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University of California
Berkeley, California

JUDITH ALLEN and DUTCH KEY
Free Speech Movement Oral History Project

Interviews conducted by
Lisa Rubens
in 2000

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TABLE OF CONTENTS--JUDITH ALLEN AND DUTCH KEY

Interview 1: February 27, 2000	1
Las year of high school, decision to come to Berkeley in 1964	1
Alpha Epsilon Phi [AEPhi] house, joining a Jewish sorority	1
Alliances in high school, applying to college	2
Connections to AEPhi, other sororities	2
Discrimination against Jews in the Greek system	6
AEPhi pledge ceremony, living at AEPhi house	8
Seeing the Beatles, Summer 1964	9
Judy Allen's participation in Oski Dolls	10
Contested space at Telegraph and Bancroft, role of the university in loco parentis	12
Osaki Dolls hand out leaflets defending the Administration's position	14
Sorority response to FSM	15
Going home for Thanksgiving break, parent's reaction to FSM, media coverage of FSM	18
Jewish connections to AEPhi, philanthropy, Jewish leadership in FSM	19
December 2nd sit-in at Sproul Hall, watching from the Pauley Ballroom	20
Role of professors and TAs, Robert Brentano's History 4A class	21
Disruption of classes, wanting to return to coursework	22
Dutch Key's political background, Republican parents	25
Sorority involvement in FSM, isolated individuals	25
Changing attitudes about the Greek system	27
Decisions after the 1964-1965 school year	27

INTERVIEW WITH JUDITH ALLEN AND DUTCH KEY

Interview 1: February 27, 2000

Tape 1, Side A 1

Tape 1, Side B 16

INTERVIEW WITH JUDITH ALLEN AND DUTCH KEY

[Interview 1: February 27, 2000]

[Interview 1: February 27, 2000]##¹

Rubens: I've known you for all these years as Judy—since 1959 junior high. How do you like to be referred to these days?

Allen: Judith. I was saying to Dutch today as we walked on campus, I was remembering that in the fall of our freshman year, Kennedy was assassinated, and in the fall of our sophomore year was the Free Speech Movement. And our world was never the same after that. We graduated from high school, and our world, the culture that we lived in, was a certain way. And we came up here and it just was—everything got turned upside down. There was so much uncertainty. It was like—not a cataclysm—I just have this image of a violent earthquake, you know. Everything was shaken, severely shaken, and none of the structures were really—everything was just changed.

Rubens: Judy, did we know very much about Berkeley before we came? You and I came up together. We visited in the spring of '62?

Allen: We came in the fall of '62.

Rubens: But I don't think we had been accepted yet because we both wanted to go to Stanford.

Key: I did too. Did you?

Allen: Maybe it was the fall.

Rubens: I just remember that it was sunny. Yes, we stayed with Justy [Justin Frank].

Allen: No, he arranged for us to stay in a girls' dorm.

Rubens: Oh, yes. Okay.

Allen: And then we went to a ZBT party [Zeta Beta Tau, a Jewish fraternity]. It was "considered" the most social and wealthy Jewish frat and referred to as Zillions, Billions, and Trillions.

Dutch: I did the same thing. At the AEPhi house [Alpha Epsilon Phi, the "leading" Jewish sorority].

Rubens: Dutch, what name did you use when you first came to school?

1. ## This symbol indicates that a tape or tape segment has begun or ended. A guide to the tapes follows the transcript.

Key: Dutch Zuckerman. But, of course, my given name was Edith, which I hate and never use.

Rubens: Dutch, where did you grow up? Judy and I grew up in L.A.

Key: I grew up in Palo Alto, and then I moved to Los Angeles in the ninth grade, so I went to high school in the Valley.

Rubens: What high school did you graduate from?

Key: Birmingham High School in the San Bernadino Valley. I'm a Valley Girl.

Rubens: Where was Birmingham?

Key: In Van Nuys. Judy and I graduated from the university in 1967.

Rubens: And why did you come to Berkeley?

Key: Because I didn't get into Stanford.

[laughter and cross-talk]

Key: I had grown up, mind you, maybe a half a mile from Stanford and spent my entire youth riding my bike around the campus, so I knew the place intimately.

Rubens: Were you a legacy there?

Key: No. Probably because I was Jewish, I didn't get in. But I had grown up thinking of Cal as, like, the anti-Christ. [laughs] You know, my parents were very "rah-rah."

Rubens: So the two of you met in the sorority?

Key: Well, we met before that. Cary Rudman, a high school friend, introduced us.

Allen: At Jule's, the hangout cafe on Telegraph.

[cross-talk]

Key: And Judy was wearing a camel's hair skirt and an Irish fisherman's sweater.

Allen: And I was probably wearing that hat, that fur hat—

[cross-talk]

Key: She was very sophisticated, to my way of thinking. And I had no idea how or why I had ended up in the AEPhi house. Mostly, I had followed the woman who lived next to me. When I came to Cal, I lived in the dorm with a girl from my high school, who turned out to be somewhat of a nutcase. Charlotte Greenberg was her name. She had never been a friend in high school, but I was too reluctant to room with anybody, so I wanted to room with somebody that I knew. She was just a real nutcase. And the girl who lived next to

me was Pepper Salter, and she was also rooming with a nutcase, so we became quite close.

Rubens: Was she a freshman?

Key: She was a freshman too, and she had many friends in the AEPhi house. So sometime around December—it must have been because they had rush for the fall. They had winter rush for the spring semester. And I literally had no idea what I was doing, but I followed Pepper up to the AEPhi house because she had some friends up there. And they basically just said, "Come in." And I was not sure what I was doing, but I was so out of it. I was so unused to making decisions, to logically looking at things and sort of doing any kind of reasoning process to make decisions that I would literally fall into one thing to another thing. Even coming to Berkeley was that way. Certainly being in AEPhi was that way.

Rubens: And Judy, it was the same thing? You did not rush until December?

Allen: Right. And as I recall, I don't know how it happened. I guess we were placed randomly.

Rubens: You roomed with Deanna [Saks], and I roomed with Ellen [Frank]. I remember that it was so important to get your housing request in on the first day it came to you, after you were accepted. There was a shortage of housing. Ellen and I ran into each other mailing our applications at the post office. I don't remember discussing it before or with her then, but I believe we requested each other to be roommates. Was there anyone else you discussed it with, Judy? Do you remember discussing it with Deanna?

Allen: Yes. It was the same thing with Deanna. I wanted to room with somebody I knew, and I went after it. I initiated it.

Rubens: Was she friends with you?

Allen: We had been very close in the ninth grade, and then when we left Emerson [Junior High School, West Los Angeles] and we went to Uni [University High School, West Los Angeles], we weren't that close anymore, but we were always friends.

