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Andrew Thomas Huse (AH): March 15, 2004. My name is Andrew Huse, program assistant for the Florida Studies Center. Today we continue a series of interviews in our studio here in the Tampa campus library with USF faculty, students, staff, and alumni in order to commemorate 50 years of university history. Today we'll be interviewing Dr. Charles Arnade, who came to USF in 1960 and was hired as an instructor.

Charles W. Arnade (CA): No, as associate professor.

AH: Associate professor. And currently, you're a—

CA: Distinguished professor of international studies.

AH: Distinguished professor of international studies. Well, good morning Dr. Arnade. Thanks for coming. I guess we'll just get started by asking, how did you first get involved with the University of South Florida?

CA: Well, I was interviewing in '59, came in '60, and I went on leave of absence, I'll tell you why, and then started teaching my first classes in '61. I started teaching in the Florida university system since 1953, seven years before the university was founded. So my teaching career, basically, I retired two months ago because I'm distinguished professor emeritus. So my teaching career in the Florida system goes from '53 to now, which is one of the longest they have in the history of professors at this state system.

There are two that served longer, so I get the bronze medal. So I came over here. I was teaching in '57-'58, I was teaching at the University of Florida as an assistant professor, and President Allen was vice president, and I had published a book. At that time, promotions, the various ranks for professor, associate professor, assistant professor—I started out as an instructor, when I came, assistant professor, and I also taught two years at FSU and then came back to [University of] Florida.

You could have so many full professors; there was a quota system for promotion. And I published a book, and I was doing very well, but the vice president for academic affairs, who was a man by the name Mautz, who later became chancellor of the system. He called me in, and he said that I cannot be promoted because there were something like 18 people ahead of me. So you don't have that anymore, you know what I mean? So Allen and this University of South Florida came, so Allen became president over here, and he invited me to come out here.

The one condition was that I became associate professor here—that's (inaudible). That's the way I got my promotion, and that's the way I came over here. So Allen did bring a couple of professors that were in the system before. None of them are here anymore; none of them are alive. Don Harkness, you know, he was at the University of Florida, and there were a couple others. There was one, his name I forgot, he was at FSU. But Allen brought a couple of younger professors with him. That's the way I came over here.

Then there was a lot of red tape because I was supposed to be teaching Latin American history; that was my field. And then Cooper was hired as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and there was some problem, the usual story. Fundings were cut, and there was some kind of delay to get the final paper done. And then, meanwhile, I got a social science grant to do research, and I accepted that. The idea was that maybe this wasn't going to work out at USF, and I'll take this social science grant, and I'll go back to Gainesville or wherever. And just after I accepted the social science grant, it worked out that the paper came through over here, and I wouldn't need it.

So I got in contact with Cooper, and he said, "That's great because we don't have a course for you to teach, so you'll be the first one to have a leave of absence." (laughs) You understand what I mean? So I was here at the opening, and then I took off. This makes it confusing on paper because the records are not well kept. So, very often, they had me starting at '61 because the records were kept according to your pay salary. Obviously, the first year, I didn't get paid; I got paid from a grant. So if you were not paid, you weren't here. See, things have changed now. They want you to have grants, you know what I mean? And, at that time—things have changed, you know.

At that time, funding from the state was practically 100 percent. What percentage is now coming from the state? Judy Genshaft, or whoever it is, comes and every time it goes down. Basically, theoretically, you're not a state university anymore because the state only supplies, what is it, 30 percent? And the other thing comes from—see, that's one of the great changes. Funding at that time was 100 percent from the state. So when you call it a state university, people think that the state still pays 100 percent, and it doesn't. It comes from grants, from other money, from federal grants. So things have radically changed. So I came here for the opening, downtown, and then I took off to have a leave of absence.

AH: So, when you returned, did they have a class ready for you?

CA: Yes, they had a class. As a matter of fact, it was not a class, basically. They didn't have a history program, see. So I—you know—they didn't teach—they only taught one history class. I might be wrong, I'm talking from my memory. They didn't need two professors for one history class, and I was not an American historian. To Cooper, that was a beautiful resolution that has come out from having—(laughing; inaudible)

AH: What's that?

CA: To keep me here, to keep me employed. To send me over to the—

AH: So what class did you end up teaching, your first time?

CA: Oh, I taught Latin America. We all taught—the history department, at that time, was made up of three people, only people. I think our office was in the administration building, where the lawyer's office is now—legal affairs, it's called?

AH: Yeah, yeah.

CA: As a matter of fact, the office where the history program was is now a storage room.

AH: Okay. Huh. It must not have been very impressive as an office, huh?

CA: No, no, no, no.

AH: Yeah. The early facilities were—

CA: It was not the history department; it was the history program.

AH: I understand. So when did history become its own separate department?

CA: Probably '63-'64. I just don't know exactly, probably as more and more were added. I remember we started out with—you're doing the history—was it 700 or 800 students?

AH: Yeah, it was less than 2,000. It was 1,900. Around there. Okay, so, an early issue that we could bring up that you're familiar with is civil rights.

CA: Yeah. I had a lot of problems there.

AH: I've been doing a lot of research in the old *Oracles*, and your name shows up an awful lot, not just in connection with civil rights but a lot of different issues.

CA: Well, there is a controversial question. I have talked about this. The standard history says USF was the third university. You know, Gainesville, FSU, and Florida A&M—USF was the fourth university. So A&M was for what they called colored, you know what I mean? And then, by the time I arrive in '53, FSU had just become coeducational. And they were segregated. You know, when integration came officially to Gainesville and so on, that was in the mid '60s.

