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**Interview conducted May 6, 1987, by Gabrielle Edgcomb for the German Historical Institute
Summary**

Eula Cokely began at Talladega College as a student in 1945, taught elementary students at the college's Sessions Practice School and was still working there at the time of this interview. Of the European refugees teaching at the college, the interviewer notes, at least two had left before Eula Cokely enrolled: Berthold Claudio Friedl, who taught French from 1941-43, and Herman Kranold (1937-43). Isolde Ardinell Henninger taught modern languages from 1935-1945, but was not known to Cokely; neither was Gerard Mertens, who taught chemistry 1952-53. She did recall Gustav Ichheiser, a teacher of social sciences (1945-48), as having difficulty with the language and concerned his students didn't understand what he was trying to convey; Eric Nussbaum, "a very likable person" who taught mathematics and married another Talladega teacher; and particularly elementary education teacher Lore May Rasmussen and her husband, Don, a sociology professor. Cokely describes the relationship she and her husband, a fellow student, had with the Rasmussens, their openness with all the Talladega students, and the aid they gave her in getting a scholarship, through the wife of another refugee professor, Fritz Pappenheim. Cokely and the interviewer discuss the isolation of the college campus from the larger, segregated community; the establishment of the integrated Sessions school for faculty members' children; and field trips, including one Rasmussen led to the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee, "a haven for integrated groups," Cokely said. "I think it meant a lot to have those people from Europe on campus because it broadened the scope of the students, to have that association."