

BARNARD COLLEGE CLASS OF 1971 ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION

The Reminiscences of

Martha Barzler Schweitzer

2015

## PREFACE

The following oral history is the result of a recorded interview with Martha Schwietzer conducted by Frances Garrett Connell on April 22, 2015. This interview is part of the Barnard Class of 1971 Oral History Project.

The reader is asked to bear in mind that s/he is reading a verbatim transcript of the spoken word, rather than written prose.

Barnard Alumni Class of 1971 Oral History Project

Interviewee: Martha Schweitzer

Location: New York, NY

Interviewer: Frances Garrett Connell

Date: April 22, 2015

00:00:10 Q: Okay. So the first—this is an interview—this is an interview taking place with Martha Schweitzer—

00:00:18 Schwietzer: —Schweitzer.

00:00:19 Q: Excuse me. An interview taking place with Martha Schweitzer on April 26<sup>th</sup> at my apartment, that of the interviewer Frances Connell in New York City. So we will begin. Uh, I would just like to ask you to talk a little bit about where you were born and about your early life.

00:00:38 Schweitzer: My early life. Well, I was born in Detroit, Michigan, and, um, was the fourth daughter of the family. And I grew up in Detroit, but sort of in a suburb just inside the city limits. Sort of a typical childhood. And we would spend our summers at Rondeau Park on Lake Erie in Canada. My mother had three sisters and they had children my age—daughters. And her mother lived nearby, so we were all almost on the same block. So, I would spend the summers with my cousins and my three older sisters, and then my younger brother. So it was a fairly straight-forward and happy childhood in Detroit.

Um, then over time, through a fluke of fate, my grandmother, uh—who never got beyond sixth grade because her father didn't think girls should be educated, and she never forgave him for it, and for many years she practically had no dimes that she could rub together—through a fluke of fate, she came into a lot of money, and it was stock. And, uh, it was stock that kept growing and splitting through the 1960s. So my mother, who was a Depression child and didn't go to college—that's one thing she really regretted. I think when I was born, my mother, the first thing she said to me was, "You're going to college." And there was never a question about it. So we knew we were going to school, and my three older sisters and my brother went to the University of Michigan and Michigan State [University].

But when I was twelve years old, my parents brought me to New York, and I fell in love with New York City, and I just decided then that hook, line, or sinker, I was gonna go to New York City. And, so my mother—with the money—said, "You could maybe go to one of the schools there. Maybe Barnard [College]." So I thought, "That's fine." Then she wanted me to go to this very exclusive girls' school in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, which I did not want to do because it was all-girls. But she said to me, "You know, you will never get into Barnard unless you go to Kingswood." So, tenth, eleventh, twelfth grades I went to Kingswood, which was the girls' school of the Cranbrook Academy. And it was lovely. Then, with Kingswood, it's hard to believe when you graduate in 1967 that you're only allowed to apply to three colleges. And, um, by that time—because I had my eyes on Barnard—I decided I wanted a woman's college in a large city near a big university. My mother by that time did not want me in New York City because it was kind of rough. So she was trying to steer me away from going to Barnard. So, since I could only

apply to three schools, I applied to Pembroke [College], which was the women's college of Brown, and to Jackson [College for Women], which was the women's college of Tufts, and I applied to Barnard. Well, then we took the tour and my mother took me out to look at the schools.

I guess I sabotaged her with my applications to Jackson and Pembroke—I had typos, I made people recommend me who weren't terribly enthusiastic, and I just sat there at the interviews and said nothing. But with Barnard—I shined. Everything was perfect. So April 15<sup>th</sup> came around and that's the only school I got into. My mother was fit to be tied. But I just loved Barnard. Walking on the campus, I thought, "This is the place for me." Um, so my mother had many reasons why I shouldn't go to Barnard. But finally she had to give in, and we were driving me to Barnard and the route was, of course, along New Jersey and it was full of smog and my mother turned to me and said, "Barnard's right across the way. You'll be living in this." So after my parents said goodbye, I was just ready to boogie down Broadway. So I loved it.

00:04:34 My upbringing, um, was very conservative. My parents—my whole family—still very Republican, conservative Evangelical, and I grew up in that kind of milieu. And so here I come to Barnard after being from this fancy-shmancy girl's school, expecting to wear pantyhose because you had to wear stockings at this girl's school and skirts and to stand when the teacher came into the room. There were lots of other young ladies at Barnard who didn't have quite the same idea of attire. So it was quite a culture shock for me to come to Barnard, but I just loved it. I just loved the variety of the people there and the different characters I met. My roommate was a

girl who grew up in the Bronx [New York], and, uh, that was quite different but we got along fine. And, uh, we were with the girls from other countries and prep schools in New England and elsewhere. So, I sort of fell into the academic scene at Barnard, and it was very socially conservative as we know. The commuters—if you lived within a fifty-mile radius you had to commute and you could not rent an apartment. Obviously, there were no boys in the dorms unless it was parietal hours—three hours on a Sunday afternoon, and you had to keep the door open. And there were traditions at Barnard—it just seemed to be set in its ways. But as time went on during that year, I began to see other things happening.

Because I was from a very conservative background, I remember seeing the SDS [Students for a Democratic Society] meeting on the lawn in front of the Columbia Mathematics Building, and I thought, “Oh, what a little pathetic group.” But when I was reading the *Spectator* I knew there were things going on, but I was not really thinking that anything is happening. So when the Spring came and there started to be things going on at Columbia [University] and there was a protest about the gym in Morningside Park and then they started taking over the buildings, I was just wondering, “What’s happening here?” It was a complete change of mindset. I also spent a lot of time with a friend named Katy Adams. And Katy was a very special person and kind of a rare bird.

00:07:12 Q: She was a classmate?

00:07:12 Schweitzer: She was a classmate. I think she left after sophomore year. And Katy had gone to Miss Porter's School. I think she got in trouble there because she kept running off to New York City. So she was a very different personality from me. And she would go off on the weekend to her boyfriend's large estate in New Jersey and go to the movies with him during the week. Her attitude was very different from mine, but I found it very healthy. Um, so, and there were other girls at the school from different—I should say—more privileged backgrounds who were involved with SDS. And that was interesting to me, too; it's like, "This doesn't fit."

00:07:51 Q: Josephine Duke, for example.

00:07:53 Schweitzer: Josie Duke! I remember Josie going on and on talking SDS rhetoric with this very plummy accent. [Laughs] It was very—it was intriguing. So, um, as time—I felt like I was a spectator, just watching what was going on. Then classes stopped, and people, you know, the faculty was getting involved. And then you saw the policemen with billy clubs and horses going on campus. And—I wasn't upset or anything, I was intrigued and I thought it was fascinating because, to me, school had always been kind of boring anyway. So this was something new and a different way of seeing the world. When you come from seeing the world in one way, and you come to Barnard and you see there are so many ways of viewing the world, it opens up a variety of vistas for you.

So that was the first year, and then I spent that summer in a completely different place. My grandmother, whom I adored, um, saw Communists everywhere.

00:08:56 Q: Communists?

00:08:59 Schweitzer: Communists. Communists everywhere. And so she had taken a shine to this man named Carl McIntire, who had this—he'd taken over an old hotel in Cape May, New Jersey, and it was called The Christian Admiral. And he would do radio broadcasts from there, and my grandmother wanted me to drive her out to The Christian Admiral. She couldn't drive, so she bought this yellow Thunderbird, convertible because she figured if she had this yellow Thunderbird, her granddaughters would drive her anywhere. So she said, "Martha, let's take the yellow Thunderbird. We'll drive out." So they gave me a job—I don't know why—they gave me a job as a waitress there. So we started out from Detroit and we drove to Cape May, New Jersey, and all along the way, my grandmother told me non-stop the family stories. So here I am, fresh from Columbia with all the taking-over the buildings, and everybody else at this place is from Bob Jones University. And they had Ian Paisley as a speaker there and he was reeling against the Pope, and he was from Ireland. So this was a different thing. Other things happened at that time, but I found that I still got along with the other kids, even though their viewpoint was entirely different from mine. So again, it's seeing the world in different eyes. And I think, in many ways, that's what I took from Barnard. You have to kind of look and see what's actually going on and to realize that you can be limited in the way you view things and to take other people's points of view, and listen, listen, listen. So, then I was back at Barnard, and sophomore year—

00:10:33 Q: And where do you think you learned that? Where did you—oh, no continue—



00:10:34 Schweitzer: Just from here, just from here. Just because you come from one point of view, and then you begin to see that other people, who you like, have an entirely different point of view. And then when you see things happening—like taking over buildings and there’s a response to that, and people are sympathetic to it—then you begin to realize that, “Maybe I’m not entirely right.” Maybe it was also that freshman year in the Spring that Sha Na Na gave a concert on campus, and we were listening from the steps of Low Library, and they’re singing pop songs from the fifties, which is really sort of hilarious, sort of like comic relief from everything else that was happening.

And sophomore year, it was just—we continued going to classes and a lot of things happened that Spring. And, again, it’s like you get through—you didn’t have grades in the Spring, you had pass/fail, which was actually kind of nice because you could watch what was going on. Not a good thing if you wanted to get into graduate school, but—and then I think the same thing happened in junior year.

