

Narrator: Elaine Day LaTourelle
Interviewer: Mildred Andrews
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[BEGIN INTERVIEW]

Andrews: This following interview is being conducted with Elaine Day LaTourelle on behalf of the Washington Women's History Consortium for the 1977 Ellensburg/Houston International Women's Year Conference's Oral History Project. The interview is taking place on February twenty-eighth in Elaine's office in Gould Hall at the University of Washington. The interviewer is Mildred Andrews.

As a beginning, Elaine, would you tell me briefly about your growing up years? Your family, your community, your school? Essentially how you developed your ideas about your role as a woman in the home and in society?

LaTourelle: That's a tall order. My parents come from a small town in east Texas called Commerce, Texas. My mother grew up on a cotton farm, worked her way through college working on the farm with her parents. My grandmother was raised to be able to do anything a man could do. She and her husband were a farm family, and had to rely on their own resources for almost everything they had, and my mother was raised in that environment.

And my father's father was superintendent of schools in Commerce, Texas. His mother was well educated, one of the first women to graduate from the University of Texas in 1904, and was a horse woman. Together they raised six children. My father was the youngest of the six. My mother was the oldest of two. They met in high school, well, they met, actually, as children, but in high school began going together, and married soon after college.

And I have been to those places many times to see all of these sights. And I spent many of my childhood summers in Commerce, either on the farm with one set of grandparents, or in the town with the other. My parents were trained at East Texas State Teachers' College to be teachers, and then went to teach in southern Texas, in San Antonio, where I was born, shortly after, a year or two after they were married. Then my father expressed a desire to go to MIT and take a degree in engineering, which my mother fully supported. When I was about five years old, we moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts. That's where I started school, during the war, the second world war, while he was in school there getting first his second bachelor's degree, and it would be the bachelor in engineering, mechanical engineering, and his master's in mechanical engineering. And all that time, my mother taught home economics in the Malden School District. I went from kindergarten through the third grade in Cambridge, and had many wonderful experiences on the East Coast.

Then when I was ten, we moved to Seattle, on a lark. He intended to go back to Texas, but came out here. It was right after the war, and there was a lack of people to teach, so he got a position at the University of Washington, and moved up rapidly in this

university. So we had, instead of going back to Texas for a permanent residency, we stayed here, only going back to Texas during the summer.

My mother continued her teaching career. My brother was born when I was ten, here in Seattle. And she taught all of my life, at Lincoln High School for many years, innovating classes in family living and child psychology, kind of leaving the home economics to move into family relations, and how children grow up, and that sort of thing. She was one of the favorite teachers there, and she was a strong feminist and a believer in women's rights, and had always taught me that I needed to get an education. I needed to be able to handle my own checkbook; I needed to work a few years before I ever got married so that I understood taking care of myself and money in case, as she said, "in case something ever happens to your husband."

Andrews: For the record, Elaine, could you give me your parents' names?

LaTourelle: My mother is Roxie Elaine Whistler Day. And my father is Emmett Elbert Day. Emmett with two m's and two t's. And that E.E. Day has come down through his family for many generations. My family is Caucasian and Protestants, and both sides of the family have been here since the Revolution, the early comers, probably from England, Wales, Ireland, very early on.

And my mother's grandmother saw her farm burn down in Georgia when Sherman's troops marched through Georgia. And then that's how they got to Texas. And my father's family got there as well, probably well before, during the Gold Rush. So that family goes back a long way.

But anyway, growing up in Texas, especially on the farm, my mother could work very hard. You had to cook and sew. Just like her mother, could do everything beautifully. So I grew up in an environment with a family that made things. My father could make anything out of wood or metal or any material, and my mother could as well, so they were a great team. My mother's very artistic, as was my father's whole family, so I grew up in a family that valued making things, valued art, painting, sculpture, making furniture, making clothes. They didn't have big salaries, but they had a lot of creativity, so we never wanted for anything. In fact, I could have as many clothes as I wanted, as long as I sewed them myself.

So that's how I grew up. My mother was very active with our Scout troop. And our Scout troop lasted from Brownies through Mariner Scouts in high school. So I grew up camping and boating and skiing every weekend. So my family did everything together. So I had a strong influence through my parents, who encouraged me to be anything I wanted.

When I was in high school, my boyfriend's brother was studying architecture, and we would come to the architecture school and I'd see all these great models and drawings they were doing, and I decided at that time, that's what I wanted to do as well. So that's what I did. I came to university and said, "I'm going to be an architect," and they let me in the school. I was the only woman in my class, all through the five years of architecture school at the University of Washington, and then when I went to Yale for my master's, I was also the only woman in the class.

Andrews: When was that?

LaTourelle: I graduated from the University of Washington in '61, 1961. At Yale, 1964. I had worked for a short period in between University of Washington and going back east to Yale. And I was, I guess my influence was, I remember it was at Yale that I read Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*. And I was working for an architect in town at New Haven when I was going to school. And I was very excited to tell him about, because we were good friends, tell him about reading about *The Feminine Mystique*, and all these interesting things she was saying that just suited me to a T. They were things I'd been thinking about all my life.

He said, "Well, you know, my wife, Ellen—" his name was Gil Schwitzer – "my wife Ellen Schwitzer went to Smith with Betty Friedan, and she said Betty always was a bit shrill." And that was the response I had in my profession to having read *The Feminine Mystique*. So I kept quiet about it, held my counsel, but I think that affected me very strongly.

And then when I came back to Seattle, another thing that affected me strongly was that the two guys that had gone to Yale the two years preceding me had come back to Seattle to work for one of the major architectural firms in town, so I assumed that that's what I would do as well. And when I got here and interviewed, I didn't get the job. And later, one of those fellows told me, "Elaine, you didn't get the job because they thought you would be distracting in the drafting room." And that affected me very much. So I thought to myself, well, I'll never work there, I don't care how hard they might beg in the future.

And as it turned out, the principal was very embarrassed when he heard this had happened, and did offer me a job, and we remained good friends for many years. But I did not go take the job he offered me, having already taken another one. And he always would say to me, "Oh, Elaine, we've hired another woman," or, "We've made a woman an associate," or, "We've made a woman a principal, or partner." So I do think that experience helped kind of enlighten that particular firm about women, even though I didn't work there.

But it was just as well. I went on to do my own thing and have my own office for many years. That was just two incidents that really enlightened, that kind of taught me about attitudes.

