

**INTERVIEW WITH BARBARA DANIELS
ARLENE COHEN AND RENNY ROOT, INTERVIEWERS
AUGUST 6, 2014**

- AC: This is Arlene Cohen and Renny Reep conducting an interview for the Washington State Jewish Archives Committee of Barbara Daniels in her home in Seattle, Washington on August 6, 2014. Barbara, thank you so much for taking the time for this oral history. Please pronounce and spell your name.
- BD: Barbara Daniels, B-a-r-b-a-r-a D-a-n-i-e-l-s.
- AC: Where and when were you born and what is your current age?
- BD: Seattle, Washington in Maynard Hospital which is historic but it's not there anymore and I'm 76.
- RR: Okay. We'd like you to provide the names of your grandparents and your parents and where they grew up and where they moved to.
- BD: Well, my grandparents were John and Jessie Danz. He was born in Briansk, Russia, and I think he came here when he was 9 years old, eventually to Seattle, but I think he was in Oregon before that, in Oregon City. He came to Seattle as a young man. No, then he was in Portland, then he came to Seattle. My grandmother I think was born in New York, maybe Staten Island, and she, I really don't know how she came to Seattle. I guess her father traveled and came here on some kind of business.
- RR: And these were your maternal grandparents?
- BD: My father's parents. My mother's parents were Moe and Minnie Bernhard. Their name was Goldstein but they changed it to Bernhard. My grandfather, let's see my grandmother was born in Spokane. My grandfather was born in Oregon City. He was the youngest of a lot of children, maybe nine. He had a shoe store in the Smith Tower, that's how he earned his living, and he was a great walker, so he walked from Capitol Hill to the Smith Tower every day, almost. But that's all I know about them.
- RR: Okay, and your parents.
- BD: Oh my parents, oh gosh, my father I'm sure was born in Seattle. And my mother was born in Portland.
- RR: And what was your father's name?
- BD: My father was William Danz D-a-n-z, and my mother's name was Selma Goldstein, later Selma Goldstein Bernhard.
- RR: And what about siblings?

BD: I have two sisters, younger than me. Carolee Danz and Penny Coe.

RR: Okay, can you describe your family, your sisters, your relationship with them?

BD: Well, we lived on Capitol Hill, actually North Broadway near Seattle Prep. We got together every day and had dinner at 6:00 because my father walked in from work and sat at the table and that was when you ate. I remember where my sisters used to sit at dinner and my parents would talk about their golf and their bridge. So, my father would start out his conversation -- well on the first hole, and then we were bored, but he would tell us. Then they talked about their bridge hands. We lived there until I was about 14, then my parents got a divorce and my mom moved us to, the three of us, to farther up on Capitol Hill, 11th and Harrison. So we lived there till I got out of high school.

RR: Did you have much of a relationship with your dad after the divorce?

BD: Oh yes, he always came over, took us out for dinner and we would live with him periodically in the summers. He lived on Lake Washington in a very old house that used to belong to a woman that I think was known in the community named May Goldsmith. They told her when she didn't want that house anymore they wanted to buy it. So they did and it was a summer house. Our family used to go there with them and cousins, 'cause he wanted to see his grandchildren. So he bought a place where you could go in the summer. And I forgot what you asked me.

RR: Just relationships. Did your mom remarry? Did he remarry? Was there extended family?

BD: Well, he married Carolyn Danz, which was very interesting because she had been married to my mother's first cousin Jerry Taylor who had MS, even when they got married. So when he got really bad, he went to live in Portland where his mother lived. She married my dad. But she and my mother had been in each other's first weddings and that made my stepbrothers, Jimmy and Kenny Taylor, that made my cousins my stepbrothers 'cause they, at first, were our cousins, and then they were our brothers, but we were grown up by that time. We got married the same year as my dad. And the same year as my mother married her second husband. His name was Pred Vinmont and we figured that Vinmont was really Weinberg, maybe, could have been 'cause they were Russian, I think and they lived in California.

RR: What year was that?

BD: '59. 1959.

RR: You would have an interesting family tree.

BD: Yeah, it would be and I had a lot of cousins that are your brothers and stuff like that and Vinmont who was Weinberg.

AC: I just was curious. How was that for you, you know to have your cousins now as your stepbrothers?

- BD: I thought it was really neat to have brothers. We never had brothers, but I didn't ever live with them. And you know they're nice guys. They live in California and we're not real close, but we're friends. It was fun to say "Oh, now I have two brothers." See we were older, maybe we wouldn't have liked that so much if we were little kids, they'd bring in two more kids, but we were grown up. So I was glad you know my folks had a life.
- AC: Okay this is probably redundant, but any extended family members that you were close to?
- BD: Well, my first cousin, Jo Ann Forman Mars, she's a year older than me and we're still friends. We kind of grew up together. I have a lot of other cousins, but they're a lot younger. So I am fairly close to them now, one of them is Alison Danz, and she has worked at our family business for a long time. My uncle Fred Danz, we had a good relationship, and then I had two aunts who were my mother's sister and my father's sister. I was very fond of those aunts, Dorothy Forman and Inez Abrams. I thought of something else while I was talking to you, but now I forget.
- AC: And they were in Seattle?
- BD: No, they were originally, but they were all over the place. My aunt lived in Minneapolis. See, we had a home at Long Beach, Washington and my grandmother was a matriarch. She would have 20 people down there and some would stay in her house. I think 14 people or something could sleep in that house. That house was built in 1900, and we just sold it this year, but things have changed, you know, where you go. So all the cousins would go there in the summer, so we knew them. They didn't live here.
- AC: And everybody got along?
- BD: Well, I'm close to my cousin Peggy who is 10 years younger than me. When I worked at the Jewish Community Center, she came and worked with me and it was like having my little sister in my classroom. I remember thinking, you know she's like my little sister so I have to be nice to her. We're close still. They live in Denver.
- AC: Tell me more about the house in Long Beach, Washington.
- BD: Yes. Well, the funny thing is because I grew up there as a child and we would go there for a month in the summer and stay with our grandmother, and I rode horses, I thought it was a big house. We took some people down there about eight years ago, they thought it was a small house! But I still think it was a big house. It has five bedrooms, it has 2-1/2 bathrooms, the rooms are not big. The story of it is kind of interesting. My grandfather's parents who came from Russia, my great grandparents, and I knew the grandma. I can remember her when I was 6 years old, a little lady from Russia. The house is on a huge lot, must be one-third of an acre of grass. We played croquet there when we were children, then it would rain. We'd have tournaments, we'd play cards and the people outside playing croquet, then they'd come in and play cards. So we were with all these cousins all the time and you know it was fun, growing up. They mostly live all over the country now.

AC: Were there other families in that area?

