

Charles Lewis Hayward

SR 2035, Oral History, by James Strassmaier

1994 April 13 - May 4



HAYWARD: Charles Hayward

JS: James Strassmaier

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Tape 1, Side 1

1994 April 13

JS: [This is an interview with] Charles Hayward and the date today is the 13th of April, 1994. The interviewer is Jim Strassmaier for the Oregon Historical Society, and actually, we're doing a continuation of the history that you did before, some years ago, and this'll be an opportunity to sort of flesh it out, to make it more complete by looking at your family background. And I wonder if you could talk about growing up in terms of the developing interests that you had? You know, some of the early interests as a child don't look like they're going to produce what you became. But if we could hear about the interests, I think it would be an important part of the picture.

HAYWARD: I'll try to. Let's see, yes, born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, November 11, 1895. Son of Louis F. Hayward, I got it written down there, and Josephine R. Hayward.

JS: What did your father do, Charles?

HAYWARD: He was born in Holyoke, he's a native of Holyoke, working in the paper mills. Holyoke was the center of paper manufacturing in the country at that time, made paper from wood pulp. He worked in the - his father worked in the mills all his life, 80 hour weeks. He always - he started high school, but his father died when he was in high

school, in the second year of high school, so he had to give up and go to work. He went down to the mill.

There were 29 mills in Holyoke, and he went to the Parson's Paper Company. He gradually became the secretary of that company and the American Writing Paper Company took over all of the mills in one big combine. He moved along and he gradually became Assistant Sales Manager of the American Writing there in Holyoke.

He had always been active in the community. A regular member of the First Congregational Church, where Mother was active, and he and several of the men helped form a canoe club. And they erected a shack down near the dam, Holyoke Dam at that time on the Connecticut River was one of the biggest dams in the country and the water power from that dam had a large part to do with the operation of all of the mills. He also erected a camp up the river a little ways and, along with a half dozen members of his canoe club, they spent weekends up at this camp upriver. Because they increased their membership, so they soon organized a Holyoke Canoe Club, which built a big club house on the river just a mile above the dam and just below the, it was called Kenilworth Castle, it's just the real estate name, owned by the Taft family.

JS: Were you part of this scene, your father's interest in canoe?

HAYWARD: Not then, he was ahead of me. By the time I got to be about, oh, I guess 10 years old, he began to take me on canoe trips; not the whole weekend trips, where they paddled up, went by train up the river quite a ways and then paddled back. But, in the fall, when chestnuts were ripe and wild grapes were ripe, yes, he took me up the river in his canoe and up the tributary rivers where we'd gather the chestnuts and the grapes. At the canoe club, there were regular parties and a lot of active activity continuously. Whenever my friends were there at the club on Saturdays when I was there.

In the church a very, a good sized boys club was organized. I was treasurer for, oh well, four or five years, and we had weekend parties, weekend trips, anywhere from 15 to 30 on a trip, usually up the river. And at the canoe club we rowed boats, and with the rowboats take the whole crowd across the river up to the camps which were there, and had many happy Saturdays and Sundays there.

Pardon me, Fourth of July, of course, was a very big special day. It started in the early morning when the [Whiting?] boys across the street came out with their big cannon at daybreak, woke up the neighborhood.

JS: They had a cannon?

HAYWARD: They had a cannon. Not a cartridge, it was just powder. They'd pour the powder in with a fuse. They'd fire that two times. So that started it. We all had firecrackers. I had a small cap pistol.

And in the fall at chestnut ripening time, Father was the host for half a dozen of my friends at the club. From there we went across the river in boats and got the chestnuts, and then came on back and roasted some of them in the stove at the clubhouse.

JS: Do you have brothers and sisters?

HAYWARD: Yes, I have a sister, four years younger than I. I had two brothers, both of them died of croup. That's what they called it then.

Through the school year, through the winter, every Saturday night, we went down to dancing school, down at the hotel downtown. There we had quite a number of my age, oh, I'd say, probably 30 to 40 of my age at dancing school which carried on each winter.

Also, beginning in 1906, I became active in the Y.M.C.A. [Young Men's Christian Association]. I went down there for basketball and other local activities. But, also each summer for five consecutive summers I went to their summer camp up in the middle of the Berkshires at Beckett, [Massachusetts].

Camp Beckett had a 140, 200 boys each year. I thoroughly enjoyed Camp Beckett. We had a good-sized delegation. The state Y.M.C.A. ran it so they had boys from every city in the state. Our delegation always ran about 10 to 14 of us. I was lucky each year to get the Honor Emblem. We had to go through a number of tests and different challenges I had to do to get the points to get me the Honor Emblem.

In school, I went to the Appleton Street School where Father had gone to school and had the same principal that he'd ended up with, Hiram B. Lawrence. And in that school I skipped the 2nd and 5th grades. Spelling happened to go okay with me and from the 7th grade on I was a member of the school spelling team.

Each year at the high school we had a spelling bee. Representatives of the four schools were in the spelling bee and they had a good audience. It worked out very well. One year I stayed up to the last and that way they gave me a very nice framed certificate, which I yet have. One year I failed on the word extempore. R-E is the ending. I spelled it R-A-Y. Otherwise I might have stayed up for two years.

JS: Did you imagine you were going to follow your father in his career?

HAYWARD: No, because he wanted me to go to college. And, [inaudible] and Dartmouth colleges were boys schools all the local boys were going to. As to Dartmouth College, I was entered there in 1912, I believe. He had a room reserved in Masters Hall there and everything all set for me. In the meantime he was transferred. American Writing Company transferred him to their New York office. Their business had changed quite a bit. So he went down, we moved to New York. And...

JS: What town in New York was it there?

HAYWARD: What time?

JS: Was it New York City or?

HAYWARD: Yeah. No, we lived in Flatbush out in the southern part of Brooklyn. His office was right downtown, 41 Park Row in the City. He had several salesmen. One was Tad Jones, another was Howard Jones, Yale University's top football players at that time. And, I got to work over at his office frequently to drop in there. But living in Flatbush – am I getting ahead of things here?

I went to Erasmus Hall High School.

JS: Yeah, let's get back to that because I'd like to know what is happening to you as you're a developing young man and getting some independence and getting ideas of what lies ahead, what you want to do.

HAYWARD: I went to Erasmus Hall. That year they were having their 125th anniversary. I took several roles in there: dancing the minuet and part of a stage show and several other things. That celebration lasted a full week.

In 1912, while at Erasmus Hall one morning, Father telephoned me to come into town and so I got into town before eight o'clock and there was a pretty good size crowd of people were forming in front of the World Building. The *Titanic* had sunk. And messages were coming in from the two wireless stations at that time. German telephone, [inaudible] Bell, and U.S. [United States] R.C.A. [Radio Corporation of America] and [inaudible], and as the messages came in they had a sheet of paper about six feet wide and two rolls. As it came in, a man with a paintbrush standing on a platform wrote the messages across and then the, while holding the paper upright. I stayed there 'til noon. It was very interesting.

Then, I met the fellows going at Columbia, at the time, through the schools. I actually came through Lawrence Sperry, who became famous later on, with his father, [Elmer Ambrose Sperry]. They created the Sperry gyroscope.

JS: So this is in your high school days?

HAYWARD: In high school, yes, I was a junior at that time. There again went to dancing school. There were sons and daughters of New England. It is where people whose parents had come from New England so we had something in common. It was a very nice dancing school.

Lawrence Sperry had a build a small airplane, a glider, in his home. I was doing part of it and went on the parade grounds. And Fat McHale's father had a big, heavy Winton, and we got on the wind to help get traction and then we towed Sperry's glider and we got off the ground 12 or 14 feet. My first experience with anything had to do with air.

JS: Were you flying? Were you in it?

HAYWARD: No, I wasn't in it. No, Lawrence Sperry, who built it, was who was in it. Glad you asked. I did do that later on.

Two other schools of boys my age, Poly Prep [Country Day School] and Adelphi Academy, and I spent a lot of time at both those two private schools and with those fellows.

JS: What did you do mostly? What did you do with these other guys?

HAYWARD: Well, in my church we had a basketball team. I was on a basketball team with - I was small. I just was on the team. I didn't get to play very much. And baseball, I

played third base and then a team was organized out on Church Avenue and that was made up of boys from Adelphi Academy. There I played third base. See, what else I did?

Well, because I'd gotten - in that time I'd gotten to know other fellows from Columbia and went to a couple of their fraternity houses, I had to pass up going to Columbia, because they required age 16; I was only age 14 and so...

JS: Were you finished with high school there at age 14?

HAYWARD: Finished with high school, yes. I took an extra year of high school so I could become, be age 16. And I told Father that I wanted to go to Columbia and be an engineer; told him a chemical engineer. And so he made arrangements for it and I went to Columbia in the Class of 1917: the schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. I'm told there were 286 students in all four schools.

I moved up there in the dormitory. I could go there by subway from where we lived. By that time we had moved to an apartment house and I went up there and signed in the dormitory up there in the early fall. We had our choice of the fraternities. I joined Phi Delta Theta. I became class treasurer and I became manager of the freshman hockey team.

JS: So you knew something about hockey?

HAYWARD: Why, yes, coming from Massachusetts, I did. In Holyoke we had plenty of ice. We skated on the river usually, which ice is two and a half to three feet thick. But, down at Columbia, of course, it was entirely, it was a standardized hockey rink, a commercial rink.

Took part in class activities steadily. After two years, I moved from the dormitory down to the fraternity house on 113th Street. School kept me very, very active. We had

to go to summer school for three weeks each year, also. In summer school we primarily did surveying of various kinds and types.

JS: How did you switch from chemical engineering? What happened? You somewhere made a switch. Why?

HAYWARD: As far as the chemical was concerned I still, all those years, had to take the surveying. But as far as the chemical was concerned, my junior year I failed several exams and they told me I was, at the end of the term, not to come back and the dean made arrangements for me to transfer to Massachusetts Tech, M.I.T. [Massachusetts Institute of Technology]. He looked up the train timetable I was to take to go to Boston. But they always gave re-exams for people who failed in the June exams, so I took the re-exams and luck was with me and I passed them. So I stayed at Columbia. I did not go to M.I.T.

At that time, then I changed from Chemical Engineering, where Organic Chemistry was just too much for me, and I changed over to Electrical Engineering. Eventually I got a degree as an Electrical Engineer., but that was after the war.

JS: Was that a real relief to get into Electrical Engineering? Were you relieved?

HAYWARD: Truly said. I found both the, oh gee, higher math, intellectually, a lot of the higher math was very, very tough for me. But, I did, just memorized, memorized and I held my own. I went on to - I was manager of the varsity hockey team then, also, so they gave me my letter for that.

In June 1914, the war started in Europe and we all began thinking about it. There's - our principal interest at that time was called the Mosquito Fleet. That was to protect the coast from German submarines. German submarines had made a couple of landings and they had sunk a couple ships out there, and several wealthy individuals gave their yachts. And we, at school in the afternoon went down to 72nd Street, down to

the Granite State and the ship down there and trained on that so we could become the crew of one of those Mosquito Fleet boats. And we began that about February 1917, and so we didn't do much classwork.

JS: So the school was actually pretty indulgent, at that time, and let you go?

HAYWARD: Very. And then - most of them. [Laughs] And then in the fall of that year, about 25 of us were very close together, were a pretty good unit, and at that time we practically gave up afternoon schooling, laboratories. We went up to the Coast Guard Armory up in the Bronx, 13th Coast Guard under Captain Matthews, we trained in infantry drill. And then two other afternoons a week we went down to the Granite State on 72nd and Hudson River and learned various cypher signals and other special work there. And some of us went over to Governor's Island, occasionally. And they had infantry drill over there, too, with wooden muskets and wooden guns. Social work practically quit by that time.