Andrews: So you were independent from the start, as an architect?

LaTourelle: Pretty much. I had a training period. We all have sort of an internship that we went through. It wasn't as formal then as it is now, but I worked for a landscape architect and another architect for several years before I went, well, before I went back East, and after I came back. Then I launched my own business. My first business was with my husband, John LaTourelle, and we called it the LaTourelle Associates. We were partners in a planning and site design firm that went on from about 1970 to 1980. And that overlapped my forming my own firm after our divorce in '75. And I had my own firm '76 through until just a couple of years ago, about 2006, probably, 2005. It's 2007? 2005.

Andrews: And when did you come to the University of Washington for the faculty?

LaTourelle: I came to the university in 1975, the same time I started my own firm. And I knew that if I, when you start a business, you don't have immediate income. How I got the job is another story, is interesting, too. But I knew that if I could work for the university, I'd have a regular salary, and I could pay the rent, feed my kids, and, at the same time, start my own firm.

This coincided with a few young women at the university wanting more women on the faculty. And they searched for a woman to fill that position, all the women architects here in Seattle. I was selected. We all taught a semester, and I was selected to continue and be the permanent faculty member. I've been here ever since, teaching design studio. Now in the last few years, I've had more administrative duties. But primarily my role has been teaching design studio.

Andrews: And you mentioned children. You had—

LaTourelle: I have a son, Adrian Alan Whistler LaTourelle, who is, was born in August 23, 1967. And a daughter, Alyce Elaine Day LaTourelle, who was born July 6, 1970. They both trained formally as actors. And Adrian lives with his wife and young child in Los Angeles. He has done regional theater all over the country, and lived in New York for a while after he graduated from Whitman. Whitman, that's the one in Walla Walla, isn't it?

Andrews: Mm hmm.

LaTourelle: They have a very good drama program there. And then he worked in Seattle, Annex Theater there for a number of years, in that company. And then went to Yale for his master of fine arts in drama, and lived in New York for a while, and worked all over the country in regional theater. And now they've moved to L.A. He's married to Tessa Auberjonois.

Her father and her brother and her brother's wife are all actors, so he has married into a theater family. My daughter was active in independent films and theater for about ten years. And then three or four years ago left that to go to law school, and she finishes law school at Pace University this spring in 2007. So she left that behind, but has done very well in law school. Especially all the things where it demands getting up and speaking, she's very competent and confident in that area.

I don't know. That's sort of the background. Is there anything else that you—

Andrews: Well, what a background! I think you summed it up beautifully. I think we should go on now to your major affiliations and networks in the '60s and '70s, and what roles you played in them.

LaTourelle: My major affiliation, even though I joined the women's movement during the 1968 Democratic convention when, during the riots, I was sewing a suit for my one year-old at the time. I got a call from someone from Radical Women, who had heard from someone on the east coast, I might be interested in joining Radical Women. And I remember saying, I was watching the riots at the moment, "If it's anything, if Radical

Women is anything like the way I feel right now, count me in.” Because I was incensed at how the young people were being treated at that convention. They were being beaten up in the streets, and it was a very horrible experience.

So I joined Radical Women, or at least I attended, but decided it really was not for me when I heard a speech, I heard one of the members giving a public speech and saying power comes from the point of a gun. I’m a pacifist, and I knew that was not the organization for me.

Several of us broke away and formed an organization called -- boy, now I can’t think of what we called ourselves. It will come to me. But we founded a magazine called *Lilith*. I think it was the first feminist magazine in the country. And we put out three or four issues. I don’t know where a copy might be, anywhere in the world, at this point. But there were no magazines that we knew of at that time. But it was short lived. We called our organization Women United, or something like that, I can’t remember. Because at that time, I read about NOW, National Organization for Women. But there was not a chapter in Seattle. And a friend called me one day and said, “I hear they’re forming a NOW chapter. Would you like to go with me to this meeting?”

And I said, “I do.” And we went, and became charter members to the founding of the Seattle NOW chapter, which was originated by a group of women led by Zelda Boulanger, who headed up a Toastmistress Club. And you’ll be talking to other people who will mention these people as well, I’m sure. But we started this in Judge Evangeline Starr’s court chambers, and she was one of the first members, as well. And Helen Sommers was one of the first members, and Betty Kersh, and Jackie Schafer. And I remember going around the room and trying to memorize everybody’s names. Betty has remained one of my close friends all those years. That was about in 1970, I think. ’69, ’70.

Andrews: It was ’70.

LaTourelle: 1970. And so I was a member up until about 1980, of that chapter. And I did a number of things in that organization. This was before I really started joining things. My first duty, I think, is I initiated and ran a workshop on childcare, because my children were little, and that was something I was interested in, so I set up a childcare task force, and we had a big citywide workshop. And I became kind of a member of the King County Childcare Coordinating Committee. And then I got involved with the Washington State Women’s Political Caucus, and our own Seattle NOW Legislative Task Force, along about 1971.

That’s when we began to talk about, and work on passing the Equal Rights Amendment, and equal property management law, and equal credit law, and a model divorce reform law here in the state. We were meeting with the governor and doing everything we could to pass that legislation. And in ’72, I was elected the president of our chapter. I believe that I followed Helen Sommers. Zelda Boulanger was the first president, then Helen, then me. And it was my honor to be the president when the state and the national ERA was passed, or not the national, but the state ERA was passed. So I kind of oversaw a lot of the things that the chapter was doing then. We developed— I don’t know, do you want to hear all this stuff?

Andrews: This is great.

LaTourelle: I can give you my resume. It's on this list here. But you know, we had a task force of women in poverty, and we worked hard lobbying the city officials about how women were treated in the King County jail, and how the police handled young girls who ran away from home were labeled as incorrigible. And we held a lot of sort of discussions about all aspects of women's rights, and very active in legislation with the state capital. So we worked, probably our greatest effort was on ratifying the state and the federal ERA. And we had many educationals and press conferences and that sort of thing during that time period.

And that led to being elected to the, well, we did things like trying to get women on the board of directors. I remember going to Washington National Gas and speaking up at that meeting. We were very active in a national campaign to have a woman's credit counting equally with her husband in securing a mortgage. And we did kind of a nationwide action, there were, whenever the banks, when Fannie Mae [colloquial term for Federal National Mortgage Association] came to talk to each town, each city, we would appear and raise that issue. And ultimately, a woman's salary was considered part of the family's finances. It's probably why housing costs rose so rapidly, because they figured they could get more money. So there's, probably was, that was an unintended consequence.

