

Nancy Ho Interview

Conducted by Katherine Markee on September 15, 2008



The following interview was conducted with Nancy Ho [NH], research Molecular Biologist and Group Leader Laboratory for Renewable Resources Engineering at Purdue University. It took place on Monday, September 15, 2008 in Stewart Center. The interviewer is Katherine Markee [KM], the Oral History Librarian.

KM: Welcome Nancy.

NH: Thank you.

KM: Tell us a little bit about where you were born and your parents and siblings and early years.

NH: I was born in China near Shanghai and Nanking, but just across from the Yangzi River on the Northern part [inaudible] on the south part. It was a small town, but I hardly lived in my home town, very few years. We went to the Northern part because of the Japanese War. We were lucky enough and able to move to the province not being occupied.

KM: Okay. What were your early years? Tell about early years in school and also high school.

NH: We moved to [inaudible] province, and that part is not occupied, but of course we have to move to a difference place if the war gets worse. Of course there are always Japanese airplanes coming too. Bombings, so we had to hide.

KM: Kind of a stressful time.

NH: Yes. Then, of course, after that starting internal fighting again. So we have to constantly move. Just before communists totally took over the main land of China we had the opportunity to move to Taiwan. That was my early teens. In Taiwan, actually everything settled down, very normal life. My junior high and high school were finished there. And college, too.

KM: What did you major in college? Where did you go to college? Tell us a little bit about college.

NH: College was very hard, passing the entrance examination. I was lucky enough that I was able to pass and be accepted by the best university, National Taiwan University. I was majoring in Chemical Engineering. At that time, Taiwan did accept female students in the Engineering department. I don't think at that time America did. Not too many.

KM: How large? Did you live on campus? What was college like?

NH: No, because my family lived in Thai Bay, The University was located in Thai Bay so we just came in from home. There were students staying at home, same as here. It's quite an advanced university.

KM: It's an older school that's been around for quite a while, hasn't it?

NH: Yeah, Taiwan used to be occupied by the Japanese, and that was a Japanese University, the best Japanese University, too, for that whole province.

KM: Did they have student clubs or things that you participated in when you were in college?

NH: Yes, like football, just small scale. Sure, there's basketball and things like that; soccer. Not the competition like here. But I was not good in sports [laughs]. I've never participated in anything. We do have to take physical education. I always used the exam part to boost up my grade.

KM: What year did you graduate?

NH: I graduated in 1957.

KM: Then what was next?

NH: That was the time Taiwan was not entirely industrialized, not too many jobs, so I was lucky enough to get a job as a teaching assistant. That was a period of studying even before I graduated a few years ago. America accepted graduate students from all over the world except from Taiwan. Some of my friends there had older brothers or sisters already here. So they started to apply, so my parents, in particular my mother, said "You should try, too." That's why I applied. I got a scholarship from Temple University. I was very grateful. So Temple, I had a good time there.

5:00

KM: Was that your first time to come to the United States?

NH: Mhm.

KM: What was your first impression?

NH: Like I said, the school and department I was in, I changed my field. After graduating from Chemical Engineering I decided that probably engineering is not

that good, although I had good grades. I was a good student, but I did not know what I could do. So it was time to change, so I switched to Organic Chemistry. I was in the Chemistry Department. The department was very nice to foreign students, in particular all of the professors. It's a smaller University.

KM: It's located in Philadelphia.

NH: Yes. The department head was very nice. Summer here she was keeping a teaching job for foreign students. She said "American student, you go ahead and find a job elsewhere, it's easy for you." That was very nice. Then of course I have some friends already in the United States, in the New York area, and get to know some. I found out I had some friends in Philadelphia too, so the really made...

KM: It made a nice time for you.

NH: I did not feel such a big difference.

KM: Now after you finished your Master's, then tell us what happened? What did you do?

NH: Well, I decided to switch again. Again, I was a good student, but I took one class of Biochemistry and I felt that was more suited for me.

KM: [laughs] Shopping around.

NH: Study-wise, I was always very critical; it has to be what I like, I feel I can always do better. Not just with studying, I was thinking later on, after I finish studying. I thought about Chemistry as more suited for me because it was more systematic.

I suppose I'm gradually moving into more on the biology side. I never looked there, but I felt a small scare. I didn't like Organic Chemistry, I didn't enjoy the research part, doing the work, many explosion possibilities, and I just did not like it. Biochemistry, somehow I felt a smaller scare of water soluble. It's just more systematic- it's sort of a branch of Organic Chemistry. Organic Chemistry, to me, is not that systematic. Biochemistry...