So the state at USF, being a new university here, was the first university that was integrated. Well, that's a grey issue. That is a grey issue. Yes and no. Yes and no. And you probably have looked more than I. We had a couple of what they called colored students, but they could not live here on campus. You would know that. And they had difficulty being served. They were told, indirectly, Take your classes, after class, get out of the campus. Were they served in the cafeteria? That's a moot issue. You might have talked to some of the first black students that were over here. Were they served or were they not? The majority, to avoid any problem, went home.

AH: Yeah, exactly. That's what it sounded like.

CA: I mean, that's just the kind of thing, so, you know. I can't tell you of any case—and there were very few who went to the cafeteria, and the people in the cafeteria staff said, "We don't serve any colored people." I don't know of any instance. But I think they got the message, you know, you take a class. So when you talked to some people, for example, the dean of women, Margaret Fisher; she very loudly tells you, "Arnade is wrong! Arnade is wrong. Arnade is wrong. We were integrated!"

AH: Yeah.

CA: You know that? But she was part of what? The administration. You see what I mean?

AH: Absolutely.

CA: And I always say that's a grey issue: yes and no. And that's (inaudible). But she is a one, surviving, original administrator. She's, you know, retired. And she was part of the establishment. And she has said over and over, "Arnade is wrong. Arnade is wrong. Arnade is wrong." So then came the whole civil rights issue. I was more involved in civil rights issues in Pasco County because I lived in Pasco County, see. And there were very few—we had enough people here very involved in civil rights issues and that kind of thing. So I was not too much involved in the civil rights issue on the campus, not in the sit-in at the university restaurant—

AH: Yeah, let's mention that. Why do you shun the idea of sit-ins?

CA: No, I didn't shun, I couldn't. My wife and I were much more used and needed in Pasco County. And, at that time, I didn't think it was going to—and from the very beginning, we said, There's enough people here. But we sort of carried on, my wife and I. And we have the NAACP award given; I have it in my office at home. I said, "Why should I waste my energy over here where there are a lot of people, when there's nobody over there?" So that basically what it was. No, I never took part in the famous sit-in of the university restaurant. That became the first issue.

I did participate, and I don't know what the year was; that was the year when, in Moscow—now, we have to go to Moscow—there was an uproar, a rebellion of African students in Moscow. They had become segregated, you know the Russians talked, the Soviet talked to them, and they were having a demonstration—you don't have demonstrations in the Soviet Union—about racial prosecution that they felt. And the Soviet Union expelled some of these students. And, being the Cold War, the federal government was very happy about this thing because the Soviet Union had talked about American racism.

So several of the expelled African students were invited to come to the United States. And two or three the federal government tried to put in southern universities for propaganda purposes, you understand? So, what do you know? And, at that time, many of the southern universities were still segregated. So I forgot—up in Washington, they picked USF because we were integrated. They picked USF, and I don't know if they called Allen; they said, We'll send you an African student and we, the federal government, pays the scholarship, but he has to live on campus. That would mean an integration, huh?

I forgot which professor, we took the initiative and said, This is a great opportunity. And we went to the administration and said, "Come on (inaudible). This would make world news. USF would be world news." You understand what I mean? I think it was Duke that they selected, the other one, but I might be wrong. And Allen got cold feet. Allen got cold feet and said no. It would mean there would be riots. And I think the *Tampa Tribune* did not support us. So we didn't get the support of downtown. And *St. Petersburg Times* was still far removed from here; they didn't sell any copies.

So here was our golden opportunity, and—I was involved in that fight, you know. And I was very upset with President Allen about that whole thing. He just, basically, chickened out—that's basically what it was. And we lost a golden opportunity. So I carried on; I carried that fight on. But it was too bad, that. President Genshaft used the same argument in the Al-Arian case; if we do that, there will be riots. You understand? And President Allen says, "I have to protect the safety; how can I protect the safety of the student?" You know what I mean? And it's interesting. President Genshaft had no—she didn't know anything about it. But when the Al-Arian case came up, and I was the one who always said, "Al-Arian is not telling the truth." But the argument of banning him from the campus was—

Pause in Recording

CA: I was involved in that case, yes. I still feel sorry. I still think that President Allen made a serious mistake in that.

AH: Sure. Yeah. It would've really made history.

CA: It would've made history.

AH: Well, and do you think that President Allen was also looking, you know, over his shoulder at people at the Johns Committee and things like that?

CA: By then, the Johns Committee has already left. I don't know my dates.

AH: Well, they were still active in the '60s, and—

CA: Yeah, they still were active, yeah, yeah, yeah.

AH: Because that's when they really came at USF.

CA: I don't know, you know? You are filling my history. I don't know when the residence halls were finally integrated. I have no—

AH: No, I'm not quite sure. That's a very good question, though.

CA: I mean, when they finally were all integrated, it became very—and then when they were integrated, there were no demonstrations or anything.

AH: Yeah, there wasn't any big fanfare when it finally was integrated.

CA: President Allen was a Quaker. As a Quaker, Nixon was a Quaker too, he didn't want to rock the boat. He was very afraid of the whole Vietnam case. He was very, very afraid that there would be a riot. He was very much against that. He deserves much credit for this thing, but, you know, peace and quiet—I am absolutely sure that, down his heart, he was not a segregationist. But he didn't really want to do that.

AH: Well, you just mentioned Vietnam and you, of course, said it was a big issue on campus. I just wanted you to talk about, you must have seen the steady rise in student activism and involvement. And on the other side of the coin, you yourself weren't completely opposed to the Vietnam War.

