Helen J. Frye

SR 1249, Oral History, by Linda Brody

1981 March 19

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Tape 1, Side 1

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LB: Judge Frye, was your family of pioneer stock?

FRYE: Yes, I would say it was. My mother was born in Klamath County. Her mother was born in Klamath County, and my grandfather on my mother's side was born in Illinois, but came to Klamath County around 1900. My grandparents on my father's side came west from New York, and they came around the turn of the century also. My father was born in Klamath County, so I guess you'd say I came from pioneer stock.

LB: Do you know why they came to Oregon?

FRYE: My maternal grandfather came to Oregon because his father deserted the family in Illinois, and as a very young child he was on his own, and he started working and he just drifted west. He thought things would be better out here.

My paternal grandparents - I really don't know why they came out here. My father died when I was three, so I never was very close to that side of the family. I really don't know, but I suspect it was for the same reason. They thought that life would be better out west.

LB: Did you say you were born in Klamath County also?

FRYE: Yes.

LB: If you father died when you were three, how did that affect your family?

FRYE: It completely shattered my family. Do you want my birthdate? My birthdate is December 10, 1930. My father died in April of 1934, when I was a little over three. Within three months my mother got tuberculosis, and went to a tuberculosis hospital in The Dalles, and my little brother went to the Shrine Hospital in Portland because he also got tuberculosis. I was alone then. Within three months, that was the end of my family. I lived with my grandparents. I went to live with them, and fortunately they were able to take care of me. Otherwise I would have gone to an orphanage.

LB: How was it to live with your grandparents?

FRYE: I was so young that I can't remember the first part of it, really. The only thing I can remember about that is that my brother and I - I do have one memory. A very short time after my father died, I remember my brother and I would say to each other that if we got our feet out from under the covers we were going to die too, because my father died of pneumonia, and the family attributed his death to bad weather and being cold, and this kind of thing.

We were afraid that if we got cold, we were going to die too. I remember that part of it. Then I don't remember much of anything except just good memories.

I have very good memories of living with my grandparents. They were very good to me. I did a lot of things with them. It was a farm. I was raised on a farm. We had chickens. I remember gathering eggs with my grandmother; I remember ice skating on the canal with her; I remember riding bicycle with her. I remember doing a lot of things with her. I had an

uncle who also lived there. He was only about 5 or 6 years older than I was, so he was there too. It was a good childhood. I can't say it was bad.

LB: That was. during the Depression. How were you affected by that?

FRYE: During the 1930's. We were very rich in terms of having a farm, but were very poor in terms of having any money. In other words, we butchered things. If they butchered a hog, we had bacon and pork, and the pork products 'til the hog was gone.

Then the same thing with the calf. If they butchered a cow, we'd have beef. In between, when they weren't butchering, we'd have rabbits and we had chickens. In fact, I remember standing on a chair at the sink - this is another very early childhood memory - watching my grandmother clean the chickens on Saturday night, for the chicken on Sunday, while my granddad was listening to the radio. I remember that.

LB: Did your grandparents support themselves exclusively through the farm?

FRYE: Yes.

LB: What kinds of crops did they have?

FRYE: They were potato farmers. They also raised alfalfa. They sold alfalfa, and they also raised some oats and rye - I remember rye. We were definitely at the mercy of the winds. I remember a few times when they planted the fields and the wind would come up and blow the seeds into one corner of the field.

Everyone was always alerted to the weather. When a storm was coming, they were concerned. They were concerned if it rained on the alfalfa after it got cut. It's amazing that my moods are not directly tied to the weather, which they are not, by the way. I know that the lightness and brightness of the house hold depended a great, what deal on the weather was I was growing up.

LB: How big was the farm?

FRYE: You know, I really don't know for sure. It was about 200 acres, a 200-acre farm, I think.

LB: What about your education there in a rural area?

FRYE: I'm so glad you asked me, because I'm such a critic of present day education. I went to a little school called Malin, which is about three miles north of the California border, and it's nineteen miles from Klamath Falls. I got a tremendous education. I learned to read. I learned to write. I learned how to use the English language. I learned how to read music in grade school. I learned the parts of the body. I have no complaints about my basic education at all.

LB: How many years did you attend the school there in Malin?

FRYE: I lived with my grandparents from the time I was three until the time I started the fourth grade. When I started the fourth grade my mother had returned from the tuberculosis hospital and she had a new husband. She also had my brother with her. My brother never did live with my grandparents and me. He was in the hospital a lot. Also, when my mother first came back from the hospital, she wasn't able to take me anyway. The doctor had told her to take it easy, and therefore she took my little brother with her, and she and her new husband and my brother lived with the new husband's parents, who were also farmers, but in a different part of Klamath County. It wasn't until I was in the fourth grade that my mother, my little brother, who's only sixteen months younger than I am, and my stepfather and I all moved to Klamath Falls. We were going to become a family at that time. I think I was about eight or nine.

LB: What do you remember about that transition?

FRYE: That transition was a disaster. I didn't know my mother very well. I remember a few trips to see her in the hospital, but I just don't remember being around her very much at all between the time I was three and the time I was nine. I didn't know my little brother, hadn't been around him very much at all, and I didn't know my stepfather. A combination of leaving the people and leaving the geography of the farm, and moving into a little place in Klamath county was really a disaster.

In fact, if you believe that physical health is directly related to mental health, which is what I believe, you will understand why I nearly died. I had a ruptured appendix within about a month and a half after I went to live there, and nearly died. I was in the hospital for a long time. I'm glad you mentioned that, because this has had a significant influence in my decision making, as far as my rulings in juvenile court when I was in the state court. I think a long time before I take a child and move that child away from a situation in which he or she is very happy and very comfortable and place him or her back, even if it is with the parents. I'm not saying that my mother was mean to me, or that my stepfather was mean, that's not the case. It's just that this is a very serious thing to do to a child.

LB: How did you adjust, then, since you were forced?

FRYE: It was the worst thing that ever happened to me, but it may have been the best thing that ever happened to me, ultimately, because how I adjusted really was I just made school my whole life. We were very poor, and we lived in a very cramped - my brother and I shared a tiny bedroom. We had bunkbeds and we shared a very small bedroom. My mother still wasn't very well. I did a lot of work. I'm not a good cook. All the women my age are gourmet cooks, practically. I can fix dinner in five minutes by opening a can of chili beans and scrambling an egg. That's how I eat. I think part of it came because I really did two-thirds of the work - most of the work. I remember now peeling potatoes every night, setting the table, doing the dishes, hanging out the laundry. I did most of the work, because my mother

wasn't very well. How I really coped, psychologically, was that I was good at school, and my teachers and I got along well, and school became very, very important to me.

