Interview with Christine Conaway  
November 15, 1984  
Side 1

SUTTON: You had a lot of different kinds of areas you had to work with. One you were just mentioning of course was housing. They had a lot of problems when you came in. It was a very bad situation.

CONAWAY: There was no more. 

SUTTON: Oh yes, there was no room at all. 

CONAWAY: Navy had taken over. They had Baker Hall and the Army had Mack Hall. We had no halls at all except we kept the nurses until they could go to Oxley. 

SUTTON: And then you had very little room for undergraduates other than nurses. 

CONAWAY: Oh, the fraternity houses. And at one point we had over 900 living in private homes all over Columbus. We advertised for rooms for girls. 

SUTTON: This stuff was a real problem area for you for several years because I imagine that didn't clear up just as soon as the war was over either. 

CONAWAY: No, in fact when the men were coming back we had six hundred women assigned for Baker Hall because we had no men coming. Well the veterans came back but we said we didn't need it in the summertime so let the men there. But we had six hundred and some assigned there for the fall. Well, the veterans took it to court because they should have it and they accused me of beating the bushes to get girls there. Well honey, we had beat the bushes to get girls because we wanted the college to be open or we wouldn't have had Ohio State. Well we won anyhow but that week I was in court was freshmen week, and here were all these parents with their daughters here. They were in motels up to, well, Delaware from there down, everywhere here and hundreds of parents would just stare at me because I couldn't assign them to a room because the doors were locked, bolted. Nobody, men or women, could live there for that week. 

SUTTON: Oh the men were angry with you and the parents were angry with you. You survived. 

CONAWAY: Yes we did. 

SUTTON: Now when you put the girls into the fraternity houses, it hadn't occurred to me that that was the obvious thing to do, because so many of the fraternities were closed anyway. So they could be replaced with girls. You must have had to have quite a crew of people to go out and inspect these places.
CONAWAY: We had mostly widows living in these houses because we had to have a director. Then, girls from three houses would go to the third house for meals. We had a Phi Psi house or the Delta house had meals. The Kappa Sig house had meals and I think the Phi Gams. You see, there’s three directions, and I remember, you know, the help; you couldn’t hire help so the girls had to get up early and set the tables and get the meals. Well, the kids didn’t like that too well you understand. So they’d fight it out and I’d have to go in at 10:30 at night when they were due back at the house to settle these fights. I remember one night I had been up there to a fraternity house, trying to settle them down and I got in my car and drove and started to go home, At Neil and I ing where I turned to go west, it blacked out and I couldn’t go. I thought well, so what, I can just sit here tonight in the snow and it wasn’t two minutes before a car came along and pushed me. I got home.

SUTTON: Yes, well you needed that kind of help. Well now, this would sound as if you got a baptism by fire, as they say, when you took over as Dean of Women in 1944.

Conaway: I kind of did.

SUTTON: You had a really difficult situation, so that by the time the boys took you to court in 1945 or 1946, this was old stuff to you. You had had a rough time before.

CONAWAY: That’s right.

SUTTON: Did it begin to quiet down after a while or did you have these problems on through the 40’s and into the 50’s?

CONAWAY: Not too bad.

SUTTON: Not too bad, it was a temporary thing.

CONAWAY: Yes, because they found out the girls had to be housed. Now today, things are quite different, but we felt at that point we extended the hours to liu and to 1 or 2 in the morning, if they were going to dances, and we had professional women in charge of the dorms. See I would hire them at the deans conventions and I’d—Syracuse had a wonderful program for training for personnel work so many people of mine were from Syracuse, but there were some other schools...

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the grad schools and got permission to start a program here for training graduate students and now it’s a big program. I’ve been so proud that we did that. Now we only had women for a while. Well now it’s men and women both.
SUTTTON: I talked to the young man who's in charge of hiring those people now. He gets hundreds of applications and chooses only a few dozen, and obviously gets some extremely good people. And you started that back in the late 40's.

CONAWAY: That's right.

SUTTTON: I didn't know that.

CONAWAY: Well I know that Miss Hopwood left here in about '54 and we did it just shortly before she left because I knew that she was interested in that program.

SUTTTON: She finished a doctorate degree before she left here, I think.

CONAWAY: Yes she did. So I thought we could build a good program right here with the faculty we had, and we did. Now I would say she probably taught in about one year, then she went to Hunter at Dana Sude's.

