

**INTERVIEW WITH HARRY KALISH
FORMER CHAIRMAN OF DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

March 22, 1987

Dr. Hartzell: This is an interview with Harry Kalish, former Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Stony Brook, March 22, 1987, at his home which is in the same condominium area as Pelican Point Drive with Weigand and Eisenbud.

Harry Kalish: Alec Pond used to keep copious notes of meetings and everything, and I think he kept them in notebooks, and I am sure he hasn't thrown them away.

Dr. Hartzell: Well, I've talked to Alec on the phone, and he said he would be willing to see me. But I have to wait till I get back. He's not happy about the way things are going at Stony Brook.

Harry Kalish: Well, very few people are actually. I'm, well, we've heard from, I've heard some sad things; they're losing a lot of good people, I think that's bad.

Dr. Hartzell: Jerry Schubel is active, I think he's a leader. We'll see what happens.

Harry Kalish: Well, I remember Jerry, he's a very good administrator.

Dr. Hartzell: All right, do you want to get started on the questions; and then after we get through with the questions, you can speak freely.

Harry Kalish: Do you want me start with

Dr. Hartzell: The specifics.

Harry Kalish: All right, my name is Harry I. Kalish, I came from the Department of Psychology, and I was Chairman of the Department for ten years, I was Vice President for Liberal Studies Pro Tem for about three years, went back to the Department of Psychology and then was again Chairman for two years and resigned the chairmanship after a second year and retired shortly thereafter, about three years after that.

Dr. Hartzell: What was the year you retired, do you remember that?

Harry Kalish: Officially I retired in 1985, I believe, the summer of 1985.

Dr. Hartzell: And when did you come to Stony Brook?

Harry Kalish: I came to Stony Brook in September of 1961. We were still at Oyster Bay, that was the last year at Oyster Bay. I was the first and only member of the Department of Psychology.

Dr. Hartzell: I remember that you were doing some work with pigs at the time. Where were you before you came to Stony Brook?

Harry Kalish: At Adelphi, I was Associate Professor at Adelphi, and I'm both a clinical and experimental psychologist. I was doing work in both clinical and experimental. I was at the time, I believe, about 40 years old to answer question number 2. Now, question number 4 is an odd one, because a friend of mine at Adelphi was approached and offered the chairmanship at Stony Brook, and he decided he simply wasn't up to it, so he recommended that they contact me. It looked like an excellent opportunity to build a department, and so, I believe it was Olsen who ultimately hired me. I saw a lot of other people, but what was the sociologist's name, I forget, the, well, anyway, he interviewed me in New York -- I hope I can remember his name, Millie will, I'm sure -- and invited me to come to meet Olsen and members of the social sciences group.

Dr. Hartzell: Ben Nelson.

Harry Kalish: Ben Nelson, precisely. And I was ultimately appointed. It was that year the year I came that they disbanded divisions and created departments, that was the year that our first President

Dr. Hartzell: Lee, John Lee.

Harry Kalish: John Lee, yes, was appointed. That is the year of the strikes.

Dr. Hartzell: Do you want to say something about the strikes while you're there?

Harry Kalish: Well, you know, it's hard to say how it all got started, I suppose some people claim, Lee did have a fairly heavy hand about the things that he did; nevertheless, a great many people agreed, well, I think first of all getting rid of the divisions ruffled the feathers of a lot of people who believed in the division. On my part I was very happy that that was the case because I was now an independent agent in psychology, and I could

build a psychology department pretty much without having to consult other members of the division of social sciences. I suspect a selfish attitude, but I was pretty confident in the kinds of things I wanted to do, and fortunately I was able to do them. I think what I was introducing a fairly new approach to the whole business of psychology, which was, there were only two places in the country that were doing this, it was Stanford and Illinois, and I decided that, having come out of a behavioral background, this is the kind of thing I wanted to do, and I was able to do it.

Dr. Hartzell: Where did you do your graduate work?

Harry Kalish: At Iowa, University of Iowa, yes, in Iowa City.