LB: How long were you in that situation, then?

FRYE: I was there until - My mother kept coming and going, but for some reason I stayed there. I don't know exactly why it was. My mother would go back to the TB hospital for something like six months, then she'd come back again.

I don't know whether it was because everyone felt that I should stay there, and continue to go to school, or whether it was because my grandparents felt they couldn't take me back. I don't have any idea what it was. I did stay there and when she was gone I just more or less ran the household.

Eventually, when I was about a sophomore, from the fourth grade to a sophomore, she left for good. She went back to the TB hospital for good. Then my stepfather moved back to his parents' farm in Bly, Oregon, and my brother and I just stayed there by ourselves.

I remember a couple of times someone would bring me home from a school dance or something, like a boy would, and I just plainly - I don't recommend this to anybody - but I just plainly out and out told a lie. I'd say "My mother won't let me stay out very late so I've got to get home," and she wasn't even there, but I used her. Then when I graduated from high school in 1949. my stepfather then took my younger brother out to Bly, Oregon, with him, and he graduated from Bly High School.

LB: I was going to ask about your brother. How did his health fair?

FRYE: My brother has a very severe limp now, because the tuberculosis he had was in his leg, and it caused the leg not to grow, so he has to wear a shoe that's got a thick sole, like three or four inches. He has always been quite a different personality from me. He has worked - he's a very stable person in the sense that he's always worked for Weyerhaeuser

- but he's also been a person who is very much a woodsman. His hobbies are mining and fishing and hunting, and he lives in Bly. Has always lived there, all of his life, and he likes that kind of a life.

LB: When you were growing up, I can see that your childhood had a lot of ups and downs and changes. What did you do for entertainment, what kind of recreation did you have?

FRYE: My recreation was really centered a lot around the school. School days were very important to me, there's no doubt about that. I also liked anything that involved music. I did study piano - I played the piano. I'm not a musician by any means, but I like dancing. Somehow, I was always helped by teachers. I was helped a great deal in school. One teacher, for example, her thing was a tap dancer, so she taught me how to tap dance. I did a lot of roller skating, and I did ice skating. I love to dance. Very, very early I liked all kinds of dancing. A woman who was a war bride, who came back in 1941 - this was when I was about 12 - taught me how to hula dance. I took hula dancing lessons for several years just because she gave them to me. I believe and hopefully make a contribution. I always want to keep giving back to people and thinking this is my duty to do that, because I was raised by a lot of people. Including my teachers, that did things for me and kind of took me under their wing. That's about the only thing I can think about. I didn't have a lot of recreational activities.

I read a lot. I read all of the girls' books like Nancy Drew mystery stories, and all of the Louisa May Alcott books. Almost every book I read started something for me. For example, after I read Little Women, I wrote my will and started keeping a diary. Basically, I think my activities revolved around school.

LB: You mentioned that your teachers were a great influence on your life. Were there any particular ones that you remember that influenced you?

FRYE: The most significant one was Alice Howard. She was the dean of women at Klamath Union High School. Before that though, every year there was some teacher that had a very good influence on me. They were all women teachers.

I think I had some spells from time to time when I was upset. Also, I had some aunts that were very good to me. Some of them were not even my real aunts, they were married to my mother's brothers. They helped a lot. I'd stay weekends with them, too. My mother's sister, who's still alive, my mother is deceased, was a great friend of mine and helped me a lot.

LB: Did you have any jobs when you were in high school?

FRYE: In high school, yes, I did. I did some babysitting. But. I didn't like babysitting. Babysitting wasn't something I really liked, plus, people didn't hire baby sitters very often. You have to remember that in the early 1940s - let's see, I was ten in 1940, so I wouldn't have been able to babysit - but for some reason in my neighborhood, people that I knew didn't hire babysitters very often, so I didn't get an opportunity to babysit too much, but I didn't like it very well, either. I was always worried about whether I was going to be able to get the kids to go to bed. It was a real strain on me.

Then I remember pulling carrots one fall, during the harvest season. That was about the only job I could get. I was a soda jerk at the skating rink two nights a week when I was in high school, and I worked in a jewelry store, mostly just polishing silverware. Then I was a cashier - the first job I had I candled eggs in the basement of a creamery - that was a horrible job - then the next summer I was a cashier at the Wahlgren's drug company. Then I worked as a bookkeeper in a creamery. I had all kinds of different jobs.

LB: So you graduated in 1949. What happened after that?

FRYE: In 1949 the whole household broke up again. My mother was in a TB hospital, and my brother then was about 16, and he went with my stepfather out to Bly, and they lived

with my stepfather's parents. They had a cattle ranch out there. I came to the University, and I had some scholarship. Another group that helped me a great deal, and that I am now an honorary member of, is Delta Kappa Gamma, the teachers honorary. They gave me a $100 scholarship, which in 1949 was a lot of money, since my house bill every month was $29, and the tuition was $33 a term. A hundred dollars went a long way.

LB: Why did you decide to go to the University of Oregon?

FRYE: I can't really say, except that I knew - I can't even remember when It was that I knew that I wanted to go to college for sure. At first, I wanted to go back east to school, or maybe to Reed or Stanford because I had these ideas about all of these wonderful schools. Not that the University of Oregon wasn't wonderful, I think it was a very good school, and I am very happy with the education I got there. I had these romantic notions. They were only romantic; they were not practical, though, because there was no way I could possibly go far from home because of finances and these schools didn't have scholarships that were significant scholarships. There were some minimum scholarships, but the people who went to Stanford and Reed and the girl's schools in the east in 1949 had parents who could pay for their education and that was it. They didn't have big scholarships.

LB: Did you at that point know what you wanted to study?

FRYE: Yes, I was going to be a teacher, definitely, an English teacher, which is what I became.

LB: What do you recall about your studies at the University of Oregon?

FRYE: I lived at a place called Highland House, which was a women's co-op. We did all our own work around the house, so the expenses of living were minimized. As I said, my room and board bill for the first year I was there was $29 a month. Then I did a lot of babysitting.

That first year in college I did do a lot of babysitting, because at our house we had regular clients who would call the Highland House and ask for babysitters. I made most of my spending money - and clothes money, even - babysitting. When I started, though, I took an Introduction to History of Western Civilization and I fell madly in love with history. I almost decided that I was going to be a history major, instead of an English major.