SUTTTON: Is that where she went? I remembered she went east somewhere.

CONAWAY: And she was there for 25 years, and now she's back in Columbus to retire.

SUTTTON: Now the courses you got for these people. Were they in psychology and education?

CONAWAY: Both. It was sponsored by psychology. Now I was on the faculty of psychology as a lecturer all the time I was here. I taught courses for the training of the undergraduate students in the dorms. We had this program, this student assistance, and we tried to have enough students to have 5 freshmen have an older student train, and I taught that course for many years—Psych 581. Then I had a seminar for graduate students and personnel.

SUTTTON: Well I thought perhaps Professor Anderson in higher education was somehow involved, but it sounds like this was more psychology.

CONAWAY: No, it was psychology and it was the chairman of psych...

SUTTTON: Burtt.

CONAWAY: Burtt, Harold Burtt. It was under him.

SUTTTON: Oh he'd be very cooperative.

CONAWAY: Oh he was. He was wonderful. Then Bob Wherry was next.

SUTTTON: Bob Wherry, who was chairman after Burtt retired.
CONWAY: So it was always in psychology, but they took many education courses.

SUTTON: I thought they would, yes. You must have trained a lot of young people.

CONWAY: Oh we did, just hundreds.

SUTTON: Well the housing got a little easier to handle when more dormitories were built later on and you didn't have the enormous pressure and parents from Delaware coming down and complaining to you and so on. So that problem eased as time went on.

CONWAY: Yes indeed. We built so many dorms while I was there. Now the business manager, when Jake Taylor was here, would let us decide what we wanted, and I said no more than 250 to a dorm. Well, when Carson came as treasurer of the university, that's when we got those towers, which I fought and bled and died against. So they named half of it for me.

SUTTON: (laughs) In tribute to your fight that you lost.

CONWAY: No doubt. But he lost too. He left too.

SUTTON: Yes, I know. I remember hearing some echoes of that clear up the hill here. Now one of the things in the materials in the files relates to the matter of counseling, which I suppose was more of a problem earlier in your years as Dean of Women than it was later.

CONWAY: No, I wouldn't say so.

SUTTON: It remained a constant.

CONWAY: It was always with you. We worked with sororities, we built quite an organization for the town people, "town girls" we called it, and I worked with the Student Affairs Committee, which was faculty, students and administration and Student Senate and Women's Self-Government.

SUTTON: That must have taken quite a bit of your energy, the Women's Self-Government.

CONWAY: Yes it did, because it was very important to me. When I came in, I started working on it very hard to have the students take the responsibility in their living units and to form their government and make their decisions. And I really they were a wonderful group of women.

SUTTON: And you had. I suppose in each dormitory you'd have some unit for determining their rules there, but then you'd have an overarching body as well.
CONAWAY: That's right.

SUTTON: And they would of course have to meet about more difficult problems.

CONAWAY: Yes, now, you know once in while they would appeal what the students had decided they thought was too harsh.

SUTTON: I see. The girl in the dormitory would appeal against the decision of her dormitory companions, and that would then come to your office.

CONAWAY: You see Mrs. Mount, I hired for 12 years, she worked for me.

SUTTON: Did she work that long for you?

CONAWAY: Then she took my position when I died, I mean when I retired. I haven't died yet; I'll wait a few days.

SUTTON: (Laughing) Wait awhile for that.

CONAWAY: I thought so too. But she was just wonderful, and I was so thrilled when they put her in charge of men and women both, because I thought they must have liked our program, and I thought it was quite a compliment.

SUTTON: The whole program, the whole idea.

CONAWAY: Yes. Now we would have a meeting every fall of these student assistants in all the dorms and we have 150 of these older students who were trained to work with the freshmen, so that every freshman had a girl she could go to. Now there was a director who had a Masters degree, but these freshmen had somebody right near her she could go to. Well we had such support for that program, and I remember President Fawcett always came and spoke to them and I know how many times he said why don't the men have that? Well you see that started when I retired.

SUTTON: And then the men did have that, and they needed it too.

CONAWAY: Why of course they did. So I was very pleased.

SUTTON: Well I was going to ask you one question I think you're answering already. I was going to ask you to go back over the things that happened during those 23 years you were dealing with them and tell me the thing you were proudest of, that you accomplished, and I think I'm fairly close to it, or am I?

