

Dartmouth College Oral History Project
The War Years at Dartmouth
Interview with Robert Steiner '45
By Mary Stelle Donin
September 25, 2010

DONIN: So, today is Saturday, September 25, 2010. My name is Mary Donin. We're here in Rauner Library with Robert Steiner, Dartmouth class of 1945. Okay, Bob, so the first thing we always like to establish in these interviews is how it is that you ended up coming to Dartmouth, whether you were following in the family tradition or not. How is it you chose to come to Dartmouth back in 1941?

STEINER: Well, I had several colleges in mind and applied to several. Dartmouth interested me for the outdoor activities they had and for the fact that I saw you didn't have to wear a coat and tie. You had to at some of the other universities I applied to.

DONIN: Really? To class?

STEINER: Yes.

DONIN: Amazing.

STEINER: In any event—and I liked the idea of the north woods and all of that.

DONIN: Where had you grown up?

STEINER: In Cincinnati.

DONIN: How did you learn about Dartmouth?

STEINER: Oh, I don't know.

DONIN: Word of mouth? Somebody, a teacher or a friend?

STEINER: I mean, you know what the colleges are in the country as a student, and growing up, and following the football scores, and reading about the different institutions of learning.

DONIN: Had you—Did you have siblings that had gone to college ahead of you?

STEINER: I'm the oldest one. My younger sister went to Marietta and the older sister went to Vassar, which my mother did.

DONIN: So, college was a tradition in your family already.

STEINER: Yes. My dad went to the University of Texas. So, it was always assumed I'd go to college somewhere.

DONIN: Now, did you visit Dartmouth before you decided to come here?

STEINER: Oh, yes. Oh, yes. I remember coming here and there was a great debate I had—I can't recall the names of the people, but there were some friends of the family who had a son here and I stayed with him in the dorm and there were a lot of debates. It was before Pearl Harbor, of course. There were a lot of debates about should we enter the war and so forth. And it was very vibrant.

DONIN: And that visit convinced you that this was the place.

STEINER: Right.

DONIN: So, you arrived here in the fall of 1941.

STEINER: Yes.

DONIN: And was the war in the back of everybody's mind?

STEINER: Well, it was 1941. Pearl Harbor didn't happen until December, so in September, things were very normal at the college as they had been. Of course, I was very interested in history and in political science and the social sciences in general, and I followed the war and all of that. My ancestry is German Jewish, and somehow, the family kept in touch with each other, even though they came over in the 1830s—some of them 1840s—to the United States, but my mother had a wonderful diary of the grand tour that she made in 1907, visiting a lot of the family in Berlin. And at the time after Hitler came, some of these people got in touch with us and we brought over a cousin whose father my mother knew quite well from visits to Germany and he became almost like my brother. So I was familiar with what had happened to the German Jewish population over there, so I was an interventionist as it was then known.

DONIN: And describe how your first term was here at Dartmouth.

STEINER: I did less well on my first term. It was the first time—I wasn't homesick, but it was an adjustment. And I remember feeling that those who went to prep school and had gone away for a couple of years had kind of an advantage

in the first semester. My roommate, who was John Tobias and was actually from Cincinnati, had been at Exeter and I knew an awful lot of his friends from Exeter. And then I started to do much better and eventually I was Phi Beta, but I think the first year was difficult.

I'm very much a fan of the idea that students coming in don't really know—if they're allowed to choose what they want to major in, then in my case, I would have just studied history and economics and political science, but the fact that I was required to take courses in many other disciplines really opened my eyes. I took a wonderful course in music and learned the structure of the symphony. I took science courses. I took astronomy and geology. These were things that were outside of what I had been interested in, but they opened up a lot of horizons. So I applaud the idea that the colleges should stipulate that the students have to take courses in a number of different areas, at least the first couple of years.

DONIN: And did you have a freshman writing course in those days? Was there an English course or writing course?

STEINER: Oh, of course. Yes.

DONIN: And did you have—Are there particular professors that you remember well who impacted you in any way?

STEINER: Yes, I had good professors here in economics. Bruce Winton Knight, I think his name was, was one of them. And in—I'm trying to think of some of the French professors. After the war, we had a conversational French class, which was wonderful. I don't know if his name was Professor Denoeu.

DONIN: Oh, yes.