Then I met a man named [Ed Lesch?] who became a very significant person in my life. He was an English Professor who taught by shocking his students, I guess. I was rather shy, and had always gotten along with teachers, so when I went into his class, I was totally unprepared for the way he taught which was the shock treatment type. I didn't like him at all, at first, so at the end of the term I switched, English classes. I said, “I'm not going to subject myself to this kind of treatment,” so I just changed. He wrote me a letter and asked me to come into his office, and I went into his office and he asked why I changed sections. I said because I assumed that he didn't like me. He was always on my case about something or another. He told me that wasn't true, that he thought I was a good student. Anyway, I ultimately ended up being an English major and he became a mentor. I've had several mentors. I eventually got my degree with honors in English. He taught the honors class. He also wrote a recommendation for me so that I got a graduate assistantship in English. I did a year of graduate work after I finished my degree.

LB: Did he have a lot of confidence, then, in your abilities?

FRYE: Yes, he did. From that time on we got along fine.

LB: What field of English were you studying?

FRYE: I was interested in early English literature. I liked the period before 1640. The study of English literature is dated according to pre 1640 and post 1640. I liked Beowulf, and the medieval morality poetry and plays. I just liked all that stuff, I don't know why. I think it was

because I was enchanted with history, very much taken with the history of Western Civilization.

LB: What happened after you had your graduate assistantship?

FRYE: I took a graduate assistantship. I taught one class of what was called “bonehead English”. That isn't very good terminology but that's what it was called. I finished all my course work for my Master's degree. I was in spring term. I signed a contract to teach at Eugene High School.

One of the parts of my life that we've not picked up with is my husband. I was married by that time, and I found out that I was going to have a child. I really almost had a nervous breakdown. I went into such shock, and I knew I had to give up my teaching job, and I just didn't finish my Master's degree. I didn't finish writing my thesis. In fact, I didn't finish my degree until 1960. Next to my appendicitis attack, that was one of the most traumatic things that has happened to me.

LB: Let's go back to your marriage to William Frye. Let's talk about that for a moment. When did you meet your husband?

FRYE: I met him in the fall of 1950. He started the University at the same time I did although he had been in the service. He graduated from Parkrose High School in 1946. He went into the service and came to the University in 1949 - I had seen him a few times because he was a freshman at the same time I was and I did know who he was because I thought he was an attractive man. I really didn't meet him until our sophomore year when I became president of the sophomore class, and Bill, it seems like he was vice-president of the sophomore class. Anyway, we met as class officers.

At that time that I met him, I was going out-not on any kind of serious basis - but occasionally with a man from Klamath Falls who was in his fraternity house. Bill and I worked together as class officers. Then, in January 1951, I told this fellow, who was really

only a friend, because he was also from Klamath Falls - I told him I was interested - I said that I really would like to go out with Bill Frye, who was in his house. And, they had this rule, that said in order to keep peace in the house you cannot go out with one of your fraternity brother's girlfriend's unless two weeks go by, or three weeks, something like that.

Anyway, I said, "I'm not going to go out with you." For I was a scheming person. Now, a woman can ask a man for a date, but in those days it really wasn't proper. Women had to scheme and plot. I said to him, "I would like to go out with one of your fraternity brothers, so therefore I won't be going out with you for two or three weeks, and in the meantime why don't you suggest to him that he ask me out." So, he did. We just had a Coke date or a coffee date or something, and then we started going out, and we fell in love. Bill and I were married at the end of our junior year.

LB: Did that affect your education?

FRYE: Not really. He was going to school on the G.I. bill and working summertime's, and we both knew that we definitely wanted to continue school. This was at a time when there were not too many married students who were undergraduates. There were a lot of veterans had come back, but they were usually married and living in married student housing. We than started living in married student housing, too, and we just went ahead and finished school. He was a journalism major, and when he graduated, he had one more year on the G.I. bill, so I said, "I would like to do a year of graduate work," and he said, "If you do a year of graduate work, maybe I should go to law school for a year. I've got one more year on the G.I. bill and we'll just stay around on the campus." He said having a year of law would be very good for a journalism degree. So that's how he got into law school. Just something simple like that -"We'll do another year since we can manage it."

[End of Tape 1, Side 1]

Tape 1, Side 2

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LB: So, when you had your teaching assistantship, Mr. Frye was attending law school?

FRYE: Yes.

LB: So at the point where you did not finish, what happened to your husband?

FRYE: That spring I had signed a contract and his G.I. bill was running out. I was going to support us by teaching school. Everything looked wonderful. We were so happy, and when I found out that I was pregnant, the whole world toppled down, because we didn't have any means of support, really. So, we had to hustle around, and we were named managers of the Amazon Housing Project. Also, I got a job grading papers with the University of Oregon English department. They hired me as a grader; I was paid by the hour and I can't remember what I got.

Also, I got another job as tutor for the athletic department. I tutored some of the freshman in English and in composition. Also, I got a job teaching in the nursery school three afternoons a week, so we got our apartment paid, and the telephone paid, and we made some money. I can't remember how much it was.

We got paid some money too for managing the project. That was a big job. There were a lot of people living there. We had to check them in and out, and all that kind of thing. We had many different jobs. He went on to law school and I had my son during final exam week of his second year in law school. First final exam week. [Laughs]

LB: Why did your husband decide then, after the first year, that it would be good experience going to law school? What kept him in?

FRYE: He fell in love with the law. He said he could tell after he'd been there for just a few weeks that it was something he definitely wanted to continue.

LB: During the time that he was studying were you learning anything about the law, or curious about it?

FRYE: No, I really wasn't. I was always more interested in politics than the law. That's awful for a federal judge to say! By politics, I mean that I have always been interested in society and how it is ruled and governed, and I have been very interested in our system of government versus other governments. I was always active in student - I call it sandbox - politics, when you start out being the student representative in the fifth grade, this kind of thing. I was always active in student government, and I was very active - more so - in student government at the University than I was in high school. I've always been active in my government. It's hard for me not to be active in community affairs right now, because I'm very interested in what's going on in the community; what's going on in society, in human relationships.

LB: How did you handle, then, having a small son in rather tough economic circumstances, with your husband probably studying a great deal? How did you Handle that?

FRYE: Well, it wasn't easy. I can't say that it was easy. In fact, I would say that giving birth and rearing my children has been to some extent the battle of life for me. It's very difficult if you're a conscientious person. In 1954 when my son was born, you were not giving rewards for going out into the world. All the magazines said women were supposed to have three kids and drive a station wagon, and I did. I did. I hated that station wagon with the bloodiest of passions. [Laughs] I rebelled; I did.

