

CENTER FOR ORAL AND PUBLIC HISTORY
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON

Japanese American Oral History Project

An Oral History with ROBERT HAMBLIN

Interviewed

By

Alan Koch

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NARRATOR: ROBERT HAMBLIN

INTERVIEWER: Alan Koch

DATE: April 27, 1992

LOCATION: Placentia, California

PROJECT: Japanese American

AK: This is Alan Koch. Today we are going to be interviewing Bob Hamblin. We are at the Kraemer Junior High School in Placentia on Monday afternoon, April 27, at about 3:10 p.m. in the afternoon. Bob, if you'd just start the interview for us by telling me a little bit about where you were born and when and what your early childhood was like.

RH: Okay, I was born Robert Morris Hamblin, Ventura, California, 1936. We lived there for three years, then went to Santa Barbara. I went to Santa Barbara Elementary School to the second grade, and then, from there we moved up to Lompoc in 1938. I was in the second, third, and fourth. My dad worked for Shell Oil Company, and he worked in the field. Originally, he was a gas station attendant. He came from Canada. He had designs of going up in the company, and he only had a year of university experience. But, he was sharp, very sharp, great work ethic, and, after three years in Lompoc, he got a promotion and went to Santa Monica. He stayed the rest of his life there in Santa Monica with the church and with the Shell Oil Company. He became head of the real estate _____ (inaudible) for the Southern California, Shell, and we finished up elementary, junior high, and high school in Santa Monica.

AK: How many brothers and sister did you have?

RH: I have one brother who is two-and-a-half years older, and a sister who is eight years older. I was the baby of the family.

AK: Did you live in a close-knit neighborhood, or were you kind of in the country?

RH: Well, in Lompoc, when we were growing up, we had kind of a combination city/country. We were in the outskirts of Lompoc, and so we had a country atmosphere but our family was really close. We were in a very neat neighborhood. Except, across the street, we had what we had what you call sea light kids. And a sea light kid is a kid that mom or dad worked for John Mansell Sea Light. They were

transitory. They would come and go. They were never there longer than maybe a year, and they would always bring a bad reputation. They lived in the outer courts; we lived in real homes. And if they'd give us a tough time, we'd have to fight them. It wasn't anything that had to be; it just did. It worked out that way.

AK: So, you had little shenanigans with your friends as a very young boy, second, third grade kind of thing or was this more when you got—

RH: Actually, in the second, third grade—second grade I was horrible. I had a teacher in the third grade that understood me, and she got so much out of me. She was a real great teacher. One day she saw me playing football, and I saw her going toward my house, *I thought*. So, I ran home, and I got the stuff that I thought she wanted me to learn. She never came to my house. But, the next day, she started asking questions and I answered every one of them. She knew why. We had some great teachers. So, it was country atmosphere in the city; little town. We had three thousand people there. We had a thousand Japanese, a thousand Anglos, and a thousand combination of Portuguese and Mexican. It was more of a farm community with emphasis on raising flower seeds, Burpee Deed companies up there.

AK: Did the ethnic groups mix?

RH: Very well, very well, we had no problem at all. A couple of my best friends were Japanese, a kid name Jim Taniguchi and Shame Hosaki. And after school, about three days a week, they would go to their Japanese study school. But, we were all very close. Had a kid name Tony Dominguez. He was one of my best friends. I don't think I had any Anglo Friends—I mean close friends, we were all friends. We ran around together, played in the bean fields together. Had a lot of sugar beets up there, and we played in the boxcar that had the sugar beets in them. We played in those until we got caught. But, the ethnic groups mixed really well. There wasn't any problems at all.

AK: Was that as true for the adults as it was for the kids?

RH: As far as I know, it's hard for me to remember that part because I just saw the kids playing together. In school, we never had a problem. I mean, it was just a country school with everybody trying to learn. And the teachers did a super job, as I remember. And we had a principle by the name of Mr. Ruth, and of course, he was called Babe Ruth. (chuckles) If you got in trouble, he'd swat you, so you knew if you got called to his office, you'd got to put a book in your pants. But, that didn't happen too often because he had a good reputation. He was friendly to the kids. If you got out of line—it happened every once in a while—you knew you were going to get a swapping out of it.

AK: What was your dad's work schedule like during those early school years? Did you have a chance to interact with him a lot or was he working all the time?

RH: He was probably the greatest father a guy could ever have. He was super. He was born in England and came over as a child with his parents. He used to work in my grandfather's store in Cosham, England; they had a market over there. And Grandma and Granddad and the family moved to Canada, and he grew up in Canada and learned a very strong work ethic from his dad. Went into the Canadian Army, met my mother—she was in the Canadian Army, also, during World War I—and what he wanted to do was have a family in America. He knew the opportunities were better there. When he left Canada, him and mom got married and moved to California. He got hooked up with Shell Oil, and that's the company he wanted to work with. His promotions came pretty good. Only problem was that he wasn't home a lot, and because he wasn't home on the weekends he made sure that he was with us and we had a chance to go with him. So, what he would do, during the week he would go to Santa Barbara—if we were living in Lompoc—he would go to Santa Barbara, work during the week, come back on the weekend, and be with us. On the weekend he had to take butane up to all those little communities like Santa Ynez, Buellton, take the butane up there for them to work on it, worked on gas on most of the homes in the country. So, we would load butane on this little trailer, and go with him, unload them. That would take half a day. Then we'd get home, we'd go to a place called the Elite Café, and we'd have a malt and a hamburger. He'd give us twenty five cents, and my brother and I would go to the movies. We'd get a candy bar and a funny book and a movie for twenty-five cents. And then, he'd pick us up after the movie, and we had the rest of Saturday evening together. And then, Sunday School in the morning, he ran the Sunday School department in Lompoc. He read the funny papers to us every Sunday night in bed, and that was our big thing on the weekend. We always looked forward to that, to see how the Price Valiant would come along each weekend.

