



Macalester College Archives, DeWitt Wallace Library

Oral History Project

Interview with: **Jerry Fisher**
Class of 1959, Professor of Humanities and Media and Cultural Studies and History, 1969-2006

Date: **Thursday, June 21st, 2007, 9:00 a.m.**
First of two interviews; second interview on July 9th, 2007

Place: Macalester College DeWitt Wallace Library, Harmon Room
Interviewer: Laura Zeccardi, Class of 2007

Interview run time: 1:36:14 minutes

Accession: 2007-12-21-22

Agreement: Signed, on file, no restrictions

Subjects

00:00	Introduction
	Choice to transfer from Northwestern to Macalester
04:27	Interest in East Asia
09:18	Difference between Northwestern and Macalester
12:39	First impressions
14:57	Being kicked out of Kirk Hall
17:25	Dorm life and roommates
18:58	Demographics: commuter students and Minnesotans
	International students and study abroad
23:08	Cosmo Club
24:29	President Turck's influence
	Outstanding faculty: Johnson, Dupre, Mitau, White, and Armajani
32:15	Personal relationship with President Turck
36:01	Academics at Mac
	Graduate school at Union Theological Seminary
42:31	Academic and religious requirements
45:39	Religious life
47:10	Vocational programs

	Options for women
50:52	Flying Club
52:46	Campus community: fraternities, sororities, and intramurals
55:30	Soccer
	Athletics at Mac
1:03:34	Extracurricular involvement
1:09:21	Friends and classmates
1:11:56	Commuter involvement
1:12:40	All-campus activities and dances
1:14:31	Major and East Asian studies
	Prom date
1:18:31	Meeting women
	Dorm pranks
1:20:18	Student political involvement
1:28:49	DeWitt Wallace's impact
	Employment and post-grad activities
1:35:31	Dinners with the Armajanis

Interview with Jerry Fisher

Laura Zeccardi, Interviewer

**June 21, 2007
Interview 1 of 2
Macalester College
DeWitt Wallace Library
Harmon Room**

[00:00]

LZ: My name is Laura Zeccardi and I am a new graduate of Macalester College, conducting interviews for the Macalester Oral History Project. Today is Thursday June 21st, and I am interviewing Jerry Fisher, Macalester alum Class of 1959, and Professor of Humanities and Media and Cultural Studies and History, in the Harmon Room in the DeWitt Wallace Library. All right, so if you would like to begin by stating your name and where you were born and then what year you came to Macalester.

JF: Jerry Fisher, and I was born in Ashland, Wisconsin. And grew up on military bases. My father was in the Second World—well, in the service, during the Second World War. And I came to Macalester in the spring of 1950. Well, actually, January 1955. I didn't graduate from high school, and I went off to college at Northwestern University. And I'd done, actually, a full year of college before I came here. But, Northwestern is a little bit too close to my hometown in Beloit, Wisconsin and so I was looking for someplace else. And I was particularly interested in Japan, and Northwestern had no Japanese at that time. They had just started a very aggressive African Studies program, which is still quite famous. So I looked at—particularly I looked at Stanford and I looked at Macalester. Macalester because, first of all, I had friends here, some

friends that were, that I knew very well. Another also became my roommate—was a year older than me—and his father was vice president at Macalester when I came to visit them. He left to take a position at a—president of another college, when I came, but I stayed at their house. Kind of checked things out. And also I learned that Macalester had actually quite a strong program in the Asian Studies area. At that time they had the four-year college—or four college Area Studies program, which was quite unique and that was in conjuncture with St. Thomas, St. Catherine's, and Hamline. And they focused each year on one area. For instance, Far East was one area that I took, another was Russia and another was Middle East. And we had teachers from all the different colleges, it was half of our full load, and we actually had the class down at the old reference library. That was a really terrific situation. And in addition, the University of Minnesota at that time had one of the best Japanese language programs, so my assumption was, or my *plan* was, to take Japanese at the university. That never worked out very well—I took one semester because they were on the quarter system and we were on the semester system, so that screwed things up. Plus, there were certain requirements I had to have at Macalester and fitting the time, you know, just didn't work out too well. So I took very little Japanese, just one semester. And that's how I got to Macalester. I graduated, as far as the Alumni Association is concerned, 1958, and I'm involved in the fifty-year anniversary arrangements for our fifty-year anniversary next year. But I actually graduated in '59, and then I came back in 1969 to teach here.

[04:27]

LZ: How did you first get interested in East Asian studies as a fairly young person?

JF: Well, my father died when I was fifteen and I was pretty much on my own—my mother trusted me. I was in dance band, I actually drove when I was twelve years old, I had a license because we lived out in the countryside and you could get a license. I had to drive to school and back. And I did a lot of study on my own, that's one of the reasons I left high school early, but in between, I started my senior year at Beloit High School, in Beloit, Wisconsin and then I dropped out with a plan to go to college. In between, I had a couple or three months, and so I went on a big reading program. And one of the books I read, because I was interested in Anthropology, was a book by Ruth Benedict called *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, which is a fascinating study; not only in what she wrote, but the impact it had. It was highly inaccurate and that was because as a cultural anthropologist, what you do is to go and do field research. Well, she couldn't go to Japan. She was commissioned by the U.S. government because they knew they were going to win the war and they wanted to know, wanted to get a good kind of handbook on how to deal with Japanese, what their customs were, et cetera et cetera. So she couldn't do fieldwork with war, and so she went to the only place, she read a bunch of books, she said after two books there wasn't anything more she could read about it. It wasn't very helpful. She went to the internment camps where Japanese Americans were interned and ended up talking with—mainly with Japanese who were still first generation. People who'd come from Japan. And asked them all kinds of questions about Japanese culture. Well, what she got is something that anthropologists have found in many cases. She didn't really get what Japan *was*, what she got was what Japan used to be, and, also, in a very stylized version. They were just spilling back the kinds of stuff that they were being indoctrinated with in their education. So it gives at best somewhat of a picture of a certain segment of society in the feudal ages, but it's not very accurate for today. Nonetheless, it's a very easy to follow handbook and it was used—it's

fascinating, very well written—and it was used by both the Japanese and the Americans to understand each other because it was the first major book that was translated into Japanese. In fact, it happens to be the first book I read from cover to cover in Japanese as well. So the Japanese looked at that and said, “Oh, *that’s* the way we are,” and the Americans looked at it and “*That’s* the way they are.” So they could talk back and forth because of this book which was highly inaccurate. But at any rate, that hooked me, I was very interested, and my brother, who was a career military person, had been in, he was in Vietnam War—ah well, he was in, I’m trying to think of the—Korean War, he was in the Second World War, Korean War, Vietnam War. But that was the era of the Korean War and he was stationed in Japan, and I can remember his letters and pictures of his family and Japanese families and stuff, so that probably had a little impact on me. And then at Northwestern one of the first courses I took, first semester, was an East Asian, Japan... ah, maybe it was just Japan, Japanese history course, from a very good teacher. Who left there almost immediately. But that was very good. And that made me think that I, you know, was particularly interested in Japan.