Key: Never enemies?

Allen: No. I mean, there were long periods of time when we didn't see each other at all. But then when I approached her to live together at Berkeley, she was very enthusiastic and—

Rubens: And do you recall why you and I didn't discuss it, why Pam [Engle, later Brier] and I didn't discuss it? Did you ever discuss it with Ellen?

Allen: No. In fact, Dutch was asking me today—weren't you asking me today? Am I making this up?

Key: What?

Allen: Did you get together with people in high school?

[cross-talk]

Key: No, not at all.

Rubens: In high school, I think there was always a consciousness of being part of a group, identifying who you belonged with, who was your friend, your best friend—those kinds of ranking. Leslie [Adler—later Parris] and I became very close by being debate team partners. That was in tenth and eleventh grade. Ellen had wooed me—sort of taken me in or under her wing—in seventh or eighth, and my sense was that I really didn't meet you until probably eleventh grade. I had come back—

Allen: Well, we knew each other.

Rubens: We knew each other. But you and Leslie were very close. My understanding was you always sat next to each other: Adler and Allen.

Allen: Yes.

Key: I had the sense that by your senior year in high school, that you four had been like a group.

Rubens: We spent a lot of time at each other's house our senior year. Well, not mine.

Allen: I don't think we really formulated a group until—

[cross-talk]

Rubens: We once went to your house, Judy. We were intentionally going to drink alcohol and see what that was like for the first time.

Key: So you didn't all get together and say, "Let's all go to Berkeley together." But were you all surprised or pleased that you [were] all at Berkeley together?

Rubens: The way I see it was sort of like this was just what you did. We did want to go to Stanford; we knew that was prestigious. We also "knew" there was a Jewish quota, and I rationalized in part that I didn't get in because of that. Ellen was the only one I knew who had decided to go to a college or university outside of California. She wanted to go to Sarah Lawrence. I don't know if she applied or not. She was always unhappy at Berkeley. My sense was this is where you went. People didn't want to go to UCLA.

Allen: No, no, no, no. And I would say that lots of kids in our graduating class, and particularly the smart ones who were in Fred Holtby's class, say, went to Berkeley.

Rubens: I don't think people went East as much as they did later.

Key: Oh, they didn't at all. I mean, I know that, too.

Rubens: Plane travel was a lot more expensive.

Key: You just didn't hop on a plane. You surely didn't do it for the weekend like people do these days. My parents wanted me to go back East because they were from the East. Other than that—and they were total snobs—my parents. I didn't know very many who went East. I mean, I know one kid from my class that went to Harvard. The rest of the smart kids went to Berkeley.

Rubens: We knew that Tiger Lorimer had gotten into Yale, and he deferred it because he went to study with Andres Segovia, the great classical guitar player. I remember that clearly.

[cross-talk]

Key: The Ivies in those days also weren't—they were really legacy-ridden. I don't think they were as good. I think that you got in if your father went and your grandfather went, whether you were an idiot or not.

Allen: Old money, you know—

Key: And they were much more regional. I think life was much more regional than it is now.

Rubens: One last question because then we'll move to '64. Why didn't you girls rush right away?

Key: I didn't know anything about it.

Rubens: Your parents didn't particularly—?

Allen: They did. I knew my mother had been an AEPsi.

Rubens: Oh, your mother had? I didn't know that.

Allen: Oh, yes. I knew that I would get into AEPsi because my mother had been an AEPsi. And my parents were friends with Olive and George Behrendt. Olive Behrendt was an AEPsi, and she wanted me to rush AEPsi, and that was how I met Joanne Corday because the Behrendts and the Cordays were friendly. Elliot Corday was a cardiologist in Beverly Hills who was so well known and prestigious.

Rubens: Didn't you also have a neighbor who was not necessarily your best friend, but who was already in AEPsi?

Key: Liz [Freund]. Yes.

[cross-talk]

Allen: It wasn't really pressure, but it was sort of like people talking about it all around me and suggesting, suggesting.

Rubens: How about you, Dutch?

Key: I did not grow up very Jewish-identified. My best friend in high school, this girl Cathy Windsor, and her sister, Charlotte, was a DG [Delta Gamma] at UCLA, and Cathy and I used to go to the DG house at UCLA. And I always thought that if I was going to rush, I

would be a DG —Delta Gamma. When I hit that religious thing, it just was another one of those, Oh, my God.

Rubens: Well, I think we should discuss this "religious thing" at some point. I mean, my children do not believe that Jews were not allowed into most sororities. But, in fact, they were not. There were three Jewish sororities. Everyone knew that because some girls who rushed everything, they just knew they weren't going to get into—

Allen: I knew a girl who was a Tri Delt, who I had met through Polly Plessett. And that girl, during that rush that we went through, kept inviting me to the Tri Delt house. I kept saying—I kept thinking, Why are you inviting me to the Tri Delt house? You know you're not going to ever pledge me. Why are you inviting me?

Key: Lisa, I think that we actually were of the age where that was breaking down.

Rubens: It was breaking down, but I will tell you that I don't think we were the challengers. In my interview with Jackie Goldberg—and she was the pledge mother for Phi Sigma Sigma—she mentions that she knew the procedure was to rush all the sororities, but that she wasn't going to get into any of the non-Jewish ones.

Key: But she wasn't the kind of kid that would have. She really wasn't.

Rubens: No, she wasn't.

Key: But there certainly—

Rubens: Did you know Jews in any other sororities?

Key: I'm trying to think. I didn't know, but I felt—well, Charlotte Windsor, who was this DG, basically told me, "Well, you can be a DG." Because I said to her that Christmas time, when I went home, I said to her, "I'm in AEPhi." And she says, "Why'd you do that?" And I said, "Because it's the Jewish house." She said, "You don't have to do that."

Rubens: But you were blonde and pretty and—

Key: It was just breaking.

Rubens: Yes, it was. It was.

Key: It was just breaking.

Rubens: Every Jewish girl I knew was in a Jewish sorority.

Allen: I didn't have a sense of the segregation breaking. Maybe you did because you were a part of that world.

Key: I also didn't have a lot of Jewish friends.

Rubens: Now the other thing was about Leslie. You asked us if we all planned to go to Berkeley. There was no question that she was going to UCLA. We wanted to get away from home.

But we weren't going to make too many independent decisions. Leslie was told there wasn't enough money to send her. That's what my understanding was. She lived at home, but that she was given a car—that was her compensation—and that she would also pledge a sorority. Did she pledge the first semester?

Allen: No. No, no, no. I think she pledged in her sophomore year because she didn't get in to AEPhi.

