

GRAY THORON

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Cambridge, Massachusetts

S: Did it surprise you, for instance, to know that Jon was in Selma?

Thoron: Not too much. I don't think that it did. Of course, the way I know, Mrs. Daniels called up one evening--just a friendly call--and said Jon was in Selma. And this was, as I remember it, about--just when--that big protest group went down there. And it must have been within a couple of days of the time that he went down and I would say that there was no surprise. He was that kind of person.

S: Could you elaborate on that?

Thoron: Well, I don't know. I think I'm going to duck the question and perhaps go back considerably to my first acquaintance with the Daniels' family. Phil Daniels, Jon's father, was a medical officer in the same armed division in which I was, at the time, an infantry platoon leader and subsequently a company commander. And, because we had a place in Dublin, New Hampshire, at least we had Dublin connections (I was married in Dublin right next to Keene--nearly next to Keene--and he came from Keene) well, that sort of broke the initial ice. He was an awfully nice man, awfully kind man, wonderful human being, that we saw something of each other, although not as much as if we'd been in exactly the same--he wasn't in our battalion as such. He was medical

officer. Had some responsibilities for the battalion, but not directly assigned to the battalion. And, that's really how we got to know him. Then, after the war, when we began going to Dublin in the summer, it was very easy to visit the Daniels in Keene. We began seeing something of them. I wouldn't say anything intimate, but something of them. Periodically they used to come over and we'd occasionally visit their house, but I wouldn't say that it was that intimate. But, this was a war-time--somebody we got acquainted with in wartime and whom we had great respect for and great fondness for. He was just a superbly kind human being. In fact, we used him as our doctor when we needed medical help when we were up there during the summer months. I guess we got to know the children through that way. We had some children of our own that were more or less of similar age to Jon and Em, although a little bit younger. When our oldest daughter, Claire, was--I suppose you'd call it--presented at the Boston Cotillion, she asked Jon if he would be her escort. And he was at the time at VMI. Well, I would say it was that we would sometimes see something of them, and then we wouldn't see very much of them for a time. I know Jon talked to me about the possibility of law school at one time. He didn't really know what he wanted to do when he got out of VMI. At one time he was thinking of medicine. Then, the next time, the possibility of law. Then, he did some graduate work at Harvard. I don't know. Perhaps you could tell me. Did he

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ever finish that graduate work at Harvard? I don't think he did.

S: No. He decided during that year to go to seminary and decided that he might just as well do that.

Thoron: I know he was reaching for what he wanted to do and just didn't know at that period. Of course, he was a brilliant student, could have gotten into anything that he wanted to. And yet he was very uncertain as to what he wanted to do.

S: Of course, another factor that entered into this was Em's illness. He took a year out.

Thoron: I would say that Em's illness followed his father's illness. You know about his father's illness? Well, that was a very tragic illness, and here was Phil Daniels who took such wonderful care and drove himself--of other people--and drove himself hard and didn't take care of himself and finally developed this terrible nephritis. I think that it was his father's illness, having to go through that painful period of seeing his father--well, it's a very uncomfortable, painful illness. I visited him maybe twice in the hospital there, and it's nothing comfortable to see anybody go through. I know at that time when he came down to the hospital--I think it was the Peter Bent Brigham but I'm not sure--for all these tests, we made some inquiries on their behalf, checked up on the thing, and we

found that it was a terminal--we were informed that it was going to be a very uncomfortable terminal illness of about a year and that there was no cure for it. It was those pressures that I think triggered Em's illness and which I think triggered a great deal of uncertainty and unrest and emotional turmoil in Jon. At least, this is my own evaluation. You'd be in a better position to put periods together into what happened, but I know that that obviously had a tremendous traumatic effect on all of them. I got the impression, I may be wrong--I may be totally wrong on this--but I thought at one period Jon ran away from religion.

