

INTERVIEWEE: TED BRUNNER  
Director, Thesaurus Linguae Graecae

INTERVIEWER: Samuel C. McCulloch  
Emeritus Professor of History  
UC Historian

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SM: This is an interview with Professor Ted Brunner who is the former Chairman of the Classics Department, former Associate Dean of the School of Humanities, Director now of the TLG [Thesaurus Linguae Graecae]. And my first question, Ted, is as Dean of Humanities, I recruited you. I went to Ohio State and you took me around and we had lunch and so on. What were your immediate plans?

TB: Well, at the time, Sam, I was a young assistant professor. I had done my graduate work at Stanford University, moved to the Midwest to begin my teaching career at Ohio State. I was dying, believe it or not, to come back to California; and when you showed up in Columbus, it was like a godsend. Here was a chance to return to the West and also a chance, as you told me at the time, to start something from scratch, namely a classics program which, presumably, would sooner or later turn into a classics department. It was a challenge that I simply could not turn down. And, besides that, as I said, here was my chance to come back to the Golden West.

SM: That's true, Ted, and, of course, I'd checked you out carefully at Stanford and other places. I did tell you that being an assistant professor, which I would try to move you on as soon as I could, but being an assistant professor

posed a problem as a chairman. And I think I told you I had talked to a number of full professors in the East and they had no interest when they were told, you will need to teach elementary Latin or elementary Greek. They weren't interested. And I felt, well, I will take this gamble because of your, a) your record and b) I really felt that a senior person wasn't going to help us at the time; and you would need to recruit your full professor a little later on. Well, I have the catalog here for 1968-69 and in that the Classics Department is mentioned, is separate, with its own program, but you are not listed as Chairman. But you were listed as Chairman in the next one, 1969-70. Could you comment on that?

TB: Yes, they briefly . . . . As you know, the Classics Program began under the auspices of what was then a Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, chaired, of course, by Seymour Menton. I was told when I arrived that sooner or later there might be a chance for me to split out, so to speak, the Classics Department, and I'm not ashamed to say that I was, quote, split out, unquote, as quickly as I possibly could. It wasn't that I had anything against the Foreign Languages and Literatures Department; the problem was that back in those early days the educational philosophies and educational policies that were adhered to by the foreign languages programs were different from those that we adhered to in Classics. Specifically, the teaching

of, let's say, Spanish or French or German was predicated exclusively in the first, and probably even in the second year, on language laboratory use. Classics--Greek and Latin--were not languages that were suited to the use of the language laboratory and some problems developed--organizational and structural problems in aligning courses between the modern languages and classics, for instance, that simply had to be resolved somehow. And the easiest way to do it was to move Classics out of the Foreign Languages, which, as you point out, happened in 1968. From 1968 to 1969, Classics was a program, a separate program within the Foreign Languages Department. In 1969 the Classics assumed independent status as a department within the school.

SM: That's it. That's it. My memory now is refreshed because I had told you at Ohio State we'd do it in two to three years; and, I agree with you, I had to have a separate Department of Classics. And about that time in 1969, we put French and Italian and Spanish and Portuguese and German and Russian . . . were all split into departments. Now, the next question is an overall question, Ted. What problems did you have in recruiting?

TB: None, really, in the early days and even as time went on. In 1967, while classics . . . Let me go back for a moment, Sam. As you know, when I came to UCI in 1966 there was one other person who joined me in the Classics Program. It was Professor Richard Ira Frank. Dick, of course, was half

Classics and half Ancient History. Dick and I started the Classics Program in 1966 and we taught a heavy load at that time. It was the only way in which we could offer what were, in essence, two undergraduate majors--one in Latin and one in Greek. I remember that my first course load in 1966 was fifteen courses. The quote, unquote, normal teaching load at the time in the school was, and still is, five courses. We just taught what had to be taught. It became very clear very quickly that we had to add another faculty member within a year. I went at the time after Professor Luci Berkowitz who was teaching at Ohio State, the same institution that I came from. I went after her for a number of reasons, foremost among them the fact that I considered her to be an absolutely outstanding undergraduate teacher.