CONAWAY: Yes, I feel like we did help the women students assert themselves. I made a study in 1954 about the freshmen; 1500. See I
met with them once a week for 6 weeks every quarter, and I asked them what their grandmothers did—were they working today or did they ever work? Then I asked about their mothers and then what they expected to do. Then in 1964, I made the second one, and showed the difference of how the women had changed in 10 years. It was phenomenal how much more the mothers were working and the grandmothers even. And I was trying to impress what their future might be. It looked like they would work.

SUTTON: Which any of them are.

CONAWAY: Indeed they are. Shirley Dunlap, who’s a Trustee, she was in school when I made that study and about 5 or 10 years ago she asked for a copy. She said, “You were so far ahead of what other people didn’t know. I remember when I was a student you told us about those things.” So you know things like that have been very gratifying.

SUTTON: They would be, yes. Because she’s remembered it for quite a long time and remembers where she heard it too. So the thing you’re proudest of, with justification, is the way you were able to anticipate the need to these girls as people and help them to grow in to what they had to grow into.

CONAWAY: That’s right.

SUTTON: I was thinking that you also had good reason to be proud of the program that you got started, the graduate program. Come on, let’s brag a bit—tell me some more things that you did that you’re proud of.

CONAWAY: I could tell you a lot of funny things.

SUTTON: Well you can mix that in too.

CONAWAY: You know when we had the panty raids.

SUTTON: Yes, I’ve heard about them.

CONAWAY: I was at Phi Beta Kappa for dinner, and I had a beautiful dress on which I had worn to my daughter’s wedding, with a hat that went all around. Well they called me from the police station and said “We’ve got one of your girls down here,” and I said “who, and they told me and I said “It couldn’t be, she’s just a wonderful girl.” I knew her quite well. Well, he says, they were just carrying on so much on 15th Avenue. So I left the dinner, went on 15th Avenue, and here they were, hanging the president at 15th and High Street. They went on up the street. The kids had let the air out of the tires of the police, and those two sororities were having a water fight, and the fraternity house across the street had dared them to turn the water on them, and as the water came a policeman landed right there, and he got all the water. So
he took this wonderful girl in her bathing suit with some drunks in the car to the police station. Well, when I went back, my son, my youngest son was in a fraternity house. It was Monday night when they all had their meetings and they were to be fined $5 if they left the house because they knew there was going to be trouble. So my son left anyhow. He said, "I can see my mother out there and I'm going to go with her." So he came, we went to 15th and High and we heard them say, "On to Baker (Hall)!" So we flew by car to Baker Hall. And here were these hundreds of kids, and you know what they did? They'd say, "Make way, here comes the Dean." And I'd just walked right in. Well, they were just having a ball.

SUTTON: It must have been springtime.

CONAWAY: It was. Now what was wrong with that, really? You know, after the protests later, those panty raids were nothing. But at that time it was very critical. So about midnight I left Baker Hall and I said, "Before we go home, we ought to go to 15th and High and see how it is." At the museum stacks were mobs of kids and they said, "Let's go to the Phi Theta House!" That's where the water came from. So Larry and I drove up to the Pi Phi and Theta house and he went to one, I went to the other. We said, "Turn all the lights out, lock your doors, don't make a sound." Well here came the crowd and there was a hose laying there, and they picked it up and started and I thought, "Well here goes my lovely hat!" All I could think was the tulle on that hat, it would be ruined. Well, they didn't put it to us. When they saw who was there they left.

SUTTON: Well that made it easy.

CONAWAY: But that was a night. In the meantime I went to the police station to get Betsy, and when I got there, they just "laid me down" wanting to know what did we do to the students up there to make them act the way they did. And I said, "I know about that, but tell me where she is." "And they said," No, you've got to control those students/ They were just burned up. And finally I said, "Well where is she?" and they said, "Well her father came and got her.

SUTTON: So she was out already. About what year was that; when was your son in the fraternity?

CONAWAY: About 1951.

SUTTON: Oh, that far back. Oh yes, well the police weren't then as well trained as some of them have become since, and they weren't used to that and many of them take things into stride perfectly well (now), but that was different in the 50's.

CONAWAY: Many times I was called by the police station at 2 or 3 in the
morning that they had one of our girls down there.

SUTTON: Did they expect you to bail her out?

