

INTERVIEW WITH VEDA MORROW METCALF

Most of it was cleared before I was born. I was the youngest of
DATE: March 14, 1988. They had to clear the land when we first came.

INTERVIEWED BY: Marianne Morin had beaver traps. That's what they say.

It was winter, cold, snowy. And the other half was up in a hill.

Q: Your family and also when you were born if you would be so kind as to tell me when you were born.

A: January 14, 1902 and went out to Greenwood and there at our

Q: Okay, and your father's name?

A: Ah, my mother was Nora Ceceila Hill and she also was born here. And my father was Peter Frank Morrow.

Q: And you were born on

A: 85th and Greenwood

Q: On the family place which was an original homestead?

A: No, no, my father, well he was in Ballard. He wanted to get a piece of land. And ah, this was state land and you could buy it in 10 acre strips, but you could the least you could buy at one time was, they were cut into 10 acre strips, and ah the least you could buy however were 40 acres.

Q: Ok so a quarter section?

A: No, he took 10 acres. He didn't have the money to to take more than 10 acres and he got a feller by the name of bar owned a saloon in

Ballard Bob Wagner and I think it was Kath and somebody I right now I just don't know but they got the four--four of them together and bought the 40 acres. And they paid my father, I still have the

original deed. (Do you really) Uh ha, all handwritten. They paid, I

think it was \$2.40 an acre, something of that sort.

Q. Was it clear?

A. No, No, no. That was what I grew up in. They were clearing that. A good deal of it was cleared before I was born. I was the youngest of six in the family. They had to clear it. Of course it was part half of it was sort of part of an old beaver swamp. That's what they say. So it was moist, damp, swampy. And the other half was up on a hill where our house was. And that was my family home. Grew fruit trays, trees and vegetables very well (laugh). And so that was a ah he, he he came from Ballard and went out to Greenwood. And three of our family, three of our children were my brothers and sisters were born out there in Greenwood.

Q. You were born out there too.

A. Yes

Q. Okay. Where did Peter, was Peter, Did Peter immigrate from?

A. He came from New York. And uh he left home when he was 14. His family was Catholic and he was very strong minded. He was what you call a renegade Catholic. He left the Catholic church. He didn't like to kiss the Pope's toe. (laugh) My mother is a converted Catholic and she became a very devout Catholic and my father was a very strong character. And He remained, he remained with his beliefs til his death. And uh he started out there on that little place and they cleared it. I can remember the old stump puller--hand stump puller. And you ah in that down in the where the cedar trees grew the tallest and the biggest ah they couldn't get horses in there cause they meyer,

Q. cause it was kind of swampy area cedar like water. So I can remember
that old hand stump puller. As I grew up I used to get on it too and
push.

Q. Is that right? your neighbors early. Because that was all when I

a. uh hu, and pull. it's kind of went and he had a bar and then you

q. How, I have never seen one. What?

a. I couldn't. It was something that fastened around the stump and then

q. you had to dig of course, dig out on the roots and everything. And

then you just kind of by sheer strength you you it seems like we
walked around kind of in a circle and you kind of eventually just
pulled that root out of the ground.

q. Like a what? Who want you had more button than he solo them things

a. I don't remember. I was too young. I don't remember, but I was

generally in somebody's way.

q. How many people, men I guess would do it then?

a. Oh yes. I think it's probably about two or three. And easy when

q. How many? I mean like how many, I don't know anything about relatives.

a. The only reason that I was there was because I wanted to be in the
way, I guess (laugh).

q. Had to find out what was going on.

a. Ah ah bidding sense of curiosity. every long time now, you consider the

q. You still do, I can tell. Well that was the land that you grew up on
and you also mentioned to me too that your at this point in time how

did your dad make a living? Was he?

a. A number of years he while he was out there, he did what you call the
truck gardening. I can remember my brother and I going around with a
little cart. He grew marvelous vegetables. And we would go around
gradually built up by the time we were around 10 years of age. It had
built up so there were a few houses around there.