KM: It was better suited.

NH: Yes, so I thought, somehow I guess the professor was a very good professor, just attracted me. So I decided to do my Ph. D. in Biochemistry.

KM: Was this at Temple as well?

NH: No. Temple was good but not a larger school university at that time. They have a good medical school, but other research it's not. Graduate School, it's not as good as the others. Besides, I'd like to see some other parts. Also, because I was planning to apply in Organic Chemistry. I only change my mind at the end of the last semester. So I chose... the president of Taiwan University got a Ph.D. from a Midwest university, so I applied to that one. He was an Organic Chemistry major, too. That's why I decided to go there.

KM: What school, again?

NH: I went to the University of Illinois.

KM: Oh, in Champaign?

10:00 **NH:** Yeah, in Champaign. I applied in Organic Chemistry, the let me switch to Biochemistry, I had a teaching assistantship, all of that. Biochemistry studying is not too much different, you study doing experiments. A lot of Biology, a lot of microbiology. Actually it turned out to be the biggest difference. I came from Taiwan to Philadelphia and it seems the translation from a smaller University to a bigger University is a lot bigger difference. That's what surprised me. I think it's different, the operation was different. I felt a little lost and somehow I didn't feel that I could adjust well. I also felt that I needed more experience. I decided to take a job. It happened that there was a job for me in Chicago. So I took that job just to try different things.

KM: After you got your Ph. D. you took a job?

NH: No, I did not. I just tried to stop. So then I met my future husband during that period. He was at Purdue. We decided to get married and it turned out that even if I did not take the job I probably would not finish in Illinois. So was maybe a year or something. That's why I came to Purdue.

KM: Okay. What year did you come to Purdue, then?

NH: '63.

KM: Was your husband on the faculty?

NH: He was a graduate student, but his professor wanted him to stay. They had a center and he helped the professor establish the center. He wanted him to stay and help him run it. My husband's name is Chio Young Ho [?]. So that's why I

came to Purdue. Initially I was a little late to apply to school, then I decided why not just work for a bit, because we planned to get married, all of that, so it would take a little bit of time. There was a little complication. You can see the time difference, just see the history. Biochemistry was trying to arrange me a fellowship before they met me. Before they knew I was going to get married. See my transcript and everything. After I visited I was probably still going to do Biochemistry. After I came one time to visit the campus, my fiancé said “Why don’t you go visit the department?” so I did. After talking, and they asked my “Why do you come to Purdue?” Because I was in the University of Chicago and I was planning to study there. So I said “Well, my fiancé is going to be here, we’re going to get married.” Not to criticize Purdue this time, but different. But also different department, different people. There was the fear that I’m going to get married and I may not finish Ph.D., so they suggested after my visit that I maybe take a job. They had a job opening. I did not take that job. [Inaudible] I wasn’t going to feel too bad. My fiancé said “There are so many other departments that have the same thing.” So I looked into Biology and the department head was quite nice. If I wanted to study at that time they would have let me, but it was a little late for the semester. I decided “Well, I’ll just take a little job first.” So I did and it ended up very nice. I was a research assistant at [inaudible]. That time I can pick even. The difference between technical researchers and I insisted that I wanted to do research. So I got whatever I wished for. It was very pleasant. I worked for Dr. Gilliam and unfortunately I think he is very sick now.

KM: This was in Biological Sciences?

15:00

NH: Yeah. He just retired last year. Anyhow, I worked for him for a little over a year then I changed to graduate study. I got my Ph.D. So everything I learned during the period at worked as a research assistant I applied to my thesis. It was very nice. It was a nice project, I liked it. It was very useful, too. The work applied to RNA sequence analysis. It was quite useful at that time. Then of course after finishing and my husband, you know, he worked [inaudible] center and I wasn't that much planning the work and I thought there was still some work to do for my Ph.D. work, so we applied for a fellowship to stay in the same lab. After getting close to finishing I decided that the work I did was good and many people use that method to do RNA sequence analysis. I just did not want to go in. I felt the method can be applied to DNA. I talked to Professor Gilliam and said "I want to switch to DNA." At first he said "Well, it's a pretty new area" then he knew what I planned to do and was very strongly for it. He said "Let's write the proposal." So we wrote a proposal and that proposal got a very good review. That time we sent three. "Oh, very good review, I'll give you money." My fellowship, I [inaudible] provide myself. From then on I provide myself also as a technical Health assistant. From then on I was always independent, supporting myself. That was a good break.