Somehow I got that impression. And was totally at loose ends as what he wanted to do and then somehow came out with the decision that this was what he wanted to do. Well, as I say, I maybe able to give you disappointingly little, because a period might go by of a year and a half when there wouldn't be much of any contact. We knew he was at E.T.S. We'd stopped going up to Dublin very much--three, four years we might be there for one weekend. We've got this place in Southern California where we've been going now. So, as I say, there were big gaps. Then, after his first summer at E.T.S., he was assigned to student chaplain--I guess you'd call it that--at the Willard State Hospital which is not very far from us in Ithaca. So, he wrote me a letter to let us know that he was there. I guess I can dig out the letter for you and see if it is of any interest to you. So, of course I wrote and said, "Come on down and spend a weekend." And he came down. We were away most of the summer, but

this was one time when we were there. He came down, we had a very happy, gay weekend. And, I would have said at that point Jon had pretty well made his peace with himself which was an impression one had not had at any time from the period of his father's illness. Here he was finding something that gave him great satisfaction. Of course, he had this tremendous--well, when he got worked up, I'd say a very positive emotional drive--and I would have said he was happy for the first time in a long while there. And that's the last time I saw him.

S: Were you in touch with him at any point after that? Did he ever write to you or anything like that?

Thoron: Yes, he did. It was minimal. He used to write to my youngest daughter, as a matter of fact, who is fourteen. He was rather taken by her I guess. Of course, he had a tremendous correspondence that he carried on from Selma. Whether I could pry out of her a very interesting letter which he wrote from Selma after he'd gone back--I guess when he and Judy were there together--I'd have to see. I think he wrote somewhat similar letters to many other people...Not to too many?

S: He didn't write very many of them. I have one that I think is a terribly important one, and I had several others that I just didn't keep.

Thoron: I keep everything.

S: I do now.....

Thoron: I think that my daughter--of course, she's fourteen, born 1951; she was just fourteen. In fact, that summer she was thirteen. Yet, he wrote some--well, she showed me one letter after he was killed, and it's a very unusual letter. I don't know just what one can do with these things. I don't think one can--I think it can give the author insights. There is a paragraph which is totally impersonal. It's just Jon's reaction to his own situation which is no piece that shouldn't be quoted. You see parts of it in his paper for E.T.S. In effect, much the same kind of thinking. And that's why I thought he was full of this kind of thinking. But if you carry on from there, if you want a reaction...Jon was unquestionably of the stuff which the early church martyrs were made of. And, almost certainly, in the present state of today's understanding of what motivates human beings, you would say that they had some kind of an emotional problem which took them out of the ordinary and which gave them the drive, the calmness and the willingness to face danger. In fact, you have to say, that Jon did court martyrdom. He did. And one can see it from what he wrote. From trying to read the newspaper accounts and see what different people have said, Jon could have carried on his mission in Selma, in Hayneville, I think, with relative safety if he hadn't been quite so unyielding. There are a lot of people--if you take an analogy from the service--who with a little caution, with no loss

of basic dignity, no loss--no sense of--failure, no failing to carry out an assigned mission, by doing something a little more cautiously live to proceed the next day and fight the next day. But, in effect, he was almost--he wouldn't take vile language, you might say, when directed at, I guess, those girls that were with him... I think that his--if you want to call it--it's a sense of fearlessness that develops in people sometimes when they have this deep emotional drive, and I think that's what triggered the actual incident here. Because, even if one is equally emotionally involved in the other side, it takes something to trigger the kind of violence where you actually lose control of yourself and shoot...I think. I don't think that there was...I think somebody else by being a little more cautious and saying, "Well, now, this isn't the day to be here." This could have gone on for a much longer period of time. He was almost certain, when you look at it from hindsight, to have this happen to him. There were certain others. You know my friend, Bill Stringfellow? Well, Bill could come to a similar end if he found himself in that kind of a situation. He has--well, he's a very unusual individual, as you know. Very emotionally tense and taut. An individual who well--I see differences between the two, but I can see more similarities than differences.

S: Of course, one of the points that has been interesting to me in what happened actually was that the gun wasn't aimed at

Jon. It was aimed at Ruby, the girl...Well, he just sort of in a like fashion knocked her to the ground. He just saw the gun apparently come up, and he just responded so quickly that it was sort of like--it was almost as if--in one sense he was dying in the movement for Civil Rights, for human rights, but in another sense I think Jon would have done this in any place under any circumstances if he'd seen that somebody's life was threatened; at this point in his life he was prepared to step in. It's a question of, if he hadn't done that, would he have been shot or not. I mean, nobody knows. Only two people were... He seemed to stop after he'd gotten two of them. Of course, we'll never understand what the psychological side of the thing that was going on in Coleman's mind was. I mean, whether--why he then picked Morrisroe rather than one of the others. Whether hitting Jon first and he being white, he decided just in that instant--he hit the other white man too. Nobody knows. It's just all conjecture.