And then, from there, we moved to Santa Monica. But, this is kind of an interesting thing—if you're interested at all—he was really sports oriented, but his sport was soccer because he was brought up in England and Canada. And out here, it is mostly football—not much basketball in those days—mostly football. When we moved to Santa Barbara from Ventura, originally, we'd go to the football game Friday afternoon to see Santa Barbara High School. Then we'd go Saturday night to see Santa Barbara University play. Then we moved to Lompoc, twenty-five miles away, we would watch—we'd go down Friday and watch Santa Barbara play Friday night, go back and watch Lompoc Saturday afternoon, come back and watch Santa Barbara University Saturday night, and then go back home. And, to me football was a good game, but soccer was the game dad played on the weekends. He'd take of to the park in Santa Barbara, and we'd watch these guys play soccer. But, eventually, he got us a football and little helmet you can fold up and put in your pocket. He was really athletic oriented, sports oriented, and made sure that we got involved in things that way. He used to take us to the fields on Saturday and play tackle football with the local kids. He'd put a bunch of us in a car over there, and we'd play. So, our family was very tight and close, and it still is. We've tried to pass it onto our sons, and it has worked out real well.

AK: Did your father talk to you about his military experience at all? Or your mother?

RH: Yeah, they did.

AK: What type of service did they have?

[00:09:48]

RH: Well, Dad was in the Canadian Army as radio operator signal corps. Let me qualify that. Mom was a lieutenant in the nurse corps. So, when dad—what had happened, I don't know if I told you this before or not, but the Canadian Army sent troops over to France to keep the Germans from over running Vinney Ridge. You probably heard about that one. Dad's outfit went over—well, Dad got TB just before that happened, and so they put him in the hospital. That's where my mom met him; she nursed him back to health. Well, during that time, they lost thousands of troops over there. So, when dad got out of the Army, they had the option of getting \$300 a month of mustering out pay or \$25 a month for the rest of their lives. My mom and dad took the \$25 a month for the rest of their lives. And it ended up—my mom passed away at age one hundred, three-and-a-half years ago. She was getting \$1,200 for herself and \$1,200 for dad. So, she was getting \$2,400 of the original \$25 a month.

And, on this particular thing that happened in France, in 1936 the British government and the French government got together and had a monument dedicated to the troops that were lost over in Canada. Thousands of troops were lost. And they asked members of the Canadian Legion and people that were assigned to that group that didn't go, to go over to the unveiling of the Vimy Ridge Monument. So, in 1936, we were members—I was a member of the Canadian Legion. Five thousand members went over on a boat, the Canadian bagpipe band, an Army Regiment from Canada. We took the ship over. We got over to the Vimy Ridge in France, and they had this unveiling. King Edward came over, and he was the one that pulled the veil on it. The French government was there, and there was over one hundred thousand people there, plus the Canadians. And the monument never even got touched during World War II. But, when that was over, we were scheduled to be King Edward's guest at Buckingham Palace. So, from France we went over to London and went to Buckingham Place, and we were his guests there for the day. He came down—like I said there were five thousand of us, and he came through the crowd shaking hands with whoever he could get close to. It was really kind of neat. And they have a yearbook from that. We got at home, and it shows all that stuff. But, as far as Dad's military time went, he was a very patriotic individual, has his service ribbons and his little medals that he had for participation in different areas. Didn't have to fight overseas only because he was sick. He wanted to go. And, when World War II broke out, he was older. He volunteered to go in, but they couldn't take him because he was too old. He was upset about that. He became the air raid warden on our block, and I was his assistant. We wore little helmets. Dad was very patriotic, and we all received that kind of spirit from him.

AK: Did he become a U.S. citizen when they moved here?

- RH: Yeah, Dad was an American citizen. He was very, very proud of being an American citizen, very proud of being Canadian at the time that he was. There wasn't anything he felt that was humanly possible that you couldn't do unless you didn't try.
- AK: Did your mother and father both leave the service at the same time?
- RH: Yes, they did. They got out right after World War I. They both got the mustering out pay and left and got married, then came to California. Then dad's family came all the way down—most of the family came to California. My mother's family—mom came over from Ireland before she joined the Canadian Army. She was born in Ireland and lived there her younger years and was fifteen or sixteen before she came from Ireland. She came into Canada just before World War I broke out.
- AK: When you moved from Lompoc down to Santa Monica, what type of neighborhood were you living there, compared to Lompoc?
- RH: Lompoc would be a low-to-medium income neighborhood, and Santa Monica was upper middle-class. We had movie actresses living around us, and we were in a very nice home. It was two-story. In fact, that house today is probably around four million dollars, at least. It's inland on Twelfth and Alta in Santa Monica. But, we lived there during World War II, and they froze the rent so they could raise the rent. When the war was over, they had to offer the house to the people renting it first, before they could offer it to anybody else. Well, the offer was \$19,000, and it was 1945. My dad said, "Nuts," to that. "We're not going to pay \$19,000 for a house. We can get one better than that," so we go across town in Santa Monica, which would be considered the other side of the track to some people, I guess, and bought a house for \$12,000 with a rental in the back. And, of course, Dad paid that off in a matter of short time, and the other house, of course, just jumped in value just like that. So, if we had stayed, of course, we would have had a beautiful home. As it is, we were in a very nice middle-class income neighborhood. It was 100 percent white, and then, within the years, it turned to a multi-ethnic neighborhood. And it's a very fine neighborhood. Everybody gets along well. They help each other out. Anybody is sick and the person is right there with them. It doesn't matter what color you are, or what your name is. As long as you're in the neighborhood, you're part of the family. So, for that it was great, really great.
- AK: Did you keep in touch with some of your friends from Lompoc during your Santa Monica years?
- RH: Yeah, we did. In fact, the guy that ran the Jack Wall Ford Agency in Lompoc had a kid that came down to Santa Monica. We ran into each other just by luck. Mom and Dad have kept their friendships up more than we have as kids. So, I think probably more Mom and Dad than us.

AK: What were your favorite kinds of activities when you were down in the Santa Monica area? Were you still active in sports? Did you go swimming more? What kinds of activities did you do?

RH: Well, when we first came down, we came down in the beginning of the summer. Dad had to start his new job. I think I was ten years old. Dad would take us down to Muscle Beach, the original Muscle Beach in Santa Monica. It wasn't Venice, what it is now. People say, Well, you got to go down to Venice Beach. That's where Muscle Beach is. Well, it originated in Santa Monica and had been there for years. Dad would take us—my brother and I [and] mom—down to Santa Monica to the beach. He'd drop us off, and we'd have lunch down there. Then Dad would come back from work; we would have supper down there with him. He'd bring down the scones and maybe hamburgers, or something like that, we'd eat on the beach, and when we were all finished, then we'd go home. But, we'd have breakfast at home, lunch down there, supper down there. My brother and I would watch the guys work out on the weights. We saw all kinds of movie stars down there. I don't know if you've heard of Steve Reeves? He used to do the Hercules bit, and that's where he started out, down there. A kid name Bobby Jordan, he used to be in the *Dead End Kids*. Leo Gorcey used to be down there, and they'd all work out. We'd play ball, too, softball, swim. We had no idea it was so polluted down there. We thought it was seaweed, but it was just so polluted. We thought it was seaweed and that we were supposed to swim in it, but it was really pollution.