My junior year, I was taking Junior Readings in American Studies with Annette [K.] Baxter. I couldn’t figure out what to major in. And because I was interested in a lot of things, the major that seemed to let me study history, which I loved—and other topics such as sociology and anthropology—was American Studies. So, I majored in American Studies, and Annette Baxter was the advisor for that. And she was quite the feminist. And by that time, the feminist outlook at Barnard was beginning to sink into me. I remember freshman year—and this may sound strange

—but Katy took me to some cocktail party up on the Upper East Side with her pals—none of whom were from Columbia. And, I heard this woman saying, “Well I’m going to law school.” And another woman said she was going to medical school, and this was the first time it occurred to me that a woman could go to law school or medical school or business school. That’s kind of sad when you think about it, but it hit me. So, whatever it was that I wrote in Junior Readings, Mrs. Baxter liked, because I guess I could see the culture. And I could interpret what we were reading in terms of American culture, which is what American Studies is like, so she kept giving me great grades. So I got to know her a little bit, and she was very encouraging.

And then, when senior year came around, my mother, who thought women should be teachers, wanted me to sign up for the education program at Barnard. And I’m not a teacher—it’s just not me. But I signed up for the education program, took education classes, and then student taught—at the Riverdale Fieldston School, which is an ethical culture school. And again, the master teacher there was a wonderful woman named Ruth Ritterband, who had gone to Barnard as well. And she was an Orthodox Jewish woman who was married to, um, a rabbi, and I got along famously with Ruth. And she was also very encouraging. Yet another strong woman.

(00:13:50) But I knew that I didn’t want to teach, and that was clear. So, I was talking to Mrs. Baxter, and I said, “I think I want to become a social worker.” And she said, “Martha, you won’t like that. Why don’t you apply to graduate school?” And I said, “I don’t want to get a PhD [Doctor of Philosophy] because I don’t want to teach.” So she said, “Well, apply to a Master’s

program.” So I did. I applied to a Master’s of American Studies program at City College [of New York] and I ended up doing that the next year.

I had to write a senior thesis for American Studies at Barnard in order to graduate, and I didn’t know what I was going to do. And once again, I thought, “I’m not going to graduate. Guess I’m not going to write this senior thesis.” And Mrs. Baxter strongly insisted, “Martha, get on it—do it.” So I came up with this idea about writing about the DAR [Daughters of the American Revolution], because my mother was a member of the DAR, and my father’s mother was a member of the DAR, and I thought, “I’m not going to be a member of the DAR, but let me look at it.” So, I read a lot of their literature, and I read books on it, and I interviewed a few people, and I ended up writing my senior thesis on the DAR, because there are themes in the DAR pamphlets that there are in American Studies, such as America as the garden, and you have to keep the weeds out, like the Communists. And, there’s a sense of innocence that came through in the DAR pamphlets, and there’s a theme of innocence in America. And there were feminist aspects about why the DAR was formed and a view of their role as women. So, again, taking a point of view that may not be my own, but because I liked them and I respected them, I thought I could analyze the DAR in terms of how they fit into American culture. And Mrs. Baxter liked my thesis, and I graduated and went on to City College to work on my Master’s there.

00:15:44 Q: Wait, so did you do your Masters while you were at City College, or—?

00:15:46 Schweitzer: I went to City College after I graduated from Barnard—

00:15:49 Q: But that was the Master's on the DAR—

00:15:53 Schweitzer: No. I did a senior thesis at Barnard, and then went on to do the Master's, and by the time I got there I realized I was really burned out. I didn't want to do academic things at all, so I was trudging through. But there was an interesting class, which was The Writing of History and how you go about writing history. And we were supposed to look into something and to write about its history. So, Mrs. Ritterband's husband said, "Why don't you write about the Cathedral of St. John the Divine? Why is it there?" So, why is this cathedral where it is? It doesn't make sense. You don't know it's there when you're walking down Broadway and then you see it down 112<sup>th</sup> Street and it's just like being back in Europe—it's wonderful. So I trudged over there and I met, um, Madeline Franklin, who is also Madeleine L'Engle, an author of many wonderful books for young adults and children, and she was the librarian there at the cathedral. So she pulled out all these old letters for me to go through, and I sort of was able to piece together why they put the cathedral where they put it. Initially, they wanted to have all the land down to the Hudson River so that they'd have an esplanade from the cathedral. But they didn't raise enough money to buy it, so that's why you don't have the esplanade. The cathedral is there because they wanted Morningside Heights to be like the acropolis, where you have Columbia University and St. Luke's Hospital and the cathedral. I guess in some ways it is kind of like the acropolis, but that's why they did it.

But then I got to know Mrs. Franklin—again, a very strong and interesting woman. She wanted me to come back and put together the papers I used, which I did. I kind of put them in order, in a book and all. I don't know if I did the best thing for preservation purposes, but I was able to work with that. So that got me interested in archives. Meanwhile, I was doing my Master's at City College, and I got to know a librarian there. And, she interested me in going to library school, which I had never before thought about. Well, it took me a long time to finish my Master's thesis, because I couldn't think of what to write about. And I ended up, by the way, redoing and adding to and expanding on the DAR for that.

The next year I worked at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, which is right there on 114<sup>th</sup> and Broadway, and I was the church secretary, and I was thinking, "Why am I here?" But that's where I landed. And it was quite an interesting ministry because there was an alternative school for juvenile delinquents in the church basement. They had a woman pastor named Abigail Evans—Roger Hull was the senior pastor—but Abigail Evans was the, sort of the youth minister. Again, another strong woman, and she was the protestant chaplain for Columbia, and she started a Student Christian House to provide housing for a Christian community, and there were a lot of different things going on at the Broadway Church, and I enjoyed that. They celebrated I think it was the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the church while I was there. So I wrote a history of the church, from the old documents that I pulled together. I thought, "Well, they've got an archive here!" I later organized the church documents into a proper archive as a project for a Library School archives class.

00:19:13 And I thought, “Maybe I really should look into going to library school.” And at that time, at Columbia, if you worked full-time for Columbia, you could get tuition exemption. So I applied to library school and I got in, but—I guess out of naiveté—I waited and waited before applying for a job at Columbia. So finally at the end of summer, when I’m supposed to appear at classes, I fortunately got a job at the Geology Library at Columbia, where I’d never been before. And I worked there for about four years with a cast of characters, and that’s how I worked my way through library school. So I went to the library school at night and worked at the Geology Library during the day which I thought was a good way of going to school because you put into practice what you were learning at school, especially library school, which is not terribly academic, but, um, more technical. And in library school, I met a lot of people who were working in the smaller specialized libraries in New York City—the financial libraries and the law libraries. And I liked them a lot—they were my friends.

So my last course at library school was legal literature, which I thought sounded interesting. And I found I really liked it because it was so well-organized, unlike humanities literature where we had to look at all these different indexes to find something—legal literature is very easy to get into. So I thought I liked this.

So I called up a friend of mine, who was the librarian at Willkie, Farr & Gallagher [LLP], and I said, “If you hear of any openings in the law libraries, let me know.” So he said okay and he called me a few weeks later and said, “There’s an opening at Davis Polk & Wardwell [LLP].” So I went to Davis Polk—which was a very big, white shoe, prestigious firm—and I was put in

charge of what they called their precedent files because the woman who'd been doing it was going to retire. The woman who was doing it had been previously in charge of their files—their record center—and I think they wanted to move her somewhere else so they could modernize the center, so they put her to do the precedent files. Davis Polk at that time was kind of paternalistic in a very good way. And it was a very fine firm. I have respect for the people I've known at Davis Polk. So they wanted me to redo these files, and she had them organized in a way that didn't make sense, and I completely reorganized the precedent files so they were easy to get into. Then they moved me into the library, and I started doing reference work. And I enjoyed that a lot.

00:21:57 To digress a bit, when I was at, um, the library school, I still hadn't finished my Master's in American Studies, so I got that Master's maybe about the same time as I graduated from library school. [Laughs] One was in American Studies, and one was the MLS [Master of Library Service].

When I was in the library school, I found that I had liked online searching. And then I arrived at Davis Polk, I have to say Davis Polk—this was like the late seventies—was really light-years ahead of any other law firm in terms of online access. They were putting things online in order to accommodate clients, and they had access to a database called Lexis Nexis, which was searching legal things, and I loved Lexis Nexis. So they kept bringing in all these online databases. Um, so, as I went on—I was there for a little while. I met a very nice associate there. His name was Tom Schweitzer. He—

00:23:01 Q: I know where this goes. [Laughs]

00:23:02 Schweitzer: He, uh, left, and went to work for the Department of Energy in Washington, D.C. We decided to get married so I mentioned to the librarian at Davis Polk, Nuchine Nobari—a wonderful woman—and she said, “We’re opening up an office in Washington, we could use you down there.” So when I got married to Tom, they moved me down to start their library in Washington, D.C. and that grew, and I had a great time there. So I lived in Washington, D.C. for about three years, and then, all in that time, Davis Polk was fully—trying to fully integrate the online services into their computer system. They had about nine little mini computers under the UNIX system that they had leashed together in order to put terminals at every secretary’s desk, and they ultimately wanted to put online services at everybody’s desk.

So, when my husband, who was tired of working at the Department of Energy and is a teacher at heart, got a job teaching at a law school in New York, we were gonna come back, and by that time I didn’t want to come back to New York. Here I was the one who loved New York, but I just didn’t want to go back and live in New York anymore. And I told Nuchine Nobari and she said, “Well, you could be our online services librarian,” who she’d been recruiting for and she used to send me resumes to review. But at that time, either you were the nerd who understood online services or you were somebody who didn’t understand the technical part. And there wasn’t anybody who married the two. Well, I was the one, and Nuchine said, “Why don’t you be our online services librarian?” So Tom and I went back, and I started working with the technical



people at Davis Polk and, uh, to put online services on the desktop of the lawyers there. I got to know the various online representatives. And my favorite person was a woman Connie O'Hare, and she was our representative for Lexis Nexis. And I worked with Connie as she was teaching people to use Lexis at Davis Polk.