I did go ahead and have three children, and it's amazing how many people in my generation have three children. Not two, not four, not one, but three. I think that giving birth to children is something that is definitely influenced by society.

Now I look around and my law clerks, my young friends, my culture - the educated white women - they're all giving birth to one child. It's amazing. So, I think society definitely influences family lifestyle. I have been a conforming person. I haven't been a rebellious type of person. I'm not saying that that's good, I'm saying that's the way it was. The only difference between me and some of the other women of my generation, was it didn't seem to me to make that much difference. In other words, I had my son and I had to take care of him, and I was a good mother in the sense that I didn't neglect my children; I didn't leave them unattended. I was not a good mother in the sense, that I left the responsibility of the children to other people during the day, because I have pretty much always been out of the home for eight or nine hours a day.

LB: How were you affected when your husband did graduated from law school?

FRYE: Eric was a surprise, but my second child wasn't. We decided that we would have two children, so we went ahead and my daughter was born before Bill got out of law school, right toward the end of his law school career. When he finished law school we moved into a house and looked like the wonderful little family - the mommy, the daddy (who is a lawyer), the little boy and the little girl. But for me it was a disaster. My daughter was born October 10 after Bill started practicing law in September, and my son was getting close to being two. After my daughter was born, I don't know whether you call it post-partum blues or whether you call it – what do you call it. But I knew that if I didn't do something I was going to go into a deep depression or something was going to happen to me. I just knew it. She was born October 10, and within four weeks after she was born, I set about getting a teaching job, and lo and behold, the woman at Cal Young's husband moved and she quit. The school district had a rule that after the birth of a child, a woman could not come back for three months. My daughter was born October 10, so I had to go to the school board to petition to be able to start January 2 because it was eight days less than three months. The board signed my petition and I started teaching less than three months after she was born.

LB: At that point in 1957, how did you coordinate everything with two small children, a practicing attorney husband, and you're a career woman, a teacher. How did all of that mesh together?

FRYE: I've had one blessing, so to speak, that some people don't have. I have had an amazing amount of physical energy. In other words, I could work for 16 or 17 hours a day and it didn't really bother me that much. I could take a five-minute rest, and my energy would come back to me. So, in that sense, I've been blessed. I don't think it's possible for everybody to do that. I've been around people who don't have that energy drive, and if they don't have it, they don't have it. I did. I worked 16 or 17 hours a day. I got up very early and took care of the children. We only had one car, and my husband used that, and I was in a car pool and got out to Cal Young, and taught and got back, and took care of the kids.

LB: You said you were teaching 7th grade social studies and Spanish?

FRYE: The first year I was there [Cal Young Junior High School] from January until June, I taught just social studies. Then the next year, I was qualified to teach Spanish, and I taught Spanish and then I had taken so much English and everything that I also - I had been involved in journalism also. I had written for the school paper, and I'd written for the *Oregon Daily Emerald*, and so I then took over the little Cal Young paper, too.

LB: *The Pioneer*.

FRYE: Was that it?

LB: What happened to you after you were teaching at Cal Young?

FRYE: I didn't like teaching that age group. It takes a special kind of a personality to teach junior high school students, and I don't have that personality. I was very intolerant of 7th grade boys. I think I was a good teacher, though. I have had some of my students now from 7th grade are practicing law. I'll name two of them, [Wayne Allen?] who's an attorney in Eugene, and Senator [Dale Ishum?]. I really don't know how [Dale Ishum?] feels about me as a teacher. I was really involved in teaching. I liked if very much. But I am the type of person who likes a lot of order. If students got up and sharpened their pencils, or stuck their feet out and tripped somebody, I didn't tolerate that well at all. That is an age group in which energy is going in every direction, and the boys are all elbows, knees, and flying feet. The girls were all [Laughs] Anyway, I didn't get along with them very well. I asked to transfer to South Eugene High School, and I did transfer. I taught there for one year, and then I found out that I was going to have my third child. The pull of society!

LB: What did you teach at South Eugene?

FRYE: At South I taught English for that one complete year. When I came back after my daughter was born, I taught Spanish only. The year that I taught English I loved it. I was able to teach the way I wanted to teach, which was I taught grammar I taught language as language; and I taught literature as literature. We didn't have everything mixed up in a big pie where students didn't learn much of anything about anything, which is the way I think social studies is. At the end of 1959 I was going to have another baby, a third one. I didn't teach the year of 1959 - 1960. My youngest daughter was born in January of 1960. Now by this time, though, I think it's important to say that all during this time I was very active in politics in the community, too. I wasn't just into my family and my job.

LB: How were you involved?

FRYE: I was a precinct committee woman, and I would go to political meetings. I went to the school board on some of the issues involving the schools. I've always been very

interested in changes that would benefit people, do better things. My husband, Bill Frye, was very active in politics, and in fact, in 1958, he was elected in the countywide district attorney after he'd been out of law school for only two years. I helped in his campaign. I helped him campaign that year.

LB: That must have kept your household very busy.

FRYE: It was busy. [Laughs] In 1960, that was a low. I would say that was a low. My daughter was born in January. Now I had three children. My son was five, my other girl just turned three, and then I had this baby. And, my husband was the district attorney I said, “I think that maybe I should stay home now.” Also, I had just finished my master's degree in 1960. I had finally done that, so it seemed like the appropriate time to call it quits for a while, so I did. I didn't teach the fall of 1960. My daughter was born in January. I thought, I'm going to stay home and be a nice homemaker. I stayed home, and I just did everything! could. Every day I got up with a positive attitude. I took my child to kindergarten. I did everything and I just kept going downhill. I didn't like it, and I certainly wasn't bored. I can't say I was bored. All I can say is, that was not my destiny, and the way I found out that it wasn't my destiny was because I was an unhappy person that year. I never could put my finger on it. I loved my children dearly, and still do. I get along with them fine, but I was an unhappy person that year. So, out of the blue in the spring of 1961, the school district office called me and said they were desperate for a Spanish teacher for that fall. I said, “Yes, I'll be available.” So, I went back and I taught Spanish for a couple of years at South Eugene High.

LB: What happened after you taught Spanish then?