q. How far down did he deliver then?

a. Well uh, he had a my recollection was that before we were it was only as we grew older that we peddled around in the neighborhood as we didn't have very many neighbors early. Because that was all when I grew up that was all virgin forest and he had a horse and buggy and he was load his vegetables and go down to Ballard and sell them in Ballard.

q. On the main street or did he sell them to a grocer?

a. I really don't know. I was too young. I think I can recall going down there to Ballard on occasions, but it seemed like he brought them there and I think he must've I don't recall him going from house to house. I think he must've had some outlet that he sold them because he'd have a whole wagon full.

q. And then would he come back with the truck?

a. And then he'd come back with the horse and wagon. And me.

q. And you. (laugh) He left the vegetables in Ballard. What was, when you say it was virgin forest, I was, it's so facinating as a relative newcomer to Seattle to imagine this land so really very recent in terms of years being so called. Now I wonder what brought it to the

a. Well I'm 86 years old when it was, because we had a very good well right

q. uncleared. Yes, but that's not a very long time when you consider the

a. Well when you consider that was a long time for Seattle because at that time 85th and Greenwood where I have built a shopping center on our old 10 acres. At that time we were we had no we didn't even have a road. At first. Then there was a road that went down to Greenlake and there was a trolley car that came out to by Greenlake from town. From Seattle. And then eventually we were right on the section line.

In very well because it was right outside our house.

That was the reason my father selected this 10 acres. We were right on a section corner. Greenwood and 85th are the section corner and he felt that was the best one to take. And there were others that had been cleared that he let the other ones have. Because he felt, he was very far sighted, he felt that this one was the best one for development. Then, of course, he proved that he was right. I can remember when they first when there was a road that went through from Ballard to our place along 85th Street. And the old Everett Interurban came from Ballard to and stopped at 85th and Greenwood. It was there for many, many years. And the right of way is still there in the up in the north a little bit. I think it's still there a portion of it.

q. So that was the railroad?

a. That was the interurban. They carried not only passengers from Ballard to Everett but they also had freight cars. Because I can remember getting up on top of the hill and jumping on these freight cars with my brother and riding down to where they stopped at 85th and Greenwood. But that was our we had really didn't have much transportation and I recall, too, I guess was what brought it to my mind and make me remember it was because we had a very good well right up by the house which was on the hill. And when they put the road through for the Interurban, they had to they wanted to cut out that hill so they cut through and they cut off our spring. And after that until we finally got water, oh I guess it must've been 10 years or better, we had to carry all of our water from the down around first avenue which was better than a block away from our house and we had to carry all our water up to our house. Our well was oh I can remember it very well because it was right outside our house.

- q. Did you keep it in a cistern then? or did you?
- a. No we just carried it up as we needed it. By the bucket full. And then we got by that time oh I guess when I was about 15 the city had moved out and there were people living all around and they had water for them. And we had our own line that was a tap on the city water. We had to carry it four blocks. We had to dig it in, you know.
- q. You had to dig in your own line to get the source?
- a. Dig in our own line, uh huh, and have to go across 85th Street on the
- q. Do you know where that originally water source spring came from or from the city? and a big, what that had come out of this tree and it
- a. I think they started with the Cedar River. No, I think that was the first one that they tapped.
- q. What year was that, do you remember about? Is that had made a house or
- a. I think I was about 15 so it was about 1917. And but when as I told you over the phone when I first went to school my brother and I and my next sister that was next to me the three of us had to walk from 85th and Greenwood down to right by the Canal where the old Ballard school was. great trip with mud and you'd get a duck in the bottom most
- q. What school was that? Inside.
- a. It was torn down here about 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 years ago something like that. I don't know if they try to keep them down to get rid of them, but
- q. Was that the Salmon Bay school? you would find a hole inside a cedar
- a. Salmon Bay School! yeh! And we had walk all the way from 85th and Greenwood and we walked through paths. We didn't have there were no road there. We had to walk up passed the slaughterhouse and passed a graveyard. right out by our back yard. They hadn't been able to clear
- q. I bet there were good stories coming off the graveyard! (laugh)
- a. Yeah and we had to walk that twice a day. a mile and a half

q. How long did it take you? *I don't know how long it took.*

a. I couldn't say. Cause at that time everything was interesting.