00:25:24 Um, by that time, I had a child—my first. And I wanted to have a little more flexibility in my life, and so Connie said, “Why don't you come work for Lexis Nexis?” And I said, “Doing what?” And she said, “Sales.” What? This is new. Yet another change in mindset. So why not? So I started working with Lexis Nexis as a law firm representative, and it was a change in a way of seeing things, because when you're a librarian you're thinking, “How am I going to get to the information and provide it?” But when you're in sales, you're trying to think, “Okay, what does this person need in terms of information, and how can my service help them get what they need?” So it's another way of viewing things. So I worked in the law firms when I was at Lexis Nexis—

00:26:17 Q: Were you traveling a lot as well?

00:26:19 Schweitzer: No, they were all New York. I would come into the city, and Lexis was growing, growing, growing. So I got to see how other firms were set up, and I must say, that's when I began to appreciate Davis Polk because Lexis had been delivered through a little red terminal called a UBIQ which looked like a TV [television], and it was designed to look like a TV so the partners would put it in their office. It couldn't look like a typewriter. And some firms,

they only had these UBIQs in their libraries, and if an associate wanted to go online, they had to go to the library to do this. Davis Polk was getting rid of their UBIQs and didn't want them, and they wanted Lexis to go directly to their desk terminals where you got everything. So, I worked at the law firms for a while, got a little tired of that, and they needed someone to do sales on the Nexis side, which is the newspapers and publications side. So I began to work for Nexis, and—

00:27:20 Q: So it's not one company?

00:27:21 Schweitzer: It's one company, but there's two different databases. Lexis is legal—cases and law reviews and statutes and things like that. Nexis is newspapers, publications, public records—everything that people in their businesses will find information from. Ultimately, I started working with the Nexis clients, which were publishers and also licensors, which was a specialized relationship. My clients were The New York Times, McGraw-Hill [Companies], Time Warner, um—Forbes and others. Um, so I got to know a little bit of the licensing aspect of loading things up on the database and was able to do kind of different types of marketing. I also had financial house librarians, so I got to see their information centers, and what their information needs were. And I also got involved at that time with the Law Library Association, and also with the Special Libraries Association, which is a very large gathering of people in specialized libraries, be it law or finance or history, or whatever. And, uh, as a marketing thing for Nexis, I started doing luncheons for them. That's a standard thing that the New York chapter of the SLA would do. And at one point, um, they had a meeting with the heads of these libraries, and this woman was saying they were afraid of online services coming in and that the libraries

would go away. And I said the libraries weren't going to go away—they're going to vastly change. And there was like a dead silence in the room. And I thought, "You haven't thought about this?" So I was sitting next to somebody who had been a past president of the SLA [Special Libraries Association], and his name was Guy St. Clair and after we left, he said to me "We have to have lunch." So I had lunch with Guy to talk about what had happened at the meeting. Then I brought in somebody who was the librarian at *Newsweek*, also the librarian at *Forbes*, and the librarian at Banker's Trust, and we started this little committee to talk about the future of libraries. And I said, "We should have like a day of discussion so we can talk about it."

00:29:51 So we did. So we planned and planned and planned a day of discussion where heads of libraries came to talk about the future of the libraries. And lo and behold—I was doing this while I was at Nexis—and I found out that the competitors of Nexis were beginning to do the same thing, and it became a new format for discussion. Um, along the way, I got to know somebody who was based in London, and was doing conferences for business librarians, and they would do them sometimes in New York and sometimes in European countries, and he had a placement agency here in New York. So—and I was getting ready to leave Nexis. I was getting tired of that. He said, "Well, why don't you come work for me?" Again, not knowing what I was getting into, I went to work for him. And—I found myself—I thought I'd be organizing conferences, but I found what I was doing was recruiting.

00:30:50 Q: Recruiting what?

00:30:51 Schweitzer: Recruiting, um, informational professionals for jobs. I had never even worked for a recruiter. I hadn't known what recruiting is. So I thought, you find the person and you put them in the position where they need to go, and so I found that I really enjoyed placing people—that I really got more of a high out of putting somebody in a job that they enjoyed than I ever did writing a big contract or selling things like that. So I liked that. Wasn't crazy about this company and ended up leaving them, um, and was wondering what I was going to do. And again, Nuchine from Davis Polk called me and said, "They need somebody over at this law firm. Their librarian's left and they need you to go in there. It'll make me look good if you could do it—" So I said okay and I went in and I started running a library at this firm. Along the way, I found out that certain people I'd recruited for placement in the recruiting agency got the jobs, and I ultimately found a librarian for this firm, and when I started adding up the fees I should have gotten, it was substantial, and I thought, "I'm missing the buck here."

So I had gotten to know one of the corporate partners at this law firm, and I asked him, "Could you get me incorporated?" And he said he could. So I was having lunch with one of my librarian friends, and I said, "This is what I want to do; this is my ideal job. I want to have lunch with a different person every day, and then go home and connect the dots between them. I'll ask, "What's going on?"" Again, back to Barnard—what is happening? How did the dots connect, what's going on? What are people saying, what are they thinking. So she laughed, and she said, "Oh, Infodot ." And I thought, "Oh, that's what I'm gonna call it." And I named my company INFOdot. And my little logo is "Connecting the Dots to Meet Your Information Needs." So I started doing that. And by that time, members of the SLA came to me and asked me, "Martha,

will you be the president of the New York Chapter of SLA—the Special Libraries Association?”

I said Okay. So, I'll do that. So, while I was being the president of the chapter, I got to meet a lot of people and it helped my business. Because I didn't advertise—it was more like word of mouth: they are looking for somebody and I know somebody, so I put them together. And I was able to make a few placements, and people liked that it was much more of a personalized service—but I was all over the city meeting people, and maybe I'd place them and maybe I wouldn't but I got a sense of knowing who they were and meanwhile I was doing things with SLA.

00:33:25 But when I was with SLA, I kind of made a lot of changes there, and I came to see that almost every job I've had needed to be reorganized, and I take it from one place and I put it to another and I completely reorganize. Sort of like Mary Poppins coming in. The situation is not happy, and not that I sprinkle magic dust or anything, but I get everything organized and when it's ready to move, I open my umbrella and it's off I go. And it's almost every job from Davis Polk to—so I kind of did the same thing with this chapter. They used to mail out a newsletter, and they spent a lot of money doing it, but by the time I left it was online going out. And we kind of rearranged things. Not me alone doing it, but everybody was involved in doing it because they were ready to make a change. Again, back to Barnard—you get used to change. You get used to weathering and maneuvering change.

Well, so I was doing my thing and, uh, along came down 9/11 [September 11, 2001]. And after 9/11, obviously all the jobs dried up because of what had happened to the city, and the libraries, and the information centers were changing and downsizing because of online information. You

didn't need to have a ton of researchers any more—people could do it on their own. And I saw that, um, I was getting in the way of people getting jobs because if somebody had a job to offer and the candidates had sort of fungible qualities, they'd take the one without the fee attached. So I thought, "I'm not going to get in the way of somebody getting a job." So I scaled back on what I was doing, and by that time I had three children. And, uh, they were in their teenage years and everything was going just fine, and I wanted to keep it going just fine, so I thought, "I'm going to stay home now and just kind of watch things." And I ended up talking with a friend who said, "It looks like you like archives." So I went to Queens College [City of New York] and I got a certificate in archives—Queens Library School. And, um, I worked with my kids and did volunteer work. I was involved in women's organizations and things like my church at home.

00:35:37 Then, out of the blue, I got a call from a woman I'd placed and she said, "I'm in this job and I'm retiring. Do you want my job?" And I said, "I don't think I want your job, but let's have lunch." So we had lunch and I began to think about it—like, here she was, somebody who was in an entrepreneurial human resources company, and she was running their library. But the library job consisted of researching companies and people, so that candidates—when they're applying for their jobs—they're researching the people they might be interviewing with. So, I thought, "This is kind of interesting. I can do this." And it was a very amusing company. Um, and I had a good time with this job. Then they ended up hiring another person who had been doing this kind of research for a competing recruiting agency, and they moved me to work with a group that was providing executive coaching. They were writing a handbook on executive coaching. So I worked on helping them write this handbook. And so I began to see another form

of human resources. There were financial issues with the company—it's still afloat—so I was let go, and this was in the Fall of 2008. So my husband is teaching at Touro Law School [Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center, a school under Jewish auspices]. He's not Jewish, but he certainly loves the Jewish holidays. At that time he said that "The moons have lined up and we have a long time off from school for the holidays. Where shall we go?" And I said, "How about a Mediterranean cruise?" I thought he'd say, "Oh, come on." But he said, "Oh, sounds good." So then, there we were in the Fall of 2008 during the huge financial crisis and the world was falling apart, and we're cruising around the Mediterranean.

00:37:59 Q: Terrific!

00:37:59 Schweitzer: So we came back, and, um—

00:38:02 Q: How long did you have?

00:38:03 Schweitzer: We had like ten days on the Mediterranean—it was lovely! It wasn't that long, but it was lovely—from Barcelona to Venice to—And we came back, and again I'm home with the kids, and by then they're graduating from high school and going to college. My son, uh, ended up going to Columbia Engineering. I have to say, it was kind of fun. In his junior year he had asked, "What am I going to do for college?" And I said, "Uh, let's go look at Columbia." And he said, "Nah," and I said, "Let's go." So we took the train in, and then the subway to 116<sup>th</sup> Street and he was grumbling like, "Okay, my mom wants to go look at Columbia—" As soon as

we went through the gates at 116<sup>th</sup> Street, and he was walking down College Walk, his eyes were wide open, and his demeanor changed, and he thought—I could just see—“this is for me.”

00:39:01 Q: Was this your oldest son?

