INTERVIEW WITH JOHN D. REGETER
BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON
on October 5, 1977

T: John, you were born in Pennsylvania?

R: Yes, in Duquesne, Pennsylvania, which is twelve miles up the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh.

T: What university did you attend?

R: I went to Allegheny College. I didn't go to Dickinson College, although I had a personal relationship to it, in that the John Dickinson, one of its founders for whom it was named and who was a member of its first board, and who was called the "Penman of the Revolution", belongs to my ancestry. I had thought my mother understood that my grandmother, whose name was Mary Dickinson, was the granddaughter, or great granddaughter, of John Dickinson. I found out that was mistaken, because John Dickinson had only daughters; but I have checked out and concluded that she was the great granddaughter of John Dickinson's brother, Philemon.

T: Your middle name is Dickinson.

R: Yes.

T: That comes both from a family standpoint, and has some distant connection with Dickinson College.

R: Yes, but I lived near Allegheny and went there.

T: What did you major in at Allegheny?

R: I majored in philosophy; although I took actually as many, or maybe more, hours in biology as I did in philosophy; so I had a double major.

T: Then you went from Allegheny to Boston.

R: Yes, with an interruption of military service.
T: What did you do in the military service?

R: Well, I went into the Navy as a hospital corpsman, and went down to Cape May, New Jersey, for basic training; and after the basic training, I was sent up to Philadelphia, to what had been the Hanaman Hospital but had been renamed Red Cross Hospital No. 1, and did hospital training there. Then I went to the Grays Ferry Road Naval Hospital; and while there, there was a call for some of the hospital corpsmen to volunteer to serve with the Marine Corps, and I did. One of the old Navy doctors there thought I was crazy! So then I was sent down to Quantico, Virginia, and there our group was sent out in the fields in tents, not down in the main base, which I think maybe was fortunate, because this was about the time of the outbreak of influenza. One interesting thing happened there. We were ordered to be shipped overseas, and there was a hospital corpsman named John Regester down in the hospital—I think he had the same middle initial too. He was in the hospital down in the base, and they pretty nearly felt that the order applied to him rather than to me, so we had a little fuss getting that straightened out! We were sent by train then down to Philadelphia, and went out of Philadelphia and joined a convoy that was coming out of New York, a pretty big convoy. The ship I was on was a converted German raider that had been called the Prince Itle Frederick, but it had been cornered by British ships before we went into the War and had put into an American port; and when we went into the War, it was taken over and rechristened the DeKalb. We ran on the outside as one of the escorts for the convoy. Rather interestingly, when we went on board, we were given a little slip saying what compartment we were in, and what bunk we had in it. The compartment I was assigned had no bunk in it, so I slept up on the deck all the way across. Since we zig-zagged a good bit and
all, we were two weeks making the trip. At night we had no lights above water level, and we did have some flu cases. As a hospital corpsman, I had to tend to some of them, and in some cases we'd have to give a hypodermic injection. We'd have to make up a hypodermic syringe needle down in the galley, and then maybe go up a couple of ladders to another deck and give the injection. There was always the danger maybe of injecting some air into a blood vessel. I'd give an injection in the dark that way, and then feel the pulse for awhile to be sure he was okay. We lost a couple of men on the way across; but the George Washington, which was the biggest transport in the convoy, was just inside us, and it was dropping men overboard, and had burials at sea, all the time. One night we had a submarine attack. A torpedo went across our bow, apparently aimed at the George Washington, and missed both of us. I was sleeping on the deck with my blanket, and somebody came through stumbling on my blanket and me. But after a short alert, there was an "all clear."

When we got into the Bay of Biscay it was pretty rough. We were met by a group of destroyers. One minute you would see them up on a wave, and the next they would entirely disappear. We went into Brest, and we marched about five miles out and turned into a field. It had been raining terrifically there, and everything was all wet. These fields had banks and hedges. We had squad tents there, but the ground was all wet. We had no water to use other than that hauled by hand in a little truck; and they issued us one canteen cup of water. First, we would brush our teeth, take a little drink and then try to wash with it. Of course, our blankets were wet all the time we were there.

T: How long were you in the service?
R: I was in the service altogether: active service for about two years, and then, as I was in the reserve I didn't actually get discharged until the end of the four-year term. I had left college at the end of my junior year, and when I came back I went back to Allegheny, expecting I would have to put in another year; but I had extra credits, and they gave me some credit for military service. So I lacked only about one course, and they set up an arrangement so I went off directly in 1919 to Boston and took one course there at the College of Liberal Arts to be transferred back. Although I was in the class of 1918 at Allegheny, I got my diploma in 1920; though I am still credited in the reunions as of the class of 1918.