BD: When my grandparents were children, see the grandpa went there first because his father bought that house around 1900 and something, early in the century because it was just built in 1900. I should give the Archives this picture of all these cousins, and they have the names on them which usually you don't get. If I could get my hands on it, I'd show it to you. All the cousins came and my grandfather's sister had a little house across the street. Some of the other ones had houses around and at that time the ocean water came right up to the road, right across the street. Now the water is about a mile out because of a jetty that was built in Ilwaco. My grandmother would stick her kids in the car and drive about 10 hours because the roads were different, and she'd put them in laundry baskets when they were babies and drive them down. The men, well first a lot of people came from Portland. My grandmother lived in Portland, but she didn't like it so they moved here and my grandfather got the shoe store. But in the summer, all the women went away for the whole summer with the kids to the beach and the men came on the weekends. They took the train I think to Astoria and then they got there some way. So that was in our past. When my grandmother was younger and she would have a party down there in the summer for birthdays and things like that, there might be 40 people. They stayed in the motels around and we stayed in the house usually. So we did most of our growing up, we went there every summer and even for the last 50 years, for half if it we went there, then we stopped going, we go somewhere else now that's closer. The kids are busy and they don't go, so we sold it, but it was a great family big house. The grandmother, Minnie, she held it together. They called it Minnie and Moe-tel. She had recipes, she had a lot of food all the time. She could cook for 20 or 30 people and she said, "Oh it's nothing." To her it was nothing, that was her forte, that's what she did. She cooked for a whole bunch of people. I still can't make a chicken as brown as she could. I can't do it. She had magic! It just, it won't.

RR: Some people have the magic.

BD: She had the touch, it was good, it was plain cooking but it was good cooking. When you were eating breakfast you talked about what was for dinner and when you were eating dinner you talked what was for dinner the next day! So it was kind of a foodie house.

RR: Oh that's so neat! Growing up in Seattle, which neighborhoods did you grow up in?

AC: You said Capitol Hill.

BD: I lived in North Capitol Hill between Lynn and Boston on 13th in a little brick house, you know average size brick house, very nice neighborhood and then we moved to 11th and Harrison to a duplex, that was a nice neighborhood too. I was a little closer to my high school then, Garfield. Then we lived in Bellevue for 36 years, but then I had a family. Then we came back, I feel like I came home, came to Lake Union because I'm used to the neighborhood.

AC: Okay, you want to talk a little bit more about growing up in that neighborhood. You know your friends?

BD: Well it was sort of an odd time for Jewish kids at that time. Right after the Second World War, a lot of people weren't too friendly to Jewish people. There was a lot of anti-Semitism. Not in my neighborhood so much, but we were Jewish people in an all Catholic neighborhood. We were right in between all the Catholic schools and I went to another private school up by St. Mark's Cathedral called St. Nicholas. Now it's merged with Lakeside.

AC: Oh wow, so you went to essentially a Catholic school?

BD: It wasn't Catholic. I went to St. Nicholas school since I was I think 4 years old. Before that, I went to Mrs. Klobusher's Nursery School in a church up on Capitol Hill, Pilgrim Church, I think is still there and I remember it a little bit. I remembered doing *Farmer in the Dell*, and I remember sticking a hairpin into an electric socket! But I don't really remember anything else. I remember the group: at St. Nicholas most of the children who were there came from the Highlands and Broadmoor and they were restricted areas. Jewish people and other people of color couldn't live there. Up to the 2nd grade, people were kind of friendly. After that, they did not invite us to their houses, after the 2nd grade. So I had sort of a funny social life. Later on, I played with a girlfriend in my neighborhood and the boy across the street, Dewey Fitzgerald. When he was 5 or 4 years old his parents would tie him around the waist with a rope to the front porch and he was in a little car on a long rope. So I would go and play with him. We were friends until we were about teenagers. So I had him. My sister got into the group of kids in the neighborhood and played games in the street, in the vacant lots like people did. We did play in the vacant lots, but I didn't play with those kids too much.

RR: But did you feel anti-Semitism?

BD: No, we thought something was wrong with us because by junior high those kids didn't even talk to me hardly.

RR: This was after World War II?

BD: This was 1940s. Yeah, it was during World War II really and after, and we didn't know what that was then. I didn't think anything of it until adolescence and then we knew that kids were joining Junior Cotillion and all these fancy things, but I got into my confirmation class at Temple De Hirsch, which I'll tell you about and I got my friends there. I even went to visit Meany Junior High because I knew a lot of people, so I just told my parents, "I'm going to Garfield. I'm not staying here." But I had no name for it and I didn't know what it was. I didn't learn about that until later.

AC: Can I just ask you quickly what birth order are you?

BD: I'm the first one. My two sisters went there but they were younger and my one sister left when I did and went to Alexander Hamilton Junior High and she went to Garfield. The other one moved to California. It [St. Nicholas] was a harsh place to be isolated like that, but the education was good. When I went to Garfield High School I came home and said, "Mom, they chew gum in class!" I don't think I learned anything useful there except

typing but it was fun! My friends were there and you know, it was a totally different environment.

AC: Do you know if your parents experienced the same anti-Semitism or could you even verbalize it like that?

BD: No, I don't think they had a clue and if they did, they probably would have denied it. Their friends were Jewish anyway, at that time.

AC: So did you belong to a community center or a synagogue?

BD: No, there wasn't any. There was no community center, that was later. We belonged to Temple De Hirsch. We went to Sunday School, we didn't like it, but I think it's better now. Today, I think the kids like it. We went and when I got to be a teenager, I did like it. I liked the kids. So yes and no.

AC: How was Garfield for you?

BD: Great. It was a lot of fun and you know Garfield. I know women who think that we all were very integrated because there was about 20% black kids and about some percentage of Jewish kids and a lot of Asian kids, but it was pretty segregated. People stayed in their own groups. Their lockers were not given near each other so you know the black kids had these lockers, we had these lockers and people hung out with people like themselves, mostly. But it was fun and there were a lot of groups and stuff that I hadn't had at that other school.

AC: So, I think generally you've probably said it, but do you feel your education suited your needs or not, your early education?

BD: Yeah, I liked school. I liked learning and probably worked a little harder to stand out given that it wasn't socially too much fun! So yeah, it was good and I had a good background.

AC: Were there any teachers who inspired you and if so why?

BD: There was one teacher, Mabel McBain, I think I was in 8th grade. And she used to have these contests where you stood in a line and you said what you could remember from something we read and I always said the most things. And she pulled me aside one time and said something about being Jewish and that that was okay and I shouldn't think anything was wrong with me. And you know she was very nurturing really. She also had a little tick and we called her Hupnuf because she was hupnuffing all the time. We called her Mrs. Hupnuf, but she's the only teacher that ever noticed anything at that school. My other school was Garfield, they were all nice. They weren't particularly very good teachers. I remember the French teacher, because she said to me, when I was a senior and I was in the Honor Society and I was in the Top 10 at Garfield, she said, "When you came we didn't know you and I didn't realize that you were in all these things." She was quite complimentary about that. So it took a while to integrate into Garfield.

AC: And to get some recognition.

BD: Yeah from the teachers, not from the kids. They were great.

AC: Could you talk about your college years?

BD: Oh yes, I had lots of them! I went to school until I was 59 years old.

AC: Alright!

BD: I think I was the oldest person that graduated from the doctoral program at Seattle University, that ever graduated from it! But I didn't think I was as old as they thought I was. They said you're representing the senior citizens. Well, I was 50 back then, come on, give me a break!