AK: What high school did you go to?

RH: I went to Santa Monica High. It was the only high school in the city of Santa Monica, with the exception of a small private high school named St. Monica. Santa Monica High was tenth, eleventh, and twelfth. Junior high was seventh, eighth, and ninth. There was two junior high schools in the Santa Monica district. One was the Lincoln Junior High, and it was on one side of the tracks. The other side was John Adams Junior High, and that was the other side of the so-called tracks. And they both fit into Santa Monica High.

AK: How old were you when the war started?

RH: Well, I was fourteen-and-a-half when World War II finished; I was in junior high age.

AK: Like tenish.

RH: Yeah, like ten. During my tenth year, uh-huh.

[00:20:03]

AK: Was it talked about a lot in school?

- RH: Yes, a lot. We had kids coming over from England that were in our class that were telling us about the raids that they had gone through. And their parents came in and talked to us, and it kind of hit home because we had our air raids, air raid drills. We were told sometimes it may not be drills, so we weren't sure if it were drills or not. We did duck and cover almost every other day for a couple months. And we got a lot, of course, of information. What do you call it?
- AK: Propaganda.
- RH: Propaganda. (chuckles) It's a tough word to think of! A lot of propaganda. And a lot of it was true and a lot, of course, was over emphasized. Of course, you didn't know what to believe. You had to believe the Americans because we were being attacked. We were the ones that were being shot at, so we believed it. We believed all this was bad, that the Japanese were where they were supposed to be in those internments. There was a lot of panic going on, and there was a lot of name-calling. For instance, if a guy wasn't in the Army or any branch of the service, he was kind of really ostracized. And, he could have been 4-F, so if you're 4-F you got to wear a thing that said that. But, if you weren't 4-F, and you weren't in the service, people would ask why you weren't in the service, and if they couldn't give them a good answer, they give him a tough time. And also, when servicemen were walking along the road, you always give them a ride. That was part of helping the cause and helping each other out, not like it is today.
- AK: Do you remember your parents, or even yourself, having any contact with Japanese friends from Lompoc during this crucial time?
- RH: Once it got started, there was no contact at all. Once the war started, they never saw them again and didn't even see them after the war because—well, I don't know what reason, but they didn't. And it wasn't that they didn't like them. I think it was just the circumstances, that they were somewhere else, and they couldn't get together. I don't think they ever did. Of course, we have friends now, but not with the friends that we had at Lompoc at the time.
- AK: What was your father's attitude about you as you started to become of age in terms of encouraging you to join the service or to just kind of wait and see if you got drafted? How did he encourage you or talk to you about your obligation to serve?
- RH: Dad was very patriotic, and if you lived in the country, you took care of the country. And if you got drafted, you went. He saw where there was a guy name Dick Cantino who, I think, was an accordion employer, and he wasn't going to go in. My dad said if he wasn't going to go in, we are going to see why. If he doesn't go in, then you're not going to go in. And it wasn't because I was better than him. It wasn't because he was against the war. It wasn't because he was a conscientious objector. It was because it wasn't fair. He's here. He's a citizen. He goes. We all go. Anyhow, to make a long story short, I got drafted by the Army. They all knew that's what you do. My brother was in the Reserves. He wanted to go and never did get to go. And I

got drafted in the Army. I got a letter from the Air Force saying that if I wanted to join the Air Force before such and such date, I could go in four years in the Air Force or get drafted and go two years in the Army. Well, I try getting into the Navy before both of those, and they rejected me for physical reasons. Tried to get in the Coast Guard. They said, I was too tall. So then I took the Army physical, and they said, You're perfect. (chuckles) So, I thought, Oh, my gosh. You could take the whole thing in the same building. So anyhow, when this letter came about the Air Force, Dad and I sat down and talked about it—and, of course, the family, my mom, too. And he said, "Well, it looks like you get a warm meal every day if you're in the Air Force. It doesn't look like you're going to be as long in the Army, except you'd definitely, probably go overseas and have to fight." And I said, "Right." He said, "It's up to you. What do you think?" "Well, I think I'll take the Air Force." He said, "That's a good decision."

So, I went in the Air Force. I went in four years. I was supposed to be crypto operator, which is coding and decoding messages, but before that, I was the clerk typist. I went to clerk typist school for six weeks. I did it for eight hours a day, six days a week for six weeks. And when I passed that, I was shipped out to—let's see, that was Cheyenne, Wyoming. At that point, I wrote to my girlfriend, and I asked her if she wanted to get married, which was my high school sweetheart. She came out with my dad and her grandfather and her mother and her brother and my mother, and we got married in Cheyenne in a chapel there. We were both nineteen, made \$112 a month. (laughs) Our rent was \$45 for one room apartment, which had a kitchen and a bathroom and a living room, bedroom. We got married there, and then when I got my orders to go to the next thing, it was to Scott Field, Illinois, and that was crypto school.

Well, when I was in crypto school, they had a call for basketball players. So, when I was waiting to go to school, I tried out, and I made it. Then they put me on a whole at school, and I played basketball for the whole season. We won what we call the Great Lakes Conference Basketball Tournament and went to the All Air Force tournament in Omaha, Nebraska. And when the whole thing is over, a team from Germany saw me play there. That will be another part of the story. So, when it was over, we came back, and then I finished school. After crypto school, a friend of mine said that he saw my orders and that I was going to Georgia. So, my wife, who went back to California, we were married, we were together for six weeks, and then we had a car accident so she stayed in California. So, she came back, and we were going to go to Georgia together. But, when I got home, it said Germany.

