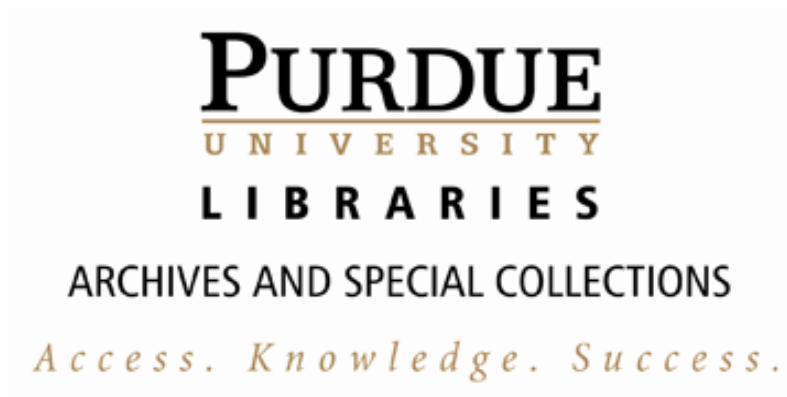


# David W. Krogmann Interview

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Conducted by Katherine Markee on September 3, 2008



The following interview was conducted with Professor David W. Krogmann [DK] Professor Emeritus of Biochemistry for the Purdue University Oral History Program. It took place on Wednesday September 3, 2008 in his office on campus. The interviewer was Katherine Markee [KM], the Oral History Librarian.

**KM:** Welcome. Tell us a little bit about where you were born, and your parents and early years.

**DK:** I was born in Washington DC, on October 21 1931. My parents were children of immigrants. My father's from Germany and my mother's from Ireland. I went to school in the Catholic School system there –

**KM:** In Washington?

**DK:** In Washington. And, went to a Catholic University in Washington, and took a bachelor's degree in Biology. I went to John Hopkins University and took a PhD degree in Biochemistry.

**KM:** Can you tell us a little bit about what college life was like as you lived on campus?

**DK:** No, in Washington of course I was in a family home and I almost walked east to school to the university. And, Baltimore graduate students didn't really take rooms out of the neighborhoods. Undergraduates liked dormitories and things like that.

**KM:** What was campus life like? Were there any student activities when you were there? Athletics or... and your major was in biochem then as well?

**DK:** Yeah, no. The PhD programs...

**KM:** I mean an undergrad did you – what did you choose as your major?

**DK:** Oh an undergraduate...um... well there were some social clubs and there were occasional dances that were around too. It was pleasant and I was always in this wonderful mix of things: go downtown and go to the museums and visit various museums and all that kind of thing.

**KM:** There's a lot of cultural activities.

**DK:** Yeah, there was lots to be done.

**KM:** Right. Then when you graduated, had you decided to go to grad school, and how did you select Johns Hopkins?

**DK:** Well I, in the course of an undergraduate where one is struggling to be a teacher or a scientist could be a very nice thing and under that realize a bit of support. When time came, I sent in applications to other universities, [inaudible] one of them applying to Harvard University and they sent them back the form and it began with, "How many stocks and bonds do you own?" The next line was, "How many stocks and bonds do your parents own?" My parents struggled through life without...

**KM:** Application?

**DK:** ...stocks and I threw it away [laughs]. In a matter of fact that's another world. I wasn't all that interested in it.

**KM:** Why?

**DK:** I had written to several others and then Johns Hopkins got in touch with me said, “Why don’t you come down and look this over?” So I went there looked it over and they said “We’ll find a way that we can keep you in room and board and tuition as well so you could afford to come here.” So that was fine; I was delighted.