Rubens: She didn't get into AEPhi, and it was very devastating. We knew there was a ranking among the three Jewish sororities. There was AEPhi, DPhiE, and Phi Sigma Sigma. By the way, my mother was always against sororities, and I didn't like them because they were exclusive. My mother, coincidentally, was part of a crowd with Ellen Frank's mother at Wisconsin. They were kind of bohemians, and they didn't join sororities. So I had been conditioned against sororities, but I never was judgmental. Ellen Frank was the one who said, "We're not joining sororities. Sororities are—" [something disparaging].

Key: So how come she joined?

Rubens: That was the interesting thing.

Key: What did she say?

Rubens: I said, "I thought you weren't going to," and she said, "Well, I changed my mind." I was not judgmental, however. For me, it was quite understandable why people would join a sorority.

Key: She was always disgruntled.

Allen: Yes, she always was.

Rubens: Judy, how did you and Dutch meet Cary?

Allen: Cary knew that we were both pledging. I went to high school with him.

Key: Cary and I have the same birthday, December 2nd. On my eighteenth birthday he took me to Ernie's [at the time, a very fancy restaurant in San Francisco].

Rubens: How had you met him?

Key: I think I met him in a class or something. I don't remember how I met him, but I actually went out with him.

Rubens: Did you?

Allen: Yes.

Rubens: Was he already in ZBT?

Key: I don't remember, but I think he was.

Rubens: Of course, you know in my high freshman year, Deanna and I, and also Bill Walker—her future husband—Linda Finkle and Hilary [Brady—later Goldstine]—were all in an English 1A class.

Allen: Oh, wow.

Rubens: Cary introduced you to each other, and then you meet again.

Allen: I remember hearing about her. I'd heard about—

Key: Did we choose each other as roommates, or was that just random?

Allen: No, that was random, totally random. They sat us in a semicircle in the basement.

Rubens: How many were in your particular pledge class?

Allen: Eighteen or something like that. It was a big class.

Rubens: The spring of 1964? Did they pledge only freshmen?

Key: No, they would take older girls.

Allen: So in this pledge ceremony, which takes place by candlelight and is very secret, it reveals to you some of the meanings, the secrets of the sorority. You know, this is what happens when you get initiated. Parenthetically, I'll tell you this: You get initiated, and you find out what Alpha Epsilon Phi stands for.

Key: I don't remember any of this.

Allen: Anyway, they sat us in a semicircle, like this [gestures], and we were seated alphabetically, so I'm sitting here—

Key: Oh, yes. [gestures]

Allen: And a girl named Zuckerman is sitting here, and someone's standing over here and talking about the sorority. It's very solemn and very ritualized. I'm sitting there, and I'm looking at this girl who has totally blonde hair and has the biggest smile on her face, and I could see that she is having a hard time—

Key: Effectively rolling her eyes?

Allen: Right! And I was not smiling, but I was smiling inside myself. I was thinking, Oh, my God. What have I done?! What is this? Who are these people? I was looking around me and feeling how alien this whole situation was and asking myself, What have I done? It's too late now to back out. Who are these people? This is completely weird and foreign, and I'm not at all sure I really want to do this. Anyway, I just thought, Oh, God, this girl. How great that she's just sitting there grinning. Of course, we had already met, but we never really had a conversation. And then—I don't know—we went home for Christmas break or something, came back, and they put us together as roommates.

Rubens: And, by the way, was Ellen in that semicircle?

Allen: Ellen was in it. [nods affirmatively]

Key: I remember we were in this room. I remember this so well. Meanwhile, when I pledged the sorority, I was pregnant. I didn't even know it. I did not know it, but I would throw up every morning on my way to school.

Rubens: You didn't know?

Key: But I remember sitting in class one day. I was in a design class, and these two other girls were in some other sorority were talking about a friend of their's who was pregnant. And I said, "How does she know she's pregnant?" And they said, "She throws up everyday." And I thought, Oh, shit. I hadn't had my period for three or four months, and I had broken up with this guy. But I remember—the reason I jumped ahead—

[tape interruption]

In my sorority room, we had to sleep with the window open. I really had to sleep with the window open because I was borderline nauseous all day, and you, Judy, were totally into that [having the window open], which I loved so much!

Allen: [laughs] Well, there were three of us in a room. There was another girl, Toni Feldman, and there was not much space. There was a bed under the window, and Dutch said, "I'm sleeping here," in the bed under the window. I said, "I'm sleeping here," under the other window. And Toni said, "That's fine with me."

Key: Judy was the only person who would open the window. I was so happy because I needed that air.

Rubens: In order to move us along: What did you do during the summer of 1964?

Key: I worked.

[cross-talk]

Allen: I went to Europe. My parents took me to Europe. I had the grand tour. We stayed in expensive hotels.

Key: And Judy, you and I went to a Beatles concert.

Allen: [sharp uptake of breath] That's right! We went to the Beatles at the Hollywood Bowl.

Key: In the Northrop box. [Judy Allen's father worked for Northrop Corporation]

Rubens: I can remember going to that Northrop box with you on several occasions. We saw Nureyev.

Key: Judy and I were picked up in this gold Cadillac, by Annie Plessett and a bunch of her friends.

Rubens: Who was Annie Plessett?

Allen: A daughter of Polly Plessett.

Key: There we were in the Northrop box, which is at the bottom of the Hollywood Bowl; and then there's the reflecting pool, and then the stage. And they had amplifiers that were like houses on the stage. So we were in this area where all these people were shrieking as loud as they could, and the amplifiers were playing as loud as they could, and it was sound! You were, like, in this vortex of noise for hours. You couldn't even hear the music it was so loud.

Rubens: Were your parents with you, Judy?

Allen: No. Oh, no, no.

These people would come running down the steps, and they would throw themselves into the reflecting pool constantly. I mean, it was really one of the most chaotic, unpleasant experiences, except that you knew you were at this important point in history. You knew you were in this historical moment, but it was so unpleasant.

Rubens: Was it summer when they came? I remember distinctly watching them in the dorm television room.

Key: This event was August.

Allen: Later on they were on the *Ed Sullivan Show*.

Key: I remember that. After the concert, we drove around the hills looking for the party, remember?

Allen: They were convinced there was a party, so we drove around in Bel Air.

Rubens: Dutch, what else did you do that summer?

Key: I was a swimming instructor at a country club in the Valley. I came home and taught swimming at Deauville Country Club.

Rubens: But not the one on the beach in Santa Monica?

Key: It was in the Valley.

Rubens: In the fall of 1964, you're both in the sorority—

Allen: Yes, and at the beginning of that year, Joanne Corday said to me, "You have to go out for Oski Dolls."