00:39:03 Schweitzer: My oldest son, and he’s great in math. He went to the Engineering School, and ended up working in the financial world and now he’s back, and finishing up his business degree at Columbia Business School, and he’s going to be working in finance. And a lot of times, I was driving into the city because my younger son was going to a Jesuit school in the city, Regis High School on the Upper East Side and my daughter was going to Marymount Manhattan [College] at 71<sup>st</sup> Street. So at one point I had three kids [in school there]—so I’m used to driving into the city.

00:39:31 Q: You were driving them all?

00:39:31 Schweitzer: They were living in the dorms and commuting in on their own, but I also drove them on many occasions. Driving them back and forth, so I’m kind of used to driving them to the city, but that’s like the backdrop. Um, so then, again, this one entrepreneurial human resources firm calls me back in 2008 to do their Christmas party—holiday party—and then a few years later they were again looking for somebody and asked me to come back. By that time, another woman whom I had previously placed wanted to move back to New York, and I said, “Look at her.” And they said, “Her resume is—she’s way overqualified.” And I said, “Yes, but



coming back to New York is perfect for her.” So, they looked at her resume, which normally they wouldn’t have, and they hired her and she has been there ever since.

00:40:08 Q: So you placed her again?

00:40:09 Schweitzer: So I placed her again. But I guess that’s fun, kind of helping other people make a change in their life.

00:40:17 Q: Well, you’ve done lots in yours.

00:40:18 Schweitzer: No enough! And I have to say, it all goes back to Barnard, where you come in with one point of view, and you leave being able to see the world in an entirely different way. Um, when I was at Barnard there was a—I took Medieval History from Suzanne [F.] Wemple, who was a friend of Annette Baxter. I didn’t know what to write my term paper on, so I went to see her. She said, “Oh, you have to read [Johan] Huizinga, [*The Waning of the Middle Ages*]. Then, you look at that in terms of the paintings of the time—the Flemish paintings of the time.” And when you read this book, you understand how worldview works because it goes into it, and how symbolism is important to it. And that’s why the Flemish paintings—they’re so realistic because the symbols meant so much. And that kind of crystallizes what Barnard is to me, because you ask what’s my world view? What are other people’s world view? So, I don’t call myself a careerist, um, nor have I had some sort of spectacular career, but I think that my Barnard education really prepared me for the life that I have, so that was good.

00:41:39 Q: That's absolutely fascinating. Um, let's go back just a little bit, though, and is there anything else you want to show about your parents and the influence they may have had on you when you were much younger?

00:41:50 Schweitzer: Oh, yeah. Um, my mother was a very dynamic woman. Very, very charming woman. She's still alive—she's ninety-eight. My father was a steady guy, he was an architectural engineer, and he had the same job for maybe forty years, and he'd get up every day and go to work in downtown Detroit. His specialty was in air conditioning, and he would fly around the country to design air conditioning for factories. There's a big convention center in downtown Detroit called Cobo Hall, and he designed all the air conditioning for Cobo.

My mother was a homemaker, and she was proud of it, but my mother always had a job. Either she was a church secretary or she was working in a doctor's office. And my mother made it clear to my sisters and brother and me that, "You are going to college." That was like you're being told this, that and the other thing, so there's never a question about it. When my older sister went to the University of Michigan, my parents didn't have enough money to get her through. So she went back and got as many scholarships as she could, and scraped. And my mother worked various jobs to get her through school. So, um, my mother as I said, had two sisters and her mother, all of whom were very strong women. My mother is a very committed Christian and a very, sort of, Evangelical. And when she was a church secretary, she heard this woman talk on the radio. And this woman had parents who had been missionaries in China, and she was giving

like a little Evangelical address on the radio, and my mother called her up and said, “Do you need a secretary?” And she said, “Well, I guess I could.” So my mother started being her secretary.

And meanwhile she found this other woman who was married to this wealthy guy who was interested in this, so she brought other resources, and she was a nutritionist. So the three of them decided that they were going to have a retreat. So they organized a retreat, and they went off to some camp somewhere. And twenty women who had been listening to the radio broadcasts also went to this retreat, and they had a great time. And they decided to have another retreat. And this time, more women came, and so with each retreat, more and more women came. So all this time when I was growing up, my mother, who said she was the homemaker and that my father was the head of the household—but everybody knew she ran everything—she and her sisters—was running these retreats for women. So they would go twice a year in the Fall and the Spring, and they would stay at some college dorm rooms or they would go and stay at large motels, and they would bring in women speakers. My mother was reading all the time, so she got to select all these women speakers from the women who were writing books about Christian things. And so the women speakers would—before each retreat—the women speakers would come and stay at our house. And so, again, I was meeting all these strong women and they would then go off to these retreats where my mother was involved. They started calling their organization Winning Women, and they had an office and a bookstore. They had like two or three thousand women going to these retreats.

00:45:09 Q: And were they all Christian themed or—?

00:45:11 Schweitzer: Yeah, yeah. But at that time, there was a lot of division among the Christian groups. And, um, my mother, I have to say—and this is kind of crazy—my mother was adamantly anti-Catholic, yet she had happily attended a Catholic women’s college. In Scranton , Pennsylvania where she grew up So I grew up in this anti-Catholic house. My aunt would come home and say, “A Catholic will have no welcome in this house.” And it was just, “Oh, the Catholics don’t understand. They’re not Christians.” This, that, and the other thing. So you grow up with this. Well, fast-forward, my husband—Tom Schweitzer—is the most Catholic of the Catholic, his brother is a Jesuit, his sister is a nun, his parents were daily communicants, he and two of his brothers went to Holy Cross. So we have a joke between us, you know, that he can’t be a Christian—he’s Catholic. So you get this theme—

00:46:08 Q: And you’re parents accepted—

00:46:10 Schweitzer: Oh, they’re parents. By the time I brought him home, they were so happy that I was bringing someone who was normal. He’s fine, he’s normal, he’s American—forget the fact that he’s Catholic—we like his family. You know, he’ll see our way eventually. So that was the kind of atmosphere—a loving atmosphere, but still within the confines of what I see now even in Evangelicals today, a coercion of what behavior should be, which I don’t like and obviously rebel against. So my mother was having these retreats, and she’d bring these women speakers home. And one of the most interesting of these women was a woman named Corrie ten

Boom, and she's sort of famous. Her family helped hide Jewish people during the War, and she ended up going to a concentration camp and lost her sister there, She wrote a book about her experiences.

So, I never went to one of her retreats, and my mother says, "Don't you think you should come to a retreat?" So I grudgingly went to a retreat, and I have to say, I was very surprised. There I was sitting in this huge audience, and there's my mother up on the stage—a woman who never let on that anything of this sort was going on. And it was like, "What are you doing up there?" And she's organizing everything, so she's Mrs. Plan-It. So, it's a dichotomy, you've got this like traditional female role, but all the time she and her sisters were not really being traditional females—the family was like a three-ring circus, and my grandmother was like the ringmaster. And then, it's interesting because all of the three husbands went along with these things, and the women were kind of dynamic, but nobody admitted that they were dynamic. So, that was the—sort of atmosphere that I grew up in.

00:48:12 Q: Uh, yeah. You answered some of the questions right here. What about a special friend or date—anything like that when you were in high school? Pre-Barnard or—?

00:48:25 Schweitzer: Well, when I was at the girl's school I didn't really—I had friends. Once you get to the girls' school and commuting every day, there were no boyfriends. It was like studying all the time. I really was very behind. I thought I'd go to this school and everybody

would be dorky and stupid, and then I arrived and there were all these girls who were gorgeous and athletic and brilliant and I thought, “Oh geez.” So I had a lot of catching up to do.

00:48:51 Q: This was just high school, right? Ninth grade?

00:48:52 Schweitzer: High school, yeah. I was studying all the time in high school. It was a, um, it was sort of an interesting class because in my class was Ann Davies Romney—she was one of my classmates, and I remember the romance with [Willard] Mitt [Romney] She wasn't a close friend of mine—but I must say, it's weird when you see them campaigning. It's like what are you doing there? It's just weird seeing them.

00:49:19 Schweitzer: In fact, I remember seeing Ann sitting in chemistry class reading letters from Mitt when he was off in France. And yet another weird—another thing in my life. When I was in elementary school, there was a fellow in my class who all the girls liked. I didn't really like him that much, but he was a singer. I remember him sitting on a stool playing a guitar on the school stage singing Kingston Trio stuff—it was [Theodore Anthony] Ted Nugent.

00:49:48 Q: Oh my.

00:49:49 Schweitzer: I remember many years later walking down Broadway, and looking in the record store window, and there was the cover for the latest Ted Nugent album. He looked like a crazy man. I thought, “Ted! What happened to you?” Ted Nugent grew up next door to my

cousins. His mother and my aunt were good friends. It's funny when you think of back then and what these people have become.

So there weren't really any special boyfriends. Again, my mother, Mrs. Plan It, was noticing that there was a young man from Chatham, Canada which was a town near where we spent our summers on Lake Erie. This young man was the son of a minister, and my mother had noticed that his mother was coming to her retreats and she had to look her up of course. Because why? Because this young man was so brilliant. His father was a sort of an itinerant preacher and they had settled in a small town. The mayor of the town announced that he was going to give a test to all the boys. [Boys, of course, not girls.] in the town. And the prize for the one who scored the highest, would be to have his prep school education paid for by the mayor. He could go anywhere he wanted. Well, David scored the highest, and David's parents wanted him to go to the Stony Brook for Boys, which was an Evangelical school for boys on Long Island. So David went to Stony Brook, and he aced it, and he then went to Princeton [University]. Well, my mother had a special interest in the Stony Brook School, and she was following David's awards. She was also paying attention to this because David's a year older than I am. So, she meets his mother and she says, "David's at Princeton, and my daughter's going to Barnard—do you think they could meet? You could come visit us at the cottage on Lake Erie" And I'm thinking, Mom, "I'm going to kill you."