[09:18]

LZ: Did you find it difficult to go from a big university like Northwestern to a small, liberal arts college like Macalester?

JF: Not really. First of all, Northwestern isn’t that big—it’s small compared to most of the Ivy League schools. And then of course, it’s in a big city, or near a big city and I’d gone to nine schools by the time I got through third grade, so... [laughs] And I went to a lot of schools after that, so I’m used to moving around. And that adjustment wasn’t significant. And particularly, I

came in what they called “off-quarter” there. I didn’t start out in the fall and, therefore, some of my basic required classes, like basic English class, were very small. The same with my beginning French class, much smaller than most of them. The only big one, well, we had a huge class in Calculus, which was [laughs] not the smartest thing to do. I’d studied math on my own through correspondence courses and stuff and so I didn’t want to go into the science area. But if you took this one—you could either take a number of courses in science for requirements or this one, take one Calculus course and you’d get rid of all of them. So I took this course, and there was about a hundred and fifty students in there, and they were all either engineering, pre-engineering. Or, you know, economics people, are going to be counters in economics. And I just barely scraped through that, I didn’t understand anything—I don’t know how I passed. But I made it. And also I found that that was the difference. There were about one hundred and fifty students and the grades were completely on the curve. And what I found out, and was amazed, there were even people in the house that I was staying—I mean the dormitory—who were in the class, and who knew a lot more than I did, but they wouldn’t help you! Because no matter what grade you got, if you got a grade that was a little bit higher, it meant that they got a little bit lower one, because the whole thing was on the curve. And that amazed me, you know, that people were... And the other thing I saw, I took a music appreciation course, which was a terrific course, and that was a big class too and I was just amazed. This was supposed to be one of the classes that you take because it was so easy, so there were a lot of people in there just to—I mean, Northwestern’s a good school, but the people were taking this so they didn’t have to study and they were just cheating like mad, and that kind of shocked me. And I guess those are the only two things that were different, you know, from Macalester. They had very small classes here.

[12:39]

LZ: What was your first impression of the layout, and the physical campus of Macalester?

JF: Well, of course it's small, but first impressions—that's what I thought you were going to initially—was very good. As I said, I had friends here that were upper class—well, they were older than I was. I didn't have any friends that were my age. Actually I did, a couple that came from Wisconsin. But, at any rate, the first Sunday that I was here, I went to the Plymouth Congregational Church. They've merged here, didn't used to be over here, it was someplace else. I'm Presbyterian but I went to that because some friends went there, and there was a philosophy professor, Hugo Thompson, who went there. And apparently he did this all the time. He rounded up all the Macalester students after the service and, must have been six or seven of us, and took us—we went over to his house and had lunch, and just sat around. That really impressed me. And, eventually, I got to know certain professors very, very well and became kind of an adopted member, unofficially, of my mentor's family, Dr. Armajani. So that kind of, that might have developed a little bit at Northwestern, but not as easily. Not as easily. I knew—there was one English professor that I knew pretty well, but we hadn't, of course, stayed long enough so I'd become part of the family. But the nice thing was that many of the faculty lived near the campus, so we had a lot of classes in their homes, which I also did when I first came here.

[14:57]

LZ: Did you choose to live in the dorms or off campus...?

JF: Well, at Northwestern I'd lived at various places and, well, I think— I can't remember where I initially lived, I think it was probably in the dormitory. I was in the dormitory and I was off-campus, and then I came back on the dormitory and then I got kicked out of the dormitory [laughs]. Which—I'm probably one of the few professors that got kicked out of the dormitory of the college he taught at. It was a strange situation. I think the drinking age may have been eighteen at that time, I'm not sure. But, we had...I mean, kids stashed booze and stuff, that was not uncommon at all. But I didn't! I wasn't a drinker or anything, I didn't do that. I mean, I'm not priding myself, but I had no occasion to. But we had a party, end of the year party, just before Christmas break. This with Japanese friends, and so on and so forth, and we had some sake and we had some left. So I was asked to hold it, so I put it in my room. Well, we had at the time, we had a dorm guy that was the head of the dorm that was a real strict, right-wing, conservative, evangelic, Christian guy. And one of the things he did is snoop all through the dorm while we were gone and he found, among other things, he found my bottle, which was contraband. I didn't plan to leave it there. When I came back I was going to, you know, do something with it. So they had a big trial. It was funny, and I ended up by having more friends in Kirk Hall than I thought I had, everybody turned out. And at any rate, I got kicked out of the dormitory, which wasn't a big deal because actually I was going to leave at the end of that quarter, or that semester anyway. But, after that time, I didn't go back to the dormitory.

[17:25]

LZ: Was dorm life just in general pretty strict when you...?

JF: No, no! Well not for the men, for the women it was, of course. For the men it wasn't strict. We had a lot of fun. I enjoyed dorm life.

[17:41]

LZ: Did you, when you were in the dorms, did you have a roommate?

JF: Yeah, I had a couple different roommates. One of them, the last—I can't remember exactly when this was...must have been, it wasn't the time I was kicked out, I can't remember at least exactly. But at any rate, the one roommate I had was Alan Caine whose father had been vice president of Macalester and whose house I stayed at when I visited Macalester initially. And we kept up quite a friendship. Although he's an artist, and he's lived almost all of his life in Europe, we get together. He came to visit us in Japan a couple of years. And that was a neat deal because he was a senior, so they got a pick of rooms and we had a situation where we had separate rooms and then a big common room, which was really nice. Section six I think it was.

[18:58]

LZ: Did you find that most students at that time lived on campus or was it pretty common that...?

JF: We had a lot of commuters. We had a large number of commuters. So there were a lot of people who lived at home, and then people, you know, were off campus as well.

[19:17]

LZ: Was Macalester still primarily kind of drawing its pool of students from Minnesota, and, kind of, the Midwest?