Rubens: Tell us a little bit about that organization.

Allen: Oski Dolls was an organization of girls who acted as hostesses—official hostesses. Oski Bear was the school mascot. So when football teams would come, you would go to

the airport and you would meet these guys, these football players, and you would make conversation. Of course, the implication was that you would flirt with them and you would say, "Welcome to Cal." You would serve as a booster, kind of. And when there were dinners or something for visiting people—I don't know, all kinds of people—you'd be there. I remember meeting Adlai Stevenson.

Rubens: Really?

Allen: You were a hostess, and it was very interesting because while it was an honor to be an Oski Doll, there was also something a little demeaning about it.

Key: Even then you had that feeling of "female subordination"?

Allen: Yes, being a hostess. What is this?

Rubens: Were only sorority girls Oski Dolls?

Key: Yes.

Allen: Pretty much.

Rubens: And how many, about, would—

[cross-talk]

Key: It was prestigious.

Allen: It was a big organization.

Rubens: How much older was Corday?

Allen: Two years?

Key: Wait a second. She was a senior when we were sophomores, so she was, yes, two years older.

Rubens: And how many girls from AEPhi were Oski Dolls?

Allen: I think the rule was that no more than four girls from each sorority could be in the organization. And it was very, very important to Joanne Corday, who was the head of the organization, that you're to make sure that there were four Jewish girls from AEPhi, four girls from AEPhi. She didn't want to have, like, only three or only two. And she came to my room and told me that I had real class, which offended me deeply.

Rubens: Did it?

Allen: Oh, it upset me so much.

Rubens: Why?

Allen: Because I felt that she was classifying me in a way that I did not want to be classified. It was very—I just felt insulted by it. She was saying, You are this kind of a person, I know this about you, and so you belong in this organization. And it had nothing to do with who I really was, absolutely nothing.

Rubens: And so it wasn't democratic. She picked you.

Allen: She picked me, and she said, "You show up here." I don't know. But I got involved in it, and somehow I went through this process, and it was a very rigorous interview process actually. I remember being in an interview with some deans and there were maybe six of us. We sat in these chairs facing a whole bunch of grown-ups, and they asked us questions like, "What is love?"

Rubens: Really?

Allen: "What is the most important thing in life?" I mean, really. Questions that no one had ever asked before.

Rubens: Were you nervous?

Allen: I was very nervous, but I was fascinated by the questions, and I just did the first—probably the first and only extemporaneous speaking that I had ever done.

Rubens: Were you alone too? Were there other girls being interviewed?

Allen: There were other girls being interviewed. Everyone had to say—. And somehow I made a connection with one of these older men. I liked him, and he liked me. I don't know. There was just—I had no idea who he was. He was impressed with what I said, and it just happened, and I got in. I was accepted into the organization. We all had to wear a plaid skirt. Plaid madras skirt—usually it was a wrap-around skirt—and a white blouse with a round collar, and then the pin. The Oski Doll pin was a "C," a gold "C," and that pin went on the round collar. And that was the outfit that you had to wear. You wore that to the meetings, and you wore that to the airport when you met the football team. And if there was a party for the football team and you went to that, you wore that pin.

Rubens: How often did you have meetings?

Allen: I don't even remember.

Rubens: You know, the brouhaha [over contested space at Telegraph and Bancroft] begins September 14th. I certainly wasn't aware of it.

Allen: Oh, no, no. Neither was I.

Rubens: And do you recall if there was a woman dean interviewing you? Do you recall there being a woman at all?

Allen: No.

Rubens: Catherine Towle gave the first order that the tables be removed. Jackie Goldberg had known her because sororities came under her authority, and Goldberg has discussed discrimination with her.

Key: How come she made that order? It was very poorly handled because nobody understood that these students—these children—who had always been treated like children, would really stand behind their principles. It had never happened before, and people in the university administration just assumed that you could tell them, as my father would, "No, no, no, you're going to get in trouble," and people would say, "Okay, you're right." I mean, nobody had ever not followed rules.

Rubens: That's right.

Key: So they really mishandled the whole thing, including that arrest, because it was just inconceivable that people would do that.

Allen: And I think that's one of the things that was so distressing to us.

Key: I agree, because it was confusing—

Allen: It was very confusing.

Key: —that people would actually do this. Even though we were separating from our families, it was still another thing altogether to sort of defy law and order.

Rubens: I think there was also the emergence of a kind of politics, a sense of being involved in a political activity that wasn't just moral but that challenged authority. Ellen and Leslie and I had been very active in student government at Uni, and we certainly did argue about principles and meaning in terms of school governance. Ellen, I would say, was really the leader of this. She introduced me to politics.

Allen: Oh, yes.

Rubens: This is a diversion, but I think other FSMers were part of other challenges to "the old structure" at their schools. At Uni we wanted an honor code, for instance, so that we could have proctors when we took exams. We wanted to eliminate the dress code—that girls couldn't wear pants and boys' hair could not touch their collar. Pam Engle [Brier] was very much a part of this. We thought of ourselves as being somewhat political, but there was a limit. We wouldn't just defy authority. You followed the rules and tried to negotiate the rules.

Allen: I remember myself thinking I wasn't too interested in this original "disturbance" at Berkeley.

Rubens: Until the sit-in? I thought, Who wants this? It's like a sandbox conflict. There are other things going on. I don't care to demonstrate my authority. But I did know "they" were in charge of me. You had to be in your dorm or sorority at eleven o'clock p.m.

Key: My parents would say there's this thing called *in loco parentis*, and I thought that sounded logical to me. Plus, I had come from a very authoritarian family, where of

course you do what your parents tell you to do. But also, I remember walking home one day thinking about it and thinking to myself, Well, it doesn't seem right that we don't get information about politics, and what's going on because how are you supposed to learn about the world if we're not going to get information?

[cross-talk]

Key: There was no critical thinking!

Rubens: Dutch, at what point did you begin to think that way?

Key: It was early. It was way before the car. I don't remember the timing very well, but I remember that there was agitation around all the time. I guess between September and October. I mean, there were people speaking, and there was noise—. But I remember walking home thinking that they had a point.

Rubens: Was the conflict discussed in Oski Dolls?

Allen: In Oski Dolls they asked us to hand out—

Key: Leaflets?

Allen: Not leaflets, but pieces of paper, 8¹/₂-by-11 pieces. I don't even remember what was on the pieces of paper, but it was clearly anti-demonstrator. It was clearly an administrative position. And I had to stand right at Sather Gate, at noon, as people were coming out. I had to stand there, in my Oski Doll clothes, with my pin on, and hand out these things.