**KM:** But you’d already - had you decided that biochem was the area you –

**DK:** Yes, I somehow came to that conclusion because I had just struggled with chemistry and biology was really easy. I think I got all the training in just the right moment. [inaudible] great discoveries [inaudible]

**KM:** Coming.

**DK:** Yeah.

**KM:** When you were there you married when you were a grad student?

**DK:** No, I – When I finished with grad school, I married and then I went-

**KM:** Did you meet in undergraduate school.

**DK:** Ah yes, my wife was a technician in Johns Hopkins.

**KM:** What was Johns Hopkins like – what years where you there?

5:00 **DK:** Let me try to catch that up for you... I estimate 1954 to about 1958 that I was there. And, it was quite a school (?). Everyone talked about it being something, like being a part of the Ivy League. It's not quite official but...

**KM:** You're in the ballpark.

**DK:** Yeah or something like that (?). [inaudible]

**KM:** It's a lot older school even though it's long established.

**DK:** Yes, I had a nice experience. At one time I had a job working in the hospital with Johns Hopkins. Oh it's far from the area of the campus. And there I worked for a pediatrician and he was very nice. [laughs] I enjoyed his company. He was studying lead poisoning in children and removing the lead - that sort of stuff. He had this great idea. He said, "I'll arrange to come here at eleven and you can leave when you want to, but I want you to have lunch with us." So I thought, "Isn't that a nice guy." So I go there, and the staff of the pediatrics department would always have lunch together. And the chairman of the department was wise and kind and I really admired him and his wife. And all the young Turks at table asked questions like, "What do you think about breast feeding," and all these sorts of things and the chief of course answered very nicely [inaudible]. Fact is, it was a very nice thing to see that and you know...

**KM:** It enhanced your graduates.

**DK:** Yes. [inaudible] and we had a community. Faculty was very nice.

**KM:** Right.

**DK:** But generally speaking, graduate school - I was there for 10 hours a day, 6 days a week.

**KM:** Were you fortunate in getting funding support most of the time you were there?

**DK:** Yes.

**KM:** Those days, it was not easy to get as much grant as there is today, right?

**DK:** Right. Well, in the first few years, thank goodness, they fixed me up with jobs where there's money available through customers (?) –

**KM:** So you'd work?

**DK:** So I did that, and then eventually I got a NIH scholarship and had to finish my degree there. And of course, at the time in graduate school, I began to attend scientific meetings and see sort of the natural world a bit and it was striking at the time when there were lots of Europeans in the United States, young men who were post-doctoral fellows, more likely, who had come from lots of places. I gathered that Europe was still trying to recover from World War II they sent their people abroad because there was machinery and chemistry and all that good stuff over here.

**KM:** In the US.

**DK:** So, I realized over the course of time I was there that I had made friends with people from lots of different places. In fact it was a nice experience because I knew many foreign friends.

**KM:** Yes, isn't that nice.

**DK:** That was a nice thing. And I went to a scientific meeting where they sent me to the University of Connecticut for a meeting and this name Barney Axelrod turned up. He had come to Purdue about the time I started graduate school. My mentor said, "I know Barney; he's a wonderful man. I'd published a paper with him when and I was a post doc." Then I ran into a student who had just come from Purdue and he said, "We had this grand teacher. Barney Axelrod, he plays softball with us. He's so nice." So I realized this. I've learned that also, he'd had gone to Wayne State University and gotten his bachelor's degree some years before I was born. But in any case, I went to this meeting. I went to the registration desk they gave a little ID card [inaudible] and there was a man sitting next to me who looked like he took care of these things and he said, "Do you know Barney Axelrod?" I said, "I've only heard of him and everything I've heard was good." And he took the card and stamped on it and it said, "Friend Barney Axelrod". It turned out that at an earlier meeting Barney had gone and opened a little party for his friends.

10:00

**KM:** Who was the one you had spoke with at the registration desk?

**DK:** Paul Salton and the one I spoke with was one of Barney's protégées. And he at that meeting told everybody at the meeting, "Go there and say I'm a friend of Barney Axelrod's and that let you in so the party was overwhelmed with people. And here I was and I had this badge that said friend of Barney Axelrod."