So, I had a month, I brought her home, stayed home with her, then I went overseas to Germany. And, when I went to Germany, they put me in a teletype school. So, during the teletype school, they had a tryout for a basketball team, again, for what they call AACCS. And this team that had saw me at Scott Field at the Omaha tournament, saw me and they were kind of looking forward to me. There was about four hundred guys that tried out in two weeks, and it was cut down to fifteen total, so I was on that team. I made that one, so I left that teletype school and played ball for the next two years over in Germany. During the off season, I played with a baseball team, did a little crypto work, which is what you're suppose to do. When I came back home, our team was run by General A.T. Wilson, and he asked me to stay two extra

weeks, instead of coming home. I said, "If I did, would you send me to a base of my choice?" He said, "Sure." So, with that, we made a deal, and I stayed two more weeks so we could travel in the All Air Force in Germany. Then he sent me home to March Air Force Base, which I was reunited with my wife, and we had a child then, too. I finished out the last year-and-a-half at March Air Force Base in California. Got discharged, and I got a lot of basketball scholarships when I was in the service. And one that appealed me the most—well, it wasn't the best one. The best one was the one from Texas. I won't tell you what it was cause it's on tape. But, the one that appealed to me the most was Chapman College, and it was a four year scholarship: books, tuition, and fees. They gave me a job, and I had the G.I. Bill so it didn't cost anything at all other than hard and effort to go to Chapman. That's where we went for the next after the service. What was the original question?

AK: Going back a little bit—you did very well there—how does your service time correspond to the start of the Korean conflict? Were you kind of on the border there?

[00:29:15]

RH: No, no. When I was in high school, it broke out. I was a senior, and it broke out. And we had guys in my classroom that were in the Reserves. They were eighteen, too, so they took them. They gave them six weeks and sent them over really ill-trained. And one of the kids in my English class was killed, a friend of mine. And a lot of the kids in our unit that were high school kids that went over there were either hurt or mentally hurt. So, when it was my turn, I got drafted it was right in the middle of it. It wasn't borderline or anything. I was in '51 to '55. It was over, what, in '53?

AK: Yeah, about '53.

RH: So, it was going pretty heavy. What was interesting was when I graduated from crypto school, we had twenty-two people in the class. And you couldn't take anything in or anything out; it all had to be in your head. Well, eighteen of the twenty-two went to Korea. And when you're in crypto, you're usually in the frontline because when the messages come to you, you have to encipher or decipher and get it on to the next person in a hurry. Eighteen went there, and four went to Germany. I was fortunate. I went to Germany. And in crypto, you have a pretty good chance of not getting back.

AK: I think that in almost every war movie that I saw, the guys with the message always—

RH: Was being attacked. Yeah, I mean, that's what they told us, and we knew it. It wasn't like it was a surprise.

AK: You indicated that your brother was in the Reserves, but he didn't called up for the Korean conflict?

RH: No, he really wanted to go, but his outfit didn't go. It stayed in Burbank, and he was in the Air National Guard.

AK: Was he not able to sign up for active duty?

RH: Well, I think it was a thing where, I'm here, I want to go, let's go. But, if we're not going, I'll stay here and help. He would have gone, there is no doubt about that. It's just that he didn't.

AK: What was your wife's attitude about the military? Was she glad you were in? Was she nervous about that or concerned about the possibility you'd have to go to Korea?

RH: I think once I went to Germany, there wasn't any concern about that. It was just when I was going to get home. I came home once to see my son when he was born, and then I went back two weeks later. They gave me an emergency leave, and I wouldn't have got that if I wasn't playing basketball. They did a lot for me that way, but that was the main concern there. And once I got back to the States and we were reunited for about a year-and-a-half at March Air Force Base, she loved it. She loved the service because we'd go to the PX. It wasn't expensive. We'd go to the movies for a quarter. It was first run movies. We lived in what they call Wherry housing at March Air Force Base, which is all military housing, so we're all there with people our own age and rank. It was fun. I was on the basketball team there, too. We traveled all over. But, there wasn't any concern as far as going over to Korea once she found out I was going to Germany. Originally, she was a little worried when I was still in the States getting ready to go, but I went to Germany instead so I think there was not a whole lot of concern there that way. And she did like it when I got back, and she kind of wanted me to stay in the service. She knew better that I should get my education and move on and try to do something and they to do something a little more productive, unless I was going to try to be an officer in the service, which I just didn't want to stay in the service. For all the fun that I had, I wouldn't trade one second to get back in. (chuckles)

AK: Aside from your basketball experiences, what was the most positive thing the service did for you?

RH: Well, I think it helped me mature and grow up. I was a young kid—I had trouble growing up. I went in when I was nineteen, and I graduated from high school when I was seventeen. So, I went to junior college when I became seventeen, eighteen, and I really should have been a senior in high school. So, when I went into the service, I was young. And it helped me mature. It helped me think about what I wanted to do later on in life. I always wanted to be a coach. When I was in high school, I wanted to be a coach, and I was thinking up things, What I would do with a team? I was thinking of, What kind of uniforms. I thought up the tear-away pants that you see today. I invented those in 1949. I told Wilson about them, but they kind of poo-poo'd it. I thought, Well, maybe it's not a good idea. And then, in 1957 I see a team rip them off and now everybody wears them. I always wanted to be a coach, but I

couldn't afford it because I couldn't go to college. There was no way I could afford to go to college. So, what was the question? (chuckles) I'll see if I can have an answer for you.

AK: (laughs) What the most positive thing—

RH: Oh, okay, back to that. I think it was the fact that I did mature, and I did find a goal in life besides being married and wanting to raise a good family. And what it was, I was starting to get scholarships, and I had a coach talk to me, who was coaching me at the time over in Germany. He told me, he said, "You're going to go to college?" I said, "I don't think so. I can't afford it." He said, "Well, if you get a scholarship—" I said, "What kind of scholarship?" "A scholarship to play basketball." "Well, I can't get one. I don't know anybody." He said, "As good as you can play, you won't have any trouble." I said, "Well, are you sure?" "I'm positive." About two months later, we started playing a lot of games. We won thirty-three in a row, and I was getting letters from Texas, Idaho, Idaho State, Arizona, Arizona State, _____ (inaudible) University, Duquesne, North Carolina State. I had coaches come over and talk to me, Wow, this is great. I can't even afford to go, and I wanted to be a coach teacher. So, I wrote home to my wife and told her about it, and she was excited. I think the most positive thing was the fact that I had a chance to mature, had a chance to find an objective and a goal, obtain a vocation in life. I think that's what helped the most, and I think it was one of the most positive things. I met a lot of neat people in the service and made lots of great friends. We are friends today. In fact, were in the service together, went to college together, played ball together in the service, played ball together in college, taught together here. I don't know if you know Nash Rivera? He used to be the basketball coach in El Dorado.