Rubens: I remember that. I remember coming upon you and saying, "Judy!" as if I was questioning, in uttering your name, why you'd be defending the administration. I remember you saying to me, "I'm sorry, I'm sorry"—not that you were apologizing to me, but that you were explaining to me, as you said, "They made me do this!"

Allen: I was so confused by that. Maybe it was you. I don't know. But I remember at a certain point I just thought, I can't do this anymore. And I just ditched them.

Rubens: Did you?

Allen: I left them. I never told anybody. I just pretended—

Rubens: Judy, I remember coming upon you handing out leaflets. You and I had already established a relationship and knew it was going to be strong.

Allen: Right, I think we were all kind of—

Rubens: It's so clear to me and painful. I said, "Judy! What are you doing?" And you were saying, "I have to. I have to. They made me." And, of course, I wasn't mad at you.

Allen: No, no.

Rubens: And I think that's right. I think you later told me that you—. Do you remember if there was a meeting specifically that told you what you're going to do?

Allen: Yes. Oh, yes. I don't remember it vividly, but I remember that we were instructed, and we were told—

Rubens: Instructed in what? Do you remember?

Allen: We are going to be handing out this literature or these announcements or this persuasive piece of material. And you and you and you and you are going to stand at Sather Gate at this time and this time and this time, and you're going to hand this out, and you are going to go to the north side of campus and you are going to—you know, everybody had to do it.

Rubens: And your assumption was that they were telling you—. They gave you a defense of the administration's position?

Allen: That's what you had to do. Your job as an Oski Doll was to defend the administration's position. And I think at that point I was still very confused about what was going on. But subliminally, I knew that I was not—

Rubens: Going to put yourself in that position?

Allen: Well, I just did not know at all that I wanted to defend the administration because it did not seem right to me that you couldn't say something that needed to be said.

Rubens: Did you and Dutch or people in the sorority discuss this? Do you remember discussing it?

Allen: No!

Key: No, Judy, there was discussion within the sorority because—

Allen: Don't you recall that it [the sorority] was very anti-demonstrators, though?

Key: Well, no, I don't remember that. What I remember is there were a few people—I can't think of who they were—who were—

Allen: There was a girl named Sabra Feldstein. [Pronounced SAY-bra]

Key: I also remember there were some Kappa leaflets—you know, the hoity-toity sorority, where there were several girls who were on the picket line.

Rubens: Kappa is what?

Key: Kappa Kappa Gamma. I could picture this girl. I don't know her name. And I remember there were some people who were sort of saying—that were kind of admitting to being left-wing sympathizers, and that they—I can't remember—. Laura Plotkin, she was one of them.

Allen: Oh, yes, right.

Key: Yes. Saying, "No, they're right," you know? And we were ditzy people if we don't—

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Key: —I had been raised in this really Republican home. I mean, even my brain was trying to wrap around it and figure out what was right. And you couldn't help but figure out that what was right was that we get information, that information was freely accessible to us. People were very confused, unmoored, and didn't really know what to do. But there were a few people who seemed very clear headed. I remember Laura Plotkin was one of them.

Rubens: Do you remember anyone coming to the sorority to talk about FSM?

Key: No.

Rubens: Anyone from the Graduate Coordinating Committee?

Key: No, but see, in a sorority they have this system of hashers—the people that served us food. And they were all law students from Boalt Law School. I remember they were discussing the issue.

Rubens: All men. Were there any women?

Key: No, they were all men.

Allen: No, they were all men.

Rubens: And do you recall talking to them?

Key: Yes.

Allen: They wanted to talk to us. It was all, like, in the kitchen, when you would take your dishes.

Key: But we were just a little microcosm of what was going on everywhere. Everyone was trying to figure out what was going on. People were really caught by how important this was and trying to sort out the adult world response to it. You knew that this was a big deal. Plus, then, all the media coverage was happening. I remember on the day that Mario Savio made that speech about when it becomes odious, you have to throw yourself on the gears of the machine. I remember getting on the bus and going to San Francisco because I couldn't be there anymore. I had to get away from it. It was too intense. I went shopping at Macy's.

Rubens: That's so interesting. It's so important to acknowledge that some people thought it all was too intense and disruptive. Recently, I talked to Deanna, who said, "This isn't why I came to college. Whether it was right or wrong, I didn't want to be disrupted all the time." And she transferred to Cal State Northridge.

Key: I was going out with this boy at the time, named Bob Crittendon. He was a football player. We were talking about it, and he said, "You know, I should have gone to Stanford. They recruited me. I don't want to be at a school like this. This is crazy. These people are nuts."

Rubens: Apparently, there was a big night also—the first night of the sit-in around the car, where some fraternity boys did come down, sort of throwing beer cans. They might have been drunk. That's where this guy, Mike Smith, comes in. All of a sudden he's a recruiter for FSM, rather than the frats.

Allen: There were several Mike Smiths, but there was one Mike Smith who was a hasher at our house.

Key: Yes, he was a Boalt law student.

Rubens: And then there was another one who was a fraternity boy, who I think was recruited. So, again, I didn't know if you—. Do you remember where you were when the sit-in was happening?

Allen: I think that I avoided it. I think I couldn't deal with it. I think I just went to class.

Rubens: Were you leaving Oski Dolls by then?

Allen: That was very gradual. I think that was very gradual.

Key: Didn't you leave Oski Dolls altogether in your sophomore year?

Allen: I don't know that I made it through the year. I don't know if this is of any use to you, but I have the photograph of the Oski Dolls for that year.

Rubens: I would love to see it.

Allen: It's quite formal.

Rubens: You both mentioned going to classes. I think it's important to acknowledge that we were serious students, and some of us good students. I don't mean particularly myself.

Allen: Oh, yes.

Key: I remember the classes. I remember going to Zo 10 [Zoology 10]. You just didn't go to class when the big strike happened.

Rubens: But that was later. That was in December.

[cross-talk]

Rubens: Things seemed to settle down after the sit-in around the car. But that event loomed large in many people's minds. Most students, parents, and administrators had never seen anything like that—the spontaneity and moral certitude. When school resumed after the

Thanksgiving break, that's when things heated up publicly again. More students were added to the citation list.

Allen: They added a couple of more people to what?

Rubens: To that original list of eight students who had been cited for handing out leaflets on property and violating university regulations. They now were going to cite a few more, and they were going to suspend a couple of them. [phone rings]

Key: I have to leave. It's late. [answers phone]

Rubens: Okay, fine. Yes.

Allen: I went home at Thanksgiving, and I wanted to say earlier that my parents would call me every other day.

Rubens: Because your parents were very conscientious and aware of what was going on up here, as they were aware of politics in general?