JF: Well, yeah. It definitely was. However, one thing people don't realize, I think, generally, is Macalester was very international then. And this was because of Dr. Turck, who was President. In fact, in a lot of ways it was more international than it is now. I know that Brian Rosenberg wouldn't like me to say that, but in many ways I think it was because it was much more unusual. We had, in my class, I think we had—not *in* my class but when I was there—we had over thirty countries represented. Now, you know, it's eighty or something like that, although I have questions about how they counted it, I think some people are counted twice if they happen to... I know there was a Japanese girl who'd never lived in Japan, who grew up in Costa Rica and Russia, and I think she was counted for all three. They claim they don't do that anymore, but I wonder. Any rate, at that time we had kids from thirty countries and that was unheard of; there wasn't a college, university, even big universities didn't have anything like that. And we also had a very active exchange program. If you mention SPAN [Student Project for Amity among Nations], actually I didn't go on SPAN, I went on a SPAN plane. I had my own research project in Iran. But SPAN was huge. Not that so many people went, but that, in order to go, they spent the whole year raising money and studying about their area and when they went, before they went, when they came back, they made a tremendous impact. Not just on themselves, but all the people in the dormitory; their friends, their family, and such, it was very unusual. Now, if you teach a class here where you have freshman, you'll find that a good deal of them, probably the majority have traveled abroad and such, but that was not the case then. So the impact was far greater, and then we had a lot more kids—that's one of the problems I think *I* view as far as

Macalester today, we had many kids from small towns. I mean, I came from a big town! We had twenty-five thousand—that was huge then. I mean, we're talking about tiny towns of a few thousand. And so the impact, the whole idea of doing this, was a much bigger step and I think it affected a lot more people. And of course the international students were not just E Pluribus Unum either, I mean there were many from... And the biggest club, the largest club on campus, which eventually I got involved in, I was president my last year here I think, was what we called the Cosmo Club. And that was all the international students. It was volunteer. I mean it wasn't something, it was a voluntary club. And people interested in international things. And I'm pretty sure that was the largest club. So, in the context of the era, I think Macalester was more international then, maybe. Or it certainly was *very* international, as compared to now.

[23:08]

LZ: What types of things did the Cosmopolitan Club do as its group events?

JF: Well, we had...we got together often, formally and informally. We had a few things we did every year; we had some sort of a spring festival, we always had a talent show, which was a lot of fun. And very often we'd have, for instance, a girl I met—she's not a girl anymore—who was in Class of '57 that I met at the alumni gathering this time, was a terrific dancer. She was from the Philippines and she'd do the bamboo dance. And we had a couple or three Greek kids and the guys would get in their—I don't know what you call them, but their skirts, and so on and so forth. A couple of my Japanese friends dressed up as Japanese women in kimonos once and, any rate, we had various interesting performances and stuff. That was one of the kind of highlights of the year.

[24:29]

LZ: Was Charles Turck primarily responsible for the international—

JF: Yes, very much, and the people he hired too. Macalester has a number of really nationally, internationally known scholars, large number of very good teachers and scholars here now, and much more uniform in terms of their excellence and their abilities in their fields. But Macalester, like any college, I think most any college at the time—Macalester's, however, particularly lucky. We had a few people who were absolutely incredible. I mean, in terms of their scholarship and their teaching. One, for instance, was Hildegard Johnson, who was in the Geography department. She is German, and as a—she fled Germany. She got a Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1934, I think it was, and was just an incredible woman. And she fled Germany, she was a domestic in England for a while, and she got over here. And I could go on for hours about what an amazing scholar she was and how internationally famous she is. I'll just mention briefly that once I happened to be with her in Japan, and she wanted to see Tokyo University Geography Department. So we dropped by there. And I said, "Well, you know, we don't have an introduction, and nobody will be around," and anyway. Well there were a couple faculty members there, and they couldn't care less about meeting her or anything. They let her snoop around, and then the chairman of the department came in. And again, he was, you know, Tokyo University, they're pretty, feel pretty important, you know, themselves anyway. And he didn't pay any attention either, he did say hello to her, and then all of sudden he said, "By the way, have you ever written any articles in German?" And she said, "Vell, of course!" [laughs]. And any rate, he realized who she really was, and he just *completely* changed. He got on the phone, he

collected every professor and graduate student he could find, and insisted that she talk to them, give them a small talk. She was just, internationally—she'd go to Berkeley, the same type of thing, she was incredible. And we had Huntley Dupre who was the Dean. Also, he might have been vice president, we didn't have...if he wasn't, he was provost, dean, if we had a vice president that's who it was. But he taught two courses a year. And one of your questions is about the difference between now and then, and I'll just mention this now. At the time we had one dean who was Dean of Faculty, Dean of Students—ah, not students, Dean of Faculty and also provost and vice president if we had one. We had no other vice presidents, we had a president. And he taught two courses. And now we've got, I think, five vice presidents and four more deans, we have less students, and nobody teaches a course, that I know of, at least while I was around. And that's a *huge* difference; that's the biggest difference, quite frankly. I think. That plus the fact that we don't have too many—very many people from small communities, which I think also is too bad, but...

[28:46]

At any rate, we had Dean Dupre, who was a very fine scholar of European history, and very tough. We had Dr. Mitau, [unclear] Mitau, Ted Mitau, who I'm sure everybody's talked about. He was a terrific teacher and also a good scholar. Every Saturday, he did research and writing. And he didn't have a lot of time because people had big loads and so on and so forth, but he cranked out a number of books during his career. And then David, then we had, who else? There was a philosophy professor that was very well-written. And then David White who was just an incredible teacher, and another one of my mentors, who usually has classes—he didn't have big classes like he does now, but he had them in his home. And then Dr. Armajani. And these people are people that Dr. Turck had picked up. And it's kind of funny the way he picked

them up, too. I mean, he would just meet them on a plane, on a train—or not on a train, actually, not a plane. Or they'd give a—Dr. Armajani gave a sermon here, and when he was hired and he came and the history professors had a little, kind of, party, reception for him in one of their homes. And he was surprised that they were kind of cold and standoffish. And later he found out that Dr. Turck had hired him without telling anybody in the department [laughs] or consulting with them. Well, Dr. Turck did things like this. But in most cases—there's one very famous exception which I will not talk about—he picked wonderful people. The one case that I will not mention the name, towards the end of Dr. Turck's career, DeWitt Wallace was giving him a lot of pressure on changing the college. DeWitt Wallace said he wanted to support a college that he could read about every week in the *New York Times*. Well, Dr. Turck's view of what the college was and should be, and the service to community and stuff, was very different. But one of the things DeWitt Wallace was doing was pressuring him to get more Ph.D.'s from top schools. So, he met a particular professor on a train who had graduated, gotten his Ph.D. at Stanford, and hired him on the spot. And that [laughs] was not the best hire in Macalester history.

[32:15]

LZ: Did you, as a student, have any personal experience with Dr. Turck?