JS: Social work?

HAYWARD: Any dancing or anything like that.

Oh let's see. I should say; I missed a very big thing. While I was at Columbia for two and a half years, I gave every Saturday night to the Spring Street Neighborhood House, a Presbyterian center downtown, to work with kids who were not as fortunate as we were. I took over the Pennsylvania Club. I had eight young fellows, gradually picking up to 11. They were working, a few were not working, didn't have jobs. But they were fellows who just had very little to get along with. And I went down and we had Saturday night, we had a club there together of those kids. Those kids in age ran from about eight to 14.

JS: And what did you actually do with them?

HAYWARD: Well, let's see, we could play, we did some basketball there, whenever the court was available. I really don't remember just what it was. I know I had books there, history books. I went over things with them. I told them a whole lot about the Civil War. They were much interested. Occasionally, on a few times I was able, on a Saturday, most of them were able to get off work on Saturday nights and we would walk to Van Cortlandt Park, just walked around the park. Which was something for them to be able to get out into green, in a city park.

JS: And this was all part of religion, part your church work? Is that right?

HAYWARD: It was. Well, as far as the church was, we didn't do much church work. Gee, I should know the name of the minister, nationally known. Can't tell you right now. He'd come in and see us in our club room frequently. Momentarily, I can't think of his name; I can picture him. But that's all.

JS: Those...

[End of Tape 1, Side 1]

Tape 1, Side 2
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JS: [Tell me] what religion meant to you; to you and all your family.

HAYWARD: Well, Congregational, because that was the early religion of New England. You see, my family which involved here, were all New England. My family lived right there in Massachusetts. I was the first one to leave. And that was actually World War I. And Father and Mother had both been active in the church and both of us kids went to what do you call Sunday School. We had this boys club and they, for the boys. Outside of that, going to the Y.M.C.A. occasionally, that was the end of my religion.

JS: It was? And so you didn't remain a church goer in those days? Is that right?

HAYWARD: No, as far as church is concerned, the whole family went together every Sunday in the winter. The summer, no, I was at Camp Beckett, the Y.M.C.A. camp for five weeks. The rest of the summer, I was very fortunate to be able to go up to Wilmington, Vermont with my mother and sister and on the farm of her Aunt Miller, an hour and a quarter out of Wilmington. And I, in general, helped around the farm, there. I did some trapping; I shot a few skunks and squirrels. I got into town occasionally, just a small village. And occasionally, when I was in town on Sunday, I did go to the Congregational church there. That was the only church in the town.

JS: Was it a real conscious thing, stopping going to church? Was it an act of rebellion or - what actually did happen?

HAYWARD: Well, you know, I just went, and met people and got to know the boys my age and a few of the girls and I went back again. It was more of a social than anything deeply religious, as far as that's concerned. Jumping back to Flatbush, almost every Sunday in the winter I went to church there and the fellows would come in and we had a class. It varied from eight to 12 in the class, and we would go in there and they had the

opening exercise of the school and then the class would go to a little cubby-hole over in the wall and we'd close the door to our cubby-hole, open the window and go out and hike out to Coney Island or Brighton Beach or some other place, as far as Sunday School was concerned. [JS laughs]

We had our basketball team there, too. It was Friday nights. I was too short; I shot a few baskets. While I was there I did some high-jumping and I got up to 5'2". On one occasion, I came over the bar, came down on the mats. The mats had been piled up so there was a split between the mats, about four mats high and a hole right in between them. My ankle went down in between and I fell over and I tore the ligaments off of that ankle and I had to have a plaster cast then.

And I had a plaster cast continually then up through my first year in college at Columbia and then I had a special iron shoe made which held it rigid. I couldn't run. I went to a sort of hop-skip, hop-skip affair when I wanted to make time because I couldn't run with this shoe that held that foot. Oh, I guess my junior year in Columbia, I was able to get rid of that iron shoe and I had a special shoe for a little while. It naturally grew very quickly, picked it up, and by the end of my junior year the ankle was good.

JS: So, we were talking about the war coming on. Did you, did people at the time, did you have some anxiety about the idea of getting involved in the war?

HAYWARD: No, there wasn't any anxiety. It was just thought that was going to be our part and we were just going to do it that was all. That 25, that group, oh, we stuck together, we'd all got the subway together went down together, we just took that as a matter of course and we would do it and carried on. Two of the group fellows left us and they went to over to Pennsylvania to American Ambulance, left school entirely and signed up for the American Ambulance, there, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

The rest of us carried on. War was declared on April 6th. We went down on Broadway, down on 61 Broadway, the Adams Express Building and went for the Navy

office there. The Navy had two floors in that building. We went there to apply and we had been told what we should do to apply and take exams. So we did. We took exams for two days there out 61 Broadway. And they told us, "That's alright now, we'll tell you later how you made out on the exams. You go back to school now and we'll call you. You just keep on school fully and don't give a thought to anything else. We'll call you." So we did.

And about two months later we heard; one of the fellows told us that Captain Eastman, Chief Signal Officer East, was coming to town, going to be at the home of Mrs. Charles VanRensselaer down on 76th street and he'd like to talk to us about balloons. Well, most had heard about balloons, the rest of the country had. But at the Shift Journey House and the Phi Delta house we had several fellows come back and the other houses the same way, some fellows come back from the other side and they told us about they call them Captive balloons.

JS: You call them Caught balloons?

HAYWARD: Captive, as they called them. We had Bob Rockwell, who was my roommate for one year. Bob was in medical school, came from down near Cincinnati, had already been over with the Lafayette Escadrille and he came back there and he was one of those. He wrote to his home. These fellows would come back and stay overnight at the fraternity house and then go on over to where there - those fellows, were entitled, I believe, to a month's leave each year, the way it worked out. We had several fellows from the [Sekonias?], Hitt and Pratt, they both, when they came back they also told us about Captive balloons. It sounded interesting.

About all we heard before that was about the "Heavier Than Air," about planes. But this really sounded interesting, especially to those of us who'd had surveying. And so then...

JS: That's why they came to you, do you think? They came to you because of your surveying, your - that experience?

HAYWARD: The work a Captive balloon did, we could see the benefit of our surveying, of judging distances and angles. Trigonometry was a factor, we'd all had that, but that thing did strike closely, because that also, because what these fellows who came back told us about it.

And Captain Eastman and Mrs. VanRensselaer, told us, "Alright go on down to the Army building now, sign up." We did, went down to the Army building, went down at the Battery, and enlisted in the Signal Corps. At that time, they were the Signal Corps was going to have charge of Captive Balloons. And then these group of women, raised money along with the president of the Guaranty Trust Company, though I can't think of his name, and they raised money and they arranged for the use of the factory of the Standard Aircraft Company down in the middle of Staten Island. Standard Aircraft Company had just moved out to a new plant of their own over in Newark. So this big barn-like building was unoccupied.

And so on May 2nd, we all went down there. The 7th Regiment had a sergeant who was free, so he came on down there with us. He was a drill master so we did a lot of infantry drill, but we did a lot of other activities of our own there. And the Teachers College at Columbia sent down food special for us, all the calories and so forth, so we just - they bought it locally. One of these - our sponsors put up and we had a wood-burning stove there and we did our own cooking. Food was rarely cooked well or it was burned.

JS: What burned?

HAYWARD: Our food. The food was burned on the stove! [Laughs]

JS: You were roughing it for the first time?

HAYWARD: We didn't know anything about it. We took turns. Two fellows, they cooked each day in rotation. Work and other things, we kept occupied there. Memorial Day came along, we took the ferry over to New York and subway up to Riverside Drive; joined the city parade up there. By that time the elbows of our shirts were beginning to get worn through, some of our trousers were beginning to show wear, but we took part in the parade on May 30th.

JS: Let's see, what year would this be, now?

HAYWARD: 1917. And then, oh, lots of local things happened around, with us around the camp there. But I'll just jump over to the fact that Congress decided that we should be in the Coast Artillery so our enlistment was null and void. We had to go back over to Governor's Island, again take our tests.

They were stiff tests and one of them was a barber chair. Had to sit in the barber chair and look at a particular telephone pole and then they spun you around at a certain rate, and then they told you to concentrate on that pole. They were watching what your eyeballs did. Far as I was concerned, I got sick as a dog, so as for the first exam, I didn't like it. The first one, I just took it. The fellows whose eyes did not get dizzy failed to pass. We lost two good men.

JS: Are you saying that if you didn't get dizzy you failed?

HAYWARD: Yeah. They told us that if you were flying, the story was that you couldn't tell whether you were flying right side up or upside down. [Laughing] That's the story they gave us. And these two fellows were perfect physical specimens. One of them was the captain of the football team at the [Delway?] school, a private school. And the year before, the summer before, he had swum entirely around Manhattan Island. He had a bad shoulder. But because of a bad shoulder, out he went. And Sands, from a wealthy family out on the island, did not get dizzy watching that post, and he went out.

On June 11th, finally we got orders for those of us who were left. Oh, I failed to say that three more of our men left and went out to the Allentown, Pennsylvania, to American Ambulance.

JS: Now, why did they go to the Ambulance; to avoid the war, or to avoid the conflict?

HAYWARD: No, to get in the war. Because that's what the Ambulance men did. The Ambulance men drove right up to the front lines.

JS: That got them there faster, huh?

HAYWARD: Yeah. It was an organization, whereas the Army and so forth was far from organized. It was Norton-Harjy's ambulance and the American Ambulance, the two services. And they did wonderful work over there. These fellows I speak of all got to France long before we did.

JS: And nobody - was there anyone trying not to go in the war?

HAYWARD: Why, not from the group of us. Sure, many of them, ones we heard of.

JS: But it was basically a very enthusiastic war for people.

HAYWARD: I cannot say it was an enthusiastic war. I guess you could call it such. We just took it as a matter of duty and just took things as they came. And we all were giving up our school. Actually, as far as I was concerned, when it came to leaving Columbia, they told us four days before that we're going down to Staten Island. So we told the faculty.

And one, I had one professor, my biggest course, by name of [Moorcroft?], [who] refused to go along with the other professors. All the other professors gave us special exams and if we passed alright, we got credit for the year, but [Moorcroft?] refused to give us the exam. So all the intellectuals did not get credit for that year and hence could not graduate. [Moorcroft?] was sore, was mad; he publicly said so, because he felt that our government should've given him charge of the German radio station down at the end of the Isle, the Telefunken station. He knew more about it than anybody else available, so he said. Because of that, he was peeved and four of us were in his class, intellectuals, and because of that [inaudible].

[Tape Stops]

Well, we got into the service point now. On June 2nd we got orders at our homes to go to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and as sergeants in the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, we were to go to Fort Omaha, Nebraska. That meant that we were actually in service as of that date. Everything before that was cancelled, wiped out; we never got a penny of pay or anything else. We carried on there.

We got out there on June 14th. We arrived. We were all assigned to an old line Signal Corps Company as sergeants. From there we carried on. You've got the rest of the story.

JS: I wanted to ask if, you knew, did you understand, at this time, that you were going to get into Balloon Service?

HAYWARD: Yes. Signal Corps, according to - Congress finally did say yes. The Signal Corps would be given the Balloon Service. The Artillery had asked it and they logically should have had it, the Coast Artillery especially. Because Signal Corps we had nothing in common with that, except for the fact that we did use telephone wires.

At that time aerial telephony had not been developed. And so there's no direct connection between the airplane and the ground, air to air. Whereas, with a kite balloon, or a Captive Balloon, you had a wire connection direct to the ground. The cable was one half of the circuit and a separate wire was the other half of the circuit, so that meant that the man in the balloon had direct telephone connection to the earth and hence, to the outfits around us. We always had 40 to 50 kilometers of wire.