STEINER: And it was just five or six of us around the table and you couldn't speak any English at all. That was a great course. And Al Carlson in geography became very interested in economic geography and almost pursued it later. Some of the names—von Mohrenschildt, was he a professor here?

DONIN: Yes.

STEINER: I remember him. Professor Joyce? Was he an English professor?

DONIN: He might have been. We can look in the *Aegis* in the faculty section to see.

STEINER: I hadn't been expecting to reminisce about the professors, but they were all very good. Then there was Herb West, who was here, and he always preferred football players and they got an automatic pass and good grade, but he was an interesting fellow nonetheless.

DONIN: And at that point, as you said, things were sort of normal. I mean, you were doing all of the—the college was still operating with its normal schedule and the traditional activities were taking place such as, you know, Winter Carnival, and Homecoming—

STEINER: Yes, Winter Carnival and we had—I was on the freshman tennis team and I probably reached the zenith of my career when I went to the finals and I lost to Bruce Kenworthy, who's here in the class of '45 at the reunion who is a very fine player. And we were about to go on a tour in the spring, but then that was cancelled with the war.

DONIN: Sure.

STEINER: Also went out for the freshman basketball, but I didn't do as well there.

DONIN: And let's see, I think I know what dorm you were in. What dorm were you in?

STEINER: 104 Gile.

DONIN: Oh, Gile. And in the beginning, was your group of friends, your social group, was it your friends from the dorm, or classmates in other classes, or athletic friends? Who was your group that you—

STEINER: All of the above, I think. And I didn't have any particular—there were people from Gile Hall that I knew, but there were also people that I remembered—for instance, Eliot Goodman out there; I met him on the debating team.

DONIN: Oh, yes.

STEINER: And then there was another fellow was Abba Eban's son. Do you know—I can't remember—Ray Eban. Raphael Ezekiel Eban, to be exact, and he was on the debating team. And then I had friends from the tennis team: John Chambers, and Bruce Kenworthy and others. And, I guess, friends from all over. My roommate, as I said, had gone to Exeter and he had a group of close friends—Bob Loomis and many others. Frank Hutchins is here. He's at the reunion. And Moose Rowan, who passed away and was very prominent in Dartmouth things. And so, I had friends from all over.

DONIN: And the matriculation ceremony... President Hopkins was here at that point, right? Yes, he was president. And do you remember the matriculation ceremony in Parkhurst?

STEINER: No.

DONIN: Did you ever interact with President Hopkins at all?

STEINER: No, I didn't. I did interact in some ways with President Dickey after the war. He was a very refreshing fellow. I always thought Hopkins—if you knew him, I'm sure this wasn't an exact description of his personality, but for a freshman, he was sort of formal and forbidding, you know, and authoritarian, things that wouldn't make you want to seek his friendship necessarily.

DONIN: Did you have, or was it common that freshmen—first years, as they're called now—had an adult mentor of some type here, whether it was a dean or a professor in a particular class? I mean, who did you turn to—

STEINER: Oh, another fellow, a professor—Bernard Brodie. He was here and his wife wrote the first book about Thomas Jefferson having the African-American offspring.

DONIN: Oh, how interesting.

STEINER: Fawn Brodie, her name was. And Bernard Brodie was an interesting guy. I liked him. But no, I didn't have a particular professor that I had that relationship with.

DONIN: So let's talk about Sunday, December 7, 1941.

STEINER: I remember hearing it on the radio and I guess it was unexpected. It was like 9/11 and changed everything. And represented, thank god, one of the biggest mistakes that Hitler ever made, because, of course, we declared war on Japan, or F.D.R., a couple of days later, did. And I don't know if you remember your history, but Germany and Italy, who were part of the Axis powers, then declared war on us. I don't think we ever would have declared war on them, because we weren't that mad at them. I mean, the Japanese had attacked us and we wanted to save England, of course, but if they hadn't done that, the world history would have been a lot worse. And so when the Axis powers—all three of them—declared war on us, that was it.