T: Was Marsh president of Boston when you were there, or who was the president at Boston?

R: Marsh came later.

T: It doesn't matter. Who was your professor of philosophy--Knudson?

R: Knudson in Old Testament. I did my major work with Brightman.

T: That must have been a great experience.

R: I had a fellowship with him, and graded papers for him, and occasionally met his classes if he were ill or something like that.

T: What year did you finish at Boston?

R: I finished my S.T.B. in 1922. I stayed on one more year to do graduate work in the graduate school, and then was given the Jacob Sleeper Fellowship on which I went to Europe for study.

T: You studied in Edinburgh.

R: I went first to Berlin. I meant to study at the University of Berlin and I heard
some classes there, including Harnack, interestingly, and Frischeisen-Kohler. I went around and visited about all of the German universities: Leipzig, Dresden, Halle, etc., and heard a few lectures at each of them. But this was a time when inflation was at its height. That was an advantage to me in a way, that my American money really made me a millionaire. But you had to change almost one or two dollars at a time; it was a constant distraction of your attention. Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch occurred at the time; and it was an unsettled time. So, instead of staying in Germany, as I intended, I went to Edinburgh and spent the winter there. They have a shorter winter term for the advanced students--students doing honors work--and I was principally working there with Norman Kemp-Smith on Kant, and with James Seth on Moral Philosophy, as they called it.

T: You had classes with Harnack?
R: No, I heard lectures.

T: He must have been an interesting person. I have used his main history.
R: I heard his lectures some; but, as I said, I went to Edinburgh, and worked principally with James Seth and Kemp-Smith; and they had the shorter term for honors students, to let the students go to the Continent for study there. I went to Paris for a month, and stayed in the home of the Director of the Paris Evangelical Society, which was the mission with which Schweitzer had gone out, and then went to Basel for what they call the summer-half-year there.

T: Did you meet Schweitzer at that time?
R: No, I didn't meet him. Norman Kemp-Smith had called my attention to his philosophy of civilization as a possible subject for a doctoral dissertation, and later (this
is jumping ahead) I did do my doctoral dissertation in Boston on "Immediate Intuition in a New Rationalism of Alfred Schweitzer," which Brightman said was a perfect doctoral title!

T: It certainly is. (laughter)

R: But I became interested in Schweitzer and the philosophy of civilization, and then I was in the headquarters of the Paris Evangelical Society through whose pamphlet he first became interested in going to Africa. When I went to Basel he had given a recital in the cathedral the night before, and I did talk with the head of the hospital at Basel, who was a close friend of Schweitzer and who had helped plan the supplies, the drugs, the things he needed to take with him. But I didn't meet him then. The first time I really met him was when he came to Aspen, Colorado, for the Goethe Bicentennial celebration.

T: Didn't Schweitzer say you were his first American friend?

R: He did speak of me that way there at Aspen; and also on one of his pictures he inscribed it to me "in friendship of longstanding."

T: That must have been a great experience to have been associated with Schweitzer.

R: When I was at the hospital, he brought out a copy of my book that I had sent him when it was first published, in which he had made an entry of when he had first received it. It was a bit mildewed, there at the Lambarene, and he said, "To think that someone as far away as the West Coast of America wrote about me that long ago."

T: It must have been a great experience. You graduated from Boston, then, and you were a Jacob Sleeper Fellow and went to Europe; and when you came back, where did you go?

R: When I came back, of course I went first to Boston to report on the year abroad,
and to get the credit they were giving me for that. Then I came directly to the College of Puget Sound.

T: How did you happen to land out here?

R: I got the invitation when I was in Basel. It happened in the way that Dr. Todd was a graduate of Boston University School of Theology, and Ralph Magee was the minister at First Church in Seattle and on the Board here, and he particularly was interested in the College of Puget Sound getting a philosophy man from the Boston School's Philosophy of Personal Idealism; and at a meeting of the Methodist Board of Education, Todd asked Brightman, who was attending the Board of Education meeting, for a recommendation of someone in philosophy; so that's how I got the invitation while I was at Basel. Frances and I went out in a little park there and sat down on a bench and discussed whether we would do it.

T: Was that the park that overlooks the river?

R: Yes. That's the little park.

T: We've been there many times.

R: We came out then in the fall of 1924.

T: Did you have anything under Bowne when you were at Boston?