We were a mobile outfit; we were supposed to be able to move in 24 hours. We never could do it because of the wires. We did move about, it took us about three days each time.

JS: That's a lot of wire, actually.

HAYWARD: It is. That was a lot of wire to get up, and it was a lot of wire to patrol, too, because most of that wire, most of that was laid on the ground. And trucks and horses and every other kind of thing, they broke it time and again. And wherever the wire went over roads, too, that was a problem.

JS: Also, I think that there was an accident that you were involved in at Fort Omaha that I don't think it got in the history.

HAYWARD: No, I guess I didn't.

JS: What happened on that occasion?

HAYWARD: Well, all I can say is - do you want to record it?

JS: Yes, we're on.

HAYWARD: Oh, we are. At Fort Omaha, as a sergeant with the others, they devised a so-called Balloon drill. You would take the balloon itself, which is just a massive rubber-

coated cotton sheet. It weighed about 600 pounds. That was enclosed in a big piece of canvas. The object was we take it out in the country. Take our bottles of hydrogen and fill the balloon out in the country, just as we might be doing in France.

And so we did, we tried that one day and we got a quad, four-wheel truck and put planks across the four sides of the truck. We put planks across there and then with a regular truck, got cables underneath the balloon, hoisted it up and put it down on top of these planks on this truck. We went out in the country. Then taking off from the truck, the theory was that if this falls off the top of the crowbars, we gradually slide the balloon off over the side and a dozen of us would be at the side to ready to catch it as it comes down. But we didn't plan, no one gave a thought, we were a couple of regular officers, neither thought what was going to happen.

It came down on our hands this way. Then what could we do? We couldn't get down on our knees, what could we do? So the theory was, turn around this way and catch it, do it instantaneously. But we didn't do it instantaneously. As it came down, three of us were up against to the rear of the truck and I got squeezed. It hurt the back. The back really hurt. They took me to the hospital there. I was in the hospital for a quite a while.

Actually, the way things ended up I wore a brace and so forth, for at least 30 years of my life. It even bothers me now. I'm limited now what I can do. I can't swing a golf club or a baseball bat something like that even now. At night I have to lie a certain way, because I get pinched up against that. At the hospital they fixed me up so I could get out of the hospital and go back to my regular work.

They made me Supply Officer of Company D. Luck was with me. We were able to get the supplies which Company D was entitled to before the other three Companies in the squadron.

JS: How'd you do that?

HAYWARD: Well, all I can say is I got most of it by getting memorandum receipts to the quartermaster at the single officer, the ordinance officer, and so on for their material, for their items for the number of the men I had in the outfit. With these memorandum receipts I was accountable, but not responsible. It went on that way and everything kind of organized the four Companies together into a unit, which they called a squadron. Then they made me the supply officer of the squadron. And there I was responsible and accountable and that gave me the right to invoice. So I could order and invoice what I thought we needed.

In the meantime, England had sent us a winch truck. France had sent us a balloon and a parachute. They even sent us over a major and a sergeant and all the other. We learned a little what we might need in the line of equipment. So I did, I ordered 36 automobile trucks, many with special bodies. I ordered six Hudson Super Six passenger cars. I had made six rolling kitchens. And we had fairly good equipment. And it ended up by November, I was accountable and responsible for three and a half million dollars' worth of stuff. Just a kid.

And then, about November 18th, we got word that we were going to France before the end of the month. But they gave us no indication about our equipment. I asked many questions, our commanding officer tried to help, also. What were we going to do about our equipment? What do we do about everything? Where do we go? How do we get there? What are we going to do when we get there? We could find nothing. But we did it up, we did get orders to go East. Orders, so-called secret orders, to go to, ended up what would be Mitchel Field down on Long Island and all I could do was try to see if I could transfer my responsibility to others.

The other officers were all very cooperative and Major Hersey, Post Commander, authorized it and so I went to, I had my records and luckily, my records were apparently pretty good and enlisted men started helping me with [inaudible]. I was able to get the signatures of the Signal officer, the ordinance officers and so forth, on a memorandum

receipt for my material before the day arrived when we were to take off for the east. We just marched downtown, got aboard the train. That was it. I spent many, many hours on the train and elsewhere after that going over my figures, going over records and so forth, writing back about it.

JS: Were you confident that all your materials were going to get overseas?

HAYWARD: We didn't know. They told us we would. The fact is, we never saw any of it over there.

JS: Oh, you never saw it again.

HAYWARD: We never saw it again.

We got over there, first to England, then to Le Havre, and down to Bordeaux, at the camp there for two companies. 1st and 4th Companies were assigned there, 2nd and 3rd Companies were assigned elsewhere, one in Britain and one at the Swiss border. I was still the Squadron Supply Officer. So I was able to help them or help get orders through so I got a winch truck, a tender, a one and a half ton Fiat.

[End of Tape 1, Side 2]

Tape 2, Side 1
1994 April 13

JS: I still have to ask the question: why did they take you with a back injury? I mean, thinking of what you are going to get into. Why would they take someone who has had their back injured? Seriously.

HAYWARD: They were just generous, that's all I can say. [JS laughs] They helped me. I was working with - help me get a special mattress made. It was a silk floss mattress and, which is soft, and I had my canvas belt with steel pieces in it and very generous, nobody kicked. They all helped as generally as they could help.

JS: Did you have pain?

HAYWARD: Yes, I did, a lot of it. I lost quite a bit of weight, yes I did.

JS: But you still wanted to do it nonetheless?

HAYWARD: Sure, it was a job to do. Sure.

JS: [Laughs] Since you would've made a great quartermaster, why didn't you drop out and become a quartermaster?

HAYWARD: Well, quartermasters were very necessary as far as the war. It was a large part of our supplies and food also. I had nothing to do with food.

JS: I wonder if, I think we'll find things that we do need to add to the war story, but for now I wonder if we could actually make this artificial jump to the close of the war and returning to civilian life. I had always imagined that is an adjustment for a person. What kind of an experience was it for you?

HAYWARD: Well, for me it was simple. Let's see, first - where was I? Oh I see; I was just starting overseas on the rail. We got over there and the trucks and so forth and got some equipment for the outfit over there and I had - I was still in the S.O.S. [Services of Supply], that was before I went to the [zone advance?].

So now we jump over the whole war thing. I came in to New York; I boarded in Jersey so they could load us to Long Island out to Mitchel Field where I had been before and then I was transferred to another field there. And I was, at that time, in command of the 13th Balloon Company, just 200 men.

We had no equipment. We left that on the other side. We had a lot of records, a lot of other items, so we were given boxes of various sizes and told what we should do with our company desk and what we should put in what box and so forth, which we did and turned that all into the authorities there at [Hazelhurst Aviation Field #2].

Then they told us, "Well, you're going to get demobilized right here." That bothered us, because on the other side in February word had come around and each company was asked, there were 13 companies over there at the time, each company was asked where they wanted to be demobilized, what part of the United States. Every one of them put in Omaha, because Fort Omaha had done so much for the fellows that came from there that everybody wanted to go back or get to Omaha and find out what Omaha was like. They told us we were going to get demobilized right there in Garden City, Long Island. We had no choice. That was it. They broke up the outfit.

Of my outfit, 20 of the fellows re-enlisted, to stay in the service, and the others went on home and the records were assigned to me, and I said I can't handle them; you got to take care of them far, as I was concerned. I could take care of myself; this order you've given me is for myself only for Ross Field, Arcadia, California. What is this and how come? "Well, that's it. That's your orders, Captain, that's your orders."

I'd been a First Lieutenant throughout service. I forgot to say that in early September I was given a commission of First Lieutenant. The Signal Corps never had Second Lieutenants. Incidentally, we never had Privates in Signal Corps. I was a Private First Class, then a Sergeant, then a First Lieutenant. In May, when we were on our way home in France, I was promoted to Captain. So I was a Captain at that time.

Under these orders, I went by train out to Ross Field and reported there and there found that the Balloon Company was going to on duty there watching forest fires, observing forest fires in the two big national forests in Southern California. I said, alright. That sounded practical; they could do it.

In the meantime, or before that, a balloon school had been organized there at Ross Field. The balloon school had several balloons of their own. So, the theory was when my fellows came out there with some of their fellows, we could operate okay. And I stuck around there for a while. Life was easy. Went down to the beach and so on and so forth. I went around quite a bit.

It was about nine days there, before the fellows from the, who had re-enlisted, arrived there and then - because to see we could operate as a balloon company. They had a winch truck and they had equipment and so forth, which we did. I turned it all over to three regular army officers who just had come in, in the meantime. They never knew a thing about balloons, but they were assigned nevertheless and that was theirs to do. Well, I showed them how to work out with them and two of our sergeants worked with some of the other men there. It was very simple. Worked out alright.

I had two weeks leave coming to me. I'd had no leave while I was in the reserve on the way back, I didn't like that. I was entitled to two weeks every six months. I scouted around to contact old friends in Arizona, Albuquerque, and several places around. I thought, alright, now what do I do? I thought, I performed, I've got to turn over this outfit, I turned over the 13th Balloon Company. Well, these fellows, these three officers had been up in the basket were trying and they didn't like it, because they got

seasick, as we all did, of course. And they said, "We're not going to do that." And they had enough power, so the outfit was changed to a 9th Airship Company. They were going to have a blimp instead. [JS laughs]

So that lets me out, so I got hold of the commanding officer told him, "I'm free now, certainly you can't hold me anymore." So he tells back to Washington and the orders came back. But the orders weren't what I wanted. They had looked up my record, and they found a record of my hospitalization in Fort Omaha. And said, "Before you're discharged you must be cleared by, at Letterman Hospital up in Frisco," Letterman General Hospital. So they gave me orders to go up there, which I did.

And there I came up under a Major [Leo] Eloesser [M.C.] who was the head of the Orthopedics Department at the University of California Medical School and asked to be directly under him, and then he took x-rays and they strapped me to a board and wrapped me with tape and cloth and, Jesus, with all this I sweated like hell. And now I sweated, got quite blisters, the heat, I was just tied to this board and I couldn't move. And then, I was there for three weeks at Letterman.

JS: How long were you tied to the board?

HAYWARD: I would say about four, three or four, about four days. Maybe three days. I can't...

JS: Did it do any good?

HAYWARD: Nope. As far as I was concerned, with that and my being immobile, they could somehow take x-rays through these boards. And they did. And Major Eloesser finally came around and said, "Captain, we've decided not to operate. We're going to send you back. It's going to be uncomfortable. You be careful. But you can expect to be a wheelchair case by age 45." And I thanked him. He'd been - I liked him very much. So

I said good-bye to Major Eloesser then the hospital got orders for me to go back to Ross Field. And Ross Field, then after two days I left there to head eastward.

JS: Has that affected your thinking about doctors? [Laughs]

HAYWARD: No, not much.

JS: Has it helped to be independent of doctors' prognoses?

HAYWARD: No, he was good. I had a lot of experience with Veteran's Administration; I lost my [Lear?]. I had a car; I can't use the car, the car before this one. So I took many a man up to the hospital there. And we had a number of very bad serious cases. It was a damn shame the way they were treated. We all felt the same way. And I, like a damn fool, went right back into it.

JS: So you're getting into civilian life or you are about to?

HAYWARD: Oh, you asked about that. I guess at the end of this trip I stopped off at Illinois to see my grandfather and he had quite a kick, because I was in uniform then. He was a Civil War veteran. So he wanted to take me down to introduce, show me to his pals, which he did. So I stayed with him for a couple days.

I came on back to Dayton. At Dayton, Ohio, there were three of the men I worked with on the other side on duty there, so I stopped off there for a day with them. And then came on back to Long Island.