**KM:** [laughs] Your entrance.

**DK:** I went and talked to some group of people [inaudible] 9<sup>th</sup> floor. And so when the group broke up he came over and said, "Come buy me a cup of coffee." And I thought, "This is wonderful." So I got to know, slightly, but I run into him under other circumstances later. At the end of graduates school, I thought I'd have a (?) regular pay in general and have a life, would be reasonable. And there are things called Post-Doc Fellowships (?). And so we went back to Chicago for a couple of years and that was a brand new experience.

**KM:** Where? At the university or North Western?

**DK:** The University of Chicago. And then I got a job at Wayne State University as assistant professor. I was there for six years and then I was asked to come to Washington to serve as a rotating program director at the National Science Foundation of Molecular Biology program. Molecular biology was very new and...

**KM:** That's a [inaudible].

**DK:** [inaudible]. So we did. We went there.

**KM:** Uh-huh. Did you have any children by that time?

**DK:** Yes. By that time I had two. We had a very nice year there. And that job was nice.

**KM:** Did you know it was only going to be a one year? 'Cause sometimes those programs directors maybe, or others, maybe they've changed it or something.

**DK:** Well I realized that the program directors have been there for a long time and numbers say there're for two years or three years, that sort of thing. But Barney Axelrod appeared I was back in Detroit. And he came into the lab and I was now on speaking terms - I was delighted to see him and he said "Will you consider coming to Purdue?" And it didn't take a minute to say yes. Because of him and what I knew about him. So it was that he and I became good friends.

**KM:** What year was this, now? Just '67?

**DK:** 1967.

**KM:** Okay, and what was the housing like? Did you come to have an interview before hand or did you just come straight on, after you got the offer?

**DK:** I had come for the interview and looked around a little bit. My wife and I came with again, looked to find a house, and probably buy it. There were a few houses that were available but so we got one that was very nice [inaudible]. Of course it seemed it was pretty expensive, \$35,000 [laughs]. But now its worth is about \$200,000.

**KM:** Is it the same house you have now?

**DK:** Yes, it's the one I have now.

**KM:** Oh nice, that's nice.

**DK:** It's just depreciated a little this year. It was the best investment we ever made.

**KM:** Now you can fill out that application to Harvard, right? [laughs]

**DK:** [laughs] Yeah. ((It happened in that way?)). And it had struck me when I came here that this town was like a Diana Berbin movie. There were houses with bigger fences, beautiful gardens and it was quiet and nice and all these things; it was just charming [laughs]. I had been living in all big cities all this time.

**KM:** [laughs]

**DK:** So it was [inaudible]

15:00

**KM:** Tell us when you first came what your appointment was and what sort of things you did and then go onto your research in photosynthesis. Was it biochem in this building at the time?

**DK:** Yes. I was here, and I was hired in as an associate professor and promised in less than a year I would be promoted to a professor.

**KM:** Did you get tenure then with the associate?

**DK:** Yeah. That was a great gift. Barney Axelrod was of course the chairman and there were some of the biochemistry faculty that were in similar science building that was next to us. And that was [inaudible]. Barney had come and, sort of, we knew the faculty - hired a number of people who came before me and after me. We were pretty well staffed (?) [inaudible]. I had a strange attitude and then I thought teaching was a more important thing to do. Some young scientists thought it was a waste of time and you have to do science every minute. But in any case, I assumed that I had a chance to teach a large course. It was Introductory Biochemistry for non-major students. We usually had 100 students

in the hall. There were three lectures a week. There were alternate laboratory session every week. And about this time of the Vietnam War (sterile and sour [?]) and things weren't good. You know, there were some riots and things like that. And the mayor (?). It had struck me that I had a teacher in college who had all his students sit in numbered chairs. And she told them, "The chairs in there are numbered from one to a hundred and there is a list there of students who will find their number and stay there. But we played her; she knew all our names. I thought that was really mean (?). She wanted people to be interested in what they're studying (?) here for and at least know their names [chuckles].