We were part of the Seattle Feminist Coalition that grouped all of the Seattle organizations together. I was the delegate to that organization that was trying to coordinate Business and Professional Women, League of Women Voters, and Radical Women, and Freedom Socialist Workers, and all of these people who were working on ERA, we were trying to coordinate our efforts.

Then in '73, I was elected to the national board of directors of NOW, that meant I began to need to leave my chapter activities not behind, but it took a little less prominence as I had to deal with national issues. I was elected two consecutive terms by the national conference to the national board of directors. And that oversaw the implementation of NOW's national budget, our national legislative campaign. I chaired a committee dealing with grievance issues that came up in the organization. But we met, I think every other month, in meetings across the country, setting the budget operating policies, and that sort of thing. We did things locally, like we had a NOW TV show, which was great, I remember, a cable TV show. Just some other incidental things that I did, I ran a grant writing workshop, because we had written a lot of grants for NOW, to get funding from various foundations.

Andrews: The cable TV show, what channel was that?

LaTourelle: I don't know which cable it was, it was a weekly cable TV, it must have been a public access channel, I think. It aired issues relating to the status of women. I was a guest presenter. It wasn't my show, but I was a guest presenter. And I think maybe Jean Withers might have been in charge of that, it seems to me. She's someone you really should talk with. She was one of the authors of this report, by the way, which you must know.

Andrews: Yes.

LaTourelle: And it was called *See it NOW*. Of course, NOW ran it. I also personally was very interested in justice for women, both for women who were in prison, incarcerated. And so we formed a task force on justice for women, women who were victims of rape. I mean, it covered a lot. That task force covered a lot of things.

One of the results of that was working very hard with one of the NOW members, Jackie Griswold, who's now passed on. She was really the author of the model rape law that we have in this state, but it was preceded by a humanities grant that I wrote, and she and I co-directed for the state. And it was a ten-city grant, where we would go to ten cities and present a whole workshop on sexual violence. And we had a multimedia presentation, and then did a lot of discussion groups, because we knew this issue was going to come up that she was working on. And it took her two legislative terms to get the legislation through. But we were trying to educate the state and get support for a new rape law, where a woman did not have to prove that she had not consented. And actually, out of that came several degrees of rape. Jackie worked very hard with several judges and other attorneys to develop that. But it was preceded by this humanities grant that was called "Sexual Violence in Our Educational Systems: Promotion or Prevention." We got about a \$21,000 humanities grant to do that.

So the Violence Against Women Task Force, and the Justice for Women Task Force, those were also issues for us, as well as economic issues, bread and butter issues like economics, childcare, employment, housing, and those sorts of things. So a lot of my work was through the local NOW chapter and through the national board. And then there were some schisms developed in the national organization that were very highly politicized, even though all of the states, there were just people slogging it out in the states, trying to work with the state legislatures. And the board split into two factions, and that's documented in other books elsewhere.

But two slates ran for office in 1975. I was talked into running for legislative vice president, and I was on one slate, and there was another slate. I just don't want to get into that too much, unless you're really interested. But I was committed to continuing the legislative program that the national office, legislative office, had been working on for many years. It had been started by Anne London Scott, who's really the mother of all of the model legislation with the federal, that was passed by Congress. Equal credit, the president's order, let's see, there was an executive order on full employment, I mean, it just goes on and on, that she initiated. But we really weren't finished. We still had some legislation, plus the Equal Rights Amendment to get through the Congress.

So she passed away. Another person filled in for a while. And our legislative program nationally began to decline. So I allowed myself to be talked into running for legislative vice president that particular year. I don't know whether it was a fluke or not, but I was the only one from our slate who was elected to office, and the rest of the opposing slate was elected. They were not committed to the legislative program. They only wanted to put all of our money into the Equal Rights Amendment. And whether or not either position was right or wrong is probably neither here nor there at this point.

But I managed to salvage the legislative program by hiring Melissa Thompson, who's Melissa Thompson Alexander now, and a wonderful resource for you. She and her husband were willing to move to Washington and run that legislative program. I did not

go to Washington. I stayed here and taught. Well, I guess that's about the time I began to think about teaching. So I stayed here from '75 to '77, and she ran that office in Washington. We were in constant communication all the time. So she was able to really administrate NOW's legislative program, and keep it alive, and work with all the states. And we both worked with all the states on the Equal Rights Amendment, and how we distributed money to them. Of course, I did a lot of traveling, talking at rallies and going to board meetings and all that sort of thing during that time period.

Andrews: Melissa was from Seattle, too, was she not?

LaTourelle: Melissa's here from Seattle, yes. And she was very active in legislation here, had a lot of background experience. She was a very young person, young woman at the time. But she was a natural person to send as my staff person, because they fired all the staff people in the legislative office in Washington. I said, "You can't do that. I have to have a staff person, because I can't move there."

There was a real schism in the organization about, here's a real philosophical difference. Many of us who started out in NOW originally were women who were privileged to have a good education, and we could see that certain things were inequitable for women, and we were trying to correct that and then get on with our life. There was another group of women where things were less really terrible.

So the other faction sort of believed in, it sort of boiled down to paid officers within the organization, believe it or not. And I firmly believed that we should not pay officers, that we should do the work and then go back home to our lives. Another group believed that if you're an officer, you should get paid for your work. And you can certainly see both sides of that coin are equally valid, but it was a real sort of philosophical split. I didn't intend to be a paid feminist all my, a paid activist all my life. I just wanted to get this job done, and go home and be an architect. And other people, feminism really became their lifelong pursuit. And I figured as long as it was your lifelong pursuit, my thinking was that then you would not want to achieve equality, because you'd be out of a job. So it's a real philosophical split over that. Of course, we haven't achieved full equality, so I'm glad that they spent their life doing it. But you can see that's sort of a philosophical difference.

But anyway, when the next election came around, I chose not to run again. They had by then reorganized the organization so the national legislative vice president was no longer an officer, that they have what they call an action officer. So my position was phased out. And I chose not to run for president. I figured I need to go home and take care of my kids, and take care of my jobs. So I did get out, and I didn't run again.

But I did do other things. That position allowed me to be on the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, their board of directors, and on the board of directors of ERA America. And those were both, sort of like the National Organization of Business and Professional Women, and League of Women Voters. Whereas we'd had that local organization, now it was at the national level.