And there, the folks had a telephone message from St. Louis, asking me to contact, from John McCauley, asking me to contact him just as soon as possible. So I contacted him. He'd been my company commander, Company D, in the month of July on the other side and he says, "Charlie, we've got a job for you here, that's why I want to get ahold of you immediately. Are you assigned to anything else?"

I said, "Yes, both Standard Oil and R.C.A. have got a job waiting for me, but physically, I know darn well I can't handle either of them."

[He said] "Come out here anyhow, let us talk to you. Come on out quick." So I did. Went about two days with the folks and their friends, about three days, I guess. Then I did. I took a train, went out to St. Louis. I got to the railroad station, called McCauley; he came down, picked me up and took me out, gave me a room in the basement of his house. And he said, "Tell you what it is here. We need you. We've got a company here making time switches."

JS: Would you like to shift to the chair?

HAYWARD: No, I just have to stand for a few minutes. I've been sitting long enough. I get cramps. And so the - I guess...

JS: You went to make time switches at...

HAYWARD: A day or two after, he took me downtown, down to a bank there and he brought me in to introduce me to Harold, oh heck. Harold. It'll come to me, I'm sure, later on...

JS: We can add it later on.

HAYWARD: And, oh boy, I'll have to give you that name later. I should know it very, very well.

JS: Oh, it'll come.

HAYWARD: And I went right on up to this little shop, 416 North Third Street, and this individual had an idea about a time switch and he'd taken it to Harold Bixby, and Bixby

said, "Alright, I'll finance you. Get you a patent if you want it." So that's what started it. Bixby was wealthy; his father was the president and owner of the American Locomotive Company.

Harold, what did they say, "Well, we need you to run the factory and make these things. And McCauley is in charge of sales and I'll take care of the office," that was Bixby. So that's the way it worked for about three years.

JS: So you got in on the ground floor of this?

HAYWARD: Yes. We worked it out fairly well. And then - won't tell you about the problems we had working with springs and spring turner and clock works, which was very uncertain. We did and we sold quite a few. We sold enough that the Tuell Autograph of St. Louis, which made measuring devices for the textile industry, became interested; they had plenty of money; they got interested and they bought us out. It was the first sum of money I'd ever had in my life. And, so then the agreement [was] that I go with Tuell Autograph and help them get going on the manufacturing. So I did. They made me Assistant Works Manager. Wheeler was manager.

And the other two fellows dropped out. I saw them occasionally at dinner at Bixby's home a couple of times. And McCauley several times, but I did, I worked at Tuell Autograph there in their factory and had a whole new mechanism, whole new house casting made and so on. And then Dr. [Henry] Warren came in the field. Dr. Warren had devised and patented a self-starting synchronous motor. There had never been anything like that before in small size, two and a half watt. And so I immediately went to Chicago and saw him and told him I wanted to use that in my industrial timers and they wanted to make, had an agreement made, so I could utilize his motor. He was very fine. He said, "Sure."

So I made arrangements so Tuell Autograph had then had the right to buy Warren's self-starting motors which were going to be made in Chicago in quantity. And

shortly after that, we changed the whole design, castings and so forth, and the little motors worked just like a charm. It was marvelous. And that motor practically hasn't changed today. It's what we call the Telechron Motor today.

And with that, I said, "Now, I want to go back East. I'll go back and be in sales, alright?"

"You can have sales in the New York office, New York territory. You want that to include New England, too?"

I said, "Yes, please." So I went back to Tuell Autograph in 41st and 5th Avenue in New York. A man named Dickman had been in charge of sales there, so I went almost a partnership with him. That's started me from then on. I carried on. That was how I changed over from uniform to civilians.

JS: I would like to ask you, since I'll bet there would be a real interest in it, about some of the early problems, some of the early experiences that you had adapting those controls in the Bixby period when you were starting out. It might be useful to really look at some of the difficulties that you had to iron out. Can you think of any key things?

HAYWARD: No. Let me see. I hired a few people in the shop. They had to be people who had a lot of patience, come and show them what to do, how to set the balance wheel. It was just an alarm clock movement, that's all it was, but the balance wheel has to be just so, so the thing would start and also so shaking it would not stop it. And the New Haven Clock Company was purchasing the movements and so on. And we just tried to do it with casting and they were all black and red and so on and so forth with a nice cover on it. And it looked fairly good, but it was not dependable. I took it out on demonstration time and again. The night before the demonstration I'd take it out and take it with the time I had, adjust, adjust, adjust it so right so it would start immediately and time and again with an audience of purchasing agents and acting managers all was there in front of me, the damn thing failed.

JS: God, what frustrating work.

HAYWARD: Oh, it was. Time and again. As soon as we got that synchronous motor, that changed things entirely. All there's the world.

JS: Who else was using it for timers?

HAYWARD: A good question.

JS: Were you the first?

HAYWARD: No. The Kellogg Switchboard Company of Chicago had a timer, which was primarily designed for telephone work. And they sold some of them to the industries where I had hoped to sell. The Western Electric Company, in their plant at Kearny, New Jersey, made timers, but they were to be built into their switchboard. And both those just came in after the Warren Motor was in production. But they used the Warren Motor. Kellogg sold quite a few of them to factories where I would have liked to sell my timers. Western Electric, they just took their own field and I never sold - no I never sold any to them.

But, in New York, [so I told] Dickman to go over to the agency of the Stromberg Electric Company while I was with him. He was very smart. And Stromberg Electric Company were making time systems, master clock operated time systems; secondary clocks, time of day stamps, job times recording and so forth. So he got in on the ground level. But he just couldn't - it was too much for him, so we made a partnership agreement with him to divide the net proceeds and I did the travelling outside New York, New England and so forth; he just took New York City. So we did. I was an agent for Stromberg Electric Company, and then through the Stromberg offices in Chicago they asked if I wanted to extend our territory. And Dickman says, "Oh God, I can't do it."

I said, "I will." So it ended up, I did.

JS: Out to Chicago?

HAYWARD: No, I had New England, and I had offices in Stanford, Connecticut, and I ended up with an office in Providence; that Providence office was later changed to Boston. I had those two New England offices. I had Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Atlanta. That's six; I had six offices anyhow. And luck was with me. I drove my little Ford 25,000 miles that year all around the place.

I got along fairly well until the Second War came along. Then in the Second War the government helped a number of their contractors with money, so those contractors developed timers for their own machines, so I had sold my timers as adjuncts to their machines and then they saw the value of the timers, so they changed their manufacturing and so forth, all on government expense. And so they produced their machines with timers built in. It took my business.

JS: It was cheaper for them to do that, to have to...

HAYWARD: Sure, the government was paying their overhead...

JS: Not have to buy from you, but to simply integrate it into their own plant, their own design.

HAYWARD: That's right. They sold their lathe or oven or whatever it was, complete with the built-in timer.

JS: This happened overnight? Could you see it coming? How did you...

HAYWARD: No. I could see it coming, yes.

JS: Okay. So what did you do in response to that?

HAYWARD: All I can say is, I closed the New York office and I moved up to Hartford. I closed; I had to drop the arrangement with the man in Boston, the man in Stanford. They carried on for a while. Within less than a year I'd had lost the whole thing. The Tuell Autograph Company directly made arrangements with a few of my men. I helped them. And I just took control of the agency itself, only for Connecticut and Rhode Island. Tuell Autograph was a means of transmitting messages in writing; on the other end of the machine wrote. It was especially valuable in sending designs, sketches.

That broke me up. I'd saved enough money by that time to - I didn't quite know what to do, but suddenly the president of North Star Woolen Mill Company was in north of Cambridge, in New York, telephoned me as I was living out in Flatbush; I was married there by that time. He wanted to see me and so on. His woolen mill was having a great deal of trouble. They had all three mills were fully running 100% on Navy contracts, but they were having a great deal of trouble with their control equipment on the various knitting machines and various machines in the textile business, in the woolen business. He'd been told that this Hayward is on the controls, could probably help you.

So [William G.] Northrup comes, the president of the company come to New York, he get a hold of me and I agreed to go back with him to Minneapolis, where the headquarters were. I had to go with him for one year, see what I could do. What ended up, I stayed with them until they went out of business. That was the end; that was the end of my work.

JS: What year was about was...

[End of Tape 2, Side 1]

Tape 2, Side 2
1994 April 13

JS: I wanted to ask you - I'm impressed by listening to how your life is going. It almost seems as though things, new opportunities come at a very fortuitous time, the timing is really pretty good.

HAYWARD: Just lucky.

JS: And yet, we've just gone through a very bad period in the country.

HAYWARD: Yes it was. I was lucky.

JS: And here you are, I mean because, I know from your general history, that politically, you are a politically conscious person and so forth. Here's the period of the Depression and here's Roosevelt with the New Deal. In, with your way of thinking, politically, how are you looking at looking at the Roosevelt policies and Roosevelt's leadership and the fortunes of the country at this time? What are your political thoughts in this period?

HAYWARD: Well, I had a straight Republican and I went to - had to go - while I was in New York, I did not do very much. My activity was in the American Legion right at that time; that was in the 1920s. I became, I guess as soon as I came to New York from St. Louis, I mainly tied in with a group of men out in Flatbush. We'd all gone to Erasmus Hall or Poly Prep, together. We got together a group of 200 of them and they made me Post Commander. I was the commander of the [Lawrence River] Post there in Flatbush; we had 190 members. And then they made me Vice-Commander of a District, which is Brooklyn, 46 Posts. And then they made me Resolution Chair, Chairman of Resolutions Committee for the District for those 46 Posts. And there I was busy. There, the Legion in those days was working for the community, not for themselves, the way they are today. We really kept occupied.

One special thing I got in on, 1926, National Commander [John R. McQuigg] Mac, I can think of his name, M.C. Something, was Legion National Commander and we had resolutions on for calling for universal service. We had found that some 230,000 men had never signed up. Many, many draftees, of course, and many draftees had vanished; they were known; they'd just been lost, and the feeling was we needed to have something to tie to everybody and hold to it. So we got a plan calling for every man between the ages of 16 and 60 to be included. Beginning the time of their 16th birthday, on to when they were age 60 a part of a universal service. And that universal service would be military and also maintenance, all Navy equipment and any maintenance that might come along which would be in the military field.

And then the point was how to handle the licenses. Couldn't have a man with a license, he's got to have a ticket. How are you going to get the cost taken care of? And a couple men in New York, downtown, the Irving Trust Company head bankers got busy and some, how could you work out the financing of this clerical work and so forth, which was going to be quite a bit.

I got in on the card business. Hey, I could make a card. [Laughs] As far as I was concerned that card got to be rigid, you had what you're going to hold in your hand and crumple it; it's got to be rigid. It had to last at least two years where a new card could be issued. Then how to take care of fingerprints.

Then Tom Rochester, representing New York City Police Department, was on the committee. Rochester says, "You can't do that." I said you have to have the thumb and forefinger, which is what we had in the Army everywhere. Rochester said, "You're crazy. You're crazy." So I gave up...

JS: Why?

HAYWARD: He said, "You got to have 10 fingerprints. You have such a larger number of people. You have so many people. We have no end of trouble today as far as we're concerned. And here you're going to have something just wild. You're going to have to have 10 fingerprints." How are you going to get 10 fingerprints accurately on a card so people can read it and see them? And know that those are the fingerprints of the man they're talking with.

It was a tough thing. But it's not though, we can work it. Our five founders from Brooklyn were in on it. A good many of us all over the country come in on the thing. And it came to Congress and we lost out. In Congress our opponents were the American Federation of Labor and the American Bar Association. Our principal backers were the Daughters of the America Revolution. We had quite a scrap there.