**KM:** [laughs] Right.

**DK:** So I did that and I got to know a lot of students that way. Eventually my memory dissolved. But for many years I've taught that course. These were students who were from ... largely from the school of agriculture and who were talking "Plant and Animal Management and [inaudible] sciences things". And there were females who were working home on economics which became family science. There was a striking difference at that time that females generally were well dressed and well-mannered and they got A's and B's. After five or six years, it'd changed; they weren't well dressed and they used bad language and they got C's and D's. I thought what a shame, such nice ladies at that time. So, that changed. I did this for a very long period of time. And between, I was doing science for graduate students [inaudible] I was always able to get some grants. Which I saw the value of the salary for the students [inaudible]. They could do

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with learn and the same time [inaudible]. That worked very nicely. On several occasions, because I had worked for the National Science Foundation, I became a candidate for a management kind of job at the Department of Agriculture. The department of agriculture had...uh...

**KM:** It's the US Department of Agriculture?

**DK:** Yeah the USDA had always applied for, or it has spent many years since the civil war. None of these colleges [inaudible]. There was special money that they sent to the...

**KM:** The Land Grant Agriculture Schools.

**DK:** The USDA provided and The Land Grant of course provided money for the buildings and all that sort of things. But the Department of Agriculture had special funds for the Land Grant College to support agriculture and so they gave grants to people who were really agricultural technology headed. You could kind of say it was a science, but they were really doing...

**KM:** I know what you're talking about. I heard of people when they used to have that.

**DK:** It happened, [inaudible] I'm not particularly quite sure, but I think it was uh...when Carter came to be the president. There had been a decline in grain production in the world and there was a sort of considering that there might be mass famine. So, the government should do something about it. And it was decided then to make a special program in agriculture to help boost production, apply modern techniques to the understanding of production. That meant doing science.

Because I worked at NSF someone must have told them that I had done that and I was in the college of agriculture and I should be contacted. It happened that when this [inaudible] who was another column ahead of me [inaudible], head of this effort, sort of a "build a grants program for doing science" and the program's not limited to colleges of agriculture [inaudible]. The ultimate purpose was to assist every [inaudible]. So I left and took a year off to do that and the next year in Washington D.C., my children when grown up by then, was pleasant experience. But, after the year [inaudible] regular life now. But, a year or two later, they said [inaudible] could you please come you can have any type of appointment you want so I got [inaudible] for three days a week there and three days a week here. And so, I did that for some time, but I went into a really strange experience. It happened that a new president had come to the White House and a new Secretary of Agriculture and new people below the secretary that had pretty slow jobs. I had been preparing office to run eight evaluation panels in a period of three weeks. And each one of them involved bringing in a dozen people from outside. And it would be proposals and so on and so forth. So, that was all set to go and [sounds like a name] came to the office and said, "You're too delay the meetings because the evaluators will have to be evaluated themselves for their competence in their jobs." And I had understood that; it meant my job too. I was stunned. I thought, "What are we gonna do? Tell all those people not to come?" I called up a very famous scientist at Harvard, who was one of the advisory, and I said, "I know just what to do" [laughs] And quite a few days, things were getting better. So he called the newspapers, the New York

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Times and also the Time Magazine – all these people who knew he was a big guy in science. He first of all got the man who made this ruling who's going to meetings and the man said, "Yes we're going help manage your [inaudible] these people and their superiors and the FBI need special checking in their records. And so, my friend in Harvard explained this to the press broadly and suddenly I came to Washington [inaudible] and Time's coming in on the front page it said, "[inaudible] Department of Agriculture," the government was now interfering with the distribution and judging of grants and it's political motif (?). So, there was a big fuss and then a couple of days later I got a call from the man above me and he said, "You can have your meeting on schedule." He was mad at me 'cause he knew I had told the world. That meant my career was running away [laughs]. I didn't want him to win.