Dr. Hartzell: I was Dean of Cornell College.

Harry Kalish: Yes, I know, I remember your telling me that. Now, why did I come, oh, here, who interviewed me? Well, of course, Olsen interviewed me, and ultimately I was appointed by Olsen. Why did I come? I think perhaps the most important thing was that I really saw the opportunity for a graduate department. I was really interested primarily in graduate work at that time, of course, in a graduate department pretty close to the kind of thing that I wanted, which was following the behavioral approach to a very great extent. Now, let me see, the facts that was most important in my decision were New York's venture into higher education, I thought this was a real grand opportunity because they had never done this before. And also because of the, in a new institution, the amount of freedom that I had to create the kinds of things that I wanted to do. My understanding of the purposes behind the creation of Stony Brook, primarily that New York decided, Rockefeller, I guess, decided that New York really needed public higher education, it had never had anything except the teachers colleges upstate and a few contract colleges and the medical schools. And I thought to myself, I was in full agreement with this, having come from a land-grant institution anyway, and know that I think one of the most important things that can happen to any state is the expansion of its public higher education. I think we have very good private institutions in New York.

Dr. Hartzell: It was for that reason New York was the last state to

Harry Kalish: Precisely, precisely, because of Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse and the rest of these places, which were excellent institutions. And it's really a wonder that the State University of New York survived at all. But I think that was an indication really of the urgencies for public higher education that had got so many good students as well. Well, I think that was the vision primarily, and that was certainly transformed into reality. Well, what shall I say about number 8, give my impressions of Stony Brook when I first came. It was like a frontier town, I suppose. I was a little apprehensive being at Oyster Bay about whether or not the plans were really going to materialize; the strikes did not ease my mind about that.

Dr. Hartzell: Did you know that when you came the Stony Brook campus was being prepared and planned to leave Planting Fields?

Harry Kalish: Yes, I knew, because somebody had showed me as a matter of fact a scale model of the buildings. I wasn't impressed by the buildings themselves, but then there was an overriding factor in my decision was the future. One had to really look to the future. I loved being out in Stony Brook. I loved being in what was then such a rural setting, and it was just great; it was wonderful being there. There was a lot of difficulty initially. Of course, you were part of that scene, so you know what transpired. But you know, throughout all of that it's amazing how people in all the departments really kept faith, everybody believed that it was going to happen, and I think that was a very good thing. I think that the appointment of John Toll was perhaps the best thing that ever happened to Stony Brook. There's no question about that in my mind. As much grousing that we have done about him and about his methods, I don't think anybody with less dedication than he had to building the University could have accomplished what he did. He's an amazing person in that respect and not fully appreciated, I think then, as he is now. Well, I mean, there were a lot of people, I blew hot and cold, I must confess, on John. But in retrospect, and it's always in retrospect that these men begin to show what really capable people they were. And I think John

Dr. Hartzell: Who besides John?

Harry Kalish: Well, I mean, Sid Gelber, of course; Herb Weisinger, although Herb came a little later; Alec Pond, without any doubt in my mind whatsoever, I mean if anybody single-handedly built that Physics Department, it was Alec Pond, he was sort of a marvel for all chairmen, I must confess that he taught me a great deal, and we were very good friends initially; Tom Irvine; all of the early people who were in leadership positions; they were remarkable people and indefatigable. You really had to be at that time. I just thought of something else that is very worthwhile, and the wives as well. Millie, like the rest of the faculty wives, worked and entertained and, I don't whether our recall this or not, as a matter of fact, I have somewhere in my papers, though I can't put my hand on it immediately, but my secretary prepared a year by year chronological history of the faculty additions to the Department

Dr. Hartzell: That ought to go into the archives.