CA: No, I've got to be very honest, I never was involved in the anti-Vietnam movements. I was involved in the idea that they had the right to do it, and when a couple of faculty, I

remember, were—not fired but put on—like Al-Arian was, you know what I mean? I was highly opposed to that. I was opposed to that.

AH: What beliefs of—?

CA: Allen, he was, about Vietnam, it was the same attitude he took to this African student coming over here. Allen was wonderful for the decade of the '50s, but he could not adjust to the decade of the '60s. He just could not adjust to the decade of the '60s. Even the kind of dressing. I know of a case, I was teaching a class in what was the old chemistry building, and I had a female student, and she came and she was crying. I said, "What happened?" I mean, just before the class time. She said she had just run into President Allen, who had chewed [her] out. I said, "What did you do?" She said he said something like, "Young lady, it is not proper to wear on the campus the kind of shorts you wear." I mean, can you imagine?

AH: Yeah, pretty—

CA: So that explains, that's very symbolic in how he felt, you understand? And then the whole thing with long hair and demonstrations, he was not made for that. He was a perfect gentleman with good manners, the kind of language, you know what I mean?

AH: It seems, over time, the student demonstrations became more and more pointed towards Allen, too. The (inaudible) campaign and all these other things.

CA: Yes. He didn't really mean it, but the students did not, you know. And then finally, Allen was removed as president.

AH: Yeah. When you say removed as president, explain that process. See, because the history books tell a different story.

CA: That he resigned?

AH: Yeah.

CA: No. I think, over in Tallahassee—I forgot who was the—did we have already a chancellor at that time? I have to look at the history. There was a chairman of the board of

control, or secretary of the board of control as it was called then, which Mautz would eventually be. And I don't know who, wait, who was the first chancellor?

AH: That would have been—

CA: The first chancellor was the secretary of the board; it was somebody who had been a high school teacher.

AH: Not Chester Ferguson?

CA: No, no, no. It's somebody who was—Culpepper. I think it was a guy by the name of Culpepper, who became secretary of the board of control. Culpepper had started his career as a high school teacher at Tallahassee High [School] or something, Leo County High [School] or whatever they call their main high school. And I don't know who was the next one after Culpepper. There was Mautz. It could've been Mautz, you know what I mean? But the idea was that Allen needed to resign because he just didn't fit in to the age anymore. It was a polite thing, you understand? It was a polite thing, you know what I mean? Something like, you have served with distinction as vice president; you have built the university, but it's time for change.

AH: So, do you know anything about, there was a lapse. He mentioned resignation.

CA: And then came Harris Dean. Harris Dean became acting president.

AH: What I mean is that, in 1969, I guess in November, he said that he would be resigning, but he didn't actually resign until the last summer.

CA: Oh, I don't know. Maybe they gave him a—you understand what I mean? Obviously, they wouldn't say, Pack your suitcases and go—I mean, we need to look for somebody else. So they probably gave, I don't know, you know? And Harris Dean became acting president. He handled one of the anti-Vietnam demonstrations very well. Too bad that Harris Dean wasn't made permanent president. And then came Mautz, and you know what I mean.

AH: Well, actually, let's back up for a second. During the '60s, were you involved in the faculty senate?

CA: Yeah. No—the university senate. And yes, I was very much involved in it. It's called the university senate. It started in '61.

AH: What was it like serving there?

CA: Well, Allen was the president. And that's another one. I was a thorn in Allen. Although, after he retired, he was very, very nice to me because, at one point, he moved over to Pinellas County and he was totally forgotten. You know, he became a sort of forgotten figure. And one Christmas, I sent him a nice letter, and he sent me a beautiful note saying, "Very few people have contacted me. I appreciate that." You know what I'm saying? And well, I think, on the faculty basis, they had two objections. One is that the president should not preside. Do you understand what I mean?

CA: Yes, because he can dominate the thing.

AH: And that's what happened, you see.

CA: Oh, okay.

AH: That's what happened. And there were very few people who were outspoken because he was the president. Then, on the—this wasn't an issue anymore. The second issue was from the faculty, and I really never was too much excited about this thing. My objection was the president being the president of that. The other issue with the faculty [was] that it should be a faculty senate; we don't want to sit down with, sort of an arrogant faculty attitude [saying], We don't want to sit down with somebody who is secretary. You know what I mean? That kind of thing. Those were the two issues. We had what I call a revolution. We voted president Allen out to be president. And that was done by—a professor who is dead now; he was in humanities—Hans Juergensen, myself, and Binford, we lead the revolt. The faculty senate said it would be better if they elect their own. And Allen got the word. I cannot tell you if I am telling—I think we asked for, not a voice vote—

AH: A written ballot?

CA: A written ballot vote because many people would not express. Obviously, with the written ballot vote count—

AH: Yeah.

CA: And, being a gentleman, Allen got out. Then Mautz came in, and he immediately said, "This idea of a university senate. There should be a faculty senate." You know what I mean?

AH: Do you mean Mautz or Mackey?

CA: Mackey, Mackey, Mackey.

AH: Yes. So what, he didn't want the university senate to be around anymore?

CA: No, he wanted a faculty senate.

AH: Okay. I see.

CA: He came here, I think, from FSU. He had been at FSU. He had been secretary of transportation, and then he was at FSU, and he came from FSU.

AH: I'm not sure.

CA: Yeah, yeah, I think he was at FSU. And he was the one who split it up. Split the thing up.

AH: What do you mean? Oh, the senate?

CA: The three senates.

AH: Yeah. And then he also broke up the College of Basic Studies, right?

CA: Ah, he eliminated the College of Basic Studies, yes. He eliminated the basic college and split it up, yeah.