AK: I'm not sure I ever met him.

RH: Yeah, we were in the service together. Another fellow named Mark Decker, who is teaching in Orange, retired two years ago. We were in the service together, played at Chapman together. And made a lot of good friendships, overseas friendships. We just had a reunion last year from our 1953 basketball team in Orlando, Florida. One of the guys there was Dean Smith who coaches the University of North Carolina. A guy named C.M. Newton, who is the athletic director of the University of Kentucky, and all the rest of the guys you wouldn't know probably. I've made good friendships, had great experiences, played in Spain, Ireland, England, Belgium. I just had a good overall experience, and the positive effect I think was the idea that I had a chance to go into college and do something.

AK: So, you obviously pursued a career in teaching through the Chapman College Program.

RH: Right.

AK: What was your first job in teaching?

RH: My first job in teaching was physical education in Kramer Junior High. It was a brand new school in '59, '60. It didn't have a P.E. Department. I mean, it didn't have a P.E. facility, so we used the high school facility, which was adjacent to it, called Valencia High School, which it's only seconds away. It's just a fence that separates us. So, I was the head of the physical education department. Taught four periods of P.E., two periods of math, coached lightweight football, which would be like freshman football at the high school, and then coached varsity basketball at the high school when football was over. And I coached junior high track. In those days, everybody taught at both places. You taught at Kramer and Valencia. The schedules were such that you could do that. Half the coaches at Valencia were from Kramer Junior High. So, I started Kramer and Valencia at the same time. I guess you could say that. A couple years later, I started at Valencia full time, stayed there for twenty years. My last job there was as athletic director, which I had for seven years. I got so tired of being out at night that I asked for re-assignment, and so they fulfilled my request and let me come back here to Kraemer, which I have been for the last thirteen years. So, the only place I've taught has been at the Placentia and Yorba Linda Unified District for thirty-three years; this is my thirty-third year.

AK: For the twenty years, were you the head basketball coach?

RH: First fourteen years, I was the head basketball coach. I did football the first five years. Then I did junior varsity tennis, and my last seven years I was athletic director. I was basketball coach the first year *and* athletic director, and the next six years I was just athletic director by itself. Then I came over to Kraemer full-time again.
[00:40:10]

AK: If you had to make a statement, and maybe you've been asked by other people in the school systems, why should a student participate in student athletics?

RH: Well, I don't know if the word should, but it is positive for a student to be in athletics. A lot of time the kids have an interest for athletics, and so they want to play. And if they have skills, and they are a skilled athlete, they have an opportunity to go onto a college or university on a scholarship where there education could be paid for. Another reason would definitely be to get a kid off the street and get the busy and get them doing something. And, if he is any good at all, the negative experience that he was doing in the street will turn into a positive experience and just move him along and help him mature and help him find a goal in life. I think athletics are good for kids, if that's what they want. That's not to say that athletics is better than the speech team or drama or anything else. I think they should find something that would keep them busy. I've always been in athletics, and it was good for me. It's helped me a lot. It's helped me learn to compete. It's helped me learn to work. It's helped me learn to do things under pain, not stop and not quit. A lot came from my dad, too.

AK: Are there particular students that you've had the opportunity to be close to and feel that you were instrumental in guiding them into more useful life and a good career, college education?

RH: I think so, and I think so more from the high school students than the junior high because, when they live junior high, they start another time in their life. But, once you get into high school, a lot of that stays with them, and the teachers that are responsible for helping them are usually high school teachers. And I think I've had a couple. In fact, one of my best friends is a former student. He was on my very first basketball team. He's forty-nine years old. He'll be fifty next year. He played center on my first high school team when he was a junior, and we are very close friends. We even camp together in the summertime. We do all kinds of things together, and we played basketball together, now, on a senior team. And then, yesterday—a kid came from Australia three weeks ago—he came over and visited with us, and yesterday we went to a art festival together. He was one of my basketball players that I had at Kramer and then went to Valencia High School. And he was all CIF, and he got a scholarship to Oklahoma State and loved the school but did not like the basketball system. Came back, went to Fullerton College and got a scholarship to Reno where he finished his education, and now he is doing well for himself down in Reno. I think I had a little bit to do with him, and I think there are other kids that I've touched a little bit. Maybe I don't hear about it, but I think there was a few.

AK: I think coaches do influence kid's lives more than the coach realizes. Like you said, they don't come back to you necessarily or you don't hear about it, but as one who sat around and talk to my athletic friends and kids that had the experiences, coaches very often are a factor.

RH: Yeah, I agree. I think we are in a unique situation where you see them under all kinds of situations. You see them when they're stressed, you see them when they're relaxed, and you see them when they are mad. You get a chance to talk to them, and they get a chance to sometimes let their hair down and talk to you, where they couldn't do it in a classroom, where they couldn't do it at home because it's just different. But, when they get to the coaches, sometimes they can get some things out they need to get off their chest. I think the coach kind of becomes a surrogate parent, father/mother figure, and a lot of time you get close to them that way. You have to watch out you don't get too close to them, and you get involved where you lose the idea of being with the rest of the kids and be concerned with one instead of the whole team. I think you have to watch out there.

AK: I'd like to go back and pick up another train of thought I remember having before.
(chuckles)

RH: Sure.

AK: You indicated your father was in charge of the Sunday School program at the church when you were young.

RH: Right.

AK: Comment on that scenario if you would?

RH: Dad was a real strong Christian, very strong. Mom was the same way, and they brought us up in a Christian atmosphere. Dad and Mom were both very strong in the Presbyterian Church in Lompoc. Mom, for some reason, was very anti-Catholic and wanted to make sure we didn't have what she would consider—not inter-racial but inter-religious marriage or whatever you call it. She didn't want us to marry Catholics. That was her one problem. Ethnic had nothing to do with it, but religion did and she didn't want us to marry Catholics, which I thought was kind of interesting because my mom was a wonderful person. She was a little narrow-minded there, but she was great. Dad never said anything. Mom and Dad were very strong in our church. And then in Lompoc, he ran Sunday School. When they went to Santa Monica, Dad ran the Sunday School. Mom taught Sunday School. We went to the classes, and Dad became superintendent of the Sunday School. He ended up being very high in the church itself, was a lay-type, and became one of the top 150 top lay clergymen in America and was invited back to Washington D.C. with the president. We have some papers and things signed by the president saying thank you for coming back and doing the work. Then they were sent over to Japan—by the World Ecumenical Council of Churches—Tokyo to represent our church and Santa Monica. They ran into a Japanese family that was waiting for him called the Yamatos. They were in cosmetics over there, and they're very rich. They had a wonderful experience with them, and since then they were back and forth both ways. Had a really fine relationship with them. Fine family and their kids have come back to our house and been there with them. So, Dad had a very strong belief and so did mother—passed it on to my brother and sister. I'm probably the weakest of the bunch. I still believe in, of course, God and things like that, but I'm not as active as they are.