q. Did you run into a lot of wild life along the way?

a. No other than small game. *The ferns took over the woods.* We grew them for

q. Racoons and ~~small~~ *small* woodchucks.

a. No, I don't recall any racoons. More like woodchucks and cause it was still pretty much virgin forest. *I can remember my brother and I we used to wait for the rain and love to go across 85th Street on the south side that was all still woods. Because we had found a great big tree over there and a big knot that had come out of this tree and it made a basin for us. And it would fill up with water so this was our house when it rained.*

q. I saw a picture the other day of some people that had made a house of an old stump. They had actually made you know like the sod houses of the mid-west, these people instead of digging it into the dirt had put a window in these great big and covered over the top.

a. Cedar probably. *With which materials, I don't know.* Cedar.

q. Yeah, great big old virgin cedar and put a door in the bottom must have burned out the inside. *Don't know about it.* I just recall that.

a. Oh well, when they cleared they generally would burn them. And they would get they would try to burn them down to get rid of them, but cedar would char and quite often you would find a hole inside a cedar tree. *It probably was a very, very old tree and gets kind of punky.* When they tried to burn it, it just charred and charred and charred.

a. *We had a tree like that. I guess it was about 15 feet high. A big old stump right out in our backyard. They hadn't been able to clear. That was our playhouse. and we had a ladder up in there and we didn't put a roof on the top of it, but that was our playhouse. We didn't put*

a window in it or anything like that cause as the roots come down leave an arch so that you can get in to and we'd go out there and roast potatoes. We'd have a fire. We'd roast potatoes, artichokes. Not the French artichokes, the Jerusalem artichokes. We grew them for the pigs. So I still have them.

q. Jerusalem artichokes?

a. Well I've decided I'm not going to have them any more.

q. Back to the pathway through the woods here. I have a vision in my mind when you were talking to me that there were the intersecting little paths that might lead from one part to another. How did you was it just word of mouth that the kids all said this is the way you go to Ballard or was there only one path that lead to Ballard?

a. We were the only ones that had to go because I don't remember I was too young. I was only 5 years old when I started school and I was too young I just have these recollections and there were never we didn't have neighbors. We didn't have neighbors. There was Bob Wagner, now why his girl didn't walk with us, I don't know. She may not have been going to the same school. She may have been going to some other school. I just don't know about it. I just recall that when we went to school there was this path and shortly afterwards the interurban was cut through. And time the urban then we had ah ah we could go with I think before that there was a buggy trail that went from 85 in some way down to Ballard. Just how I just don't know.

q. It would be facinating to retrace that.

a. I was just too young. I just don't recall. Those were not the important things of my life at that time.

q. You were the country kids going to school in the city.

- a. That's right. My father as I said had to go to the court over getting us admitted to the my three to the city schools.
- q. Really? Because you were outside of the city?
- a. Because we were outside of the city limits. 85th Street was the city limits. For many years until after I was about 10 years of age before the Phinney Street Car went down as far as 85th street it stopped up at 72nd, 72nd or 75th I'm I'm and we had to walk from there. But once things began to develop, they developed quite rapidly.
- q. Once the water came out there, I imagine that changed a lot too.
- a. Well once they started subdividing. See they went through the panic of 93 and then I think they had another panic in 1903 or 1905 and you know bust and boom and following these panics would generally be a revival and ah real estate people would come out and buy up tracts. And somebody bought up the graveyard, the cemetery. And I can remember, just when that happened I don't remember, but they wanted to subdivide the cemetery because it was right on the streetcar. It was right where Greenwood Avenue was going to carry on. They started subdividing and in order to do that they had to remove all the bodies to one of the other cemeteries in the city. Fourth grade at West Side.
- q. Do you know where that cemetery would be now, generally? It was further west on Greenwood?
- a. No, no. It was right on Greenwood. No Greenwood runs north and south. I remember very well. It was on 80th. No, they are now.
- q. Did it have a name?
- a. I really don't know. It was either the cemetery or I think it was the slaughter house that was on 80th and I think the cemetery was just a little bit south of that. But I remember we had to walk passed both of them when we went to school. It was with the early real estate