Harry Kalish: Well, if you ask the new chairman to look in his files, I think you'll find it there. I'll take a look, I'll send it to you, I just don't want to do it now because it will interrupt us. But, and the reason I mention this, Karl, is because at my retirement dinner I used this as a basis for a talk to the faculty, and the amazing thing is that in one semester, one year, we must have appointed nine people. Now that means that you have to have seen at least three times as many to make a judgment. Now, this is where, and we entertained them at home mostly. And I think when Millie, when I'd call up and I'd say to Millie, I'm bringing somebody home, she was always ready. That's something that ought not to be overlooked.

Dr. Hartzell: Well, Anne was willing to entertain, also.

Harry Kalish: Yes, that's what I say. All the wives were doing this, and most amazing, in effect, the State University was getting a two-for-one kind of appointment. But these are the things, well, in effect I've answered 9 as well, referring to things that stand out in my mind. I really have never regretted coming to Stony Brook, in fact, I think it's one of the most exciting experiences a person can have, to build a university, to help build a university and to be given the opportunity, which is a rare thing, to build a

department, and I'm very pleased with what had happened in Psychology; very sad about the fact that they're losing people either through retirement or through

Dr. Hartzell: Krasner has gone to Stanford?

Harry Kalish: Krasner has retired actually, and he's now not at Stanford in any full-time capacity, he's a visiting, no, he's not visiting, well, he has some capacity with the Department of Psychiatry, but he's not being paid for it. We lost, what's his name a woman, Johnson, Marsha Johnson we lost to Princeton, which is very flattering but not very good for our department, no, she was a full professor in cognitive sciences, and as I say we lost people through retirement.

Dr. Hartzell: You had adequate funds and lines initially with which to operate.

Harry Kalish: Yes, I must say the Department grew at a fantastic rate. We really the FTE students to justify the appointment, and since they were all in love with psychology, we had massive numbers of undergraduates, which gave us the opportunity of course to put on a lot of people. The administration responded in that way. In fact, John once sent me on a mission to California to see if I couldn't persuade several of the professors at Stanford to join us, which was bizarre in a way because they were all happy there; except that I almost convinced Estes, who was then one of the most prominent men in cognitive learning, to come to Stony Brook; I really almost convinced him to come to Stony Brook, and really almost had him, except that he was offered a position by Rockefeller, and we couldn't compete with Rockefeller. But I spent a week in California, spent a week in Palo Alto trying to convince several of the people to come join us. And that was really one of the admirable things about John, he really was interested in quality and had enough faith in all of us to give us the possibility of trying to persuade people to come. Now, what was your understanding of your own place in the future of Stony Brook and why do you think you were appointed? Well, my understanding of my place in the future of Stony Brook is kind of almost mythical, I guess. I understood that, of course, I was given the charge to build a Department of Psychology, and I took that very, very seriously.

Dr. Hartzell: I remember your talking to me about graduate work and the pressure, I guess, from the Central Office to get into graduate work as rapidly as we could with physics and chemistry already leading the way.

Harry Kalish: That's right, and they wanted a group in the behavioral and social sciences, and we were, because we had already some very good faculty, we were considered to be the group that would lead the way in the behavioral and social sciences, and indeed we had the first crack at a program.

Dr. Hartzell: Right, right. Remember Bill McCeekey?

Harry Kalish: Yes, yes, you brought him in.

Dr. Hartzell: I brought him in to talk with you about the program.

Harry Kalish: Yes, I was very pleased with the report.

Dr. Hartzell: I knew him from my Cornell College days.

Harry Kalish: That's right. But to follow that up, Karl, it happened somewhat later, but about three years after the graduate program was founded, we were also approved by the American Psychological Association, we were given approval for the clinical program, which was a real feather in our hat, because we had grown very rapidly. But at the same time a group of psychologists who were studying graduate education in the United States in psychology, I think this was a study authorized by the National Science Foundation, named something like six universities in the country as potential places, potentially excellent places for graduate study, and we were among them. I got a letter from, let's see who was the Chancellor of the University before Wharton?

Dr. Hartzell: Ernie Boyer.

Harry Kalish: Ernie Boyer, I got a letter from Ernie Boyer, letter of congratulations, which we saved.