AK: Were you active through your high school years?

RH: More so _____ (recording missing part of sentence) and participated when we had Christian _____ (inaudible). But, as I got older, and at that time got into the service—I went to church all the time in the service. We raised our kids in a church, but I think—we lost one of our sons. I don't know if you knew that or not.

AK: No, I didn't.

RH: We had three sons, and one would have been thirty-nine this year, two months ago. He was murdered in 1987, March the thirteenth, five years ago last month. I don't blame anybody as far as religion or God is concerned for that. I just felt I have just deep hatred in my heart, and I have just a deep—some really mixed feelings that I have trouble getting back to church until I get rid of it myself first. And it's not a cop out or excuse. It's something I have to work out on my own. So, as far as church and religion, I believe in God, very strongly. I just haven't been back to church.

AK: Were you a leader in your youth church groups or more just a participant?

RH: I was just more a participant than a leader, but when I was asked to do things—everybody had to run a Sunday School day, so when it was your turn, you did it. So,

everybody had the opportunity to be a leader for the day. And I was always in the Christmas play because Dad ran it. I started as a shepherd boy, and then I ended up, in my later years, as one of the wise guys, one of the wise men. We were always involved in that. You know, our family was very big in the church; we were always in it. It was a big church, First Presbyterian of Santa Monica. Over the years, the youth people have left the church, so it's mostly older people there.

AK: Just for possible future reference, what's your father's name?

RH: Reginald Albert Hamblin and we named our youngest son Reginald. Of course, he played basketball, and we call him Reggie so when all the scouts when to see him, they couldn't see where he was. All they saw was this blond kid playing; they didn't see this Reggie they were looking for. So, we ended up calling him R.J. Reginald is after my dad and J, Joseph, after my wife's grandfather.

[00:50:08]

AK: Did your father go by Reggie?

RH: Yeah, he did when he was a kid. My grandmother called him Reggie, and the family called him Reggie. And as he got older, they called him Reg. My oldest uncle would call him Ray, and I don't know why. He called him Ray instead of Reg. Everyone else called him Reg.

AK: The next couple of questions will sound strange—

RH: It's all right.

AK: The Presbyterian Church was several different branches of Presbyterian until 1960 or '59 maybe. When they merged, do you remember that happening? And what branches of the Presbyterian Church was your specific church? There was Church U.S.A., and I don't remember the exact name of the other one.

RH: Well, I knew that there was a lot of conflicting philosophies, and I know one of the reasons I left—and I did leave, but it was a great family church when I was growing up; I loved it—because there was certain things they believed in. And I didn't, and I couldn't support. I don't know if that was going on with any other church or not. The church was First Presbyterian Church of Santa Monica, and I don't know what branch it was.

AK: What kinds of issues were important to you?

RH: Well, let's see. At the time, I think they were becoming very liberal, and there was things that I was not particularly for. I can't remember what they were now, which doesn't mean they were important, but they were. And it was something that I was against, and they had become very liberal. The church, itself, seemed very liberal to

me. We were raising money for certain things that I thought that should have not been raised for those but for something else and close by. But things like that, I'm sure I was very immature about it, but we started going to another church that I felt more comfortable with. When I was at Chapman, we joined the Disciples of Christ because it was Chapman supported—yeah, supported Chapman. That was a First Christian Church, so we were members of that. Then when I graduated from Chapman, I kind of got away from that and went to another church and joined the Garden Grove Community Church and were pretty active on up until a certain time, and it became so far to go to. The kids were growing up and kept taking them to Sunday School classes and things during the week. We were trying to find something closer. Well, we couldn't find anything closer that we liked. We still liked that one down there because it seemed to fit our needs. But, like I said, we haven't been in a long time. My wife desperately wants to go back. She won't go back unless I go. And I do want to go, but right now I just I feel kind of—like I said, I'm not right. It wouldn't be fair for me to go.

AK: I understand that thinking. So, if we can jump a little bit ahead then to the Vietnam Era, from what you said that your first son would be about the right to be of draft age when they started drafting for Vietnam. Was he drafted?

HR: No, he joined. He was an active kid. He wasn't a real good student, and he used to screw around a lot and raise heck and have fun. He would drink some beer and go to parties and things like that, but he did go to school. He just didn't study hard, and his grades weren't real good. But, he got into an accident his senior year and broke his neck. There was twelve kids in his pickup truck—the pickup truck belonged to me—and this kid was driving. He tried to turn it over on purpose to throw the kids off, and he did. He turned it over three-and-a-half times. So, my son, who just came back from a concert, he was drunk and was sitting in the middle, and he couldn't get out. Everybody else got out and tried to pull him out. Well, his neck was broken, so he couldn't move. And what they did was call me at the house and said that he had been in an accident and to meet them over at St. Jude Hospital. I went over there, and I see all these kids all over the place lying down moaning and groaning. And I asked where my son was. "Well, he's inside lying down." They said he's having problem with his neck. I said, "Is it broken?" "It's very close to it." So, when I went in there, he started to atrophy. What had happened, it had ended up like a real strong rapid punch. It didn't sever the nerves but it stung him so much all his muscles from the waist down atrophied and couldn't do a whole lot. He was in the hospital for a while.

To make a long story short, he came back and finished up school at Fullerton High School with a home teacher, which is probably the only way he could have graduated, to be honest with you. But, he was a good kid. He had a great heart, super guy. He just loved to party and have fun so this was part of it. Anyhow, he and another kid came to us one day—and they weren't doing anything productive around the house or anywhere else. He didn't have a job. He graduated high school, and in the summertime they want to join the Army. And they were both eighteen. I said, "Well, that sounds like a pretty good deal." And the Vietnam War was on, so they joined the Army. They took the basic up here at Fort Ord, and we went up and saw

the graduation. He stayed up there for leadership school, and then he was going to ship out to Vietnam. Instead of going to Vietnam, he went to Alaska and stayed in Alaska for a while. And while he was in Alaska, according to reports, he and a detachment went to Vietnam to do radio work and came back. He has medals from Vietnam, and he has other things from Vietnam. He also has beautiful pictures from Alaska. When he finished in Alaska, and he came back, he had two years in the service. He was twenty because he wanted to get a car when he came back, and I had to sign for him. So, he wasn't quite twenty-one yet. But, he saved some money, so he had enough to put down on it. It was kind of neat. So, he got a car and finished his military service in two years in the Army. He was a spec-4 when he got out.