KM: A good beginning. Did you get married by that time?

NH: Yes. After three months we got married. That was good and it gave me a feeling, that review was good, it was encouraging and exciting, but I just felt that it seemed not too hard to apply [inaudible]. Professor Gilliam always also said "If

you stay in the University you have to get used to applying for Grants. You practice.” So we summated [?] from my fellowship to this. That was nice.

KM: It worked out nicely then. Were you working over in Lilly?

NH: Yes. I worked there for ten years. During a period I worked on my own project and thought, you are a scientist, you have to [inaudible] whatever in the field that related to you; what do you do with the restricting enzyme, sort of close to what I tried to develop, but it’s different, the way. Initially nobody believed that technique would do anything. But gradually more special enzymes developed. I felt there would be a good method. I felt whatever I developed was good, working, probably cannot competing this [?], so I learned that [inaudible] technique on the side while I was still working on my project. Years later and when LORI Laboratory* [inaudible] resource engineering, needed somebody to modify this yeast, so they contacted me, because there are not too many on the campus.

KM: LORI was already in process?

NH: Yes, LORI was Professor Tao.

KM: Got that started.

NH: First in his own lab and then they formed this laboratory. That was before 1980, about '78 or something. When they found there was a problem for this yeast to form this special sugar, so they asked around who they could ask to help and they recommended that he should talk to me. He did and I got excited about the project. Initially I was only excited because it was good [inaudible] technique.

20:00

Something some microorganisms cannot do and you try to make it work, so it was a nice project. Pretty soon I felt it was going to be, if we worked it out, it was going to be very important. I decided to join them and took over the project myself. I started working on that in 1980. It seemed that that project fit me so well, I never worked with yeast, I never worked with fermentation, but those are easy to learn. I designed something. I was able to overcome many difficulties while people were thinking they were very difficult to overcome. That was nice.

KM: Was there any similar project at any other place in the Country?

NH: Oh, not only in the country, but in the world.

KM: They were working on this.

NH: Yeah. There was close to ten different groups. This country probably had the largest number of five or six groups. All large groups. Some were National labs. Working on the same project. After a few years we found it was too hard to overcome any difficulties so a lot did give up this approach, this yeast. I insisted to stay with this project because I think, to me, it was very good and safe and easy work to work with an industrial microorganism. To me, it not causing a problem is the most important. Besides, it's a good fermentation organism, good organisms to product ethanol. I saw many points that many people didn't see; the importance of this microorganism. So I continued to work. I had the best time of my life, I guess, ten, fifteen years.

KM: Was your husband working in a similar...

NH: No, he's a Mechanical Engineer crossed with Material Science.

KM: It's a nice combination, though between the two of you.

NH: We didn't cross with each other, work with each other. But he is very nice, very supportive. I have to give him credit for that.

KM: When we talk about research design, you sort of had it in your mind when you were working on the other thing, but you sort of had the yeast in mind?

NH: No, I did not know yeast at all. It was just because they contacted me... in DNA you can work with any system. Each cell is maybe different in each microorganism, but that is just physiological, you can adjust for that. Otherwise the key process, how to manipulate it was almost the same.

KM: I'm thinking of the researchers, when they listen to this, and you're sharing some things that will be very helpful to the people who are studying the University and the research that you have done. What was it like for support? Did you continue to get government support?

NH: For this job, you have to have the ability to get your own funding. It's a research position, so the first two years the laboratory does have the funding, so for the first two years I don't plan to apply any grants. I do have the technique and knowledge of knowing how to manipulate DNA, but I wasn't, as I said, working with yeast. This was a new area. Fortunately they did have the fund established.

KM: That was a help.

NH: Yeah. we worked very hard. We shot for the first important thing. After that I had some preliminary thoughts. I am in the field. I can do this kind of work. From then on I thought I would say about ninety percent, I would not say one hundred percent, but most of them rely on applied grants.

KM: Are they primarily from the government or did you get it from companies?

25:00

NH: Most of the grants are from the government, but I did get a lot of other companies give me other projects, so that helps to keep the whole lab. Otherwise this project may not have enough. You have lab technicians. One posts something. The project, when I started there already were not as many people because of the gasoline at that time was not a problem. When people don't felt that that urgent the funding is getting reduced quite a bit.