AH: So when you began, you were in the history department.

CA: Yeah. Well, I was a jack-of-all-trades because, after the history department, they had this American institution course—

AH: American Idea?

CA: Basically what's called American—which had its roots in the University of Florida. It was called American Institution. Here, you know—and I moved into this thing, they—I forgot who it was, if it was Cooper or whoever was vice president of academics—we didn't call it provost—asked me to move into there. And I moved into it. Then I became full professor.

AH: I see. When you moved.

CA: I became a full professor. And then I became chair of American Idea, and then I lost the chair-ship because the college was abolished. Then I went back to what had become interdisciplinary social sciences, with a joint appointment with history. And then that changed into international studies. Then we had a new reorganization, now it's government and international studies. And so there were so many kind of things. Yeah, he abolished the college. There was later talk to reinstall and that kind of thing. And every time a new administration comes, they have a new idea.

AH: Explain just a little bit about the American Idea course.

CA: It's American Institution—

AH: Is it civics?

CA: No, it is not. I should've brought the syllabus with me. I still have the syllabus. It is basically, everybody had to take it, you know. It was a basic combination of world history, American history, world government, international affairs and whatever happened, you know? For example, they had to read Alex de Tocqueville's *Democracy [In America]*; *The Ugly American* was a very famous book there. *The Zinzin Road*, which had to do with the Peace Corps, you know what I mean? So there was a standard.

AH: So do you think it was there in part to inspire students with American democracy?

CA: No, no, no. It had nothing to do with that, no, no, no. As a matter of fact, it was very much critical; no, no, it was not a course to—no, no. There were people who downtown who objected to the reading and so on. So no, no, no.

AH: Yeah. Understood. Do you remember a professor named, I believe his name was Robert Stevenson?

CA: Oh, yes, yes.

AH: Yeah. He was fired.

CA: Yeah. I was there. As a matter of fact, I was on his deathbed.

AH: Oh really?

CA: Yeah, he was in the Veteran Hospital. Yeah, he was in the department—he led the famous anti-secretarial war during the Nixon administration. I forgot his name; he was a commencement speaker at Saint Leo.

AH: Yes. Close to your home. It wasn't Laird, was it?

CA: No, no, no, no.

AH: But I do remember the incident.

CA: Yeah, yeah, yeah. I was involved in that because those who still—the march gathered at my house. (laughter) Well, Stevenson was a very arrogant guy, very bright, very arrogant. He was a very difficult faculty member. He was very brilliant, very arrogant. He renounced his American citizenship, and that had something to do with a demonstration. McClain? Mackey? Or something?

AH: McNamara?

CA: No, no, no. Not McNamara—anyway, I have to ask my wife. He led the demonstrations. Well, you know, and I told—I forgot what Stevenson's first name was—

AH: Robert?

CA: Bob, I called him. I said, "Bob, don't lead it. Don't lead it because you're a weak person to lead it." And he was very arrogant. I said, "You're not an American citizen anymore. You understand what I mean? Select somebody else. I know it's your baby, but by having renounced your American citizenship and not being an American citizen anymore, you weaken the whole demonstration." I told him that. And there were other people. I wasn't willing; I wasn't going to do it because I was not very, you know, anti-Vietnam. But I gave them my house to—I forgot, there were other people over there. There was one student who was high in the student government over here; I can't remember his name. He later died tragically; it had nothing to do with this. And I said, "Well, have him lead it." Stevenson said no. I said, "You're not there." And I was right because, you know. They came down on him and said, He's a traitor, he's not an American citizen, and that kind of thing. And he went to Iran.

AH: Yeah. Didn't he renounce citizenship so he could own land in Iran?

CA: Well, (inaudible).

AH: Really, it was a political statement too?

CA: It was very, you know. And then he got cancer. He got cancer. He was a veteran of World War II or the Korean War. And so, he was brought back. He was flown from Miami in an ambulatory plane and landed at that airport that's so much in dispute now in St. Petersburg.

AH: Oh, okay, yes.

CA: And then we put him in—I was there. Because I was a friend, you know? People had forgotten. And we took him, and he was a veteran, he was a veteran. We took him to the veteran hospital. And I remember this, I got him signed into the veteran hospital. I mean, he was in a bad shape. And the signer, she said, "Well, where are the papers for being veteran?" You know, the papers, bureaucracy. I said, "He is a veteran. I'll sign. I'll take the responsibility, the risk for him," and somebody else was down there. I think

somebody from the press was over there, the *Tampa Tribune* was there. And so, finally, she gave up and said okay. And they took him. Three days later, I went to visit him. He was in a bad shape. That was around 1:00 o'clock. At 6:00 o'clock, he died. He died over there. So he ended up being—but you know what the point was? Later, they told me they really could have rejected him because he had resigned—

AH: Yes.

CA: —his American. But after they found out he was in such a bad shape, you know, laying there on his death bed, nobody dared to. So it's a tragedy, you know. He was a great guy, great guy, but he helped himself to do that kind of thing.

AH: Sure. That's terrible.

CA: He should not never have lead that demonstration.

AH: So you think that's the direct reason why he was fired?

CA: Yeah, I think so. Yeah, I think so. He didn't have a tenure, you know what I mean? So he could've survived here very easily because we had other people in the department. I mean, when I was chair of the American Institution/American Idea, we had 32 people teaching this thing. Thirty-two people. And we ranged all the way—we had one from downtown, who became a very influential black lawyer; I forgot his name. This was the first department—I hired three Afro-Americans. And obviously, when you say (inaudible). And we had a woman for the first time, a radical woman. So it later became that it was radical, but we had, also, very conservative. Jack Barley [sic], who was very important downtown in foreign relations, he taught a section over there. So we had the department going all the way from very radical to rather conservative.