Allen: Well, they also were very attached to me, extremely attached.

Rubens: So they knew what was going on.

Allen: They were very upset about it. Well, they had read about it in the paper, they saw it on television. They were very, very upset about it.

Rubens: Do you remember talking about it with Ellen?

Allen: No. And they would call me. "What's going on? What's going on? What are you doing?" They just wanted these reports from me. And then I went home at Thanksgiving. Well, of course, when we all went home for Thanksgiving, we were totally on fire with this. I mean, it was just burning; the thing was burning. And I remember saying to my father something like, "You know, when the university is burning down, you don't sit around a table and say—you don't issue a charter or you don't la-la-la. You know, you have to get to work and take action." I don't even remember what it was I said exactly, but I remember my father thinking, Yes! That's right! That's right! Because my father's instinct—I mean, my parents' instinct was terribly conservative, and as Dutch said, no one had ever seen anything like these kids. Parents had never experienced their kids standing up and saying, "No, we don't want to do it your way. Your way is wrong."

So in my own personal life, I was beginning to experience that same thing, where my parents' instinct was on the side of the administration. But then they had this daughter that they were very devoted to, who was saying, "No, that's not right. You can't do that."

Rubens: In a very reasonable and reasoned way you made a convincing case.

Allen: I tried. I don't think I was as well informed as I should have been or as I might have been.

Rubens: Judy, do you remember reading the *Daily Cal* and the articles about FSM?

Allen: No, but I remember reading the *L.A. Times* when I was in Los Angeles. I remember wanting to see how it was covered at home and saying to my parents, "This is wrong. This is not the way it happened. There is more to this than is being reported here."

Rubens: That's interesting. Did your dad know any Regents particularly?

Allen: Oh, I'm sure he did. He knew Pat Brown

Rubens: And Behrendt? What was—?

Allen: George Behrendt?

[cross-talk]

Rubens: I'm beginning to wander. I had meant to ask you why Olive Behrendt was so committed to AEPhi?

Allen: She didn't go to Berkeley. She was committed to AEPhi. She was a great kind of legacy. She was always recognized at the L.A. Music Center. They just were very high society Los Angeles people, and they knew everybody.

Rubens: Were they Jewish?

Allen: Yes.

Rubens: And Plessett?

Allen: She was not Jewish. To the Behrendts, as well as to my parents, I think it was very important to them that—the whole thing about Jews being prominent members of important organizations, that was a big deal for them.

In fact, Olive Behrendt—this is pretty funny—called up—let me back up. In order to pledge AEPhi, you had to have references. So Olive Behrendt calls up as a reference and tells the people who she's talking to at AEPhi, at Berkeley, that my grandfather—meaning my mother's father—was the first Jewish admiral in the Coast Guard. [laughs]

Rubens: Is this true?

Allen: No! [laughs] I mean, she thought it was true. She thought it was true, and then when she realized she may have had the story wrong, she told my mother that she had said that. And my mother said, "That's not true," and she said, "Oh. Well, it doesn't matter." [laughs]

Rubens: Please say that one more time. You're saying that this was a coterie of Jewish people who had become philanthropic and who were important in the Democratic Party? Your father, I guess because of his New Deal experience and his rank in Northrop, knew a lot of Democratic party leaders, particularly, Stewart Symington.

Allen: Yes.

[cross-talk]

Allen: People like my parents wanted to assimilate. The issue of Jews being members of things was important.

Rubens: And by then, were they aware that—well, some claim that the FSM leadership was disproportionately Jewish. The leadership, and even the membership, of FSM was Jewish. When you think about it, two Goldbergs and—

Allen: I was very aware of it.

Rubens: Were you? Did your parents comment on it?

Allen: No. I don't think we ever discussed that. But I just remember how my parents were very, very upset at what was happening, and I think that they sensed that this was—

Rubens: Getting out of hand?

Allen: Yes, a real breakdown, that this was very dangerous. Well, of course, this is something that is one of the issues of my family history, which is: You stay away from things that are dangerous.

Rubens: Yes, don't sign a petition.

Allen: We were always told not to. Don't put your name on anything. Don't have bumper stickers.

Rubens: And, of course, when you return to school, the December 2nd Sproul Hall sit-in occurs.

Allen: Yes, right. Bam, bam. Right into the thick of it. And I remember coming from—I don't know. I knew about the sit-in. I knew that Joan Baez had come. I knew that there were girls—at least one girl from the sorority who went to Sproul Hall, who was in there. I knew those people were going to be arrested, and I got up early, and I went to the Student Union. I don't know what time in the morning it was, but it was quite early because I wanted to see this happen. And I stood on the balcony, in the corner of the Student Union that was more out towards whatever that is—Bancroft?

Rubens: On the deck, outside Pauley Ballroom?

Allen: Yes. I didn't go closer to the fountain. I wanted to hear, but I didn't want to get too close. But from there I had a very clear view of the police dragging these demonstrators—limp. These kids had totally gone limp. I knew that there had been a group commitment to go limp, and that they had decided as a community of people that they would be dragged down, and that was going to hurt their bodies. And I watched the police drag these kids down the front steps of Sproul Hall and put them in the wagon and take them away. I think that I just stood there with my jaw dropped. I mean, I just had never seen anything like that in my whole life. Who of us could have ever seen anything like that? We wouldn't go to the South and do organizing.

I wanted to see that, and I did it alone. It was probably the first time that I had an independent impulse toward something like that that was very clear to me, and I didn't discuss it with anybody; I just got up and did it. And I think that that event probably was—that was the event that gave me a new perspective in my life. I mean, I can't say that at that moment I became a clear thinker, but I just looked at that and I thought, If people—and there were so many issues and so many levels—that the police could actually do this to people and people could have this level of commitment to stay all night in a place, that they would be so committed to this principle that they would go limp and do this to their bodies? I mean, I knew what was going on in the South, but it was so far away. You read about it in the paper, and it didn't really touch my life. But to really see this in front of me, and I just—I mean, it took my brain and it remade it. It just remade me. And I left. I couldn't stay there. It was just so emotionally overwhelming to me.

Rubens: Do you remember where you went?

Allen: I probably went to class. Although, maybe by then —

Rubens: Some classes were cancelled.

Allen: When did the strike start?

Rubens: Right that day.

Allen: So maybe I started to go to class and then classes had been cancelled. And I remember that—I think I was taking History 4A at that point—

Rubens: Western Civ.

Allen: —and it was a class that was very large. Wheeler Aud[itorium] was filled and there were too many students for Wheeler Aud that were enrolled, and they had closed-circuit TV in Dwinelle. The professor actually—I don't know if it was that day, but maybe that week—he actually did a lecture on it, and he talked about what was going on. I was very impressed by that, that he just—

Rubens: I think that was [Robert] Brentano.