AK: Was he in any of the fighting zones?

RH: Well, to be perfectly honest with you, the only records that I have are what he had. It's almost like he wasn't allowed to tell anybody. He did tell my sons about it so I couldn't tell you. He's got medals. He got them in a little frame he had. His wife has them now.

AK: Was he the son that was murdered?

RH: Yeah.

AK: Did your other boys also served in the military?

RH: No, they were never old enough during conflict, but, when the Persian Gulf War first broke out, and if there was a draft, they would have probably gone. But, until President Bush made the statement, my feeling was, if they got drafted and Bush was not going to try to win the war, he was going to go over and do the same thing they did in Vietnam, we were going to pull out and move to Canada and live. Period. No ands, ifs, or buts about it because I saw no reason for people to go. People were a making a lot of money in the oil industry, and my kids were not going to be sacrificed. It happened in Vietnam. I wasn't going to let it happen again. And it wasn't that I wasn't patriotic. I would fight for my country if I thought they were going to try to win. But, when he made the statement that it was not going to be a Vietnam, we were going to win it, and we were going to take a short time to do it, I told my sons that it's up to them. Of course, they were old enough to make their own decisions at the time, but I said, "If you don't want to, we'll pull out and move to Canada. Let's wait and see." One was finishing college. The other one wasn't sure what he was going to do, except he had a job, a pretty good job. So, the way it ended up, if they got drafted, they'd probably gone in.

But, if Bush had not made that statement, we would have left. And it wasn't that we wouldn't have wanted to fight for the country that we live in. There was just too many people that weren't going to go. And the statements were being made from illegal immigrants in Santa Ana, Why do we have to go? It's not our country? And they are living here. My feelings were why should we sacrifice our kids for people that are living in our country, but they're are not willing to go over and fight, too. So

right or wrong, that was my feeling on that. I'm not a pacifist, and I'm not a conscientious objector. I just believe in the rights. If it wasn't going to be done right, I wasn't going to do it. I don't know if that makes any sense to you. I was in the service, my oldest son was in the service, my dad and mom were in the service, and my brother-in-law went on thirty-four missions in Germany during World War II. It wasn't that they weren't from [that] background; we all served our time. I earned the time for my kids to live here.

[01:00:20]

AK: Was your father still alive for your kids to have an opportunity to talk to him about his military experience? Or did he talk about his experience?

RH: A little bit. It wasn't anything on philosophy. It was just what they did in the service. And the things that they did, marching in the parades, being on the fields, that type of thing, but nothing to do with philosophy. And where he went during the war or didn't go during the war and those kinds of things. Dad died when he was eighty-one in 1977. Mom died when she was a hundred in 1988, so she was a year-and-a-half behind my oldest son. She outlived him; she was one hundred. But, the boys loved Granddad and Grandma. They loved to listen to them, and they loved them because they had a captive audience who would listen to the stories that they loved to tell, so it was really kind of neat. It's just too bad they didn't get to see him longer. And my wife's mother and my wife's grandmother, now they didn't get to see them at all. My middle son did, my oldest son did, and my youngest son did not. They would have loved to see them. They would have had fun.

AK: To pull a couple of these threads together, do you remember when you were growing up, or at anytime, as your family participated in church life, do you remember the church talking about war or love thy enemy or those kinds of things?

RH: During World War II, it wasn't anything like love thy enemy. What it was, was help service men. When the servicemen came into church, they were given preferential treatment, give them rides, give them help, take them home for lunch or dinner, have them as guests, make them feel comfortable so that when their turn comes and they have to go overseas to fight, they know somebody back here is supporting them. And that was a philosophy during World War II with the servicemen and the war itself. It was not so much as turn the other cheek or anything like that. It was support the people, everybody do the best you can, and pray that the war will be over soon. Everybody prayed all the time, and it really brought the country together in that way. There wasn't anything like don't fight, put down your arms because we're all Christians.

AK: Did you sense a change of attitude at church during the Vietnam timeframe?

RH: No, not in the church itself, but around the church. Inside the church, in the church, again, it was supporting those people, praying that it would be over soon and that

either side would lose that many more lives. And that it was not a productive thing, but it was not support.

AK: What was the two years that your son was in the service?

RH: Seventy-one, two, and three. And it was just about the end of the Vietnam War, wasn't it?

AK: Yes, it was. Officially, I believe, we pulled out troops out in '73. Fighting didn't actually stopped until about '75, but I think we pulled out in '73.

RH: And then, the Persian Gulf, of course, that was just a different thing. We watched Revered Schuller on TV. I don't know if you watch him or not, but the message there was support the troops, pray for a short war, and pray that there are not that many lives lost. And it wasn't turn the other cheek, quit, and not support it. It was, it's happening, you must support it because if you don't, we'll have more lives lost.

AK: State of California mandates the public schools to teach moral and ethical values. There are no textbooks, there are no classes designed to help the teachers learn how to teach or guidelines as to what to teach. You may have a lot of knowledge about that mandate or very little, but assuming that we just take it at face value, that the state is saying it is your job to teach these kids values, how would you see yourself doing that here at Kramer?

RH: Well, we have a subject called wellness. It's physical fitness / wellness, and the wellness part is decision making, drugs, moral values, self-esteem, and that type of thing, along with mental and physical health, trying to do the best you can with it and develop a good mental outlook, physical fitness and those types of things. I think to hit those issues that you are talking about, you would have to do it the way we would have to do it in P.E. is through your self-esteem by looking good, feeling good, respecting others for whatever they are, whoever they are and keep your hands to yourself, not touch anybody else's material, things like that. I think in junior high that is what you have to teach them and the way to teach it is responsibilities, decision making. How you keep your friends and still make the right decisions? In other words, I guess you call it denial. If you want me to smoke marijuana with you and I know it's wrong, but I still want to keep your friendship, I would give you an alternate program. Well, why don't we go to the movies, instead? They said, No, let's smoke. "No, I'd rather go to the movie." That way you can probably still keep your friend if you wanted. And I think that we can do that with these kids here, so it's kind of a refusal thing. And do it without hurting anybody, and if you still want to keep your friend, you might be able to do it if he is really your friend. But, if he's not your friend and he still wants you to do the marijuana, then, of course, you can leave him and that's sad. I don't know if that's what you're asking.