00:51:27 So David and his mother come to the cottage to spend the afternoon, and I'm lingering upstairs ready to shoot my mother because I think he's going to be this big dork. Finally I went

downstairs. and I see this handsome guy in a navy blazer and white pants, and I'm thinking, "See, Mom, you didn't know he would be so cool!" [Laughs] So, I ended up dating David, going off to Princeton. We both laughed later on about this because he felt the same way; he thought I was going to be this dorky woman going to Barnard. But we decided to date. So I went to visit him at Princeton, and he was terrific. He went on to win a Rhodes scholarship and, um—

00:52:07 Q: And, now, he was a year ahead of you?

00:52:07 Schweitzer: Yeah. And then I met another fellow who was studying at Union Seminary. He was from a Chinese background. He had gone to Yale [University]. So I got to know a little bit about Yale. I was dating him, so—I wasn't really into a lot of the scenes that were going on at the time. I wasn't into the drugs. I just never wanted to do anything to my mind. I guess I'm a control freak. I didn't want to do that.

00:52:49 Q: Or you had good sense.

00:53:08 Q: And, how about the world beyond your family and your school—were there particular events that you remember, you know, political, world events that affected you at all or you followed?

00:53:27 Schweitzer: You know, there's always something going on, and I'm sort of a news junkie. But I'm thinking about Columbia '68. When I was sixteen, I spent a summer in France,



and I met a young fellow there who was from Mexico, an architecture student. And we liked each other and corresponded. In 1969 he had to get out of Mexico City because he had become radicalized and the police were after him. His family sent him to Paris. So of course I had to go to Paris to see him. So I arranged to go to Paris as part of a group tour. You know, twisting my mother's arm to let me do that. It sounds kind of glib, but—and it is, but simply because I had the resources to do that—thank you Grandma—my mother couldn't say much because the money was there. Oh, the stock that my grandmother had—backing up—because her father wouldn't let her go beyond sixth grade and she never forgave him, as the stock was coming in, she gave each of her granddaughters stock, and she said, "You have to spend it for your education, which includes travel." So she kept giving it and giving it and giving it, so we all had lots of stock. So that's how I went to Kingswood, and that's how I went to Barnard—because I had all this stock. And so since I had the stock and I wanted to travel, I said to my mother, "If you don't let me go, I'm going to tell Grandma." And so my mother gave in. So I ended up being in Paris in July 1969 and I think it was Bastille Day with my Mexican guy, and I remember the police coming. I remember we were in the Latin Quarter, and the police nearby were beginning to hit heads with billy clubs, so we went running away down the streets of the Latin Quarter. So that's when I knew that '68 was not just Columbia. It was taking over everywhere, and I knew that this was a movement. This was going to radically change things.

00:55:23 After that, I think during the 1970s, I lived in New York, and I loved New York. I'd walk the city every weekend. I would just pick another neighborhood, and I would just walk it. So I have walked this whole city. And New York, as you know, was going through a bad time

financially. And, um, and then there was the energy crisis, which led to the Department of Energy, where my husband had later worked. Reagan was elected and the first thing he wanted to do was get rid of the Department of Energy and I guess the Department of Education. And they're both still standing today. At the time my husband got the job in the Department of Energy Reagan was elected. So that was a little insecure. Then you saw the [Ronald W.] Reagan administration and how anti-trust laws went by the wayside, and of course that helped the law firm where I worked. There were a lot of mergers and acquisitions going on, and when you're working in a corporate firm, you saw that happening. I guess through out my life I've seen how world events do affect us. My mother used to say, "I don't know why I care about outside by events because that doesn't really affect my life" and it didn't. But I see how what's going on in the world really does affect us, and I guess 9/11 really set that off. So you saw what was going on in the economy in the eighties, and then the nineties with the growth of the dot.com world and the consequent changes in the economy generally that made things like Lexis Nexis and the recruiting business all float because of what was going on in the economy. But then you also saw what was happening in China and the human rights protests there.

In some ways it was a blur because I was so busy working and raising kids that I wasn't paying attention. But, now after 9/11 and you see what's happened and now what I think were huge mistakes made by our government going into Iraq, and you realize what that has done to our economy, and you begin to see how it makes such a difference. But again, if you follow the politics, you see that it's a worldview, and how people, because they see the world in one way or they watch one network, that they are kind of brainwashed. And currently I'm a member of a

women's group which raises money for women's education, and a lot of the women are older conservative types and some of the things they say—I have to hold my tongue. But I know where they're coming from. They believe what's being said because of the networks that they watch. So, again, your understanding of a lot of the world depends upon where you're getting your information, how you're getting your information. But that happens on both sides.

00:58:23 Q: Sure, absolutely. Um, how about—I know, while we were at Barnard—well, how to phrase this? While we were at Barnard, there were also a lot of racial tensions going on. What are your memories of that and how has that perhaps impacted the people you've dealt with in the years that have followed?

00:58:42 Schweitzer: Well, I think there were a few things my mother whispered into my ear the day I was born. "You're going to college. You will never be a racist. And God forbid you become anti-Semitic." That was like the cardinal sin in our house to be anti-Semitic or to be racist, and when I was young, before like I was five, we lived in an integrated neighborhood, and my only friend was a little African-American boy named Eddie. So this is quite normal to me to have a variety. Detroit, um, had an awful lot of racial tension, and my parents were very sympathetic to what people were going through. My mother felt so sorry for people who couldn't move into a neighborhood because of the color of their skin. They also had busing, which I think was a tragedy - when they introduced busing into the Detroit community, there was the white flight to the suburbs. It didn't help. And then, um, there were problems with the economy and we know it's the Motor City, but there was a competition with other foreign made cars and the executives

of the American car companies in Detroit didn't have the good sense to build cars that were fuel-efficient, so they were suffering.

Um, so when I graduated in '67, I spent the summer working as a waitress in the Big Boy, which is kind of like a McDonalds there. And, again, there was kind of a variety of people coming in and waitresses of all types. And, I would spend the weekends at our summer home in Canada. And one weekend I was driving there, it's Friday night, and I'm on this expressway going down the middle of Detroit, it's a four-lane expressway, and I notice all this smoke. I thought, "Oh, it's just a factory fire." Didn't faze me, just kept driving on, and it wasn't until I got about an hour into Canada that I heard there's riots in Detroit, because they blocked out the radio. So, of course, I arrive at our summer house. My mother comes out, "Martha, you're here!" I say, "Yeah, there's smoke." She joked, "Only you would drive through riots and not know what's going on." But that's what I remember. And so—Detroit has never recuperated from that, and I understand why that happened—it was a tinderbox. And of course, the same thing happened in other cities around the country, and it's such a tragedy. It's just such a tragedy. And Detroit is a tragedy. I just wish that Detroit could come back. It's been through the ringer. You just want to see that city come back because of it's great location, it's got a lot to offer, but—

01:01:45 So, then you come to, um—Barnard, and a friend of mine was Michelle Patrick, who was an African-American, and her father was on the Detroit City Council and everything, and we were friends. But you knew that there was tension because there were other girls from like Bed-Stuy [Bedford–Stuyvesant] and I kind of kept my distance from them because, you know, it's

like, they're not gonna like me. One thing I noticed when I went to Barnard that people, because of the way I look, think that I'm going to think a certain way and it's just not true, but they make assumptions. Another thing I noticed when I came to New York is how ethnically conscious the city is. When you're in the Midwest, I did not grow up thinking along ethnic lines, even though Detroit had ethnic communities. I never thought that way, and now, you know, my husband—growing up in New York, growing up in Pelham—is very ethnically conscious, in a very funny way. Uh, and I never even knew what a WASP [White Anglo-Saxon Protestant] was. “I'm a WASP.” So what's that? You know. So, you come to New York, and you just know it instinctively that I had better keep my distance.

But I still had—the girls who wanted to be friendly with me, I was friendly with them. If it was clear they didn't want anything to do with me, I kept my distance. That just seemed to me the best way to handle it. But I know that there were tensions. Only to be expected because you have people coming from—You think I had a big change? Here we have people coming from Bed-Stuy. I mean, talk about being hit over the head with a culture clash. It was good for them to be able to stay together; they needed that kind of support. An, um, let them acclimate because of that.

01:04:02 Q: Um, are you—are you the same person who walked through the front gates of Barnard as a freshman? If not, what changed that? I guess we're looking at this to see if there's a core of you that's continued.

01:04:14 Schweitzer: I think there's a core of me that has continued. I think just over time, I've become more aware of it. I think that's just a matter of growing up. I think you grow up and if you use sort of a corny cliché, it's like you're a flower, and you're all kind of closed in like a bud, and in your teenage years, you're trying to figure out the world and yourself and your identity, but as you live and as you experience things, the petals begin to open, and you begin to see who you really are. And so I think one of the pluses of growing old is that you really begin to relax and you begin to accept yourself, and if somebody doesn't like you, you don't care, and you begin to realize what's important and what's not important. And, um, so yeah. I think I'm pretty much the same person. We're all kind of the same person, but as you open your mind and let yourself grow, then that person inside of you—your personality—whether you're an extrovert or an introvert or what interests you, are you organized, are you disorganized, do you take delight in chaos, are you a control freak—that stays the same. With you when you're born. You have a child and that personality is there from Day One. But if you're lucky, um, you're allowed to flower and let your, you know, let yourself develop. And also to accept yourself.