CONAWAY: Well, many times I did. One time I put my house down for one because I didn't have the cash with me. Now another girl...

SUTTON: You put what down?

CONAWAY: My house, as security.

SUTTON: I thought I understood what you meant but I was so surprised.

CONAWAY: Well I didn't have the cash with me.

SUTTON: So you got her out alright.

CONAWAY: Another girl was arrested because she stole a steak from this grocery up there. But she had been a troublemaker and she really had a bad record. So I wouldn't bail her out; I just made her stay. I thought that's what she deserves.

SUTTON: Now did your office work back and forth as I would think you would with some of the religious organizations as well?

CONAWAY: You know I think I've been to Newman Center, sat next to Father McKenna, and he was something and Hillel and Rabbi Kaplin and Indianola Church and Wesley Foundation.

SUTTON: And I would imagine that they would become aware of problems and make you aware of the problems.

CONAWAY: That's right. They were very cooperative.

SUTTON: And they probably 11 other ways around. You became aware of a problem that they could do something about.

CONAWAY: Yes indeed. They could be quite helpful. You see then we also had Mother's Associations all over the state, and I remember during the war going to Youngstown on the sleeper because you didn't have gasoline so you had to ride the train.

SUTTON: And you went up there. That was an active group in Youngstown. Somebody in your office had me go up there to be a speaker in the early 50's sometime. I remember it was a very active group.

CONAWAY: Yes and Springfield and Dayton and Cleveland and I still go twice a year to the Mother's meetings. I was there about two years ago. You see I started with them in 1937 in the College of the Arts because
Joe Park had the man's Association and he wanted me to take the women.

SUTTON: So that's how it got started, even before you were in the Dean of Women's office, you just took it with you. I see.

CONAWAY: See, I was a counselor in the College of Arts, then I was Secretary of the College for two years before I was dean.

SUTTON: I noticed that you were Secretary there for two years while Howard Hamilton was in the Navy. And then you moved on to be Dean of Women, even before he came back.

CONAWAY: Yes, a man, one of the faculty, succeeded me as Secretary.

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CONAWAY: ...they invited me to this university in very upper New York. I'm trying to think, it wasn't Syracuse because I'd been there.

SUTTON: There's Rochester.

CONAWAY: No, because that's the first stop from Canada by plane. Well, I was training students how to prevent panty raids, and how you organize and had the leaders doing that and somebody else doing something and boy I knew all the answers. When I got back on Saturday, they'd had a panty raid at Ohio State when I was gone.

SUTTON: (laughs) That's because you weren't here to stop it.

CONAWAY: That's no doubt. Oh that really was crushing to me, all our good work.

SUTTON: Now the reason I asked about the counseling awhile ago, and I thought it might become easier was: In the last 20 or 30 years, the university has developed more ways of being helpful to students through counseling services, through the Student Health Service more than they had had before, and there's a gentle awareness on the campus that there wasn't 30 years ago. There's an awareness of the need for students to be counseled even at a more amateur level. Your relation to counseling in the dean's office was changed through the years.

CONAWAY: Well, we referred many students to the Counseling Center or the Health Center. All we had was the director of the counseling and health were all on our staff in their area. We all had the same boss like Bill Guthrie and Dick Larkins was there for sports and intramural and Mel (Frank) Fletcher from Psychology was in charge of counseling.

SUTTON: Oh, is that the case? They were all involved in the group then.
CONAWAY: Yes, so that we were very conversant, all of the people in the area.

SUTTON: Well now that sounds as if you're telling me that that program which you developed for the counselors served also for building you a network that you would have to have to keep going smoothly. Or maybe you had the network and that's what made the training program possible, but the two did work together.

CONAWAY: Yes, very close. And financial aids. See I was on the board for that and worked with those alumni houses.

SUTTON: Yes. Well that sounds to me like the only boards you weren't on were the Graduate Council and the Council on Academic Affairs.

CONAWAY: I was for awhile but then they put us all out.

SUTTON: But you had to be in everything. Well now you evidently were very fortunate and very wise in the choice of the people to work with you. You'd need all kinds of support there.