**KM:** Well admit it made you look – because you'd already got all these people lined up at the last minute. And they were confident you knew the people. You would've asked them. [inaudible]

**DK:** Beyond that, there was this aroma of politics that [inaudible] crack down on those people and that sort of thing. That was nice of instruction [inaudible]

**KM:** That's right, yeah.

**DK:** But, they would instantly come back.

**KM:** God, [inaudible]. Tell us a little bit about your research on photosynthesis. Do you have any comments on that?

**DK:** At the very beginning of my career, I was ample (?). I had a course in college, where the professor was botanist, but he had great reverence for one of the pages in the text. That was the structure of chlorophyll. And he conveyed the notion that if we could really understand how it works it would be a great step forward in understanding photosynthesis. And somehow, when I got to Johns Hopkins there was newly hired professor there who studied photosynthesis and I had chosen to work with him. Hence (?), even in the very first year I was there, there were experimentally taught (?) about that turned out very, very important understanding of how sunlight could turn to fuel plants. So, scientifically [inaudible] always very impressive [inaudible] flow of new ideas, new information. Now it seems that a lot of people say photosynthesis is completely solved and then there are others who are saying, “No, there’re still some [inaudible mumbling and speaking softly]. Not sure exactly how it works”.

**KM:** True.

**DK:** In a contemporary sense, we now have this problem with um....not carbon dioxide, but with global warming and need for fuel. Especially to replace the oil – we don’t have quite as much as we should. But in any case, I think that studying –not all plants – but algae, [kinds that want (?)] water. Their capacity is to produce more material through photosynthesis per acre of land in any climate.

30:00 Ponds where everything is a nice warm temperature invite nutrients and stuff like that. You’re going to have a lot of plants [inaudible]. And has led to a funny name called biodiesel – there are lots of engineers out there roaming around saying

that they're gonna grow this stuff and put it in engines for airplanes and fly it. But it's not that easy [chuckles]. It's got a lot of fantasy in that. One of my students became the curator of a collection of algae, the largest one in the United States, hence (?), the largest one in the world- it's located in the University of Texas - and now when I talked to him, he tells me about these people who are coming to him and they want the magic [inaudible] biodiesel and do all these fun new things. He's probably skeptical about it.

**KM:** Interesting how the face changes.

**DK:** I think if we truly understood how the conversion of energy and light is chemicized (?) into chemical work, we might be able to do something very important, but [inaudible] in there and that's a challenge.

**KM:** Yeah, I understand. Let's talk a little bit about the department and how it's changed over time. You had some department [inaudible] around here. He was here for a pretty long time, wasn't he?

**DK:** Yes, um...

**KM:** And has the department grown over time?

**DK:** It's not grown a whole lot. I think it was probably around fifteen people when I was came and now it's a little over twenty.

**KM:** Ok, so it stayed within that?

**DK:** Yeah it's fairly stable. And expansions in space [inaudible, sounds like "Purdue Science" or "Produce Science"] some and rooms and buildings next door and some other side of the street.

**KM:** Oh in Hanson?

**DK:** Yeah in the Hanson building. [inaudible mumbling]. There was some talk when president Jischke arrived that there might be a big expansion in biochemistry. But, Jischke was in engineering. [chuckles] And he expanded engineering and some of those odds (?) over there are doing things that are related to biological processes. [inaudible mumbling]

**KM:** Interesting. When you came Hovde was the president.

**DK:** Correct.

**KM:** And then Hansen, then Hicks, um... Dr. Beering, Jischke, and president Cordova. How many department heads have there been after Axelrod? Were there a couple after that?