Then I learned, I said, "What the hell are you fellows getting in on this thing? The Bar Association. You ought to be with us. We need you." Oh no. Many lawyers made money paid to them by individuals who wanted to change their names. Many, many people every month changed their names. That's why the Bar Association gets money. That's why they were agin ya. They went on record as the national organization.

JS: And did you succeed at that time?

HAYWARD: No, we lost. Congress – no, we lost.

What I did was the American Legion in 1929 or 1930 I'd had enough of it, so I started pulling away from it. Business was such that I did quite a bit of traveling in the 1930s.

JS: Okay. You just said that the American Legion then, wasn't like they are today.

HAYWARD: Correct.

JS: Today, they - I wish you could tell me more about the contrast between the way things were and the way things, as you see them, now.

HAYWARD: At that time we were primarily to help improve the community in any way we might. And each year we limited ourselves to about six resolutions. And during that National Convention and during that year, all over the country, we'd work for those six resolutions. They turned out to be for the good of the country, most of them turned out okay. Change began to come in the Legion. Men sort of lost interest. Other individuals, a number of draftees came in on the voting. The voting of the draftees became a very big factor as compared to the vote of the Legion. I don't know how many members we had in the Legion at that time. It was something like 700,000. Things gradually began to change. Now today you're at the National Convention you will find there's 60 or 70 resolutions. And you will find that out of that, at least 50 are something which would benefit men who had been in uniform. Benefit themselves.

JS: And not the communities as much.

HAYWARD: Correct. Put themselves first. Read those resolutions. It'll take you a little while. I got some back in my room and I'll show you some of them.

JS: So it becomes an interest group organization then?

HAYWARD: Yes. People just changed. The V.F.W. started up, Veterans of Foreign Wars. They broke off, religious basis first in the Boston area. But then they changed so that anybody who had been overseas would be eligible for it and they took card carrying members from the Legion, which the Legion had had. Might have continued it, but they, their resolutions were all, as far as we could see at that time, were all for themselves.

JS: The V.F.W., are you saying?

HAYWARD: Yes. They were well organized politically. They got through many, many elections in working for individuals. They did very well.

JS: Have you stayed with the American Legion all this time? Have you stayed with the American Legion?

HAYWARD: I still have. I've been a member 75 years. Continuously. Signed up in St. Louis when I was out there with McCauley. First day I got out there, first, oh I guess, first week or two, he introduced me to the Campbell brothers who were with a group who were starting a Legion there, Post #4. They were meeting in the Carnegie Library, in the vacant Carnegie Library. So they got me in that and I joined up right there in Post #4, St. Louis. Our Post Commander was Dwight Davis, who was the man who put money up for the Davis Tennis Cup, which is an international cup. Dwight Davis was our first Post Commander there Post #4 in St. Louis. Yes. I've been a member continuously, wherever I moved since. Right now I still maintain my membership in Minneapolis. It's a good post up there.

JS: Oh, that's your post now?

HAYWARD: It still is. I stay with them because this post down here - I tried to get in a couple posts here and they're very, very weak. They're breaking up. Then I found a group down here, Post #94, had been a good-sized Post, but it shrunk down to small size. But I liked them so I was going down there. They show me on their list. I can show you their membership list. It'll say Charles Hayward, Honorary Member. I pay them a certain amount each year toward their Boys State which each put into. But no, that outfit up there is a very active, good post.

We were up there last summer. I wrote ahead of time that I was coming. I couldn't get there in time for the Post meeting, but they said, "Well, come up to the Athletic Club, we're going to be meeting there. Come there and we will see you there." Which I did. I could only be in Minneapolis two days. So I told them when I'd be there

and 32 of those fellows came in from out in the surrounding areas and they gave me a wonderful party, marvelous party.

JS: Is that right?

HAYWARD: Ruth was - I thoroughly enjoyed it, yes. So I'm still a member there. I'm an Honorary Member at [inaudible] Post back in New York. They made me an Honorary Member back in the 1920s. I'm still an Honorary Member there.

JS: Well, it just seems like part of what they would do. Didn't you expect in the beginning that working on their self-interest on some of their issues, own issues would be part of it, in addition to doing community work? Didn't they always figure that they would do some work to promote their interests, special interests?

HAYWARD: Yes, they did locally, every Post wherever it was, did community work. Yes, they still do. Yes, they do, a lot of it. A great deal of it.

JS: How about the medical thing? I noticed in some of your writings that you have been involved in medical things. Is it Veteran's Hospitals...

HAYWARD: Just to take men because I could be the chauffer. I had the, I owned car. When I lost my eyesight I gave up my car, and oh, I still have a license; license is good for another two years, [Laughs] bad luck. My eyesight right now is blurred, you're a blur, but I can still close my eyes, I keep a cold compress on, and after a little while the cold compress takes away the, oh, what do you call it when the water comes down?

JS: Does it crystalize?

HAYWARD: It's a word. It doesn't come down and does crystalize and those little crystals there, especially at night. Well, anyhow.

JS: I'm interested in the work with the hospitals. Has that always been a strong Legion activity?

HAYWARD: Yes, it has. Yes, they've taken responsibility for that there. While I was in Brooklyn, my post out there in Fox Hills in Staten Island, every other Saturday year in and year out. Men had to get downtown, go over to Manhattan, get on the ferry, take the ferry out to Staten Island, then take the bus out to Fox Hills, Fox Hills Hospital. We did that every other Saturday morning for years.

JS: What did it mean to you to do this?

HAYWARD: I don't know. I don't know what to say. As far as I was concerned, I go out here occasionally. Ruth drives me. I got to a hospital over here in Vancouver, just because I know four friends there. I've been in this hospital up here time and again. Just met people the first time. Legionnaires were there calling on men who'd been in uniform to make them feel good.

Ruth was here this morning, had all those balloons, we expected tomorrow to go over to Vancouver to see Al Jones. Al just almost went to pieces here a few months ago. He held up until then. And within a week or two we'll go see Earl Norgard. Earl Norgard was a commander of the World War I veterans of Oregon here when he had a stroke, 10 years ago, blinded him. He's still blind. He's in a Veteran's Administration nursing home over near Camas, just across the river here. We try to go see him all the time and a number of other men. We did get there occasionally see them. Days aren't long enough.

JS: Have you learned more about how to help people, especially when their spirits are in need of some support?

HAYWARD: No. The Veterans Administration is a Civil Service outfit. It was designed originally to take care of people in the rural areas who did not have enough doctors,

there was a major shortage of doctors. So there are several ways they tried to do it, tried to get people to go through a medical school, to go up there to the rural areas. And that didn't work. So then, well, here we got this, we've got these Veterans Hospitals, so they stayed with the Veterans Hospitals. The Veteran's Administration as such hadn't been organized as yet. But they did have the medical hospitals all over the country, most of them under the control of the Army or Navy Medical Corps. They're in Health Services, you know, too.

Can't tell you just what it was, but they got in Congress, they got together and they decided, alright, we're going to take care of the veterans. We're going to give them all the hospitals, and we'll give them money to build hospitals and we'll set up a plan whereby those who'll go to the hospitals are men who have medical school graduates in these hospitals and these medical school graduates will be accepted as students in the hospitals, but they must sign the agreement that when they graduate, for the next three years, they will locate in a rural area. So they're going to take care of the rural area for three years and then they can go out.

That worked out until one individual got a hold of a lawyer and the lawyer got a court action and cancelled that. That thing flopped. And they changed who ought to be in the hospitals, too, the doctors in the hospitals also, they were put on a permanent basis, oh, maybe 10 years now, they're just straight civil service. He can get a job up there as a doctor or if you're in the pharmaceutical department there, with drugs, you got a permanent job, it's a civil service job. You're there for life.

And so for that I go up there. I've been there many times, for fellows who are in Building 25, especially the biggest building that was up there. You go up there and early in the morning you see a whole line of individuals with white jackets. You can tell the so-called doctors because they all have a, oh gee, what do you listen to?

JS: Oh, stethoscope?

HAYWARD: Stethoscope. Stethoscope in the pocket. Standard practice. They tell you well, you look at the man with the stethoscope, he's a doctor. The doctor'd be lined up in the morning, the girl at the desk would have files and each doctor would be assigned a certain number of men for that day. They'd go see these men, make their report, cut them up or give them pills or whatever's necessary. Then they come back the next day. You go up there I think you'll find that practice is still in effect. They built a beautiful new building there. Oh, it is gorgeous.

JS: But things are so rote, or routine?

HAYWARD: They are. One of those things kept that way. Way things go in this country. And these men, the government, at that time, spent money to organize new medical schools. Several areas in the South did not have a medical school. And then they organized medical schools. The new head of the Department of Health, you'll find you can tell the school he came from. It was one of these new schools that was just organized by the V.A. [Veterans Administration] because there wasn't a medical school in that area to take care of students.

JS: So you've really watched health affairs in the V.A. hospitals...

HAYWARD: I see them. Yes, yes I do. I don't remember much now. I go up there once in a while. Somebody calls up and says, "So and so is up there." Like Ruth and I were up there - well, it was in March, anyway, to this new building. Oh, it's marvelous. Everything is marble, everything is wonderful. They have the finest medical equipment. Oh, the equipment they've got is just the best that money can buy. Well faced. And they said they got so much demand now up there, that it's so comfortable and so fine and they are just putting the bars down and now a number of people are not getting in so-called veterans, and they can show that they were drafted and they were eligible. [Inaudible] read in the newspaper time and again, too. They can't take care of them up there. I know nursing homes in Vancouver, two good ones, beautiful buildings. Got to get on a waiting list.

JS: Have you also gained a sort of a sense of the situation of Vietnam Veterans?

HAYWARD: I don't think about them. I've met some of them in these Legion Posts, lots of Vietnam men, yes, and of course, Korean men. Men my age are out. It's the World War II men have everything now.

JS: I wonder if we could talk about coming to Oregon, but you didn't meet Ruth here, you met Ruth back in Minneapolis, was it? I wonder if we could introduce that subject of meeting Ruth and coming to Oregon. How that worked out.

HAYWARD: I'll try to.

JS: I don't know the story yet.

HAYWARD: Well, Mr. Northrup, of North Star Woolen Mill Company, got me to come to Minneapolis. And in Minneapolis he put me up in the Minneapolis Athletic Club downtown, a very good place to live, economical in those days. And, I went to the church, the nearest Congregational Church was Plymouth Congregational Church. There, Ruth Bailey was in charge of the Sunday School. I got to know quite a few of the men in the church and very soon got to know Ruth. I saw her quite a bit over there. I told her - I can't give you dates. I saw her; we went together a certain number of functions, different places. Then she moved to Hawaii. Her mother came out from their home in Massachusetts with her in Hawaii.

In the meantime my business had been lost and didn't have any job yet, so I got interested in politics. I became the - I met Walter Judd, who was the Republican representative in Congress for southern Minnesota. I got working for him. I was chairman of his campaign committee for 18 years. One time I had 80 men - I had 80 people working for him, not all men, by any means. That brought me the Republican picture and I became chairman of the Republican Party in the downtown 5th Ward. I

was chairman there for 12 years. Incidentally, just two weeks ago I read in the paper that Walter Judd had just died in Washington. I carried on there in that way.

JS: Can you say something about Walter Judd that helps give a bit of a close look at him. Something characteristic, or an anecdote, an incident?

HAYWARD: Walter Judd had been a doctor; don't know if - I believe it was before he was in the service. After he came out, he just didn't figure he wanted to remain being a doctor. Several of the men in Minneapolis there got hold of him and got him to run for, I don't know, some activity there. He was running for congress the first time I met him. He was a member of the church there and I got to know his wife very well.