R: No. Bowne, of course, was gone; but Brightman held the Bowne Chair in Philosophy.

T: That was really Personalism...?

R: Yes, Personalism; of course, Brightman followed that. When I came to the College in 1924, it was just the time that they moved from the Sprague Street site. In fact, when Dr. Weir and Professor Henry, or Dean Henry, came down to the hotel in the
morning and took me up to the old campus, Robbins was just packing up the Registrar's things to move.

T: Do you remember the move?

R: Oh, yes. Of course, most of the move had been made. The old buildings were still there; hadn't been torn down yet, although they had started the work for the construction of the Jason Lee school, and they were doing some work toward that. But the buildings were still there; and, as I say, Robbins was just packing up the Registrar's things for the move. I remember my impression that Robbins was a very fine-looking man, nice build and a genial sort of person, with a rose in his buttonhole. Also I remember that morning meeting Professor Davis, or Senator Davis. He was in the State Senate, and they told me how many years he had been on the faculty. I don't recall now the number of years, whether it was fourteen or twenty-four, but I was quite impressed about the length of service.

T: He was a very interesting person.

R: He was. He had never married. He lived in the dormitory which was across the street from the campus. It was the building which was moved up to Lawrence Street, about the corner of 9th and Lawrence. He lived in the dormitory. One of the things about Davis that I particularly remember was that he had a tremendous memory. He was a most disorderly person, as far as his desk in his room and generally. There was one room at that time that was Dr. Weir's room and one that was Professor Davis' room, with their papers and all of that. And in his room where he lived everything was disorderly--stuff piled on the chairs and on the floor, but he could find any paper that he wanted. And about his students--he always knew his students' full
name, where they came from, who their parents were, how many brothers and
sisters they had, and their names, etc.

T: He was certainly much beloved, wasn't he?
R: Yes, he was.

T: Now Robbins must have been pretty much in his prime at that time.
R: Yes, he was. He was Registrar as well as financial officer at that time. He was,
as I say, a very genial person but I recall one little anecdote when I first came. I
was young when I first came, I hadn't reached my 27th birthday--I was only 26 and
maybe a little brash (laughter); and, as Registrar, one day he came in just as I
finished a class, something about some mistake in a record of a student. I said, "Well,
maybe it was a mistake in the Registrar's office." He said, "The Registrar's office
doesn't make mistakes." I said, "Well, I'm glad to know that we have an infallible
Registrar as well as an Infallible Pope." (laughter) I didn't know at that time he
had been in South America, and Catholicism was one of his pet peeves; and he
turned on his heel and marched out of there.

T: I can just see him, because he did that on occasions, when he was upset. He
was Registrar, Bursar and Professor of Spanish.

R: Yes, he taught some. Mrs. Robbins taught more Spanish and more classes than
he did, but he actually did teach some as well as his other duties.

T: Tell me about your relationship with Dr. Todd?

R: Dr. Todd was a very nice person to work with. He was a gentleman. He was
very nice to work with.
T: He certainly was a very dedicated person.

R: Yes, very, very; and he worked his heart out; and really his whole life and effort was devoted to the University.

T: He really took the College and made a solid foundation on which to build.

R: Yes, and I think for the time period in which he served he was very sound and sensible about his policies and that kind of thing. Now the campus was not very much developed. At the time I came in 1924, we had just moved here on campus.

There was Jones Hall and there was the basement of what later was named Howarth Hall—there was just a cement basement which had been roofed over, because there was not enough money to finish the building, and it was used. The Commons was there, in one corner of the basement. Besides that, there was the frame building behind, that had been a farmhouse on the place, and at different times was a women's dormitory or music building part of the time in earlier years. At the time I came it was used as a women's dormitory. There was a huge wisteria bush on the side of it. It was one of the most beautiful ones I have ever seen. Besides that, there was the gym. That was the amount of the buildings. The quadrangle in front had been named Sutton Quadrangle. When I came, there wasn't grass on it yet. I saw an early picture of it, and you may have an early picture of it, about 1924, and when I saw one of them recently I was a bit startled by it. I think there was a big stump out in front at the time I came. As far as walks, the only walks were board walks, and the students had an early notion about it, that the trustees, because of this being the lumber capital, required them to have nothing but board walks. (laughter)

T: You came as Professor of Philosophy, then?
R: And Psychology. It was one department. That was customary, really. Back at Allegheny, the department was Philosophy and Psychology. The subjects were divided after I was here three years. I came with my doctorate all except the thesis, and I thought I could write that in absentia; but I found with the heavy load I just couldn't do a thing on it. So, after three years I took a leave and went back for a year to Boston to write the thesis. At the time I came, there was only one member of the faculty that had a doctor's degree--Dr. Weir. Most of the others had master's degrees.