KM: What students? What grad students did you have?

NH: Yeah, sure I took some Graduate students, but since I wasn't teaching faculty I didn't always have to take them. I always kept one or two full time people, because that's continuation. If you totally rely on graduate students, you have to finish. Our funding was never that reliable. Some industrial jobs they are not that long term, especially at that time.

KM: Let's talk a little bit about some patents. You've got some patents. For the researchers, make some comments on that.

NH: The first we showed that we can make yeast able to feminize a second sugar. Not only feminize a second sugar, co-feminize the major sugars. After we finished that we applied the patent. That was the first patent.

KM: Did it take quite a while?

NH: Yeah. patent, once you submit them it takes quite a while. I think we submitted in '92 or '93 and it was allowed in '98. Then the second patent [inaudible] the thing should be stabilize and put into the chromosome. There was not a good method for putting all of the things that I want on the yeast chromosome, many, many copies. So I had to send my idea of a new method. That's the second patent.

KM: Did that take as long or not as long?

NH: Oh yeah, that takes long. Some countries, especially here, has not allowed it, but many other countries allowed it.

KM: Right, it's the patent applications varies from country to country. US is one of the hardest.

NH: Yeah, US is the hardest. Also, somehow I feel that Europeans are much easier.

KM: But it's good to have both US and [Europe].

NH: Oh yes, ours is always international.

KM: Make a couple comments about what the center does, LORI, the center that you had been involved in for Bio, technology and engineering.

NH: The center initially was focused on, it called Laboratory of Renewable Resources and Engineering, so they take renewable resources, and you do some modification and develop processes and make use of them. That initially was mostly for ethanol. We has two engineering groups in fermentation study, and my molecular Biology group, so that is engineering. Sure, at that time we also did some other microorganism for some other industrial applications. There were some Chemistry groups, but many groups did not, because they have to rely on funding, and many could not continue.

KM: Sure. I noticed that they are using the term “integrated” I saw a couple news thing. They call it Integrated Center for Biotechnology and Engineering.

NH: Yeah, they changed it a little, but later on particularly during '95 to early 2000, a lot of people took other projects because there was not enough funding to support such work.

KM: A couple things. You've got some grants. One of the one, you got that DOE grant, the Department of Energy grant in 2007, that was a big one.

NH: Yeah, last year we received a large grant to further improve this yeast. That was very nice because many things, the yeast still have a lot of things that can be improved. We did a lot of background studies, because those are very difficult to study. It takes bigger funding to...

KM: To really do the studies.

30:00 **NH:** To really do the studies. A lot of background studies. So now we have the funding and we can do some improvement.

KM: One of the other ones that you've got was the Indiana Coal Research Grant.

NH: That was not a large one. This work can continue because I have another continuous project from industry to support the [inaudible]. That was a long term project.

KM: Is that still going?

NH: No, that one we sort of finished like a year ago.

KM: One thing, you had a visit. Senator Bayh came to visit the lab about alternative fuels. He made a visit there a couple years ago.

NH: Yes. There's quite a few people who visit. He was one of them.

KM: Let me ask you this; What's that Mid-West Consortium for [inaudible]?

NH: That was initially Mid-West Consortium, yes. It was actually started by [inaudible] working at Purdue. He [inaudible] for partly working with industry and then his main funding was from DOE. It was nice. Initially he was located here.

KM: At Purdue?

NH: Mhm. I guess later on they moved to the industrial park. That requires matching funds, so when it's just started we did get support from there for four years. That was [inaudible], so we had to tell industry what we did. They were nice and took

some support. That was a good four years during the period and we finished the most important part.

KM: I've got some Awards and Honors you've got. Let me start with the State of the Union speech for President Bush. Tell us how that came about.

NH: That was pretty surprising to me and to anyone. It's something you could get but you never know ahead of time.

KM: Did they call you? How did that come about?

NH: Yes, only a couple days before, they called me. I was not even in my lab because I finished a very large proposal, a five million dollar proposal. I was very tired. Those people wanted to talk to me while I was working on the proposal so I did not see them. Afterward I head down to meet them. When the phone call came people got the message and gave me the phone number, so I called them. That was starting the connection. They do not let the people know.

KM: What transpired? Did you get to meet President Bush?