Sometimes at Barnard, as it became clear to me that you were expected to go to graduate school, you were expected to get the PhD, you were expected to do that. You begin to feel that if I'm not doing that, maybe I'm not measuring up. But as you get older, you realize, well, maybe that wasn't you. And it doesn't necessarily mean you're going to be happy. So, it's not that you go to college so that you will have this fabulous career. I think, you know, going to college or any kind of education is to prepare you to live in the real world and to be of help to other people. The

motto of the high school I went to was, “Enter to learn, go forth to serve.” And I think that’s kind of what it’s all about.

01:07:02 Q: Is there anything that you’ve done or not done in your life that you would change?

01:07:13 Schweitzer: There are probably things that I would change, but I don’t know if I could have changed them at the time. I think you go through life and you take a step, and you consider all the alternatives to the step, and you look back sometimes and think, “Oh I should have done that” but then if you transplant yourself back to that time and you remember how you were viewing the world and the pressures on you, you realize you did what you had to do because of the values that you had and the demands on you, and it’s almost as if you have to accept your fate, and you go along with it. Not that fate’s a bad thing, but it’s almost—I suppose if they’d sent me off to prison or something, I might have had a different view—I would think no I shouldn’t have done that. But, fortunately, that didn’t happen.

01:08:17 Q: So going back when you were a student, what did you most want from life?

01:08:20 Schweitzer: What did I most want? You know, it’s hard to say. I don’t know. I think I wanted to be financially independent, or to have a job that would allow me to be financially independent. But I think I also wanted to be able to travel. I wanted to go out and see the world and I have been. And I wanted to live in New York, and I did And I think I wanted to get married and have children. And I did. So I think, you know, to have a job where I was being of help to

people. And I did. So it wasn't any sort of overpowering, "Oh, I have to do this." I think people who have that are sort of lucky because they know what they want to do. That's a blessing—to know what you want to do. But that wasn't me.

01:09:22 Q: Um, so going back again to when you first arrived at Barnard, um—we could talk about that a little, too. When you first arrived, what do remember? You'd seen the city before, you knew you wanted to come here, but say that first day or the first week. What are some things that you remember? What you were wearing, how you felt in the company of other people? Was it confusing; was it scary? You were wide open?

01:09:54 Schweitzer: Oh no, I loved it. I loved the Quadrangle. My dorm room was on the third floor of Reid [Hall], and our windows looked right out onto Broadway. I felt like a lot of the other students, I felt comfortable with them. I liked the fact that they were studious. One thing I liked about Barnard was that there wasn't like this big social thing and there weren't sororities—that wasn't me. I wanted to—I wanted to study. I wanted to live in the city. I wanted something grownup, and I wanted something intellectual. I didn't want the rah-rah college life. So, I remember that. I remember wearing skirts and pantyhose because that's what I thought you were supposed to wear to school. I didn't have a pair of jeans. Maybe one pair of slacks. I was kind of dressed up all the time because that's the way I was. I kind of expected Barnard to be that way because it was a Sevens Sisters school.



I remember tea at four o'clock every day in Hewitt Lounge. I remember going to class and sitting there with the other students and the teachers. It was small. It wasn't all that different from the high school I had gone to. The high school I had gone to had a beautiful, beautiful campus. It was designed by Eliel Saarinen—gorgeous It was set next to a lake. And here I'm at Barnard, where you had Barnard Hall, but I loved Barnard Hall. And I just loved the Columbia campus—loved the European feel about it. Um, no I wasn't scared. I was just intrigued with what was going on. I went to—I remember going to Ferris Booth Hall and there was a meeting of the Board of Managers of Ferris Booth Hall. And I thought I would do that my freshman year, so I walked in to the meeting, and of course it's run by the Columbia guys. I didn't have an awful lot to do with the Columbia guys. But you remember there was this artist, Sam? He used to sell his pictures outside Ferris Booth Hall. They were weird things. So I decided to organize with the Board of Managers an exhibit of Sam's paintings.

01:12:15 Q: You organized that?

01:12:15 Schweitzer: So we put the word out and we advertised in [*Columbia Daily*] *Spectator*, and people started donating their paintings, and so we had this big exhibit right there on the second floor of Ferris Booth Hall, and Sam was so proud, and it was really—Again, it was just fun. I guess I felt pretty much just at home at Barnard. Not so much at Columbia. The Columbia guys just didn't interest me. [Laughs] I'm sure there were many fine Columbia students, but—

01:12:54 Q: Um, so did you ever feel threatened by the sort of sexual revolution that was going on around you? And the drug use, which I'm only learning about now as I interview my cohorts. "Really? You used to go there and take LSD [Lysergic Acid Diethylamide]? But you're a college professor now." I've learned a lot.

01:13:13 Schweitzer: [Laughs] No, no. I never felt threatened because no one ever threatened me. No one pressured me, and I was never in the sexual revolution. The guys I knew or decided to go out with were, you know, gentlemen to the core, or I wouldn't go out with them.

01:13:46 Q: Um, you already talked a little bit about some professors who you felt were instrumental in your future career and your focuses. Okay, um—

01:14:01 Schweitzer: I also had Professor [Robert A.] McCaughey. He was a hoot. He was great.

01:14:05 Q: He's still there! He's the one—

01:14:09 Schweitzer: I think he started there when I first started. I had him for American History. He was very, very entertaining. And I remember one comment. He said, "You need to know this for a cocktail party." And I thought, "You need to know this for a cocktail party?" He was just joking. He made American History come alive, and I think he's just a fabulous professor.

01:14:28 Q: That's great. Okay. Um, if you could go back to the first day of Barnard and whisper words of wisdom into the ear of the girl you were, what would they be?

01:14:39 Schweitzer: Go with the flow. Go with the flow. Don't get—don't get hooked on the shore. Don't get caught up in whatever hang-ups—you can do it. Just swim it. You can go with the flow.

01:15:00 Q: How about the most memorable day? Again, I don't like the superlatives, but they can trigger whatever they trigger. What about the most memorable day in your career or raising a family, or volunteer work?

01:15:18 Schweitzer: I don't know, I don't know. That's a—

01:15:27 Q: Sounds like you had a lot, actually.

01:15:30 Schweitzer: I mean, I remember people that I met, you know, over time, and it just... you just meet, um, memorable characters, I guess, and the person that comes to mind...it wasn't a memorable day, but it was a memorable character. I'm working at Lexis Nexis and I get this call, this gravelly voice, and it says, "This is Richard [M.] Clurman." And I thought, "Who are you?" He said, "I'm writing a book and I'm interested in getting Nexis for my office." And that was interesting to me. I thought, "How could we get Nexis to his office, and how could we do it cheaply?" I said, "Well, let me come and talk to you." And he said he had many things to do but

okay he would meet with me. So, he was up at the top floor of the Time Life building, and Time Warner was my client. I'm going in thinking he is going to be like—who was the guy on The Mary Tyler Moore Show? The old news guy? With the tummy, you know, like cigar coming out of his mouth. Instead, there's this elegant man in this beautiful office with this Rolodex. You walk in, and he's got his assistant outside with like three Rolodexes full. I walk in, he's very gentlemanly and courtly, and he says, "I can only spend an hour because I have to have lunch with my friend William F. Buckley." So I said okay and I sat down and I'd only brought Nexis printouts—I'd done some research on him—and I gave them to him. So we just started talking, and we hit it off. And he had the TV going on. He was, in the 1960s very close to Henry and Clare Luce. He had been the head of the Time Life correspondents, and he covered the Vietnam War, and he was just quite—the man had written a book called *Beyond Malice*, about the free speech of the press, and he was writing another book called *To The End of Time* [*The Seduction and Conquest of a Media Empire*] about the takeover of Time, Inc. by Warner. And so, I guess he was intrigued by me. He was intrigued by Nexis. I thought, "Who was this?"

(01:17:42) So he would take me out to lunch. Just to chat. He was a member of the Century Club, and he would take me to the Century Club. I think he just wanted to know what was going on in a world that he didn't know anything about. And here's this woman who's involved in a different kind of scene. I think it was just the reporter in him. So, he—it's funny. When his book came out, *To The End of Time*, I got an invitation to the book party. At Mortimer's or something. And I thought, "What am I going to do?" And my husband was working, so I took a friend from Lexis Nexis. And we're there and all these celebrities were coming in. After we left my friend

John quipped, “Well, that’s the last time I was butted out of the way by Barbara Walters.” [Laughs] Again, another world. But he was just the most charming and interesting man, so I guess it’s more the people I met along the way that were not what I expected and who turned out to be extremely kind and generous, which makes you feel that you should do the same thing, you know, when people are coming to you. You don’t always do it, but you should.

01:18:57 Q: And eager to share their experience in a world—Okay, good. Do you think—well, okay. Do you ever—What would you say you’re most proud of in your years?

01:19:13 Schweitzer: Oh, gee. I guess, what I’m most proud of—even though I feel I did very little to make it happen in that I’m very, um, fortunate—is that my kids turned out okay.

01:19:30 Q: How could they not otherwise?

01:19:30 Schweitzer: Well, you never know. Really, it is—you look at your kids, and if they’re fine and happy, you are happy. And if—it’s not a given. Because you hear what people go through, and it’s nothing they’ve done. And I feel it’s best—you do the best to bring up your kids and I think given the fact that I wasn’t home a lot—that’s probably a good thing. [Laughs] Anyway—but they somehow—I wanted my kids to be able to get along with people, and to, you know, support themselves. Be able to financially support themselves.