RR: Well, to someone who's 20 I guess --

BD: I know. They weren't 20, they were all working people. No, it wasn't the people, it was the teachers that said that to me. But I thought I didn't know I was representing senior citizens at something like 52 years old. Anyway, I went to the University of Washington 1956-58. I took English and at that time I thought I might want to be a writer, but the short-story writing teacher told me I would be better as a critic. The short stories were not too good but I still, you know, liked the idea, so I majored in literature and education. Then I was gone about nine years, got married, had three children and I wanted to go back to school. When I graduated from high school, in the yearbook it says, "What is your ambition in life?" and I said, "I'm going to get a Ph.D.," when I was 17 years old. So I wasn't thinking about that all those years, but I met a person named Eleanor Siegl, who ran a school that's still there, it's called The Little School. It was very progressive and I liked that; they let you have a lot of choices, the children.

I had some great aunts that were all academics. One of them was a Dean at Sarah Lawrence and an interim President. Another one was a teacher in Social Work at somewhere else, Smith College, and another one was the first Executive Director of the Jewish Family Service in Los Angeles. The other one was my grandmother and she wasn't a professional, but she's what you call a professional volunteer. She was the President of the Jewish Family Service for many years, something like 14 years. And this is a funny story. My other grandmother thought it was her turn. So she said to the grandmother that was the President, you know Jessie, it's my turn now. Well Jessie's sister was coming out to visit and she wanted still to be the President. So she said "No I'm going to do it for another term because my sister's coming." So she did it. So the other grandmother who wanted to be the President was insulted, she said "Well I'll never be on this board again"! So she left and she was President of the Sisterhood at Temple De Hirsch! So that's the story about them. Everything has a story. Some of these things are probably in my sister's book and she'll clean it up a little.

AC: Hopefully not too much!

BD: No, she won't tell too many bad things.

- AC: Let me go back just a little bit to talk about your Jewish education and what was it like for you? Were your family affiliated with a synagogue?
- BD: Well, my mother took us on the holidays. My father was a devout atheist and he didn't go. He thought it was silly. When he went to the kids' Bar Mitzvahs and things, he came but he put a comic book inside his prayer book or a paperback book. He didn't like it. But my mom, you know they wanted us to know the kids, and my mom was brought up there. Interesting story about my family's education there. My grandmother Jessie with all those sisters and one brother lived in Seattle and the Rabbi, I think from the Bikur Holim, came to her parents and said, "We're starting a Sunday School at Temple De Hirsch and I want you to send your kids." So she sent two of them. The third one my grandfather said that was his kid and he wasn't going. So way back when they first started it, my grandparents were there. My mother had the continuity of that and those were where her friends were, so we always went on the Jewish holidays. Even the one where the Rabbi had to quit early and go to the football game on Yom Kippur! It's true, you'll see it in other books. Anyway, we went to Sunday School, we learned something. We fooled around but it wasn't really until the confirmation class that I took it more seriously, but I didn't go after the confirmation.
- AC: So you were confirmed at 13 then, like a Bat Mitzvah.
- BD: No, 8th grade I think. Something like that. It was older than a Bat Mitzvah. We didn't have Bat Mitzvahs. There weren't any. We had Bar Mitzvahs which some synagogues didn't. My aunt's synagogue in Minneapolis didn't have them. They cut out everything Jewish, almost and the rituals.
- AC: So they became Reform?
- BD: Well, that's way more than Reform. That's Reform Reform, but there was a history here of why it was that way. Now everybody's gone a little bit more traditional.
- AC: Okay, then back to your college. Actually after high school, when did you leave your childhood home and what were you doing? When you were in college, were you living at home?
- BD: I lived at school. No, my mother moved to California. We drove down with her, my friend and I, and when we went over the border into California, my friend said "Oh my hair doesn't feel any different." I don't know what she thought it was going to be. I'll just tell you a couple funny ones. My mom took us to Las Vegas and my friend got in the cocktail lounge and I didn't. I was very embarrassed. Anyway, I lived down there [in California] with my mother for a little while and I had applied to a couple of schools, I think Berkeley and someplace else. I know that I got into Berkeley, but I didn't go. I came back here, lived with my dad in the summer and I lived, well joined, the AEPhi and lived there for two years. I went to the University of Washington.
- AC: Why did you choose University of Washington as opposed to Berkeley or?

BD: Well, I think that was a very traumatic time with your parents getting a divorce and your mother moving to California and I was kind of shy. I just wanted to go home. My friends were here, my boyfriend was here still in school. I think he graduated that year. So I just felt more comfortable here.

AC: So you finished high school at Garfield, and then—

BD: Then I went that next year, but we went to California in between in the summer.

AC: In the summertime. Okay, at what point in your life did you become interested in early childhood education, how did it happen and what appealed to you about it?

BD: Now in these questions there's a lot of history of the community.

AC: That's what we were trying to get at!

BD: I know. Well, when my first child was three years old, he was pretty hyper and I didn't really know what to do with him. It wasn't so regular to send your kid to preschool then, some did and some kept theirs at home; if you had girls, you kept them home. If you had boys you went crazy, you know just in general. So I saw this little ad in the paper and I think it was *The Bellevue American* and it said Jewish something starting a preschool, Jewish Community Center, which I'd never heard of. I guess there was one downtown and I had been to it, but I didn't realize what it was because nobody went there, just these men who established it. I think we had gone to some function there. Anyway, it said Jewish starting a preschool for 3- to 5-year-olds or something and call this woman, her name was Shirley Schneider. She was a social worker and she was in charge of starting the school. So we got together and we started a school, advertised, I don't know, somehow with five little kids and they were all different ages. One at least wasn't even Jewish, maybe from the neighborhood or something. We rented a little house in Bellevue, so I was the first parent in the first school that the JCC had. It was really good and after a couple of years, we moved the school. We made a parent committee and, of course, I was on it. I think I was probably the chairperson, but maybe not yet. We rented a church in Clyde Hill in Bellevue and we had the school there. We had enough to have two classrooms, two big classrooms, one was upstairs and one was downstairs and something happened and the school fell apart. I think it was that the person in charge of it wasn't structured enough and couldn't really do it, so it was kind of wild. Half of the kids dropped out, but my real good friends, they stuck there and so did we and we kept having it. Then we got this wonderful magic lady named, Eunice Porte. She lived here, her husband was a doctor at the University of Washington. His specialty was childhood diabetes. So he was pretty big at the University of Washington and she was a natural born social worker without the education. She just was that kind of person, she was great. So she built it up. Of course, everyone loved her. She knew how to have a preschool and they came.

Then in the '60s somewhere, '65 maybe, they built the Jewish Community Center on Mercer Island after a lot of examination of the community to find out where was the center of Jewish population, which turned out to be in the center of Lake Washington! You couldn't have it there, so they went to Mercer Island, it was a little controversial. At

that time a lot of people, even from Seward Park and different places, they drove there, they came. The school grew maybe up to about 65 kids. We filled up the whole wing that they had built in that new school, and I had gone back to the University of Washington in 1970, I think it was. The director told me, you know if you get that education, you can come work here. So that's how I got interested. I was the first mom, I was the first parent committee, and I got all my friends on there and other people and I became very good friends with Eunice. I told her she was a mentor of mine and she said I was her mentor, so we co-mentored. She was terrific. When I went to the school, I think in 1975, I went to teach just two days a week 'cause I had three kids. So I worked part-time two days a week, and then three days a week, and then every day over the years, and taught all the ages. I remember that one of the staff members said that the parents love the school, but their child can only learn in Barbara Daniels' class! You know I don't know; I can't do teenagers, only one at a time to me is a group. But I can do little kids, I can work with them.