FRYE: There are two things that I can say, a lot of people have asked me why I left teaching and went to law school cause I started law school in 1963. This was before women started going back to school. In fact, I became President of the Lawyer's Wives Club, the year that

I went back to law school. That was the year that Betty Friedan wrote her book, *The Feminine Mystique*. I read that, and I asked Mary Rodman, Judge Roland Rodman's wife, to review it for the Lawyer's Wives in December of 1963. I think that that book absolutely changed my life. But by that time, I'd already decided to go to law school. A lot of people asked me, “What was it that caused you to go to law school?” I think there are two things that caused me to go to law school. One is I am a real critic right now if I can go out and speak my mind, I would be a sever critic of the public schools. I do not think they teach well, and I felt that way during the time when my children were in in school, and by 1936 it was so bad for me as a teacher I wasn’t enjoying it. First of all, teachers were starting to lose control of the students. Some part of it was the courts that did it, but they were losing the ability to have control in the classroom, and when you don't have any control in the classroom you can't teach. It's impossible to teach. A few students might learn something, but most of the time it's chaos in there if you don't have an orderly classroom.

Secondly, the method of teaching that was being imposed on me was not a method that I could teach very well. I was supposed to try to teach everything in one lump. I have a compartmentalized mind. I'm very good at one subject at a time. If you give me five of them, I'm likely to get disoriented. They wanted to take a unit in lumbering, or whatever, and I was supposed to teach history, and I was supposed to teach language, and I was supposed to teach grammar and spelling and everything all together. That is not the way I teach well. I have to take a simple sentence and I have to work with this. Part of it is my language background. I took Latin and Spanish and the way I was taught I think is the best way to do it. I just wasn't very effective teaching the way I was told to teach. I became very disgruntled with the schools and I think that's what got me into law.

It’s also a possibility, that my husband, Bill Frye, my former husband, was one of the best prosecutors in the United States. In fact, in 1964, which is the year after, the spring or summer after I started law school the fall of 1963, he was named the outstanding prosecutor in the United States, and you didn't get that award by being home and with your family nights. He was gone a lot. If I said I worked 16 hours a day, he worked 18 hours a day, and he was not home. Ours was a one-sided family. The burden of the family and

the children was on me, and I was highly resentful of this. I was born at least 20 years too soon, there's no doubt about that. I thought that he ought to have to share with the children. He didn't see it that way, although he wasn't a bad father. He just thought it was my job. Everyone thought it was the woman's job in 1963. Name a man who was sharing in 1963. I figured that maybe the best way to lick the whole thing was to join the law. It seemed to be such a compelling profession, that maybe if he couldn't. - If you can't lick it, join it. I can't say, but for those reasons, I decided to go to law school.

LB: Had you, by that time, absorbed some knowledge of how the law operated?

FRYE: Not really. Bill Frye didn't spend any time at all talking about the law with me. First of all, he is a highly professional person. He's a very fine lawyer. He didn't tell me anything. He felt it was not something - You didn't talk about your job at home with your wife. She might by accident tell somebody something she shouldn't. He just didn't discuss it with me very much, so I didn't know a lot about it. He was a prosecutor, so it was only the criminal law anyway.

LB: How did he receive the news of your intention to enter law school?

FRYE: He was doubtful. He was really pretty doubtful about the whole thing. He wasn't concerned about it; he just thought it was a lark that I was off on. Because, I remember telling him how exciting it was going to be when I was a lawyer and he was a lawyer and I can't remember him saying too much about it. We had this contract, that I would go to law school for a year, and then, if he didn't like it, if he didn't like my going to law school, that I would stop at the end of the first year, but if I started the second year, then it had to be an agreement of both of us, but he could have a unilateral veto at the end of the first year. I said "I'm going to go for a year." I was worried sick whether I was going to be able to make it or not. But I got along fine.

LB: What were your impressions when you arrived?

FRYE: There were only four women in the Cass of 72 people. One of them was [Betty Browne?], who is Chairman of the Parole Board. She was in my class. Another young woman who quit, and then the third one, who went through with Betty and with me, was a young woman just out of college. I believe she works for a book publishing company, for one of the legal publishing companies, and has always worked for it. I haven't really seen her since we got out of law school. It was, first of all, a lonely proposition. Most of the people in the class were younger than I, considerably younger, seven, eight, ten years younger.

The facilities were very, very poor. The bathroom facilities in the law school were a menace, almost non-existent for women. We had to go through the library to get to the women's bathroom, and if the library locks the door for lunch, we couldn't use it. The law school was not geared for women at that time. We were kind of oddities. There were no fraternities that we could join. There were three national legal fraternities but they didn't allow women. in They've changed that too.

LB: What did the teaching staff at the law school think about women entering the profession?

FRYE: One of my teachers was Hans Linde, who's on the Oregon Supreme Court now, and he was good. He didn't mind at all, he just more or less thought of women as students. There were a few that didn't - I don't know what they thought. Again, I've never had any problem with teachers. I've always done my job as a student and I just never had any problems. When I started the dean of the Law School was concerned that I might be starting because - he said to me, “What are you doing starting law school? Here you are a married woman with three children and your husband's a district attorney!” He was concerned about my motives in starting. He thought it was an attention-getting device or something. Basically, they were good. I have no complaints about the teachers, except that

the teachers could go to the legal fraternity meetings - If the Phi Delta Phi had a social and invited a guest speaker, the faculty would attend. They had smokers that were men only smokers. You were sort of left out of all the social activities.

LB: Did you ever point that out to them?

FRYE: Not really. They could tell it. All they had to do was look around, but since it wasn't affecting them, I don't think they paid much attention to the fact.

LB: What about your experiences in law school?

FRYE: That period of my life - I've noticed this with other people too. I have a young woman friend now. She and her husband are taking over little bedroom community newspapers, like the Tigard News. She's about 32; she's got two little children. They are reorganizing those papers. [Anne Baker Mack?] of the Registered Guard family. She's probably working 16 or 17 hours a day right now, and guess what age she is? About 32 or 33. I started law school when I was 32. I've noticed this. For some reason, in your 30's, you somehow have this super energy drive. I hit my top energy drive for the three years that I was in law school. I know that I was at my peak of my life, and it was necessary cause I had every hour of my day planned out.

The only time I took off for three years - other than Christmas vacation - was on Saturday evenings. On Saturday evenings my husband I did something. We went out or we had friends in or we did something. All other times were planned. Saturday afternoons were planned out, because that's the time when I cleaned the house.