CONAWAY: Oh I had wonderful people on the staff. Now Mary Gordon was the only one who had worked with Dean Gull. Now she was in charge of off-campus housing. We would have 50 rooming houses but they were not supposed to have freshmen in them, but of course we came to the point where we had to during the war. But then I had Jane McCormick who worked with the sororities. Ruth Weimer Mount worked with the town girls and did the Mother's Club and counseling and Cass Hopwood. Now for instance when the girls were gone all night from the dorms they would be reported to our office and either Miss Hopwood or Miss Weimer, either of them would have decided what ought to be done. Now during the war we had a lot of problems about the...

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SUTTON: You had three different bosses as I recall: Brad Stradley whom you worked with first in the College Office and then moved on to be Vice President about the time you became Dean of Women; and then you had Bill Guthrie for a number of years and you also had John Bonner. Now while I know all three of them, I knew Bland a little bit and Bill and John. They were rather different people. Now that must have made some difference in how your office operated.

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SUTTON: You had to deal with a number of colleges. Technically you were dealing with all the colleges but I suspect you dealt more with the College of Education and the College of Arts and Science then any other group on campus. Did you have a lot of girls in Commerce too? There were many more back then.

CONAWAY: I'm trying to think of the name of the one in Education who went to Tennessee I think.

SUTTON: Rhoden.

CONAWAY: No.

SUTTON: Oh you mean even earlier.

CONAWAY: She was in the College of Education and Paul, he'd been there recently. Oh I knew him so well. He came from Oklahoma, and was appointed in the College of Arts and Science. (can't remember the name)

CONAWAY: The one thing I was very pleased to think my background was not only in personnel but I knew the faculty from being in the College of Arts as Secretary I met with all those committees. So they were so good about calling me when they had any troubles.

SUTTON: I thought that that would be a real advantage for you.

CONAWAY: Oh it was. I wouldn't have traded it for a Ph.D. in anything because I could call them about anything. They knew me.

SUTTON: Now I heard rumors that someone who was in the College Office in Commerce was more difficult to deal with then some of these other people to deal with then some of these other people we're speaking of.

CONAWAY: Wells Reeder was Secretary of the Faculty there. Did you ever know Dean Weidler?

SUTTON: No. I didn't happen to know him.

CONAWAY: He was a first cousin of my mother's, so I knew him so well that I could call him easily.

SUTTON: This made things very easy then.

CONAWAY: Yes it did.
SUTTON: Of course this was a great advantage you had—you either were related to or you had known from way back before most everybody.

CONAWAY: You see I grew up on the campus first as a kid and then as a student. And my husband went to Ohio State.

SUTTON: So you knew the whole network.

CONAWAY: Yes. I was very helpful.

SUTTON: I would think it would be enormously helpful for a person who's trying to deal with all the intangibles you were dealing with.

CONAWAY: Of course I'd only gotten a B.A. at Ohio State. My husband, he was in an accident and was in the hospital nine months with a broken neck; he couldn't ever move. Well, I was 35 and I thought what in the world am I ever going to do? I had a major in English, not to teach. Well I was offered 5 jobs during those months, and one was from Lou Morrill. Well, he was such a good friend of mine. His last child and my second were baptized by Pressey Thompson at our home, so we were real good friends. So I was going to take a job at Fort Hayes, but I wanted to find out about graduate school at the university and I went to Lou. Well, he said, "What did you ever think you'd want to do?" Well, I said, "Really, I never thought because I was going to be married and have a family," but I said "I worked so much with the Dean of Women when I was a student that that job appealed to me." Well he said "That's the worse job on campus next to the football coach." It ended up that Bland Stradley called me in, I suppose about 2 weeks after my husband died in June and offered me a job as counselor in the College of Arts because Lou Morrill had told him Bland said that Pressey Thompson said that I was the most outstanding girl who'd been on the campus.

SUTTON: So you had two very good friends there.

CONAWAY: So I started August 2 as a counselor, knowing nothing about it.

SUTTON: Well you learned a lot.

CONAWAY: I sure did, and I loved it, I was to counsel the juniors and seniors and that year the college, or the School of Optometry and Journalism moved from another college to ours, so they decided since I didn't know anything about anything I could take those because nobody else knew anything. So I counseled the Journalism and Optometry and I was in the honor society of journalism when I was a student. Now I went to see the building named for Mr. Fry in Optometry a couple of weeks ago because he and I worked so closely in the college of Arts. Now they're a college of their own. Wonderful.
SUTTON: And then you were an obvious choice. You did finish a Master's degree in Psychology while you were working as counselor.