AC: So you got really interested because your children needed a school and you got involved with The Little School. Then your interest in getting an education in that area grew from that it sounds like.

BD: I sent my son to The Little School and then I started reading all this stuff about early childhood education and I did get interested in it. I wanted to go back to that school and work. I had already spent a lot of time there, so I had to go find out how to do it.

AC: So your Master's and your Ph.D. are in early childhood education?

BD: No, only the Master's and it's in Human Development. It's more of a birth to death concept of continuous growth.

AC: And that was your Master's degree.

BD: That was my Master's degree at Pacific Oaks College which is in Pasadena.

AC: So did you go to Pasadena or did you do a distance program?

BD: Both -- they had classes and The Little School had a teacher education program. But I didn't go in that, I went to the UDub [University of Washington] for the BA in teaching, but they [The Little School] had a relationship with Pacific Oaks College for their certification of their teacher education program. Those people were getting a Master's, but they had to graduate from somewhere. So, because the director of that school was very progressive, she made a relationship with Pacific Oaks, which had been founded by Quakers after World War II to teach peace education to children. And then it grew to a college and they went there.

AC: So the relationship was the University of Washington or The Little School?

BD: No, The Little School. The Little School had the Master's program. A friend, another person who became a friend and a mentor, Betty Jones, had children up here, so she started to travel here and she's a very powerful teacher. She started having classes in the

summer and also professors from Pacific Oaks College came to teach in the teacher education program. They would have seminars, weekends and things like that. Then they added their Master's program because Betty is the type that makes a lot of friends and they're all working with kids. We used to teach teachers who teach teachers who teach kids. So that's what she did. That's what we did later. I got interested in their program, a lot of it was very difficult because you really had to confront current issues, racism, cultural democracy, all those things and it's a major thing. I think that an advanced degree program is life changing. They all are, but this one was particularly.

AC: So at what point in your life was that, that you went for the Master's degree?

BD: I think it was about 1980, between '80 and '85.

AC: Oh, so your kids were older?

BD: Yeah, they were in high school or grown up.

AC: Let's see, you were teaching at the J [Jewish Community Center].

BD: Yes, for eleven years.

AC: And then you went to get the Master's?

BD: Then I quit and I did not work when I was writing the Master's [thesis]. I worked during the doctorate, but not during the Master's [thesis]. What I did was I went out and bought a computer and took an intensive class for one week and learned how to use it and went home and wrote the thesis.

AC: That was in the '80s!

BD: About '86, 7, somewhere around there.

AC: I'm just curious, what computer did you get?

BD: I don't know, some great big desktop thing. Then my son had to get me a special chair and I had to get special glasses. I went to this class, it was all day long for five days, and you learned enough to go home and turn it on and type. I told you what I learned at Garfield High School was typing, the most valuable skill! I don't even know what else they taught me there, but they taught me that.

RR: Yeah, that's really true. That is amazing.

AC: So, you touched on this, but I wonder what the major appeal was, you know, for early childhood education?

BD: Well, it was more than that. It was the people who were teaching it and the type of education that it was, particularly with the Pacific Oaks' program. The University -- I just wanted to finish my degree. It was a big thing and I did take the early childhood there because I wanted to go back and work in it. But I wasn't so obsessed with it, you

know. I just was interested. Then the '60s came and the Black Power movement came and Women's Liberation came and I thought that was all great. I really liked the '60s. It was hard. I'd go march around in the Safeway parking lot and boycott grapes in California and all that stuff, you know. I just got out there, got into it, had a couple of friends that did -- most of them did not. Most of them, I don't know where their heads were during that time; they didn't notice. They said "well, we were busy with our kids." But I just took my kids with me to march for the grapes and Pacific Oaks taught that kind of thing and they all did that. So you know, I just went there to find out more about it. It was sort of scary because I had to change myself into another person.

AC: Did Pacific Oaks get accredited? Was it accredited?

BD: Yes. It was accredited by the Northwest Accreditation.

AC: Because a lot of those places came up

BD: No, they definitely did. They have marriage and family counseling, and a Latina degree program. They have a lot. They now are owned by the Chicago Institute of Psychology. They bought them and they're allowed to have their program how it was so that's good.

AC: Let me just backtrack a little bit. You have three children, is that right?

BD: Yes. I have two boys and a girl. I can tell you about them if you get to that.

AC: Why don't you do that and then we can start talking about your career and you know your degree stuff.

BD: Well, my older son is 52, he's going to be 53 tomorrow. He was born in '61 and during his undergraduate, he went to the University of Washington a couple of times, but he didn't like it. So, he went to Israel on a summer program in, I forget what it's called, with a UAHC Leadership Training Program from the Union of Hebrew Congregations, the Reform, to I don't know, it was a program.

AC: Birthright?

BD: No, it wasn't Birthright. They didn't have that yet I think. No, he was a counselor at summer camp at Camp Swig I think and maybe at some other camp too. Camp Swig was in California. A lot of the kids went there, he went there then he went back as a counselor, so he found out about this program. He went to Israel and then he went back there later on his own I guess and he went to a Reform kibbutz which he thought was wonderful 'cause everyone was young and they all ate dinner together. He really liked that so he decided he wanted to be a foreman on a kibbutz. He came back and went to Washington State University. Well, he never went back to Israel, he never was a foreman on a kibbutz, but in Pullman he studied this class called *Soils* and he called me up one day and he said "Mom, I'm in this class it's called *Soils*, it's deadly dull" and he said "The thing I can't understand is all these sons of the ranchers, they like it." So I said "You know, do something else." So he went into construction management.