JF: I did a bit, but it was actually after I graduated. I had a much more intensive—I think I was here on campus for two days, and I got a note to see the president. Which concerned me. And I went into his office, and he introduced himself, and he said that the pastor at the church, Presbyterian Church in Beloit, who used to be here in the Twin Cities, that he knew, had written

him about me and he wanted to meet me. So, that was a very interesting start. And then I didn't really have much relationship. But when I went to graduate school, I went—well, I graduated from Macalester, I left, graduated in '59, went to New York to Union Theological Seminary in Columbia University. They had a very, very famous thinker, philosopher, ethics person, Rienhold Niebuhr. You might have heard the name. Who was there. It was the last year, and I wanted to study with him. Not necessarily to get, well, not to get a degree or certainly not to become a clergyman. But Dr. Turck a couple years, the year before then, he left, in my junior year, at the end of my junior year. Had a taken a position with the head of the Foundation for International Christian University in Japan, and he lived right there near us. And I don't know what it was that we got together but then, and his wife was there, but we got together pretty often and got to know him very well at that time. And in fact, that's where I got most of my information. I got the information from Dr. Armajani about the way Dr. Turck ran things, and that messed very much with my experience. And just talking with Dr. Turck, I can remember, very distinctly, crossing Broadway at 122nd Street with him, and he said, "Jerry, you know it got to be—I just couldn't do everything myself." One of the famous stories about Dr. Turck that you might not have gotten, because it would only be a faculty member that would know of this, but they had a terrible time finding out what the salaries of the professors were when he left. Because only he knew exactly what they were getting. They had the stuff on the books, but if someone would come in and have a personal problem or something like this, he'd raise their salary, or for this reason or that. And he had little things in his, apparently, in his desk, which he kept track of what people were getting and so on and so forth. But that's, you know, that was the way things were then.

[36:01]

LZ: This might be a good time to talk about academic life at Macalester, and what your personal major was, but kind of more in general what classes...?

JF: Yeah, well, I started, as I mentioned, I was interested in Japan and Asia. At that time, I don't know for sure, I guess I was thinking of maybe teaching in college, I think probably. So, we had these area study programs, which were really good. But I took a lot of courses with David White and a lot of independent courses with him. At that time, you may not be aware, but he also taught in the English department, so I studied Japanese Literature with him. And, then, pretty much, I majored... In a small college—well, even here today—what you want to do is take advantage of the really top teachers that are there, so you tend to do that. I took a number of courses from Dr. Mitau, but I didn't want to be a political science major. And I took many courses from Dr. Armajani, so... The history department was very uneven. Apparently there was an excellent teacher that just left. So, I didn't have, I can't remember anything I did in American history. If it was, it wasn't worth much. I took a European history course that was just terrible. Oh, it was just—teacher was a really nice guy, but it was... I can't imagine that they'd have, they might, but it's unlikely, that they would have a course like that, of that kind of quality, at Northwestern. I mean, it was uneven at Macalester. But you don't, you steer away from that and you end up with very good courses and small classes. So, it... The only—they didn't have a lot of stress on writing. I took another poetry class, a Greek philosophy? No, it was a Greek myth course, which also wasn't very good. They didn't do a lot on writing. I didn't learn to write at Macalester. I did do, did a fair amount of writing, and I wrote an honor's thesis, so. But they didn't have much stress on writing or doing things like that. They didn't have any special courses for that. So I wasn't exceptionally prepared, I don't think anybody was, to go into a—

you know, really rigorous graduate program. Although I had complete confidence that intellectually, I didn't, you know, I would be able to handle things. I assumed that I could do well enough writing, well, but later I realized that I needed to work on my writing. But when I went to Union, Union was the—one of the top intellectual places in the world at that time, for the teachers they had there, and the students were terrific. And I was able to do all right there, and also at Columbia. In my courses with Niebuhr, which were very important to me, I got very good grades. But that was an intellectual atmosphere. I know I'm supposed to be talking about Macalester, but it was somewhat like Macalester. Except these people were giants. I mean, absolute giants. Of course, Armajani and the ones I mentioned were as well, but they assumed that you were an equal. You'd go in to talk to Reinhold Niebuhr, and of course you could have a half hour, normally, but I could only take about ten minutes because I had to go home and think about the things he said [laughs]. But he took you as an equal. And I can remember particularly, just a marvelous New Testament history scholar, a New Testament scholar, just superb person, very well-published, the top scholar, one of the top scholars of his age. And it was like talking to David White. I mean David is a wonderful person about to draw you out. You know, anything you say he takes seriously. And I can remember making a remark on, you know, something, he said, "Well," he said, "I don't think of it that way." And he explained the way he thought of it, he said, "but, I'm going to have to think about what you said, that's a very interesting..." And he meant it! You know? And you walk out of there and you're just amazed. So that was very similar, I felt, despite the fact I was... The people I was studying with were philosophy majors, I wasn't a philosophy major, from Yale and Harvard and stuff like that. I didn't have to take a backseat to them.

[42:31]

LZ: To go a little bit back to Macalester, were there certain graduation requirements or kind of curriculum things that stand out now as being very different or maybe more just at the time...?

JF: Maybe, but I'd pretty well taken care of what the requirements were anyways. And I had a flexible situation. Actually I constructed my—I graduated in History and International Relations, and the International Relations is something I pretty much constructed for myself. I don't think they actually had a major on the books at that time. The one thing, of course, everybody would talk about is required Chapel. And I'll tell you a story, not about me, but Sia Armajani, this is—probably you probably know about Sia, he's a great artist. And he's a nephew of Dr. Armajani. And I actually went into business with Sia's father. And, any rate, after I left Macalester and I stayed at the Armajani's, at his place, when I did research in Iran on that thing that you had down as SPAN. It wasn't SPAN, but I went over with SPAN. And that was research in Iran. Any rate, Sia was famous for doing things the way—he's an artist you know. The way he—and a wonderful philosopher; basically, he's a philosopher—the way he felt like doing things. And he objected very much to the requirement that he had to go to Chapel. He went! But he refused to put...you had to put a thing in. I mean, you could have people cover for you easily. You can imagine how easy it would be to do this. But you had to put something in a, like, offering thing, you know, to show that you were there. They must have counted the darn things! I can't... Any rate, when he went to graduate, they wouldn't let him graduate because he hadn't fulfilled enough Chapel. And this went to Dean Dupre, and he got together with Dr. Armajani and he said, "What are we going to do about this?" Or Dr. Armajani said, "What are we going to do?" And Dean Dupre said, "Well, keeping Sia from graduating because of Chapel is a lot like

getting”—what’s his name, the famous gangster—“on a tax evasion.” So they let him graduate. But, you know, that was pretty Mickey Mouse. You’ll talk to the women; I mean, they had all kinds of Mickey Mouse stuff with the women’s dormitory and ours and Dean Doty, and stuff like that.

[45:39]

LZ: Was religious life on campus pretty prominent?