Thoron: Well, tendencies, drives, symptoms, and all you can say, I think, is that after Selma opened his eyes and the way he was operating there and what he was saying and what he was writing--I know relatively little of what he was writing--I think he was courting martyrdom. And that was the answer for him of the meaning of life.

S: Yes, but on the other hand, if Jon were sitting here now,

I think he would say he never expected to get killed in Hayneville, Alabama. That he expected that something might happen to him. It's sort of like Hammarskjold, you know. I think if Hammarskjold were around, he would be very--he would raise his eyebrows at discovering he was killed in an airplane crash. Because he really expected to be killed, you know, by being assassinated or something. But Jon really did have a sense of the imminence of his own death.

Thoron: No question...And I think, I may be wrong, but I think this is what the early church martyrs have. I think it's the same kind of total resignation, total triumph over what you call normal--if you want to say--fear reactions. Not that one isn't afraid, but one has totally mastered the fear and has the drive to go on. Now, how long that will last in any particular human being, I don't know. I can't believe that that kind of tremendous intensity can go on year after year after year. Certainly he was deeply involved. Now, does this make any sense to you at all?

S: Oh yes. Very much. And I think that this letter illuminates the point.

Thoron: I'll see if I can pry loose this letter.

S: Let me say quite honestly to you about this that I've got a lot of material which I have no intention of publishing verbatim. I'm not interested in the very personal nature of things.

But I am interested, if he has any comments to make about what was going on in Selma....

Thoron: There is certainly one paragraph that does. I don't know that it is any different from some of these other things that he said.

S: Well, I'll tell you. What I am planning on doing on the book...

Thoron: His sister...a very serious mental illness in which she tried to kill herself on at least one occasion. And the tragic illness of his father who was just going to pieces before their eyes. And a surviving mother with whom life has not dealt easily. And there are certain things, just basic human decency that can't bring out...you can't speculate. At the same time, you can't have what I call a "authorized biography." That would be totally meaningless and would destroy the individual. Now, I think I know about how you've got to tackle this thing. I'm sure you know it better than I do. It's got to be--you have got to find the threads which are explainable. And I think they exist, and I think one can mention that obviously serious illnesses do have a potential impact on a sensitive, talented, able individual like Jon. But, it's not easy. I think you are going to have to write an awful lot--number of drafts on some of this stuff.

S: Well, Jon left an awful lot of material behind him. And what I intend to do is provide enough material and what I have to say to make what he has to say--to give it--a context. And, for anybody who is sensitive and intelligent in the reading, they'll be able, just from what Jon has to say, to understand a good deal of what was going on. And, it's not for me, I don't think, to make totally explicit....

Thoron: Were you at the funeral? Well, then you have the picture of that and its emotional impact which was very great. Perhaps it's worth my trying to pull together a couple of thoughts about Mrs. Daniels since the murder. I suppose the first shock was total numbness. Of course, she was expecting this to happen. There's no question. She was totally defeatist about it. I think that explains why she called up us just to let somebody know that he was down in Selma the first time. Although that first Selma march was a relatively much safer thing. There's safety in numbers, if you put everything into perspective... Not that it's....but I think it was less dangerous than being down there in County area--what he and Judy were doing. But she was convinced that he was going to be murdered all along. And I know I talked to at least one of the neighbors after it happened, and they mentioned how convinced Connie was that this was going to happen. They all said, "Well, no, he may get roughed up some....." And honestly thought that was all that was going to happen. And yet, well, I suppose my.....

wife felt that he was going to get himself killed. I think she had expressed that thought. Memory is a treacherous thing, and you can't always remember where these thoughts come out. And, then, I remember I was in Ithaca the night it happened. The telephone rang about 2:00 a.m.. My wife was still in our place in California and saying that Jon had been murdered. So, the principal news item...And she thought I ought to call Connie then. I felt, no, not at that particular moment. I would wait until the next morning. But anyway, she went and called the house and somebody was there answering the phone calls. I had a good talk with Connie the next morning on the telephone. Then, I was over there I guess I got in Monday. The funeral was Wednesday, was it? I can't remember whether I got in Monday or Tuesday, because it was Friday night that it happened.....Well, she got great comfort from the number and spontaneity of the responses from all over. And people that she had never known about, people that she did know about. This was obviously sustaining her, and she was getting great strength from somewhere to carry through. And then I think there was after that had finished the letdown. I sense without having been very much in contact with her, that there was almost a period of depression, asking why and does this have no meaning and is this going to just be a waste? Is everybody going to forget about this? Anyway, John Upham called me (I'll send you a little memo for your information. I don't think anything should be quoted from it.) It covers