- DONIN: And how did the life at the college change after that day? I know they started running classes year-round in that—
- STEINER: Yes, I went in the summer of 1942, and that was a ball. I really enjoyed that.
- DONIN: Did you?
- STEINER: Yeah, because I—March and April are sort of unpleasant here with the duckboards and the rain and the mud, and the summers are glorious. So I took advantage of some of the Outing Club things. I enjoyed my summer a lot.
- DONIN: But were you watching some of your classmates go off early, leave early and sign up?
- STEINER: Oh, yes. And it was interesting. Some of them—I won't name names—were sort of into drinking beer too much anyway, and were not doing—they were bright, but they were not studying very hard. And so they took this as an opportunity to enlist. Others of us continued as we had before with our studies, but then, wondering what branch of the service we should go in and so forth.
- DONIN: So most of you had made up your mind to carry on and finish your degree before you—
- STEINER: Oh, no. I don't think that was a viable option because I think either you would have been drafted or you wanted to volunteer for one of the services. I don't think anybody was looking more than a year ahead. Maybe some people who were going to be doctors and were in the pre-med, but not the normal students, the other students.
- DONIN: So how did your schedule turn out? How many terms did you end up staying before you went and did your service?
- STEINER: Well, I enlisted in the Dartmouth Squadron and Bob Heussler's book points out very well this was—the navy air force had set up a lot of units in many colleges and was considered a very dashing thing to do. And the army didn't have any college groups, and so through this major Willis Fitch, who was a Dartmouth man—graduate and in the air force—and Heussler describes the negotiations, but he set up this Dartmouth Squadron in the air force, which is the first and the only one of those. And we all had—you know, you could volunteer for the navy or for this or that. I decided for the army air forces and a bunch of my friends went in and we

sort of thought that—Bob Heussler has a picture of our squadron insignia with the Indian on it and we thought we were sort of like Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I hat in the ring group. And we were all very, obviously, young and so that's what I decided to do. And we all were called in 1942 in December, and in January we reported to Fort Devens, Mass. And one of my friends was Tony Porter—Herdman Snowden Porter—and I went east to—Tony lived in Moylan Rose Valley, Pennsylvania, on the Main Line outside of Philadelphia, and his dad drove us—Tony and myself—up to Fort Devens and that was my first day in uniform. That was in January '43.

DONIN: Of '43. So you had finished a term here in December?

STEINER: Yes, I guess I'd finished a year and a half—I haven't tried to count that up—because of the summer term. Two years, maybe. Whatever it was.

DONIN: Right. And then how long were you in the squadron? How long did you serve?

STEINER: Well, as you may know from other interviews, once we went to Nashville, Tennessee, which was a staging area, then some people—eventually some remained pilots and some of these went to fighter, single engine school. One of them was Rick Crabtree, who was a friend of mine here, and I was hoping he would be at the reunion. Another—and I had a picture of him here—was John Hartz, John Post Hartz, and he was—I had a picture of him; if I left it at home I will send it to you, because I think he's been kind of a recluse, but there's a picture that said that he flew fifty missions as a fighter pilot. And he lives in the Washington area, but I think he has no connection at all with Dartmouth. Am I right? Is he...

DONIN: I don't know. I'd have to look him up and see if he—

STEINER: Oh, take a look. He was in fighters, and then Heussler, and Tony Porter, and many others ended up as pilots on bombers or co-pilots, and then some of us went to navigation school, and some of us went to bombardier school. So, by the time we were done, I mean, there was no single Dartmouth squadron.

DONIN: You all got dispersed.

STEINER: We got dispersed depending on our abilities and so forth. And I've got [shuffling papers]—There are a lot of memories I had about people in the squadron, particularly the deceased people who aren't here to speak for

themselves. If we have time later and you want to know a thing or two about some of these people, I can tell you my memory of them.

DONIN: Great. Let's do that at the end.

STEINER: Okay.

DONIN: So, all of you returned to campus at separate times, obviously.

STEINER: Yes. When I finished—Let me see. I flew thirty-five missions over Germany, navigator on a B-17. I have some of these documents I'm going to leave with you here. We can go over those later. And after that, I came back to Cincinnati and I was scheduled to be, along with other people—that was in April—an F.D.R. guide on a troop ship on the way home. They announced that F.D.R. died and I would have been navigation instructor. But they said—the air force people said, if you can get somebody else to request you—some other field or some other operation—and they were acceptable, fine.

So, I had a cousin—actually, my mother's first cousin—who lived near Dayton and was friends with all the people at Wright Field, which was the headquarters of the army air force. So, I went there and I was interviewed with a general, and he was the kind of guy—maybe he was a colonel—he was the kind of guy that was an old air force veteran, served in World War I, actually, and he couldn't say a whole sentence without four or five cuss words. But he offered me a job as sort of an engineer, an inspector, of all of the enemy weapons. Am I going into too much detail?