JF: Yes, and that was one of the reasons I came. Not to be involved so much in the religious life, but I had been a youth moderator, head of the youth organization in Wisconsin, and so that’s how I got to know in fact Alan Caine and some of these other people that were here, because we had national conferences and stuff and I had met them. I think I met Alan first at one of those. And I was active in the Westminster Fellowship stuff that they had here, and in a youth group, and got to know...although I didn’t take any courses from him, I got to know Max Adams, who was Chaplain, very well. And during my, the last year—no, junior year actually, I think junior year and senior year, my girlfriend at that time and I became the youth—head of the youth program at Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, which was just kind of turning into a core area church at that time. So that was, you know, pretty active.

[47:10]

LZ: Were there still the vocational courses that Macalester was teaching at that time or had they started to be phased out?

JF: Well, we had nursing; I mean there were nurses here. Although they weren't a big part of the campus, except the boys' dormitory would have parties for the nurses, which were always popular with both Kirk Hall people and the nurses [laughs]. I don't think the other women on campus appreciated it very much but... Actually, I can't remember a single nurse that I got to know. And you say vocational, I mean, we had journalism. You might call that that, I don't know what else you mean by that. To me, as far as I'm concerned, Macalester's at least as vocational now. I mean, they're cranking out people from business and economics and other places, that's about as vocational as you can get, I think. Obviously people go into those programs, they want to get a good job and they've already figured out what area that might be. So what else do you mean? I don't even know.

LZ: I think the emphasis, the big emphasis was the nursing and that there was a much stronger education, in terms of putting students into teachers...

JF: Well, many people got educating degrees and that was not only, but mostly, women. And also a lot of people in religious education. And it's very interesting because a lot of them—I told you I'm in the fifty-year reunion group, which will be next year. A lot of them are those people. They're still very much involved. It was very interesting; when I think back at it, in general, the women I think probably were in general better students. Not just better students, they were more intellectual. They had a little more pizzazz than the men did, I think. And looking back, you know, when I get together occasionally and particularly with this group of people that are on this committee, *many* of these people are small towns. And the women, particularly, really had to extend themselves to go off to college, number one, and particularly to come all the way here.

And the only thing available to them was like education, religious education. And after they got out of Macalester and the opportunities became greater they *really* went on. Among other things, most of them are divorced...some of them ended up with Ph.D.'s and, you know, all kinds of stuff, but—in fact, this is not my story, it's the story of one of... I've gotten to know some people in this reunion committee that I didn't know before, and some of the women particularly are very interesting. Two women there that were on the Flying Scots—did you know we had a flying club then?

[50:52]

LZ: I had only heard briefly, no one's really talked about it.

JF: Well, yeah, in fact the year we were there—they were in the club for several years—we won the national title. They used to have flying events...one of them, the one they went to, was in Oklahoma. And they have various kinds of navigating stuff and so on and so forth, and we won the national championship. Minnesota had a flying club, University [of Minnesota], and I think they got in fourth or fifth, but this is not just small colleges. I learned, I got a solo license, I took advantage of that. I wasn't in the Flying Scots. One of the people in the Flying Scots died recently—was awarded, I think, the Flying Cross or something like that. He was the one who took the pictures of the missile sites in Cuba. Yeah. At any rate, they were in the club and I said, "I didn't know there were any women there." Said, "Oh yeah, there was two of them." They decided to do it. But they wouldn't let them fly! They had to do, you know, secretarial kinds of work and things like this and they also, they said, "But we were really good bombers." One of the events is for the planes to fly and then they drop something on a target. And they won that

event, but they wouldn't let them be in the...you know, fly. One of them actually, I don't know while she was at Macalester, maybe later, got a license. But I mean, that's amazing, isn't it?

[52:46]

LZ: Yeah. Was the ratio to women and men pretty equal or did you find that there was less women students?

JF: Well, if you add the nurses, definitely had a good ratio. One of the biggest differences though, is we had a lot of commuters. And that was true with Northwestern too, which is interesting. The biggest difference that I noticed in terms of campus life is—Macalester, one of the reasons I came here is because they didn't have fraternities and sororities. They have fraternities and sororities at Northwestern, and I probably would have gone, eventually pledged to kind of an anti-fraternity fraternity. Because they have those, there are certain weird kind of places. But the dorm I was in was in the same quadrangle as a lot of the fraternity houses so our facilities were just about the same, which is kind of interesting. But here, I didn't want to go to a college that had fraternities and sororities, particularly sororities, because I'd seen enough of that at Northwestern. So they had a problem, they've always had a problem here, and I guess they've started to solve it in the last couple decades I guess, of community. I mean, there we had the church groups, various church groups and stuff like that, or religious groups and things. We had the Cosmo Club. But the big difference was, they had a just a non-existent—I mean, it existed, but not a very good intramural program here. At Northwestern they had a vibrant intramural program, and that's where people really got, in a lot of cases, got to know each other and do stuff. And that was really lousy here. That was one of my objections, I kept raising that as a faculty

member, but there wasn't much of anything I could do. And I understand, I don't know, I should ask you, I'd be interested in...it appears that intramurals became, you know, particularly with mixed teams and stuff, more of a bigger thing around here...which is really good.

[55:30]

LZ: In looking you up in old *Mac Weekly*'s, I noticed that you, at least from what I could tell, that you were very involved in extracurricular activities. I know that soccer, at that time, wasn't necessarily a team...

JF: Yeah, well I can tell you a lot about soccer. The soccer thing. We had a lot of international students, and the first game that we played just happened to have eleven players from eleven different countries. And I was the only American. And the major reason I'd done sports—particularly, you know, grade school, junior high school, a little bit I'd played tennis in high school, but I didn't do sports in high school because I was involved with the dance band and we were involved every weekend. So, I didn't have time for sports. So I was a reasonably good athlete but my roommate, one of my roommates that I had when I was in Kirk Hall, was a Korean boy who had been on the Korean national team. I mean, he was a really incredible soccer player. And he was the nucleus of our team, but we had some terrific people. We had a couple brothers from Germany, the first year just the oldest one. We had a wonderful goalie from Brazil. And they needed more players, so I just kind of naturally did this. And the international part, we've got all the trees out here in the...off of where the chapel is and stuff...used to be just open. And every noon, international kids would get together and kick the soccer ball around and stuff and I'd join that. But the thing is, we had a superb team, there were very