q. It must have been a great adventure.

a. Well it was just something we had to do and you just accept it.

q. When my kids had to walk by a cemetery and I can remember they used to tell lots of stories and there were ghost stories and they were always coming home and saying we saw a we used to live out in the country in

q. Oregon and there was a rural cemetery and they had to walk by it.

Sometimes they would walk through it. And then every time they did, of course, there would be nothing but "Oh we saw such and such move over in the corner, blah, blah, blah." look up and over the Sun Diego

a. Well we didn't have I didn't have any feelings of walking passed the cemetery, I was too young I think because from the Salmon Bay school I went to the Whittier School. All of us went, the three younger went to Whittier school. And Whittier school was a little bit closer and then by the time I was in the fourth grade things had developed so that we had the school at 80th and Greenwood. That way, you see, I had the--it was not 80 and Greenwood, 80th and 3rd. And we just had to walk the five blocks. That's still there.

q. Is that the Greenwood School?

a. Um hu, that's still there. So I was in the fourth grade at that time so I was about nine years old. Things moved very rapidly then and houses were sold on 25 foot lots.

q. You said something about the real estate developers were just, were they real estate brokers or real estate agencies like they are now?

a. Oh there like these high pressure promoters that try to sell you Arizona property and offer you a free plane ride down there and you don't have to buy anything, but heaven help you if you don't buy you know something or you don't sign on the dotted line after you've taken a free lunch. Well that was the way it was with the early real estate

developers. They didn't build the houses or anything. They just sold the land. You were lucky if you got a good title. Because they were just high pressure gold brickers.

q. How did they do they post notices or advertise in the papers? How did people know, you know?

a. Well all I know is when I was about 7 we went to the San Diego and I tell you how they did it then. We stayed at a hotel and they were right there to greet everybody that came in town. My dad didn't buy anything but he took us all over he took us all over the San Diego area at the expense of the real estate promoters. (laugh) The same thing was going on here. There were a number of very large fortunes that were made and a lot of them were a lot of them wound up in jail for misrepresentation and things of that sort.

q. That boom and bust you mentioned that the other day when we were talking about that kind of cycle in West as the West was formed so many of the towns were boom and bust.

a. And everything from, well everything was pretty much woods around till the developers got in. Then there was a fairly rapid influx of people into Seattle. And they were it has an equitable climate. That was what kept my dad here. My dad had a hard job deciding between San Diego, Utah and Seattle. He finally settled for Seattle. But even after he'd lived here and after he'd had the paper in Ballard, the Search Light, he went back to Utah and one of my sisters was born there.

q. I was going to ask you about the Search Light next because I know that you told me he was the publisher of it. Do you, because you know

a. that you are the only person in the research that we have had so far that the Search Light has come up. They haven't come up with any records on when it was published.