When he graduated from that, he actually got a job doing what he was trained for, which a lot of people don't, and he worked for Robinson and Company doing remodeling and building things. One of his jobs was to remodel Providence Hospital, which is Cherry Hill now. So he liked construction management. He also worked on a job remodeling the Kline Galland Home. My grandmother was in there; my grandfather who was 90 something took the bus every single day out there and brought a sandwich and they shared it, every day with his great grandfather. So then he left Robinson Company after 10 years, I think, and he kind of messed around for a few years. I think I'll do this, I think I'll do that. He wrote a story about my grandfather which should be in the Archives. It's really good and then he went to work for our [family's] business, which is Sterling Realty Organization. It used to be Sterling Theatres and my grandfather, the one who came from Russia, during the Depression started to acquire some property and he built this business that my sister wrote a book about, which is out there if you want to see it, and it was called Sterling Theatres. Well after they sold the theatres it became a real estate company, so it's called Sterling Realty. Now he works there but he gets to do some construction management and he does some property management, but he likes the construction management better and he knows it better. So he built a little shopping center at Lynnwood, he was in charge of it and he's very proud of it. It's almost all rented, so that was good. Well, he really wanted to marry someone Jewish so he took out a lot of women, and some of them were from dating websites; for many years and he just couldn't settle for any of them. So then he called me and he said, "You know I'm tired of living by myself." He bought a house in the North End and he said, "You know I just want to have a wife and a family and go to work and come home" and that's what he does. So he met a girl online who lived in Tel Aviv, but she was here 'cause she has a brother here. He didn't know she lived in Tel Aviv because he wouldn't even go to Tacoma to take out a woman. It was too far. [Interviewer] so he's going to go to Tel Aviv? No, but they had corresponded. So by the time she got back to Tel Aviv, she called him, and he called me up, "Oh my gosh mother she lives in Tel Aviv." So she came over here on Passover, but she didn't stay with him. She stayed with her brother and then they did things. About six months later or so, they corresponded and they had a camera where you can see the person. And he said "OK, I either have to break this off or I have to go to Israel, I have to go to Tel Aviv." Well, my husband was going to Israel to an institute in Jerusalem that's a religious place where people come from all over. So they went together, but one went to Jerusalem, one went to Tel Aviv. That was in the summer. In the fall, she packed up everything and moved into his house! So now they're married and they have two little kids, 4 and 6. And we're very lucky. I thought I was deprived. Here I worked with other people's children my whole life and have no grandchildren. I said, "How can that be?" So I considered myself deprived, but now I'm not.

My daughter went to the University of Oregon. She was interested in drama and I said, "Do something for which someone will hire you and pay you." I probably wouldn't have said that to someone else's kid because that really wasn't what my philosophy was; you should make choices, but I thought that wasn't a good choice. So she said, "OK" and she majored in Fine Arts for which nobody will hire you or pay you! But she came back, graduated from Oregon, she got a bunch of jobs and she eventually became a yoga instructor at Ballard Health Club and she's fabulous. She gets in the Ballard paper as the

best yoga teacher. She's got a yoga lifestyle now, and she met a man at the Health Club who came in with his friend, worked out. After seven years she married him and he is the nicest man, we really are lucky. Her too, he's great!

We have a disabled child in our family that I didn't tell you about yet, who has a pervasive developmental disorder it's called. So she grew up with that, she was younger than him and that was hard. She did not want to have a child at 47. She was afraid it would maybe have Down syndrome or something and we have done that already. So she's adopting a child from China this month. They're going there in the summer and it's hot and bring this little girl back, so now I'll have a granddaughter! The husband, his name is Jack, he will be so nurturing, he's a great guy with kids. So that's what she does. Now she has all kinds of certifications and all her friends are in helping professions—they're acupuncturists or they're massage people or all these different things. So I didn't honestly think she could make a living at that but she does.

AC: Especially here!

BD: What did I know? They pay you really well to do yoga if you're good. Now she kind of freelances and she goes to other studios, but she still works at Ballard Health Club and she's a Ballard person. I don't think she ever leaves Ballard! She's very outgoing and friendly. I think her Facebook list is really long. Anything else about them? Oh, the third one. The third one grew up at the time when there was not good help for kids with whatever he had, which at that time was classified a kind of autism. But now they've taken it out of that definition, but I don't think they should because I think every kid in the spectrum is different from every other kid. He went to lots of special schools here that we were lucky enough to be able to do. So I think he learned about the top of his potential that he could. He can read, he can handle his money, but he doesn't have the reasoning to live on his own. When he was a teenager, he got very violent and we sent him to a place in California which was called the Devereux Foundation. He lived there when he was a teenager in a place; I think 19 young people lived there in this place. It helped him, but at that time they didn't really have the drugs that they have now, so they could only help him up to a certain point. Then he came home for 10 years and we tried to integrate him here with different services, but Seattle isn't good -- not a good place to be disabled in Seattle. Nobody does anything, you have to do it all yourself, and there's no organization that will take care of things so you know what's going to happen? You get old and then you can't take care of your child, so that's when he went a little nutty for a while and I said, "You know it's him or me. He's going to live in the street or I am because we can't do this." So we sent him back to the place. They said they would take him because he had been there before, but they still didn't have these drugs. So they took him and my husband took him down there. He yelled and screamed and ran out of the car and they had to chase him, but they kept him and he settled down a little bit. Then they had a psychiatrist that worked at that place and they started having these drugs. One is called Clozaril and he's been on that for a long time. You can develop pernicious anemia and then you can't take it, but he didn't, so he's been on it a long time and he takes a few other things, but not too much. He works at University of California. He works out twice a week with a trainer which we hire so he won't kill himself lifting too heavy and all that and he has a life structure there. We have a (sic) outfit who supervises

him and some staff that come at dinnertime now. They used to come longer. He has friends and he has a life. He lives in a nice community because Goleta is a college town and all these young people are there. A lot of people know him. If he goes in a store they know his name, they say "hello." You know, it's nice.

AC: And he can take care of himself now?

BD: Well, he has staff.

AC: But he's got staff too.

BD: He has a condo and he lives with a roommate and he's pretty self-sufficient. He gets himself around. I tell my husband it's enough work for him just to get himself where he's supposed to go every day. To work and to the trainer and to the doctor. Yeah, he can do that.

AC: So he holds down a job.

BD: Yeah. He's worked at the University of California for many years. He worked at an outdoor food court for a while, but now he works in the food services and he has friends there. Seattle is just too hard. Now you have to go one place to the proper department, one other place for something else and there's no coordination of it. Now the JFS [Jewish Family Service] has that supervisory program for apartments. That might be okay, but the problem is if we brought him back here (he has funding in California), it would take years. He would be on a list to get a job probably for 10 years. They're just, there's people but there's not enough jobs, there's not enough of anything. They cut out the day programs here a pretty long time ago, so you know, you do the best you can. He's 50 years old, he doesn't need to live with his mommy, so he doesn't and the brother and sister are pretty good. Will, the older brother, he will take care of him -- I know he will.

AC: I was going to go back to you getting married; how'd you meet your husband? Go back just a little bit.

BD: It's kind of interesting. Ted is from the Bronx. He's eight years older than me and I was in the sorority house. I was in a wedding, Jackie Friedlander who had the Friedlander [and Sons] Jewelry Store, her wedding to Alvin Goldfarb. There was this man who was new in town but he's very gregarious, so he was immediately in someone's wedding. Right. So I met this guy. He was taking out Suzanne Weisfield who lived with me in my house. So somebody calls me and they have this accent. Well, I don't know a Bronx accent from a Boston accent; what do I know, I live in Seattle! I never heard all those people talk so I thought it was this guy that's taking out my sorority sister. I thought I can't do this, you don't *do* that. Well, it wasn't, it was Ted. So I went out with him and I stayed overnight with a girlfriend of mine. I came home that night and I said, "I'm going to marry him." I just met him! Then we went through up-down, the way you do, different things, and we got married the next year, '59. I thought why is this guy calling me and I didn't, you know, I never heard that accent before, I didn't know.

RR: A Bronx accent, take my word for it, is very different than a Boston accent!