T: Weir was in education.

R: Yes. And when I came, Georgia Reneau had been teaching some philosophy and some literature, and I took over all the philosophy and general psychology, child psychology, experimental psychology.

T: Miss Reneau must have been a very unusual person. The students still have great regard for her.

R: Yes, she was a very able person. She was interested in law, for one thing. During this time she qualified and took the bar exams.

T: She left us and went to teach at PLU for a time, didn't she?

R: Yes, there was a misunderstanding or a disagreement, rather strong, which came up between her and President Todd and she resigned, left in some tension, and taught out there for awhile.

T: She lived right on the edge of the campus and I remember I finally bought her house.

R: There was a period when there was a development, the flaming geyser; it was out of town somewhere and it was a place where gas was coming in, and she became really the principal financial officer (she was treasurer or something, of this).
About all the faculty, or a good many of the faculty, put some money into it—Davis did, Battin, and some of them, and she was going to be very wealthy. She built really a very nice home there and furnished it with very expensive furniture. She had owned a house on the corner which was somewhat dilapidated, and she built her house next to it, and she owned the corner one too. But the flaming geyser thing didn't materialize, or go through; and I think that for awhile she was under some financial pressures, but I don't know.

T: I visited her a good many times because I was trying to negotiate for that lot or the lots there.

R: She had a whole lot of cats.

T: She surely did. You had to be very careful when you went into her house!

When did you have extra administrative duties added to your professorship?

R: It was in 1936. I think in the early years I was here that Dr. Todd had the notion of making me dean, but he didn't do it as early as he had apparently intended. One amusing thing that I remember about it. About one year after I was here I bought a Model T Ford, and he was telling me once that he thought of making me dean, and seeing the way I drove a car, he hesitated about it. (laughter). I think it was principally the recommendation of the faculty members, etc. We got along very well in essence. In the later years, really quite a bit of the administrative work was actually left to me. In the later years, quite a bit of it fell on me.

T: He really concentrated on the money-raising end of it, and left the academic end to your responsibility, didn't he?

Then you were dean of the college from 1936 to 1958 and then in 1958 Dean of the Faculty.
R: Yes, because as Dean of the College, and though we had a Dean of Women, the Dean of the College was also Dean of Men. One of the amusing things I remember was, of course, when the War came along we had no men practically, and at one time there were as few as 16 men on the campus, and they were expecting to be called most any time. One of the girls brought me a little cartoon out of the Sunday paper, a picture of a man in coveralls, with a pushbroom on the college steps, saying, "Yes, Miss, that's what I said. I was the Dean of Men!" (laughter) Then when we got a Dean of Men, the title was changed to Dean of the Faculty.

T: Then in 1960 we made you Dean of the Graduate School.

R: Yes.

T: What are some of the highlights that you might remember?

R: That's a hard question.

T: That will be something to think about, and we can catch it when we do this again. How about the academic side? What did you strive for on the academic side?

R: Well, I think from the very earliest days, really, the academic work done by the College of Puget Sound was good. Now, as I said, when I came, Dr. Weir was the only person who had a doctorate degree, but most of the rest of them had the master's degree, and they were devoted teachers. One of the things that was so characteristic of the institution was that teaching was a vocation— it was a calling really. Our salaries were low; loads were heavy, and nobody was allowed to have less than 15 class hours, and maybe even as high as 18; we had pretty heavy committee duties; and with the students, we really did a lot of associating with the student organizations, as advisers. We had mostly literary societies at the
time, which were both combined men and women. They had house parties, and we would be chaperons for the week-end house parties. Before a football game, the students marched through the streets down town, even going right into movie houses and up and down the aisles; and we joined with them in that. The student body was small. My recollection is that it was about 385 when I came; and we knew the students quite well. I mentioned the football games; and when we played Willamette there would be a caravan go down. One of the ones that I remember--Frenchy Chuinard was the cheerleader at the time, and we turned off of a road to go down to the town (I should remember the name of it) from which he came. Collins had lumber interests down there, and I think it was through Collins that Frenchy came to college. We went down there to give some cheers.

T: Was that Ostrander?

R: Yes, Ostrander.

T: I know because the Collins still have an interest there. Who would be some of the unusual professors that you remember? You mentioned Battin.