SM: Wasn't she at Milwaukee?

TB: At the time . . . When I met her, she was at Ohio State. When I left Ohio State, she went to the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee and I recruited her from there. As I said, I considered her to be a superb teacher of undergraduate students and later, of course, of graduate students. What I needed at the time, in order to be able to build up a Classics Program, was enrollments; and the only way I felt I could beef up enrollments quickly and rapidly was to be able to offer superb teaching. Professor Berkowitz, when she came and joined Dick and me, helped out immensely in that respect.

As time went on, the department grew and, as you pointed out awhile ago, Sam, sooner or later we had to add a more senior faculty member to the department. I think it was in 1969 that we began to interview a number of people from around the country--senior professors--and, after a long and thorough search, we brought Professor Peter Colaclides to the campus who stayed with the department until his death in 19 . . . . When did Peter die, Sam, do you remember?

SM: Yes, about 1984.

TB: Nineteen eighty-four, or eighty-five, yes. After the appointment of Peter, we continued to bring in some young people. They were . . . .

SM: Kotrec.

TB: Ronald Kotrec. There was a . . . .

SM: From Princeton.

TB: Yes, there was a young assistant professor by the name of Robert McClure who joined the department. There was Lewis Sussman, of course, who, after I left the chair in 1971 or 1972, assumed the chairmanship of the Classics Department. So, in essence, what we did is we started out with Dick Frank and myself, brought in Lucy Berkowitz, then brought in a senior professor, Professor Peter Colaclides, then added some young people, and ultimately as you know as time went on, we again went back for senior professors, foremost among them, of course, Professor Brian Reardon and Professor

*O.K.*

Lewis Sussman (corrected to Dana Sutton) who is currently the Chairman of the Classics Department.

SM: Thanks, that's very good. It refreshes me. And I know I had the pleasure of interviewing Peter first back in New York City with his wife--we had dinner--and there's no question that he fitted in very well what we needed.

Now, what about the program that you developed with these faculty? You've got Bill Arrowsmith way out here and you've got the Berkeley department which is very conservative on the other side. Where did you put your program and what distinguished it?

TB: Well, it's always difficult to try to compare yourself to one institution or another, one program or another. In my own view, I think of our Classics Department as an excellent one. It is a young department, as all departments are at UCI, relatively speaking. Yet, in terms of number of undergraduate majors, for instance, our Classics Department here at UCI has larger enrollments and numbers of majors than virtually all large institutions, private or state, around the United States. In a department such as Classics, a respectable number of undergraduate majors may be as many as eighteen to twenty. This is what you normally find at an institution like Berkeley, for instance, or Princeton or Harvard. In our department here at UC Irvine, for the last ten or twelve years, in fact, the number of undergraduate majors in Classics has been bouncing from anywhere between

thirty-five and forty-five. So, in terms of majors, we're doing exceedingly well.

In the case of graduate students, we have been doing exactly the opposite that many of the large institutions around the country have been doing. At a place like Berkeley or Princeton or Harvard or Nebraska or at Illinois, you will find as many as thirty or forty Classics graduate students in the program. Here at UC Irvine, when we began the Classics Program in I believe it was 1970, we intentionally decided in such a way that the number of graduate students in the program would be kept very small, or relatively small. In fact, when I first instituted the Classics Ph.D. program, I decided in such a way that there should not be more graduate students in the program than faculty members of professorial rank because at the time I felt quite strongly that a one-to-one relationship between a professor and a student--a preceptor-preceptee relationship--would be something around which a good graduate program could be built.

It is true that pressures--institutional pressures--ultimately led our department to abandon that one-to-one concept, for the simple reason that the University of California--not only here at Irvine, but just about anywhere--wants to see large graduate enrollments. Graduate enrollments, among other things, generate faculty FTE; and, if you intentionally keep the graduate enrollments

low, you minimize your chances to increase the faculty members in your department. Currently, we have exactly, Sam . . . Sam is pointing out an article to me. Currently, we have in our department 8.5 faculty FTE, permanent FTE. We also have two or three <sup>soft-money</sup> ~~sophomore~~ lecturers, so the total number of faculty members in the department is around ten or eleven. We currently have around ten or eleven graduate students in the program but we are also currently planning to increase the number of students in the program. And there are other reasons for our doing this and I'll come back to them in a moment or we'll be talking about the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, Sam.