So that kind of brought me up to 1977. 1976 was the year that they began planning for the Ellensburg international conference. So those are sort of a brief overview of the things that preceded that.

It was really fun being the legislative vice president. I got to speak at, got to present testimony to the labor relations committee of the Senate on the full employment act. Coretta Scott King was my co-presenter, so I got to sit next to her. She gave her testimony, I gave mine. Of course, there were only two senators in the room, and I think they were terribly bored. But you know, some really nice memories like that. And speaking at various cities around the country at rallies for the ERA was always a lot of fun, and going on our marches and what not. That came up to, sort of brought me up to '76, when the state conference began.

Andrews: So there was a lot of water under the bridge before the conference.

LaTourelle: A lot of water under the bridge, in six short years, seven short years.

Andrews: That's an amazing transformation.

LaTourelle: Well, it's interesting because I believe that experience I got in that organization has allowed me to really run my business. I mean, I would never have been able to get up and give speeches. I mean, I learned, the women's movement gave me so much more than I gave it. I mean, I gave it my all, up until one o'clock every night, probably. But in return, I had experiences that I ordinarily would never have, speaking in front of groups, and you get to where it's easy to speak extemporaneously and cover a myriad of subjects. I just had these wonderful experiences of speaking and moving around. So it was really great. It gave me a lot of confidence for what came next.

[End Track One. Begin Track Two.]

Andrews: So, I guess this leads right into, how did you become interested and involved in the Ellensburg conference?

LaTourelle: Well, I was still NOW legislative vice president, so I didn't have a lot of time to be active locally. But as I recall, I was nominated or appointed to that planning committee. I remember going to that first meeting. Dorothy Hollingsworth was called to convene it. I knew a lot of the women who were there. Dee Boersma had been one who had served as one of the initiators as well. But I knew that to succeed, everything revolved around the program, and I had had a lot of experience developing programs and issues. And I think my personal agenda was to become chair of the program committee, because I knew that how we structured that was critical to getting results, that it had to be carefully organized and orchestrated. And I was willing to do that. So that became sort of my mission to let everybody do everything else, but I would try to work out a structure for presenting issues that would be clear and equitable and get us to the resolutions that we needed, because NOW, the National Organization for Women, did everything by resolution.

We would research a project, have a lot of whereases. "Whereas this is wrong, and that's wrong, and maybe this is right, but not so right, therefore be it resolved—" And then we would have a resolution. And that resolution would become the goal that we were after. And it would be probably preceded by numerous white papers discussing the

issue all around the country with the former task force around, say, employment. They would discuss these issues through white papers, take it to the national conference, debate it, develop the resolution. Well, the resolution would be developed before we got there. But we would debate it and fine tune it, and come out with an action resolution that we could all agree on, and then go off and work on it.

And I knew that format, and I knew it worked. Not that we were going to adopt the same format here, but we wanted to do something in a very short period of time that somewhat emulated that, so that we would have a very clear program for the state of Washington about what we were trying to accomplish. And that's why I wanted to be, basically, in charge of the program, since all this took sort of a portion of the planning. I wanted to plan that. So I worked with the committee.

And I don't remember at this point who was on the committee. I know there were several people on the committee, and we got together. I can't remember that portion of it. I just sort of remember how it was structured. But I do know that other committee members, we had maybe twenty or thirty workshops, I can't remember exactly. I was counting up forty issues, I think, in this document. But we were looking for experts in all these topics around the state, who would be either on a panel explaining the issues, or who were good facilitators and could run a workshop and run it fairly and equitably and get everybody's voice heard. So we were looking both for experts, and also for people who were good interactive facilitators to run the workshops. We also developed a structure for that.

. We had set up the program so that the issues that everyone had identified, that the planning committee had identified, would be our issues to discuss. The facts would be presented by a panel, and people could respond by presenting the issues, and everything that went on the wall --we would write all the issues on the wall --and everything we thought belonged to the whole group that was there presenting the issues. If the issue went on the wall, it would belong to everybody.

So we knew a lot of women were not familiar with all of the issues, so that's why we had a panel of experts who would present the problems. And then before we went into workshops in the afternoon, we'd try to flush out all the issues possible so that in smaller groups in the afternoon, the groups would be of a certain size. If the group was too large, then we'd break up into smaller groups, so we'd have good discussion groups to try to flesh out in form similar to what I was describing for the NOW resolutions, would form the whereases, and then what the state women really wanted to accomplish out of all that.

We trained the facilitators. We had several training sessions for the people who were going to lead the workshops. We had the presentations pretty carefully organized. The report mentioned several people didn't get the training, but most of the women who were involved knew how to do that anyway. So it wasn't just a wild thing. It was pretty carefully planned so that we would have results.

Now, going over there, I remember going, we all just drove over there [to Ellensburg]. And we had childcare, because all of us took our kids. I remember my kids were there. We had also arranged for these resolutions to be printed by a local printer. You know, they had to be printed overnight between Saturday and Sunday morning, and we had that all organized.

So when we got there, my job was to train facilitators, make sure all the people were there, all the leaders were there. And I can't remember who my committee was. Probably other people from the planning committee were on it. We were trying to get people trained, make sure we had the rooms, and then we began to hear that people are flooding in. This was not my part of the organization, so I wasn't paying attention to registration problems or housing or those kinds of things. So I was only worried about who was going to be in what room, and when, and what they were going to talk about, and did they have the right materials.

Then we began to hear that there was more than the people who had signed up ahead of time to come. That there were sort of, other people were arriving. And then the story, of course, is in the book, about what happened. I went out to look, and there were people everywhere.

So then we began to realize that we didn't have enough room for these people. We thought there'd be thirty in the room on education. Well, there might have been sixty-five or seventy. So we had to start moving people around, and we tried to get larger rooms for the issues we thought would be more interesting to people. So it was frantic, and trying to get all these people sort of accommodated. My portion, I just stuck with my portion, which was moving rooms, making sure people knew where to go. And of course that sort of upset everything because rooms changed, and we had to post changed places. That gets very confusing when there are a lot of people around.

Probably for me, the most difficult part of this was trying to go from workshop to workshop to make sure they had everything they needed, and trying to help them accommodate this large influx of people, which is well documented. And then, the problem was, we had agreed with the printer who was going to print all these resolutions that came out of these workshops overnight, and have them ready for the plenary session on Sunday morning. Well, the workshops ran overtime, they couldn't agree on things, they went way into the night. I was trying to get, I can't remember if we typed them all. We had to retype, we had a group of people retyping all the resolutions. I was running them to the printer. I was helping the printer. The poor printer was printing as fast as he could, but we had to print an extra 2,000 of everything. And we had about forty issues, each of which had a four or five-page resolution that had been typed, he had to offset print. But we had to print twice as many as anticipated.