When I was going to law school, it was a bit different from law school now. I had, on several terms, six 8:00 A.M. classes. There is no such thing as six 8:00 A.M. classes in any law school in the state of Oregon that I know of now. It was a very rigid type schedule. But I went home at 3:30 in the afternoons and spent from 3:30 till 7:30 with my family. I got dinner, I read to the children, I took care of them, I did any of the work that I had to do - I

ran laundry. I got dinner, and I got them ready for bed, and they all had to go to bed at 7:30. It was the perfect time, if you're going to have children, to go to school, too, because they were all little. My youngest daughter was three, and the others were six and eight, and so for three years I could more or less put into operation a schedule, too. When you get a child of 13 there's no way you can operate this way. Or a baby.

LB: You said that when you started law school you and your husband made a contract about the first year. What happened at the end of your first year?

FRYE: At the end of the first year I said " Do you want me to quit?"

He said, "No. It's okay if you want to go ahead." He thought it was okay.

We did have some - This is not sensitive in the sense that it's a historical fact. We had some problems the second year in law school. He could tell that I was pulling away. I was a very dependent person - emotionally dependent person - but I was becoming more independent, and he could sense this the second year that I was in law school. I became very involved in it. It became very important in my life. We had some problems then. In fact, he even suggested that I ought to quit law school, and I said, "No, I'm not going to." At that point it did come crashing down on his head that I was becoming much more independent. We had some problems during the second year that I was in law school, but he more or less came around.

[End of Tape 1, Side 2]

Tape 2, Side 1

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LB: We were talking about mentors. Was there someone, or several, perhaps, in law school.

FRYE: Yes. There was. The one in law school is Orlando Hollis, who was a long-time dean of the University of Oregon School of Law. He was the one who was not enchanted with my starting law school. In fact, he's the one who said," Really what is the reason that you're coming to law school?" I said, "The reason I'm coming to law school is because I want to be a lawyer, and I want to practice law." He was pretty unmerciful to all of the women. There were 72 in the class but all of the women were called on every day. There is no doubt about that. One time, I thought the hour had gone by without me being called on, and after the bell rang and I had closed my books and had this happy look on my face, he called on me. Another time he called on me was when a bee was buzzing around my nose. This was in the old Fenton Hall, and the windows were open. It was so hot in there. The bees would come in, and they would get on the women because that was the time when we wore hair spray, and the bees at Fenton Hall loved hair spray, and they were always bothering me, and I am terrified of bees. If he saw a bee coming at me, he would always call on me to recite or ask me a legal problem. The fact is he became my mentor. I have discussed professional matters with him from that time even to today.

LB: Were you acquainted with any of these people since your husband was in practice?

FRYE: Not really, no. He was the Dean when my husband was in law school, and my husband was the student body president of the law school, and I sat with Dean Hollis at my husband's law school graduation, but I really didn't know him at all, until I started. After I was there for a year, and he found out I was a serious student and not in it for fun and games, he then treated me in a professional fashion and has always treated me in a professional fashion since that time, and we have been good friends.

LB: You said earlier that your husband and you had problems during the second year of law school. What happened after that?

FRYE: We continued to have some problems. In 1966 I graduated, and in 1966 he ran for Congress, deciding that he would not run for election again for district attorney. He was either going to go to Congress, or he was going to go into private practice at the same time that I got out of law school. He was defeated in the primary in the spring, which was a devastating blow to him.

One of the problems that we had while I was in law school was that he started campaigning for Congress in about February of my last year. The primary was in May. He said to me" My chances of winning the primary are not going to be very good unless you campaign also." I said, "I don't have time. I have got to get good grades in order to get a job, because who wants a 35-year-old woman? I've got to have some credentials when I get out of here." I said, "You campaign, and I will go through law school and take care of the kids, but I will not campaign with you." That's when we had a lot of problems. The primary was something like May 23rd of that year. My moot court trial, my big thing, kind of my final exam or something, was one day before or after that primary, and he lost. He lost by 1200 votes, which means it would have only taken 600 people to change their minds for him to have won. He said to me, "If you had campaigned, I could have won 600 more people's vote and the fourth Congressional district." I felt terrible about the whole thing. It was pretty devastating thing to our marriage. He was leaving the district attorney's office, so he went into a firm and he wanted me to come in there. I said, "No. I don't want go to practice law with you, because you've been out of law school for 10 years, (he graduated in 1956 and I graduated in 1966), and I am always going to be your assistant if I practice with you, and I don't want to be your assistant. I want to be a lawyer myself."

I think I'll tell you this. I've never said this publicly, but this isn't going to be written up in a newspaper or anything. In 1966 we were at such loggerheads about whether - because I had gotten an offer in another firm - I was going to practice with him or not, that

finally I said, “I will agree to binding arbitration.” I said “You choose anybody you want to listen to your side of the story, and to listen to my side of the story, and if that person says me to practice law with my husband, I will practice with you.” He chose Bill Fort from Lane County Circuit Court. I didn't know Bill Fort from Adam, but Bill Frye had practiced before Bill Fort. So, Bill Fort agreed to arbitrate our private domestic dispute. I don't think anybody knows about this but Bill Fort. I bet he's never told a soul. We went to his chambers, and he had the rules set up.

He said, “Each one of you will get to come in.” I think he had both of us in there at the same time. Bill told his side, and I told my side, and Bill Fort said to Bill, “Frye, let her practice where she wants to practice.” So, I did. I started working in a different firm. He still didn't like that very well.

In fact, he didn't like it well at all so that at the end of two years I went over and practiced law with him. I practiced with him for three years. Surprisingly, the real clicker is that he and I worked together very well. We divided up the work. He did the trial work, because he'd gotten a lot of trial practice in the district attorney's office, and he did all the criminal work, but I did all the research and the pleading and I wrote the appellate briefs, if we were appealing a case.

He liked my work. In fact, I think that was some of our best times. Beyond all doubt, the most harmonious relationship I have ever had with Bill Frye has been my professional relationship with him because he is a good lawyer and he is a conscientious worker, and hopefully I'm a good lawyer and a conscientious worker, and we got along just like that. But that I could never be a partner in that firm. Again, I guess it's because maybe I am innately an ambitious person. After I had been there six months, I knew I couldn't be a partner, because a partnership goes two ways. They have to want you, but you have to want them, too. I am going to tell you this, two of the partners were very much older, like 76 now. One of them had me delivering files. He could never give me any kind of - He gave me his two-bit cases, and I delivered files to other offices.