- a. I don't have the slightest idea cause it was years before I was born. The only that I know that would that I can place it in anyway is that my sister who had been born in Utah was a very small girl, she seemed to be about in the picture there was a picture there of the inside we have it someplace in the family, the inside of the paper the publishing house and it was a picture of the three children and my sisiter was about a year and a half old two years old she looked about like that. That was when it was apparently in publication, but I just don't know I don't remember.
- q. Do you know what happened to Greenapple?
- a. This was your sister that was next in line? from New York? Was it.
- a. No, She was, that sister was about 10 years older than I was. So you seen when this occurred, I was a long ways from being born.
- q. Did your dad talk about it at all or did you?
- a. Yes, I just grew up with the fact that he had been with the Search Light and had been the editor and publishing editor of the Search Light. But what kind of a I've read as I told you the other day when I was cleaning out a house, the basement of a house, I finally decided that I just gotta get rid of this stuff. I was wasting too much time reading it. It was facinating reading took me back all those years. But I either had to get the place cleaned out and get it rented this was WWII and my brother had saved all these papers, but they were all yellow, had been eaten by rats, mice and that sort. So rather than waste my time reading the papers, I just finally decided that the only way I going to get away from it was because if I put them aside to store them I'd have the same problem all over again. So anyway I got rid of them.
- q. The archivist heard that and just groaned. The archivist on the project went "ohhhh".

- a. I'll just let history take care of itself. I can't give you any information at all on it, I just really don't know. But it was published and I do remember seeing rolls and rolls and rolls of paper. There were boxes of these old papers.
- q. So he must have done it for quite a while.
- a. I think he did. Well they lived in Ballard until they came out on the place. I think they had came I think that he bought that place about 90 on Greenwood I think he bought it in the 90s.
- q. Oh so he moved from Ballard to Greenwood. Do you know what brought him to Ballard, a young renegade Catholic from New York? Was it adventure?
- a. Adventure. Oh before he settled in Ballard, he took out a homestead up in near Doseywalllops on Hoods Canal. Took out 360 acres out there. I seen the old homestead up there. They took us up there after we had an automobile. Which was a long, long time. He was rather a rover. He liked to dabble in things, but he was always a printer. He was always a printer and as I told you he went I don't know whether I think it was after the Search Light I'm not sure, but he was on the Post Intelligencer on its first year. I think told you that when the editor left and left him in charge while he was gone, he wrote an editorial advocated the purchase by the city of Seattle of the Spring Hill Water System. And then when he came back he lost his job. Because the Spring Hill Water System was one of the biggest advertisers on the Post Intelligencer. It may have been the Post Intelligencer or the paper that preceded the Post Intelligencer. But the Hearst interest. I don't know whether it had the Post Intelligencer name on it before the Hearst took it over or not. But my dad was always very far he had a great deal of foresight. And it

wasn't too long after that that the city did buy out the Spring Hill Water System. But you know one of the things speaking of the water system, I can remember that they had these great big horse drawn tanks of water. And we didn't macadamized streets and even out in Greenwood those horse tank water horse drawn water tanks had sprayers on both sides and they would go through streets and they would dampen the streets in the summer time.

(They) didn't have start getting?

- q. To keep the dust down. Little bit later than that I think was the part,
- a. To keep the dust down.

- q. Sounds like a fire truck almost. Wayne that little long truck was out

- a. No, it was more like a big oil truck with a big tank on it. That's my recollection of it. Then they opened up they had something up here in the driver's seat up in the cab and then they'd open up that lever, push that lever while the water would just spray out on both sides and it would cover, there was never more than 30 feet, and it was just spread right out and they would go along until they emptied their tank. And that was the way they kept the city clean.

- q. They still have them. I was raised in San Francisco and they had those street cleaners. I'm sure they have them here.

- a. They had them, but then after we got the paved streets why they seemed to stop using them and we really need them now more than we did then (laugh).

- q. There's no reason they couldn't clean up a little bit of the cement now and then. I'm afraid of having anything like that happen.

- a. Oh and I can remember the It was a campaign to make it illegal to expectorate on the sidewalk. I can remember that and everyone talking about it and the reason for it was because women with their long skirts were going along and sweeping up all of this filth on the sidewalks. We generally had the sit top, at least I did.