CONAWAY: That's right, and I had three children and a sick mother and a maid. And I made for about 3 years I made $1595 a year. And you allowed $10 for food for 6 people. It was a little different. But you survived somehow.

SUTTON: And then you moved on after 3 years into being Secretary.

CONAWAY: Honey that was a big step.

SUTTON: Even then they probably paid you less than men.

CONAWAY: $3,000. Well I went and got a new suit and a long dress right away.

SUTTON: No hats?

CONAWAY: No. I had hats. Then when I became Dean of Women I got $4,000.

SUTTON: A magnificent salary.

CONAWAY: Honey, I was just living it up.

SUTTON: (laughs) I noticed one folder that I didn't even read in your file that had to do with the matter of the discrimination policy. There must have been some problems in the 50's and 60's over people who were concerned about discrimination in the dorms, I assume.

CONAWAY: In fact there was quite a to-do about a branch in Canfield Hall. They said that we only put Jewish girls there, nobody else. And I called the director and I said, "Do you have such a hallway?" and she said yes, but they all wrote down that they wanted to live together. After the freshmen year they're allowed to pick where they wanted to live. Then we had trouble with the blacks. I think maybe the first ones were in Neil Hall, and I know parents called me and said: "You've got blacks living in that hall and we don't want our daughter there." Then I remember another time when a faculty person called me because we wouldn't let this black girl live in one of the dorms, and I said it was a "premium" to live in the dorms and everybody had to have a 2.0 or they couldn't live there, and she didn't have a 2.0 so she couldn't live there there. It didn't matter what color she was, she couldn't live there because we were trying to encourage better scholarship.

SUTTON: This is one particular dormitory?

CONAWAY: No.
SUTTON: In general, all the dormitories.

CONAWAY: Yes. And we finally got so we had black and white in every dorm. Some of the parents were not happy and we would talk to them. I remember one case where a couple of a mother and father came in because their daughter, they were black, and their daughter had a white roommate and their daughter had visited the girl's family during a holiday and their daughter wanted to bring her white girlfriend to their house and her parents didn't allow that because they said there was too much difference between the cultures.

SUTTON: You weren't going to win for losing, were you?
GOERLER: In a previous conversation with Professor Sutton on November 15, 1983, the tape recorder ran out of tape just as you were discussing the problems of World War II on the campus; more specifically the problem of having married men be on the campus to receive training in various kinds of military aspects and being in effect outnumbered by a great many single women. Would you care to elaborate on that?

CONAWAY: Well, we had trained 2,400 girls to be hostesses at Lockbourn, and the buses would come and take them home, take them to Lockbourn and bring them home. Now they always had to have chaperones going to be sure they got all the girls back. Then the girls were having fewer dates because there were more girl students than men and the servicemen were in the dormitories. There were 700 in Baker Hall at one time, and they were Navy officers. They were young men, men who were married, except the girls didn’t know they were married so there would be problems arising about finding out who was married and who was not. When the Navy was holding recognition of airplanes, the Army was in the other dorm. From 15th Avenue north, the men from the Army were in fraternity houses. From 15th Avenue south, the women were in fraternity houses, and we had 1 believe about 11 fraternity houses. We fed them in 3 fraternity houses, and that created problems because you couldn’t hire help and the girls had to do so much themselves.

GOERLER: Dean Conaway, you wanted to make more clear the portion of the interview with Professor Sutton that dealt with the problem of discrimination in the dormitories. More specifically, you wanted to make clear what the rules were for assigning people to dormitories.

CONAWAY: When they were freshmen, they were assigned roommates. Now they could request a change later. When they were sophomores or upperclassmen, they could decide wherever they wanted to live. So the girls who wanted to live together, the Jewish girls wanted to live together in one corridor, that was permitted.

GOERLER: The tape really doesn’t mention the source of a good many of your directors of dormitories. Would you care to comment on where was the most likely source of finding people to serve as directors of your dormitories?

CONAWAY: Well we go to the conventions of Dean of Men, and Dean Hilton from Syracuse, New York had a training program, and she would bring the young women who were getting their Master’s Degree that year and they would be hired by the Deans at other colleges. Many years I have had them from Syracuse and Ohio State. I had some from Stanford, from Berkeley, and others. But that was why we decided to have a graduate training course at Ohio State, because of Syracuse.