R: To begin with (Battin came a little later), of course, there was Dr. Weir. He was a scholar of the old school. He was originally Canadian; and he had been principal of a normal school in Pennsylvania before coming out here. He was a very demanding teacher. The students had respect for him. He gave them very good preparation for their teaching. Slater was one of the earlier ones. He came about...

T: 1919.

R: Yes, something like that. Slater was a very demanding teacher, again; he was not very free in his speech--just a few words, rather abrupt, didn't really
develop in talk very much; quite strict in watching his students in their exams—
no cheating in his exams. I was quite interested that later, after I was Dean, we
had a survey of the College by a staff from the University of Chicago, and we had
another survey, too, regarding premedical study; but among the persons whose
work by which they were most particularly impressed, and complimented, was
Slater’s.
T: Before we leave Slater, didn’t he complete his work for a doctorate but never
quite got it?
R: I don’t know exactly how far on that, but he didn’t complete his doctorate.
T: I recall in my discussion with him he said that there was some reason for this.
R: One that I did know who was near a doctorate was Davis at Chicago. He had
written his dissertation and had turned it over to his professor, and there was a
fire at his professor’s home and it burned up his thesis, and he didn’t have a
second copy of it and wasn’t able to reproduce it, and that was the only reason he
didn’t have his doctorate. Slater was adviser for one of the literary societies, and
among other things I remember in early days was a house party Frances and I
went on; Slater was quite famous for getting the breakfasts of pancakes and sausage.
T: You mentioned Battin came later.
R: Battin came later.
T: Was Battin a controversial person in his earlier days?
R: He was a bit. Battin was always one who was on the attack on something or other.
T: I always had the feeling that if there was an unusual article in the Trail Battin
wrote it and got some poor student to sign it, but he was much beloved by his students.
R: Yes, they thought very highly of him. Now, some of the things I am saying should be off record, but I had a feeling about his class work that he spent entirely too much of the class time in stories and anecdotes.

T: Now, Seward was another outstanding professor.

R: Seward came one year before I did. He had been here one year when I came. Seward developed, really, an awful lot of very good graduates--people who went on to graduate work in physics and who made a very great mark for themselves in some of the establishments, and I think did work on the atom and in some of the government agencies. I think he turned out more graduates of distinction than almost any other department.

T: He was a very steady person, very self-effacing and humble, but a very good teacher. When did Ray Powell come?

R: Powell came in the fall of 1936, just the year that I became dean.

T: He was a very outstanding person, held in high regard and respect not only by the students and faculty but also by his colleagues in education all over the State.

R: Yes. Of course he was head of the education department after Weir's retirement; and also served some period as Dean of Men.

T: How about Dr. Martin? When did he come, do you know?

R: Martin had been a missionary out in China a good many years, and then he was here in the department of mathematics.

T: Did he come after you or before you?

R: I was already here when he came. I don't remember just what year it was.

T: I remember him telling me and joking with me that he had a Ph.D. degree and so
Dr. Todd hired him and said he'd find a place for him. I think his main interest was in mathematics.

Let's talk a little bit about your late, beloved Frances. When did you meet Frances?

R: Frances' family attended the same Methodist Church in New Castle, Pennsylvania, that we attended. She and her sisters went to high school when I was there. Her older sister was my sister's best friend, and her older sister was in my class in high school. I remember in church seeing her in the choir, though the first time I really noticed her was rather funny. I had gone down to the railroad station to meet an Allegheny alum who belonged to my fraternity, and we were waiting for a streetcar then at the corner to go up to my home. It was the first time I noticed her particularly, but I thought she looked awfully nice! I just really knew enough to know who she was.

The next Christmas vacation when I came home I called her up for a date. Rather interestingly, as I say, her older sister was in my class in high school. When I called and asked for her on the phone, she thought I had made a mistake and that it was her older sister that I wanted!

T: What year were you married?

R: We were married in 1923, just before the end of the school year in Boston. As I said, I had stayed on in graduate school, and we were married in March of 1923, and then we went abroad for that year—we left in June of 1923 for Europe.

T: She got to go with you.

R: Yes. That period was a little over a year that we were in Europe.

T: I remember her as one of the most wonderful, sweet, precious persons, and she was so dedicated to the University; and she and Lucille, of course, were very close
friends. She was one of the most wonderful persons I have ever known.

R: She was a very wonderful person--very quiet.

T: But very deep and very steady and very meaningful.

R: She worked in the Women's faculty ... 