He was very conservative. He was a good orator. He made his way felt there in Congress on many conservative issues. I don't remember just any particular ones, though. He was able to get re-elected the last several times just because Hubert Humphrey came into the picture. Humphrey got the Democrats to go with him. But he wanted Labor also, so he organized the Democratic Farmer Labor Party, D.F.L. Party. He took that as the basis...

[End of Tape 2, Side 2]

Tape 3, Side 1
1994 May 4

JS: [This is an] oral history with Charles Hayward. The date today is the 4th of May, 1994, and this is Tape 3, Side 1.

So, do you know, I listened back to see if we had gotten down your discussion of your association with Charles Lindbergh. And I think that may be missing. I think you talked about it, but I think it was off tape. So just to be sure, can you tell me the story of your encountering Charles Lindbergh?

HAYWARD: Oh, I was just a boy. I'm just going to go and read some names. I should know them well, but...

[Tape stops]

When I got out of the service I got back to my family's home in Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York and found a message asking me to call him in St. Louis. He had a job waiting for me. I already had these two other jobs lined up, but I'd been hurt in the service and physically I couldn't take either of them: Standard Oil in New Jersey and Westinghouse. So I immediately went out to St. Louis and there found John McCauley and who'd been my C.O. [Commanding Officer] in France and his name just now escapes me...

JS: Bixby?

HAYWARD: Yes, Harold Bixby. Harold's father was a owner of the American Locomotive Company and well-to-do. The three became business partners in the Automatic Appliance Company and we produced time switches for controlling operations electrically using a clock mechanism in our controlling unit. I was responsible

for the factory, Bixby handled the office and the finances, and John [McCauley] was the sales department.

We went on for about two years there. We just did very well and suddenly Dr. Warren developed this self-starting synchronous motor, which changed everything in the time field. That motor today is referred to as a Telechron Motor. We sold out to Tuell Autograph Company and I went with them as an assistant factory manager. But then I found things rather slow there and I left and took over the New York office on East Ivers with the new motor. And I became a partner there with a man who had been a salesman, sales officer, with Tuell Autograph.

JS: Is this the period in which you encountered Lindbergh?

HAYWARD: Yes. I came on East in sales. I'd gotten to know Harold Bixby rather well, had several dinners in his home. Actually, Harold M.C.C. [McMillan] Bixby. And then Lindbergh came to St. Louis as an airmail pilot, and he had the idea that he wanted to go across the Atlantic. He got in touch with the manager in charge of the airmail in St. Louis and this man got in touch with Bixby and Bixby said, "Sure, I'll back him; we will get it going."

He got ahold of Ben Franklin Mahoney in California, who had just run a small airplane factory. Bixby got more financial backing in St. Louis from his brother and three others and then it was arranged that Lindbergh would go to California in this factory and the factory would create an airplane for him the type which he wanted. In the meantime, I had left St. Louis and was in the East. From the press and from personal letters, I know what was going on, but I had no part in it.

Finally I - One day I had a telephone call from Bixby who told me to go up on the roof of my apartment that afternoon at 5:30 and Lindbergh would fly over on his way to the landing field on Long Island. And that he was sending a man East to do whatever business work was necessary. That was about a [Tuell Zee?] I didn't give up my work at

[Tuell Zee?] because I figured he was going to be up on the ground for at least a week out there near Garden City. They telephoned me a couple times. They didn't give me any date when they expected to go; it was a question of weather. They were watching the weather carefully. All of a sudden they decided on Thursday that he was going to take off. I told them, "Alright, I'll be out there Saturday morning," and when the weather suddenly turned very favorable and he went off a day early and so he was on his way before I got out there.

I went to the Garden City Hotel and asked for them and found quite a lot of activity around the hotel and they, Bixby's representative came down and brought me up to the third floor. There I found that Western Union had opened an office and these two other offices were in the hallway there: advertising and publicity people. And they brought me on down to the little two bedroom apartment at the end of the hall where, oh, what's the man's name? Lindbergh and?

JS: [George Stumpf]?

HAYWARD: That's it, good for you!

JS: I've got the...

HAYWARD: And [George Stumpf] had spent the night before, and had been living, rather. And I get in there and they said, "Well, he's already crossed the Atlantic and within an hour we'll be going to get messages there that say he passed the southern end of Ireland."

Then I got to know the other men in the room a whole lot better. There was Benjamin Franklin Mahoney, who made the airplane in California. There was Tom Mulligan, big husky Irish engineer who had given Lindbergh the final okay that the engine was in as good shape as he could make it. And there was, oh, I think it's Larson...

JS: Hartson?

HAYWARD: Hartson! Good for you! [Joseph T.] Hartson was with the Wright Aeronautical Engine Company who furnished the engine. We just stayed there together and we got messages as Lindbergh had crossed Southern England. Then we got messages he crossed the borders in France. Then about five in the afternoon, that we got messages that he had landed LeBourget Field outside of Paris.

Told about the mob there, how they feared for the airplane. They were really afraid that the mob around the airplane would damage it. And there were not sufficient police to handle it. They didn't know what they were going to do. Guards from some place came; I think it was the County Police who came, something like that, in Paris, and they quit their worries. And I guess that ended my contacts with that group.

When Lindbergh came back to this country later on, Harold Bixby and, oh, somebody from a box company, were there to meet him. They telephoned me, I went out there, but I missed him, he'd gone to a hotel in New York. So I did not see Lindbergh. Then the other two got a hold of me. We sat over an hour together. But that was the end of my contact with Bixby until some years later.

JS: Why did Bixby want you there so badly?

HAYWARD: Well, I think just because of our personal contact in St. Louis, and we had been partners, business partners in the Automatic Appliance Company. We'd gotten to know each other rather well.

JS: So it was a friendship gesture.

HAYWARD: It was personal. That was all. As far as the others are concerned, let's see, there was Rickenbacker. In the last week of March, the first two weeks of April,

1918, the first U.S. [United States] Pursuit Squadron had gone up to the line, to the Toul Aerodrome, and at that time it was the 94th and 95th Squadrons who were in Nieuport airplanes. Later on they became Eichler German Spads. They had no machine guns, so they were just almost helpless, nothing they could do. At that time the 1st Division was in the line and it had been a quiet sector and the French had some kind of arrangement with the Germans so that on Sundays there was no artillery firing. And that's the thing you never saw in history.

And then I happened to, so I was building a supply depot, at Colombey [les-Belles], 30 miles southwest of Toul, to supply the kite balloon companies as they would come off the line. Because of our activity on the line, I just got a ride into Nancy, 30 miles to the northeast, 30 kilometers, rather. And I was alone and walked down to the main square, the square was Stanislas and wandered off, there was a big restaurant in the corner of the square Stanislas, so I wandered on in there, and had my U.S. uniform, of course, First Lieutenant. And over in the corner I saw a group of U.S. uniforms, so I wandered over there. They welcomed me and they were all from the 94th Squadron. Got right in there.

They were in there for their Sunday dinner. So I joined them. We had dinner together. In that group was [Eddie] Rickenbacker, Captain [David] Peterson, who was in command, [James] Hall; I can't think of the other two fellows. They all became very active pilots in the 94th Squadron later on. The next Sunday I went back there again, and again we all had dinner together. And we all enjoyed it. And the third Sunday.

Then the 26th Division of the New England National Guard came in and replaced the 1st, and General [Daniel] Edwards of the 26st Division, "There's a war on. We're here to win this war. You're going to fire on Sunday; you are going to fire every day. You're going to have a good target and make use of what ammunition you have. But don't waste it. Don't waste a single shell. From now on is a war 24 hours a day." So that stopped our Sunday gatherings. It was the last I saw of that group.

JS: Is that right? I wonder if we could get to the period after the war when you married. Now you married in?

HAYWARD: 1923.

JS: Shortly after the war? Was it in 1923 that you married?

HAYWARD: Yes.

JS: And whom did you marry?

HAYWARD: Married Grace Parsons.

JS: How did you meet Grace Parsons? How did that come about?

HAYWARD: I'd met her before the war. We had organizations like what's called the Sons and Daughters of New England. They'd had me as the President for a couple of years and then I turned over the Presidency over to Grace Parsons, whose family also from New England. I can't tell you what happened then. We got to know each other pretty well. I asked her to marry me. She instantly said yes. And we got married and...

JS: How old were you then?

HAYWARD: This was 1923. I was born in 1898. So I, let's see so 18 is five years, I was 25 years old. Then we did not get along. She had a terrific temper. We did not get along, but we had a baby coming. My work was trying to sell this time equipment. I opened up offices up and down the coast. I opened six of those offices. And selling electric timer controls. So I was away a good part of the time, driving up and down.

I got back one time and her sister came to me and said, "Did you know Grace has a baby coming."

I said, "No she hasn't."

[She said] "Yes she has."

Geez. So then I learned that she had a baby coming from someone else. I got hold of the big Bulldog Drummond's son, of Civil War Detective reputation, his son was a fraternity brother, and asked him what I should do. "Here's what you should do immediately, get this man's name and put him on the correspondence and get you a divorce quickly because the minute that baby is born, it's your child."

And so I got a hold of her and she didn't quite know what to do. So I told her, "You got to go someplace and get a divorce." I got hold of a lawyer to talk to her and I told her I'd pay all of her expenses to go to Reno and get a divorce, which happened.

Then I was alone for a good many years. I made arrangements to take care of her son, take care of his schooling and etcetera. She had another friend who was a lawyer and he took me to court. I had offered to pay her, originally, to pay her a certain amount per month and she had not lived up to her part of the agreement at all. She didn't let me have him on vacations as expected. I told her, "Go on. I'll quit paying you."

She [said], "Well, you're not going to have him, that's all." So I quit paying her that amount, it wasn't very much, per month.

She got hold of a lawyer and her lawyer really brought up the point that I had not done my part of the agreement, I had cut off the payments. My lawyer said, "That ends, you're out. You had no business cutting off those payments." So I lost Bob.

JS: Now, have you talked about these things with Bob?

HAYWARD: Oh sure. He knew all the way.

JS: He knows the whole story?

HAYWARD: Oh, yes. He knows the entire story; I think he does.

But she kept him most of the time. The agreement was that he could come with me and I'd come pick him up and so on. I moved my sales office up to Hartford. When I'd come down there each time, expecting to pick him up. I couldn't find him anywhere around. She'd hid him someplace. I couldn't get hold of him. So time and again at the end of a school term I failed to get hold of him. I had arrangements for him to be taken into Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Massachusetts, finest school as there was. Through friends I gotten arrangements that they would accept him and so forth. So he had to go to high school in Long Island, right there where she was living.

He did that, the war came on and Bob said yes, he'd like very much to go into the Navy. We'd always had a boat on the Sound there, so we did a lot of boating. So he wanted to go into the Navy. So I made arrangements to get him into V-12. V-12 took him as a, whether it was student or an ensign I can't tell you, and sent him to Columbia in their special course up there for a year and while he was there, I knew the crew club because it had been my school, so I got him on the crew. On the crew, he rode number seven on the crew, which is next to number eight; next to the stroke. He did very well.

And then football season was coming along and there again I knew [Furi?] pretty well, because he was a college fraternity brother of mine, and I told him about Bob. And he's, "Oh come on we've got room for him. We'll make room for him. So I'll speak to Little tomorrow." Lou Little was our coach at Columbia at the time. He spoke to him. Little told Bob to come see him.

So I spoke to Bob, he said, "I guess, so might as well. I never played football." He saw Little, and Little and after the first game, Bob played every game at Columbia as a guard in the line.

JS: What years would this be now? This is just before...

HAYWARD: I don't know. [Laughs]

JS: But it was just before the war, is it?