Dr. Hartzell: Where is that letter?

Harry Kalish: I think I may have that, and I'll send that along with anything else.

Dr. Hartzell: You don't have to send it if you want to keep it, just copy it.

Harry Kalish: No, you can have it; I really have no use for it, and I think it would be better off in your archives. No, I have that letter. I'll send you everything that I think is pertinent. I just didn't think to go through them, but as I'm talking to you, now I recall these things, and I know that they are in my files.

Dr. Hartzell: We need as much documentation as possible.

Harry Kalish: Okay.

Dr. Hartzell: I'm not necessarily going to write the history because I have my own interest in values and valuation.

Harry Kalish: That's right, I remember you were doing that. Well, let's see, why do you think you were appointed. Let's see, that's a very difficult question to answer without being immodest, of course. I don't really know except that I had a fairly good research record and I published in various places and gotten grants and published papers in "Scientific American," which I think people had read. I think perhaps I was terribly enthusiastic about the prospect of building a department when I was interviewed, and I think that sort of came across to the various people, and I think that's about all I can think because my recruitment was rather odd; I was recruited not by psychologists but by, Olsen was a philosopher, and who is the man who just retired from Stony Brook, a political scientist who was there at the time, who was Dean of the Division, as a matter of fact.

Dr. Hartzell: Williams.

Harry Kalish: Right, Joe Williams, yes.

Dr. Hartzell: Was he a Chicago man?

Harry Kalish: Yes, he was also a Chicago man, so there was the, I didn't mention it, but as long as you brought it up, of course, the rift was between Chicago and the rest of the, Columbia and others. But I remember Olsen was tilting the place heavily in favor of Chicago.

Dr. Hartzell: He was under the gun to get it started, and he had been at the Central Office, I think he was an Assistant to Carlson.

Harry Kalish: Yes. Now, let's see, to 11 I suppose I can say that the one word that's my answer to that question is great. I had great expectations; I was very enthusiastic and very happy about coming to Stony Brook.

Dr. Hartzell: Did you know any of the people in psychology at the other University Centers?

Harry Kalish: I knew one person, not at a University Center, but I may have, I just can't recall whether I did or not. I didn't have much communication with them. My communication was, I knew one person at Buffalo, only professionally, but as far as other places are concerned, no, I don't believe I did.

Dr. Hartzell: Where did you draw from in your recruiting?

Harry Kalish: Well, that's a good question because as I mentioned initially, there were only two programs in the country that were doing the kind of thing I wanted to do.

Dr. Hartzell: Can you describe what the kind of thing was?

Harry Kalish: Well, let me begin by saying that I wanted to build a graduate department, I knew that in order to get good students and good faculty, I had to at first focus on the clinical aspects of the program, because there weren't enough institutions in the United States to handle all of the candidates, potential candidates for graduate school in clinical psychology, and I knew that we would not be in great competition with the other really established places if we went with the clinical first because we would get good students, there were plenty to go around. So, I built clinical, I was primarily interested in what was happening in the behavioral areas, not the traditional analytic research areas but in the behavioral areas which are focusing on research and the establishment of principles which would ultimately lead to practice, which would ultimately lead to modification procedures. So, the first person I went after was Krasner, because he already made a name for himself in the behavioral area. I had spoken to a friend of mine, who I went to school with, Van Durer at Stanford, he recommended Krasner; and of course I knew Krasner, he had already published in the behavioral area. And Krasner was the first person I went after seriously to head the clinical group. But I

also got Petrinovich, you remember Petrinovich from Berkeley, for the experimental area. I began to build both areas at once, knowing they were both necessary. After that, and Krasner and I agreed on virtually everything, it was a wonderful combination because I knew he thought exactly as I did, so we had no difficulty then in recruiting the younger members of the Department. And the two institutions we got people from were primarily Stanford and Illinois; we had gotten Jerry Davison from Stanford, he was one of the young appointments, and we got Tom Euterel we got from Illinois, we got a great many people from Illinois, the O'Leary's came from Illinois, and that was a wonderful appointment. These were all young people coming out of a program that we wanted to establish anyway, so, of course, it was just the right thing to do. But also on the experimental side, we got Marvin Levine from Indiana, who was a rising young star, and I was looking for people like this, who wanted to join a faculty where they would have some kind of say in the way in which the faculty went. Ultimately we built up the clinical part, got approval from the American Psychological Association for Clinical Work and then began to build up the experimental as well. And as I say, I had my hand in both areas; I was a clinician as well as experimentalist. I guess that answers your question.