about five days of my involvement of trying to see whether there was anything that ought to be done from a legal point of view that made sense there at the time of the Coleman trial. I talked with her quite a bit at that time, and obviously while she wasn't--no feeling of wanting revenge, and I didn't sense any real bitterness the way with some people you would get bitterness. There may be strains of bitterness that come through, but essentially the bitterness wasn't there. I didn't get a feeling of it. Yet, discouragement and despair that nothing can be done. Of course, we all told her what the result of the trial was going to be. And she was well prepared for that. Yet, that is a very discouraging thing to say...The law has no answer. Human being--the law can't force human beings to do certain things, and it's almost impossible to explain this to a layman, the limitations of the law. Yet I get the feeling--I haven't been in touch with her as much as I should have been since then but off and on--that all of these things that are happening, and a great deal has been happening, are giving her a strength and realization that Jon has not been forgotten. His name appears in the paper perfectly regularly. I don't know if you saw a piece in the New York Times last Saturday. She was out in Chicago getting some kind of--it's a terrible name for it--an award. Not an award, but some kind of recognition for Jon, you know, and what he has done. If you want to be--and this isn't meant to explain the lack of sensitivity--but actually Jon's

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murder was probably the greatest thing that ever happened to spur forward progress in the Civil Rights movement. In other words, human beings are triggered by something, and it's unfortunate that you can murder any number of obscure negroes. You can murder a negro leader....You can murder a housewife like

Mrs. and it doesn't cause the reaction that you get out of the American public as when you get an attractive young seminarian who had this, well, as I say, almost martyr complex in a religious connotation. And, if you go back for a religious significance, I think he was quite aware of this without perhaps knowing that he was. But when you were accusing him of your Jerusalem symbolism, I think you find this mixed motive running right through and feeling, "Maybe I am the sacrifice that has to be made here." And that he was quite prepared, I'm sure, for-- when he got the preparation--and again, I take that E.T.S. paper I follow that. I think that was pretty self-revealing. And you always have--there are--the true reasons and there are the reasons people give. They may be very definite, and some people may not know or may not be able to recognize what kind of drives move them. But, as I say, I think that in one way he was asking for it, not in Hayneville that day but in a sense he was asking for it.

S: He was sort of asking for it at any point along the way.

Thoron: Yes. And if you want to say in one sense this was a morbid introspection with a very deep religious drive and motivation that went with it...and yet, I'm sure he wasn't able to fathom completely what it was that moved him, that he responded to. Now, I'm going to say something here. As I say, I've tried to speak very frankly with no thought of-- just as words come out--and there not too well expressed, I think, many of them. I haven't expressed myself in complete sentences. If you should ever quote anything from me, attribute it to me, I would appreciate taking a look at it. I got a book in the mail the other day, and I opened it and I think it said something about--what was the title? Morality in America? By a fellow named Rushkin ? Published by Random House. Sort of a marked review copy. And, then, there was a little covering matter inside that said, "We want to thank you for your cooperation in the preparation of this book." And I couldn't have been more surprised. So, I turn to the index and there I find that I am quoted on about seven pages, seven different pages. So, I read the thing, and then it begins to refresh my recollection. I was quoted with absolute accuracy. Everything that I said. There was no question. But, I was speaking about political morality to this fellow Marshkin and just as frankly, as I say, with as little thought there and without making it clear that it would have been a little better and actually I think I can live with everything he said. I have to say it was superbly done. One or two things I might

have asked him to leave out, and I think I was painting with a pretty broad brush in one or two instances. Yet, as I say, in somebody else's hands, less skillful, or if one had been dealing with a more sensitive subject, it might be a little bit embarrassing. And I'm only thinking of how would Connie Daniels like to hear my reactions to some of these things, and I'm not sure. I couldn't talk to Connie this way.

S: I couldn't either....