HAYWARD: Just before the war. The war was already on. And he was already in the V-12 Navy course. I think I can find out - I know I can find out those dates. I got correspondence.

JS: That's alright. It's good to be approximate, at least.

HAYWARD: Alright. After one year at Columbia they transferred him over to Stevens Institute [of Technology] in Hoboken, Mechanical Engineering School. He was there for some months. Then they transferred him down in Florida. He was there for some time. And he wanted on active duty, but all his duty he got at those three schools and then they finally sent him over to the Philippines. And in the Philippines, he was assigned to Squadron 20 and they got to know him and they made him deck officer of the squadron. He remained deck officer of Squadron 20, I forgot the bay they were in, Subic Bay, I think it was, where they were based until the war was over. He was just a lieutenant junior grade.

JS: In all those years now, when he was growing up in high school years, that sort of thing, how often did you get to see him? Was your contact reduced to practically nothing?

HAYWARD: No, I did get to see him through two summers. She couldn't handle him through the summers, high school was closed, and he enjoyed boating. We lived in Freeport, only 20 miles south of Garden City and so I went over and got him in June

and he was at [my] father's house in Freeport while I worked in New York. And he lived there clear up until the fall when high school would start again.

During one summer I wanted him to get – I'd failed English in my high school, so I wanted him to be sure he had a base in English. And so he did it to go to a, I guess, about a five week course in English at the Garden City High School. My father drove him over every day. And he went to school there and he did actually get extra credit in English, which did help him later on. Through the summer I didn't see much of him during the daytime; I was working. I had all I could do and I was commuting by railroad from Freeport into Penn Station. I had an office in New York and also did some travelling, too, through the summer.

JS: Are there any points at which Robert sort of asserted himself in the way that a kid makes a point of being independent? You know, I'm thinking of a teenage kid. Do you remember any moments like that?

HAYWARD: No I don't. There were social contacts. The girls and the guys from the Garden City High School would come over there time and time again from his father's place. No he took no part in the high school that I know of, except they had a play there one May or June. He got in some kind of a play; I don't remember just what it was.

JS: What has your relationship with Robert been like since then? What have you done together? How often have you been seeing each other and how do you get together?

HAYWARD: Let's see. He went to - he couldn't get into Columbia, as it had gone to a six year course. That school had been four years when I was there. And so I recommended he go to Worcester Tech [Technological College], which he did.

JS: Is this after the war...

HAYWARD: After the war. He went to Worcester Tech. He got a degree there. And while he was there, General Electric Company came and hired him, and they took him to the New York office and there he was assigned to a group. I can't remember the name of the group right now. General Electric got together who worked at Washington as a contact [to] members of the Congress and help General Electric Company get government contracts for new generator stations, which were going to be put up. They apparently did rather well on that.

[End of Tape 3, Side 1]

Tape 3, Side 2
1994 May 4

HAYWARD: The electrical generators were incendiaries. They were vulnerable. So overnight telegrams went out and that committee was broken up and the next day Bob didn't have a job. About a week later they offered him a couple of other jobs and he said, "No sir, they do that to me, suddenly cut me off; I'm not going back." So he got a hold of another individual and they formed a partnership, a business partnership, and went to work as such handling pneumatic controls. That partnership broke up; he had another one, that broke up; and then he - oh, in the meantime I'd come out here.

In the meantime I had telephoned to Ruth Bailey here, who I had known for 30 years. I knew she was not yet married, living here with her mother. And asked her - I decided I was already signed up with two old age homes, one in Minneapolis and one in Hartford, Connecticut. Both of them gave me notice that at age, 80 I'd have to get off their waiting list and began to come into the home as a regular member. I just didn't want to get tied up tightly in a home at that time.

So I got hold of my sister and [inaudible] and asked if they had any suggestion. They both immediately said, "Go get married, go get married; get a hold of Ruth Bailey."

So they called me and I said, "Alright, I will," so I telephoned here and Ruth said, yes, she'd take me on. So she got a hold of four holy Reverends here and we were married here.

JS: Had you thought of marrying in the meantime?

HAYWARD: Me?

JS: Yeah, had you thought of marrying over the years intervening?

HAYWARD: No, that one experience of mine was such that I didn't want any. No I hadn't. I was active in a number of things. I was active in – oh, let's see, just what?

JS: Well, the first marriage was a discouraging...

HAYWARD: Yes, it was.

JS: It was that discouraging?

HAYWARD: It sure was. And thereafter, too, for some time, until after the War. I did a lot of travelling around. I continued to try to sell my timers. I did, I had three offices down to the south all running full, before...

JS: So you did keep pretty busy all the time?

HAYWARD: Yes, I did. And I kept my own office in New York and I had three sales offices in the South and the War came along and Jack, Major George, had been my senior in the Service got hold of me, "Come on in, Charlie, come on down with me down to New Orleans, we've got a huge contract here making P.T. [Patrol Torpedo] boats, come down here with me." Well, that just didn't strike me, so I told him so. He said. "I'll tell you what to do. Get a hold of General [Ralph P.] Cousins in Washington. I'll telephone him. See if he might have something for you."

So I went down to Washington, looked up General Cousins, he said, "Yes, but this is a young man's war." He says, "You can't have..."

I said, " But I want active service."

He said, "No sir, we can't give you active service. We would give you a location such as New York and in New York you'll be in command of all the barrage balloons

we're going to have here. But you'll be stationed right here; we can't send you to France. I say, this is a young man's war."

I went back to New York, sort of discouraged. Hell, I didn't want to get anything like that. I just wanted - I don't know the sequence of events. Right along in there sometime, Bob was taken with infantile paralysis. The Red Cross got a hold of me and told me that Bob was in the Army hospital with, oh gee, that's another thing, not infantile paralysis, there's another Latin word, which indicated heart paralysis. I'm sorry I can't tell you the name it was.

JS: I don't know those terms.

HAYWARD: Remind me, I can look it up and tell you. So through the Red Cross they told me, gave me his address, told me the Army hospital he was in, I said, "Please check; please check." They did, they came back and checked.

They said "He's in an Army hospital; there's nothing much we can do right now until the war is actually over." Well, within a month or two the war was over and so the Red Cross came back and told me, "Alright, yes. We can. You do so and so and we'll get him transferred to a Navy hospital." They transferred him to a Naval hospital.

The Naval hospital immediately came back and said, "No, he doesn't have" - oh, I wish I could think of those names of paralysis, I mean the other one. "What he does have is infantile paralysis.¹ His shoulder and his back and a part of his lower back are paralyzed. But we'll take care of him. We're going to bring him back to the States immediately." So the Navy was doing something and they did. They brought him back to Garden City, Long Island, in the hospital there, with infantile paralysis. And he stayed there; they moved him to a couple other hospitals. Gradually, he became so he could, he was mobile; he could get on around.

¹ Another term for Polio.

JS: How bad was he at first?

HAYWARD: At first, I don't know. All I know is when they got him to Garden City, Long Island, went over there and saw him then, at that time he was pretty well strapped up with the back of his shoulder, the upper arm and the portion of his back are gone and we don't expect that they'll come back. But he's got to be, the rest of his life, he's got to be kept in the open air as much as he can with a lot of exercise, he's got to exercise especially.

They live out and I had a sailboat down in Long Island, South Shore Yacht Club and he went down there and was out in the open air for several weeks. Then he said, "I think I've come along, I think I'll be alright. I want to do something."

Well, I checked with the Navy hospital, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, they said, "Well, yes, he'll give up his income for the time being. We'll put him on" – I forget how much it was per month. "And he'll come see us once a month and see how things are going along."

So Bob did get to go to work immediately. At the pneumatic control company he worked on last said they'd take him back; which they did. In the meantime, I was in Minneapolis and saw him a few times and then when I came back - oh, in the meantime, he got married and had a home in Philadelphia and had had a child. He was going along in a business partnership. He had this business partnership, he was getting a fairly good living out of it, not as much as he wanted, and then his wife came to him and told him she was pregnant.

JS: For the second time?

HAYWARD: He had no idea who it was. Oh yeah, she told him who it was. It was a very wealthy man, a young man, who was already married, in the neighborhood. And so again, I told Bob, "Alright, you're just out of luck; she's got the baby, you have to get rid

of the baby quickly and things can be alright. If you don't, the baby, it was just like what I was up against, if the baby is born, then it's your baby. You can't have this baby born from another man as your baby."

He said, "No, I can't. I got to take care of that."

After that, he got his wife and she said, "No, forget me. You can have a divorce," because this other man was very wealthy. Bob didn't have much.

And so, Bob said, "Alright you can have the divorce." So he gave her the divorce at that time. With that divorce, the entire custody of Bob was given to the ex-wife and so a whole lot from there on. Bob had the one boy had to go with the ex-wife, what we call Peter, our grandson, and then this other man with Bob's ex-wife had a couple more kids and they called them half-brothers. They lived together for some time. Bob lived alone.

In the meantime I'd come out here and Bob said, "Well I can't stay with you here in Minneapolis. Now that you're moving to the West Coast. I'm going to move with you." So he did and he came on out here and he was here in Portland for a couple days before I saw him. He'd arranged for a job here in Portland.

He was all set and then he heard about Seattle, so he went up there to see Seattle and he found all the water up there and so forth and he lived on the water because that was his doctors' instructions, to be outdoors. So he lived on a boat out in deal. I say he came out here to us here, but then he went on up there and he came back about three or four days later and he said, "No, Charlie, I'm going to stay up there in Seattle. They've got a lot of water up there, water everywhere. Here, all you've got is a little area of the Mississippi River."

So I said, "Alright, go to it."

He said, "Alright." He made a telephone call; he had already made contacts up there that he didn't speak of. But then he immediately made a phone call up there and said yes, he was available. So he, from then on, he had a job up there, again, in pneumatic controls, for a company that was selling for the whole state of Washington, and they gave him the agency for the state where the man who had the original contract had kept the agency in Seattle.

And Bob carried on there and Bob got into a church very closely, oh I've forgotten - the Baptist Church first. The Congregational Church up there was very, very small at the time, didn't amount to very, very little. There was a big Baptist Church that became active and then he went over to that church had a split up of some kind, that Baptist Church, and he said, "I don't know about that. We got a lot of sharp feelings here, which I don't like."

So he joined another church up there, the Nazarene and he went there put his full lot of time in on there working along around the church physically, etc. From then on he has carried on there, he carried on with this regular business. One time, while he was at this Nazarene Church, he sat across the lobby from a woman who was very active in it, a widow, I think. And they got to talking to each other and so on and so they got going out together and very shortly after they were married. And that marriage has continued excellently up to the present day; it has worked perfectly.

JS: Well, that's good news.

HAYWARD: He married Mary Knell.

JS: Som he recovered.

HAYWARD: No, it still bothers him some. His shoulder is absolutely flat in the back and this arm is thin, from here down.

JS: Oh, is it? Oh, okay. The muscles didn't redevelop.

HAYWARD: No. On the other hand, the arm is moveable to the extent that he has done some skiing in recent years. It hasn't bothered him. He's gotten along alright.

JS: So he must have good balance for the skiing.

HAYWARD: Yes, he's okay. Yes. He'll be here on the 14th. He and his wife are going off together touring. They first bought a boat when he retired; they bought a cruiser, 24 foot cruiser, which he had designed. And they went off over the U.S. two or three, a couple months at a time. They kept the little apartment, one room apartment in Seattle, but they went off together, just sleeping in this boat. I'll give you a picture of it. About once a week they go to a motel somewhere, get a shower, bath, etcetera. The rest of the time they just lived in this. Travelled all over up and down the Gulf Coast, the last thing they went up to New York, around through the Great Lakes and back again, towing this boat. Put it up overnight.

JS: What a good life, huh?