**DK:** The departments...uh...after Axelrod was Doc Carlson. And he was followed by Mark Hendrickson\*. And now we have [inaudible low volume]

**KM:** Wasn't there...uh...Forney. Forney was...

**DK:** That's right, Kim Forney. But that was an interesting thing. Carmenson did it quite a while but got tired of it and tried to hire her. And it seems the way [inaudible]

problem in hiring because in the world of chemistry, the largest number of [inaudible] medical science, the [inaudible] take medical school.

**KM:** I see.

**DK:** So when they hire a new chairman, they promise him a million dollars of equipment and a million dollars of salaries for everybody – all that sort of things. And we can't do that.

**KM:** I understand that.

**DK:** [inaudible] Generally the fact they wanted to hire a big star but they could never afford it. And so [inaudible name, Jeff Wayne?"] volunteered to take a short term. He wanted to be a scientist and so he served for a few years.

**KM:** Ok.

**DK:** I know that [inaudible] made the same arrangement we've [inaudible] stay for life. [inaudible]

35:00

**KM:** Do some of the biochem graduates – do they go Lamgoom (?) Facilities then?

**DK:** Yes.

**KM:** So they're affiliated mainly with the schools?

**DK:** Yes.

**KM:** Alright, ok.

**DK:** One graduate that I've heard of, I know him kind of personally (?), but he turned out to be a brilliant guy and he got a Nobel Prize. He was at the time at the University of St. Louis. [inaudible, low volume] kind higher up in there. And he said for the forefront, and he's always been in medical departments [inaudible]. So he was in that category. We've had another brilliant man, I wish I could remember his name, [inaudible] and he was very, very [inaudible, sounds like gentle]. He's now a vice president of huge bread company up in New Jersey. He's way up there in the world.

**KM:** What do the [inaudible] others (?) – some of the other students do? Do some of them go into teaching or...? I would say with the undergraduate now.

**DK:** Well, there's an interesting thing about that. But, in fact a point brought up in this meeting discussed that is that our students who got a PhD here are less likely to be hired in a teaching institution because of our reputation at giving research (?) and that we should do something about that. I say that it will substantially true in the case of several good students who've graduated through our labs. They spend a very long time trying to get a job as a teacher, not as a researcher. But they would do researching.

**KM:** Sure, but primarily would be doing student teaching.

**DK:** I would [inaudible word, sounds like: End-play, Empty?] small schools [inaudible mumbling]. That sort of thing.

**KM:** Let's talk a little bit about fundraising and how that's changed over time.

**DK:** It's been marvelous to look at. When I came it was widely said that president Hovde was concerned about the faculty getting too many grants because he thought state should be the principle provider of funds for a state university.

**KM:** Being the land grant.

**DK:** Yeah. And the...

**KM:** The academic grant.

**DK:** Very general sort of [inaudible, "play out?"]. I did see him months in the situation and it warmed my heart because it was a time of protests and disarray (?).

Gathering in the auditorium of all the faculty and often the attendance of president [inaudible] probably talk [inaudible mumbling] undergrads and unpleasantness. And I thought, "[inaudible]". Someone would shout out a nasty question, "What do you think about war in Vietnam." And he said, "None of your business!" [laughs].

**KM:** He answered the question.

**DK:** That was a really good answer for me. But, um...imagine that most of the citizens who had received a degree here [inaudible] as opposed to engineers. [inaudible mumbling] state were taking care of it. But slowly, the times changed.

**KM:** Was changed, right.

**DK:** And it's true in all the universities, that the president is the biggest fundraiser that they can find.

**KM:** That's right.

**DK:** And there's talk about some of these places becoming private institutions.

They're getting all our money from outside. [inaudible] much.

**KM:** Yeah, that's hard. Were you ever faculty fellow while you've been here? Faculty fellowed? Hovde started that faculty fellow program in the residence halls and you can interact with the students. So you can see the faculty outside of the classroom. Like I've been a fac-fellow at Tarkington for a long period of time.

