change? It is going to be very hard ...which means there will be more changes coming by and it's going to...I just don't know. We don't even call it the Corridor anymore we call it Midtown. So there is more businesses want to be here because we're in the middle of the city and that's what it is, it's where the middle of the city. So you goanna have more places where they are going to building more apartment buildings and more businesses want to be here because they can offer more different kinds of things for people. That's fine. You know shoe stores and all that...music places...so it's going to be... I think probably the main thing is if we understand the history of it. How did it start? And what is it look like then? And how's it changing now? It's going to be an interesting thing. I'd like to see what it is going to be like in the next 5 years. Certainly I am not getting any younger. But I'd like to stay around that long and see how things are going to change for everybody. So, I hope I answered your question.

Nuha Khunkar: In the end, I like to thank you so much for your time and generosity of spirit in this interview.

Mr. Rinaldi: Thank you very much.