Thoron: ...In July. There is very little that I could have told you. And it's only after the event where you begin thinking back--and this is the danger in all this--and then with the benefit of hindsight you read what he wrote, and this danger of coming through with the obvious...I don't know whether you want a final chapter of some kind in terms of some of the impact.

S: Yes. Now, I'm not going to write that.

Thoron: Who is?

S: I've got several people in mind that I would like to have write it. One of the professors over at the Seminary, I think, could do a really splendid job on this. I just haven't gotten that far...

Thoron: Well, it is not an easy assignment you have taken on.

S: It's been a fascinating experience tho', and in a sense I've taken it on for the same reason that Connie....

Thoron: You can't say no, to these things.

S: Yes, you can't say no, and I didn't want to say no because this is just one more way of communicating Jon.

Thoron: And this is terribly important. Well, as I say, that's about all I can come up with at this point. But, it obviously made a tremendous impact on all kinds of people. The thinking and soul searching with respect to 'can we improve the law?'

And decision on that jury case down in County, ordering the negroes on the role there. They are all products of this. Nobody knows what the wisest approach, ultimate solution, is to these problems. But the circumstances of his death pricked the conscience of a lot of people in the South, people who haven't had much concern, who have been brought up in a particular background and ethic and...Look at these people as agitators. The conscience is pricked when you begin having clergymen who are willing to--seminarians--who are willing to--who have a sense of mission in this field of race realtions. Who are willing to give their life for it. I think I'll also send you, and I don't think it has any real relevance, a piece which one of my students wrote. I give a curious class called "The Facts of Life." In our catalog, they call it "Professional Practice." But, I asked my students to--most important assignment in the course is a major paper due at the end of the course on the following subject: Formulate, analyze and evaluate your instructors' philosopny of the legal profession. And, quite a powerful paper I got one

year--it was the best out of 60 that particular year--by a member of the Roman Church with a strong religious and philosophical motivation and yet with no bent I believe towards the clergy. The comment there, if I may just take a couple of paragraphs.... The comment was apropos of Bill Stringfellow and his approach to law practice as distinguished from some of the economically, highly successful lawyers--thoroughly ethical lawyers there--but there is a very nice statement there that Stringfellow, and I can't give you his full context, in effect was following the teachings that he was living his life in accordance with the teachings of Jesus, as distinguished from these others. Well, I think that, in effect, Jon was a little--in a sense he had--a degree of fundamentalism. I call it almost simple, childlike acceptance of the basic underlying teachings of the lives of the martyrs in the New Testament there. And he was living that in a way which a great many people, most people in the present age, and I suspect most people two thousand years ago could not, because the only Christians were oddballs. They were oddballs. And when Paul had his conversion on the road to , this was the conversion of a strong man who has had the prickings of conscience, and suddenly it comes over him. The average human being doesn't react that way. Paul wasn't average. Jon wasn't average either.

S: What is it that--you know we mentioned a few things that played in his life. And yet, I mean serious illness plays in other people's lives. Really, all the things that we've mentioned

take place in a lot of lives, and, yet, that person doesn't move out as a figure in anything like the manner that Jon has.

Thoron: Well, how deeply was Jon committed to medicine at one time in his career? Is my memory correct that it was during his father's illness that he played with the idea, felt that he had--he ought--to follow in his father's footsteps. That here was a good, wonderful man who had done so much to alleviate suffering in others, and so forth, that he should follow in his footsteps.

S: Yes. It became very strong after his father died for awhile.

Thoron: And then didn't he find that his whole taste--what was involved there in preparing himself to get into medical school as a good student--was totally distasteful to him. This is my impression there. He had a much greater searching...He was searching much more deeply for what makes a life meaningful than most people do. And, this period of total indecision. Of course, I think that's what it was before he finally decided he was going to medical school. Because I think he was thinking of all kinds of other things. Then, when he talked to me about the possibility of law school, graduate work in English, graduate school--medical--....

S: And ministry was in and out, off and on, for a long time.

Thoron: Did he ever have a period of doubts when he ceased to

be a practicing Episcopalian? This is my impression. I think he was--wasn't he confirmed in the Episcopal Church tho' his mother, and I guess his father, were not Episcopalians? Wasn't he confirmed at--what--sixteen or seventeen, something like that? And then, didn't he drift away from it and then come back? Well, a lot of these things are just my impressions and yet, you know... You're asking me to rack things up from my memory that I haven't really thought of and certainly wouldn't be evidence in court. Well, I suspect that's really about all I can give you...the possibility of looking through some of these comments. Have you written to Paul Gebauer ? Does the name mean anything to you?