Dr. Hartzell: Yes, that's fine.

Harry Kalish: My activities were certainly not confined to the Stony Brook campus. Being chairman of the Department, I was always called on by John for his trips to Albany, some of which were rather humorous. I remember one of them. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning, we started about 5 because there was an early meeting in Albany. We were all driving up; I think there were two cars involved. I was driving the first car, and John Toll was in that car. And we were driving along, there was Tom Irvine and Alec Pond and several other people, and none of us had had breakfast, and we all wondered when we were going to eat. Finally, John was sitting in the back and he said to me, Harry, why don't you pull up, and we'll have some breakfast. And I looked around, I didn't see any diner there or anything that indicated that there was food available, so I

pulled up and he got out of the car, went to the trunk, opened it up, and you remember when Metrical was, he had a case of Metrical and proceeded to hand it out to various people. But that's an indication of the kind of person he was. He never bothered with such things as eating, it never really concerned him. So we went to Albany quite a bit, as a matter of fact. Those were the days in which we were trying to get construction going on campus. and I had a really intimate hand in planning and building the building as it stands now, of course, it went through about ten changes, and it doesn't look like anything we, what is now the Psychology Building, as a matter of fact. As I said, it went through about ten changes, and it's nothing like we had originally planned, but we were happy to get anything at that time.

Dr. Hartzell: Is that the one that is now called Social and Behavioral Sciences?

Harry Kalish: No, Social and Behavioral Sciences is the new building, that is near the new Biology Building.

Dr. Hartzell: The building that you planned, where was that located?

Harry Kalish: As you walk out of the Administration, it's on the left hand side. A building with a courtyard, it was built around the courtyard, two buildings connected by a bridge.

Dr. Hartzell: Next to the Old Biology Building.

Harry Kalish: Next to the Old Biology Building, precisely. There were classrooms and labs in one building and offices in the other. Of course, later on when I became Vice President for Liberal Studies, I used to accompany John and Sidney and Herb and Alec Pond to Albany for budget hearings.

Dr. Hartzell: Do you want to describe how the hearings went and what individuals you dealt with.

Harry Kalish: The names are going to be difficult for me to remember because I was only Vice President for about two and a half years, so my contact was not as

Dr. Hartzell: Was Harry Porter still there?

Harry Kalish: Harry Porter was there, yes. Wait a minute now, no, I don't believe so, but I knew Harry Porter from the early days. I can't recall, if you mention the names I'm sure I would know them.

Dr. Hartzell: Charlie Foster.

Harry Kalish: Yes, he was there, but again I don't recall

Dr. Hartzell: He was in the Business.

Harry Kalish: Bureau of the Budget, of course that was the days when the Bureau of the Budget was right in Stony Brook.

Dr. Hartzell: Norm Hurd was Director and under him I have in the notes the names of two people, I wish I could recall.

Harry Kalish: I'm sure those were the people, I'm sure I remember those people, but I again I can't recall the names. In fact, I should not have left out Axelrod. A member of the group later on that accompanied us always to Albany was Pellegrino, because those were the days when the medical school was built. I was on the first University committee for the planning of the medical school. But Pellegrino was also, how did the hearings go, well, the greatest performances were given by John Toll, of course, there is no question about that, and Pellegrino. It made you wonder sometime who was running the University, whether it was John Toll or Ed Pellegrino. But both of them were very, very impressions, John especially; I have never heard anybody like that. I suspect that Herb has probably told you that half the time they John what he wanted just to get rid of him. I found that rather amusing. You know, he did know how to make himself obnoxious in a thoroughly unobnoxious way. He was, really in a sense, I thought of him of somewhat naive socially, but tremendously effective as a tactician. And I often used to wonder whether or not that social naivete was a put-on so that he would be more effective. Really, you know, it was amazing, he was always pulling all sorts of social gaffes but getting what he wanted.