Allen: Yes, it was Brentano. That's who it was.

Rubens: That's very interesting.

Allen: He freely began to talk about what the issues were.

Rubens: Really?

Allen: You remember that. You can feel that he was thinking as well. And there were issues for the faculty, and he was thinking about what the students were saying. Do you remember that students were saying, "I feel like an IBM card"? Do you remember all those IBM cards we had to file in order to register? And everyone felt like a number?

Rubens: Right.

Allen: And professors would read their lecture notes. They wouldn't even speak and look at the students. There was just this quality of not having human interaction with the professors, and that was all part of this too. He spoke of all those things, and I was so impressed! So little by little, as my mind started to sort of focus on this and open towards it, I began to realize how multidimensional this issue was. It wasn't just free speech; it was about the whole way that the university was running itself, and the role of the students and the relationship between the faculty and the students, and what role graduate students played towards undergraduates. I mean, the big classes. After that they went to the quarter system within a few years. I mean, there was a whole issue about how impersonal the university was that came out of this strike.

Rubens: Do you remember having any TAs that talked about it particularly? Your memory of Brentano is so vivid.

Allen: No. No, I don't remember TAs talking about it. I don't think TAs were there. But I remember—

Rubens: Chuck Wollenberg was a TA for Brentano. I remember now who mine was. He stuttered badly but was so brilliant.

Allen: But I do remember—I'll tell you something about TAs. I never had a relationship with a TA because the TAs were just, like, the most impersonal people in the world to me. I didn't think they gave a shit about anything.

Rubens: Did you always go to your sections [discussion groups led by TAs]?

Allen: I always went to the sections because I was an obedient student, but I never said anything. I never raised my hand; I wouldn't ask a question. They didn't care about teaching. They were just putting in their hours.

Rubens: Judy, your independence—your drive to watch what was happening—is simply amazing to me. Just to flash forward for a minute because it demonstrates another advanced assertion: I'll never forget you were the first one who ever alerted me to issues of the environment. You were collecting signatures for a California initiative to freeze development along the Pacific Coast. I think it was called the Coastal Initiative. I remember you arguing about it with your father. I think he was sitting at the piano in your living room.

Allen: Yes. I remember it distinctly. Well, when we go home that Christmas, in my mind, it was all over. I don't remember the Greek Theater meeting after the arrests that you mentioned. I was probably there, but I don't remember.

You know, in my memory, for the rest of that whole school year, classes were disrupted. Could that be accurate?

[cross-talk]

Rubens: I think many classes were because in the spring the Vietnam Day Committee emerged and there was the Filthy Speech movement.

Allen: Oh, that's right. I remember that. I think that the rest of that spring I really needed to have things settle down and to just go back to going to classes, and that I really didn't get that need met.

Rubens: I think that's what Deanna was saying.

Allen: Things were just never the same after that.

Rubens: Where were you then, the next year? In your junior year?

Allen: In the beginning of my junior year. By then, Dutch had gone off to Italy, and I was not in good shape then. I mean, I had personal things that—. And I was living in the sorority with three girls who were younger than me, girls who were in Deanna's pledge group. Doug Sykes was a boyfriend at that time.

Rubens: That early?!

Allen: Oh, yes.

Rubens: How did you meet Doug?

Allen: In a very weird way. I met Doug Sykes because [laughs]—this is actually pretty strange. You know, everybody would walk at noontime. You'd come out through Sather Gate and you'd go to the Bear's Lair and get a hamburger or whatever you did, or you went back to your house to get lunch. And I remember hearing a voice saying, in a semi-whisper, "Judy, Judy, Judy Allen, Judy." I look around, and, of course, there's hundreds of people around. I didn't really think about it. And then, you know, the days go by, and his voice is there again. And maybe two weeks go by, and the voice is there again. It was very weird! And one day I turn around, and I'm actually really looking for this voice, and this black man is there, watching me.

Rubens: And he knew your name.

Allen: Yes, he knew my name! He asked somebody who I was.

Rubens: There were not many black students at UC then.

Allen: He was an athlete. He had been recruited. In that year he got—they always give a big athlete of the year award, and he got the athlete of the year award at the big game.

Rubens: What was his sport?

Allen: Tennis. He was on a tennis scholarship. And anyway, we met, and he was very friendly and very nice, and—

Rubens: He was very attractive, as I recall.

Allen: Yes.

Rubens: Thin.

Allen: Yes. We started going out. He would always pick me up at the AEPsi house and we'd go out. I don't remember. We must have gone to his apartment, but I don't really remember.

Rubens: He was not a fraternity boy?

Allen: No. No, no, no. And I was also—you know, from our senior year in high school, I had had an amphetamine addiction, and I was pretty wasted by that. Yes, it was bad. It was beginning to—

Rubens: Take its toll?

Allen: Yes. I just wasn't—I was very depressed, and I wasn't really in complete command of myself. I was looking around for a program to go to in Europe, and I left. I took my finals early because I got on a ship on the second of January, 1969.

Rubens: Dutch, we're wrapping this interview session, but since you've joined us again, I want to ask you something about December 2nd, 1964. You said that was your birthday, and you took a bus to the City [San Francisco]. Would you elaborate on why you went?

Key: That's how you got there of course. There was no BART. I think I was by myself. I think I just had to get away. But what I had to get away from was how hard it was to think these things through. I can't impress upon you enough how unused to thinking I was about these issues. And it was exhausting to sort of think things through.

Allen: [laughs]

Key: You're laughing because you feel the same way, right?

Rubens: I understand. My mouth was hanging open, thinking how much Judy was thinking then. I don't think I had the same clarity to go and see and judge for myself. I had a herd mentality. I knew it was right to be against the administration and that they seemed to be making a mountain out of a mole hill, but—

Allen: I had never, ever done that before! It was really hard.

Key: It just felt like a momentous thing was happening, and I was a part of it. It was, like, an opportunity for me to have my own opinion, facing my parents, who were adamantly opposed to this, just like the administration was impervious to any discussion or shifting of perspective. My father actually said to me, "If you do not get involved in this, we will send you to Europe next year." I thought that was an interesting bribe.

Allen: He also made her march around Channing Circle with a Goldwater sign.

Key: But that was before. See, that was before. So it's like, I think, between—

Rubens: What do you mean he made you do that?