AK: Yeah, it is. It's partly coming out of what I sense to be a somewhat different attitude in society today. You're a little older than I, but in our views, I think I can speak of it

in a general way. In our youth, there was a closer connection between the middle-class Protestant beliefs as a body of people and the public school system in terms of how it functioned, who were the leaders, and what they had to say than there is today. By law, in many cases, you have to be extremely sensitive to multi-cultural backgrounds of people, various religious things. Cities can't have Christmas parades or—

RH: No prayer in schools.

AK: No prayer in school and so forth. Do you feel that's had an affect on the kids that you are teaching today?

RH: I think so. Not having prayer in school—when you have a banquet, you don't get to say a prayer anymore. I think that kids don't feel at home like they used to. But the other one is taking certain words out of—you know, in God we trust. Or what's the other one? One nation under God. They want to take that one out. I don't know how it's affecting schools, I don't like to see them take anything out of schools, it's going to hurt them morally. But, I really couldn't tell you if it's actually hurting the school. I think discipline is the biggest thing in school, as far as if you have the right discipline than you're able to teach. If you have lack of discipline than you can't do anything teaching. So, I don't know if those issues would have anything to do with discipline or not. Respect perhaps.

[01:10:17]

AK: The Gulf War didn't develop into a big war situation, but we still have some obvious problems in that area of the world, some of it created by the degree of military action that we had, the Kurdish problem, for example. How do you think our country should position itself as leaders as we try to solve that kind of world problem?

RH: I don't know. My first answer is to—I think we should gone and finished the thing so that would have taken care of Iraq, put them back were they belong. As far as understanding the rest of the world, as long as they have Hussein there, they are not going to pay attention to anybody, so that's always a threat. Other countries like Iran—you never know where they are going to be. They need you one minute, the next minute they don't. I don't know if I can answer that. I'm not that sharp on politics and things like that. My own feeling would be you have to stop people like Hussein, Gaddafi, those kinds of things. You're never going to have world peace; someone is always going to crop up somewhere, be a little bit screwy. I think there is always going to be a civil war somewhere. As long as a country is taken over by military coup, I think you are always going to have another coup to get rid of them, so I don't think you're ever going to have world peace. I wish you could. That would be one of my wishes, but I don't think you can. To me that is the only way you can solve a problem, is to get rid of the nuts that are running the countries and come down to a world peace where everybody can help each other out.

AK: Various colleges, I don't know of any high school program that has a course like this, but numerous colleges now have classes in what they call peace studies. Do you think that is an important enough area that people should be required as part of the college curriculum to participate in a peace study kind of program?

RH: I don't know. I don't know what they would be teaching. If they are telling you to throw down your arms, then something like, I don't know. If they are saying understand world peace, understand how it can be obtained through treaties, peace talks, friendship, reciprocal programs, something like that; yeah, maybe. I think it would be. If it's that type of thing, but if it's just to give in and not do anything, I don't think so.

AK: The question I ask comes out of the comparison of the kind of money that we spend to study war and to prepare for war as opposed to the kind of money that we spend to study and work for peaceful goals, and it's almost an incomprehensible difference.

RH: Well, my personal feeling is, peace is great—that should be our number one concern. Diseases is probably number one, with peace number two. I mean, that should be our number one concern. But, I think diseases would probably be number one with peace number two because, if you're sick, you couldn't accomplish peace, anyhow. To me, all that money putting people on the moon, that's good the first time we did it. If we are not going to go up there and live, let's put that money into something else. Put it into trying to develop something for AIDS, something for cancer, communicable diseases that have not been able to be stopped yet. Those kinds of things and put all the money in that and try to figure out some kinds of peace program. But, the money that goes into military, which, obviously, you have to have, if you don't have anything, then you're going to be run over by somebody else, which means they are listening to the world peace idea. I mean, this peace program idea should have to be throughout the world, I would think. Just to have it here in the United States and everybody take that class, I don't think would do it. It would have to be everybody in the world that is going to go to a college/university in that country and take a class so it is all taught the same and everybody understands. Does that make sense to you?

AK: Yes, it does. During the Kennedy Administration, we started the Peace Corps.

RH: Right.

AK: It has been proposed that there would be the universal obligation for young people in this country to serve their country in some way by either participation in a Peace Corps or type of program and/or fulfill a military obligation. Do you see a value in having a universal service requirement?

RH: I do for two reasons. One it puts a kid in a direction to somewhere. After school he's going to be in the service or the peace program. Of course, if you're in the peace program, as opposed to military program, it's two opposites. I mean, one is peace and one is war. But one way or another, I think someone should be in something for

two years. At one time, they had proposed universal military training, UMT. I don't know if you remember that or not.

AK: Yes, I do.

RH: And I thought it was a good idea because I know what it did for me. I mean, seventeen to nineteen, there is not a whole lot I was going to do anyhow but just screw around, and I did for two years. And I think during those two years you get a chance. You're in the military. You're going to learn something. If there's no war, at least you're going to learn discipline, neatness, taking care of things, responsibilities, strong and large responsibilities, you're going to mature, you're going to grow a little bit. And then, when you get out, you've fulfilled your obligation. If there happened to be a war during that time, then it was your time, and you're going to serve. The people that are going to be coming in every two years will keep it going. I've always been for UMT. It's never bothered me there. I mean, we have a great county, and I think everybody that lives in this country, as long as they are in this country, they should have an obligation. I mean, *everybody*. You have illegal immigrants that are here, that are working jobs. The amnesty program that let them in, that's great, then they should live here. *But* let them earn it like we all have, and I don't think there is anything wrong with that.

AK: Bob, I thank you on behalf of California State University, Fullerton's Oral History Program and myself. Your interview will be archived there, and hopefully be able to assist other people in evaluating and looking at some of the questions we talked about today.

RH: Well, on behalf of Kraemer Junior High, I thank you very much.

AK: Thank you.

RH: You're welcome.

END OF INTERVIEW