few colleges that we could play. Well, whoever we'd play we'd beat. And we had to play these kind of semi-pro teams, teams that'd come up from Milwaukee and stuff, these ethnic teams. I don't know if they had—they may have had one or two in the Twin Cities and the guys were big and mean, and the referees were terrible and we'd just get beat up. But we still did very well. And we did so well against the college teams that we actually got an invitation for NCAA tournament for this region. But the college wouldn't let us go, because the college refused at the beginning to recognize us as a sport. And we couldn't get any uniforms, we couldn't even—we had a very hard time finding a place to practice because we couldn't use any of the fields that the football team used, even if they weren't practicing. So we were really discriminated against, and it's been one of my joys that Macalester has, you know, in the last few decades, done so well in soccer. But that was, I've told that story to the--actually, one of my former students became, I don't know, I think he was captain of the team, but very much involved in the soccer program, he was the head of the M Club. And we didn't get letters or anything like this, but he invited me to speak to the M Club, and I was telling him the stories and I said, "Well, but I'm not even a member!" And he's like, "Of course you are!" And they made me a member. He said, "This isn't honorary." But, so I'm the only one on the soccer team then that's a member of the M Club. But one of the stories I told was about Peter Bina, who was the Brazilian goalie. And I said—he was the only Brazilian I knew. And Peter was a very dominant kind of person, and, you know, pretty bossy and so on and so forth. Very strong ideas. I mean, a really nice guy. And a very good soccer player. And I said, "I'd always thought, well, that's the way Brazilians are, until later I realized that that's the way all *goalies* are." [laughter] So it had nothing to do with being a Brazilian, that's just the mindset. They have to sit back there watching all this stuff all the time

and something bad happens, they get blamed for it, so no wonder they're bossy! But we had a great team, and, of course, right after I graduated, Kofi Annan, is when he joined the team.

[1:00:46]

LZ: Talking about soccer, and the one question I did want to ask you was do you know when it became a recognized sport by Macalester?

JF: Here at Macalester, I don't know. My guess is that it was in the ten years that I wasn't here, between '59 and '69, somewhere along the line. Because by the time I came back it was established. I don't know how great the teams were then; I think they were pretty competitive, because we've always had international students. Now I think we probably don't have as many international students on the team, but I think it was in that period.

[1:01:36]

LZ: In general, what was the—were athletics pretty popular during your time as a student?

JF: Well, yeah. Actually, you know, I was—I think you knew that I did some work on the *Mac Weekly*, I did sports. I didn't have too much time for that. In high school I'd done a lot of...I was the editor of the—well, until I quit and went to college, I was editor of the annual, and I don't know if I was editor of the newspaper. I might have been. But I did sports, I know, when I was a sophomore in high school and I did that here, so I'd travel with the team once and a while. Macalester had a winning record then, believe it or not. In fact, we were co-champions one of

the years—beat Saint John's and St. Thomas and, you know, very different than now. But yeah, it was fairly popular.

[1:02:46]

LZ: What were some of the other extracurricular activities?

JF: Well, swimming was really big, we won a lot of national championships. I wasn't in swimming, but that was really big. We were really quite famous in that area. And for a while we had a physical education major that was pretty exceptional for a small college. I remember they had all kinds of fancy machines and stuff like this, you could test your body...fat, or something or other like this. But they had quite a rigorous program in that area.

[1:03:34]

LZ: The thing that I notice, there seem to be a lot more clubs and organizations. Maybe if you could just talk about, not necessarily if you were involved in any of them, but...?

JF: Well, I was involved with the Westminster Fellowship Club and Cosmo Club. Cosmo Club, you know, we'd get together, do something practically every weekend, officially or unofficially. And we were in—of course, as you know, volunteer work was very popular then. We all had stuff in the community that we were doing. And that was, to a large extent, organized around religious... I think, Max Adams, and I don't remember exactly the organization, but a lot of that, you wouldn't necessarily work in a church, but that was kind of the... I suspect most people got their positions directly or indirectly through some religious kind of organization or something

like that. Dance. But as far as not organized stuff... See the things in your—actually even just before your generation. Stuff changed when you grew up. When we were kids, nothing was organized. I mean we had like Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts but that was about it. And for the boys—I don't know what the girls did, quite frankly. Well, I know in the summertime we all played games, organized games and stuff like this. They were involved in that. Hide and go, not just hide and go seek, but kick the can and a bunch of stuff like that. But every weekend, you're looking for where the game is. This is even when you're a grade school kid, and so you're organizing stuff, you're going to stuff, and this is actually through high school. And so that was that kind of mindset. If you come to college, you organize a lot of stuff voluntarily, like the kids every noon kicking soccer. I mean, they'd organize some kind of stuff. So that was a natural kind of thing to do. Not necessarily that there was something there that we'd go to, but that we'd organize stuff ourselves. One of the things, I played in a band. Yeah, it was band. I think you said something else, but it was band, orchestra.

LZ: Oh, I had—they had said all-college brass club, I don't know...

JF: No, I was actually in band. And then they had, of course, the chorus was a really big thing. I was actually, one year I sang in the larger chorus. But I used to go dancing every weekend. I just had a great...at the Prom ballroom on University Avenue. They demolished it about five years ago. But all the big bands came there, all the famous bands. So that was a big—we had a lot of dances, did a lot of dancing here.

[1:07:19]

LZ: If I could ask, what instrument did you play?

JF: I played trombone. But I didn't get involved in dance band, I wouldn't have had time, you know, while I was here. But I did take lessons, and I had a wonderful teacher. They had some...I suspect they do now too, but they did have some of the teachers for instruments, and adjunct teachers for various things were really good. And of course, drama was huge here. And one of my classmates—actually graduated in '58, I graduated in '59—was just this absolutely superb actor. One of the brightest people I've ever run into, Henry Ruf. He was married, he'd been in the Korean War, his wife was Japanese and he had a couple kids. And they used to invite us over, they were—we had the Little Theater, they called it—kind of Quonset hut things from the Second World War where they had the married couples. They still had married couples and stuff, not necessarily *couples* in this case. But, yeah, you still had, you had some Korean War veterans and stuff. Henry was brilliant...he was a national debate champion. And he...I think they give Rhodes to people, Rhodes Scholarships to people that are married now, I don't know. But he was ineligible because he was married, but he did win all the other big grants that, Danforth, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, that were available at the time. But yeah...

[1:09:21]

LZ: Are there other classmates that you—that stand out in your mind? You talked a lot about...?

JF: Well, Alan Caine. And he was an artist. And then Sia Armajani came later. I used to run around with the—kind of the art group. We'd go to museums and everything like this. I never took courses myself. Actually, I had several people who were in Art, and then the Cosmo Club

kids. I was particularly close with a lot of the Japanese students. Just the interesting thing, we used to go to the Chinese restaurant, we'd get together and go and I learned that if you're Asian, if you're Japanese or Chinese or something, if you go to a Chinese restaurant you can get a second helping of rice without them charging you. Because that's just natural. You don't charge for extra rice. So whenever I went with them, obviously I'd eat a lot of rice.