- q. I imagine, did it win? the campaign?
- a. Oh yes. A woman never got elected, I think, before me.
- q. When was that?
- a. Hee, haa, haa I haven't the slightest idea. Long skirts. It was dated by the fashions. It was probably sometime when I was 7 or 8.
- q. Women's fashions changed. Well, in 1910 they still had long skirts but they were narrow, weren't they? Didn't they start getting?
- a. Probably the peg. A little bit later than that I think was the peg, but I'm not really sure.
- q. I'm not either. Maybe your right, maybe that slim long look came out more WWI, 1914?
- a. Well, I kind of think see I was more I can remember when I was see I entered college when I was 16 and I didn't want to be hemmed in by anything much less a pegged skirt so but I had a pegged skirt when I was in getting to be a lady, but I hadn't lost my beginnings (laugh). And I remember I got off the street car at 85th and Greenwood and when I got off the street car there was a great big mud puddle there. I just forgot I had on the peg skirt and instead of walking around it, I was just going to jump across it and when I stretched out like that I was in mid air and my skirt brought my feet together quickly and I ended right in the middle of the puddle (laughs). And I was very very chagrined, very chagrined. But that was about when I had the peg skirt, I was at least 17 years old. It was a heavy wool and I didn't have a prayer of a chance of having anything like that happen.
- q. Well it was a great day for women when pants became popular, at least for me. I do like full skirts, but pants are more my style.
- a. I wear slacks. Of course I've worn slacks all my life because I loved to ride bareback. That was the way I was. Overalls, they call them jeans now. We generally had the bib top, at least I did.

q. Did you keep the animals up there on Greenwood?

a. We had a cow and we generally had a pig and we had chickens and we generally had one or two horses. We had a buggy, not with the fringe on top, but it was a buggy that we could go to town in. It seems to me that we had another sort of a work wagon.

q. Like a buck board.

a. um-huh. That's what daddy would use to bring vegetables to town.

q. It seemed like a big switch that he would go from being a or was he doing it simultaneously with his printing and his editing and then also? my article about him.

a. No, I don't think I don't recall him being when he was out there, he was working the farm and that was it. He loved farming; he was an excellent farmer. He was always he was interested in real estate. He was interested in real estate. He had a real estate office. Down there in Greenwood. And he built some of the one of the first store commercial building along Greenwood and along 85th Street on the corner. I took money and banking and storage exchange and business. Those

q. Where the Rainier Bank is now? our Elkhart branch and I didn't

a. No, we were on the West side. Where that drugstore that was on the corner, my dad built the first one. It was Swift's, Swift's Drug Store. And then it was Ajax, then it was Bratton's, and then it was a whole bunch of them. It is no longer a drug store now. When I put in the Bartells in the shopping center, Bartells eventually bought out that drug store that was on the corner and that Bartells has remained only big drug store ever since I put in my put them in my shopping center. My dad built the first, he had a little real estate office right there on Greenwood Avenue.

Q. I wanted to know if my dad interested in anything in business and finance.

- q. Was that under his name Morrow?
- a. I don't remember to tell you the truth. When I was about 16, I spent most of my time at the University until I graduated.
- q. You started at the university when you were 16. That must have been, wasn't that young.
- a. Yes, it was young. But I went to Ballard High School and I made high school in three years. But I did it by taking six subjects. I had the mental capacity, but I hadn't grown up yet. When I went to the University, I still had my hair in a pigtail. And, But I, it didn't cramp my style too much.
- q. The University must have been quite a bit smaller.
- a. Oh my yes, I think around 500.
- q. Great size, wonder size to go to school.
- a. It was a I couldn't begin, I go to the University now and I don't know my way around so many buildings.
- q. Did you know you were going to go into law right away?
- a. No, I took money and banking and foreign exchange and business. Those were my majors for three years, but I inquired around and I couldn't see any way that I could start in unless I could get associated, unless I could get into a firm. There was no way you could get in by yourself so you could do something by yourself. Because I was a woman. And I thought that my chances there for doing something were less than if I went into law because if I went into law I could stick up my own shingle. So I changed and fortunately, Dean Conden (spelling?) was a very good friend. I didn't know him at all beforehand, but and he didn't like women to be in the law school so I was up against quite a barrier there, but when I went in to interview him I wanted to know if he was substitute my credits in business and finance

Q. and so forth. And apparently I just talked him into it and he let me substitute all those three years and I didn't have to get the required subjects that they ordinarily asked the law students. So I went right into law school.