So in the morning, we still didn't have them done. So instead of bringing them in alphabetically, which we thought would be the easiest thing to do, we just had to bring whatever he printed. Because whatever we got typed the night before, we'd take to get printed. So I was running boxes of things over. Poor Judith [Lonnquist] is there saying, "Now we're going to talk about abortion. No, I'm sorry, we're going to talk about education, because we have that one in."

So the plenary session was kind of mixed up because of that. And of course, if you're the least bit paranoid, you think the opposing party is trying to do you in by trying to confuse you, which we weren't. And I remember when we got the, there must have been forty, I think I counted forty here somewhere, forty issues, forty resolutions. When we got the last box in of about the 4,000 copies of these resolutions, I remember going out, and I'm a very strong person. And I have spent my life in architecture school where you stay up for a week at a time without sleep. I remember going outside the door and collapsing in hysterics. I actually had, I said, "I'm having a nervous breakdown." I have

never had this experience in my life of having been so tense trying to get all those things printed overnight, and back to the plenary session in time, with everybody hollering at you. The poor printer, he was trying his best!

The stress with that was absolutely incredible, because it was sort of like this wave of extra 2,000 people were saying, "You're trying to keep us from voting!" And I'm trying to get these boxes of paper in. And of course, they're kind of mixed up. It was just an absolute nightmare.

And I remember going outside and closing the door and just dissolving in hysterical tears when it was all over. I've never had that experience before or since, but it was that stressful. I must have cried for an hour. [laughs] I finally pulled myself together and said, "Okay, I feel much better now." And got back into the throw of things in the plenary meeting. I probably didn't cry for an hour, but I remember just absolutely collapsing, you know. Because no sleep, all this stress. And I'm sure I'm not the only one that that happened to.

Andrews: Were you by yourself?

LaTourelle: Yeah, I was by myself when I did that. I went outside. It was when the last box was delivered. You just sort of say, "Here it is," and slam the door shut and collapse. So I remember that was my personal reaction to what had happened. And then, of course, we had all of the voting for the delegates and all of that, that came after that. But my portion was really trying to get the paper resolutions to the floor so people could read them and vote on them and discuss them. And I asked for it. I asked to be program chair. So what you ask for, be careful what you ask for, you'll get it.

But looking back on it, many of the workshops were very contentious. But many of them, actually, were not. And there were some things that came out of it, I think, that were profitable. But I don't think Ellensburg really had anything to do with the progress in the state. The progress had really been made prior to that time. And everything that came after was a continuation of work that Business and Professional Women, League of Women Voters, NOW, all of those made, those three major groups working in concert, plus the Women's Political Caucus. You know, we had set up those networks long before, and those women all continued.

We continued to elect women to public office. And they had all, like Jean Marie Brough and Jane Nolan, and the mayor of Lacey, Karen Fraser, Helen Sommers, you know, all those women. Just like I was saying, I had all these experiences that helped me build my business and my teaching here. They had experiences that helped them build their political careers. Mary Helen Roberts, who was the head of the State Women's Council, you know, her experiences there dealing with people. Gisela Taber before her, Gisela went on to become a minister. You know, all of these experiences built us into people we never would have been if we hadn't had to do this work.

And I think all of us felt called to do the work, at whatever personal price there was. Many of us got divorced. Many of our kids felt neglected. You know, we paid that price. But we were the women on the line of this second wave, and we just felt called. I always said, "You know, we've been reincarnated to this because we were mean old nasty men, misogynist men in a previous lifetime. And that's why we're paying penance this time, having to do this work." I joke about it, but I half think it's true.

So that's kind of the stories. I remember Ellensburg. And Judith remembers it much better. She was a magnificent chair. She had that, she's fearless, and she has those parliamentary skills, and that booming voice, and she was able to keep that place in control. And that was amazing, because there were about 4,000 people in that room.

You know, Friday night, when we began to see this influx of people coming, a lot of people just didn't come. "Oh, I'm too busy."

Well, we all got on the phone and called everybody we knew. And we said, "You call everybody you know. We've got to get more women here. Everybody's got to come." So people all over the state dropped what they were doing and came at the last minute, the same way the blue and white ladies came. So we had somewhat of a balance.

Andrews: And that was so that they could vote.

LaTourelle: Yeah, because we knew that the delegates we sent to the national convention, we had to get some kind of national acclamation about the national Equal Rights Amendment. That was the most critical thing. So we just had to get the right delegates. It was imperative that we elected a good slate of delegates who would really represent us at the national convention to Houston.

And luckily, Judith and I both were elected, and a good slate of delegates. I think there was just maybe one or two women from the other blue and white slate that were elected.

Andrews: Kay Regan.

LaTourelle: Kay Regan. Kay. Who's a nice lady, totally nice lady. Just totally different political perspectives.

Andrews: The alternates were all conservatives.

LaTourelle: That's right. That was very fortunate because, boy, none of us didn't go. [laughs] We were bound and determined we wouldn't be using alternates in Houston. So I guess that's the story. We stayed in the dorms, I think. And we had arranged childcare, so there was a big children's contingent there. I don't think the blue and white ladies brought their kids the next day, but all of us, a lot of us had to. So we had a childcare facility. And that made it even more stressful for me, because I knew my kids, I couldn't really attend to them. I had to attend to this influx of people. But they weathered all that kind of stuff, for better or for worse.

Andrews: Some of the articles that I've read about you, where you're quoted, you talk some about minority women, lesbian women, and how they gradually became more mainstream in the women's movement. Did Ellensburg make a particular contribution to that? Or would you consider it a turning point?

LaTourelle: Well, the committee that was originally for the planning committee, was fairly well represented. I won't say perfectly represented. But Dorothy [Hollingsworth] and Thelma [Jackson] and I can't remember all the names without looking at the list. We,

I didn't make up the committee. But Lilly Aguilar, for example, and Rita Elway, and Thelma [Jackson], and Dolores Sibonga. You know, I don't think it was a perfect representation of diversity across the state, but it certainly consciously tried to get some conscious diversity. And also, the women who were on the committee were all very active, had already been previously active in leadership roles. They were all women who could get things done and knew a lot of people. So it was an action, a committee that knew how to do things. And the criteria for being on it was to have previously been involved in women's issues. And I think that's one of the things the report points out, that women from the blue and white group didn't feel they were represented on that committee, but they hadn't been involved. And the national criteria was that they needed to be active.