I could tell that I wasn't going to become anybody's partner in there. I don't know whether they ever wanted me or not, but I knew that I didn't want them either. I told Bill,

within about a year and a half, that I was going to be leaving that firm. I didn't know when and I didn't know where I was going to go. It's really interesting, because he didn't fight me with it at all. He just sort of knew that I was going to be leaving.

LB: Did he agree with you?

FRYE: I think he did. He didn't say, “Yes, I agree you ought to go.” I think he just acknowledged the fact that I was going to do it. I don't know, because there were no traumas, no domestic problems about it, and in fact, he was very helpful and very supportive when I actively sought and was appointed to the circuit bench in Lane County.

LB: What happened then, with that firm?

FRYE: The only hesitation I have in saying that is that these men are very nice men, but they are very much of the old school, and it was extremely hard for them to look at me as a lawyer. They looked at me mostly as a woman.

In January of 1971, the legislature went into session and it was pretty well- known in the legal community that they were going to create another judgeship in Lane County. I wanted it, so I started in. I talked to some lawyers and told them that I was interested in it. In the meantime, I had been practicing law for about five years, and I think I had a good reputation. Looking back now, I don't know why I was so audacious to think I could get that job but I talked to a few lawyers and told them I was interested. I had to follow legal ethics. You can't go and ask them to support you, or this kind of thing, because then when you get to be a judge, you're beholden to somebody. I just simply told a few lawyers I was interested in this position, and I thought I would be submitting my name.

The position was created, and then the bar had a bar poll, and there were about seven names on it, some of them you will know. One of them was [John Leahy?], who's the city attorney for the City of Portland, and one of them was Bill Beckett, who was a district court judge for 14 years, and then some other lawyers, and I came in second on the bar

poll. I was really happy that I came in second, but I thought I would never get the appointment now. I will always be grateful, he's one of the men, I will always be grateful for. I don't know him. I suspect if he saw me on the street today, he would never recognize me. I am eternally grateful to Governor Tom McCall. He had no reason to appoint me in the world and affirmative action hadn't come into being at that time. I didn't know him at all. He really didn't have any reason to appoint me, but somehow, he did it. He even came down to my swearing in ceremony. I've never seen him since, except that I invited him here to this swearing in ceremony. He gave me the chance. He's the one who really gave me my big chance.

LB: He also, several years prior to that, appointed Mercedes Deiz to the District Court. When was she appointed?

FRYE: When was she appointed?

LB: In 1969, I believe. She ran for re-election the same year that she was appointed - I believe about five months later. So, it was kind of time when women were moving on the bench.

FRYE: Right, that's true, although they haven't moved in any numbers. Right now, there is no woman on the circuit court bench in the State of Oregon, except in the juvenile department in Portland. So, in 10 years, it hasn't gotten much better. Anyway, the person who was number one in the poll decided to run for election against me. So here I was involved in a county-wide campaign and while I have said to you all along, I've been very interested in politics, I have never been interested in politics as a candidate. My idea of a good time is not glad handing and kissing babies and patting dogs and licking envelopes. Not that there's anything wrong with that, that's just something that is not my personality. I am more interested in talking to people about changes and ideas. I'm an idea person. Rather than a regular - I'm a smoke-filled room person instead of the candidate. I always

worked for candidates and did that kind of thing, but I never really was interested in politics myself. So, there I was. I was a political candidate. You can't even believe all the things I did. I did everything that you have to do. I patted dogs and kissed babies, and I went through all the mills in Lane County. I went to places I didn't know existed. I went to Canary, Oregon, which is 25 miles south of Florence on a rainy night. I didn't know where I was going, went every place. And, I won, just handily, wonderfully.

LB: How were you received by your colleagues on the bench?

FRYE: They were marvelous. They were very helpful. - I had known a Couple of them socially, to some extent, because I had been a lawyer for five years. The others I didn't know. They were all wonderful. In fact, I've never been around a more supportive group than the judges in the Lane County circuit court.

LB: I know of at least one woman who was on the circuit court bench at that time. Were they any others?

FRYE: Just Jean Lewis. I was appointed in July. I went on the bench July 21, 1971• In January of 1972, [Jenna Schlegel?] was appointed in Salem. She died of cancer about two or three years ago.

LB: You said your colleagues were very supportive. What about when you would hear a case? How did people respond?

FRYE: I had some problems. For example, in the state court, you can file what's called an affidavit of prejudice against a judge, which is really a peremptory challenge you got to get off the bench. People have an opportunity to file two of these, the third judge, unless that judge is actually prejudice against them. I had a few of those. For example, I had a few criminal defendants who would file those affidavits against me. I had some businessmen

file them in divorce cases against me, and I had them filed against me in non-support cases. Men would file one against me, thinking, I guess, that I would be rougher on them. Domestic relations and things like that they would. It was no big problem, and it went away within - I was on that bench for nearly nine years. It was insignificant by the time I was there for four or five years, and in fact I've had people also ask for me. I've had women ask for me. I've had a few men ask for me because they somehow thought I would be sympathetic to men's causes. It was all the wrong reasons they asked for me. No one asked for me because they thought I was a good judge. They asked for me for the reason I was a woman. Either because they were a man and thought I would see their side, or a woman and see their side, or something.

LB: How have your law school training and your experiences in private practice prepared you for becoming a judge?

FRYE: It was what showed me the way to becoming a judge. I was never a good lawyer for a cause that was not a good cause. In other words, if I didn't have the facts on my side, or I didn't have the law on my side, it was very hard for me to get up and make a very enthusiastic speech for a side that I knew didn't have any merit. Some lawyers are good at that. That is what is called good advocacy. You take even that much, even if it is a straw and make a good case out of it. I have a hard time doing that, so I was a very fine advocate with good cases, but I just had a heck of a time - I was more inclined to say to the client, “You don't have any case,” which I did anyway, but still a lot of clients would want me to go on. That's when I had a hard time.

That’s the first thing, the second thing about private practice that was difficult for me was the economics of private practice was hard for me. I'm not interested - I know this sounds weird - in money. That's the reason that I have - I don't have a big estate maybe. I don't spend a lot of time on the stock market; I don't read the stock market news, and so forth. I have never been interested. I am certainly interested in having a stable life, and I'm grateful that I've been able to have that, but as far as telling somebody” I'm sorry you can't

cross the thresh hold of my door until you put down a $100 retainer," that's almost impossible for me to do. You can't run a law office unless you do that, really, I like the fact that I do not have to be involved in a monetary fashion with people. I just don't like that. I'm a better judge than I was a lawyer.