[1:10:38]

LZ: Do you know approximately how large your graduating class would have been, or just in general kind of class size?

JF: I don't know. I think it was probably five hundred and fifty or something like that. That's my guess. Not including the nurses, who were separate.

LZ: Did you find that you would at least recognize most people on campus? I guess I'm curious of what type of cohesiveness there was on campus.

JF: No, no. I mean we had close to two thousand students, plus the nurses, I think. And, you know, I came off, I didn't...I came as an upper-class, I mean I came as a sophomore, but I really... So I started second semester as a, I was really a first semester sophomore. And all through high school and everything, most of my friends were older, so one of the reasons that I quit high school is that it got kind of boring. So many of my friends were a little bit older than I was. Yeah, most of them were.

[1:11:56]

LZ: Did you find that at that time, most students were involved with some sort of extracurricular club or organization?

JF: Yeah, pretty much so, I guess. The commuters were a separate group. And I kind of felt sorry for them, I thought they weren't that involved, but as it turns out apparently a lot of them were. Because in this committee, we've got about thirty people on it, for the reunion next year. A lot of them were commuters. And I recognized them, I knew some of them, and they were pretty active. So a lot of them got involved in stuff.

[1:12:40]

LZ: Were there a lot of, kind of, all campus—I know it seems there'd be a lot more dances, were there other sort of activities where the whole campus would be involved?

JF: Well, yeah, dances. I mean, we'd have the junior-senior prom, we'd have Homecoming, we'd have, you know, stuff like that. But I think practically every week—very often they had dances in the union. I'd go off to the Prom ballroom for sure once a week, pretty much, but they had a lot of things here too. A lot of dances. They had a great dancing course. In fact, one of my roommates actually after I went off campus—Paul Marouka, who's from Japan. Some of these people are still very close friends, and I see them often. We have a home in Japan. In fact, I saw Paul in Maui this spring, he came to see us. Paul took a dance class, after I left, with Kofi Annan. Pat Weisner, who was a wonderful, wonderful person, she was head of the women's side of the physical education. She died fairly early; I think cancer or something. But she taught a

great class. That's one of the things that really helped me be a, you know, enjoy dancing and stuff. And Paul said he and Kofi Annan took that class together [laughs].

[1:14:31]

LZ: You were a History major with kind of an international focus, but was there—

JF: History and International Relations. I mean, that's actually, I guess, on my diploma or something like that. But that wasn't an official major, I don't think, at that time. I kind of constructed it, if I remember correctly.

LZ: Was there a pretty established, like were you able to take Japanese as a...?

JF: Not here. I mean, my wife started a program when we came, but I did take just this one quarter at the university. I wasn't able to do it here, unfortunately.

[1:15:11]

LZ: Were there other East Asian courses that were offered at Macalester?

JF: Oh yeah. Well, see I did a lot of independent stuff. I worked out courses with—particularly with David White. Took a lot of things. And then this area studies program, that was Far East; actually it was Japan and China, basically. And that was all of your credits for—half of your credits for a whole year. So it was pretty potent. And it was great, they had a grant from the Hill Foundation so that the faculty members that were teaching had a chance to go to the area during

the summer beforehand. So they were right up on stuff. And that was really fun too, because I had teachers from St. Thomas, we had teachers from...nuns, they were all nuns from St. Catherine's. And when I came back, one of my real joys was to teach some courses, particularly at St. Catherine's—joint courses with some nuns who had been my teachers, which I really enjoyed.

[1:16:41]

LZ: Was there a lot of interaction between the five colleges in the Twin Cities?

JF: Well, with our particular small group. I mean, there was only maybe twelve students at the most, I think, in the class. We'd drive down to the Hill Library twice a week, it was all afternoon. I had a car so I often drove Macalester people, which was—I got to know those guys really well. They were upperclassmen and I was just, I started out as a sophomore, but for that first year... In fact, for the junior-senior prom, or some prom thing in the spring that year, I didn't know a lot of people here, and I didn't really have a date. But the prettiest girl on campus, by far, was in that class that I was in. And I knew that she had just broken up with her boyfriend, who was captain of the football team. So I had the guts to ask her out, and she went with me! So I was pretty proud of that. Later I found, many years later, that even the seniors were afraid to date her because she was so awesome. She was also very, very bright; she went on, I think she married a Congressman or something, she went off to Washington. She was one of Mitau's prodigies. But that was...

[1:18:31]

LZ: Given that men and women were in separate dorms, what was dating like at Macalester?
Was it pretty easy to interact with the women?

JF: Yeah. That wasn't a problem. I mean, they had—I mean, you're talking about dances, and like Kirk Hall would have stuff and the other dormitories would have things. You know, there'd be panty raids and stuff. I didn't get involved in that. I think we had those. I remember, one thing, people felt really bad about it, but we had a big—something was going on, big deal with just the boys. Got into some kind of...it wasn't a fight, but there was a lot of commotion at Kirk Hall. It was during the winter. And Dr. Turck apparently came over to try to quell things and just when he came under the arch—you know, people didn't know he was there—they threw a bucket of water out. And we really felt bad about that. But he got doused in that [laughs]. And that's when they started—I don't know, maybe they haven't done it recently, but—actually, not too long ago they did it. We had a—some people would do it, I wasn't involved in that either—a nude run across Grand Avenue in the middle of the winter. It was just men, now it would be, the women would be involved too, but that was just men.

[1:20:18]

LZ: I don't have any more questions written down, but I imagine you've probably got a lot of—at least some stories that come to your mind?

JF: In school days...well, let's see. I told you the one about getting kicked out the dorm. I should say a little bit about, again about the faculty and stuff. I was very fortunate because I was in the last years of Dr. Turck. And I've had some relationship to every president that we've had

since Dr. Turck. And Harvey Rice came in when I was a senior. And at that time there had been a lot of Wallace money, was coming in. And we were supposed to try to plan on how the college, you know, could be, that we've got this money and so on and so forth. So we had meetings, the faculty did, but the faculty had students involved. Particularly Dr. Armajani. I can remember several times meeting at his house as we talked about things. And it was very interesting. I think after that year or so students weren't as involved as we were, our particular group of people, in thinking about the college as a whole. Until I came back in 1969. At that point the students were very much involved, they were on all the committees, the search committees and so on and so forth. And the most impressive—I'm kind of jumping ahead—but the most impressive meeting I had when I was hired here was sitting down at the cafeteria for about an hour or so with the students, the history majors, that were on the selection committee. And they'd seen all the, you know, various candidates, and the first question I was asked was, "So you graduated from here ten years ago. Why in hell do you want to come back?" [laughter] And it was a great question! None of the faculty had—first of all they hadn't asked that way, but they really didn't, you know. Which was *the* question. And I was able to survive that, apparently. But another reason I came to Macalester, came back—again, sorry about this, but—the first job I had was at another Presbyterian college in Wisconsin, Carroll College. And that was 1968, which is an incredible year. The Democratic Presidential Convention was in Chicago and this and that, and so on and so forth. It was a great year. But I can remember, Hubert Humphrey had just come here as a professor. And they had a public broadcasting thing, and they had Hubert with some kind of class at Macalester. And I was watching this thing, and he's talking like he usually does—he and I didn't get along too well, by the way, we had a few... He was going on about how, you know, "you've got to be involved," you know, to the students. "It's very, very