40:00

**DK:** No, somehow...um...

**KM:** I think now that most of the eating facilities have been conglomerated into other facilities. Cause I think the idea was to go there once a week, which is we used to do – what we'd do is have dinner with the students and then they had events and things...you know. I think they've been making some changes because of that.

**DK:** I've had fallen into something, quite accidentally, sort of parallel to this. I was just studying this special kinds of algae and I went to a meeting. I had read that there was a place in Mexico where they breed this algae for health food (?). I went to a meeting a medical school in Mexico city [inaudible for a while, mumbling]. ...said, "Will you please come down and visit our lab for a couple of weeks?" Because I found this thing so interesting, I said, "I'm trying to get help (?) [inaudible]." So I made a friend there whose treasure (?)...after sometime he realized that the Mexican government was going to change the standards of their research by

requiring that it be published not in local Spanish journals but in English. And over time I noticed that the requirements for writing in French or German to be science faded away. And finally it was the German and French [inaudible]. Now these magazines, journals, have all English papers in them. And when you went living abroad, everybody spoke English. So my friend said, "Could you come down and help us, the faculty here, to kind of learn if the English is good enough to get published." So I did move (?) course there and that's been going on for about twenty years.

**KM:** You're still doing it?

**DK:** Yeah. And overtime I realized that best thing I could do for them was to insist that they write a lot every day. Then I would correct it and give it back them the next day. And they had to learn how to talk to English. In fact they've had two years of English in high school English and they could stumble through, if they've watched a lot of television, that'd improve their English reading.

**KM:** Right.

**DK:** So, I go there and I have mid-day meal with their students every day. And we'd talk over lunch. When I first did this and said now we're going to have a special day [inaudible] Spanish [inaudible]. But they did and it worked out very well. And I told them, "You're going to go there and meet people who will speak with Chinese accents and then it's gonna be hard. So you'll be among people who have the same problem," and they realized that.

**KM:** The best writing is rewriting holds true for that as well. Are there any awards or honors would you like to share with? Anything comes to mind?

**DK:** [inaudible] award that [inaudible]. Every (?) university where I go gave me special, beautiful, and grateful medal plate thanking me for helping their students over the last twenty years [inaudible]

**KM:** Good. That's kinda special. That's kinda neat. How about your post-Purdue years? Did you continue with your research?

**DK:** I continued doing research and continued teaching in Mexico.

**KM:** What time of the year do you go?

**DK:** [inaudible] going? February [chuckles].

**KM:** As long as you have a choice.

**DK:** Yes, that's about when their semester starts.

**KM:** And approximately how long do you stay? Do you stay for the whole semester?

**DK:** No it's – I really run a three week course. And they have couple hours. Lecture every other day; they have to turn in a paper every other day. I have graded an [inaudible] every day. I can go twice as fast. [inaudible].

**KM:** Do you have a favorite Purdue tradition? Outstanding event in your life? You can take either, or both.

45:00

**DK:** I like to hear the song that gets played before [inaudible, sounds like “student events and things”] like that. And...uh...what was the [inaudible]...medical school?

**KM:** Oh, Dr. Beering. Steve Beering.

**DK:** He was...uh...fairly interested in improving graduation ceremonies and I quite of those over three years [inaudible]. And I appreciate dignity, now, of the ceremonies.

**KM:** He got the banners, you know a lot of that and they have the mace (?) and everything. Really, it was nice. They’re one of the few schools – I tell students, “Oh, I don’t want to go.” “You should!” (??) It’s one of the few schools that you still get your diploma handed to you, you know? And the parents like it, so it works out. Our little graduation. Any closing comments that you’d like to share? In retrospect? Anything comes to mind?

**DK:** It happened in my years of retirement that something else has come up in my life. It doesn’t necessarily relate to Purdue, but I’ve been asked by my parish to take me in –their Catholics – and assisted living place. Not sure what it’s called... Heritage health care. . .

**End of Interview**

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\*Proper names may be spelled incorrectly