T: And in the Women's College League.

R: Generally she got the job of treasurer for all the organizations--P.E.O., Tuesday Study Club, Women's Faculty Club, etc.

T: You had two children: Elizabeth, and John who is called Jack. Elizabeth is married, and what is her married name?

R: Her married name is Radlowski.

T: That's as bad as Martha's--Dragelevich! They live in Seattle?

R: Yes, she is teaching school in Seattle. When she was in college she didn't plan to teach. That was the thing she wasn't going to do. She majored in sociology, and went back to New York University and got her master's there, and it was actually in the school of education that she did her work there. Then she worked in a social agency in Elizabeth, New Jersey, one that Standard Oil Company (Mrs. Rockefeller had personally started this center) had started, and she left that to come out to a branch of the Seattle YW in the central area that had a mixed Negro, Chinese, white population, because that was an area that she was interested in. She was several years at that, and then she decided to teach. She hadn't taken the required courses for the teacher's certificate, and had to get those courses in. Since then, she has taught first grade. This year is something different. Instead of having her own
room, because she had done a lot of work in remedial reading, she is doing a program for people who are retarded--half-hour periods with small groups of these people in reading and in mathematics.

T: Jack is with the state patrol?

R: Yes, he is down at Lacey. He was previously on the coast near Westport.

T: You lived near the campus for a good many years. Did you sell your house?

R: To begin with, we lived in a house where the parking lot for the student union is. You know the house that Niwa had for awhile; that was next to it, toward the campus.

About the campus, when I first came, I mentioned the buildings there were; but most of the campus was in scotch broom and blackberry bushes. I mentioned that President Todd...money was very limited in amount, and he didn't spend much on campus development. As far as upkeep of the buildings...one of the things about the College of Puget Sound, down to the present day, maintenance has been very good. But he put whatever operating budget there was into the faculty; and I think for the time he was wise. At the time you came as President, it was time for something different to be done. It was a very urgent need that the first priority should be some expansion of the facilities, etc. But I think he was wise to be conservative on that side with the little operating budget that he had to work with, and he'd been building up the faculty. Our salaries were never large.

T: That was a great tragedy. He made a very good, solid foundation with the physical plant, and you made a very excellent, excellent academic program, one that the students graduating in those years could be very proud of. They got a
good education. I recall that when we built the dormitories one of them was named for you. This was done May 14, 1966. I think that is a very, very great recognition of your years of dedication.

R: And I appreciate that very much. It is gratifying.

T: It is a little shocking though, Dean; because you stand by that building, like I do the science building, and realize that a hundred years after you are gone it will still be there.

R: Yes it is nice to know that one's name is kept alive that way.

T: Well, that was recognition of your dedication. You have done a magnificent job, and your name is writ large in the history of the University of Puget Sound, but even more so, in the hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of students that love you because you helped them, you touched them, you counseled them and sent them on your way.

R: I have been gratified in the way students, as I meet some of them, do respond. Since I have been out at Wesley Gardens there, one day Sally and I went out for a walk and we went over around the Terrace, and we were just coming back into the Gardens from across 216th Street and a car came along. Somebody in it waved, and you wave to everybody. Suddenly, the car stopped like that, and a young woman got out of it and rushed over and threw her arms around me (laughter). She had been a philosophy major, and she wanted to come over and talk to me; and later that day she did. Her grandmother was out there, and she had just brought
her grandmother back from the hospital, so that was why she happened to be there. Another day, the Callahans had a son-in-law there who is down in Oregon at the present time. At church they sat in the row ahead of us and he had his two boys with him. He said he wanted his two boys to meet me; and of course there is a reception coffee hour afterwards, but we thought it would be better for them to come up to the house. So, after the service he brought the two boys up to the house and we had quite a long talk, and we reminisced. Many students remember things that I don't remember—about some of them that I disciplined, or something of the kind, and they think that I remember—but I don't at all. He remembered that his grades hadn't been good at the end of his junior year, and I called him in and pointed out to him that a student that was on probation the College would not grant the diploma, according to College rules; and that he had better "get with it". So he did get good grades that last year, and he has been a teacher since, and he credited what he was to that incident.

T: To that one interview. That wasn't young Stanton, was it?

R: No, his name was Richard Hohnbaum.

T: The Callahans had a very tragic incident—their daughter had a tumor of the brain, you remember.

This has been wonderful, Dean, and I appreciate your coming in; and as I said, we will rough this out and feel free to edit it or add to it and if there are things we haven't covered we will do this again.

- End -