SM: Well, we might just finish up with this question on the graduate program because I raised it . . . question number seven, isn't it?

TB: Yes.

SM: I don't know. Let's see, well, it's . . . well, it's down the way a bit. The question is this: Didn't you at some point discuss forming a kind of consortium with Riverside and Santa Barbara?

TB: Indeed we did, and the consortium has been in operation for close to ten years now. The idea behind it was to maximize the kinds of intellectual and academic resources that can be brought to bear upon graduate students. And, given the fact that UCLA, Santa Barbara, and UC Irvine--the first three members of the consortium--were relatively close to each



other, we developed the program that allowed, number one, for the commuting, if you will, of faculty members from one campus to another in a given quarter and, number two, even the commuting of students from one campus to another. As I said, the consortium initially consisted of three members. We subsequently about two years<sup>ago</sup> added Riverside to the consortium and the program has been working out quite well. Students and faculty members in given quarters will take graduate seminars or offer graduate seminars on one campus or another. In the case of an exchange between Santa Barbara and UCI, for instance, it will mean that someone has to commute by plane once a week, but our faculty members have gotten accustomed to that now.

SM: That's good. I'm very glad to hear that and I'm interested. Now, going on with our questions . . . We might come back a bit. You really haven't told me your program, how you . . . what you . . . I mean, Arrowsmith has his notion of a program and the Berkeley people have theirs. I always thought we stood halfway in between. Would that be right?

TB: In a way, yes. What distinguishes our program? I'd like to think that above all the fact that we managed to keep our program, and here now specifically talking about the graduate program, Sam. We managed to keep our graduate program reasonably small. We furthermore did not make what I thought would have been a mistake of bringing to this campus too many individual faculty members with too many

individual categories of expertise. Now, what I'm getting at here is the following: We tried to create a program that would be strong in languages and literatures. That meant that we intentionally did not try to bring here other people in epigraphy, papyrology, in linguistics--although one exception in this case comes to mind, of course, which is Peter Colaclides. We'll be talking about him in a moment. But basically speaking, we felt that we should focus primarily on the classical period, on language and literature, and that in recruiting our faculty we should see to it that faculty expertise is not watered down to the point, by introducing extraneous fields and disciplines, that the main focus of the program would suffer. And I think it was a good decision that was made by us at the time. Let very large institutions, such as the University of Illinois, Harvard, Princeton, Wisconsin, who have as many as fifteen or twenty faculty members in the department, they can afford to bring in a specialist in, let's say, late Latin. They can afford to create the immensely expensive library resources that are necessary to institute a program on papyrology, for instance. We're too young to do that. The time will come when we are . . . when we have reached a sufficiently critical mass to go beyond the main focus of our field. I don't think the time is quite right yet.

SM: Yes. Thank you, that's what I was after. Now, one correction which I will definitely correct in the tape, you

said Lou Sussman, but you meant Dana Sutton who is your Chairman now.

TB: I misspoke, Sam.

SM: That's all right. I'll correct the tape.

TB: Right, yes.

SM: I'll correct the tape. I make these mistakes all the time, too.

TB: I'm getting old, Sam.

SM: Don't worry, so am I. I'm Emeritus. Now, you and I have talked about publicizing the classics at UCI off and on all these years. I mean, I've talked to you when I was Dean and I've talked, you know, when I went to Ohio State and recruited you. What did . . . Was there anything special that you did because we certainly started with a bang? I agree with you about the teaching load, that it was very excessive, and it worried the hell out of me as Dean. But, on the other hand, I saw the reasoning. The premise, of course, is you aren't going to have a big . . . a growing department unless you teach the courses.