Dr. Hartzell: He was logical, he marshaled his facts.

Harry Kalish: Incredible, in the way physicists would deal with something. He and Alec, I used to marvel and watch them. Incredible, and I had no facility for this kind of thing but I used to watch them in absolute awe with their numbers.

Dr. Hartzell: They were a good pair.

Harry Kalish: They certainly were, no question about that. Well, let's see, we go on to the

Dr. Hartzell: You got support willing or reluctant?

Harry Kalish: From whom. Always rather reluctant. I found that, that's one of the biggest tragedies, and I still think it continues to be, is that they had in John Toll and in the rest of us people who were willing to work night and day to create a University, and I think initially they gave us pretty much what we wanted, there was no question about that. Then the honeymoon period was over, and then it was just terrible. And I think the tragedy is that the University at Stony Brook has been neglected. And I think that this neglect is now beginning to take its toll. You know, I have the impression that I know that Central Administration, but certainly the Bureau of the Budget, wasn't really interested in the State University of New York, they were interested in it only insofar as they had to be interested and all they saw was a big drain as far as funds were concerned. And I still, to this day, that except for Rockefeller, the Governors have not been very happy about the State University of New York in general, and Stony Brook in particular. I don't know, maybe it's because we don't have any graduates in state government.

Dr. Hartzell: I think Harriman understood and was, I was impressed with the early personnel in the local Council, but that declined, the quality of the people declined.

Harry Kalish: Well, also they were terrible inexperienced. It was a local Council, they knew nothing about universities, they tried their best, they knew what they wanted, but we really needed experienced people at that time.

Dr. Hartzell: We didn't have the kind of outside help, either in the local Council or the Trustees.

Harry Kalish: Precisely, that's why I think that if any single person is to be given credit it is John Toll; he had so little to work with locally. And it was amazing what he was able to really pull off.

Dr. Hartzell: I think as far as the Health Sciences Center, people like H. Lee Dennison and the local legislators tilted the scale in our favor at the time of the Muir Commission report came out on the Health Sciences Center. Remember, Meadowbrook wanted to overturn the recommendations. It was quite a battle between Suffolk and Nassau. We got support

Harry Kalish: Well, let's see. What do I feel we had accomplished at Stony Brook by 1971? Well, by 1971 we already had a graduate program in force, must have had at least half of the faculty, which meant we had anywhere between 20 and 30 faculty members. People began to talk about Stony Brook when I went to professional meetings, which of course is what I wanted. And I used to get telephone calls from individuals who wanted to join us at Stony Brook, well, that was By 1971 we had a fully established graduate program going, well known, and I think that most of began to sit back and say, well, now what are we going to do for the undergraduate program. That's a very difficult decision, and it means you have to bring in people who are interested in undergraduate work, and I must say we hadn't been, we were successful I think, but we hadn't been as successful as we could have been in that respect. Again, people say, well, one says you neglect the undergraduates, I don't think we neglected it, I don't think we gave it the emphasis that we would have the graduate program. And I think that was done intentionally. You develop a good graduate program and people want to come to the University, both undergraduate and graduate students, so you get good undergraduate students because they want to be psychologists, they know that you have a good graduate program, and therefore, not necessarily, but in our case, I think, a good, with our students we placed a lot of very good, we are very proud of graduates as well as our undergraduates.

Dr. Hartzell: Where have they gone?