AH: Sure.

CA: But Stevenson was just—he was too smart for himself, you know what I mean? He was very educated.

AH: Yeah. Well, there were other people that had radical ideas who did survive, like Jack Moore.

CA: Yeah, he survived. I survived, to a certain extent, too.

AH: You sure did. Even though you're—

CA: (inaudible). But you know something, why I survived? I survived because I knew how far I could go. You understand what I mean? I had a very good nose, you know.

AH: So what issues do you think you went farthest out on a limb for?

CA: What?

AH: What issues do you think you went farthest out? You said you knew when to hold back—

CA: Well, I think—

AH: Which issues were the—?

CA: I think when we dethroned Allen. You know, we dethroned Allen. And on civil rights, you know, on civil rights and that kind of stuff. And, well, anyway, (laughs). I had one of the first—what's the name of the second president? Not Mautz, Mackey. Mackey and I got along. The faculty hated Mackey.

AH: Why do you think so?

CA: He was authoritarian, tremendously authoritarian. But I stood up to Mackey. You see, my first confrontation with Mackey was when I was chairman of the American Idea. He called me in and began to chew me out. And the point was, we had 31 faculty; we had evening classes. We had something like Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday we had something like three sections of American Idea in the evenings. One of them was the wife of one of our faculty members, he had now died. One student complained that two or three students were smoking pot in the back of the class, and she was aware of that. And some students called the campus police, and the students were taken out. So they were smoking pot in that classroom.

So Mackey called me in and held me responsible. I mean, he said, “You’re the chair! You’re the chair.” In the meanwhile, we had already terminated this—she was a part-time, you understand what I mean? She was employed at one time. I had already terminated her. She wasn’t going to teach the next semester. And not because of marijuana—I didn’t even know about this thing—because of other things. Her class was totally disorganized and on and on.

And Mackey says, “Well, you’re responsible.” And I said, “President Mackey, you want me to police, you want me to come every evening and sit and go from class to class? Furthermore, I don’t smoke, President. As a matter of fact, I’ve never smoked in my life; I wouldn’t even know!” Well, he said “It smells.” “Okay, so does it? Okay, maybe it smells. But you tell me. I don’t know.” (laughs; inaudible)

I said, “President, how the hell can you hold me responsible? You want me to police and go down there?” And he says, “Well, we’ve got to get rid of this lady.” I said, “Yeah, we already got! But not for the reasons that you want me!” And he began to have a respect of me. And he came out to my house one time, ate soup at my house. He gave a speech. And, you know what he said? He said, “You know, I respect professors who have the courage to stand up for their conviction. Too many of these—you know how the administrations are.” And then he said to me, “I’m surrounded by ass-kissers.” You get the point?

AH: Um-hm.

CA: Um-hm. That was Mackey.

AH: Yeah, so even though a lot of faculty were hostile to him, they didn’t stand up to him.

CA: And the administration, you know what I mean?

AH: Uh-huh. Absolutely.

CA: He was all right. He was all right. He wrote me a record of recommendation for my distinguished professorship.

AH: Okay. So what were some of the changes under Mackey taking place around campus? Obviously, it was a big change from the Allen administration.

CA: A big change, yes, yes. He changed it from a Tampa Bay university to a state university. We were basically a Tampa Bay university. Research wasn't very much recognized, you know, we were teaching and that kind of thing. He produced the second phase. You've got to give him credit. He did it very autocratically, very, very autocratically. But his three or four years are very important. He changed the whole nature of the university. Another story about Mackey that shows you. I was in the faculty senate. The governor was that republican—not Martinez, the other one.

AH: Kirk?

CA: Claude Kirk. Claude Kirk was coming and speaking before the faculty senate. And Mackey came several times to the faculty senate to present cases. And I was very active, very vocal, very vocal. And I once remember telling the president, "You're reinventing the wheel where we already did that." And the faculty was supposed to be at 2:00 o'clock, and Mackey called me up. And he says, "Charles, I hope you're at the faculty senate meeting." I said, "Yeah, the governor is coming. Why do you want me there?" I said, "I hope you'll be doing what you're always doing!" He thought he had to tell me, you know?

AH: Yeah, he didn't want you to go easy on the governor.

CA: (laughs) Go easy on the governor! I said, "President, don't worry"— (laughs) That's one of the things I remember.

AH: So did you give the governor a hard time after that?

CA: I forgot what we did, yes. I forgot. Kirk was a lot of fun. Kirk was fun. He was not vindictive, Kirk; no, he was not a vindictive. He was a much better governor than we have tried to make him. Yes, he was. And he was not a vindictive guy. He was not a vindictive guy. You could tell him things, you know. I think he's one of the most misunderstood governors in Florida history. I remember Mackey calling. (laughs) We became good friends with Mackey. I'm one of the few ones who he liked and I liked him. And he did great, a lot of changes.

AH: Yeah, well, we're hoping to have him in for an interview just like this. So, I guess as we head out through the '70s and everything, obviously Mackey's term was rather short, and then we move on to John Lott Brown. What are your estimations of him as a president?

CA: He didn't talk to me for two years, John Lott Brown. He had a thin skin. A terrible thin skin, terrible thin skin.

AH: He really kept a low profile at first, too.

CA: Yeah, yeah. You know, he did a lot of things. He was an average president. He didn't have the tough skin that Mackey had, you know. He had very, very thin skin. He took easy offense. He took very easy offense.

AH: Yet he lasted a lot longer than Mackey did.