important to be involved, you've got to do this and that, and so on and so forth in the system, you've got to..." Basically saying don't get involved in—he didn't say that outright, he's too smart to say don't get involved in demonstrations or so on and so forth, but get into politics, this and that. And there was some student who graduated that year, I never met him, in the back of the room—they had questions. And he said, "Mr. Humphrey, how can you sit there and tell us to be involved in politics and so on and so forth, when you as vice president couldn't do one damn thing about the mess that we're in in Vietnam?" And Hubert is very seldom speechless, but he went like that. Well, that's the kind of school I want to go to, where they had students like that. And that's what it was too, the students were terrific the first few years—really terrific.

[1:25:30]

LZ: Did you find that when you were a student that people were pretty politically active on campus?

JF: Yes, they were, and more than a lot of people were. I mean, not like when I came back ten years later because they weren't the issues, but... For instance, we had one big thing going on there that very few people got involved in. The big thing at that time politically in the Twin Cities was they had decided to put in the interstate highway system, and they were planning to take I-94 and put it right where it is, which brought it right down the main street of the major black communities. And just split them. And caused a huge problem. And I asked David Lanegran about this, and he said actually, there were very few people except the black community that were involved in those disputes. But I remember that. And I remember I was together with—oh yeah, I should say this. I got in touch with—some of the faculty members,

key members, were members of the World Federalist Society. And they had a lot of things, and through that I got involved with people at the university and stuff. There were some people at the university that were very concerned about this. I mean, besides just the, you know, Afro-American community. But that wasn't a big thing on campus. However, there was—it was interesting because the Wallace money was coming in. One of the things that DeWitt Wallace wanted to do was to build, literally, build a wall around the campus and plant ivy and to have... And there were a lot of us—particularly, I think this was the international students, who really objected to that, the whole concept of Macalester being walled in. Because we're part of the community and service the community, and he wanted kind of an Ivy League kind of deal, and that's precisely not what Dr. Turck stood for. And what we didn't. And I was involved—Peter Bina planned it. But when they started to put in some of the stuff for this, we went and pulled it out. And when I think back at that time, that was...they didn't know who did it. Then they decided eventually, I don't know why, they dropped that plan. But, you know, we were active in a lot of ways. But it tended to be through, more through church kinds of stuff.

[1:28:49]

LZ: Was Wallace pretty visible on campus?

JF: No, no, not at all. But he made an appointment, or he gave money, for this first big fellowship. Professorship. Lot of money, for some fancy, elitist American historian from Yale. And he'd written a number of books. And he came here, and he had a real chip on his shoulder. He was getting paid a lot of money to come to this, you know, backwater college and so on and so forth. And he had a rough time...because he got challenged. The guy that really challenged

him was Sia Armajani. I can't remember exactly the whole thing, but he gave this big talk about our rights as individuals, and this and that, so on and so forth. But it was from a very elitist position. And I remember, Sia got up—Sia would get up in Chapel and take issue with stuff—he got up and really laid him out, and said, “Equality is something you have at birth. You don't have to earn it.” I don't remember what, Solberg is the guy's name, what his position was... At any rate, that was the only thing that I... But there was definitely, you know, it was great to have the Wallace money, but the idea of Macalester becoming like we are now. We're doing a lot of other things, but it seems that we're not even interested in being like Carleton anymore. We want to be like Williams. Carleton isn't good enough. That wasn't Dr. Turck's idea, his idea was to have a college that would be different than a university, where kids would get individual help and stuff, and community spirit and that they would serve the community. And that community *included* the international community, but it starts right here. And so, that was different. And the students—the other thing is students are different then, that's just not Macalester, but none of us particularly worried about a job. I mean, we just assumed we'll get a job. And it's interesting to look back at some of the men who weren't that outstanding, I mean really, compared to the women. And they ended up in 3M and this and various kinds of things. Bright, able people had great careers, but they were kind of fortunate. We didn't have to...we didn't really worry about a job that much. There is an exception with the guys who went on and became doctors, because we had a wonderful, wonderful person in that area. Dr. Walters. Now I wasn't in science, but he was a wonderful teacher of, I guess, biology, chemistry, I don't know what it was, but he was the guy who headed the pre-med program. And they were, apparently, very well-prepared and got into lots of good schools. In general, Macalester didn't help you very much when you graduated. I had virtually no counseling or anything about going to graduate

school. I mean, I assumed I would go, but nobody even told me, I could have gotten—I think I could have gotten a scholarship, to pay for my first year at Union Seminary because they had a special scholarship for people that only planned, you know, to go for one year, to try it out. And I didn't know about it. That, you know, that's changed, but I got no counseling. And again, talk about the writing and stuff, I learned to be a historian. I got the passion here, I got content here, from Armajani—there couldn't have been a better person in the Middle East anywhere. But in terms of becoming a scholar. Huntley Dupre, if I'd taken more courses from him, I could have gotten it from him. But Union was equal to none, I think, in terms of academic prowess, discipline, intellectualism, and stuff. And then, I have such respect for Biblical scholars, the tons and tons and tons of research that's gone into any small area. You'd better be darn sure you know what you're talking about. You don't bullshit [laughter]. So, that I got from Union.

[1:34:45]

LZ: Did a lot of Mac grads at that time go onto grad school or were most...?

JF: Yeah, quite a few did, and a lot of them went to seminaries. Alan Caine went to Princeton and really regretted it, because that was a Presbyterian, you know, relationship and so on and so forth. He wished that he had gone to Union. A lot of people went to seminary. The women couldn't be ministers then, you see, I mean the best they could do was the religious education thing. Be the religious education director, something like that.

[1:35:31]

LZ: Well, without going into the questions about your time as a professor, we can save those for another session, is there anything else that you'd like to talk about?

JF: Not really. Except the international students were a big part of my life, and Dr. Armajani. He used to—Armajani's I don't think ever ate dinner just by, their own family. They always had people there and they were often international students. A lot was, you know, very informal, but very, very important.

[End of Interview 1:36:14]