TB: Well, to put your mind at rest, Sam, you never asked me to carry the heavy teaching load. I clearly volunteered for it. What did I do to publicize Classics at UCI? Well, as I said a little while ago, I walked into a place that had never had a Classics program or department before. Classics was unknown at this brand-new institution and I had to do something to bring the students to my door. And I did

indeed do things such as create, right off the bat, newsletters, flyers, announcements, announcing the fact that we now had available a new program called the Classics Program. I remember very vividly walking around the campus and leaving announcements about the program on park benches and on other places in the . . . what used to be the Library building in those days, the Library Administration Building. I would scatter flyers everywhere.

Now, some people might frown on that, but it was something which I had to do. As time went on, I always made it a point to maintain contact with our Public Relations Office. I made it a point to find a way to get articles about our program into local newspapers. I made it a point, when our local radio station began broadcasting, to go over there and talk to someone or other about this program called Classics. I did whatever was necessary to get around the word that we had a Classics Program, and, by gosh, I think it paid off. And the very fact that over the years we developed and maintained very healthy student enrollments and the number of majors that I alluded to awhile ago, shows that it was a good thing to do.

SM: That's very good and that's what I like to hear. Now in question number six, you've already told me how the program has developed, both undergraduate and graduate, but the question of Peter Colaclides's replacement interests me. I assume you tie it in to the TLG, or do you?

TB: Well, Peter, of course, and we were talking about him a moment ago, came to UCI as a full professor, our first full professor. He also brought with him expertise, not only in mainline classics but also in linguistics. And, as time went on, Peter contributed greatly to our local humanities based linguistics program.

When Peter died, and your question is was he replaced? It's almost impossible to replace Peter Colaclides. When he passed away, we did not fill the position immediately. We . . . and as you well know, Sam, by the time Peter died, FTE had become so scarce on this campus that you couldn't automatically count on keeping a position that was freed by someone leaving or passing away. Anyway, we made an effort to retain the position. We ultimately brought to UCI a mid-level early . . . . Actually, he was early . . . full professorial level faculty member from Michigan State by the name of Professor Walter Donlan.

Donlan is not a linguist, but Donlan had interests that were such that his presence, combined with the presence of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae by then, could conceivably strengthen the department; and it was a good choice that we made at the time. We are currently thinking about sooner or later bringing in a bona fide linguist again; but that has something to do with developments within the school that I'm sure you are aware of and which may ultimately cause all language departments within the school to bring in their own

linguists. So, to answer your question once again, yes, he was replaced, but he was replaced not by a man with precisely the same interests that he himself had.

SM: Thank you. That's very clear. Now question number eight, the question of . . . Jack Peltason has asked me to ask everybody being interviewed: do they know anything or can they tell me anything--(and if you want to put it under wraps for five years or ten years, you may) and I will have to get permission from you to quote it when I write the history, which will hopefully be in about two or three years. Now, could you tell me anything . . . We get reports, we get the Senate reports, we get your reports, we get your annual reports, we get your five-year plan, and so on. Is there anything that you can think of that we've just . . . that you . . . swept under the rug or just didn't have the time to tell us about?

TB: That's a question that boggles the mind, Sam. I don't know . . . I know what kind of reports you're getting. I know basically the kind of information that is available to you. I think anyone who has spent as much time on this campus as you have, even as much time as I have, has seen things happening that are stored somewhere in the back of our minds. They cannot be retrieved by a question like this. They come to mind . . . I have my own views of this campus and the changes that I saw take place on this campus. I don't know, however, if this is the place to talk about them, Sam.

SM: No problem. You and I'll have lunch to talk about it. Because I do think in writing the history I want to get . . . I really want to get everything that I can get when I write it.

Now, turning over to the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, I know you've written articles and you've put out material campus-wide, but just quickly would you run through for the UCI history how you persuaded Marianne McDonald to give you an anonymous gift of \$1,000,000. Who thought up the idea first of the TLG, and how was she, you know, fascinated by something obviously wonderfully fascinating, what's happened. So, just tell the story rather briefly, please.

TB: Okay. Briefly, I didn't have to talk Marianne McDonald into making that very large gift. What happened, in essence, and this early history of the TLG has often been misunderstood and even misconstrued. It is a case, for instance, that I found myself in Athens once at the airport where someone walked up to me, recognized me and said, "I want to know from you was it really the queen of Coca-Cola that put up \$1,000,000 for the TLG?" That's a true story, Sam.