CA: Yes, he did, he did. And now he's forgotten. And I think they treated him very badly after he left.

AH: Really?

CA: Yes. And I tried to get things done over here. He didn't even become president emeritus. They had a category called regents professor, and then they abolished it. He became regents professor, and then that was abolished. He lost that kind of thing. And then he taught a course over there, and when he left the campus, Allan Wolf gave a little reception; nobody showed up. I showed up, and a couple other people showed up. And there was nothing done.

AH: So what do you think—?

CA: I don't know. I was very, very upset at the way he was treated when he left because he served for a long time.

AH: Was there anything in particular that would've made the rest of the administration so cold?

CA: I don't know why. This always has been a very cold university. This is not a warm place. This is not a warm place. I mean, after you leave here, 48 hours later, you're forgotten.

AH: This is true.

CA: You're forgotten. He's not doing too well, Brown.

AH: Yeah, that's what I hear.

CA: He's supposed to have Alzheimer's. I became a good friend of his wife's. She was different. She led anti-war demonstrations. Did you know that?

AH: No, I did not.

CA: Yes, yes. She led anti-war—

AH: What kind of anti-war demonstrations?

CA: Anti-nuclear. She was thrown in jail one night.

AH: Oh wow.

CA: (laughs)

AH: Was this while he was president?

CA: (laughs) Yeah. Well, I think they led—over at Kennedy [Boulevard]. Yeah, yeah, yeah. She was very anti-nuclear. Katie Brown, Katie Brown, I remember her. She was a great person. She's the one you should interview.

AH: Okay. As long as we're on the presidents, we're moving right through to Borkowski. He came, what, in '88?

CA: I forgot exactly.

AH: Yeah, right around '88 or so.

CA: Yeah, I got to know him, and I think he was better than people made him to be. He was not very happy here. I think it was a—with the exception of Mackey, and that's very controversial, we really never had a great president, never had a great president. Now, that's too bad to say, you know what I mean? Borkowski, I think, was good. He and I clashed very much on the football thing. He took it well with me. I was the one who led the opposition for football. He wanted football. That's when I clashed.

But you see, Borkowski talked to me, just like Mackey talked to me and even Allen talked to me. But Brown, for two years, didn't talk to me. I mean, I was put out—I was invited for nothing. I really never had any great argument with Brown. All I did was, you know, say things in the faculty senate. And one time, he had a meeting under the sunshine, Taylor—you can ask—who was the president of the union and then became—Richard Taylor? Did you talk to Richard Taylor?

AH: I don't think so.

CA: He has a lot of information. Richard Taylor was president of the union, and I was president of the faculty senate. And we went to the weekly presidential meetings, Mondays in the sunshine. And he threw us out. He threw us—"It's a closed meeting." And I said, "President Brown, you can't have a closed meeting under Florida Sunshine Law." He says, "Out! Out!" I tell you. And for two years he didn't talk to me.

AH: Oh, okay. That was after that?

CA: Yeah. For two years he didn't talk to me.

AH: Yeah. Well, I guess he did have thin skin.

CA: He didn't want to talk to me.

AH: Yeah. So we've talked a little bit about—

CA: Borkowski, then he got himself in the wrong places. And then he became president, and I got to know his wife. He had a very lovely wife. She was a musician over there.

AH: Yes, she played cello?

CA: Yes. About four years after he left, his wife had a heart attack. I sent her a little note and she thanked me. He's not president anymore. He's now retired and teaches a course. Then came Betty Castor. (laughs)

AH: Yeah.

CA: We were friends. Betty Castor and I were friends. I've known Betty Castor from a long time ago. So I got along very well with Betty Castor. She respected me and my wife (inaudible). I knew her when she was a teacher here. When she came, she said, "I know Charles. You're not going to change, so I'm not"—(laughter) My only argument with Betty Castor was over that, she swept under the rug the thing with the Al-Arian case.

AH: Oh, I see. The Al-Najar or?

CA: Well, that institute. What was it called?

AH: Oh, yes, yes. The think tank.

CA: Yes, which I didn't think was kosher, and she knew about it too. And if 9/11 would've not come along, she would've gotten away with it. It is going to come up in the senate—it's already come up, you know?

AH: I'm sure.

CA: And I—you know, she hoped it would go away. And it went away. She knew what was going on. She knew what was going on. Then she appointed that committee for damage control. And if 9/11 wouldn't have come along, she would've—now it's part of

her record. Why she suddenly left, that's a mystery too. We were good friends, really, really good friends. I call her my really good friend. I haven't seen her in some time.

I'm not really involved in the—I asked her once, I said, “Betty, you're leaving because there's no hope for you over here anymore. You're deeply involved in politics and the Democratic Party. You always have. That's all your career. You have, now, a Republican administration in Tallahassee, a Republican legislature. You are Mrs. Democrat, so I think you're making the right choice in getting out.” And she said, “No, no, no, no, no. I'm tired. I want to go to something else.” But that was the reason, you know. She was a smart politician, you know. And I told her, I said, “Betty, it's the right move to do.” But she never admitted it, you know? What did she say? Did she ever give a good reason for leaving?

AH: Not that I know of.

CA: No. She wanted to have a new—and then she went out there and didn't last very long. And then she wanted to—then she said, “It's too heavy. I want to educate my kids. I want to have low pressure.” And now she's going to run for second.

AH: Yeah. (laughs) Okay, we've got to stop for a second to change the tape.

Track 1 ends; track 2 begins.

AH: Yeah, was it Harris Dean?

CA: Harris Dean. But I don't know why they didn't make him president. And then was Smith.