So it sort of never occurred to us that there would be this backlash that would appear. And I think that's true throughout the women's movement from the beginning is that we never, because the women's movement was really started by women who were already somewhat established, or women of means, we never thought from the beginning, we only saw it in terms of our own, the things that limited us in our lives. We didn't reach out to women, all women. It's our own fault. We just didn't have that kind of vision, originally, to reach out to women who had made the choice of being homemakers. And actually, we were always saying, "Life is about choice." You can choose to be a homemaker, you can choose—we were trying to let women have the opportunity to choose to work, because our assumption was, everybody is typically at home. We need to develop the choice of work, of choosing the things that you want to do with your life.

And it didn't occur to us to sort of sweep those women into the conversation. And I think that's really what hurt NOW itself as an organization, that the women who started it didn't sweep them into their organization early enough. Minority women and lesbian women came into NOW a little bit later, and they're women who have totally been denied opportunities. So the schism was somewhere along class lines within NOW that way. It wasn't about homemakers' rights so much as it was sort of like women who really had legitimate grievances didn't think those original organizers were paying enough attention to those things.

So we began to eat ourselves apart on the inside. In fact, it was so unpleasant at the end that I sort of have distanced myself from NOW. The organization that gave me birth, basically, I've turned my back on. Simply because the people who continue to run it, it was unpleasant. It was so unpleasant for all of us. But with perspective, I can see now, looking back, where we made some real blunders with the best of intentions. But we were so busy trying to accomplish our agenda that we weren't real sensitive to the total plight of women, I don't think, across the board. So we paid the cost, we paid the price through the organization splintering a bit, a lot.

It's interesting. I don't know if you're aware of it, but a new, Veteran Feminists of America, VFA, has been formed of all those old bags, all of us old bags. I'm on the board, but I'm not active, because I just don't have time, and I don't multitask like I used to. When this was going on, I could do a hundred things at once. Now I'm lucky if I can do one thing at once. [laughs] But the VFA is all those women who, basically NOW women from around the country are back in touch with each other, and trying to document this in a book, there's a new book out, *Pioneering Feminists Who Made a Difference?* What is the name of that? I just sent away for the book.

Andrews: I have the title. I can look it up.

LaTourelle: I'm actually in it, so I can probably say, I guess this résumé's in there or something. But at least, because when the women's movement, this second wave of the feminist movement started, we didn't have any documentation of the women from the suffragists. It was very little. So a lot of the women like yourself, writers and historians among us, began to do research and write some books, like on Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and on Elizabeth Blackwell. A lot of members of our chapter, actually, had a writing group, and did a lot of research and writing, and that happened all over the country. So I think we're trying, this time, to make sure there's some documentation of what we went through. So that's just sort of an overview of everything that occurred.

Andrews: Well, that is certainly in tune with the philosophy of this project, and why we're conducting this interview.

LaTourelle: Yes. I think it's very exciting.

Andrews: I do, too.

LaTourelle: And I think with you talking with everybody, you'll get a well-rounded view. Because each of us has our own little story, the way we saw it and the way we still see it, which is not necessarily totally accurate. I mean, we all realize that. That's how we view the story. So I'm glad you're getting, you're probably getting a really good view talking to all these people.

Andrews: Yes, and it's very fascinating to hear all the different perspectives. Would you like to take this on to Houston and talk a little bit about Washington's delegation and what influence it might have had on the national convention?

LaTourelle: We were pretty strong. I can't remember if Judith [Lonnquist] was elected chair of that delegation. She's so good at speaking publicly, and following parliamentary strategy. I remember being there, I remember where we sat. It was like a huge political convention, all these fifty women from every state sort of thing, huge auditorium. She probably remembers it a little better than I do. I remember Susan Paynter [reporter from the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*] was there. I think Jean Enerson [KING TV news] was there. I'm pretty sure Susan was there and Jean was there. They were sort of in a gallery. I took my mom. I took my mom, and she was sort of one of the, she really had a thrill going to see that. It was really fun for her to see this culmination of everything we worked on. I can't remember if she was at Ellensburg or not. I think we did get her over to Ellensburg.

Andrews: To vote?

LaTourelle: She may have come over to look after my kids, too. But the national conference, I have a visual image of it. And Jill Ruckelshaus, of course, was very active

in that role. And I can't remember who was the chair. But I think that we elected Judith as chair of the delegation and the main spokesperson. It sort of sticks in my mind that we did that. Did we?

Andrews: Yes.

LaTourelle: Yes, we did. Okay, good. See, I'm not good on the details without prompting. And I think she, of course, is very well spoken. I don't remember if we were limited to our state. I just don't remember a whole lot about that national convention. I remember being there, and being active and voting, and holding up my card, or whatever it was, and moving around the floor, and being part of running around, coordinating with the delegations. You know, a lot of water's gone under the bridge since then, so I just don't remember the particulars. And other people may remember a little bit more.

It was kind of the winding down. Because the big push, I mean, we were still working on the Equal Rights Amendment, but the big push had been sort of like the six or seven years preceding, the decade preceding that, '68 to '78. Because after that, in Seattle, we still continued, we came back here in '78 and we formed Washington Women United, which was a statewide organization to lobby for women and children. And the Women's Political Caucus got more active. We founded the first, the Northwest Women's Law Center. And I was one of the convening members of that, even though I'm not a lawyer. I actually was the first president of that. And that was in '78 to '81.

And then in '86, it was time to plan for Ellensburg Revisited, the ten-year retrospective. And once again, I did the conference program. [laughs] But it was much milder. We didn't invite anybody but ourselves. It was a smaller get together, as I recall. We all sort of got together and patted our backs, patted each other's backs all weekend, I think. We tried to reestablish some of the issues, and what are the issues now, ten years later?

Andrews: And do you recall any conclusions from—

LaTourelle: I don't even know if we have a report from that.

Andrews: There is one. I have a copy that I can send you.

LaTourelle: Oh, good! You know, I've given all my boxes of papers, not everything, I still have some boxes to send over, but many women from NOW have put their papers in the Schlessinger Library. Many of us here locally have put ours in the University of Washington library. So all my papers are here. And I was thinking, I probably have all of the documents from the program planning are here in our library.