What happened, really, is the following: Marianne had . . . Marianne McDonald had come into our graduate program in Classics after having received a masters degree in Latin from the University of Chicago. She, as a Classics graduate student, had on many occasion in the past used the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, the Latin thesaurus. She came into my

office one day and said, "There is no TLG. It would be a wonderful thing to have, in addition to the Latin thesaurus, a Greek thesaurus also." Marianne, as you . . .

SM: She's the one that said that?

TB: That is correct. That is correct. I didn't have to talk her into it, Sam. As you know, she is independently wealthy and, to make a long story short, she asked me if I would be interested in pursuing the feasibility of creating a Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, and she offered to make available \$1,000,000 as seed money, so to speak. I told her at the time--and this was May 28, 1971. I will never forget the day. I told her that I didn't want a million dollars. What I wanted was \$25,000 and a year's worth of time to investigate whether or not it could be done. And I spent the \$25,000 and that year, which incidentally, Sam, was the year when I was Chairman of Classics, Associate Dean of Humanities, and I believe also acting Chair of the History Department.

I spent that year learning about the history of Greek lexicography, the ways in which modern computers could be used to collect data, and I went back to Marianne the first week of June of 1972 and said, "Yes, I think I can do it." Marianne made the first \$1,000,000 donation, effective July 1, 1972. It came primarily in terms of Zenith Radio stock and the TLG began formal operations on July 1, 1972. It was not a matter of my having to talk her into it. She was, as



I said, a classicist in her own good right and she knew there was a need and had the means to fill the need.

SM: Well, that's . . . We're kind of coming close to the end. We will put the other tape on, as we're running twenty-five minutes right now, a little over twenty-five minutes. Anything, not in the record, as you develop will . . . Is there anything not in the record? You had to use Korean . . . the country of Korea for your magnetic tapes, didn't you?

TB: Yes, and in question number ten, anything not in the record as we developed, Sam, it's very similar to the one that we talked about a moment ago. Namely, could we . . . Question number eight, could you tell me anything that does not appear in the numerous reports, et cetera, et cetera. Very briefly, I think one of the things I'm proudest of having done here at UC Irvine is I have probably the most complete records of anything that relates to the Classics Department, anything that relates to the full history of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae. Despite Doreen Hahn's annual insistence, I have never thrown away a single copy, a single letter. I have the letters which went back and forth between you and me, Sam, in 1966. The day may come when someone needs information of this sort, which, as you say here, is not in the record. It is in the record. It can be found.

SM: Good for you, and I would say on the question of the archives, I wanted to say that the archives are very well-kept by Sharon Pugsley and there's where the records should

go. There's where all the Arthur Marder papers are and so on and so forth. I'm using the . . .

I'm right now working through the chron. files of Dan Aldrich, way back to 1962. Now, I think we're just about to the end of the tape, though I think we might go a little longer. Well, just think of the next question. The question is: The development of the TLG, in terms of its impact upon our Classics Department and UC Irvine . . . In other words, I feel it put us on the map. Now, I'm going to stop the machine and run it back, Ted.

(tape is turned off)

Okay, Ted, off we go. The question is . . . I keep thinking I had that other Uher machine which is better, yes. Turning . . .

TB: Question eleven, I think.

SM: I think eleven. The question of the TLG and its success and how it has placed us on the world map, and, to me, an amazing thing now. I don't have the reports. Do you have a meeting of your boards once or twice a year? How do you do it?

TB: Well, it's indeed true, Sam, that the TLG, the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, has been a success story. We've been at work now since, as I said, 1972, some eighteen years. It is a unique phenomenon in the field of classics. It is a good thing to be able to have immediate and efficient and direct access to the entire corpus of Greek literature at the touch

of a finger, so to speak. And it is indeed the case that the project has put UCI's Classics Department on the map. We're very proud here at UC Irvine to be the home of the Greek thesaurus and I'm going to bet with you, Sam, that you can go to virtually any institution around the world now and ask someone, "Have you heard of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae?" and the answer will be, "Yes, indeed we have."