One thing my husband and I tried to do was we tried to take them to cities. So when they were young, we took them to London, and we took a little tour around Southern England. I wanted them to see that you could go to a city where you don't know anything and you can find your way around. And then a few years later we went to Paris. Again, you know, of course my husband and I were both familiar with Paris—my husband had lived there for a couple of years, so that was easy for us—but we wanted to show them around. But the idea was that you could be planted somewhere and you could figure it out. And now, my kids love to travel. And I have to say, when we were in Paris, my daughter was very rebellious and insisted on reading *Harry Potter* and we dragged her to the Louvre, and she was mad. We had also taken her to the British Museum in London and she was “hmm.” But then, when she's in college and she's taking art history and the Elgin Marbles are coming up, she's, “Oh yeah, I saw those.” The Winged Victory—“Yeah, I saw that.” The Mona Lisa—“Yeah, I saw that.” So she began to realize what she's done. Now her goal is to live in a different city every year. And our youngest son loves to travel. He came home and put photos of the places we have been on our computer wallpaper, and you don't know what city or place is gonna come up when you turn on the computer. So, I guess, yeah, I feel like I'm lucky, but they all—you know, knock on wood, seemed to have turned out all right and I hope they become productive human beings. And I guess, I'm proud of anybody that I could have helped along the way, and I guess that's it.

01:21:57 Q: Good. Um, do you feel like you ever were treated differently or were discriminated against because you were a woman?

01:22:04 Schweitzer: Oh, yeah. Oh, yeah. Oh, yeah.

01:22:12 Q: And a blonde, blue-eyed woman, as well.

01:22:13 Schweitzer: Oh—yeah, but you know that ethnic stuff, I don't care. You know it and you expect it so it's not a thing. Um, well, just growing up, you're not expected to do anything other than getting married. My mother said, "You're going to college so that you can be a good wife for your husband." That's what you grow up with, so that's the beginning of it, but I can understand why she did it. Um—the place where I found that there was more discrimination was in Lexis Nexis because it was run by a group of good old boys, and the women working there would call them The Zipper Club. The women would be working in the office, and the zipper club would go off for an hour someplace else and talk about sports. And the women were doing the jobs, and the guys got ahead, and the women didn't. Um, or the women who played up to the guys got ahead, but that wasn't my thing. So, yeah, I saw that, but um—I just saw it as the culture of the place because there were a lot of really wonderful women there, and they got along, and some wonderful men there too. But it does go to show what can happen when a company is being run by people who I will say are not at the highest caliber, and now the company's struggling when it shouldn't be. It's a company that really should have been the Internet. And it isn't, and it's because of who—in my opinion—was managing it at the time. If they had let in much more—if, you know, the guys had given much more access and power to these really smart and strong women, the company probably would have been in a better place than it is now.

And that's probably true about other things. So not so much discrimination against me as a woman; just discrimination against women. But, other than Lexis Nexis, I've never actually worked at a place where my being a woman would have mattered. Now, at Davis Polk, most of the associates were male, but they had women associates, and they were fabulous. The first woman partner there was an Orthodox Jewish woman—Lydia [E.] Kess—who was an expert in tax. She would leave early on Fridays and never work on Saturdays, and she was a big advocate of women there. I remember there was an associate there who was having babies. And she'd repeatedly go off and she'd have her baby and she would take extended maternity leave and then she'd come back to work, and it was fine.

01:25:03 Q: They were very progressive.

01:25:04 Schweitzer: They were. And I think they probably still are a very progressive firm. Just really smart in the way they did things. And they had a variety of people that they would hire. And you would see some of these new lawyers come in, and you would see what they were wearing, and you would think, "Oh, my goodness." But within a few months, they were looking the corporate type. And I remember a partner working there who was a top litigator and he said to me "Martha, we don't look at the outside of the person. We look at your brains when we hire you. That's what we hire you for." And I thought, "That's so smart." And that's what they do. And it's not what your gender is—it's what your talents are, and I think that's what companies that get ahead do. They're looking for the talent, and it doesn't matter how it come packaged.



01:26:12 Q: I have a nephew who's a librarian, so—

01:26:14 Schweitzer: Yeah, but a lot of people are going into it because it's more information sciences, and it's not getting the books for people. It's much, much, much, much more technical now, and a very interesting field, I think, to be in. So—

01:26:32 Q: So this is another very broad question, which you answered in many, many interesting tidbits as you told me your story, but—so how do you conceive of yourself as a woman? How has that changed over time? Um, and is there a particular experience which really confirmed your sense of yourself as a woman?

01:27:01 Schweitzer: I don't know. I think I've always had, um, a sense of self-worth, which was built into me by my family structure. And, um, sort of a single-mindedness when I want something. And, um, what something that confirms my sense of being a woman? I don't—I guess it's sort of more of an understanding, and I don't know how true this is, and it comes to something of a phase I went through. Um, I was very, uh, sort of unhappy with certain things at a certain point in my life. And I was sitting around, and my son said, “Mom, it's a James Bond marathon. Watch a little.” I thought, “Okay, that's an escape, I'll sit with my son and watch a James Bond movie.” And I liked it. And I remember in the 60s I hated the James Bond movies because I thought they were so terrible in the way they portrayed women. So I started looking at these movies, and then I started looking at the [Ian L.] Fleming Bond. So I started reading the

James Bond novels. I began with the first novel, and I read all the way through to the last novel, and I loved them. And I came to see that the James Bond that Ian Fleming had presented was entirely different from the [Albert R.] Broccoli Bond—the Broccoli who produced the James Bond movies. Fleming’s Bond was an entirely different character; a fascinating character. A gentleman, and he treated women very well.

So I started really analyzing these novels, and I thought, “What is Ian Fleming saying about the relationship between men and women?” And Fleming was a big womanizer. But he was a sophisticated and an interesting character so I started reading his biographies and trying to figure out everything I could about Ian Fleming. And I thought about the James Bond character—when you have this character, and he gets transferred from novels into these movies that have actually nothing to do with the James Bond character in the novel or the plot of the book. I wondered about it in terms of a cultural study, what it said about the relationship between men and women in our culture, which popularized the James Bond movies. Fleming’s James Bond was very protective of the women around him, unlike in the movies—very, very protective. And he never got sexually involved with them while he was on a mission—unless he had to do it for the mission. Nothing, nothing like the movies.

01:30:01 And so, the women—Fleming’s Bond needed women around him for the warmth and emotional food they gave him. And Fleming understood that, and I began to see the difference he saw between the genders—even though it’s on a wide spectrum—he saw that men are very protective, and they need women. The men really need the women, because the women supply

the emotional food and the warmth that they need. And then you also see that a man better be careful with what woman he chooses to be with, because he can have a woman supplying him negative emotional food. And believe me, some of the worst managers I've had—the most evil managers I've had—have been women. Normal men are very protective and have almost an identity through that, and women are very essential to the men. I have a little theory that part of the problem in other cultures where the women are oppressed and must stay in the home and they have to wear burkas and that—it's because the men know how dependent they are upon them, so they have to control them. It's not a matter of male dominance; it really reflects male weakness.

So, I guess if there's anything that kind of changed the way I thought of myself as a woman, it's that I came to this understanding of the role of women in their relationship to men. And we shouldn't poo poo nurturing, or say it doesn't matter, because it really does matter. And you look at boys growing up today—if they don't have that nurturing, what happens to them? What happens to a young man who's had terrible things done to him? Well, he goes out and he fights and he becomes an angry bully. Why? Because he needs the care, and if he had been given the care then he probably wouldn't be behaving the way that he is. I have to say, I'm a big Ian Fleming fan—I didn't like the way he lived his life—but his novels are fascinating to me, and the James Bond character is just superb. Fleming's Bond is just the best. I just wish that somebody would buy the rights to the novels and do the movies as the novels are.

01:32:45 Q: Pass it on. Someone might. Okay, so do you want to talk a little bit about you and your husband met and how you maintain your marriage all these years?

01:32:59 Schweitzer: Oh, he was an associate at Davis Polk, and he came to the library, and I got books for him in the library, and then he asked me out, and we just started dating. Then he took a job in Washington, D.C. and so we decided to get married. And we lived in Washington. Then he decided to teach and we moved back to New York where he had a job teaching in a law school. We have very different personalities but similar interests. Love to read, love to travel, love history—He loves to teach. He seems to think I'm his student, and it gets a little tiresome sometimes because in the morning he comes in and tells me what's going on in the world and I need to have my coffee, and then he starts quizzing me. He jokes with his students, saying, "None of you are as recalcitrant a student as my wife is." So I'm his student. But I do learn a lot about the world because he makes me learn a lot about the world. Um, I guess we sort of—we just kind of, we get along. We're very, very different. He's chaos, you know, poetry and chaos. And I'm order, so that's if anything—

01:34:09 Q: A good balance, thought.

01:34:10 Schweitzer: Whoa, well until the forces of order start getting mad at the forces of chaos, and the forces of chaos start scrambling and running and getting upset and then the forces of chaos start coming back. But, we have a similar Christian faith, we have a similar outlook, we come from similar backgrounds, similar values, so I think, you know, that helps. So, it's more of

a, you know, companionship. He's very funny, so that helps. I have to tell him often if he wasn't so funny—he'd be out the door.

01:34:48 Q: Well, so do you. You have a very dry sense of humor. That's good. Okay, um. Let's see, what else could I ask you? So, were there ever any difficult choices you had to make with balancing your family and your career?

01:35:02 Schweitzer: Well, there are difficult choices when you are going into work and your children are there. And fortunately I had a nanny. But, yeah—

01:35:16 Q: They still haven't figured that out—how to take care of kids for everybody.