NH: We were just invited there first; I could even bring guests myself. My two sons went with me. They tell you what kind of hotel you can stay in. We first went to the White House. They have a reception. Not just me, they invited about twenty different guests. The guests remain in the White House and watch on T.V. Me and other guests went to Capitol Hill.

KM: That's kind of nice.

NH: Yes, it was nice.

KM: Did you sit near Mrs. Bush?

NH: Afterward we had a chance to take a picture. I sat by Mrs. Bush, of course we just shook hands. She said some nice things. Because that was not too much time.

KM: But that's a very nice honor.

NH: Yes. Later one we were individually able to take a picture with President and Mrs. Bush. We shook hands and said a few things.

KM: Very nice. You were an Energy Patriot, the second person to receive that honor for Syndicate.

NH: Yeah, that was a year before this, and that was really nice too. A surprise to me, too. They contacted me and interviewed me. I was the second. I really appreciate that because after all I think I was a Patriot because I [inaudible] that. On the US they initially had six or seven groups and they all stopped doing this. Some may have studied other microorganisms, but they stopped studying this yeast.

35:00

KM: And you kept on.

NH: Yes.

KM: Then Discover Magazine, in 1999, you were one of 27 of the most important Technological Innovations in 199. That's very nice.

NH: Yes. I think first yes, that's...

KM: The Discover Magazine for the Genetic Engineering of your Yeast.

NH: The was actually RND [?] 100. That was that one. The second one was the year after was discover....

KM: The other was the RND 100, which is really nice.

NH: Yes. RND 100 is the first one. Then the second one is the Discover.

KM: Yeah. Did they let you know in advance?

NH: RND 100 I totally did not know. I think that was sort of you have to apply, it did it by the company. I did not know then they said they wanted me to take some pictures. Afterword I got the award. Then the Discover Award they did call me, contact me. They have a process. That was a little bit different process for that. That was something; we got the award in Disney World.

KM: How nice. Did you take any family with you?

NH: Yeah, my husband went with me.

KM: Well that's nice. Now the current thing is the book by Mike Wallace.

NH: That was a surprise too.

KM: Tell us about that. Incidentally, I have bought the book and I have read that.

NH: I was going to bring that today, but I had a lot of thing before I came to visit you. I will bring you one and sign it.

KM: Oh that would be very nice. I watch 60 minutes and Mike Wallace, he is 60 minutes.

NH: That was a surprise, too. I got a letter from him saying that he invited so many people; each one contributed a couple pages. What do you think of fifty years from now? What do you imagine? Whatever you are thinking of. I was honored and I was thinking “Well, I do have something to say.”

KM: Yes you did. Very well done.

NH: Everything I wrote there was true. I wanted people to know. Everything I did, young people can do, too. I wasn't a very special kid, very bright. It was true; I was being called by other kids stupid and lazy. That hurt my feelings a little bit. I thought maybe I wasn't as bright as them and I couldn't do anything, but I tried not to be stupid when I grew up. I tried not to be lazy. I kept that promise, so that's good for me. Everything written there was true and I don't know why I have the urge. It wasn't that particularly I want to see somebody or something.

KM: What did you think of the topic? Did Mike Wallace contact you?

NH: No, we are free to write anything.

KM: Well he had the topic for the book, is what I'm saying.

NH: He just said that the title was decided. He just wanted us imagining fifty years.

KM: It's a good book.

NH: Yeah somebody suggested that he should do such a thing.

KM: Did you get a chance to meet him at all?

NH: No. We just...

KM: Send them in?

NH: We just communicated through other people. I was a little late.

KM: Are you still on the graduate faculty Department of Foods and Nutrition? Are you still doing that?

NH: Recently, I still have the association, but I'm really not doing too much for them, more now. Last year the School of Chemical Engineering invited me to be their research professor so I accepted, so I'm very closely working with them.

40:00

KM: Have you done and teaching at all?

NH: I don't do teaching, but I give lectures.

KM: How about family? Tell the researcher about your family, what the children do.

NH: Yeah, that's my excuse not to do teaching, because I think I'm a little free. Whatever I do it fits my personality, fits my family. Never stay in one thing, but I happen to like research. Sure teaching is a noble thing. I like to teach particularly individually.

KM: And you do one on one with your students, too.

NH: One on one. So there are a lot of people who can do a lot of good teaching, it doesn't have to be me.

KM: Did your children go to Purdue?