My entire staff on the project next door collects stamps and it's the one place in the world where you can get stamps from just about anywhere, Sam, because our mail twice a day brings sacks full of letters from people who, in one way or another, need to interact with us; who, in one way or another, need data or information from us; and if you're a stamp collector, the TLG is the place to be. Our coverage goes all the way from Australia--and there are many copies of the TLG in Australia, by the way, Sam--from Australia to Central Siberia to Japan, anywhere in Europe, of course, and in Africa. The UCI's outreach via the TLG is really something to behold. It has been a success story and we're proud of it.

SM: Yes, we're all proud of it, Ted, and it's certainly due to you and how you can use the computer and the magnetic tape to do this, where the Linguae Latin, why, they did it by card files in Munich, wasn't it?

Now, about Marianne. I was down in Australia but I was rather pleased to see that she has permitted herself to be

acknowledged as the donor and did receive some kind of an important medal. Can you give me a background on that, please?

TB: Yes. Marianne, of course, subsequently received the Ph.D. degree in Classics from UC Irvine. In order to forestall any possible questions on that subject, we saw to it that we, when Marianne's dissertation was to be reviewed and when she had to undergo her oral examinations, that we brought faculty members . . . Bruno Snell, in fact, you will recall, Sam, one of the most distinguished faculty . . . classicists in the world, came to UC Irvine at that time and served on Marianne's doctoral committee and her oral examination committee.

Yes, Marianne did not want to have it known who the donor was originally. The gift . . . the initial \$1,000,000 gift that was made to UC Irvine came as an anonymous gift and it is indeed true that subsequently Marianne no longer insisted as strongly on anonymity as she did initially. The reason is very simple. Anyone who makes a \$1,000,000 gift can expect to have the phone ring off the hook for the next month with people and crackpots wanting another \$1,000,000 for themselves. If Marianne at the time had allowed us to publish in the newspaper the fact that she was the donor, she would have been inundated by requests for donations, et cetera, et cetera. As time went on, the donation that she made in 1972 was no longer as topical as it was when it was

made, and it was for that reason really that she finally no longer insisted that her name be kept secret.

I think also, Sam, that it is only fair and reasonable that someone who was instrumental in creating as magnificent a tool and a resource as the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae should sooner or later be recognized for that. And I for one was very glad and happy to see that Marianne came out of the closet, so to speak. The medal that you're talking about really was a culmination of this coming out of the closet. Once her name was no longer anonymous, the University of California could do what it rightfully should do, namely recognize her publicly. And she was recognized publicly when she received, I think it was two years ago, maybe three years now . . .

SM: Two, I was away.

TB: Two years ago, you were gone then, yes. . . . when she received the UCI medal which is the highest honor which the University of California can bestow on anyone, given the fact that the University of California does not bestow honorary degrees.

SM: That's great. It might be three years ago. I was down in Australia all of 1986 and all of 1987 and I was pleased to see it and I was interested that Abe <sup>Melders</sup> ~~Milton~~ received a medal last year and I think it's very worthwhile. The rule the Regents follow is that if a million dollars is given, that person's entitled to have his or her name on a building.

/MELDEN

Bren, for instance, giving \$1,000,000, the Regents acknowledged . . . you call it the Bren Center. Now, question thirteen, the TLG has put our Classics Department on the map. And now, just touch . . . I would assume it has greatly helped your recruiting.

TB: Indeed it has, Sam. Recruiting, both in terms of attracting excellent faculty and in terms of graduate student recruiting. Nary a single graduate student application reaches us where the applicant does not say, "And by the way, one of the reasons why I would very much like to come to UC Irvine is because it would give me an opportunity to work with this fantastic tool that you have out there in California." Yes, the TLG has aided recruitment on all levels. The TLG--and I talked about that a moment ago, of course--is known everywhere and it is very much of a fact that the presence of the project has helped us. This is not to say that our department, which as you know is formally a separate entity from the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, cannot . . . needs to bow its head in shame. We have a good faculty, we have good people and we have good graduate students. I think the combination of the Classics Department and the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae is something which is really wonderful and something which cannot be found at any other institution in the world.