AH: Yes. William Reece Smith.

CA: I wanted him to be president fulltime. I wanted him to be fulltime president.

AH: It sounded like he had support.

CA: Yes. And I think it's Brown that they selected. He would've been much better, you know.

AH: Yeah, I think William Reece Smith didn't want to be permanent president, though.

CA: But later he wanted it. He applied for it—

AH: Did he? Okay.

CA: And I mean, later, when—after Mackey. After Borkowski left, I think—you have to ask him about that. Yeah, he was very good. And then we had just a couple of times, a guy who just recently died—

AH: Oh, yeah, Carl Riggs. You got any Carl Riggs stories for us?

CA: Oh, Carl and I became very good friends, and we did things together. But Carl always thought that I did not know how to write well, that my grammar—Carl was a purist. We were on a committee together, and he would hold us up for hours, with a comma right [here], a comma [there]. And I think Carl, and I don't want to talk bad about that, Carl is responsible for which we don't have the Sun Dome the way it is in Gainesville.

AH: Ah.

CA: You've seen the Sun Dome in Gainesville?

AH: No.

CA: It's beautiful. It's all round. You have the Olympic swimming pool. It's all closed up. If you go to Gainesville sometime, look at the Sun Dome. Carl didn't want that. So we got this substitute Sun Dome. Go to Gainesville and take a look. That's the way it was intended to be over here, and Carl brought that thing, and I never forgave Carl for doing that. Well, he would not have made a good president, but he helped. Then we got this guy coming from Gainesville for—

AH: Yeah, Robert Simmons, was that his name?

CA: Oh, Robert, he was good.

AH: Yeah, it sounded like he actually wasn't afraid to make a few decisions and he had a good sense of humor, it sounded like.

CA: Robert, I'm much indebted to him. He approved my distinguished professorship. My distinguished professorship was held up for a year at the desk of the dean that later went to New York. For some reason, he thought I had too many publications overseas. He wanted all publications—if you published in the United States, you're okay. If you publish an article in Mexico, that's not okay. And he held that thing up, and so it didn't move from his desk at all. He never signed. And then this moved in there and we—I knew him from Gainesville, see?

AH: Yeah, I just have to adjust your microphone real quick.

CA: (muffled speaking) And he was down here for Carl's funeral, and I don't know, we had lunch together, and he said, "You're up for distinguished professor." And I said, "Yeah, I'm up but the darn thing, the dean is sitting on a desk holding it up." And he called up the dean and asked the dean to put it to me, and it was sent. So I might've gotten a true friendship. It certainly moved away from the dean's desk. So I'm very much indebted to him. He was very good. And then we had this temporarily before Judy Genshaft came, you remember?

AH: Yes.

CA: From New Mexico, Arizona, was it?

AH: Yeah. Richard Peck from New Mexico.

CA: Richard?

AH: Peck.

CA: Yeah, he was okay. He was okay. He was okay.

AH: So you mentioned football before. You've always been against it. Allen was against it. Give us—

CA: Let me elaborate and say one thing, though. When we started this university under Allen, the idea was that there would be three items which will never happen at the University of South Florida, never happen. And Allen can concur. We only will have intramural sports, intramural sports. He didn't say football, intramural sports. Then we suddenly had big basketball, so that's out. We will never have sororities and fraternities.

AH: They got thrown out pretty quick.

CA: That got thrown out. And now, when I was coming to see you over there, there was the ROTC with weapons over here. We will never have military presence on the campus to draft and never ROTC. That's out. So all the three things are out. Yeah, football, no. I'm still against football. I'm still against football.

AH: Well, for the uninitiated, why?

CA: We're a university. And, you know, football is—we're not making money on football, you know? The *New York Times* had that article. And I'm all for intramural sports and small sports. I was in the University of Michigan swimming team. Did you know we abolished swimming to get football?

AH: I didn't.

CA: We have no swimming team. Can you imagine, in Florida, not having a swimming team? We did very well with swimming, the coach. Our swimming, this Phi Beta Kappa, the rate of graduation of football players and basketball players is horrible. Our female swimming team, which was one of the best, the rate of graduation was nearly 90 percent. Cross-country running were 90 percent. You cannot build up a football—I mean, University of Florida and FSU started a long time ago. I didn't think—and they went against tradition, that kind of thing.

A high point of my academic presentation was when they had public hearings here about football. I can tell you what I saw. I presented a case against football. You should see that. The whole downtown, pro-football crowd over here, business people there, the old athletic director who was fired, and the chairman of the board of regents. He was in the newspaper the other day, he's still there—

AH: Not Ferguson.

CA: No, Ferguson had long died.

AH: Uh—

CA: I can't remember his name. I don't know. So I—there was a long list, you know, the chancellor was there. Not this chancellor, the previous chancellor was there; two board of regents people were there; the athletic director was over there. And so, people came. Downtown merchants said, This is going to be great for Tampa, and so on, all this rah-rah-rah. You know, This is going to put USF on the map and so on, and so on, and so on.

So I came, and I said, I brought statistics of many universities giving up football because it was too expensive, that we have the tradition, the graduation record is terrible, and we are an academic institution, and football—we have Miss Phi Beta Kappa, you understand, several times. So we traded Phi Beta Kappa for football. And furthermore, it's an all-male and macho sport. It glorifies—it's not even a healthy sport. This is the age of (inaudible) healthy sport and so on and so forth. Totally silent. And I said, "Well, you want to have football, and you want to make it significant." And I turned to the athletic director, "If you really want to be innovative, make it admit women on the football team. Women. And there are women, and there are high school women." And I turned to the athletic director, do you remember what his name was? The previous athletic director?