The bocca bombs, which the Japanese sent. These were balloons that they had flown over the Pacific with incendiary devices. They were supposed to set the forest afire in Oregon, Washington, and so on. And a whole bunch of other things: V-2s, V-1s that the Germans had. And I said to him, "Frankly," I said, "You know," I said, "Engineering is not my strong suit and you can get a lot better qualified people than I am for that." And he said, "Goddamn it, Steiner!" He said, "You're the first man offered a job who ever made a statement like that." He said, "I'm going to find you some place here."

So, I ended up—he found me a great position in intelligence and I got—it was called an M.O.S.: that's the designation that—it was like a PhD or an MD or something. And I was a staff intelligence officer and I worked for a fellow named Major Fanning. This was really a wonderful duty, because I had a car, I was fifty miles from Cincinnati—my home—and used to go on leave and I was, you know, the only one—man in uniform who was around still and had a great time. My family was there and I began to brief—we had a lunch, which was the main thing, and at that lunch all of the generals and top brass of the army air forces were present.

And Major Fanning would give them a briefing—top secret stuff and everything. And just at the end of my time there, I made my debut and gave a briefing. On Okinawa, I was able—I was told we were going to invade and I was able to look up a lot of history of Okinawa and that was the subject of my briefing to the officers.

And then the war with Germany ended, but the war with Japan was still on, and I decided that I wanted to stay in. I didn't feel right about getting out, and so Major Fanning put together a very glowing letter, much exaggerated, about the necessity for my staying on at Wright Field in staff intelligence. And I took it to a fellow who was in charge of letting people out, because at that time, after the war in Germany stopped, they began to demobilize, and the first people—you got points, and the people who had the most points got out first. And the points that I got a lot of were being only a first lieutenant. The lower you were—everybody in Wright Field was at least a colonel or a general or at least a major, so I got a lot of points by being only a first lieutenant. The other thing was, had you been in combat? And many of those people had spent the war in Dayton, so I was called up among the first people to get out.

I had this form that I signed that I wanted to get out, and I went to see this man, this officer who was in charge of the demobilization and he said—I said to him I had the letter from Major Fanning and he said to me—it was very unexpected—he said, “Lieutenant.” He said, “If you want to get out of this air force, this is your time to do it, right now.” He said, “If you don't take this opportunity, I'll see that you're the last man at Wright Field ever to get out.” And I had my hand up here with my pen ready to sign this thing. I pulled it back and I said, “Okay, get rid of me.” So that's how I got out of the service. [Laughter]

And then I—my dad told me—I was interested in foreign service and had heard about the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, which today is a great institution, but—and I said to my dad, “You know, I've been three or four years—three years in the service.” And I sort of felt I was twenty-one years old at the time, you know, and I better get on with my life and I want to be a foreign service officer. So, I'm going to go to the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. And my dad said, very wisely, “If you want to go into the foreign service, the thing to do is get a regular, good general education. Then, go to graduate school and get a graduate degree and then you'll come in at a much higher level. You should go back to Dartmouth and get your courses there. They'll be well taught.”

But I didn't listen to him, so I went to Georgetown and after one semester, I realized that many of the professors who were in the catalog had not come back and I was upset by that. And I enjoyed my time in Washington, but I felt, you know, I'm not getting any kind of an education. So, after one semester I went back to Dartmouth.

DONIN: So, you arrived here in...

STEINER: In, I think, '46, because—I went out of the service in July, I think—I have my discharge papers—in '45, and then I went right back to school in September, so it was '46.

DONIN: When you got back to Hanover.

STEINER: When I got back to Hanover.

DONIN: So what did you find when you got back here?

STEINER: Well, there was this big dichotomy there between those of us who were veterans and came back and the new class, and it was a very interesting difference. They seemed very young to us and very inexperienced. And a lot of our class, many of them, had married and come back here. I saw Bob Bull last night. He was one of them—and his wife—and their child was born here and they made a lot of lifelong friends of Dartmouth people who had come back after the war whose children had been born—they were all together for quite a few years.

But I had two roommates. One of them was Tom Heller, from Kansas City. The other was named Emil Julius Popke, Jr. and he said as he got his high school diploma in, I think, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and they said Emil Julius Popke, Jr., but the audience started to laugh. [Laughter] Anyway, they were a lot of fun.