SM: That's absolutely right. Now, one quick question. Not here, but I was thinking about this last night. I would

assume that you are asked to give talks at various places on the TLG. Do you get these kind of invitations?

TB: Sam, if I had a dollar for every speech that I have given since 1972, probably even earlier but definitely since 1972, I would be a rich man. I get an incredible number of invitations to give speeches, give presentations, to deliver papers. I'm sitting here today on February 17, 1989 for the simple fact that I turned down an invitation to be in Vienna today. There is . . .

SM: Oh, geez! (laughter)

TB: The International Congress of Byzantine Lexicography is going on in Vienna right now and I had been invited to go there and give a paper. I simply have too much to do. I cannot accept every invitation that comes to me. I'm going to <sup>Lille</sup>~~Lyon~~, France in about three weeks. I'm going to be the keynote speaker at the University of Toronto on June 5. I'm bouncing around an awful lot, Sam. This is the price and a lot of people think it's fun. After awhile you get tired of it. It's a price you have to pay and I gladly pay it.

SM: That's what I was thinking last night, Ted. I said, I'll bet Ted's going all over the world and he's (inaudible). Talking about Vienna, though, you were certainly free to move this date and change it because I'd love to go to Vienna, although I must say it's kind of cold right now.

Now, the last question, Ted, I've always felt very happy and proud that I recruited you, that I said you were

to be the chairman and I said it's going to have a lot of headaches; as the Associate Dean had headaches, too. But I do feel, and I don't think you need to comment on it, that I have to . . . I told everybody I had to have a strong Classics Department. I might say, for your benefit, there were some of them who didn't agree with me at all and I said, "Well, this is the way it's going to be so long as I'm Dean," and you've got to have a Classics department. Now, if you look at, say, San Diego or you look at Santa Cruz, you don't find the same thing. And you find in Riverside a shorter development because they chose to pair it with Philosophy, which I made . . . I made the basic decision not to. I might say, for your information, Ted, I went . . . When I went around the country and talked to the various classicists, most of them said I should put it with Foreign Languages. Some said Philosophy, but I had some interesting advise, and you'll be . . . You know this, but I didn't know it. I went to Chapel Hill recruiting History and English and Foreign Language, I also talked to the Classics and they had thirteen members in their Classics Department and they had some . . . The fellow I talked to died of cancer of the lungs. He was the Chairman and they all told him to quit smoking. (laughter) Now, I'm thinking of you there, Ted. So, just a few comments on this.

TB: Okay, Sam. Number one, and most important, I do know--I've always known--that it was you who saw to it that this young



campus and this young School of Humanities would reflect not only a Classics Program, but ultimately a Classics Department. And I would be the last to quarrel with you on the wisdom . . . about the wisdom of that. I'm grateful to you for having supported Classics the way you did over the years. Your subtle hand did show itself on many occasions in the past.

I'm obviously grateful to you for having come to Columbus, Ohio on that day and recruiting me. As far as I'm concerned, it's the best thing you've ever done and it was most certainly . . . most certainly the best decision I ever made in my academic life, and probably in my entire life. There were two decision that I'm most happy with. One was the decision to join the United States Marine Corps shortly after I got off the boat in 1953, and the second was to come to UC Irvine. And a minute ago . . . you say . . . you ask me whether I speak at different places. I said I indeed do. On many occasions I have said publicly that someone could offer me the presidency of Harvard and I would say, "No thank you. I'd much rather stay at UC Irvine." That's how happy I am about this place.

SM: That's great. That's wonderful. Well, that's a very good note to end on, Ted, and I want to thank you for having this interview. And what I'll do, as I told you, when I get the transcript, I'll ship it over to you for corrections. I will correct and it goes back for final typing and there

it'll be put in the archives where I will use it. I probably have my own copy and, finally, when I've written the . . . everything goes into the archives. So, thank you very much, Ted.

END OF INTERVIEW