LB: What kinds of cases did you have on the circuit court? What kinds of decisions did you make? Were there any in particular that you were especially pleased to be involved in?

FRYE: The circuit court - I have a much better picture of it now that I've been away from it for a year - the circuit court is one of the best places in the world to see the parade of humanity pass. I can't single out cases where I can say I am really proud I was involved. I was involved in so many. I could see the trends in society. I could see this huge movement toward the change in the family. I could see the huge movement in the divorces and the changes in the roles of the law toward women and their rights, which has been very exciting for me. Not just because I'm a woman's advocate, because I am not a woman's advocate. I am a people's advocate, and I think the whole world is going to be a lot better when women get some more power, because I think women have a lot to say for them. You see everything.

In circuit court you view all of society's woes and crises. You get involved in the fights between people over property, all of the fundamentals. It makes you look back at our Constitution and say, truly those men - and I say men because they were men, all of them - were geniuses when they talked about life, liberty and property, because that's what you deal with. You dealt with people's lives; dealt with their liberty; and you dealt with their property. The dearest things to people - their land, their relationships with their children and their spouses, and their very lives. Their very lives when the criminal law takes away their liberties and put them into jails. It's an education that I don't know how you could get anyplace but sitting on the bench, and practicing law. The medical profession sees lot of the tragedies of human life, too. Being a judge is a wonderful place to be. You get a lot of

feeling of satisfaction because you do resolve people's disputes in a very civilized fashion. Those eight and three-fourths years were probably the most important ones in my life, truly.

LB: When you first were appointed, and you ran for re-election, what was happening in your personal life at that point?

FRYE: In 1971, when I went on the bench, Bill Frye had been very supportive. He didn't try to keep me from being a judge at all. In 1972, when I had the election, he was very helpful because he had carried on campaigns. He knew a lot about campaigning and about politics. He was most helpful in 1972. I had never been able to get him to change, though, his relationship with me. It was still mom, dad, and the kids, and mom did the grocery shopping, did all the work, went to the school functions, left work. In fact, when I started practicing law in 1966, I told my law firm, “I want you to pay me less money, because I'll be here, but I will not work nights. I have to take afternoons, sometimes, to go to my children's open houses or parents' conferences.” He didn't have to do that.

Ours was not a sharing of the family responsibilities. It was the very traditional family. It's very sad. As I said, I have a good relationship with Bill Frye and I will always have a good relationship with him. He's the father of my children, I spent so many years of my life with him, that he is always going to be in my life, there's no doubt about it.

The crisis came about 1974, when we separated - in the spring of 1974. I had told him that our marriage had to change. It had to change. He couldn't see that there was anything wrong with it. He said that he thought that it was a satisfactory marriage. It was impossible for me to come home - I sit on cases all day, got off at 5:00, walked in the door, threw off my coat, and I would start getting dinner, and then I had to do the dishes and I had to do everything. It was just like a sore grinding on me. I kept telling him that we should maybe seek some professional help because I didn't think our relationship was progressing properly.

It had a lot to do with the fact of going from 1952 as a very young, dependent woman, to a judge, I had gone horrendous changes. The person he married was left in the dust. I had become such a different person by the time 1972 came around. I know that was really the cause of the breakdown of our marriage. I had hired a woman to come and do a lot of the work, but I had children that were becoming very dependent children, thinking that they didn't have to do anything because the hired woman was going to do the dishes and cook the dinner and so forth. About a year and a half before we separated, I said, “No more hired help. This family's going to do it.” This family didn't do it. My daughters and I did it. It just got so I couldn't handle that any more.

LB: Did that affect your professional life in any way?

FRYE: No, it didn't, because outwardly our divorce was very low-key. It was very traumatic for both of us but we didn't let it affect our professional lives. I told my colleagues as soon as we were separated and living apart. I said, “We're separate and living apart.” I didn't try to conceal it in the least.

I kept my behavior absolutely impeccable. I didn't once deviate from anything. I didn't go into one bar. I didn't even go in and have a Coca-Cola with my colleagues because I was so fearful that somebody would think that the reason I was leaving was because I was involved in an affair with a colleague or something like that. I really went over backward to make sure that nobody thought that. Then Bill Frye remarried two years later. Somehow it didn't cause a scandal. I didn't want it to cause any kind of a scandal.

LB: But it didn't affect your running for re-election?

FRYE: No, it didn't. Then the next time I ran, I had no opposition.

LB: What kind of issues were the voters interested in?

FRYE: There are hardly any issues that a judge can really talk about. They wanted to know what my stand on capital punishment was, which is totally irrelevant, really. They wanted to know How I felt about certain laws, and that also is irrelevant, because as a judge, it doesn't make any difference what I think about the law. I've taken an oath to uphold it. But I always told them the truth. I told them how I felt about things. If they asked me, I also told them it won't make any difference in how I rule, though, because I've taken an oath to uphold the law, not to change it or to follow what I think it would be.

[End of Tape 2, Side 1]

Tape 2, Side 2

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LB: Now that you're on the federal bench what's been your reception here?

FRYE: It has been good. I haven't noticed anything in particular that singles me out.

LB: Has your experience as a circuit court judge helped you?

FRYE: Procedurally, it's helped a great deal. A lot of the procedures - how to get along with a jury, how to do certain things. The laws are entirely different. Most of the laws that I work with are federal laws now, not state laws Occasionally you'll use the state procedural laws, which has been a help because I'm familiar with those. Sometimes I have to unlearn things - things that I thought were carved in stone, I find the federal rules are different. In some ways it's been a hindrance to have been a judge.

LB: Is there anything you would like to add to this permanent record?

FRYE: No, except one thing. That is that I am at this point, at the time that this is being recorded, over the empty nest syndrome. I suffered a lot when my children left home. I felt this very empty feeling. I have remarried, and I have a nice husband, which gives me an emotional comfort in my life that I didn't have during the time that I was single, during the six or seven years I was single. I am settled into this job now, and its hard work, but there is a space that I've never had before. I want to do something; I don't know what it is. I'm not positive what I'm going to do or what it's going to be, but it's going to be something. It could possibly be in the area of the attitudes of society toward children, but I'm not sure what it's going to be. I have a feeling I want to do something, to make a contribution in some field, and I don't know exactly what it's going to be but I think that I'll find out within a year or two.

LB: It will be interesting to see what it is. I'm sure it'll be very worthwhile. I thank you very much for spending this time with me and recording your oral history memoir.

FRYE: You're very welcome.

[End of Tape 2, Side 2]
[End of Interview]