AH: I'm not sure. It's not Bowers, is it?

CA: No, the previous one, the one who was just dismissed two years ago.

AH: It slips my mind.

CA: I turned to him and said, "Are you willing to accept qualified women on the USF football team? This will be innovative. And this will at least address one of the issues that this has." And he looked at me, and he looked at me. And he didn't have any answer. I said, "I think you don't answer me. Why don't you answer me?" He looked at me, and he looked at me, and he looked at me. He says, "No, no, no. Not in my time." And (clapping) there was applause. Do you know the chancellor who went to California? He was chancellor, one of those things. I can't remember. Previous to that chancellor.

AH: Yeah, I don't know.

CA: Previous to the one who was an Afro-American, you know? He's in California now. After the meeting, I went out. Nobody congratulated me. The chancellor came to me and said, "Charles, I know the chances. I said this was great." He patted me on the back (laughs). You know what the chancellor's idea was?

AH: Yeah.

CA: Oh, his name is—he's now chancellor of the California State System.

AH: I just can't remember. I've been studying farther back in the past.

CA: He was here for a chapter for about 12 years.

AH: Okay.

CA: So he came. That was my high point. Absolute quiet. And then when the athletic director said, "No!" I mean, he hesitated—he didn't say—and, you know, they have football teams that have women. You remember that?

AH: Yes, yes.

CA: And wouldn't that be all right, to have our own?

AH: Yeah.

CA: That's enough, I think. Any other questions?

AH: Yeah, well, one more thing. Phi Beta Kappa. You've been engaged for a long time—

CA: That's my greatest failure. I'm not engaged in this thing now.

AH: Oh, no. Not anymore?

CA: Well, I did because I don't think we're going to get it at this time.

AH: No?

CA: No. I thought it was hopeless. We had too many—and the guy who just died, unfortunately, also failed at this. The one in criminal justice—

AH: Uh—

CA: He died young, of cancer.

AH: He was another proponent—?

CA: No, he was against—he was chairman of the Tampa Bay Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association.

AH: I see.

CA: Ah, no. The Al-Arian thing is hurting us. The basketball scandals. Phi Beta Kappa is very attentive. You remember I told you—that's the reason I knew the graduation records, you know? Phi Beta Kappa. Phi Beta Kappa looks at the graduation records. Phi Beta Kappa is not against big sports, okay?

AH: Yes.

CA: But they look at the graduation record. So women would've done us great, you understand? Women tennis. It dragged us down with basketball, like in many universities. We had this change of—this case in the fine arts school, where they paid off—you remember, even the syllabus said there was going to be nudity.

AH: Oh, yes. Yes. This was Daryl Washington, or Derek Washington?

CA: I forgot what—do you remember a student's parent sued, and they got the money?

AH: Yes.

CA: Yeah. That's going to hurt us very much. You understand? That's going to hurt us very much. These three cases. And Phi Beta Kappa also wants the athletic council to be dominated by the faculty without interference by what? By the administration.

AH: Unlikely.

CA: That's unlikely. And in some universities, it is. It is. Florida International [University] got it in their second try.

AH: Oh, wow.

CA: You know why they got it? They don't have big athletics.

AH: Oh, yeah.

CA: See, we nearly made it on the second try. But, for some bad—we had bad luck. We didn't make it. Because we didn't have any sports or that kind of thing.

AH: Now, is it right—I've heard that if a place like UF would have tried for something like that, if they didn't already have it, they would fail?

CA: Oh, they would fail. I know that, yeah. They would fail.

AH: Yeah. So not getting it early on is really the—

CA: Well, and when I go to Washington to Phi Beta Kappa, I criticize them too. See, the problem with Phi Beta Kappa is, and I told them that, once you got Phi Beta Kappa, you've got Phi Beta Kappa. They never have a reevaluation. No Phi Beta Kappa chapter has ever been suspended, except one case in that Macon university in Georgia, but that had to do with the civil rights war—not civil rights, it was the Civil War.

AH: Oh. Gotcha.

CA: They were never suspended. I think, if they have these criteria, then they need to, every 10 years or 15 years—I was in the Phi Beta Kappa national meeting, (inaudible) where I sat next to the Phi Beta Kappa delegation of North Dakota, the University of North Dakota. They said, “We would’ve never gotten it under the present circumstances.” North Dakota got it in the 1940s, 1940. But we are dealing with stuff now—Florida International [University] hadn’t had any scandal.

They had no Al-Arian. They had no big sports. And they have a wonderful honors program. Our honors program is much better, but we still have problems in the honors program. Phi Beta Kappa wants an indigenous honors program. What does that mean, indigenous? Our honors program, we don’t have an honors faculty. I teach an honors course. They borrow faculty from other colleges. Departments don’t give up their faculty because they cannot afford it, so it’s professors who teach honors courses as an overload to pay extra money. You get the point? Which means that those who teach honors courses do it for what?

AH: For money.

CA: For money. So if you have indigenous faculty, we don’t—Florida International [University] has an indigenous faculty. You are not in the fine arts college, you are not in the engineering college, you are in the honors college. And the honors dean, the honors director is your director. We don’t have that. We don’t have it. We might get it. You might be wrong, I don’t know. But we have too many baggage. Florida International [University] didn’t have that baggage.

AH: Sure. Yeah, well, what’s interesting is the university started out as being so innovative and free with ideas and new, and it is now saddled with baggage, and it makes it difficult for us to make the new changes. So I guess it’s a show of how much we’ve grown and matured and also—

CA: Well, I’ve got to get going.

AH: Sure, sure.

End of interview