HAYWARD: They sure enjoy, the pair get along marvelously in that little space in this bow, where they sleep together. She's a lot shorter than he is.

Then he decided a year ago, "Well, we've seen about everything we can, we've been up to Alaska twice, we've seen about everything we can. I'm going to give up and take a trailer." He's invested his money very fortunately through a friend, and this friend has done a marvelous job in Wall Street for him. So he says, "I'm okay now and I can have a trailer, going to do it."

I said, "Alright go to it."

So he sold his boat, took quite a little while, but he sold the boat for good sum, and then he bought, came down to Portland here and bought a used trailer. And since then he fixed it up and he started off a little over, almost two months ago on a trailer trip. He came down through here, stayed here a couple of days and then headed south.

Every Saturday morning, he telephones. The last telephone call - no, he didn't telephone Saturday morning. A week ago he telephoned. Before that he telephoned from Prescott, Arizona. He said, "We're on our way back. We're going up the Pacific Coast and going up through there, we may miss you next week, but we're going to keep on going because we are going to aim to get to your place on the 12th and 13th, because that on the 14th I want to be back in Seattle." So that's what he's doing, Just travelling in this little trailer, *The Life of Riley*.

JS: Sounds like it. You mentioned religion a moment ago. I was thinking of that subject that Ruth had proposed that we raise, and that's the difference between your Congregationalist affiliation and hers. What has that meant to you? What have you seen the difference to be between the two groups?

HAYWARD: I was active in 1946 and 1947 in the Congregationalist church in Minneapolis. And when this merger was proposed by six reverends who tied up together they felt that could make place for themselves where they have a permanent job for life, which they didn't have in this Congregationalist churches, which they could be dropped from it at any time. And one man who was on the General Council of the Congregational churches, who also could lose his job because they only have a Secretary General Council for two years and then they change.

So they got together and they organized an entirely new church called the United Church of Christ, and it was based on two German churches. And then they got a hold of these six Congregational ministers and those men sold the idea to their parishes that they join this new church, who'd be all inclusive include every kind of church from now on, all churches got to again be a unit.

JS: What do you mean all churches?

HAYWARD: That's their plan.

JS: They were open to everybody?

HAYWARD: They would be open to everybody. So they opened up and the Disciples of Christ, or a section of Disciples of Christ, who operate the First Christian Church right here, divided and joined them. And so this Congregationalist group could continue to call themselves the United Church of Christ. So the remainder of the Congregational churches told the Disciples of Christ, "Alright, we'll join with you then." And so they did and they changed their name to the Congregational Christian Churches. And they carried on as such.

As far as I was concerned, I was in several meetings there and right in the church, I was able to get up and refer to ministers in front of me as liars. I could, I had the facts and I knew them. They knew damn well they were. Imagine standing up in church and calling the minister up in the pulpit a liar.

JS: Oh, it got out of hand.

HAYWARD: It did alright. They had made arrangements to have what they called a merger. They didn't hold up the merger, the terms at all. They knew they didn't. But they went ahead with it and they had the money and capital transferred to them in the meantime. A lot of phony work had been going on underhand, which I knew nothing about. In that way of doing it, they got hold of \$64,000,000 of Congregational funds, in five different, Sunday School, and inner Church and so on. That give them the cash to go to court and they went to court and they approved it; they were okay, they could take the Congregational funds and go ahead and so they did, they signed up. All the Congregational churches were here signed up, this one down the street here.

JS: Oh, they did?

HAYWARD: Sure, they got hold of the minister here and he sold the congregation that they should and they voted, yes, they would change over. So in 1947 this outfit down here. They still claim to the public that they're Congregational, they still go by the name, but underneath it says United Church of Christ. That's what they call themselves now, United Church of Christ. They are not Congregational in any sense of the word.

JS: But they were originally.

HAYWARD: They were oh, yes, they were for many years. Yes.

JS: Well, do you go to the church down there?

HAYWARD: It's 12 miles down there. I'm not very often. I get down there about every - before I lost my eyesight, I went down there rather regularly. Right now I go down there about every, oh, three times a year.

JS: Now, where is that church?

HAYWARD: It's in Oregon City.

JS: Oh, that's the one I know.

HAYWARD: Oregon City, yes, sure. His father was a Congregationalist.

JS: You recognize that as more genuinely Congregationalist.

HAYWARD: Yes, that's the only one around here. They've had a major change. The Unitarian Church in that area lost out and they had to lose their property and so they

kept a hold of the congregation group there, so we'll just join with you. We'll just join with you we won't change the name, leave it as such and the name will be the name of the previous minister they'd had there, Atkinson, so they call it Atkinson Memorial Church. So they did that.

Then, the people in the audience, on the average, the Congregationalists, were well along in years whereas the Unitarians were younger, much younger. About the last eight, nine years, the Congregationalists died off and the Unitarians added a few more of them come in and join, now that church, the majority, are Unitarian. [Laughs] It's changing entirely. They still call themselves the First Congregational Society. They are the oldest Congregational church west of the Mississippi here.

JS: So it's not thinkable to you to go to this church down here? Is that right?

HAYWARD: I don't enjoy it. No. I call them just a bunch of hypocrites. They call themselves Congregational. They know damn well they're not! And as far as this Rogers, too, is a slick article. They got so much money there now which was left over from Congregational funds that they were able to get that they pay him \$75,000 a year right now.

JS: Is that right? That's a very good salary.

HAYWARD: [Laughs] Oh boy. It's a bunch of hot air as far as I'm concerned. I like him, personally. I speak to him. He knows damn well I don't look up to him at all.

JS: Well, I thought that in closing our interview, that I was impressed by the writing that you did because it's, I thought, very reflective. So I thought I'd ask you something, a question that would be properly reflective. That is, you know, since you really probably keep up with events really well. What do you think about the outlook in, say, the world today and the political future of this country and the prospects for things? You know,

there are a lot of serious questions. What's your attitude and your outlook on things, at this point?

HAYWARD: Well, first thing is immigration. See, I joined the Legions soon after I got out of the service. They made me a Post Commander. I was in Brooklyn, New York, at the time. Then they made me chairman of the Resolutions Committee for Brooklyn, 46 Posts. I was that for five years, and at that time the Legion worked for the community. Now it's entirely that they work for themselves. But they worked for the community. We had five or six resolutions a year just to hold up to.

I had 46 Posts there in Brooklyn at the time. I saw to it each time that one of our resolutions had to do with immigration. The reason it was actually started was the fact that we do not know who we have in the country. We found that in the draft there had been 225,000 men had never signed up for the draft. No record of them. But they had known people who were employed in the country, many of them were in town over here and other parts of the country. A large percentage were blacks. We didn't know who they were, and as I said there was no record of this, so I said we just got to do something. So in my resolutions in Brooklyn I saw to it that we had one resolution to go to on that subject of registering every male.

In 1927 the National Commander of the Legion, himself, sponsored a national resolution calling for Universal Service. And that Universal Service, I can show you, I was originally for the thing, we called for service, a National Registry...

[End of Tape 3, Side 2]

Tape 4, Side 1
1994 May 4

HAYWARD: We had a national meeting in New York, and we talked about that subject.

JS: We did cover this part of the history, earlier. But what I'm interested in, in terms of your response, is you started with immigration. What is - how do you see the situation today?

HAYWARD: Out of hand. [Laughs]

JS: Yeah. Is that a concern that you have today?

HAYWARD: I'm out of the picture. I can do nothing now, hardly anything. I got a resolution through the local Sons of the American Revolution on the subject last year. It's just plumb out of hand. The first thing is, what about how to register? That has never been answered.

We did at that time, 1927, all registration over the country was by fingers, your forefinger and thumb. That's all that there was. On our committee we had Tom Rochester of the New York Police Department. He spoke up and he said, "Fellows, you've got to do more than that. You've got to have 10 fingers."

Then I said, "If you have 10 fingers on a card, it's going to be a whopping big card. [JS laughs] What are people going to do with it? How are they going to handle it? What do we do about counterfeiting?" We never had an answer.

We did get a bill into Congress and we had our National Commander, Mac somebody, McIntire, it'll come to me, present it at Washington, at the hearings there in Congress. We found out that we were in the minority. The D.A.R. [Daughters of the

American Revolution] was with us. We found out those against us was the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. [Congress of Industrial Organizations] at that time, and also, the American Bar Association.

We were surprised at that. So we got a hold of them. They said, "Why yes. Hundreds of lawyers all over the country make money by people who want to change their names. If people can't change their names, those lawyers aren't going to get that business. You can't have, otherwise we have got to have something where a person can go change their name." That has never been answered.

JS: They've never solved the problem, at all.

HAYWRD: I don't know what these days with computers and so on and so forth, but you have 10 fingers on a card and how to have something that's practical and every two years have a re-registration with every male, with 10 fingerprints was our idea with Universal Service.

JS: So, I wanted to ask you, too...

HAYWARD: Shoot.

JS: About, I don't know how clearly you can see this picture, but it's the picture of you marching in the parade. It's not an old picture, it's a recent picture, it's in color, and it looks as though you're almost at the head of the parade. I wondered...

HAYWARD: [Laughs] I tell you, I was such a fool!

JS: You remember the picture, don't you?

HAYWARD: I do. It's in Vancouver.

JS: Can you describe the circumstances? I think it would...

HAYWARD: Yes, I can. They'd gotten ahold of me and I'd given away my uniform. I sent back to the Air Force Museum at Dayton, had been asking me for years for that uniform. So I finally sent it to them along with the little trunk, I can't think of what we called it.

In the meantime, I joined the Hay Clan, this is the Tartan of the Hay Clan, I was going out for tonight so that is why I have to have it on. Hay is just an old Scottish Clan and I joined them. I go to the meetings about once a year. I can't go more; I've got too much to do. These people decided about six years ago that they were going to enter a parade in Vancouver. They wanted to know if I'd join and I said sure. So they arranged for me to be in the automobile with a sign on it, they made up the sign. It wasn't quite accurate but they made it up. And so I showed up over there for the parade.

And these fellows in this local chapter of the Hay Clan have a color guard, so does Seattle have a color guard and there's one from Spokane and all they all three color guards got together in Vancouver for this parade. And that's who these folks are right here, they're the color guards and those three call themselves – a Scottish name, I can't tell you. Anyhow, there I was.

And they got me so I was seated in the car. I can't sit here, I'll be here almost an hour, my legs are going to get cramped and I'll be in trouble before the parade starts. So I got out of the car and I started to walk back and forth for exercise back and forth and a man came up to stuck a camera in front of my face and said, "I'm from the newspaper and I just want your picture, that's all." That's why they caught me and it looks to people as though I was marching.

JS: Yeah, it's a great picture.

HAYWARD: [Laughs] They got that picture and they mailed me the original of that from right here in Portland. The photographer from the...

JS: Did they publish that in the paper?

HAYWARD: Yes, they did.

JS: In the *Columbian*?

HAYWARD: No, in the *Oregonian*.

JS: Local paper in the *Oregonian*? Oh, really! Well, if I can keep that, I think it would be a nice thing to put with this history. Would that be alright, or is this your only copy?

HAYWARD: No, no. I've got the original. That's just a print. Yes, you want the original?

JS: No, not the original, because this is really an excellent print. It's really a good print.

Well, Charles I want to thank you for spending this time in doing your history. It's just been very enjoyable listening to you.

HAYWARD: Thanks. Well, this parade, I'm through with it. I can't do anymore, as far as I am concerned...

JS: I've been trying to help out.

HAYWARD: Luckily, my uniform shows I was lucky. I'll have to get you more literature, more things on that. I'll just have to do it.

JS: Well, thank you very much.

[End of Tape 4, Side 1]
[End of Interview]