Andrews: Are they under your name?

LaTourelle: They're under my name. And I was looking through, I still have all my boxes of speeches right down behind you, about five big boxes of speeches. But I didn't

have anything about the conference there. But I'm sure that the Ellensburg stuff is there, and the state women's historical society. And actually, Dorothy [Sale] and I were talking. We probably should never have given them to the university library. They should have gone to the state women's library. She was saying something about you have a library now.

Andrews: Well, it's a new program that was just established, the Women's History Consortium. And it's working with the state historical society to try to collect these records.

LaTourelle: Well, you should know that most of our records are here, and that anyone who's doing research really needs to know they're here. And I don't know that women's studies has ever done anything with them or looked at them. But those are the records that are interesting if you're interested in what happened in our legislature and our organizations, everything. I have about twenty boxes over there full of all of the national NOW records from when I was legislative vice president, everything from when I was chapter president. They're pretty well organized. Except my speeches, I haven't sent my speeches over yet.

Andrews: Oh, I'm so glad you told me about that.

LaTourelle: And I have another box at home. I stored them in Dorothy's attic for a long time, and then she found one more of my boxes the other day.

Andrews: Dorothy Sale?

LaTourelle: Dorothy Sale. So that would be something that I wish we could negotiate, I would much rather have them be with the historical society, or the state historical library than over here, because nobody over here is going to care a thing about them, but they really tie into what you all are trying to do. So it might be that you could—

Andrews: Well, the UW is one of the partners in the project.

LaTourelle: Oh, is it? Oh, well that's good. Then maybe there's to be a cross-referencing—

Andrews: And they do have numerous historical records that are—

LaTourelle: I'm sure Helen's papers are probably here, and Dorothy's are—

Andrews: As long as we can document where they are, researchers can go to the UW library.

LaTourelle: Yeah, there should be some kind of cross reference between all of those.

Andrews: And that's part of what I'm trying to do is to find out where things are.

LaTourelle: So I don't know where Judith's are. She may have put them in the Schlessinger. I should ask her. But mine are over here. I think most of our, Helen and most of ours are at the university. Because, you know, we have to get rid of those things.

Andrews: Oh, absolutely.

LaTourelle: Because they fill up your house.

Andrews: And unfortunately, some people have thrown them away. I'm glad you did save yours, that they will be preserved at UW, and certainly accessible. We just have to make sure that people know where these records are.

LaTourelle: And I have some more I'm going to try to take over at the end of this year. I will take over, eventually, all my speeches and stuff.

Andrews: That's a fabulous resource.

LaTourelle: You get the tenor of what we were talking about, what we were saying, the ERA. I remember the reason I got elected to the NOW legislative vice president, I'll tell you the story, because it's kind of interesting. This NOW conference in 1975 was so fractious that I remember seeing one from the opposite side carrying a placard around saying, "Judith Lonquist is the single most evil person in NOW." And Judith was our legal vice president, and had been for a number of years, and responsible for major victories against United Airlines, against Bethlehem Steel, and a wonderful, fair-minded person. It just was so hurtful to see people, women, attacking each other.

So here's this slate that I'm on with Judith and a few other people, and here's the other slate. And I remember, I'm not feeling real confident about, legislation is not my field of expertise, political science is not my field. I couldn't seem to write my speech. And you have about a two-minute or three-minute speech in front of this crowd of 2,000 people that's incredibly divided and hostile. I remember finally like about a half an hour, an hour, before I had to give this speech, I just couldn't write what I had to say. I sat down with a legal pad, and I just started writing. For some reason, it just came to me, and I started writing. I hand it to Betty Kersh, and I say, "Betty—" who is also somebody that would be great for you to have a telephone interview with. I said, "Betty, does this sound okay?"

She says, "That sounds great. Fine."

So I remember when they called my name to come up and speak, the stage was about six feet, the dais, the stage was about six feet off the floor. And there was this set of oak stairs, I'll never forget them, beautiful oak wood, natural wood stairs, about six or eight steps up to the top of the stage. And I remember walking up those steps saying, "Anne London Scott, you had better come back here. You had better be with me, if you want this legislative program to succeed that you started, you better be here with me giving this talk." And I remember saying, "Anne, where are you?"

And I got to the podium, and I put my paper down, and I looked up, and I gave the speech. And everybody stood up and applauded. I mean, the whole crowd stood up

and sort of like cheered when it was over. And I was startled, because I expected to be one of the group that they didn't like. I don't remember what I said. We have never been able to find the yellow legal pad that I wrote that on. We don't know what happened to it. Nobody can remember what I said. And I was the only one that got elected. Isn't that eerie?

Andrews: Isn't it.

LaTourelle: She was there. Somebody was there, because I have no consciousness of speaking. It's like it's totally amnesia, wiped out of my mind. And I don't know what I did with that pad. It disappeared.

Andrews: And it wasn't recorded?

LaTourelle: It may have been recorded somewhere, but I never would have thought to go back and look for it anywhere. She walked up there with me, because she was a master. She was a master. She was actually a graduate here of the master's, in the English department. Got her Ph.D. or her MA or, she either got her master's or her Ph.D. here.

Andrews: Did she stay in Seattle?

LaTourelle: No, she went back East. She, well, I won't tell you the story with the tape.

Andrews: You want me to put it on pause?

LaTourelle: Yeah. [pause]

Andrews: Okay, the recorder's back on now. From your perspective, how have women's lives changed since the time of the conferences? And in what ways have they stayed the same?

LaTourelle: Well, it's changed so much that young women today don't realize that jobs were under women's jobs and men's jobs in the newspaper; that it was automatic that you were given your husband's name when you got married, it was law; our architecture school had about, eleven percent of the population of our student body was women, and now it's over fifty percent; women are, I think, also over fifty percent in the law school and medical school. Women are achieving at such great heights. They're beginning to, Title IX has significantly impacted women's ability to control their body, and in terms of athletics and physical development, women's sports teams, girls playing, you know, the ability to play soccer and sports and advance in athletics is amazing, and consequently, women's attitudes towards their bodies have changed. It's been so spectacular. I mean, it was a major social paradigm shift in this country and, to some degree, in other parts of the world, the Western world. And maybe even parts of Asia as well.