NH: Yes, they all had their undergraduate at Purdue. They all went to medical school, although I did not influence them. My youngest son, Chester Ho is a pediatrician here in [inaudible] Clinic.

KM: And where is your other son? He's a doctor?

NH: He's a MD Ph.D. He got his MD Ph. D. from Washington University and he's still associated somewhat there, but he has his own work.

KM: How about the changes on the campus during years? Any comments on that? Size wise? Facilities have changed a lot. Even the enrollment has changed.

NH: Yeah, those are things that did not affect me too much. I always say I'm not a person that covers a lot of areas; I just focus on what I do. Sure, I notice the change, and if I can make some comments it's good. It's all good, nice buildings. If I could suggest something, set aside maybe ten percent or something, set aside some fund continuously to provide a fund for research.

KM: Right, that's very key.

NH: Otherwise you totally rely on, especially initially... I was lucky to be able to get the first proposal was recognizing the importance. I think I was, at that time there were less people in research, that was years ago. If you have a little initiative people give you encouragement. I would think if I support that proposal now people would say "What do you know? You haven't worked with DNA." I would probably get rejected. But I was lucky, that's a big encouragement.

KM: It's a good start.

NH: So I think they should have some funding for people. People will give you credit; it's a very large thing to do, innovation. People could reject you too.

KM: that's right. And you have to be prepared for that too.

NH: So I was lucky for that. Young scientists who have that luck, you think of everything, all my research, it's all having new initiatives. So it happened that the yeast worked out too. Everything worked out. People did not agree with my approach. They are more experienced than me. It doesn't have to be people working for a long time. I do intend to write a book about my experience because many people just follow what other people do and you should be thinking about whether it's the right thing to follow. If you have some new ideas, try them out. Now they always have the funding that allows you to do it.

KM: It's balanced.

NH: Yeah, they should have more funding available for new people.

KM: Right. To get started.

NH: And for long term projects, too. Our work can progress much faster. Fortunately I have other grants for other work, although I never one day didn't think about a project, or do a little. Sometimes we did it very slowly because the funding was not there.

45:00 **KM:** Got a Purdue tradition that you like? A favorite Purdue tradition?

NH: Well, again...

KM: Right, how about an outstanding event? Do you have an outstanding event in your life, something that you would like to share with the researchers? Probably had several, I would imagine. The grants.

NH: Oh yeah, exciting things like the first grants, that was certainly exciting. Oh sure, I got married. Then the first baby, I was a little scared. And everything I was thinking after the first important gene, there was so much competition, and we were a very small group, that was exciting. Besides, thought that gene would not work, although we should still get it. We did it. So my thinking was correct. Although it was negative, it gave myself a little confidence. My thinking, my planning, was correct. Then of course the big thing is the next big thing. I get to put all of the things together, and it worked. I have a lot of exciting ones. The integration of it was as beautiful as can be. Everything I planned that worked, it seemed like some things never needed repeating. That how I was very, very lucky.

KM: Any special comments for the researchers that you'd like to make in closing, Nancy, anything special that comes to mind?

NH: Oh sure. The next step to company. Besides making it efficient for fermentation and we wanted this process to be more economical, more cost effective, and usually the ethanol produced doesn't make too much profit. In particular with ethanol [inaudible] process. So we try to think that we can produce co-products. Those are things that we need to prototype here but we cannot finish because

we can't try many different kinds. Not everyone will fit for industrial production, and this part we cannot work at Purdue. But the University should be trying new things, not repeating the process. So that's needed of the company. Also, the company can directly contact, helping other producers. We do some here but it's certainly not something the University is supposed to do. That's why this company is very much needed.

KM: When was the company founded?

NH: I founded it two years ago. I sort of had the idea for a few years.

KM: And it's located in the research park?

NH: This is the first operation, sure, the larger one. We've actually already become, first it was a small staff company, and it's already become a global company because a lot of companies from over the world contacted me. Why I say I have a company [inaudible], we work for very large companies in China and Europe and several large companies here, too.

KM: Sounds like things are under way.

NH: We hope so but the initial funding, I have some, but we are still looking for some funding. Of course, I have my own way. Many other funding has too many restrictions. I like to do things, if I had somebody telling me what to do, what I can do, what I cannot do, this work probably would not be achieved. The company is the same way.

KM: I understand. We want to wish you lots of luck and we thank you very much for this interview. Thank you Nancy.

End of Interview

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*Proper names may be spelled incorrectly