BD: I know, he [the friend] was from Massachusetts but I didn't know. My ear wasn't tuned to that, I hadn't been to those places yet.

AC: Okay, I think we already answered where and when did you start working in the field and how did your career get started.

BD: Right, I just fell into it from being a mother.

AC: Was your son, your middle son, the son that was one of the five children that started?

BD: No, that was my older son. He was 3 and he was wild and he needed a place to go. No, the younger one went there too because we had Eunice Porte. I had taken him to this other preschool where my son went to kindergarten and they said, "No, we can't work with him." So I called her up. I said, "Will you take him back?" and she said, "We don't want that to happen to Dennis," so she took him back. He was okay. He did alright. He even went to the JCC [Jewish Community Center] overnight camp. I remember there were a couple kids who were really nice to him. I'm sure it wasn't easy to have him there, but he did go.

AC: Okay. I did a little bit of research about Kinderling and I don't know if that's —

BD: Kinderling Center?

AC: Kinderling Center.

BD: Yeah, we know them.

AC: Right, right. I did some research on the Internet and I tried to find out things,

BD: That's a good idea.

AC: So tell us about your associations with them, with the Stroum Memorial Center and I guess the Jewish Family Services and how your career led you to teaching and directing the SJCC [Seattle Jewish Community Center] Early Childhood Program.

BD: That's a good question. Well, I was on the committee of the Early Childhood Parenting and then I was the director, so you run the committee, but you're not really on it. And training, we had a director named Leo Okin and he was the best leadership training person I have ever seen. He trained all the guys and the women who went on to the Federation and different places to be the president. You know, he just was very good at it, so I think I absorbed some of his method, how you do it. I was teaching in the school. And the director left, must have been, well I remember all the directors, from Shirley Schneider, Eunice Porte, Brenda Swidler, they're still in the community, and Betty Richmond, who's a friend of mine now. So when Brenda Swidler left, I think she went to have kids or something, I wasn't ready. I didn't have the confidence to go be the director. So Betty Ann Richmond came and she did a really good job for about three years I think, and then she was going to leave and then I was ready. So they asked her,

would I be appropriate and she thought I would. So then I did it for the next five years. I was just there and then, when I was director of the school, I went in the Master's program and everything's applied. Everything you learn in that Master's program you take to work and apply. The doctorate was the same way. It was for practitioners.

AC: Oh, so that was the Oaks?

BD: That was Pacific Oaks and they gave us a lot of ways, things to do in meetings. I ran my teachers through these interactive things in the meeting, like you know the touchy feely things and they hated it! They just wanted to go home, but they did it. Some of it was okay, but they really did not like that method. They weren't used to it. I tried out a lot of the things on them and then I left. No, then I went to work for Pacific Oaks. I taught in some of their weekend classes here and managed the BA and MA program that they had here, which by that time had turned into a whole summer program, with a week at a time and weekends and all year long. Went and taught in Portland. Went to all the little communities of Eastern Washington one time with a workshop and then I started with the very first [online class], I think, I'm good at very first things, you know no one had done it before, like the computer. My friend said, "You bought a what?" They said, you should stay home in your kitchen. Who's taking care of your children? They weren't very nice about it. But you know, that was a women thing. I started teaching in their online program and gave up being the director of that program; eventually, not too long after that they closed that program. They decided to be just in California. It was too hard for them being so scattered out.

AC: So when was this timeframe?

BD: I have to think. That was up to about 2001.

AC: So that was fairly recent.

BD: Yeah. I worked for them all that time, since 1985, doing their teaching and their directing of their program. Then in the 2000s, I decided I would retire when I was 62. It just sounded like a good age and I did. Of course, I would have thought I'd have grandchildren by then but I didn't, but then I could nag my kids better. I stayed teaching online for seven years after that.

AC: After 2002?

BD: Yeah, I did a few more years for them teaching their online program. What happened was this woman I told you about, Betty Jones, she hates computers but she went on there and she figured out how to do a class online. We made a lot of mistakes, it was very cumbersome, and the platform was hard, very hard. Later we got a better platform, but it was fun. You're interacting with people all over the world. I had a student in Spain who was using a translation dictionary and so he'd use some funny words, like he said basement but it meant foundation. But he was good. You know I could communicate with him. Had a student in Japan on a military base, a woman, who hardly ever showed up.

AC: I think you were a pioneer.

BD: I like things that no one had done. You didn't have to fall into a structure that was already there; you could embed your structure, which we did in developing these courses. So I had to teach a class once that I didn't know I was going to teach until two days or something. I knew how to do it, I'd done it in person, but I didn't really know how to set it up online. So I lost one person after a few days because he showed us; he said well you don't leave a path. You know, you say go to here and here to here. I didn't know that, I'd never heard of that. When you're telling somebody to open a note and then go somewhere else and go somewhere else and then you get to where you're going, and then you can write that out. Well, I didn't know that but then after he showed me that and he quit, then I knew that, so then I did that! It's go to, go to this, go to that, then you make a little series.

AC: You taught online in real time?

BD: No. You taught on your time and they read it in their time and answered in their time because in Japan it could be 3 in the morning. We had a platform where you could make it very interactive. You could put kids in partners, not kids, people in partners or threes. Now I learned to do it in threes and here's why -- a lot of people in an online class don't show up. If you have a partner, you're stuck, you're all by yourself. If you put three, there'll probably be someone else there, so I learned to do that. You could divide your class in half, have them interact with each other. You want to have them write something and send it to another student, and that student should write back. You can read all that 'cause it's all online. The platform would divide them, so you could put each three people in a separate section, separate room. It wasn't all mixed up together, it was just those three people, then you could go there and read it.

RR: I just am curious, Skype has been a revolution. You didn't have that, that's true?

BD: The one thing that was really hard -- you could do a group meeting, when everybody was on the phone I think, or maybe they were all on the computer, I don't remember, but it was impossible because certain people took over and talked and someone else didn't talk. It was very hard to do more than two people. So I did that a couple times, had a group meeting.

RR: Good for you! That is so neat.

BD: It was fun! It also took about 10 hours a day. I got up two hours earlier and stayed up two hours later than I ever did before, or after! So it's time consuming, if you are conscientious about it, it's very time consuming, but it was fun.

RR: Yeah. I was curious about how did your career lead you to teaching and directing at the Jewish Community Early Childhood Program? Some of our research and some of what you're saying seems that you combine the education with social services and that's just brilliant!

BD: Well, my parents were not particularly community minded. My mother was in a couple things but I don't even remember what they were and my dad didn't. His social service was Glendale and he played golf and he played bridge and he did it until he was 97, but you know he wasn't active in the community. My mom did a little bit, but I had these great aunts who established continuing education for women at those schools in the East. What do they call those schools that are all connected?

RR: Seven Sisters?