So I think we can't even, I wish somebody would document all the changes, because it's just so obvious to me. There were no women on the faculty, that's why I got hired. And now we have a lot of women on our faculty. And that's the same throughout

the university. And women in business, and young women who feel confident, and they just don't see any limitations to what they can do. And they're choosing to stay home or not. I think the media's always trying to stir up this thing about women's wanting to stay home or not. But you know, they have choices. And men have choices. You know, daddies can stay home if they want to, and women can work. I mean, the choices have been, the choices are there, and they weren't before.

I'm sorry that this whole faith-based thing has come up and politicized things that I think are civil rights issues. You know, the right to control your own body, partnership rights, all those things, I think, are political issues, and they've been turned into faith-based issues. So this very conservative, faith-based group, I still kind of making them faith issues. Well, I just don't see them, I personally do not see them as faith issues. I see them as political issues. We should be extending rights to people, not denying rights. That's my bias.

Andrews: I think you've done a wonderful job of putting all this into perspective.

LaTourelle: Oh, thank you. I thought about it a long time.

Andrews: Yes. You've been involved for a long time.

LaTourelle: A long time. I haven't been as active, I've only been active maybe through school and through my profession, through my own architectural office. But I always had sort of equal number of men and women in my office. We raised a baby in my office, under the table. One of my workers, my employees, I said, "You can't leave, just because you're having a baby. You just have to bring the baby." So she did. She tucked it under the desk. And we raised it until it was about nine months old. And I said, "The (fence???) the baby is encroaching. I think it's time we have to make some other plans."

Yeah, I always had a lot of women working for me, as well as men. I had both men and women architects working for me in my office, and we had a good time.

Andrews: It sounds like it. Are there any of the issues that weren't resolved at Ellensburg that you feel are being debated? Or that may still move forward?

LaTourelle: Yes. I think the critical ones are a woman's right to control her own body. That, I think, is very critical, and it feeds into the Equal Rights Amendment. It's a shame that never was passed, and every time we try to, I don't know when young women will get the momentum back to start working on it again. I guess when their rights are really denied. Because we are not guaranteed our rights under the constitution. And nobody seems to care, except us old broads. So, that's critical, but I don't know when the energy will come.

And also, the right to control our bodies I see as a real threat toward eroding young women's rights in general. This threat about sex education, education about their health, education about their reproductive rights is all threatened, contraceptive rights are all threatened, in this new movement that's got feet. And it's just so unrealistic and unpragmatic and unscientific. So many decisions are being put forward, so many ideas

are being put forward today that are faith-based and not science-based, and I think that's a real mistake, and it's not like our country to do that. It's really unfortunate.

And the whole issue of gay rights, which is just heartbreaking to so many people that it's seen as some kind of threat to family values and marriage, which I just don't understand that connection at all. But I think the Equal Rights Amendment push is probably, won't come back until there's a significant reason for women to say, "We've got to do this." And Alice Paul, bless her heart, I never got to see it. I just don't know. I think the state legislatures are still so anti, so misogynist in so many states that it wouldn't be possible. Luckily we have it in our state, and that's really made a difference in this state.

So with that not in place, we just have to be very vigilant about all of the other, any erosion of any of the other rights. Because they can be eroded at any time; they can be taken away. And that's what young women don't seem to understand.

But as we get more women in law school, we're getting more and more skilled at combating those things. So I see hope for so many women being able to move about the world. So maybe it's going to balance itself out.

Andrews: Well, in a sense, that's a positive conclusion.

LaTourelle: Do you think so? [laughs]

Andrews: In a sense. In summary, is there anything else that you'd like to add?

LaTourelle: Well, I would like for young women to realize the price, the great price, that was paid. Both with the suffragists in the first movement, trying to get the right to vote. So many young people are cavalier about voting. And that was hard fought, hard won. Women died trying to get the right to vote.

And the second wave movement, starting in the late '60s, and through the '70s, was also hard fought. And families suffered, lots of sacrifices were made. My career was set back ten years, because I spent ten years really, weekends and nights when I could have been working on my office or whatever. So I don't regret it for a minute, but divorces, neglected children, you know, all of this. Children thrived, and came out as feminists themselves, both my son and daughter. But still, we spent our time away from home. So there was a great cost for all the women who worked in that time period.

And these rights that we have just can be easily taken away with a simple majority of legislators in each state, who might decide it's time to corral us in. We must continue to elect women. We can see that not all women think the same, but by and large, they do have compassion for issues that affect us, whether you're blue and white, or pink, or whatever other color you might be. So we always have to be voting, and ever vigilant with our legislators. And hopefully young women can know the history of why they're able to do the things they're able to do.

I was just today, one of our faculty's going to teach a gender and architecture course in the spring. And I said, "I have a box of the women's committee in 1976 and '77 that made a difference in this school. Do you want to see the records of how we finally got women on the faculty, and more students?" She was very interested.

Andrews: Who is teaching it?

LaTourelle: That's Louisa Iarocci.

Andrews: Sounds like a fascinating course.

LaTourelle: Well, you ought to take it.

Andrews: Maybe I will.

LaTourelle: Yeah, she would love that. We'd have a lot to contribute. And actually, she said she was excited because she thought it would just be women architecture students, but she's gotten someone from the Center for Ideas, and somebody from Women's Studies. So it's broadening out, so it's going to be really fun. It will be a small group, ten or eleven. So you should take it.

Andrews: I'm tempted.

LaTourelle: Yeah. Email her, and see what she's going to cover.

Andrews: I'll do that.

LaTourelle: She's just now forming it.

Andrews: Okay. Well thank you for mentioning it.

LaTourelle: Thank you for doing what you're doing. I know it takes a lot of time to do these interviews. I think it's an absolute marvelous thing that you're contributing your time to do.

Andrews: Well, I'm excited to be a part of it.

LaTourelle: I bet it's really fun to talk to that list of women. It's really interesting.

Andrews: And Elaine, thank you so much. This has been a tremendous contribution.

LaTourelle: Well, thanks. It was my pleasure. It was my pleasure. I'm glad to have this copy again. I don't know where mine is.

Andrews: Yeah, the story of Ellensburg. *The Women of Ellensburg*, excuse me.

LaTourelle: *The Women of Ellensburg*, yeah, *The Women of Ellensburg*. If you'd like, this is a list that you can have. That's sort of the summary of just my activities on behalf of women's rights.

Andrews: I'll make sure that this goes into the records that the Women's History Consortium is assembling. And again, thank you so very much.

[END OF INTERVIEW]