S: Never has been given to me.

Thoron: Well, I think you should write to Paul Gebauer. He is a very--I'll have to send you his address...Oh, I've got it in my pocket, I think. I'm not usually that efficient..... 1324 Gilorr Street, McMinnville, Oregon. Gebauer saw as much of the Daniels. Paul Gebauer is a Silesian Baptist whose grandfather and father were Silesian Baptist ministers who were persecuted equally, strongly, by the Roman Church and by the Lutheran Church. When his grandfather died, his father was forbidden by the established churches to give him a Baptist funeral. He went ahead and gave him a Baptist funeral and the Lutherans--not only was he sent to jail for defying the Church--the established Church rules--but they proceeded to dig up his grandfather and bury him

as a Lutheran. This is an interesting background. In the last days of World War I he was a machine gunner for the German Army, and he went to Africa into the as a missionary-- what used to be the German but the Germans carried forward their missionary work even after the British, and he was our division Chaplain--not our division Chaplain, assistant division Chaplain. But he was in the same unit that Phil Daniels was. Being both members of the staff with a mission of sorts--medicine or the chaplaincy--they were always crisscrossing with one another, and the Gebauers have kept up with the Daniels'. I think they saw, tho' he was in Africa for three years' time--he never came back to this country without stopping in to see him. And one of the tragedies of Jon's death was Paul Gebauer was in New York City. He was on the Peace Corps Training Program for the --whatever the now is. I don't know what the name for the country is now. And, he didn't read the newspapers, and, believe it or not, he did not know of Jon's murder. While I think Connie is understanding, you often wonder why didn't he? Does he really....I mean, here's when she needed his help, and it wasn't available. I started to track him down. I didn't know what he was doing. There was no answer in McMinnville. I knew he was in New York City on some kind--I thought it was the domestic Peace Corps project. So, I called Stringfellow, and I said, "Can you try and track the fellow down?" Except Stringfellow was in the hospital for that little operation....And who was his

roommate?....Yes, Tony...That's the guy. And Tony checks with Bill, and Bill says, "You find him." So, Sherlock Holmes stuff. By gosh, they finally track him down during the funeral. And he's in there on an examination board there, and got the message. But I'm never able to get through to him. Well, he did get to Connie that afternoon on the telephone, and he would have dropped everything, of course, if he'd known about it, and he should have been there. But it just shows what happens to somebody whose deeply involved in something and doesn't listen to the radio, doesn't listen to T.V. and doesn't read the newspapers. Isn't that a curious.....And just psychologically this may be why Connie didn't put him on the list because I would have thought... Because here is a man who is an extraordinary, powerful man of God. Well, he's just an extraordinary human being. And, whenever...Well, I don't communicate with him except when the Daniels' are in trouble; let's put it that way. Or when somebody is in trouble and needs him, just like the Daniels!. If they don't seem to be in trouble, there's relatively little communication, but if they're in trouble, then we get in there or try to get in there. And there may have been more we could have done this Fall and Winter, but you know how difficult it is...You mean well, and you don't always do everything that from hindsight you might have liked to do...But, if you want to hold up until I get some letters, and I'll just send some xerox's of whatever letters I have that might be appropriate. I remember saying

something when I wrote to Paul Gebauer--I forget exactly when-- about Jon being in Selma. I think it was in Selma. I thought he had finally found his--that the ministry was--that he had found himself. Maybe it was when he was still at Willard.... And Gebauer, being a bit skeptical as to whether he finally had after all these false starts...And I would say the false starts all began in the period of his father's illness which was a traumatic shock and he didn't respond stolidly to his father's illness. Neither did Em. Now, his father very much had his feet on the ground and was an extraordinarily well-balanced individual I would have said....And yet those two have been faced with emotional pressures and tensions. But I can't exactly say, from what I have observed in terms of the family relations.. Of course, Phil Daniels was a tremendously overworked doctor. Couldn't be around very much. Didn't have much time to devote to his children..the way so many overworked professional men are. And yet Jon was the ideal All-American boy almost in terms of always doing the right thing. You might almost say there was an extreme of perfection which was carried forward....And then, you sensed this integration of purpose.....