DONIN: Were they both members of the class of '45 as well?

STEINER: Oh, no. They were new people.

DONIN: Oh, these were freshmen.

STEINER: These were freshmen, yeah.

DONIN: Oh my goodness.

STEINER: They were—I don't know whether they—I think they were just coming in, yes.

DONIN: So you were in a dormitory.

STEINER: Yes. I was in—I can't remember whether—I was in Gile before the war and maybe Fayerweather. I'm not sure.

- DONIN: It was pretty crowded when you got back here, wasn't it? In '46?
- STEINER: I suppose so. It didn't seem terribly changed to me, except for the people who were there.
- DONIN: Well, you guys had all done a lot of growing up, I'm sure, when you were away.
- STEINER: Yes. There was this huge difference between the freshman class and the returnees who were maybe three or four years older and had a lot of experience that you didn't get when you were in high school. So, that was very interesting.
- DONIN: And had you earned credits for your time in the service?
- STEINER: I got—yes. I got, I think, a semester credit, as far as I remember, and I had a credit from Georgetown so that I only had to go through 1946 and in January '47, I graduated and I went to Columbia University, took an MA in economics. So, there was no graduation service that I remember. I just left. I finished and got my degree.
- DONIN: So, when you came back here, did you feel disconnected from your class because you had all gone off to war and then come back on very different schedules?
- STEINER: You mean when I came back after the war to Dartmouth?
- DONIN: Yes.
- STEINER: Oh no, because there were a lot of friends that were—who I met before the war. There were very few that I had served with, but there were a lot of them—a lot of returnees. Heussler was one of them; Heussler was in the class of '46, and Tony Porter was in our class, and Frank Aldrich. Frank was not at the reunion and I'm really sorry because he's one of the few that I kept up with after the war. So, I had a lot of friends; a few of them from the Dartmouth Squadron and just others that were just acquaintances before the war and new friends after the war.
- DONIN: Did you join a fraternity?
- STEINER: I did, and I really was not terribly interested in it. Phi Sigma Kappa, is that right? I think it's got a new name now. But, I can't remember exactly why I did. I didn't really feel the need to, although before the war, fraternities seemed more important than they were when I returned.

DONIN: Now, you mentioned that you came from a Jewish family.

STEINER: Yes.

DONIN: Did you ever experience any negative reaction to that when you were here?

STEINER: No.

DONIN: Were you conscious that there were other Jewish students here with you?

STEINER: Yes. I was, but they were not particularly—I had no clique of Jewish friends. I knew there were a number of Jewish students. Ellie Goodman was one of them whom I knew through the debating team, as I said. But it wasn't an important thing when I was here.

DONIN: Because at that point there was a quota system going on here.

STEINER: There had been a quota system to get into Dartmouth, but—

DONIN: And how about the fraternities?

STEINER: Yes, I think there was a quota system in the fraternities. I know there was. There was a Jewish fraternity, but I didn't join it. One of my best friends, who just died, was class of 1944. I should have mentioned him. Julius Hoffmann. Do you know the name?

DONIN: No.

STEINER: He was from Columbus and he was the editor of *The Dartmouth*, and a delightful guy. I got to know him very well and I was an usher at two of his weddings [Laughter]. And he had—he was a very lively fellow. I don't think—there were a number of people at—There was a Jewish fraternity here, but I just didn't feel interested in joining it. I thought it would be restrictive rather than expansive.

DONIN: So you joined the other fraternity?

STEINER: Yeah, but not until after the war.

DONIN: That was after the war, right.

STEINER: I didn't join any fraternity before the war.

DONIN: Now, when you came back, of course President Hopkins had retired and President Dickey was here. Did you ever cross paths with him?

STEINER: I felt a great affinity for President Dickey. He was very outgoing; he was terribly interested in the subject matters that interested me so much. I guess I—I don't think I had any private meetings with him, but I would see him and listen to him and enjoyed his presidency.

DONIN: So, you left here in, what did you say? January of 1946. How did you feel—Did you feel that your class was impacted by this coming and going and the separations and different schedules?