Key: Well, he didn't make me, but my parents were Goldwater Republicans. And I remember before all this happened, I was still kind of an automaton. I was still their mouthpiece. And so, I remember being a supporter of Goldwater, but it wasn't that I knew anything really. I couldn't think. And so, this—the Free Speech Movement—to me was like the first really breaking away from everything that I'd always lived, just doing things the way I was told to do things.

Rubens: Dutch or Judy, do you remember if any of the sorority girls were at the sit-in, arrested, or talking about the sit-in?

Allen: Not Joanne Corday. Who was the other—

Key: Sabra Feldstein?

Rubens: I think you mentioned one other person.

Allen: Laura Plotkin.

Rubens: Was she arrested?

Allen: I don't think she was.

Key: Sabra Feldstein was, and I don't think she ever came back to the sorority. She was radical, totally radical.

Rubens: Was she from Beverly Hills?

Key: She might have been. I think she was.

Rubens: Were girls dropping out of the sorority at that point?

Key: I think that was the beginning of the end. I really do. We talked about how these events really shaped the opening of the frontier, so to speak, and I think that was the beginning of it because there were people who were very hot about their opposite poles—the positions. I think it was the beginning of real alienation for some people.

Rubens: And you in fact did go to Europe the next year.

Key: I did. I didn't get in trouble, and I got sent away. I got to go to Europe.

Rubens: And you wanted to.

Key: I really wanted to go. It's true because that was totally instinctual. I knew that I needed to get away.

Rubens: Did you go with anybody?

Key: Yes, Jill Sugarman, who was in our sorority, and this girl who was a Tri Delt, Cathy Miller. Was that her name? I think that was her name. And Chris Dornan, who was a Kappa. We all went together.

Rubens: Was it a Berkeley program?

Allen: No, but we all just went.

[tape interruption]

Allen: We had been in that traditional world. It really was that hotbed of holding onto the old way. That sorority and fraternity system and philosophy and world view was really anti-change.

Key: In a way, it forced us to make a choice. Lisa, you had already crossed. Even not joining a sorority was a radical thing for a nice middle-class Jewish girl.

[cross-talk]

Rubens: Well, I think all my friends, except Pam Brier [and one other person] had joined a sorority.

Allen: Hilary?

Rubens: Yes, Hilary, who was accepted at AEPhi, joined Phi Sig because the girl she roomed with while they were pledging their first semester was not an attractive girl and only got into Phi Sig, so Hilary joined with her.

Key: Hilary Goldstine?

Rubens: Yes. She was in Phi Sig, but then she met Danny Goldstine and transferred into the dorm, where I met her. I moved down from Pixotto, where I was with Ellen, to Freeborn. AEPhi was pretty close to me, and I went there a couple of times. I remember having dinner and—

Allen: I never felt identified with that sorority, never. I always felt that I was going through the motions. There was always this pressure to go out on Saturday night because we had 2:30 lock-out. There was pressure to stay out.

Rubens: Until 2:30?

Allen: Yes. And if you didn't stay out until 2:30—

Key: I hated that the most.

Rubens: Wait. Finish that. If you didn't stay out, you were saying—

Allen: Then it was an insult, or you were seen as a—

Key: Loser.

Allen: —as a loser, yes. And actually, that fall—was it that fall or maybe it was the spring of our sophomore year—? One of those semesters. It must have been the spring of the sophomore year because I made a commitment to myself that I was not going to go to any fraternity parties anymore, and I stayed in that house alone.

Key: On Saturday nights.

Allen: Eighty kids, eighty girls, went out on dates, and I stayed in the house by myself.

Rubens: Judy, when you came back from Europe, you came to UCLA, is that right?

Allen: Yes.

Rubens: When you, Dutch, came back from Europe—

Key: I came to Cal, came back to Berkeley.

Rubens: And you were not in a sorority.

Key: No.

Rubens: Did you and Jill talk about that while you were in Italy?

Key: You know, I just knew that it was through. It was through.

Rubens: And Jill left too. Judy came up to visit you.

Allen: In the fall of 1967, one of my trips from UCLA, I visited you in your basement, where you lived with Becca. That was the first time I heard Aretha Franklin.

[tape interruption]

[cross-talk]

Key: Back to Italy: I ended up living with a family that were Italian Communists, and I loved them. And it was like, that was kind of an interesting piggyback because—I mean, not that I could think so well, but I could think a little bit better. And listening to them talk about the whole political situation there—. This guy was a partisan fighter after the war, and he told me all about why he had fought with the partisans against Mussolini and why he had become a Communist. The Italian Communist party was so basically like Democrats. I mean, they were the people who—they wanted people to give—. There was no social security; there was no health care. They wanted sort of basic human rights. And it was pretty independent of the Soviet Communist party. Anyway, the point is that I felt I was way more prepared to think about that, but it was certainly more stuff to think about. I had a great time. It was a great experience.

Rubens: Didn't the two of you meet up in Europe sometime that semester?

Allen: Yes, I was in Austria.

[cross-talk]

Allen: I also wanted to say that when I went to UCLA for my senior year, I was not comfortable with how UCLA felt very complacent.

Rubens: Did it?

Allen: Oh, very complacent.

Rubens: But by then, the Black Panthers are starting.

Key: That's at Berkeley.

[cross-talk]

Key: I never saw you much again, did I?

Rubens: I would see you once in a while. Hilary knew you. You must have had Italian together with Hilary. I was really close with Hilary, and we would see each other and say hello. Judy came to visit and I would go with her to see you.

Allen: And Dutch would visit me at UCLA. She met Ron deGeorge and Judy Stanley. He was a TA in history there.

Key: I had met Lu [Haas], who became my husband, in my sophomore year. His father was Cranston's press secretary. He had been involved in the FSM, and then when I went to Europe—when I came back, he was in Berkeley for, like, a week before he went off to Kenya in the Peace Corps. Then I applied to the Peace Corps my senior year and went to Kenya.

Rubens: That was not to be with him?

Key: It was sort of to be with him. Mostly to be in the Peace Corps, but to be with him. But I remember going to stay with Judy—

Rubens: In Washington! And we were all at the anti-war march on Washington in the fall of 1967.

[cross-talk]

Key: It was at Deanna's wedding. It was during Deanna's wedding. I came to visit Judy in L.A., and that's when I met Ron.

[tape interruption]

Key: Later, I came down to Washington with my Peace Corp training group.

Rubens: How did the Peace Corps train you? You know, Berkeley had the highest number of people join the Peace Corps.

Key: We were taking Swahili in this hotel in the Adirondacks, and then the weekend after the Swahili training ended was the weekend of the big march on Washington. Then we were going to move to New York City to get our teacher training, and I remember I called the bus company, and I got this bus to take us to Washington. I had told people I had gone to Berkeley, and I knew—

[End of Interview]