Q. You had a few courses to giggle (?) with a dean that didn't like women in the law school in the first place.

A. Yeah, he was always against them, even after I was in there he wasn't very amenable to expanding it to women. But he was quite a good character. Proved to be a very good friend of mine. But I was always had kind of a chip on my shoulder I think, and I'd get him to I'd speak my piece. And I'd get into trouble and I go right to Dean Condus and he saved my life several times. He saved my law school life several times. But it was a lot different than it was now, very small, very small.

Q. So were you the only women in?

A. Oh no.

Q. So there were others?

A. There were others. One, Tessy Schmidt (Smith?), is still practicing here in Seattle. And Grace well she's now Grace Mifflin (?) she married an attorney, Mifflin the attorney, Wesley Mifflin I think it was (tape turned and missing) if it had run through cooperation

Q. I noticed a picture the other day. I am fascinated by it. Of course it doesn't relate to Ballard except that you came out of Ballard and there is a woman attorney in Ballard. Don't think it is prostitute

A. Johnston I think is it.

Q. Johnson, yeah.

A. I don't know whether she graduated from the University or not. I have never known her.

- q. But those years of women going into law and into politics in those early years when you didn't even have the vote. [long pause]
- a. Oh yes, we had the vote long before they had it nationally.
- q. Oh, is that right? really? [long pause]
- a. Umhuh, the state of Washington had it long before they had it nationally. The state of Washington had prohibition long before they had it nationally.
- q. I didn't know that. When did, do you know when. Well that would be something to research. I wonder when Washington gave women the vote because we were looking at a history book of Poulsbo and one of the debate questions in the 1903 debating team was whether women could be considered persons. (laughing) They debated this over there, right?
- a. I think I told you this over the phone that my father was a delegate from the Populus party. I think that this was before we became a state. But anyways, he was kicked out as a delegate because he advocated women's suffrage as a part of the Constitution for the State of Washington. Then
- q. Heated issues still continues.
- a. But myself I have never been a women's liber and I know believe in the amendment. I have the feeling that as I look back on my own life I wouldn't have gotten any place if it had not been through cooperation and the help of men of enlightenment. I think that there are enlightened men and there are enlightened women. And I think it is straight jacket women into accastis wrong. I don't think it is productive and as a lawyer, I see the amendment as creating so many so many problems, so many problems for women that women fought for for so many years. And with equal rights would be taken they aren't they aren't the same. Men and women aren't the same. I see nothing but trouble and

litigation and insecurity in all of our social lives and economics lives with it. So I have never been in favor of it and I've never been in favor of it. I've said that I didn't need an organization to liberate me, I was born liberated. I think there are millions of other women that are saying the same. And that's the reason that women are where they are today. It isn't because of an organization.

- q. Well you're right. An organization can give you, put those things in, where if they aren't there in your character and outlook
- a. I think there are far more women that just don't have any desire at all to be free to be completely liberated. I think that they need the crutch. It is just the way, now I'm not a cradlist in the religion, I don't say I'm not religious, but I don't believe in any denomination or any I'm more or less an agnostic and I believe so strongly that there are many, many, many people that are lost without that crutch. They have got to have something that explains things to them. They don't have it inside them.
- q. I don't think that you're alone in that and I don't think that you're alone in the women's issues particularly with ERA because I was in the same position of being in support of the amendment until I read more and then the more I read about the implications of what it really meant, I have found myself swinging more to the other ???
- a. I think is just takes the platform out from under millions of women in this country. It would put everything in such caos. All of our and our children.
- q. That was the point that women's roles as mothers would be completely,
- Yeah
- a. Yeah, I have just felt that way. I still feel that way.