Harry Kalish: Rutgers, Stanford, Illinois. There have been a lot of appointments in southern universities who have now begun to build up their departments of psychology. What happened, of course, is that psychologists, especially both experimental and clinical, good psychologists are now a dime a dozen, and so that the universities, like southern universities, for example, who have begun to build up in Florida, Georgia, have been hiring, North Carolina, for example, not USC but the one at Charlotte, have begun to hire

Dr. Hartzell:

Harry Kalish: Yes, and Greenboro, yes.

Dr. Hartzell: Bill Moran is now

Harry Kalish: That's right, yes. We sent a couple of students, and they are beginning to build very good departments of psychology because they themselves were good, and because there are so many psychologists now that jobs become a premium and difficult to get. So I think that's pretty much what we had accomplished. I think we had by that time, by 1971, a lot of the faculty had research grants, they were pulling in a lot of federal money at that point. By 1971, maybe by 1975 we had over a \$1 million in research grants in the Department.

Dr. Hartzell: That's an achievement.

Harry Kalish: Yes, I think so too. We had a very good group. They liked being at Stony Brook, and we liked having them.

Dr. Hartzell: Do you keep in touch with them? Who is the present chairman?

Harry Kalish: The present chairman is the former from the Department of Psychology at Buffalo, and again, my memory, Katkin, who is interested, a clinical psychologist, who is interested in physiological processes and from what I understand is doing an admirable job. I am really pleased, because I think that as difficult as it is now, he is going to really the department. As long as people like O'Leary stay there, they'll be all right.

Dr. Hartzell: All right, now on 15.

Harry Kalish: Well, I think I've already done that pretty much, haven't I, name individuals who did things that were important. Oh, names that come to mind are the names that you know already, the people who were really at the forefront of activities there: John Toll, Tom Irvine, and I'm going to leave some out, I'm sure, Alec Pond, Herb Weisinger, Sidney Gelber.

Dr. Hartzell: When I came in 1962 the faculty was split and the students were anti-administration.

Harry Kalish: You came at a very, very difficult time. And only people with iron nerve could have handled that situation. You had to have nerves.

Dr. Hartzell: I remember two people coming into the office a couple of weeks after I had been there, telling me confidentially and quite forcefully that unless I fired this guy and this guy the whole place was going to go downhill. Both of them are still there, one of them was Sidney.

Harry Kalish: Is that right. You know Sidney was a great one at firing.

Dr. Hartzell: This guy wanted

Harry Kalish: This guy wanted Sidney fired, oh yes,

Dr. Hartzell: Wanted Sidney fired and Martin Travis fired.

Harry Kalish: I can tell you the name of the individual who came to you, Robert Sternfeld.

Dr. Hartzell: Yes, how did you know that?

Harry Kalish: Because I know Sternfeld very well, I don't know him, he's not a friend of mine. But I actually was sitting in an office one day listening to Sternfeld coaching a student on how to disrupt things on campus, so that. Well, I don't know that that's, it's wasn't easy, and everybody was doing all of these made things, you see. But he was telling the student, not how to disrupt things, I wouldn't say that, but how to, what side he should be on, and people were taking sides then, no question about that. But I suppose there were people on the anti-Chicago side who were as involved in these things as the Chicago people were, it was a mad time.

Dr. Hartzell: I don't think they were quite as, they weren't arguing *ad hominem* as much.

Harry Kalish: No, no, that's true. There wasn't much of that on, I was, at first, absolutely bewildered by what was going on. In fact, I was terribly naive, but then it became readily apparent. They reported, as a matter of fact, this is why I met Harry Porter, they reported that I was moonlighting. Somebody reported to *Newsday* that I was moonlighting. So the reporter called me, and the reporter wanted to know all about this.

Millie Kalish: In the middle of the night.