01:35:19 Schweitzer: No, it's hard. But I sometimes wonder if it's probably better for the kids—they learn to get along better when you're not there. But, I guess sometimes there are ethical choices when you're working. Should I do this, should I not? When I have a client, can I tell them this, can I not tell them that? Where's my loyalty to providing my best product to the client? What about the company I'm working for? How do I maneuver that? But nothing that I can think of like really heart-wrenching, difficult choices.

01:35:53 Q: Well, you're a very balanced person, so that makes it a little better. Um, you alluded to the religious background you came from and the fact that your family is fundamentalist Christians. So what, uh, I guess—and also that your husband is the Catholic of all Catholics—so

what role has religious tradition, what are some of the things that you remember, oh, even growing up, but you've perhaps passed on to your own children, and what—? What role has religion and spirituality played in your life—I think that's what I'm asking.

01:36:28 Schweitzer: Oh, a large role. Large role. I think that when you grow up, at least for me in an Evangelical family where we went to church every Sunday.

01:36:59 Q: Is this Baptist, Presbyterian?

01:37:00 Schweitzer: I grew up in a Presbyterian church. But, sound Presbyterian—sound. No drinking, no smoking definitely.

01:37:13 Q: Well, it kept you clean.

01:37:13 Schweitzer: Kept me clean. Uh, so no drugs. But, the—um—I don't like being told what to do. It may come as a surprise. But I didn't see a connection between a Christian faith and wearing your white gloves to church on Sunday. And I learned something at Barnard that a lot of people these Evangelical circles felt, uh, socially inferior to the upper classes, which were drinking and playing cards and smoking. So they would say, "We don't do that because we're Christians. We're better than you. We're just as good as you are." So, it's using "Christian" behavior for social climbing purposes. When my mother was running these retreats some of the men wouldn't let the women go at all. And the Catholics couldn't go. So the women would sneak

off, and they'd go to these retreats. And then they'd come back home and the pastor would notice that the women were behaving much better. So then the men would let more women go to the retreats. So you begin to see that the retreats became more of a melting pot.

In 1969, I had to go to this place called L'Abri [Fellowship International], which was run by a man named Francis Schaeffer, and it was up in the Alps in a place called Huemoz [Switzerland]. And he was this intellectual, and he and his wife were missionaries to the Catholics in Switzerland, which was kind of funny.

01:39:00 But they were. They started entertaining students, and students kept coming, and they would talk about Christian apologetics, and comparing the Christian doctrine with existentialism, also with what was going on in art history, very interesting. And my sister had gone there and liked it. So my mother said, "If you want to go to Europe, you have to spend a few weeks at L'Abri." It was a quid pro quo for her to give me permission to go to Europe in 1969. So I said okay.

So I went, and it was really kind of interesting. You had all these Bohemian European types, and there was Francis Schaeffer wearing lederhosen and having a beard. And so I started listening, and I began to see that the Christian apologetic is much wider and much deeper and much more interesting than what I had been led to believe at home. And I began to see that the Christian way of understanding the world really does hold true, and hold together. I found out years and years later that his son—whose name was Franky at the time—he struck me as rebellious, kind of an

angry kid, very attractive kid. Years later, I see Franky on CSPAN [Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network] giving a talk. He'd written this book called *Crazy for God* and it was all about growing up at L'Abri. And he's written other books. He's written one called *Portofino* about their family vacations in that city—the book is a hoot. But then you learn what was going on behind the scenes. I understand that, too, you know. If you're working in a church, you see church politics. It's not all this rosy Christian stuff, but it doesn't matter because you understand that Christian behavior is not what Christianity is. Christianity is a way of understanding how God works in the world. So you begin to understand and to see God at work in your life, and you see that things happen. I mean, in fact, I got a job just in time at the Geology Library at Columbia, and it's like, "How did that happen?" You sometimes see yourself sitting in a place and you think, "How did I get here?" And there you are. I am now helping out at my church because they needed someone to administer the office. I'm thinking, "How did I get here?" I know why I am there. I am again reorganizing things and I will place somebody there. I will write the job description there, that's why I am there—to figure out what the job is.

01:41:09 So, I guess I came to an understanding that God is much bigger than we are, and that there's no way—we have maybe a smidgen, a glimmer of understanding of who God is. And, I also remember very clearly taking the bus to Loehmann's in the Bronx many years ago, and it all hit me that everything comes down to energy. We're all made up of molecules and cells—the whole world is. And it all just comes down to energy. And that it's God working to form the energy into human beings and everything. And it's God—it's a form of energy working through the world, which is kind of esoteric, but you really can understand this.



Recently I was volunteering at what was this huge mansion near my home, and it was called the St. Ignatius Retreat House. It used to be an old mansion, which was built by the most wonderful man named Nicholas [F.] Brady, who was the top American Catholic layperson in the early twentieth century. He gave this house to his wife for their wedding anniversary. And it was called Inisfada. And, Brady kept giving his money away to help people. And he was such a fine man—a businessman who did wonderful things, progressive things for his employees. He understood that labor and capital have to be reciprocal: if the capital doesn't go to help and pay the labor, then the labor is not going to have the money to buy the products made by capital. He influenced the Pope quite a bit. When he died early, and his wife died later, they gave the house to the Jesuits, and the Jesuits turned it into a retreat house. Well, I went to see this place and I fell in love with it and started sort of—one of these retreats—

01:43:07 Q: Just like your mother.

01:43:07 Schweitzer: Yeah. There was a variety of programs to attend, and I started volunteering, and eventually I became the head of the volunteers and was organizing them. And I learned about something I didn't know, which was Ignatian spirituality. And, so I started reading about Ignatian spirituality, which is a whole other way of seeing the Christian themes. And, it comes down to an understanding that God is at work everywhere and in everything, and that the role of the Christian is supposed to be a contemplative activist. You should be active in the world, but you have to be aware of the way God leads you. And God may lead you in a way that is completely

contrary to what you think you should be doing, because that's what God needs you to do at that point in time. So there's an awareness of God being around. So, I guess I'm moving more and more to Ignatian spirituality.

I've come across a book written by this amazing writer—her name is Margaret Silf. And she's written a book called *Inner Compass*. And it's an introduction to Ignatian spirituality. And so I love this book. I keep giving it away to people if I think it'd be interesting to them. So my sister—my mother's in a nursing home—and my sister was saying, "I'm finally able to pray for God to take Mom away." Then she said, "I don't know why we pray. He's going to do what He wants to do anyway." And I said, "You need to read this book, because I have this new understanding of prayer." Fortunately I have two fabulous sisters who are taking care of my mother in Michigan. I was talking on the phone to one of them and the other said, "Tell Martha I like the book." And the one I was talking to goes, "What book?" And I said, "Ann, do you want a copy?" So I had to send her a copy of the book too. So whenever I see somebody and I think the book might ring a bell for them—I just keep a little supply of this book, and I give it to them because it shows you a whole other way.

If you have people thinking of Christian theology one way—sort of the apologetics of Christianity in terms of the old covenant with the Jews, the new covenant, the reason Jesus Christ was crucified, rose again and the whole thing, the role of grace in our lives—and you look at the Ignatian way, you see that it goes through the same process of apologetics, but it ends up seeing Christianity in a different way. So, that's why I like it. Because it really—you come to see that

we have just a glimmer of who God is. Paul says we look through a very dark glass, and it certainly is a very dark glass. But that's where I get a little bit nervous when I see people who seem to think they've got God in their hip pocket. They think they know what Jesus says, and my response is, "No, no. You just don't get it. You don't understand. That's not the way that I see it."

And I get a little nervous when I see other religions—the Muslims or whatever—the more radical ones—I'm not saying that all Muslims are like this—but who do you think you are to say what God is? I mean, you have no clue; you have no clue. That's a red sign—don't go there.

So why do I end up at churches at all the time? I would say the spiritual part does play a big role in my life.

01:46:50 Now for my kids, they don't go to church. My older son is beginning to. My younger son went to this Jesuit high school. Does he go to church? No, but that doesn't mean he is not open to it. So, I guess with my children nothing is coercive. "You don't want to go to church? That's fine. I'm not making you go because that's the exact same thing that made me go the other way."

01:47:20 Q: Good. Excellent answer. Just a few more things. So, what do you look forward to in the future? What sort of hopes and dreams do you have?

01:47:40 Schweitzer: Um—I just would like to live long enough so that I can continue to have a good time, to see my kids develop, to be with my friends, just to enjoy the people who are around me, you know, and —I would hope—to grow to understand life more and more and to help people to understand things in a different way. I think sometimes people get into a prison, you know mental prison—hang-ups. And then if you say something to them, it's like opening a little door, and they're able to escape. So, I guess, being able to live and enjoy life in such a way that I can turn around and help others, because basically, it all comes around to your friends. Who you hang out with, what's your community, and you know, taking care of them. That's really what it comes down to.

01:48:51 Q: Well, good. Now is there anything that we haven't talked about that you would like to see recorded here as reflective of who you are, of what you care about and what you've done?

01:49:03 Schwietzer: Oh, not that I can think of. I've been chattering away.

01:49:06 Q: No, it's been very, very rich. Very, very rich.

01:49:08 Schwietzer: Um—I guess that, sometimes when you're going through life, um, you may think you're going on one route—

01:49:24 Q: One what?

01:49:24 Schwietzer: One route. And then something comes to you from out of the blue—you didn't expect it. And it's sort of like another door opens. What I always do is listen. It may come out of the blue—maybe it's good, maybe it's bad. But always listen. And maybe take that route. Because you never know what's behind that door, and sometimes life can be closing in on you, and all of a sudden a door opens, and off you go. So, all I'd say is, if that happens, pay attention. Whatever comes from out of the blue, just pay attention. Pay attention.

01:50:03 Q: Great. Okay, well, Martha, that was fantastic. Thank you so much.

[END OF INTERVIEW]

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