BD: Yes, and they used to have women and now they're coed. My aunt was at Simmons, that's where she was. One was at Simmons on social work. One was at Sarah Lawrence. They were pretty progressive people. So I knew about them and I think they were kind of role models in a way and I kind of wanted to be like them, so I kept that in mind about education. Early childhood just came from experience and you know a lot of reading and a lot of experience with kids. So it seemed like I just, it was progressive. I taught 2-year-olds, 2-1/2. So I'm changing the kid's pants in the hallway and one of my friends said, "I saw you changing a kid's pants. How can you do that?" And then what I found out about 2-1/2 to 3 year olds was to me, after a while, they were just like me, only little. They were people. They weren't somebody with dirty pants. They were a person with a personality and I would have never learned that if I didn't go in there and do it. They're all people and they're just little, short, so you sit on the floor. One time, we had 2 year olds, 2-1/2, and they were quiet in school. They were probably a little scared. The parents would say they talk all the time at home. My cousin was teaching with me then and I decided to make them more noisy. We got tape recorders with little microphones that they could hold and they would sing into it or would talk and then they'd listen to themselves and they got so noisy, we said, "Oh my God, what did we do?" We made these monsters! You just try things and go where someone didn't go before. I think it just came in steps. I was teaching and then I was directing it and then I was studying it. Then I was meeting mentors and friends who knew a lot about that and I wanted to do what they did.

AC: Yeah. What led you to develop early childhood education combined with financial support services?

BD: Well, the '60s. We became aware of people that didn't have, and we thought it was part of our responsibility. I think it's a Jewish value as well, that you do something about it. I didn't really grow up in a family that did that too much, but my husband did. He was always giving money to this and that and I said you gave 'em what! He was the president of the J and he was on the board of the Temple and he did stuff. A lot of our social life got to be with those people who did that. I must have been made that way, you know, because in the '60s, I started to care about a lot of people that I never thought of before. Even about being Jewish, during those years, I think I was about 32. We joined a little Temple; we wanted to be able to know people and not have such a big place. So we joined a little place called, I think it was Temple Sinai, maybe one before that even, in Bellevue and we met the Rabbi. The Rabbi was at our house. I was kind of skeptical then, remember I had this atheist grandfather and father, so I don't know what I thought. So I said, to the Rabbi, "Is there a Jewish view of God?," and he said, "Do you have a view of God?" and I said, "Yes I think so" and he said, "Then that's a Jewish view of

God." That was a real good answer to me because, like I said, I didn't want to go into an already established procedure, I wanted to be able to make it up. Well, that's what he said, "You can think what you want." We participated in that small synagogue for a while. I didn't get on the board or anything, but we went to social things and we met people. So we met them and we started to support that. We aren't what I call a Temple joiner, like some people hop around one to the other, never give any of them anything, take advantage of the community, but don't give back. We just are not like that. Maybe 'cause when I was really young, I had a hard experience with people leaving me out and I don't like that! I don't like to, what do you call it, when you leave people out?

AC: Discriminate.

BD: Yeah. Well I don't like to do that, whatever that is. In the '60s. if you were paying attention you could learn an awful lot about an awful lot of kind of people. At Pacific Oaks, we started a cohort of women of color. They weren't all; some of them were a lower income, they were white. However, we had a Filipino, some Asian but most who could never in the world afford to go get the Master's degree, or the BA. A couple of them worked on the BA. That was an age thing, I think you had to be 35. We had a program called *Admission by Life Experience*, and they wrote papers. I used to teach a class like that and online too, where they would write four different papers on four sections of their knowledge because human development says that you're learning all your life, and you've learned a lot from your experience. There's no person that we can't learn something from. In fact, the one the most different from you, you learn the most. People don't do that, but you can. So, we got this group of, I'd say there were maybe 15 people, and they came as a cohort, so they did everything together and it gave them a lot of strength. Well, we did smoke and mirrors with the school so that they didn't pay. I got some donations for it, but mostly it was just smoke and mirrors! This group was very adamant; we want to go and we can't afford it. So they got their Master's and there were about three of those cohorts -- one one year, one the next year, I think there were three of them. We got this funding for them and it didn't really pay for the whole thing, but we pretended it did! There was a good dean at the school, good in collusion, and she helped me with the smoke and mirrors. So we sent all these people for their Master's without them having any money.

AC: How many did you end up graduating?

BD: I don't know, 30 maybe. Quite a few and they're all out there in the field. They were already in it and that's who I interviewed for my dissertation, the first group.

AC: Yeah. It appears that you earned a Ph.D. later in life. Tell us about it and how you got interested in a research job.

BD: From where I sit now it doesn't seem like later in life! It seems like, oh to be 50 would be nice! I think I've just always had that ambition to get that. Maybe it was because of all those educated aunties. They always seemed very capable to me, and I don't know, just kind of wanted to be like that.

AC: And then your Ph.D. was sort of a segue.

BD: It's an Ed.D. really.

AC: Yes, Doctor of Education. Neat!

BD: Well, for several years I knew about this program at Seattle University and I knew some people who had gone to it. I wanted to go, but it wasn't the right time. It always wasn't the right time; then I think when I left that job, oh I was going when I was still at that job. I don't know exactly how I happened to pick the time to sign up for it, but I applied. I got on the waiting list, then I got in. It's their program in Educational Leadership. They have people from Boeing and people from all over business, mostly from business, some teachers, couple of nuns -- one was an ex-nun, lovely woman who decided to leave her Order. She still had friends in it. She dated a few guys and decided I'm not doing that, so she moved in with one of her ex-nun friends. She tried it, that was good. They were very interesting people in there. Different ages. These women weren't much younger than me, the ones from Seattle U. Their Theology Department is very modern, more than their Education Department, I thought.

AC: Okay. Family's theatre. What, if any, involvement have you had in your family's theatre.

BD: Well, you won't be surprised. When my uncle was the president of SRO, my grandfather had died. After several years, he got myself and my sisters on the board and we were 50 years old already. I think all of us were in our 50s or close. We spent all those years not being involved. The only thing we got was theatre passes, which we loved. Now we don't get 'em; we feel deprived 'cause that was against our religion, to pay for a movie! You know we'd never done it. So when they sold the theatres, we didn't get any more passes; so we went on the board, and learned about the business. I was pretty used to being in that type of a group. Then, after several years, Ted and I kind of shared one position on the board. They let him in because he was a husband for such a long time! Usually they didn't really have the spouses, but he'd been around a long time and he worked there for a little while. So he was on the board and then we got on the Charities Committee, which you won't be surprised. It's really fun to give the money away! I've been on that for years and years. Ted chaired it for a while, I did it, my cousin did it. Now we have a younger cousin who does it and it's fun! You know we decide who to give the money to and give it and they invite you all to things that you don't go to because there's too many. There are a lot of wonderful charities that they do -- Overlake Hospital. One of them, maybe the most interesting one to me, is the Heritage College in Toppenish, Washington. When my Uncle Fred was given an award by the city realtors, I think, Sister Kathleen Ross from Yakima, the president of Heritage College met him and he was in love. She is the most charismatic lovely woman that you could possibly meet. He thought he would support what she was doing because she is just terrific. Sister Kathleen used to be at Fort Wright College in Spokane. It closed and she was the dean of something. She was asked by two Indian women from the Yakima Nation to be the president of this new college that they wanted to form to educate teachers because there was racism in the Yakima Valley -- there still is between the Upper Valley and the Lower Valley. There were Indian children in the schools and all white teachers. The two women were very activist and they didn't like that. They formed a teacher's college and Sister Ross went there to lead it. They educated, they got teaching certificates for

women, mostly women, some men, who returned to school and got their teaching certificate and the schools would only hire them as aides. So they worked with that issue for a while and now they hire them as teachers, but for a while they didn't. It was terrible.