Harry Kalish: And I told him that I wasn't going to make any statement till I saw someone from the administration, and then that member would make a statement. Harry Porter was coming down the next day and asked to see me because he had also been contacted by *Newsday*. So I picked him up and drove him to Oyster Bay and had a little talk, and he asked me about this, and I said, yes, had I been teaching at Adelphi at the same time I had been teaching at the University. I said, yes. He asked me to explain; I said to him that when I was appointed, I told Olsen that Adelphi had requested that I teach one course because they could get nobody to teach the course on design an experiment. I had just come out of Iowa where this was a current thing. And I asked Olsen whether or not this would be all right, told him that they were going to pay me for it; they were going to pay me for one course, and he said it was perfectly okay, that it would only be for one semester. And I told him that was the case. So I told this to Harry Porter; Harry Porter told the newsman and at that point that it was perfectly all right, the administration knew about this and that it was a favor to Adelphi. It's a favor to a private institution, you see, this was a real ploy. But that was reported by one of the other people, reported to the newspaper.

Dr. Hartzell: They were trying

Harry Kalish: That's right.

Millie Kalish: And as I recall, you had been smart enough to get that in writing, the permission for you to teach that single course for that one semester, so he had that in his

favor, and the *Newsday* reporter hounded us in the middle of the night, they never called during the day. They called at quarter after twelve, remember that? It was real harassment. And they demanded to know why Harry was moonlighting, and they would not say, do you have permission, they just, it was really reporters at their very worst.

Harry Kalish: It added the excitement, but I must confess that it was terribly disconcerting at the time. But that lasted I think until John Toll came in. How long were you the acting

Dr. Hartzell: From 1962 to 1965, and I was asked by Sullivan, Judge Sullivan to go down and interview Johnny to see if he would be

Harry Kalish: Yes, I remember that.

Dr. Hartzell: Interested, so I went down and interviewed him in his home, stayed overnight, and we discussed the job and the opportunities; and he asked me, aren't you interested in the job why aren't you interested. Well, I told him frankly that I was not interested. I had come as Executive Dean in the Albany office on detail to Stony Brook for a year until they could find a president. And I was Acting Chief Administrative Officer and Dean of Arts and Sciences both. I couldn't keep the deanship, because I had the top responsibility. I couldn't get rid of the top responsibility. I would have preferred to have been a dean, working with faculty and students. But I saw enough in three years of the other administrative chores, I regarded them as chores. But I'm sure that I would not have done as good a job as Johnny in getting major buildings into the pipeline. I might have been able to get them into the pipeline but pushing and fighting for them up in Albany, I don't think I would have been as, I might have been as persistent, but I wouldn't have been as resourceful as Johnny, and I wouldn't fundamentally interested in structures, in empire as I was in curriculum, so I think, to be perfectly honest about it.

Harry Kalish: Well, it's hard to say what sort of a tactic would work. Johnny had his, and I'm sure you would have your way of attempting to do things. And maybe they would have responded to less forcefulness on the part of an individual. But it's hard to

say. It's very difficult to say, but we do know that he was a forceful individuals, and we do know he made a pest of himself some times.

Dr. Hartzell: I remember one time I was talking with Larry Murray, and he said something to the effect, don't be so much in a hurry to be that good. I've interviewed him, Larry Murray.

Harry Kalish: Well, he would say that, I mean, I think that's the way they felt, all of us were in a hurry, and I think that they simply didn't see the urgency in Albany. Well, of course, the greatest mistake that was ever made was to have this institution run by the Bureau of the Budget. It was really the greatest mistake.

Dr. Hartzell: We're almost at the end of the

Harry Kalish: Oh, what is that, an hour

Dr. Hartzell: Sixty minutes on a side.

Harry Kalish: Sixty minutes on a side.

Dr. Hartzell: It was on a slow speed, there are two speeds.

Harry Kalish: So, I don't know, I think, as I said before, I think that it's been, for me, a very exciting experience. I've often talked to Millie about it.

Millie Kalish: It was a very exciting time.

Harry Kalish: We had a rare opportunity.

Millie Kalish; I remember, I can't remember what year this is, there was a summer in Stony Brook when the Physics Department had a large number of visitors, some from Princeton, some from Brookhaven, and they

[end of tape and interview]