STEINER: Oh, absolutely. I think only Dartmouth College could have kept the idea of a loyalty to Dartmouth and the feeling of closeness that President Kim talked about last night, by the way, at the reception, because really, we only had maybe a year at the most where all of us were here together and then people started to leave. Some came back, some didn't come back. They came back on different schedules. And we really didn't know our classmates nearly as well as probably most other classes. I think like '44 would have had another year than we did, and '46 may have been somewhat the same, but we certainly started to lose people immediately. I'm sure that we were the most divergent class maybe in the history of the college, or the recent history; I don't know the older history that well. But it is a remarkable job that Dartmouth has done, I think. I've been a contributor every year, I think, to the fund and I have—I gave to the, I think, before my fiftieth, which I was back for my fiftieth reunion—a charitable gift annuity for Dartmouth. But it's simply amazing what the college has done to keep the class feeling that they were loyal to Dartmouth and still interested in it.

DONIN: Well, is it loyalty to the class or is it loyalty to the college?

STEINER: I think the college. I think the class was too broken up, really.

DONIN: And I assume you had certain members of the class who kept that spirit alive, even in the beginning when everybody was recently graduated, but not feeling—

STEINER: Well, they all go to mini-reunions. I read about them. But I never went to a mini-reunion. I don't know that there were any in the Midwest. A fellow named Pres Brooks, do you know him?

DONIN: Yes.

STEINER: He was in the Dartmouth Squadron and he was class of '43, if my memory serves me correctly. Philip Preston Brooks.

DONIN: He is class of '43, you're right.

STEINER: And he ended up in Cincinnati. I can't remember why. I used to see him at the university club and then he moved away. But, I can't remember too many—well, Bill Portman, who was in my class. I think Bill is deceased. I'm not sure. Do you know?

DONIN: That name doesn't ring a bell, so it probably means he's deceased. Was he in the squadron?

STEINER: No. And there was another fellow from my school, Simon Neilson, who was in my class and he died—in my class in high school—and he died. I don't think there were any Dartmouth events that I can remember around Cincinnati that I went to.

DONIN: And how did you find the—When you came back after the war, were you a better student than you were before the war, do you think?

STEINER: Yes.

DONIN: And why was that?

STEINER: Older, maybe more focused. I can't think of any other reasons. Certainly not brighter or dumber. I don't know. [Laughter] But interested in, you know, what you were going to do next in the world and wanting to get good grades. When the war broke out, it was a blow for many people, as I think I said, to putting forth a lot of effort on their scholastic endeavors, because you knew you weren't going to be there for very long, and there were a lot of other distractions.

DONIN: Social distractions.

STEINER: Social distractions and just, you know, what the hell's the use of it? I'm going to be in the service in a year or so anyway.

DONIN: And do you think that the faculty had a little bit of that same mentality?

STEINER: I don't think so, no. I didn't sense it at any rate.

DONIN: Okay. When you were here, did you work a part-time job?

STEINER: No. My parents paid for my tuition and then Uncle Sam gave me the GI Bill.

DONIN: When you came back.

STEINER: After the war. It was a wonderful thing.

DONIN: Yeah, it is a wonderful thing. And, I think you alluded to this when you were describing when you returned, but the college really had its hands full trying to mainstream these two very diverse groups of students that they had to deal with after the war was over.

STEINER: Right.

DONIN: These fresh out of high school incoming freshmen alongside people like you with three or four years of war experience of one kind or another under your belt. But you ended up in the classrooms together sometimes, didn't you?

STEINER: Yes, I think so.

DONIN: And how was that? I mean, it was a challenge for the faculty and the administrators, I would think.

STEINER: I don't remember any problems that way. Of course, to some extent many of the incoming students were taking the Economics 1, or something like that, or English 1, whatever it was labeled. And the returnees were not taking that, probably, or taking some other more advanced subjects, more advanced classes in the same topics so that maybe there wasn't a tremendous amount of interaction in the classroom. I don't remember anything about that.

DONIN: How about before you left, I think they started bringing in the military training groups.

STEINER: Yeah. V-1.

DONIN: And some of those fellows must have ended up in your classrooms, I would think, because there was a combination of military training as well as—

STEINER: There were a few navy, I remember, but I don't have any memory of people from that contingent.

DONIN: They were sort of separated from you.

STEINER: A little it, yes. I think so.

DONIN: Because they were living in separate dorms and such.

STEINER: I don't know.

DONIN: Yes. Okay. I think that's it. I think we're done.

[End of Interview]