After Fred left the [Heritage] board, he suggested maybe one of us get on it and I did -- I went on their board. I used to drive over there to Yakima for a couple of years, then I started to fly over there and then I got tired of it. It's too far, too hard to go and I went in the winter and it was foggy and it was scary and you know. Then my sister went on it, but I really liked being on their board. One time, they would have different people lead this prayer at the beginning; they're not a Catholic school, although the nun was Catholic, but they're definitely leaning to Christian. They would do this prayer, different lay people would lead it, so I took my *Chanukiah menorah* and I lit it there and they loved it. Some people had seen it before. Sister Ross couldn't be at a meeting that was there. It was when the new president came, she was leaving and she asked my sister and I to give her talk for her, 'cause she couldn't be there. That was kind of nice. I was on that for a long time and then I set up a scholarship fund with their development program. I wanted it to get to a certain amount so I talked them [Sterling Realty] into giving so much a year, but they wanted to do it; they like it. They have a fundraiser called Bounty of the Valley in June, or so, every year and I took a lot of people from over here to there, from the business. Some of my friends I took for about three years; I took people and I hoped, but it was up to them you know. There was this one guy who lives in another community close to there and raises unusual cattle, but he used to live here, Robert Morrow. We talked him into sort of sponsoring a nursing student 'cause his wife was interested in the Nursing program that we just set up a few years ago. So he said, "Well, I'll do it for one year and we'll see how she does." I said, "You can't do that because if you only fund someone for one year, what's she going to do when you stop? She won't be able to go." So he funded her for the whole time and after that, I think he did some things, but I don't know what. So we established our fund, we paid into it every year until it got to where we wanted it to be and this year, we took a student for the whole year, for the whole ball of wax, for the whole degree program. She was a second year and she wanted, I think, to be a social worker or nurse. She came over and met us and she was terrific, so we did a lot with Heritage. Now most of the people who would return to college, from the Indian Nation, Native Americans, have already done it. Heritage College now it's Heritage University. [The student body has become younger.]

AC: Other personal, professional or philanthropic pursuits that you've had over the years that you haven't talked about?

BD: Well, we always support the J. 'cause we're attached to it in a lot of different ways. We support the Federation. We support the Jewish Family Service. We don't do a lot in the arts; I figure they have a broad base. We support Hillel. There's a lot of different things. During the Recession, I started adding on to every time I bought, tickets for something that I went to, plays or opera or whatever, I would just put something in there 'cause they needed it. Ted does a lot of political support, candidates. I don't, but he does. I support him supporting it!

AC: He works in the real estate area?

BD: Ted, no, he doesn't work. He just handles his own stuff now. I mean, he has been on the Seattle Board for Developmental Disabilities for 20 years, maybe longer. Long time. He's like their grandfather now, but he still goes.

AC: At Jewish Family Services?

BD: No, it isn't, it's the King County Board for Developmental Disabilities. He's on a finance committee at Jewish Family Service. I didn't really go onto those boards and stuff. When I was younger, real young, 20s, I worked a little bit with the Council of Jewish Women, but I didn't continue. I didn't want to be on boards too much. I wanted a "hands on" you know with the kids and stuff, so I didn't really do that. I'm sure I was on some committees. I know what else I did. I managed the Sunday School at Temple de Hirsch when Rabbi Mirel was there. I had graduated from the School of Education and Ben Goffe, I think, was the president of the Temple. You know him, Dr. Goffe? So he called me and said, "You know Jim Mirel is a wonderful spiritual person. But he doesn't really have management skills." So the Sunday School was a little all over the place! I'll tell you a funny story about that. I went to work part-time; I think I worked in the mornings and then another woman, Judy Weisfield, she came in the afternoons and her clerical skills were really good. Mine were eh but I had the education background, she had the clerical. She came in one day in my time and she said, "I didn't know you could type!" I said, "Well I never told you. If I didn't have to do it, you would do it." But I worked there for a few years, and my kids went to Sunday School. I just got up and went with them and that was fun.

AC: OK. Would you like to share any personal or professional recognition that you've received over the years?

BD: Well, one time an organization asked us but we said, "No," it wasn't the right time of life to get some sort of award. The Jewish Community Center had a director; I guess we were sort of modest about it you know, getting all that attention, so they wanted to put on a dinner and they wanted us to be the honorees. And we said, "Oh, we don't know if we want to. He said, "If you don't do it, who will?" So that was a good argument. We did and that was really nice. Ted got some awards probably from Jewish Family Service. I don't know, we weren't really in that kind of position. I was asked to be on a lot of boards and I said, "No." The last one, I said, "You'll have a meeting at night and I won't want to go," so they said "OK." Our little kid goes to the Seattle Jewish Community School and he's doing really well there. They want us to be involved, but I think I just want to be the grandparent. You know. We've done a lot of that already. I don't know if there's anything too much.

RR: I'd like to ask this one. Looking back on your life and your career, what are you most proud of and how would you like to be remembered?

BD: Well, I think my favorite thing is that preschool at the Jewish Community Center which now has about 2- or 300 kids and we started with five! So you have to say that it worked. The other one was the cohort at Pacific Oaks, particularly the first one that we got. I came in and there's just every kind of people, so much racial diversity and everything else -- age, everything. Sitting in this room having someone else teaching them and I

thought, this is what it should look like and they're in the community. Ted ran into one of the women somewhere at a meeting the other day and she said, "Oh, give my card to your wife, she helped me get through school!" So that was kind of nice. I just think the fact that we did something and it worked and those kind of things. The J was the best place to work for me. Working at the J, it's so nice to work with your own people. Even though I've gone out, worked with a lot of kinds of people, when you work with your own people, you don't have to explain anything. Everybody knows what everything is. You know and it's comfortable, for me it was really nice. Same way I felt in Israel. I went there and I thought everyone's like me. Even the man standing in the gas station with his donkey, 'cause you don't have to explain yourself. You just fit in.

AC: Okay, how would you like to be remembered?

BD: I don't know. I'm just more interested in my kids right now, that the kids remember me, the grandma. You know, I didn't do anything for that. It was really good while I was there, a lot of things worked. Probably that I didn't prioritize my family as much when I was younger. I did, but you know, you work and you're busy and now I do. So now I have time and pay attention. I babysit and that seems that they'll remember me.

RR: Yeah, grandchildren are really special. Thank you so much!

AC: Thank you so much! It's been delightful.

BD: You're welcome. I hope you got kind of an idea, there are a lot of good stories, funny ones.

RR: As we were leaving Barbara Daniels' apartment, we were talking about how you'd like to be remembered, and she said, not on the tape, that she knows she did the right thing in all the things that she did, particularly with her disabled son. And that she indicated, that that's how she would like to be remembered, "that she did the right thing."

AC: Yeah, within her life.

END OF INTERVIEW